

**PA GRANGE
NEWS**

**FEBRUARY 1905-
DECEMBER 1905**

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Pennsylvania

Register

Grange News



February, 1905

Officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange

Master, W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
Overseer, HON. A. C. BARRETT, New Milford, Susquehanna Co.
Lecturer, A. M. CORNELL, Columbia X Roads.
Steward, THEODORE KLEIN, Lake Ariel, Wayne Co.
Assistant Steward, HARRY H. PRATT, Goshenville, Chester Co.
Chaplain, REV. J. W. JOHNSON, Laceyville, Wyoming Co.
Treasurer, S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Chester Co.
Secretary, J. T. AILMAN, Thompsontown, Juniata Co.
Gatekeeper, WALLACE CHASE, Fall Brook, Tioga Co.
Ceres, MRS. VELMA WEST, Corry, Warren County.
Flora, MRS. J. S. Dale, State College, Centre Co.
Pomona, MRS. MARY FISHER, Lincoln University, Chester Co.
L. A. S., MRS. FRANCES B. ARTERS, Millvillage, Erie Co.

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C. H. DILDINE, Rohrsburg, Columbia Co.
G. W. OSTER, Osterburg, Bedford Co.

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JOHN T. PATTON, Warriors Mark, Huntingdon Co.

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W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
HON. W. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Columbia Co.
E. B. DORSETT, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Pennsylvania Granges are going to add 10,000 members this year.
THIS MEANS WORK.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange

VOL. 1 No. 7

FEBRUARY, 1905

20 CENTS PER YEAR.
5 CENTS PER COPY

W. F. HILL,
EDITOR.

G. W. OSTER,
Editor Executive Committee Department.

W. T. CREASY,
Editor Legislative Committee Department

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EDITORIAL.

The Threatening Menace to the Grout Law.

FOR the present the Grout Law remains unaltered. Dairymen and all who have the gift of recognizing justice and fairness in legislation, have asked no more, nor would they have been satisfied with less. The next assault that will be made upon this law will be made under different tactics.

The American people as a class love fairness and they have somehow settled down to the conviction that this law gives a square deal to everybody. I say "everybody" advisedly for this law is of practically equal value to the people who make butter, and to those who eat it, and with these all included there are very few people left out. The maker has all along recognized the importance of the law and the beneficent policy of which it is a good type. Lately the consumer has been seeing that he stood sorely in need of this protection against being defrauded in this important food product. So the merits of the measure find lodgment in the hearts of a great majority of people and the law is no longer vulnerable from that side, but Congress and Congressmen, like to have plenty of money to appropriate. This oleo law with a tax of ten cents a pound on colored

oleo is high enough so that oleo is gradually being forced out by butter and the Government is not getting much revenue from that source. Why not make a good revenue producer out of oleo! Reduce the tax on it to three or four cents a pound then it will again come in and flood the markets and put revenue into the coffers of the Government and the big fellows will be happy.

See! Say nothing about the fairness of the measure on behalf of the people. Just keep the revenue side only turned to the front and glue all eyes to that. They count that "Patriotism" will do the rest.

Well, we will see what we see. But Pennsylvania Grange News gives notice now that before the curtain falls on the last act culminating this scheme that it is possible that some "Grangers" may get in behind the scenes, turn on the lights, expose the plot and defeat the combination.

W. F. HILL.

Write postals and letters to your members and senators telling them you desire them to support the Grange Bills as set forth in the memorials. Get your friends to write, too. The more personal appeals the greater the influence.

THE State Grange issues "Grange Items" monthly for use of the newspapers of the State. This little sheet is edited by the worthy State Secretary, J.T. Ailman, Thompsonstown, Pa., and whenever request is made it is sent free to any paper wishing to get Grange matter for its columns. About three hundred papers now receive it and he has copies for still more. If your county paper does not now use this matter, and you would like to have it do so, see the editor, or write him, and tell him that you consider this matter is of interest to his readers and ask him to write a card to Bro. Ailman for it. It is a part of the general plan for promoting the interests of the order with the aid of printers' ink. It will help materially if members will ask editors of their local papers to use those "items" and also if appreciation is expressed where they are now being used.

To Masters of Subordinate Granges:

[Present this communication at the next meeting of your Grange.]

THE new officers should be well settled down to business by this time. Each will now know pretty well what his work is. If in doubt upon how it can be done in the most exemplary and attractive manner, invite the W. Deputy of your county to visit and instruct the Grange. A Deputy is supposed to be a personal representative of the State Master and it is expected that he will qualify himself to be helpful to all Granges in his jurisdiction. This will be a good time of year to get the benefit of his counsel. The members will all want to know of his expected visit and be present. It will also be well for the Grange to make special preparation for the event. This may consist of literary and musical exercises, degree work, refreshments, etc.

The opening and closing ceremonies ought to be memorized. No single officer has a great deal in either of these ceremonies and by a little study the manual may be laid aside. When all who have part in these exercises respond promptly, accurately and in

the proper spirit, a zest is imparted that adds to the success of the whole meeting.

In the absence of the Master, the Overseer, or a P. M. has, while presiding, the full authority of the regular Master and is privileged to discharge all the functions that devolve upon the office of Master.

Each officer, tho, owes it to himself and the Grange to be in attendance if possible, at every meeting during the year. Office-holding carries with it duties and responsibilities as well as honor.

It becomes those so honored that the privileges and wishes of all members be accorded full fraternal consideration. In the administration of the Grange affairs, occasions, not infrequently arise that call for the exercise of cool tact and good judgment. If one has had some drill in self-restraint and is imbued with the fraternal principles of our Order, he will pass safely thru this test. "Difficulties are but opportunities to test our abilities," you know, and you cannot aim to attain any one thing in your Grange that is as essential as to have fraternal harmony prevail supreme. With good fellowship obtaining, almost anything can be achieved, while without it, disappointment is in store. "The kind word spoken in season" applies with special force to us all in our conversation and dealings with fellow patrons.

Actuated, then, by none but the kindest of motives, if the year's tenure in office is to be most creditable, it will be because each one acts well his part. "Therein, all the honor lies."

Uniting our Influence.

When all the Granges of our State act unitedly upon a given subject their influence is very great. Because of this, we must guard our power judiciously. There are designing people who would use our order if they could for selfish purposes. Do not be misled. Whenever it appears to the officers of the State Grange that the interests of the Grange and of farmers can be advanced by united action they will communicate officially with every Subordinate Grange, and the names of the officials

will be affixed thereto. Ignore all irresponsible, unsigned or unofficial communications.

Collection of Dues.

There is occasionally an instance where the dues of the members are allowed to run for a year or more before being paid. The amount then seems large to pay for benefits that

have been enjoyed. It is much better in all respects to keep dues paid in advance, even though paid frequently. When paid in small sums and not allowed to accumulate they do not become burdensome.

Fraternally, yours.

W. F. HILL,

Master Penn'a State Grange.

Executive Committee Department

G. W. OSTER, EDITOR.

Binder Twine for 1905.

The Executive Committee has closed the contract for binder twine for the coming harvest and in a few weeks a letter of general information on the subject accompanied with an order blank will be mailed to every secretary in the State in a sealed envelope. It is highly important that members do not tell outsiders the name of the firm with whom we deal or the price paid.

This matter will be mailed before April 1st to each Grange and if your secretary fails or neglects to present the communication and prices to your Grange call for it, as it is for the use of your Grange. Several instances have been brought to my attention where the secretary of the Grange last year was a binder twine agent himself and it is known that these parties failed to present our communication to the Grange. We also have knowledge of cases where our prices were used as a lever to beat down prices of local dealers to the detriment of our arrangement with the manufacturer. We know each year the prices that the Twine Trust names to the dealer and we know their prices this year, and we further know that no dealer can buy it at a less figure than the established price. But we know of cases where local dealers "have it in for the Grange" and that those dealers have sold twine to consumers (members of the Grange) at prices even less than they paid for it, simply to create a dissatisfaction among our members and thus get them to form the idea

that our trade arrangements are of no good and thus lose confidence in the Grange and drop out.

We know of plenty of cases where local dealers of various kinds are in the habit of always selling their goods at lower price to patrons than to outsiders simply to secure their trade. In fact there is hardly an end to the various schemes used in the different localities to draw our members from the path of duty. I believe it is our duty to patronize our houses as liberally as possible so that those business houses may not lose confidence in and respect for our organization.

New Contracts Made.

Since our last letter the following contracts have been made, to wit:

Edward F. Dibble, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., farm seeds and potatoes.

C. F. Taylor, 1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., books (a class of publications that we should all read).

The Johnson Seed Potato Co., Richmond, Maine.

There are few negotiations pending and may be closed in a few days.

A full and complete list of the business houses will be found in the new Register for 1905 which will be out in a few days.

Contracts Canceled.

A number of houses have been canceled, some at their own request and others because they were not dealing fairly. Some houses insist on beating the State Grange out of the small rebate they agree in the contract to pay

each year. These houses are not worthy of our patronage and we trust that patrons will not deal with them.

Our Register.

There is hardly a week passes that we don't get one or more requests for our official Roster or Register and these people usually offer to pay for one or for the list of names, and we are sorry to say that some patrons have been furnishing a Register or list of names to many of these suckers, who in turn flood our order with circulars and advertising matter and thus often unload their goods on our people by letting them under the impression that they are one of our authorized business houses.

The Executive Committee, and in fact, all our State Grange officers, know better than to furnish any of these people with this Register, but some member or members have been furnishing this list of names and if this matter cannot be stopped it will become necessary hereafter to only have copies of the Register printed for use of the officers of the State Grange and business houses. We must insist that this trust shall not be betrayed.

Use of the Grange Seal.

It is highly important that every order sent to a Grange house shall bear the Grange seal. It not only insures the best and most prompt attention by the house under contract, but it helps increase the rebate to the State Grange. These houses invariably insist that if we expect the small rebate due us that all orders must bear Grange seal or be accompanied by a trade card. If you fail to heed this admonition and request you are reducing the receipts from rebates and at the same time you pay the same price for your goods, whether you order under seal or not.

Then let us always bear this in mind when ordering from our houses and send no order without seal or trade card.

Nitro Culture for Patrons.

You are no doubt aware that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is hav-

ing an extensive test made all over the country with new method known as Nitro Culture which it is claimed largely increases the yield of all crops and especially on the poorer lands that lack the necessary amount of nitrogen. I have been in communication with the Department of Agriculture and I propose to experiment with at least one acre myself by inoculating the clover seed. The Department explains the method of inoculating the seed, and also the soil, but as the former is most easily done and requires the least labor, this is the method I shall pursue. There will be many thousands of tests made all over the country this year and I should like to see as many Pennsylvania patrons as possible give the culture a trial either on clover or some of the other leguminous crops and give us the result of your experience.

The Government has patented this culture for the protection of the American farmer. This was a wise precaution as it will prevent monopoly.

By applying to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., this culture can be obtained in small quantity free.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has just issued Bulletin No. 71, entitled "Soil Inoculation for Legumes."

It is a valuable document and is free for the asking. Contains 72 pages besides ten half-tone plates. It gives the results of the experiments with the various leguminous plants in all parts of the United States and every patron ought to read it. Write immediately and ask for Bulletin No. 71.

Nitro Culture for Sale.

Feeling that perhaps some may wish to buy the culture in quantity, we have contracted with the Danforth Chemical Co., Leominster, Mass. For full information relative to the culture prices to patrons, method of applying, etc., write under seal or trade card to above firm. It will be well to present this matter at your meeting, discussing it until thoroughly under-

stood, when it can be tested if thought to be desirable.

Bran, Flour and Mill Feed.

We have just closed a contract with the Cooper Commission Co., Minneapolis, Minn. This is for bran, middlings, oil meal, and gluten, grain of all kinds, ground feed, also cereals prepared for table use. Write them for quotation upon car load lots delivered at your station. Give line of railroad you are on. They will send a full car load of one kind or will mix it as per order.

We have also entered into contract with Langan & Taylor, 2004-2010 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo., for furniture of all kinds. Iron beds, carpet, toilet sets, etc. This firm has bought car loads of furniture that was used at the World's Fair by the Inside Inn and 25 other hotels and restaurants, and it is practically new, and does not show that it was used at all. They guarantee satisfaction and offer these goods at less than half price in many instances. Write under seal for an illustrated price list if you are interested.

GEO. W. OSTER,
Sec. Ex. Com.

Legislative Committee Department

W. T. CREASY, EDITOR.

Please sign memorials to the Legislature for our Grange measure which appeared in the December issue of the Pennsylvania Grange News and forward at once to Bro. W. F. Hill, Chambersburg, Pa.

Promptness is important.

Anti-Monopoly Meeting.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1905

A meeting of representatives of the anti-monopoly interests of Pennsylvania, including farmers, business men and organized labor was held in this city last night and to-day. The matters discussed pertain to the well being of all our citizens and the conclusions arrived at are calculated to have a far reaching effect on legislative affairs in the State.

An uncompromising warfare is to be waged against "the system" that has grown up through political favoritism and machine rule. The remedy to be applied is through the establishment in the people of a right to a direct vote on public questions.

Among those present at the meeting were Mr. W. F. Hill, Master of Pennsylvania State Grange, Representative W. T. Creasy, Secretary of Legislative

Committee of Pennsylvania State Grange; E. E. Greenawalt, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; and George H. Shibley of the Bureau of Research, Washington, D. C. From expressions at the meeting supplemented by many letters received from prominent citizens and business men from various parts of the State, it is evident that there is a general desire to go forward with the programme agreed upon by the Grange and the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor at their respective State Conventions, the essence of which is to place the final power as to legislative enactments in the hands of the people.

Bills were outlined in harmony with the plans already in successful operation in Wisconsin, Oregon, Massachusetts, Illinois, South Dakota, and elsewhere and will be presented in the legislature in the near future. These measures will include provisions whereby the people of the cities and boroughs will possess full power to initiate and veto franchise ordinances thereby destroying the power of the grafter and the political power of corporations, so that all may have a "square deal."

President Roosevelt's anti-monopoly policy was heartily commended.

Grange Bills.

Grange bills have been introduced in the Legislature. Let us all pull and pull hard to have them passed. They are as follows:

On giving trolleys the right to carry freight.

One to retain in the respective counties, all mercantile, liquor and other license taxes and to have nine-tenths of the personal property taxes returned to the counties. One to place an additional one mill tax on personal property to be used as a special road fund; one to appropriate \$150,000 per annum for Township High Schools.

Let your representatives hear from your Grange. Show them you mean business and want their votes and influence for the Grange measures.

Below is the full text of a bill introduced in the House by Hon. W. T. Creasy on behalf of the Grange.

AN ACT.

To authorize street railway companies and traction motor companies, lessees of any street railway company to carry freight and to charge and collect compensation therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That any street railway company heretofore or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, whether under a general or special law, and any traction motor company, lessee of the whole or any part of the lines of any street railway company, is authorized to carry freight and to charge and collect a reasonable compensation therefor, and any limitation in the charter of any company as aforesaid, which restricts to the carriage of passengers only, is hereby repealed. Provided that the provisions of this Act be subject to regulations of Borough and City Councils.

Below we give a comparison of appropriations made by the Legislature in 1895 and 1903. It is very instructive and at the same time shows how some of the appropriations have been growing while the appropriations for common schools have really

been decreased and at the same time the number of pupils have increased nearly a quarter of a million, the exact figures being 215,923, or 22 per cent. Hence a corresponding increase in the school appropriation would make it \$6,710,000 annually.

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE LEGISLATURE IN 1895 AND 1903.

	1895	1903
Charitable Institutions,.....	\$ 871,373	\$ 2,050,997
Indigent Insane,.....	667,181	1,510,471
Penitentiaries and Reformatories,.....	367,127	536,258
Departments,.....	558,041	1,460,553
Judiciary,.....	667,300	974,205
Public Printing and Binding,.....	256,711	325,000
National Guard,.....	350,000	412,300
Educational Institutions including the Common Schools,.....	6,911,015	6,382,637

Appropriation to Common Schools in 1893,..... \$ 5,500,000
State Aid to Normal School Students,..... 98,000
\$ 5,598,000

Appropriation to Common Schools in 1903,..... \$ 5,500,000
From this amount the Legislature has deducted \$237,500 for State Aid to Normal School students and \$50,000 for Township High Schools leaving for the school year ending June, 1903, only \$5,212,500.

Number of Pupils in 1904,.....	1,200,230
Number of Pupils in 1893,.....	994,407
Increase.....	215,923

Perry County by State Lecturer A. M. Cornell.

Following Feb. 6 I spent several days in Perry County with favorable prospects of reorganizing Prospect Grange, No. 938, near Duncannon, in the near future. Several of the old members expressed a desire to take up the work again and a number of young people expressed a willingness to join in the movement.

A committee was chosen to continue soliciting and Feb. 21 appointed to meet to take further action. Bro. Amos Fleisher, worthy Deputy for this county, was on duty ready and willing to do his part.

On the 8th we met with Oliver Grange in private session in the afternoon and found progress being made, as ten members had been admitted during the past month. In the evening a public meeting was held and about 200 persons were present. We predict still more members from the interest and approval of the Grange there manifest.

From Newport a ride to Bloomfield Junction on the narrow guage road, known as Newport & Sherman Valley Ry. We were privileged to knock at the door of Bro. David A. Tressler, Master of Elliottsburg Grange, who made our stay here comfortable and pleasant. A public meeting followed by a private session to study the esoteric work of the order was held here with interest in evidence.

Bro. David A. Tressler, New Bloomfield, R. D., has some sixty bushels of his own grown clover seed on hand. Patrons desiring might share a mutual benefit by writing him and thus practice Grange principles.

The order is not strong in this county, yet we feel hopeful for the future, evidently good seed is sprouting in several places.

Fayette County Speaks Up.

THE W. M. of Curfew Grange No. 1052 says that they have a class of twenty to initiate and that they want to get some emblems. Also asks about robes and wreaths.

The emblems, implements, etc., may be obtained from any firm furnishing Grange supplies. Write first and get catalogue and prices. As for robes and wreaths, suggestions and directions upon preparing them are to be found in the back part of the later manuals. It is very likely that the sisters of any Grange would be able to make the robes and wreaths from these directions.

BRO. Frank Chandler, of State Grange Executive Committee has been elected Secretary of the Grange Fire Insurance Company which has recently been established in the Pomona Grange of Chester and Delaware Counties. We expect this to grow right along and Bro. Chandler will take good care of its increasing business.

"THE New Voice" is an efficient exponent of Prohibition and is edited by that brilliant orator, John G. Wooley. The following data is gleaned from its columns, and applies to the year 1903:

The drink bill of the U. S. was \$1,410,236,702; or drink bill per capita, \$17.85.

The National debt..... \$925,011,637
Or per Capita,..... \$11.51

Internal Revenue receipts,..... \$230,810,124

Imports of Merchandise..... \$1,025,719,237

Exports of Merchandise..... \$1,420,141,679

Expended for Education,..... \$235,208,465

Expended for Education per capita..... \$3.41

Expended for Pensions,..... \$138,425,646

Expended for Pensions per Capita,..... \$1.72

Expenses Post Office Department per Capita,..... \$1.73

Total Production of Gold,..... \$74,425,340

Total Production of Silver,..... \$73,076,106

Amount paid in wages and salaries in all Industries,..... \$2,736,044,844

IOGA County Pomona Grange meets March 23 and 24 at the Shiretown (Wellsboro).

It is expected that State Master Hill will be present on evening of the 23d to install the officers of Pomona and to deliver a public address later. On Friday he will talk to the membership upon the "Duties of a Master" and exemplify the U. W. A literary program will be prepared and

announced locally later. Matters of importance are to come up at this session and each of the thirty-seven Granges of the county should be fully represented.

Washington County.

"SINCE seeing you at Erie we have added ten members to our Grange and written about \$20,000 of Grange Fire Insurance and have a new Grange in sight for Washington County."

So writes Bro. J. B. Painter. He expects a fine Pomona meeting on March 7th at their county seat, and Bro. Oster will probably meet with them.

COLUMBIA Pomona Grange has a fine banner which, at each Pomona session, it awards to the subordinate Grange having the largest delegation in attendance. That Grange is privileged to retain it until the next meeting of Pomona when it has to give it up if some other Grange has more members present than it has.

There is considerable speculation as to which Grange will get it next.

Grange Fire Insurance.

Attached to the publication of the certified annual statement of the Southwestern Mutual Fire Association of Fayette County (a Grange Company) is the following interesting comparison of cost. It "speaks right out loud in meeting."

WHICH WILL YOU TAKE, BROTHER?

Grange Insurance at \$2.76 per \$1000 Per Year.

—OR—

Joint Stock Insurance at \$9.00 per \$1000 per Year.

Below we give the cost of Grange Insurance as compared with Joint Stock Insurance. The comparison is as follows:

JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

On house and contents.....	\$ 600
On barn, \$800. Farm products	
\$200.....	1000
On buggy and carriage house..	100
On contents in same.....	200
	<hr/> \$1900

Premium on above for three year policy, \$51.44, or \$9 per \$1000 per year.

IN OUR ASSOCIATION.

On house and contents.....	\$ 700
On barn and contents.....	1300
	<hr/> \$2000

Cost of insurance, \$47.84 for 8 years and 8 months, or \$2.76 per \$1000 per year.

Our records and the policy holders of the above named insurance will verify this statement.

The above test cases show that the average cost of insurance in our association for the 8 years and 8 months of its existence is but 30 per cent. of what it now costs to insure in a Joint Stock Company.

Oh, how strange that men will watch closely the tax notices to get the 5 per cent. discount on their taxes and don't join the Grange to save 70 per cent. in their insurance. Surely they don't know what this noble organization is doing for the farmer. Is there reason to think that the average cost per \$1000 per year for the next 8 years will be greater? We think not. But should it (improbable as it is) double in cost, is there any cause for regret? Certainly not for we would still be saving thirty-eight and two-thirds per cent. or nearly eight times the discount on taxes. Brother Farmers, we welcome you to join the Grange and insure with us, and if the assessments are heavy the first year, don't fret; if heavy the second year, don't worry; but wait till the expiration of your five year policy and take the average, and you'll rejoice that you joined the Grange.

I am fraternally yours,

H. D. CORE, Sec'y.

ONE of the progressive Granges of the State is Salem, No. 964, Clearfield County. When Worthy Deputy Straw installed its officers he was told that the Grange patronized the business arrangements of the order. As evidence of that, they had recently bought sugar to the amount of three hundred dollars. And of their total membership of 150 there was not one in arrears for dues. This looks well. Where can it be beaten?

I count this thing to be grandly true;
That a noble deed is a step toward
God,
Lifting the soul from the common
clod
To a purer air and a broader view.

Grange at State College.

PROF. H. A. SURFACE, our highly efficient State Zoologist, has been elected Master of Washington Grange, near State College. He is going at his work enthusiastically and energetically. He has made a map of the territory embraced by his Grange and has a dot to show the location of every residence, other markings indicate the number of persons there are in the family, number of them that belong to the Grange; number that are available to get from that house, also whether married or not, what church they are members of, if any; what members of the Grange would likely have the most influence in securing the applications of different members of that family, etc. Soon as a whole family is secured it is crossed off and attention is directed elsewhere.

All of the Experiment Station Faculty and every student at the college taking agriculture are now members of the Grange. A class of nine active, vigorous young persons has just been received.

The Grange owns a good hall about a mile from the village. Such a Grange, so conducted, is a worthy factor, contributing its share in the general educational scheme of the Commonwealth. This was the first Grange in the State to get in its request to be included in the Series Picnic Campaign of next summer.

DEPUTY AMOS FLEISHER says that there is a Grange awakening in his County (Perry). Existing Granges are increasing in numbers. It is probable that some new ones will be organized. We will be glad to see Perry County waken up. She has been rather sleepy for some time. Evidently she does not intend to let other wide-awake counties get too much the start of her.

CURFEW No. 1052, Fayette County, has a class of 20 to initiate and wants to "fix up" in shape for the event, by getting new robes, wreaths and emblems. That is right, Curfew.

Put the work on in good shape and if new paraphernalia is needed, get it. It will help draw new members and by getting a few of them you have your money back again. You can neither farm well without good tools nor conduct your Grange to best advantage without the proper equipment.

Crawford County also Booming.

WORTHY Deputy Henry Mang writes, "I have been visiting two and three different Granges each week for over a month. While they were initiating right along in each one there was also from three to nine applications presented at the meeting." Many of these Granges meet weekly and with this gain at every meeting the halls will soon have to be enlarged.

TURTLE POINT GRANGE No. 1236 (McKean County) enters the new year in a very promising condition. The new officers were installed by the past master at an open session with nearly one hundred in attendance, despite the fact that the night was very stormy. There are some of our members who have allowed themselves to become suspended and perhaps some will be dropped, as we are just beginning the weeding process, which seems to come to all Granges sooner or later, after a season of especial prosperity. We now have ninety members in good standing, who are, as a whole, loyal and helpful and interested in all the activities of the order.

The first meeting of McKean County Pomona Grange for the year 1905 was held Feb. 1, with Valley Grange, at Farmers' Valley. The new officers were all present except one, the gate-keeper, and were installed by worthy deputy Howden. There were about eighty members present, the usual routine of business was carried out, and the fifth degree conferred on a class of seven candidates, after which a very interesting programme was presented by the worthy Lecturer Mrs. L. W. Howden. All voted it a very pleasant and profitable meeting.

with no mishap, except the one which befell our worthy Deputy. The next meeting will be held with Fidelity Grange, Smethport, April 5, 1905.

O. W. ABBEY, Master.

BRO. P. H. HERRICK, Master Grange No. 876, Tioga County, writes, "Our Grange is getting to be very strong. There is more general interest and good feeling at the present time than there has been for ten or twelve years. Have just finished conferring the first and second degrees upon a class of nine young ladies." Valley Grange, at Academy Corners, is located in one of Pennsylvania's very best valleys. But yet the Editor remembers visiting them some years ago and the patrons felt pretty blue. The Grange was doing nothing and nobody cared to go to the hall on the evenings when the Grange should meet. "It's a long lane that has no turning," and now they should enjoy prosperity all the more because of their early discouragements.

SQUIBS.

The young folks of the Grange take kindly to amateur theatrical entertainments. The Grange Hall will answer first rate for the initial efforts. Rundells Grange No. 871, Crawford County, has given "Under the Laurels" this winter in a very creditable manner.

Officers who take pride in their work will not require manuals during the opening or closing ceremonies. These ceremonies are short and should be memorized by all officers—each committing his part.

Worthy Master—do not fail to close the Grange when thru with the work.

No Patron is so rich that he can afford to lose a friend. Let us, therefore, never fail to be considerate of the rights of others.

"Hustle" is the word now. Thousands more farmers need the advantages that our Order alone can give them. Each member can do them a good turn and also help his Grange by inviting those outside the gates to come inside. Most farmers wait for

invitations. You will be surprised to note how many there are just waiting for the word of invitation.

Recently, a Lecturer, running short on the program, selected two members to "choose sides" and stand up for an old fashioned spelling match. Taking a copy of "Smull's Legislative Hand Book" from the Grange library he began pronouncing the counties of Pennsylvania, and had both sides down before the counties were all spelled. Some pretty twisty names among them, but the members know them better now than they did, and had fun while learning them.

The member who is sick longs for companionship. You will feel better satisfied with yourself if you make him a cheering visit.

Farmers Should Demand a Square Deal.

Down in Connecticut, a man bought a turkey, and upon opening it, found inside the gizzard a note which read as follows:

"I received seven cents a pound for this turkey; how much did you pay?"

The purchaser paid thirty-two cents a pound for the turkey.

There is a suggestion in the above paragraphs which ought to set every farmer to thinking, and thinking seriously.

There is evidently too wide a difference between the price the farmer receives for his product and that charged the consumer.

The wage worker in the city finds the purchasing value of his earnings growing less and less, and the need of rigid economy is felt more acutely every year. The products of the farm are dealt out to the consumers at extremely high prices; yet the farmer remote from large local markets receives little more than he did when prices of all commodities were much lower than they are now.

The past fall thousands of bushels of apples were left to rot in the orchards because they would not bring enough to pay expenses of picking and barreling; at the same time in the large cities they were retailing at prices that placed them beyond the

purchasing capacity of the average wage earner.

The New England farmer believes that trust combines and railroads are in a large degree responsible for this condition of affairs.

The great transportation companies admit that without the farmers' freight there would be no railway dividends, that their lines would shrivel into streaks of rust; yet they mercilessly bleed their benefactors. They perpetuate an expensive and cumbersome system of marketing farm produce by discriminating against the farmer and in favor of the middleman. It is a fact established beyond controversy that every shipper of every product gets a better rate than the farmer on his product. The farmer is compelled to pay the full rate, while dealers are given rebates and rake-offs. This system of discriminating rebates compels the farmers in many sections to sell their products to the speculator and dealer, giving the latter absolute control of the market.

If the cost of transportation and marketing was reduced to a reasonable basis, and all unfair rebates abolished, the farmer and consumer would be mutually benefitted.

How to grow larger crops, to produce better stock and make more and better butter are all important topics, worthy of much thought and application; but the question of transportation and marketing deserves far greater consideration than they have ever been given by farmers.

The farmers of New England who are the especial victims of railway discrimination and excessive terminal charges ought to begin an investigation that will result in finding a remedy for these evils, and when that remedy is discovered they should demand that it be rigidly applied, even if it means the relagation of certain State and National legislators into political oblivion.

The farmers are in a majority in New England; they have the power to correct these abuses. If they do not exercise that power, they alone must bear the blame.—From The New England Farmer and Our Grange Homes.

The following sterling poem was published in the School Reader of thirty or forty years ago. It is worthy of our thought.

What a contrast between this inspiring selection and the trifling poetry that fills the pages of current readers!

Penn'a Grange News asks why children in learning to read should not in the same lesson get some patriotic inspiration, some principles of morality, and some Christian uplift?

Patriotism.

What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlements or labor'd mound,
Thick wall, or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd;

Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.

No!—men—high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;

Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain;
Prevent the long-aim'd blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain;

These constitute a State;
And Sovereign Law—that States collected will—
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowing good, repressing ill.

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Take "Pennsylvania Grange News" with you. See how much good you can make it do your Grange.

Of course, send in more subscribers—only twenty cents for a whole year, you know.



Let's See!

Did you fill out those Memorials for the Legislature and have them sent to Bro. Hill?

The State Grange Legislative Committee is making a red hot fight. You owe your help. Take hold in earnest and our bills can be passed.



Those 10,000

NEW MEMBERS are to be added only thru the Subordinate Granges. Is your Grange getting its share?

New members will put new life into your Grange. Better invite a good farmer and his wife to-day. You will do him a favor and also help your Grange.



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Grange News



March, 1905

Officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange

Master, W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
Overseer, HON. A. C. BARRETT, New Milford, Susquehanna Co.
Lecturer, A. M. CORNELL, Columbia X Roads.
Steward, THEODORE KLEIN, Lake Ariel, Wayne Co.
Assistant Steward, HARRY H. PRATT, Goshenville, Chester Co.
Chaplain, REV. J. W. JOHNSON, Laceyville, Wyoming Co.
Treasurer, S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Chester Co.
Secretary, J. T. AILMAN, Thompsontown, Juniata Co.
Gatekeeper, WALLACE CHASE, Fall Brook, Tioga Co.
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Pomona, MRS. MARY FISHER, Lincoln University, Chester Co.
L. A. S., MRS. FRANCES B. ARTERS, Millvillage, Erie Co.

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G. W. OSTER, Osterburg, Bedford Co.

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JOHN T. PATTON, Warriors Mark, Huntingdon Co.

Legislative Committee

W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
HON. W. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Columbia Co.
E. B. DORSETT, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

**Pennsylvania Granges are going to add 10,000 members this year
THIS MEANS WORK.**

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange

VOL. 1 No. 8

MARCH, 1905

20 CENTS PER YEAR.
5 CENTS PER COPY

W. F. HILL,
EDITOR.

G. W. OSTER,
Editor Executive Committee Department.

W. T. CREASY,
Editor Legislative Committee Department

Official publication. Issued monthly. Entered August 9, 1904, at Chambersburg, Pa.,
as second class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1904

EDITORIAL.

An Open Letter to Fair Associations.

YOU doubtless know of the fast increasing popularity of the Grange as a factor in the betterment of country life. We also recognize the local Fair as a kindred educational force. It has occurred to me that by a little co-operation we can make our institutions of still greater attractiveness and value. To this end I wish to suggest that you designate one day of your Fair as "Grange Day," and set aside an hour or more after dinner for speaking. Advertise same and specially invite farmers and Grange members to attend the Fair that day—seeing it and also hearing a speaker of note.

The State Grange can arrange to provide a well known speaker, able to both interest and instruct along lines of Agricultural Education and Improvement.

W. F. HILL.

LIMESTONE Grange, Warren Co., is "setting the stakes" to hold another Grange Fair in its Hall this fall. This is Bro. Wheelock's pet scheme. The members take pride in growing fine products and some very creditable displays have been made. The Fair is held for two days. The Grange also procures good speakers, good music, and a variety of enter-

tainment, and by charging an admission fee, quite a sum is raised for the Treasury.

They received nine new members at a recent meeting and more are now on the way.

A Grange that "does things" for the good of the neighborhood can always secure applications. Farmers are ready to help a Grange that tries to help itself.

Applications should be balloted on at regular meetings only. The initiation may be performed, however, at special meetings called for that purpose.

PENN'A boasts of a young Master. Kie E. Brown, son of State Grange Finance Committeeman, S. B. Brown, Sulphur Springs, Bedford County, is only fifteen years of age, but he is satisfactorily filling that important office in his Subordinate Grange. The Editor of Penn'a Grange News likes to see the young men and young women of Penn'a qualifying themselves for holding positions of importance and responsibility in the Grange. There is work for you to do and places for you to fill just as soon as you are equal to the requirements. Prepare yourselves well and your future success is assured. Workers are in demand. Come right along to the front.

To Masters of Subordinate Granges.

Please present the following at the next meeting of your Grange.

The question is being asked as to whether reinstated members will count in the contest for the banner. Yes, count just the same as new members. They will count too, toward getting the 10,000 additional members for the Granges of Pennsylvania this year. Warriors Mark Grange, Huntingdon County, is taking this for a motto this year, "Every member bring in a new member" and it is working well.

There is scarcely a member but that can bring in one or more applications of good people. We would not have any member solicit for the application of an unworthy person. Your Grange is a family. Its relationships should be carefully safe-guarded and cherished. The welfare of your Grange is a matter worthy of more protection than is the redemption of a single character from the byways and hedges.

Build up your Grange by all means but do it out of worthy material.

Jurisdiction of a Grange.

The territory immediately surrounding a Grange Hall should not be entered upon by another Grange in soliciting for members.

A Grange has a right to claim jurisdiction over such families as live close to it and who can get to its meeting place more conveniently than to that of another Grange. The farther away Grange should also respect jurisdiction and encourage applicants to apply to nearest Grange.

In a case where Mr. and Mrs. A. are solicited to join Grange No. 1, altho living four miles from it and only one mile from Grange No. 2, and with no obstacle to prevent them from attending No. 2, it is plain that No. 2 has jurisdiction over them.

Unless No. 2 is willing—upon request from No. 1, to waive jurisdiction, No. 1 should encourage Mr. and Mrs. A. to apply for membership in the nearest Grange, No. 2.

In Grange lore we of to-day are the heirs of four decades. The accumulated experience, purposes and hopes of forty years have been transmitted to us of to-day. The foundations have been laid broad, deep and true. In the evolution of time and of affairs you are now upon the stage center playing your part. Those who have gone before acted well their part and "therein all the honor lies." The well being of the order is this year entrusted largely to you. Are you determined that it shall be your aim and purpose to make it achieve this year its fullest measure of usefulness and of helpfulness in the farmers' world?

Success will always attend honest effort as it always has in the past. Honest endeavor in a worthy cause achieves; for has not the Lord said, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you."

Then when the end of the year draws near and you review the past in satisfaction and you contemplate the future so pregnant with opportunity and ripening fruit, do not mar this beautiful scene by seeking to gain praise for self. Rather say that your efforts have been to benefit the whole, altho thru these you have yourself been helped. You have given to others of your time, your brain, and your heart, and now as you experience within you the consciousness of duty well done, and your own heart swells with gladness, you feel more deeply, understand more fully than ever before the meaning of the sentence, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Fraternally,

W. F. HILL,
Master of State Grange.

For To-day.

Each day holds but its own hours' length;

Nor for the morrow need we pray,
But only that God gives us strength
To meet the issues of to-day.

Executive Committee Department

G. W. OSTER, EDITOR.

A Letter to President Roosevelt.

The following letter was sent to the President of the United States March 31st, 1905, by the Executive Committee of the Penn'a State Grange. On the same day the appointment of two delegates from the United States was announced. While both are good men, yet they were in the employ of the Government. They are representative of the Governing body, and now in addition there should be sent some representatives of the governed body—the people. When one reflects upon the character, work, strength and standing of the Grange as a farmers' organization, it will seem that a great mistake is made if it is not represented in this world movement. The influences affecting the farmer are now-a-days world-wide and his organization must measure up to the changing conditions. Where could as good schooling be had for some of our leaders as right in Rome where they would mingle for days with leaders in rural economics and practices?

The organized farmers should not be satisfied with anything short of adequate representation of themselves and their class at this important gathering. This stand by the Executive Committee of the Penn'a State Grange is in harmony with the general policy of the State Grange for bettering rural conditions.

Chambersburg, Pa. Mar. 31, 1905.
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of United States,
Washington, D. C.,
Honored Sir:—

As the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange, we note with pleasure the invitation of H. M. Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, to the various Governments of the world to send representatives to Rome to engage in a Conference, looking toward improvement of Agricultural conditions throughout the world. In an assemblage of this character, fraught with such immense possibilities, for the betterment of conditions, both along the agricultural and allied lines, it is fitting that our Government should exert a potent influence.

Proud as we all are, of our past and present, we feel that the future supremacy of United States agriculture will be acquired and held only as we have definite knowledge of and positive influence in controlling, world wide conditions. We have implicit confidence that in this matter, as in all other matters, you will do the best that is possible to be done for the interests of agriculture. We desire only to suggest that in the make-up of the delegation to represent our country there, that representatives of practical agriculture be included. As to the individual members of this delegation, we have nothing to offer, save that they be patriotic, broad-minded men, of recognized ability, whose devotion to the best interests of agriculture is established beyond question.

Very truly yours,

W. F. HILL,
I. FRANK CHANDLER,
C. H. DILDINE,
G. W. OSTER.

Fellow Patrons:—

In a day or two I will mail to every Subordinate Grange in the State (addressed to the Master) the Order blank for binder twine, accompanied with a letter of information and instruction. If your Master fails to present this communication ask for it. It is important that this letter be read in every Grange, and preserved for future reference. If for any reason this matter fails to reach every Grange, drop a line and another will be sent at once. This matter is, as usual, all sent out in a sealed envelope, and unless it is tampered with in the mails, every Master should get one by April 1st. Let me again urge that Granges send their orders in promptly for their twine and not wait until the last minute and then get left.

Where to Get Roofing Nails, Fish, etc.

Hardly a week passes that I don't get one or more letters from some member or Secretary asking where they can get hardware, fish, salt, nails, roofing, etc.

The State Secretary mailed to each Secretary in the State a corrected and

revised list of all the business houses now under contract. If it has not been presented, ask your Secretary for it, and post it up in your Hall for the use of your membership so all may know what houses we have contracts with. All those not printed on this list have been canceled and no account should be kept of the advertising matter sent by them.

The best place to buy salt, by the car load and salt fish as well as hardware generally, is from Garver Bros. Co., Strasburg, Ohio. Their salt is first class and is sent direct from the factory. Their fish are also fine and are shipped direct from the fisheries at Buffalo, N. Y., and the price is right. The cheapest and best places to buy nails, galvanized roofing, fencing wire, etc., is from Garver Bros. Co., and the C. W. Evans Steel and Iron Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Their prices are all right. In buying galvanized wire or roofing it pays to buy the lime process of galvanizing, as the cheap, trashy stuff that is put on by what is known as the acid process will all scale off, and in a year or two you have nothing but rusty black wire. These are pointers and facts well worth knowing and remembering when you are buying.

Fertilizer Experiments for Granges.

It will be remembered that State Master Hill suggested in his annual address at Erie that he considered it to be practical for Granges to take up experimental work along lines of certain farm activities, in conjunction with, or under direction of The Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa.

The Ohio State Grange meeting a week later instituted some action along this line.

The Experiment Station officials have now prepared and sent to each Grange a plan for a test to determine just what fertilizer will pay best on the farm. They will furnish full directions and expert advice free. Any member or members can make the simple tests proposed right on his own crops and with but very little extra work. If several members try them they can report and discuss results at the meetings, very profitably.

This opens up a new line of activity for Granges and if properly appreciated and patronized will lead to other important propositions from the Experiment Station. Write to Dr. Wm. Frear, State College, Pa., for circular and full information.

Bro. Dildine writes that he has just closed a contract with the Silver Spring Quarry Co., Almedia, Columbia Co., Pa., for all kinds of lime. Particulars next issue. Meantime, Granges wishing lime write this firm, under seal for prices. It is a well established concern and a reliable one.

Mill Feed.

We have just closed a contract with the Black Rock Mills, 45 Coal and Iron Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y., for flour, middlings, mixed feeds, grains, glutens, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, poultry feed, etc. in straight or mixed car lots.

This is a good reliable house and their prices are right and will save freight on this class of goods.

G. W. OSTER,
Sec. Ex. Com.

The Higher Standard.

Those that would presume to measure the work and influence of the Grange by a money standard alone utterly fail to have any adequate conception of its principles, and are not in sympathy with its grand and lofty mission.

The educational features of the Grange are the foundation stones upon which the order is built, and by taking advantage of them the farmer may be the peer of the man in any other business.

The opportunities of the farmer in former years were limited in the extreme, but by organization and co-operation it is possible to overcome these hinderances. Co-operation must be of the whole rank and file of the organization. The leading officers may plan well and wisely, but if the subordinate officers and members use their plans to promote selfish ends, the word "co-operation" is a failure. Let us every one be loyal to ourselves, our officers and our Grange. Stand by each other. That is the way both to get and to give a "square deal."

Legislative Committee Department

W. T. CREASY, EDITOR.



THE Bill to give trolley companies the right to carry freight, published in full in the last number of Penn'a Grange News, apparently is defeated thru the influence of the steam railroads. This measure is one, tho, that will not down. It is bound to come some time; it is fair and it is demanded.

At the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, Bro. Rhone presented unanswerable facts and arguments in favor of the Grange position. These were supported by Bro. Hill and others, but this Committee evidently intends to smother the bills and not report them out.

With road legislation we feel much encouraged. Your committee took action upon two different road bills and succeeded in securing meritorious amendments in each.

In what is known as the Township Law, provision is made for a continuous Board of Road Commissioners (that is, it is to consist of three members, one of which is to be elected each year, thereby there will be experienced men on the Board at all times and the policy will be continuous). Like school directors, they are to serve without pay. Road Commissioner may let out not more than three miles of road to one man for not more than three years at a time.

Another feature of the Bill which passed the House without a dissenting vote makes a practical application of the principle of initiative and referendum, and if there is anything wrong with applying this system of government, we would like to have some of the opponents of the initiative and referendum point it out. The Bill provides that whenever there is a desire in a township to pay road taxes in cash the movement to do so is "Initiated" by twenty-five or more taxables making application to the county court to have the proposition "Referred" to the people of the township at the next election. It is then

submitted to the voters at the February election and if approved that the township shall pay in cash, the State will appropriate to the township as much equal to fifteen per cent. additional to the amount of tax so paid. In many townships it is believed that they would realize better results from a cash tax and this reward from the State will go to those that vote to abolish work tax and pay all money.

The next Bill is the new general—or Sproul—law. Under existing requirements the State bears two-thirds of the cost of improving roads, the county and township each one-sixth. We got this amended in the House Committee so that the expense to the county and township would be reduced one half. It passed the House in this form, but the Senate dissented. It had then to be referred to a joint conference committee consisting of three members from each body. They compromised by recommending that the State bear three-fourths, and the county and township each one-eighth. This is its status at this writing. It remains for the House and Senate to ratify the action of the conference committee. This will likely be done. We shall refer to our achievements in Road Legislation in a later issue. At this time we feel that much has been accomplished to which our Order can point with pride.

W. T. CREASY.

A Grange Bill.

A bill favoring taxing corporations for the benefit of the roads of this State introduced in the House by Representative Hitchcock is the one endorsed by the Pennsylvania State Grange.

The voters of the city of Los Angeles, Cal., "recalled" an alderman charged with corruption. That was the first time in the United States the Recall has been used. About six weeks ago San Diego voted to amend its constitution by adopting the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall,

and the Legislature has just ratified this. We understand that Pasadena has also just adopted the Recall, tho it has had the Initiative and Referendum for about a year. Thus government by the people extends itself. The evils of democracy can best be cured by more democracy.

By State Lecturer A. M. Cornell.

I desire to say to Patrons through the Penn'a Grange News that during the recent past, we have spent in Grange work, from five to ten days in Centre, Perry, Clearfield, Clarion, and Jefferson Counties. We addressed more public and private meetings in the interest of the order than ever before in the same time.

It has been gratifying to note the systematic way in which the work is being done, not only in arranging a lecture campaign for the county, but in many other lines of Grange work.

We hold that it is necessary in doing a mutual co-operative work, to have knowledge, acquaintance, and understanding with those with whom the work is to be done, as well as a definite idea of results desired and the field to labor in.

We also hold that when a body of people get in touch with one another in a concerted effort, or in other words, when they become acquainted thus placing greater confidence in each other and learn to act together in an organized capacity, it is much easier to induce them to reach out and take hold of other movements requiring unity of action.

It is gratifying, indeed, as I move about from place to place, and study these matters, to note the great work the Grange is doing in developing and leading its membership up and on, in this wonderful age of intelligent, organized co-operative progress.

From the kindly feeling and fraternal fellowship formed, from the knowledge and acquaintance that is being developed in the thousands of Pomona and Subordinate Grange meetings held here and there over the State, a mighty force is growing and centering among the agricultural people that is surely destined to bring added blessings to future generations.

Clarion County Pomona Grange No. 27 held an interesting session in the Hall of Maplegrove Grange, near Kingsville, on March 9 and 10. The condition of the roads was not good, yet the attendance was ample to fill the Hall. The excellent program arranged under the efficient supervision of the lecturer, Bro. W. H. Jordon, elicited active interest and free discussion, some of the topics were:

"Commercial Fertilizer—Composition and Use."

"What are the Future Prospects of the Farmer?"

Facts concerning the strength of the Grange, and the building of a good Subordinate Grange.

"What have Patrons of Husbandry Gained in Legislation."

"Influence of Cheerfulness in the Home."

Resolutions were passed favoring the "State Agricultural Conference Bill," to better equip the State College for teaching agriculture.

Favoring laws for electric roads to carry freight.

Favoring laws to retain all personal property taxes, all license and municipal loan taxes in such counties as said taxes are collected.

It was decided to hold a pic-nic in Clarion County in conjunction with the State Series pic-nics.

Keep in mind the five banners offered by the State Grange Executive Committee, that will be presented at the next State Grange meeting, to the representatives of the five Subordinate Granges in the State that add the largest number of members during the year closing September 30, next. It is a worthy ambition to strive for one of these banners. Those winners of the banners last year gained 82, 71, 62, 62 and 59 members, respectively.

"Initiative and Referendum" is the name applied to a system of government, where people express their desire by direct vote for or against a given measure. Several State Granges have passed resolutions favoring it.

Clarion County Pomona Grange on March 10 voted to hold a pic-nic this

year, the matter of location came immediately up for consideration. Several points seemingly being desired by the different members. It was decided that each Grange ask their members to vote for their choice of place, keep a record of all and locate the pic-nic at the point receiving the largest number of votes.

That is direct Majority Rule. It is also the system referred to in the term "Initiative and Referendum." Study the system and decide what you think of it.

Susquehanna Grange No. 1145, of Clearfield County, has put out a program for the year 1905, that is worthy of mention and merit. It contains a complete list of the officers, while a picture of the Master Bro. C. P. Carr stands as a frontispiece.

The date and hour of each meeting for the year is given, with topics for discussion, musical numbers, readings, papers and recitations, and the name of who is to give the same.

It is not surprising that the membership of this Grange is rolling on, now nearing two hundred, while a building lot has recently been bought and plans for a new Hall are being perfected, to be occupied as a home and stand as a monument to the order in the town of Curwensville.

Pomona Grange No. 20, of Jefferson County, assembled at Brookville, on March 8th, with good attendance considering it was a stormy day.

The Worthy Master Bro. John Norris called the meeting to order at the appointed hour and named several committees. During the past year two Granges have been added to this county, making ten Subordinate Granges.

Bro. J. K. Womeldorf, of Reynolds-ville, an active and hustling Patron, has recently been commissioned Deputy to work with Bro. G. H. Smail, who is laboring diligently.

Additions by initiations in several Granges were noticed by the reports.

During the afternoon a recess was declared to admit His Honor Judge John W. Reed, the Judge of the Courts of Jefferson County, who read

a carefully prepared paper for the occasion, classical in its nature, that paid several worthy compliments to the past work of the order and emphasized the present high position attained by the Grange, as viewed by those of other callings.

SQUIBS,

A New Grange that is Taking Hold Right.

Our Grange, Locust Ridge No. 1276, has been making progress during the winter, although there is some opposition to it, by persons who do not understand the nature of our order.

Organized with thirteen charter members and have at present twenty-one fourth degree and 3 second degree members. We have also granted one withdrawal card to a member leaving the community. Have been meeting each week and now have a vacant dwelling house rented for a regular meeting place.

Our members are nearly all young people and the sisters appear to be taking much interest in the work. Also, some of our neighbors appear to be holding back, waiting for their friends to join, and we would be glad if you would send us some of your new literature, including some "reports of the Legislative Committee."

Fraternalty yours,

J. H. McELHENEY,

Finleyville, R. D. 1

[As your neighbors hold back waiting for friends to join, why not arrange it so that several can join at the same time. Let the Grange assure them of a class of half a dozen or more—that they will not be initiated until that many applicants are secured—and perhaps you can overcome the diffidence for "riding the goat" that they now feel.] Ed.

A fly and a flea in a flue
Were imprisoned. Now, what could you do?

Said the fly: "Let us flee!"
"Let us fly," said the flea—
So they flew, through a flaw in the flue.

Blair County Granges have stood the winter well and are coming out in good shape.

Logan Valley Grange No. 664, held an enjoyable social recently; also finished with a class of seven.

Juniata Grange No. 889, has wakened up and added eleven to its number lately.

"The Pomona Meeting at Duncansville was the largest in its history," says Bro. Glasgow, "and had a wonderful effect on Allegheny and maybe they will get some lady members now.

Scotch Valley No. 510, is wide awake and intends to get out of cramped quarters by building themselves a hall.

Next Pomona meets with Clover Creek No. 791, when we may have Bro. M. Whitehead with us.

Sinking Valley No. 484 is also adding members. Deputy Harvey writes that he expects to organize a new Grange in Blair April 7th.

Columbus Grange No. 875, Warren County. "We received the Memorials; took action on them next Grange day. We stand ready to promptly take up any matter of benefit to the order. Growing surely, but slowly." Mrs. C. N. Dodd.

A straw to show which way the wind blows. In Clearfield, Deputy Harrison Straw. "I installed officers in six Granges and had to decline other invitations as dates conflicted. Have been inspecting. Find great interest and good increase promised. I find many that need help in the ritualistic work." [We trust that your visits would be helpful along these lines. A Deputy has a fertile field to till, and Bro. Straw will, we hope, plough deep.]

Erie County is "talking big" since the State meeting. Two hundred Patrons at Union City at the first of the two days' session of the last Pomona Grange and three hundred the second day. At the evening, fifth degree session, eight went up a "step higher."

Reports indicated a large net gain in membership in the county. Summit Grange is the largest, with Elk Creek second, and Cherry Hill a very

close third in size; but Elk Creek shows the largest increase. On the 11th, the latter initiated 8 and each one of them is succeeded by an applicant for his place in the class. Phillipsville Grange is having lively times. One hundred members now and a dozen applications awaiting action. Our County Judge, Mr. Walling, who spoke at the reception to State Grange, has made application to join Clover Leaf Grange.

[This Judge certainly knows a good thing when he sees it. We will all be glad to see and hear him at State Grange again—a member of our order.] Eds.

Jefferson County Pomona took a step forward when it had the Judge of the county deliver an address to it at its last session. Here is a hint to other Pomona lecturers—why not invite your Judge, County Superintendent, or some other prominentable person to address your next Pomona. It will do good all around.

THE stirring reports of State Grange Officers, and the many good things in Penn'a Grange News does us good," says the W. M. of Eulalia Grange No. 1088, Tioga County. "Send literature. We need it to interest outsiders for one thing, and also that our members may learn more of the sterling worth of our order. We are initiating twenty-one this month." [Good! That reduces the 10,000 to 9,979, to say nothing of the additions to other Granges told of in this issue—and only a few of the total are mentioned here.]

And Center County, Too.

PROGRESS Grange No. 96, Center County, has been adding members a dozen at a time. This is Worthy Past Master Rhone's home Grange and it owns what is probably the best Grange Hall in the State.

The many friends of Mrs. Rhone will be glad to learn that her health is very much better and the threatened danger now seems to have been averted.

Bros. Oster and Cornell campaigned a week in this county. Members

were added to the Granges visited as a result, and W. Deputy John R. Dale, ably assisted by his wife, the W. Flora of the State Grange, has organized one Grange and re-organized another. Bro. Dale works hard but should feel proud of the success he achieves.

The Master

of Grange No. 805. Crawford County, is "not mad but desperately in earnest." "Hayfield" intends to add its share towards getting the 10,000 new members and if they win a banner it will be because they are at work in earnest and purpose to keep "everlastingly at it."

Leonard Grange No. 779, Center County, is reported to have cleared over two hundred dollars at festival recently. Of course, they have been receiving applications. People just cannot help joining an enterprising Grange.

I have been requested by Master George Youngs, of Clover Leaf Grange, to write asking you for literature for distribution.

We are in our infancy—our Grange having been organized less than one year. However, we are progressing nicely and have a membership of over eighty, with several applications for membership.

I assure you we are determined to be the "Banner Grange" of Erie County. Much enthusiasm is manifested and Grange literature will aid us.

M. D. NEWTON, Lecturer
North East, Pa.

"Applications are rolling in," writes Bro. Hartley, Youngsville, Warren County. "Broken Straw Grange No. 407, has added twenty-one and we are puzzled to get time to initiate and do our other work. Think we will have to set aside certain meetings for degree work.

Lawrenceville Grange, Tioga County, is looking forward to getting into its new Hall soon.

A \$5,000 Grange Hall.

McKean County Patrons show their faith in the Grange by their works.

The Smethport Subordinate Grange is preparing to invest the above sum in a new Hall, 40x60 feet, three stories high, with a Farmers' Exchange on the first floor.

"Our Juvenile Grange numbers nineteen, and will probably reach thirty before the year is out. This talent is fine for our lecture hour. At that time we have them all come in, and each Juvenile Officer sits beside the corresponding Officer in our Grange. It would do you good to see how fast the children develop in their Grange work," write Master Hohner, of Coryville Gr., No. 1212. [It would be a good idea to have more Juvenile Granges in Penn'a.] Ed.

In reply to your inquiry, the Editor advises that dues for a new member, begin with the commencement of the month next following the one in which he takes the first two degrees.

Linesville Grange No. 694, Crawford County, received forty-three members last year and sixteen the first two months of 1905, making them 148 members. Dues of all the members are paid right up to date. They meet each two weeks but had to hold a number of extras last year for initiation. Bro. Mang, the Worthy Deputy, will have to pay this Grange a visit, as they want him to come, inspect their work, and make them some helpful suggestions. Deputies should not fail to get to every Grange in their jurisdiction at least once each year.

Middlebury Centre No. 705, and Mitchells Mills No. 912, both of Tioga have been getting their names in the papers, because the members of each have organized dramatic clubs. They have given plays in different Grange Halls and the proceeds go for library, Grange band, etc. "The Deacon" was recently played and we suspect that Brother Dorsett was "It."

Keystone Grange, Crawford County, has 120 members and more in sight. "We have 30 young people that take pride in Grange work," writes Bro. Graham, the W. M. "Had a fine dinner on the 4th as a fitting climax to finish the work on a class of six. We are talking of building a Hall on our lot next year. A Fire Insurance Agent here for another company is misrepresenting our Grange Insurance and has made a few believe his story. I think of writing him a nice letter to let him know that there are hot times ahead for the fellows who get away from the truth."

"Are initiating five and have four more applications," is the good word Bro. O. B. Powell sends from Newton Square, Delaware County.

"We are increasing in membership," writes Master J. B. Rogers, Sugar Run. "Since January we have initiated two, re-instated two, and two new ones for our next meeting. Have bought our home and are preparing to live."

"We have just entertained Pomona No. 10, Warren County, Had a grand and a large meeting, which I think will give our Subordinate Grange a push in the right direction." Mrs. C. E. Marsh, Master Ackley Grange.

Wellsboro Grange No. 1009 has been working for several years but does not have everybody in yet that they want. They are helping to get the 10,000 members and are receiving applications by the dozen. They are having their Hall wired and the representation they make to this office is that it is for light. It is well that you told us. Our first thought was that you were fixing up some kind of an electric "shute" to run more members in on, on the double quick plan.

Hustling for Good Things.

Worthy State Master and Bro :—

Your communication was not received until the evening of March 4th—the day of our last meeting.

The Grange News came a day or two later. Although our Grange, Morning Star No. 1271, is only nine months old, we now have sixty-six members, with good prospects for more. We take pride in doing our Grange work in the best possible manner, believing that a thing worth doing at all is worth doing well. We have just received a supply of grass seed for spring sowing, from a Cleveland firm. We ordered the best of four grades and are much pleased with the quality of seed. Are getting up an order for fertilizer and binder twine. Since our Grange was organized we have purchased through our purchasing agent from \$1200 to \$1500 worth of goods. Our Grange has accepted an invitation to assist Curfew Grange in initiating a class of twenty candidates on Thursday, March 16th, 1905. We held a social on last Friday night and realized near \$50 to be applied to the purchase of an organ for the use of the Grange.

Many of our members have availed themselves of the insurance feature of the order and others will do so as soon as their policies expire in other companies. It is probable that Curfew, Waltersburg, Frankin and Morning Star Granges will have a joint pic-nic about the close of harvest. Will make an effort to get the Granges interested in this matter, to take the necessary action to bring about the result. Would be pleased to receive any literature you may be able to furnish, suitable for distribution among prospective applicants for membership in the order. Will bring the Legislative bill before our Grange at our next meeting, March 18th, 1905. Watersburg, Franklin Granges each held their annual oyster dinner recently—both were a success. District Deputy Bro. H. D. Core has not been able to visit our Grange since it was instituted. I made arrangements with him to pay us a visit in December, but the day proved so inclement that he thought best not to come. Would be pleased to hear from you at any time.

Fraternally yours,

J. W. MILLER,

Master Morning Star Grange No. 1271.
Fayette County.

May 6 - 05
2200 Book
Register

Pennsylvania

Grange News



April, 1905

Officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange

Master, W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
Overseer, HON. A. C. BARRETT, New Milford, Susquehanna Co.
Lecturer, A. M. CORNELL, Columbia X Roads.
Steward, THEODORE KLEIN, Lake Ariel, Wayne Co.
Assistant Steward, HARRY H. PRATT, Goshenville, Chester Co.
Chaplain, REV J. W. JOHNSON, Laceyville, Wyoming Co.
Treasurer, S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Chester Co.
Secretary, J. T. AILMAN, Thompsontown, Juniata Co.
Gatekeeper, WALLACE CHASE, Fall Brook, Tioga Co.
Ceres, MRS. VELMA WEST, Corry, Warren County.
Flora, MRS. J. S. Dale, State College, Centre Co.
Pomona, MRS. MARY FISHER, Lincoln University, Chester Co.
L. A. S., MRS. FRANCES B. ARTERS, Millvillage, Erie Co.

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Legislative Committee

W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
HON. W. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Columbia Co.
E. B. DORSETT, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

**Pennsylvania Granges are going to add 10,000 members this year.
THIS MEANS WORK.**

Pennsylvania Grange News.

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange

VOL. 1 No. 9

APRIL, 1905

20 CENTS PER YEAR.
5 CENTS PER COPY

W. F. HILL,
EDITOR.

G. W. OSTER,
Editor Executive Committee Department.

W. T. CREASY,
Editor Legislative Committee Department

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EDITORIAL.

International Agricultural Conference.



HE prompt and comprehensive action taken by the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange in relation to this conference speaks well for the alertness of these brothers. The eager and comprehensive grasp of the great Trust organizations with their tentacles reaching into every country of the globe to seize upon the helpless unorganized producer of world necessities makes it imperative that the farmers shall organize on a broader scale and more intensive plan that they have ever done in the past. The organization of farmers is impelled by the necessities of the times. No longer are they prompted to organize for social purposes alone, but in recent years they have become the prey of designing men until the census statistics of our government shows that they have lost millions of their wealth. Thousands upon thousands of the young men and women have gone from the farm homes to secure better remuneration elsewhere, until we find that even in our State along one-third of the counties, and they are those that are most purely agricultural, have a less population than they had ten or twenty years ago. Perhaps there is no thinking

man in the country but that realizes the gravity of the situation. Many remedies are proposed and advocated but to the mind of the writer the immense concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, with the power that is always attendant upon it, enabling monopolistic trusts to control the price of beef, and other live stock; while another set of men closely allied to these fix the price of our grain products; and a kindred trust fixes the price upon the oil with which we light our houses; another, the sugar that we consume upon our tables; another, the harvesting machinery with which we husband our crops; the farmer finds himself between two millstones. Other parties are fixing the price which will be paid for the articles the farmer has to sell and other monopolists absolutely hold up the price which the farmer has to pay for the product he consumes. Unorganized the farmer is at the mercy of these organized men, whose interest it is to shear him both coming and going. The farmers need protection. An organization, intense, general and intelligently directed offers to him the most effective agency by which he may insure his standing among the business interests and business men of our country. The coming together of farmers from all parts of the

world at this International Conference to devise ways and means to improve and advance the interests of agriculture all over, may mark a new epoch in the history of agriculture. The exchange of ideas, the broadening of views, the comparison of conditions and discussion of economics, will certainly be of a character to repay many times over, all organizations and men participating in this Congress. The trusts and monopolists will continue to oppose the progress of the farmer in this direction. Whatever advancement the farmer makes, must in a large measure be made as a class and be made through the efforts of the farmers themselves. It is very gratifying therefore to know that agricultural societies and organizations are to participate in this Congress, and the Executive Committee did well in suggesting to President Roosevelt the appointment of a goodly-sized delegation from this country and that practical farmers should be included in its makeup. The President has already appointed as delegates, Mr. Henry White, United States Ambassador to Italy, and Prof. Woods, of the United States Department of Agriculture. We presume that several men in addition to these will go from the United States representing different farm organizations, and we shall be very sorry indeed, should the National Grange allow itself to be eclipsed by any other farm organization in its loyalty to the farmers' broadest interests and in its zeal to better the conditions of the farmers of our country, by any failure to be adequately represented at an Agricultural Conference of the scope and magnitude of this one. W. F. HILL.

Picnics.

THERE is perhaps no better way to popularize the Grange in any locality for an equal outlay, than by holding a picnic. There is to be a Series Picnic campaign carried on in our State again under the auspices of the State Grange. Doubtless nearly every Pomona Grange will want to hold one. In addition to the Pomona picnic, Subordinates may also have State Grange assistance in holding

them. It is the plan of State Grange to secure the services of a large corps of speakers from within our State and announcing them later, let each locality have its choice from among them so far as is practicable. Where Granges are located so that two or more can unite in holding a picnic, and so divide the work and perhaps increase the interest and attendance, it may be found to be advantageous to do so.

It is expected that each picnic will contribute three dollars at least to help defray the expenses of the State Grange speaker. State Grange will pay the balance, and on this basis there may be held as many picnics in a county as may be desired. Applications for them should be filed early. Correspondence on picnic matter ought to be on a sheet separate from any other matter.

The State Sec'y will handle the picnic arrangements in the absence of the State Master and all applications should be sent direct to Bro. Ailman.

Let us have more picnics and better ones in 1905 than ever before.

A Rallying Point.

IN a certain county the reorganization of a Grange was recently thwarted because they wanted to get thirty members pledged before starting in. While thirty, sixty, a hundred charter members are all right in theory, yet in actual practice, less than half of our present good, strong Granges started with smaller charter lists.

The writer recalls a Grange that had but sixteen charter members and for a year and a half simply held its own—neither losing or gaining a single member. The loyalty and work of this small but earnest band meeting regularly month after month then began to impress the neighbors. They reasoned that there must be something worth while in "that Grange business," and some venturesome ones concluded to join and find out for themselves. That Grange steadily grew to over ten times its charter list.

The original members by living up to the principles of our noble

Order, were demonstrating in daily life their value to the world. The faithful attendance at the meetings and devotion to the best interests of the farmer thru the Grange compelled the respect and won the confidence and membership of all the best people in that locality.

And so it goes elsewhere. Even tho a Grange may be weak in numbers it can be strong in faith. The members can all be loyal to it. They can attend its meetings promptly and regularly and cause the Grange to become recognized as the center around which for social and educational culture may rally the people of the entire township. As the officers and members of a Grange make it to be a helpful and valuable institution in the neighborhood, to the same extent they increase its popularity and insure its permanency. When people outside are led to see that the Subordinate Grange in their township has interesting meetings, a good program, works for the betterment of local conditions, then they realize that there is something tangible to join. Let every Grange stand for something worthy of itself and the community.

The "quality" of a membership has more to do with attaining this success than the "quantity," altho Granges generally aim—and properly so—to have both quality and quantity in their membership.

Fertilizer Tests.

The long, severe winter and backward spring make fertilizer applications the more advisable this year. It is a problem to know what fertilizers, amounts and proportions of different ingredients will pay best on a man's own farm. Thousands of dollars are wasted by Penn'a farmers because of not knowing just what fertilizer to buy to supply the needs of a given soil.

The Experiment Station of this State has proposed a plan so that any farmer can largely find this out. Readers will do well to write for the plan. A postal will bring it. Address Dr. William Frear, Chemist, State College, Pa.

A Lively Grange picnic with a good speaker, some recitations, plenty of good Grange songs well sung, a full measure of fraternal hospitality, sociability, and good cheer, accompanied and followed by personal solicitation, will help your Grange in getting the 10,000 additional members that the State Master wants for Penn'a this year.

Hand Copy to Another.

GRANGE officers know that Penn'a Grange News is sent free to the M. L. and Secretary of each Penn'a Grange. These are for the use of the Grange. Other members would perhaps like to subscribe for it if you would hand your copy to them to read. It will help your Grange and the reader, too. If you would like to get some subscribers in your Grange, drop a postal to this paper and several sample copies will be sent you free for that purpose.

Immigrants.

Over 10,000 of these reached New York in one day recently. The Hamburg-American line steamer "Pennsylvania" had 3,086 passengers and all but 207 of them were steerage immigrants. They will scatter, going principally to cities, mines and railroads in search of work. Then in a few years some snide politician will corral them in big bunches, have them naturalized and run their votes in for his boss. This is not a "square deal," and we do not blame our American born citizens for resenting it. American women, fitted for suffrage, are debarred from it while we extend the privilege to the ignorant, vicious, disinterested recent arrival.

"I am glad the re-instated members count in the contest for the banner as well as in getting 10,000 members. We have 11 more names on hand, 9 have been balloted on favorably and the others will be balloted on next meeting. Also some more names to take in soon." Harry Ash-ey, Master No. 800 Crawford Co.

To Masters of Subordinate Granges.

Please present the following at the next meeting of your Grange:

I desire to announce to the Patrons my intention to leave home May 9th and to spend six weeks or so in the study of the farmers' condition in the Old World. It is intended to go first to Rome and attend the International Chamber of Agriculture which is called by the King of Italy, and convenes in that city May 28th. Making there the acquaintance of men from different European countries who will be present representing either farm societies, organizations, or their respective governments. I will learn from them, sections of greatest value for me to visit and study from an agricultural standpoint. An outline of my investigations will then be made and arrangements perfected with these men for my visit in their different countries. I shall expect to go to the farmers' homes and mingle with them in their everyday life and learn direct from them of their customs, their modes of life. I will want to inquire into their system of taxation and economics; also the construction and maintenance of the magnificent roads for which many parts of Europe are famed. Their wages, rentals, and profits upon the farm will be to me an interesting study, as well as their system of schools and of Christian development. Will want to learn at first hand how satisfactory the government's ownership and operation of public utilities

such as railroads, etc. is in several different countries and as opportunity presents, will aim to compare their agricultural colleges and experiment stations with our own. While I shall see incidentally some of the magnificent cathedrals, art galleries, etc. of the Old World, yet my primary object is to learn more of the world-wide relations and influences affecting modern agriculture. It is well known that with our present highly developed means of communicating intelligence, for transporting produce, and with trust control of the prices on nearly everything bought or sold by the farmer; that his success is no longer determined by the boundaries of the State or a Government, but international factors now intervene. While it is a privilege to attend this International Congress and to make the acquaintance of representative agricultural leaders from all parts of the world, yet I deem it no less my duty as Master of the Penn'a State Grange to take advantage of this unusual and unequalled opportunity for securing better qualifications to more efficiently serve the interests of the organized farmers who have honored me in this State. I shall expect to give to the order whatever of benefit my limited ability will enable me to assimilate. Patrons throughout the State who have communications which they would like to have me act upon, will do well to send them at once.

W. F. HILL,
Master State Grange

Executive Committee Department

G. W. OSTER, EDITOR.



RANGES should get up their orders for twine as promptly as possible and forward them to the manufacturers, at the same time sending me the duplicate order so we may keep a record of the amount of twine bought and thus keep track of the matter and know the amount of rebate the State

Grange is entitled to. The manufacturers have written me recently and urged that orders be sent in as soon as possible. If you need more order blanks later drop a line and they will be sent you.

I want to again call the attention of Granges to the importance and necessity of using the Grange Seal or Trade Card with your orders to

our business houses. This enables them to know that your order is a Grange order and assists in keeping their records of sales made to Granges properly, and it helps the State Grange rebates by you heeding this injunction.

New Business Houses.

Since our last issue of the News, the following contracts were made: David Lubin & Co., 27 Walker St., New York City; the great mail order house. Write under seal for their bulletins, which are issued frequently. They can save you money on goods in their line.

We have also closed a contract with A. T. Stewart, Box 204, Pittsburgh, Pa., for such farm implements as manure spreaders, mowers, rakes, tedders, etc., etc. Write him under seal for prices; he is in a position to help you and save you money. He is strongly opposed to trusts and if the Grange members will stand by him and co-operate he is in a position to benefit all who need goods in his line.

There have been frequent requests to contract with a grocery house in Pittsburgh, but repeated efforts have been made several years ago and without success. If any of our patrons residing in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can recommend a house that might be willing to enter into a contract with us, we will be thankful for the information, and will at once take the matter up and see what can be done.

Guard the Register.

I have recently received a large number of inquiries for our Register and of course refuse all such requests. This we must do if we would protect our authorized business houses.

I am led to believe that some patron has furnished several firms with a register, as the Granges have been flooded with advertising matter of different kinds. I have no doubt that this is sometimes done thoughtlessly, not stopping to think what it means and the injury it does to our authorized business houses.

We trust that Patrons will observe the sign of Caution in this matter,

and not be guilty of lending or selling a register to any person or firm who is not entitled to receive it. By so doing, you are helping to break down or destroy the business arm of our Order—the very thing we are striving to build up.

Fraternally,
GEO. W. OSTER,
Sec. Ex. Com.

State Lecturer Cornell.

The busy season on the farm and in the farm home is at hand when the long days, with their many duties draws heavily on the physical as well as the mental strength of the agriculturist. Yet it must not be forgotten that activity moves the world and develops the individual while dormancy leads to decay.

During this rush season we believe it will be possible as well as helpful to plan wisely and adjust the work so as not to miss but few, if any, Grange meetings. It lightens the burdens and breaks the monotony to associate with the members of the community, in a social, business and fraternal way.

Sister Carrie S. Dale, of Centre County, Worthy Flora elect of State Grange, has kindly arranged the following program for "Flora Day," which we gladly submit with approval and trust Granges generally may observe same with appropriate floral decorations:

FLORA DAY PROGRAM.

Music—No. 5, (Grange Melodies) "He that goeth forth." (All standing.)

Prayer by Chaplain.

Music, 94—"The Wild Bird."

Scripture Reading by Chaplain—The Song of Solomon, 2, 11-12; Matt. 6, 24-25.

Music, 50—"My Little Boat."

Recitation—"A dream of Summer;"

Whittier.

Recitation—"The Barefoot Boy;"

Whittier.

Music, 83—"Bright Visions."

Recitation—"Flowers." Longfellow.

Recitation—"The Reaper and the Flowers." Longfellow.

Music, 98—"The Happy Peasants."

Address by Flora.

Music—"America." (All rise.)

Benediction.

Every patron should feel that a duty devolves on him to take active part in advancing the work of the Grange.

Do not consider that paying dues is all that is necessary to get the results that should be attained through organization of those engaged in the great calling of agriculture.

The member usually who is getting the least benefit from the Grange is the one who is doing the least, assuming the least responsibility, and possibly criticising what others are doing. If a Grange is not active, I would suggest that at the first opportunity this question be considered: "Is this Grange doing what it should to advance rural life in this community, county, State and Nation? If not, why?"

I recently was present at a Grange meeting where perhaps forty-five members out of the sixty-five were

present. When suggestions for the good of the order came, every one present rose, one by one, addressed the Master, and had some word to express in behalf of the many matters that properly appertain to the broad field covered by the Grange.

I was informed this was the regular custom of this Grange. It is needless to add that the meeting was interesting and helpful to those present; they not only feel, but act the responsibility and profit by their action.

Patrons do not look for perfection in man or his works; but constantly striving individually and collectively to meet responsibilities manfully, you will become stronger, this aiding those with whom you associate, building up the Order and community preparatory to leaving the world better than you found it.

Legislative Committee Department

W. T. CREASY, EDITOR.



We publish below a full and exact copy of the new Township road law. This is destined to become an important law, and by preserving this number of Penn'a Grange News, you will have the new law exactly as it was passed by the last Legislature. Preserve your copy; each issue contains something worth filing.

Providing for the election and appointment of road supervisors in the several townships of the second class of this Commonwealth; defining their duties; authorizing them to make, repair and maintain roads and bridges, let contracts for the same, levy and collect taxes, employ labor, divide townships into districts; appoint roadmasters and treasurer, purchase road-making implements and machines; prescribing penalties for violation of this act; and requiring the road supervisors to report to township auditors and to the State Highway Commissioner, from time to time, and for the payment of a percentage of road tax to townships that abolish the work tax; and for the repeal of all laws, general, local or special, inconsistent herewith or supplied hereby.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in every township of the second class in this Commonwealth, the qualified voters thereof shall, on the third Tuesday of February, one thousand nine hundred and six, elect one person to serve one year, one person to serve two years, and one person to serve three years, who shall be styled road supervisors; and at each township election thereafter, they shall elect one person to serve three years: Provided, That in any township which now has three supervisors, or other officers having charge of roads, elected under existing laws, no new election under this section shall be required, except as the terms of said road officers expire.

Sec. 2. The road supervisors of each township shall meet at the place where the auditors of the respective townships meet to perform their official duties, on the first Monday of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, and yearly thereafter; and after being duly sworn or affirmed, according to law, to discharge their duties with fidelity, a copy of the oath to be filed with the township auditors, shall organize as a board, by electing one of their number as chairman, and one as secretary, and shall appoint one person as their treasurer, who shall not be a member thereof; and shall proceed immediately to levy

a road tax, which shall not exceed ten mills on each dollar valuation; this valuation shall be the last adjusted valuation for county purposes, and which shall be furnished to said road supervisors by the commissioners of the proper county: Provided, That a greater rate than ten mills, and not to exceed ten additional mills, may be levied by the order of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county, upon the petition of the board of supervisors, with their unanimous recommendation, and upon due cause shown: And provided further, That upon every taxable the road supervisors of each township shall assess the sum of one dollar, in addition to the millage tax shown: And provided further, That any township may, by a majority vote of the electors thereof, at the February municipal election, after thirty days' prior notice thereof, change the system of taxation for working the public roads. Such election shall be authorized by the court of quarter sessions, upon a petition of at least twenty-five taxpayers of said township; and any such township, which shall have abolished the work tax shall annually receive from the State fifteen per centum of the amount of the road tax collected in said township, as shown by a sworn statement of the board of township supervisors, furnished to the State Highway Commissioner on or before the fifteenth day of March in each year. The said statement shall show the amount of tax assessed, as well as the amount collected. Upon receipt of the sworn statement from the board of township supervisors, it shall be the duty of the State Highway Commissioner to draw a warrant upon the State Treasury for the payment of the said fifteen per centum, which shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That before issuing the duplicate and warrant for the collection of road taxes, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of every township that has not abolished the work tax, to give notice to all persons rated for such taxes, by advertisement or otherwise, to attend at such times and places as such supervisors may direct, so as to give such persons full opportunity to work out their respective taxes.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the board of road supervisors, immediately after their organization as a board, to divide their township into road districts, of not less than five miles of road to each district, and they shall employ a roadmaster for each district, whose duty it shall be to work upon the roads himself, and to see that the work done on the roads in his district or division is in

accordance with plans and specifications furnished him by the road supervisors, to oversee the men employed, while at work on the roads, and keep the time of each man working under him, and report, under oath, to the road supervisors as often as they require. Road supervisors may require the roadmasters to give bond, with the approved security, for faithful performance of their duties; and said roadmasters shall at all times be subject to removal by the road supervisors. The road supervisors, from time to time, shall fix the wages to be paid, per hour, to roadmasters and laborers, for work on the roads and bridges: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall prohibit the board of supervisors from making a contract with any citizen of the township, for the keeping in repair of not more than three miles of road; no contract to extend over three years; and no contract to be given unless approved of, and signed by, at least two of the board of township supervisors. Every contractor for road work shall give bond for the amount of said contract.

Section 4. The board of road supervisors shall have full control of roadmasters and employment of laborers, and is authorized also to purchase such material, scrapers, plows, stone-crushers, rollers, and other road-machines, tools and property, as shall in its judgment be necessary for making and repairing roads and bridges; the same to be the property of the township, used exclusively for township purposes, and to be properly taken care of by said board of road supervisors. Said road supervisors are hereby authorized to join with the road supervisors of one or more of the other townships, or the proper authorities of boroughs, in their respective counties, in the purchase of such road-making implements and machines as, in their judgment, may be too expensive to justify such purchase by said township alone; the same to belong to such townships or boroughs in proportion to the amount paid therefore by each, and the right to use the same to be regulated by agreement to be made between said road supervisors or borough authorities at the time of joining in said purchase: Provided, That said joint ownership shall only continue during such period as may be agreeable to all of said joint owners, and either board of road supervisors or borough authorities may, at any time, elect to sever said joint ownership as to any or all of said implements and machines. In case terms cannot be amicably agreed upon, either of said joint owning townships or boroughs may, by its board of supervisors or proper borough authorities, present

its petition to the court of quarter sessions of the peace, setting forth the facts, verified by affidavit; which court, after notice and opportunity to be heard, shall then make such order for the sale or disposal of said joint property as will be right and proper in such case.

Section 5. The treasurer appointed by the board of road supervisors shall be required to give bond, with at least two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the auditors of the township, conditioned that the said treasurer shall well and truly account for and pay over all moneys collected and received by him for road purposes, according to law; and such bond shall be filed with the township auditors. He shall pay out moneys received by him as road taxes, only on the written order of the road supervisors, setting forth the purpose for which the order is given, signed by the chairman of the board and attested by the secretary thereof.

Section 6. The road supervisors of each township shall make, or cause to be made a duplicate, designating the amount of road tax levied against each taxpayer of the township, and deliver the same to their treasurer, who shall, within ten days after receiving said duplicates, give a written notice to all taxable persons of the amount of tax that has been assessed against them; and shall also give him a warrant to collect the tax, which shall be collected as follows, namely: To all taxpayers who pay their road tax before June first of each year, to the treasurer, an abatement of five per centum shall be made; on all road taxes paid to the treasurer between June first and November first, of each year, the taxpayers will be required to pay the full amount of the road tax levied against them; and on the first of November, in each year, the treasurer shall make out a list of all delinquent taxpayers, with the amount of the road tax levied against each, with five per centum added thereto, as a penalty for such delinquency, and deliver the same to the township collector, who shall immediately proceed to collect the same, and make payment thereof to the treasurer of the board as soon as received; and the collector shall be responsible to the township for the collection of such tax, and shall receive for his services the five per centum in penalty added. The treasurer shall receive, as compensation for his services, such amount as the board or road supervisors may prescribe, not exceeding two per centum of all moneys received and distributed by him.

Section 7. The road supervisors shall meet for the transaction of business once each month, at a time to be fixed by the board; and the

board may be allowed for necessary expenses, including office rent and stationery, light and fuel, to be paid out of the township road funds.

Section 8. In all cases where a vacancy occurs in the board of road supervisors, from any cause, the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county shall, upon the petition of the remaining members of the board, appoint a successor to fill the office until the next election for township officers: Provided, That such vacancy happens at least thirty days before said election; if less than thirty days before said election, the person so appointed shall fill the office until the next election thereafter for township officers, and until a successor is duly elected and qualified.

Section 9. The board of road supervisors shall annually submit, under oath, to the board of township auditors a full and itemized statement of their accounts of the preceeding year; and the township auditors shall audit, settle and adjust said accounts, in the same manner and with effect as other accounts of township officers are audited and settled.

Section 10. The board of road supervisors of the several townships shall annually, on or before the fifteenth day of March in each and every year, make a report to the State Highway Commissioner, on blanks furnished to them by the State Highway Commissioner, of the whole amount of money raised during the preceeding year by taxation for road purposes; specifying in such report the amount expended for maintenance or repairs of roads, for opening and building of new roads, and for macadamizing or otherwise permanently improving roads, and the number of miles thus made; together with the names and addresses of the chairman and secretary of the board, and such other things and matters as the State Highway Commissioner may require. And it shall be the duty of the State Highway Commissioner, not later than the first day of February of each year, to forward the aforesaid blanks to the several boards of supervisors. It shall be the duty of the prothonotary in each county, not later than the first day of April of each year, to certify to the State Highway Commissioner the names of all the supervisors of the respective townships in said county.

Section 11. The board of road supervisors shall keep minutes of their proceedings, and such books as they may find necessary in the performance of their duties all of which shall be open for the inspection of any taxpayer, at all reasonable times, and which shall be submitted for the information of the township auditors when said auditors meet to audit the

accounts of the treasurer and other township officers; and shall deliver such books, papers and accounts to their successors.

Section 12. It shall not be lawful for any road supervisor to be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any work done, purchase made, or contract relating to roads and bridges, nor to furnish any materials therefor. Any person knowingly violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, both or either, at the discretion of the court.

Section 13. If any road supervisor, roadmaster or contractor, employed to work on the roads, bridges and highways of this Commonwealth, shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall fail, neglect or refuse to carry out the same, he shall pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars, to be collected in the name of the township, as other debts of like amount, and paid to the township treasurer, for use of the road fund of said township.

Section 14. The road supervisors of the several townships of this Commonwealth, elected or appointed in pursuance of this act, shall perform all the duties imposed by the existing laws on supervisors of road, bridges and highways; and shall be subject to the same responsibilities and penalties that supervisors are now subject to, except in so far as changed or supplied by the terms of this act.

Section 15. Two shall constitute a quorum of the board of supervisors.

Section 16. All acts or parts of acts, general, special or local, inconsistent herewith or supplied hereby be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That the act, entitled "An act enabling the taxpayers of townships and road districts to contract for making, at their own expense, the roads, and paying salaries of township or road district officers,

and thereby preventing the levy and collection of road tax therein," approved June twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three; and the acts entitled, "An act to provide for the permanent improvement of certain public roads or highways in the several counties of this Commonwealth, making such improved roads and highways county roads, authorizing the relocation, opening, straightening, widening, extension, and alteration of the same, and the vacation of so much of any road as may therefore become unnecessary, authorizing the taking of property for such improvement, and providing the compensation therefor, and the damages resulting from such taking; providing for the payment of the costs and expenses incurred in making such improvements, and in thereafter repairing and maintaining said road, and authorizing the levy of a tax to provide a fund for said purposes," approved the twenty-sixth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five; also, "An act to provide for the classification of the townships of the Commonwealth, with respect to their population, into two classes, and to prescribe the form of government for townships of each class," approved April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine; also, "An act to amend 'An act to provide for the classification of the townships of the Commonwealth, with respect to their population, into two classes, and to prescribe the form of government for townships of each class,' approved April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine," approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and one, shall not be repealed hereby, but shall continue in full force and effect.

APPROVED—The 12th day of April, A. D. 1905.

SAML. W. PENNYPACKER.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the act of General Assembly No. 107.

FRANK M. FULLER,



June 27 - 05
2200 Books
Pigott

Pennsylvania

Grange News



June, 1905

OFFICERS ELECTED AT CLEARFIELD 1902.



Upper row, beginning at left—G. W. Oster, Hon. S. R. Brunges, S. B. Brown, Hon. Louis Piolett, D. E. McWilliams, Hon. W. T. Creasy, Jno. T. Patton, Wallace Chase.
Second row beginning at left—H. M. Gooderham, I. Frank Chandler, Hon. S. E. Nivin, A. M. Cornell, Hon. A. C. Barrett, Rev. H. G. Teagarden, Mrs. Della Hunsinger.
Third row beginning at left—H. H. Pratt, Mrs. Mary Fisher, J. T. Ailman, W. F. Hill, Miss Florence Rhone, Mrs. V. B. Holiday.

Pennsylvania Grange News.

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange

VOL. 1 No. 11

JUNE, 1905

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5 CENTS PER COPY

W. F. HILL,
EDITOR.

G. W. OSTER,
Editor Executive Committee Department.

W. T. CREASY,
Editor Legislative Committee Department

Official publication. Issued monthly. Entered August 9, 1904, at Chambersburg, Pa.,
as second class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1904

EDITORIAL.

WORTHY MASTER—Please have the enclosed communication presented to your Grange.

A Test of the Grange in 1876.

The Grange is popular and prosperous in Penn'a now. It was never in a better condition in all respects. While those who are joining now come into an organization thoroly established and with all its machinery bright and in good running order, yet there were times when the wheels were rusty and a clog of the machinery was threatened. Perhaps the most portentous occasion crystallized at the State Grange Session, Meadville, 1876, when the State Grange realized that its was several thousand dollars in the hole. There was a big rush into the order along about 1875-76, and all were comparatively new to the work. If mistakes were made, some of them were pardonable because of inexperience, even though they brought serious results to the organization. The greatest drain on the treasury had been large mileage to the delegates. The business ventures in Philadelphia and elsewhere added to the deficit. We publish in this issue of Penn'a Grange News the list of officers of State Grange elected at that session.

The Worthy Master was V. E. Piolett and he refused to be installed unless provision was made for honor-

ably meeting the indebtedness. To the everlasting credit of the State Grange of Penn'a and to the honor of all those early workers the issue was manfully met.

The following extract is copied from the records and while the honor of signing this note has since been claimed by some whose names do not appear hereon, yet the record has the following 23 names:

Meadville, Pa., Dec. 14, 1876.

On motion the State Grange resolved to borrow \$10,000 when the following brothers agreed to go on it as security:

S. R. Downing, No. 121; C. E. Gladding, No. 83; V. E. Piolett, No. 58; D. B. Mauger, No. 58; Ezra Loomis, ; J. Beatty Henry, No. 215; W. W. Dean, No. ; G. W. Smith, No. 696; J. C. Thompson, No. 433; M. L. Cattin, No. 74; C. B. Moore, No. 161; J. A. Hunter, No. 290; Geo. K. Lorah, No. 4; R. H. Thomas, No. 16; R. C. Johnson, Meadville, Wm. Esch, No. 394; M. Harding, No. 156; H. Fish, No. 709; W. W. Parker, No. 19; E. Z. Griesemer, No. 5; J. R. Read, No. 533; M. K. Moore, No. 510; S. E. Nevin, No. 141.

The Treasurer of State Grange, Bro. Wm. Yocum, a man of considerable means, then bought the note and the debts to different individuals were paid. Bro. Yocum carried the note until State Grange was able to redeem it. This was accomplished in

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED AT ERIE 1904.



C. H. DILDINE,
Member of Ex. Com.



Mrs. VELMA WEST,
Ceres.



Rev. J. W. JOHNSON,
Chaplain.



Mrs. FRANCES ARTERS.
L. A. S.



THEODORE KLEIN,
Steward.

a few years and much credit for the financial success of the State Grange under such trying circumstances must be given to Bro. Victor Piolett, who was Master during this period.

Patrons will do well to preserve all copies of Penn'a Grange News and also to help get more subscribers. Reliable information is to be found in its columns each issue, and if preserved, will always be prized by Patrons.

W. F. HILL,
Master State Grange.

WE published last issue the record of Granges organized and re-organized this year since the publication of the Register. Many faithful Deputies have worked hard to secure these results. Other Deputies, equally zealous, have in many instances devoted much time and effort, but so far have been disappointed in failing to secure results. To these we desire to say that seed does not always sprout as soon as planted. It may lie dormant for weeks or months and when conditions become favorable a good growth will then appear. So while not intending to abandon the effort, let us not be discouraged, but continue to entertain the hope that we will yet see tangible evidence result from the work that has been done. It is said that no good effort is ever lost, and we believe it to be true. Some day, some how, the people in the neighborhood in which you have done hard and faithful work for their betterment will recognize your services and give you due credit. True, an organization may not always result in each instance, yet whenever and wherever your motive has been to inspire them to better living and to get more of the good things out of life for themselves and their families, it is as bread cast upon the waters which will "return after many days." So while rejoicing with other members who are credited with the organization or re-organization of Granges yet we will be mindful of those who have labored diligently "in fields and household," but whose names do not appear this year among those who have husbanded commu-

nities into the Grange fold. There is yet time for every Deputy in Penn'a to identify his name with the extension of the order. We hope that all will make an effort to do so and reap an abundant harvest.

All Have an Interest.

The principle of co-operation is being practiced in the publishing of Penn'a Grange News. This publication is not put out by private enterprise in any way, but is published and edited by the State Grange as an organization. All money that is received for subscriptions goes to the credit of the State Grange for this work and no individual receives anything from it in any way. Those doing editorial work do it gratuitously and the items and articles that are furnished for publication are freely contributed. While most publications derive their principal revenue from advertising and take up a large portion of their space with that class of matter, yet nothing comes to Penn'a Grange News from this source, nor is any of its space taken up in that way. The matter for this publication is in large part original editorial matter, and being official, it is important and valuable to every member of the Order. The Secretary of each Grange can help increase the interest in Grange work among the members of his Grange by sending in a list of subscriptions. Patrons who read Penn'a Grange News will become better workers, more interested in the cause, better grounded in the principles for which the organization stands and better acquainted with the traditions history, work and progress of the Order, than can any one possibly become who is not a regular reader of its columns. The subscription price is so low that no family can refrain from taking it on account of the cost. Let every officer into whose hands a copy of this issue comes take it on himself to send in two or more subscriptions. They may be paid for in postage stamps or in whatever way is most convenient for the sender. We will send a roll of sample copies if you need more than your own for use in securing subscriptions. Drop a

postal card to Penn'a Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa., and they will be sent free.

And this reminds us that maybe we have not received any extra subscribers from your Grange yet either, but we will look for them now. Only twenty cents a year and all solid reading matter—no advertisements at all—just the good stuff, that's all. Four nickels, a couple of dimes, ten two-cent stamps, twenty ones, check, money order—all these are legal tender. Address Penn'a Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

Pennsylvania's First Grange.

Eagle Grange No. 1, Pennsylvania, was organized March 4th 1871 by D. S. Curtis, Washington, D. C., Special Deputy, with 39 charter members.

This was the first Grange organized in Pennsylvania. It is in Lycoming County, near Montgomery, and is in existence at the present time. Brother Frank Porter, the first W. O. of the State Grange, was a charter member here. He is active in Grange work and is blessed with good health. His pleasing address before the State Grange at Erie will be remembered by all present. For years he has walked alone along life's pathway, Mrs. Porter having gone on before years ago. It required both courage and money to organize Granges or to become members in those days. Of course organizers were few and far apart. Colonel Curtis came all the way from Washington, D. C. to institute this Grange and the fees for establishing it were fifty-five dollars. Such a sum would discourage the people from organizing in most sections nowadays. But these pioneers were determined.

The Grange germ then introduced upon Pennsylvania soil was destined to inoculate every county in the State. A year and a half later the State Grange was organized and the order sprang rapidly into popular favor.

Pennsylvania has the proud distinction of taking the initiative in the establishment of the Grange organiza-

tion in the United States. It led all the States of the Union in the venture to organize the farmers of the United States in a fraternity of their own and the first dispensation for that purpose came to Harrisburg. This is a matter of National Grange record. For some reason this was not followed closely enough with the permanent organization and so the honor of having the first charter that was issued went to another State, New York. Thus were the honors divided and our Pennsylvania forefathers gave impulse to that noble principle of preferring another in honor.

From that early day to this the Keystone State has been in the forefront of the movement for Grange extension and progress.

Some one makes the following suggestions with regard to Grange administration: Be prompt. Have an hour for opening and for closing, and observe them. Officers should be present at every meeting, if possible. Transact business energetically. Induce young people to join, and then to take part in the lecture hour. Personal work by every individual, working in harmony with all others, will build up any Grange, when properly directed.

State Grange officers now have a good supply of fresh literature and it will be sent free to any Grange requesting it. The State Secretary keeps Grange supplies for sale, and when ordering supplies include request to him for any literature needed.

Young man, remember this, there is nothing that can compensate you for doing a thing that you will be ashamed of after it is done.

Morning Star Grange, No. 1271, P. of H., will celebrate its first anniversary on Saturday, May 27, 1905, at which time a class of twelve or fifteen candidates will receive the third and fourth degrees of the order. An invitation is extended to the patrons of other granges to attend and take part in the anniversary exercises.

How to Obtain Practical Information.



THE day has arrived in which to be successful a man must till the soil with brains as well as with muscle. This means that one who understands the means that can be practically applied to the soil for production will be able to obtain the best products, and this in turn means that there is a practical demand for definite knowledge concerning all operations of horticulturists, gardeners, stock-raisers, beekeepers, etc. Immense strides have recently been made in the knowledge of methods of production, and it is necessary for every practical man to obtain new information from time to time and use it in his work in order to keep pace with the times.

The fact that many of our citizens do not know where to apply for information or help they need is indicated by the great number of inquiries referring to agricultural subjects sent to the editors of newspapers, who as a rule do not know as much about these particular subjects as do the inquirers themselves. It is amusing to see in the women's department of a paper the efforts of the manager of such department to try to answer inquiries sent in good faith concerning methods of killing insects, growing potatoes, bee-keeping, poultry keeping, mushroom culture, care of live stock, butter-making, fertilizing, seeding and other features of farm practice, with which the writer doubtless never had any experience whatever and no educational training.

There is no doubt of the fact that our practical citizens frequently realize their great need of help. No class of persons is so greatly in need of useful information as are our rural citizens. They do not have well-stocked private libraries nor access to public libraries, nor the benefits of clubs or organizations in which there are experts to answer their questions or give them help, as in cities. It is no great wonder that such persons send their inquiries to unusual places

for answers, and no wonder that the replies given are often quite ludicrous and decidedly erroneous. Merely because a person is editing a personal corner or woman's department in a paper is no reason why he is qualified to answer all questions upon all topics. It is much better for persons to submit their questions directly to experts who have worked for years in their respective lines to obtain definite knowledge and give accurate and practical information to the masses.

It is time for the so-called practical people to come in close touch with the so-called scientific men, and vice versa. Each should give to and learn from the other. Practical operations are becoming more scientific, and scientific works are being much more practical than they have been in the past. It must be remembered that no one person is qualified to answer all or most of the questions that can be asked him, but he may know where or how to obtain answers to nearly all questions. The next best thing to being able to answer a question is to be able to find the answer.

Among the various sources of practical information to which persons can turn and with which our rural citizens should be familiar are the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with its various divisions of (1) Agrostology, (2) Biological Survey, (3) Botany, (4) Chemistry, (5) Entomology, (6) Office of Experiment Stations, (7) Fiber Investigations, (8) Foreign Markets, (9) Forestry, (10) Office of Irrigation Inquiry, (11) Library, (12) Pomology or Fruits, (13) Office of Road Inquiry, (14) of Soils, (15) of Statistics, (16) of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology of Plants, Growth and Diseases, (17) Bureau of Plant Industry, (18) Bureau of Animal Industry, and (19) the Weather Bureau. The titles of these various Divisions indicate the respective office of the Department to which the inquirer should write, but if he should not know which office to address, he will receive a cor-

rect answer by simply addressing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

One should not fail to make use of the opportunities that are present near home, and it is desirable to apply to the sources at hand in our own State before going farther away from home for assistance. . Persons whose duties lie wholly within the boundaries of this Commonwealth generally understand the local conditions better than do those whose interests extend to the borders of the entire nation and even farther. For that reason it is advisable to consult the various State offices such as the State Department of Agriculture in Charge of Hon. N. B. Critchfield, Harrisburg, Pa., or its various divisions, which are as follows: Farmers' Institutes, in charge of Hon. A. L. Martin, Deputy Secretary and Director Institutes, Harrisburg; Economic Zoologist, in charge of Prof. H. A. Surface, Harrisburg, Pa., Dairy and Food, in charge of Dr. B. H. Warren, Harrisburg, Pa., Live Stock, in charge of Dr. Leonard Pearson, Harrisburg, Pa. The other Departments at Harrisburg in which agriculturists are more or less interested are as follows: The Department of Forestry, in charge of Hon. Robt. S. Conklin; Department of Fisheries, Hon. Wm. E. Meehan, Fish Commissioner; Game Commissioner, Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, Secretary of the Game Commission; Road Commission, Hon. Robt. Hunter, Road Commissioner, Harrisburg, Pa.

The State College and State Experiment Station are centres of educational and experimental activity in behalf of the people of this State. They are situated at the post office of State College, Centre County, Pa. The President of the College is Dr. G. W. Atherton, who will furnish free information upon topics pertaining to the College and will refer educational inquiries to the various Departments in the respective realms to which they may belong. Dr. H. P. Armsby, State College, Pa., is the Director of the Experiment Station, and will refer to his various specialists topics upon farm practice, horticulture, fertilizers, crops, produce, seeds, weeds,

trees, plants, animals, live stock, poultry, fruits, etc.

At the office of the Economic Zoologist at Harrisburg a great many questions are received that do not pertain to that office, but they are forwarded to the various specialists who are best qualified to answer them, and thus inquirers receive without charge the most reliable information to be had upon their various subjects. This office is particularly working upon the subjects of destructive and beneficial insects, reptiles, birds and mammals, and is always pleased to receive specimens of all such creatures and to answer questions and obtain the co-operation of interested persons. There is no need for growers to allow their trees to die with plant diseases or pests when they can have specimens of injured parts of plants, and if possible the pests causing the injury, examined by the Economic Zoologist, and obtain without charge a full discussion of the best methods of overcoming loss from such sources. The last Legislature and the present Governor were so liberal in their attitude toward the growers of plant products in our State that they kindly made provision by which an expert can be sent to any part of the State to investigate outbreaks of plant pests and diseases that threaten to become important. Every person desiring such help can obtain it free of charge, by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture or the Economic Zoologist, stating in detail the conditions prevailing and the extent of depredation.

Nearly all agricultural, horticultural and farm journals that reach readers in this State are in touch with or have upon their staff, either directly or indirectly, specialists who are able to give particular attention to questions pertaining to their subjects, and when such questions are sent to reliable publications, the correct answers are generally returned. For prompt answers, however, and for accurate and complete information, it is best to write in detail to the State Department of Agriculture, or the Experiment Station, or the United States Department of Agriculture.

For publications upon the various subjects, standard periodicals devoted

to those fields are, of course, to be recommended, and every man should subscribe for at least one or two such periodicals, according to his profession in order to keep up with the very latest methods of the day in his business. Many other publications are to be obtained free of charge by writing for them, and while these are scientific, they are also practical. As a rule, they lack a few months of being "up-to-date," as are periodicals because of the delay in publishing and distributing them. Among the free periodicals that are to be obtained in every State are those of its Experiment Station and State Department of Agriculture. Also, every citizen can obtain free of charge the publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., upon topics in which he is particularly interested. There is a series of Bulletins from that Department, entitled "Farmers' Bulletins," a list of which was published in the Zoological Monthly Bulletin of Pennsylvania for April. The periodicals and Special Bulletins of the State Department of Agriculture are also free of charge, and will be sent to all persons who request them, and every person in the State who is interested in growing plants of any kind should know of the Monthly Bulletins of the Division of Zoology, which is published regularly from Harrisburg,

and is free of charge on application. One request from any person with his name and address for the mailing list will insure him these publications without charge for two years. All lovers of Nature, and especially those who wish to protect the birds, should know of the Zoological Quarterly Bulletin, which is a periodical of another series, issued by the Economic Zoologist. This is likewise free of charge and sent with the Monthly Bulletin, as the mailing list for the two periodicals is the same. With this information at hand, it would appear unnecessary for any person to permit his crops to suffer from insect, depredations or plant diseases, or for him to suffer another's loss for lack of knowledge as to the best methods of preventing it.

This is the fruitful topic for discussion in a Grange meeting and every Grange Hall in the State should be provided with the free literature that is furnished by the State Department of Agriculture, State Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Inquiries upon this and related subjects will be cheerfully answered at all times by the undersigned.

PROF. H. A. SURFACE,
Economic Zoologist,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Scattering Granules Concerning Granges.

Unity Grange, Wyoming County, is prospering, as the members unitedly work to that end. "Applications for membership presented at nearly every meeting, and a class of ten or fifteen now on," writes the new Master, S. C. Jayne.

Greenfield Grange No. 226 is trying to do her part in Grange work this year. We have already initiated 19, have six applications to be acted upon at our next meeting and are expecting as many more. Have some new robes and sashes for initiatory work. We also expect to repair our Hall this summer to the amount of about \$500. Can also report Erie County Po-

mona No. 4 as doing good work. I am the Lecturer. Have had the largest classes in the fifth degree the last year that we have ever had. Would you please give me some instructions about what the paraphernalia for the fifth degree should be, and do the lady officers have court robes? We have nothing but the sashes, but think we could afford better now.

Mrs. MATILDA JOHNSON,
Master Grange No. 226.

[Suggestions upon complete Fifth Degree paraphernalia are to be found in the back part of the late Manuals for Pomona.]—Ed.

A Big Gain.

L. L. Comstock writes that Lorenton Grange No. 1095, of Tioga County, is prospering nicely. "We now have our Hall paid for and are going to build sheds this spring, have the money in the treasury to buy the lumber, have a good organ and a class of four will be received May 3d. The four together will weigh 800 pounds when "dressed." This Grange evidently believes in having the attributes of quality and quantity both found among its new members. Well, Tioga is a big county, they have a big lot of Granges there, thirty-eight in all, and a big lot of members, between 4,000 and 5,000, and so it is fitting that they should have big people to initiate into their big Grange family.

The Efficacy of Grange Insurance.

We do it Ourselves

is why Grange insurance is cheapest and best. We are, by united brotherhood, our own insurance company. We make our own insurance on our own premises, do the work ourselves, and give our lands as security for the payment of each other's losses. We take no hazardous risks, nor insure town or village property. No hard earned dollars go to pay for city conflagrations, nor to keep up high-salaried officers and agents, nor to pay the dividends of a joint stock company. We grind our own grists and save the toll.

An increase in the past year of over \$100,000 in the amount of insurance in force, tells in no uncertain language that our insurance is attracting the attention of rural property owners. And now as another year without assessments reduces the average yearly cost of our insurance below the remarkable statement of last year, let us be thankful to the All-Wise for the absence of losses and grateful to the Grange for our unique method of low-cost substantial insurance, for it is by means of the Granges dotted over our country as so many branch stations or ad-

Sixth Degree Certificates have been sent to all receiving this beautiful degree at Erie. Doubtless they will nearly all be framed and hung up as they will grace a sitting room or parlor, will be well preserved, and always indicate the owner's advancement to this superior degree in our order. It then becomes a possession of which any Patron may well feel proud.

Concord Grange, No. 1141, of Delaware County, held a festival and entertainment recently. Result—a pleasant time and over ninety dollars added to the treasury. Everything has to come out right when Concord lays the plans. They reduce miscalculations to a minimum and all members work for success.

vance agents holding out the advantages an enlisted co-worker with us, that this mutual insurance has reached its present high degree of success. These many Grange organizations, each supporting and working for our insurance in their respective localities, maintain a confidence and give a minimum expense impossible to otherwise obtain. Therefore, brother Patrons, considering this and the many other financial and social advantages which we derive from the Grange, are we as dutiful as we should be in attendance at our meetings, or are we selfishly content—content to have these financial benefits drop in our laps while sitting at home and by our absence make the Grange meetings cheerless and discouraging for the faithful ones who carry on the work? Let us resolve to attend our meetings as much as we are able, and then tell our neighbor how the Grange can help him, thus doing a fourfold duty by doing good to neighbor, good to Grange, good to insurance and good to ourselves.

I am, fraternally yours,

H. D. CORE, Sec'y

Grange Insurance Company, of Fayette County Pa.

Officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange from Date of Organization to the Present Time

State Grange was organized at Reading, Sept. 18, 1873.

Master—D. B. Mauger, Berks.
Overseer—Frank Porter, Lycoming.
Lecturer—John I. Carter, Chester.
Steward—Moses Brinton, Lancaster.
A. S.—W. K. Reinhart, Monroe.
Chaplain—J. F. Miller, Montgomery.
Treas.—Wm. Yocum, Berks.
Sec.—R. H. Thomas, Cumberland.
G. K.—M. K. Breadlinger, Montgomery.
Ceres—Miss Kate Koch, Berks.
Pomona—Mrs. E. Detwiler, Chester.
Flora—Mrs. K. Mauger, Montgomery.
L. A. S.—Miss M. Griesemer, Berks.
Executive Committee—Dr. H. W. Heckel, Chester; W. W. Parker, Chester; E. Z. Griesemer, Berks; Henry Tyson, Berks; J. B. Rieff, Montgomery; C. P. Steinmetz, Lebanon.

Election in 1875 resulted as follows:

M—D. B. Mauger.
O—D. C. Kennedy, Erie.
L—V. E. Piolet, Bradford.
S—H. H. Brown, Columbia.
A. S.—E. R. DeLong, Bradford.
Chaplain—J. B. Richards, Luzerne.
T—Wm. Yocum.
S—R. H. Thomas.
G. K.—J. G. Rosenberry, Bucks.
Ceres—Mrs. D. C. Kennedy, Erie.
Pomona—Mrs. Asa Battles, Erie.
Flora—Mrs. Lottie P. Porter, Lycoming.
L. A. S.—Mrs. Louisa L. Phillips, Erie.
Executive Committee—C. E. Gladding, Bradford; W. T. Everson, Erie; T. S. Strohecker, Venango.

Election at Meadville in 1876 resulted as follows:

Master—V. E. Piolet, Bradford.
Overseer—D. Kennedy, Erie.
Lecturer—S. R. Downing, Chester.
Steward—J. C. Henderson, No. 30.
A. S.—A. D. Munn.
Chaplain—W. T. Everson, Erie.
Treas.—Wm. Yocum.
Sec.—R. H. Thomas.
G. K.—J. G. Rosenberry.
Ceres—Mrs. J. D. L. Smith.
Pomona—Mrs. E. Townsend.
Flora—Mrs. A. B. Finson.
L. A. S.—Sister Miller, No. 694.

Election in 1878 at Bellefonte.
Master—V. E. Piolet.
Overseer—Leonard Rhone, Centre.
Lecturer—S. R. Downing.
Steward—A. D. Munn, Bradford.
A. S.—W. E. Jackson, Chester.
Chaplain—W. T. Everson, Erie.
Treas.—Wm. Yocum.

Sec.—R. H. Thomas.
G. K.—J. O. Alger, Bradford.
Ceres—Maggie J. Moore, Blair.
Pomona—Della Marsh, Erie.
Flora—Sarah L. Rex, Montgomery.
L. A. S.—Ella J. Denning, Clearfield.
Executive Committee—Dr. T. H. Allison, Jefferson; S. P. Childs, Montgomery; D. C. Kennedy, Erie.
Members held over as follows: W. L. Archer, Washington; J. B. Henry, Mifflin; D. B. Mauger, Berks.

The following officers were elected at Greensburg, 1880:

Master—Leonard Rhone, Centre.
Overseer—Seth Hoagland, Mercer.
Lecturer—Dr. James Calder, Dauphin.
Steward—J. R. McCurley, Union.
A. S.—J. E. McGary, Westmoreland.
Chaplain—W. H. Holstein, Montgomery.
Treasurer—Wm. Yocum, Berks.
Sec.—R. H. Thomas, Cumberland.
Gate Keeper—Charles Hartzel, Northumberland.
Ceres—Mrs. M. J. Moore, Blair.
Pomona—Mrs. Della Marsh, Erie.
Flora—Mrs. S. S. Rex, Montgomery.
L. A. S.—Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Centre.
Executive Committee—V. E. Piolet, Bradford; J. B. Henry, Mifflin; D. C. Kennedy, Erie; W. H. Dallett, Chester; C. A. Carrier, Jefferson; T. J. McCleary, Washington.

The election at Harrisburg in 1882 resulted as follows:

Master—Leonard Rhone.
Overseer—J. G. McSparran, Lancaster.
Lecturer—Dr. Jas. Calder, Dauphin.
Steward—Jesse Davis, Chester.
A. S.—J. E. McGary, Westmoreland.
Chaplain—W. H. Holstein, Montgomery.

Treas.—Wm. Yocum.
Sec.—R. H. Thomas.
G. K.—Charles Hatzel, Northumberland.

Ceres—Mrs. Anna Holstein, Montgomery.
Pomona—Mrs. Hannah Eger, Lycoming.
Flora—Mrs. Eliza D. Calder, Dauphin.
L. A. S.—Mrs. Maggie Rhone, Centre.
Executive Committee—V. E. Piolet, Bradford; D. C. Kennedy, Erie; J. B. Kirkbride, Philadelphia, for two years; C. A. Carrier, Jefferson, one year.

1883, at Harrisburg, members of the Executive Committee were elected as follows: Charles W. Roberts, Chester; C. A. Carrier, Jefferson; H. M. Cutshall, Crawford.

1884, at Harrisburg, officers were elected as follows:

Master—L. Rhone, Centre.
Overseer—J. G. McSparran, Lancaster.
Lecturer—Dr. James Calder, Dauphin.
Steward—Jesse Davis, Chester.
A. S.—J. E. McGary, Westmoreland.
Chaplain—W. H. Holstein, Montg.
Treas.—Wm. Yocum, Berks.

Sec.—R. H. Thomas.
G. K.—Charles Hartzel, North'd.
Ceres—Mrs. Anna Holstein, Montg.
Pomona—Mrs. Hannah Eger, Lycoming.
Flora—Mrs. Eliza Calder, Dauphin.
L. A. S.—Mrs. Maggie Rhone, Centre.
Ex. Com.—V. E. Piolett, Bradford;
D. C. Kennedy, Erie; J. B. Kirkbride, Philadelphia.

1886, at Harrisburg, the following were elected:

Master—L. Rhone.
Overseer—J. G. McSparran.
Lecturer—Gerard C. Brown, York.
Steward—S. M. McHenry, Indiana.
A. S.—J. E. McGary, Westmoreland.
Chaplain—W. H. Holstein, Montg.
Treas.—Wm. Yocum.
Sec.—R. H. Thomas.
G. K.—Charles Hartzel.
Ceres—Mrs. Anna Holstein.
Pomona—Mrs. A. H. Olmstead, Warren.
Flora—Miss Estella Thomas, Cumb.
L. A. S.—Mrs. Maggie Rhone.
Ex. Com.—V. E. Piolett, D. C. Kennedy, J. B. Kirkbride.
Ex. Com. elected in 1887—R. S. Searle, Susq.; H. C. Anderson, Washington;
P. S. Kift, Lycoming.

At Harrisburg, in 1888 the election resulted as follows:

Master—L. Rhone.
Overseer—S. F. Maxwell, Westmoreland.
Lecturer—Gerard C. Brown, York.
Steward—S. M. McHenry, Indiana.
A. S.—J. E. McGary, Westm'd.
Chaplain—W. H. Holstein.
Treas.—Wm. Yocum.
Sec.—R. H. Thomas.
G. K.—Wallace Chase.
Ceres—Mrs. Anna Holstein.
Pomona—Mrs. A. H. Olmstead.
Flora—Annie H. Bisbing, Montgomery.

L. A. S.—Mrs. Maggie Rhone.
Ex. Com.—D. C. Kennedy, J. B. Kirkbride, A. P. Young, Columbia.
In 1889, at Harrisburg, the following members of the Ex. Com. were elected: S. Powell Childs, Montgomery; J. S. Miller, Somerset; Sister Eger, Lycoming.

In 1890, at Harrisburg, the following were elected:

Master—L. Rhone, Centre.
Overseer—S. M. McHenry, Indiana.
Lecturer—J. T. Ailman, Juniata.
Steward—J. L. Kennedy, Westmoreland.
A. S.—F. E. Field, Tioga.

Chaplain—W. H. Holstein, Mont.
Treas.—Wm. Yocum.
Sec.—R. H. Thomas.
G. K.—W. Chase, Tioga.
Ceres—Mrs. Anna M. Holstein.
Pomona—Mrs. A. H. Olmstead.
Flora—Annie H. Bisbing, Mont.
L. A. S.—Mrs. Anna McCracken, Jefferson.
Ex. Com.—D. C. Kennedy, J. B. Kirkbride, H. C. Anderson.
In 1891, at Harrisburg, the following were elected on the Ex. Com.: Louis Piolett, Bradford; L. A. Tucker, Crawford; Henry Cyphert, Clarion.

At Harrisburg, in 1892, the following officers were elected.

Master—L. Rhone.
Overseer—S. M. McHenry.
Lecturer—J. T. Ailman.
Steward—J. C. McClure, Westmoreland.
A. S.—Geary C. Bell, Wayne.
Chaplain—W. H. Holstein.
Treas.—Wm. Yocum.
Sec.—R. H. Thomas.
G. K.—Wallace Chase.
Ceres—Mrs. Anna M. Holstein.
Pomona—Mrs. Clara T. Olmstead.
Flora—Miss Anna H. Bisbing.
L. A. S.—Mrs. M. L. Gundy, Union.
Ex. Com.—J. B. Kirkbride, A. P. Young, J. J. Walker, Allegheny.
In 1893, at Harrisburg, there were elected on the Ex. Com. D. C. Kennedy, No. 8; Frank Chandler, Chester, G. W. Dickinson, Tioga.

1894 at Williamsport, the following were elected:

Master—L. Rhone.
Overseer—J. C. McClure.
Lecturer—W. F. Hill, Crawford.
Steward—J. P. Whipple, Bradford.
A. S.—E. J. Tuttle, Tioga.
Chaplain—W. T. Everson, Erie.
Treas.—S. E. Nivin, Chester.
Sec.—J. T. Ailman, Juniata.
G. K.—Wallace Chase.
Ceres—Mrs. Helen S. Johnson, Erie.
Pomona—Mrs. S. J. Logan, Crawford.
Flora—Annie H. Bisbing.
L. A. S.—Miss Kate P. Eger, Lycoming.
Ex. Com.—J. B. Kirkbride, J. J. Walker, S. M. McHenry.

Elected at Altoona, 1896, Dec. 10-13

M.—L. Rhone.
O.—A. C. Barrett.
Lect.—W. F. Hill, Crawford.
Stew.—J. P. Whipple, Bradford.
Asst. Stew.—E. J. Tuttle, Tioga.
Chap.—W. T. Everson, Erie.
Treasurer—S. E. Nivin.
Sec.—J. T. Ailman.
G. K.—W. Chase.
Ceres—Mrs. Helen S. Johnson, Erie.
Pomona—Mrs. S. J. Logan, Crawford.
Flora—Marie Hill.
L. A. S.—Eldora E. Litchard.
Executive Committee—J. B. Kirk-

bride, G. W. Dickinson, I. Frank Chandler, J. J. Thomas and S. M. McHenry.
Finance Committee—H. B. Corey, Bradford; S. S. Blyholder, Armstrong; D. B. McWilliams, Juniata.

Elected at Williamsport, Dec. 13-16, in 1898:

M.—W. F. Hill, Crawford.
O.—E. J. Tuttle, Tioga.
L.—W. B. Packard, Bradford.
S.—H. M. Gooderham, Cambria.
A. S.—A. H. S. Taggart, Montgomery.
Chap.—Rev. D. K. Laubach, Luzerne.
Treas.—S. E. Nivin.
Sec.—J. T. Ailman.
G. K.—W. Chase.
Ceres—Mrs. V. B. Holiday, Tioga.
Flora—Miss Florence Rhone, Centre.
Pomona—Mrs. L. A. Thayer, Crawford.
L. A. S.—Mrs. H. Faust, Lycoming.
Ex. Com.—L. Rhone, Centre; G. W. Oster, Bedford; L. Piolett, Bradford.
Finance Com.—S. S. Blyholder, D. B. McWilliams, John F. Patton, Huntingdon.

At sessions held Dec. 12-13-14-15, 1899, at Lock Haven, Bro. I. F. Chandler was elected to succeed Bro. Rhone upon the Ex. Com.

Elected at Lock Haven session, Dec. 11-14, 1900.

M.—W. F. Hill.
O.—A. C. Barrett.
L.—A. M. Cornell, Bradford.
Stew.—H. M. Gooderham.
Asst. Stew.—H. H. Pratt, Chester.
Chap.—Rev. W. H. Clipman, Washington.
Treas.—S. E. Nivin.
Secy.—J. T. Ailman.
G. K.—W. Chase.
Ceres—Mrs. V. B. Holiday.
Flora—Mrs. L. A. Thayer.
Pomona—Miss Florence Rhone.
L. A. S.—Mrs. Mary Bloom, Clinton.
Ex. Com.—Louis Piolett, G. W. Oster, I. F. Chandler.
Finance Com.—D. B. McWilliams, J. T. Patton, S. S. Blyholder.

No change made at the 1901 session held at Johnstown, Dec. 10-11-12-13.

Elected at Clearfield session, Dec. 9-10-11-12, 1902.

M.—W. F. Hill.
O.—A. C. Barrett.
L.—A. M. Cornell.
S.—H. M. Gooderham.
A. S.—H. H. Pratt.
Chap.—Rev. H. G. Teagarden, Jefferson.
Treas.—S. E. Nivin.
Sec.—J. T. Ailman.

G. K.—W. Chase.
Ceres—Mrs. V. B. Holiday.
Flora—Miss Florence Rhone.
Pomona—Mrs. Mary Fisher, Chester.
L. A. S.—Mrs. H. P. Hunsinger, Sullivan.
Executive Committee—I. F. Chandler, G. W. Oster, Louis Piolett.
Finance Committee—J. T. Patton, D. B. McWilliams, S. B. Brown, Bedford.

No change made at Wilkesbarre session held Dec. 8-9-10-11, 1903.

At session at Erie, Dec. 13-14-15-16, 1904, there was elected the following officers:

Master—W. F. Hill, Chambersburg, Franklin County.
Overseer—Hon. A. C. Barrett, New Milford, Susquehanna.
Lecturer—A. M. Cornell, Columbia X Roads, Bradford.
Steward—Theo. Klein, Lake Ariel, Wayne.
Assistant Steward—Harry H. Platt, Goshenville, Chester.
Chaplain—Rev. J. W. Johnson, Skinner's Eddy, Wyoming.
Treasurer—S. E. Nivin, Landenberg, Chester.
Secretary—J. T. Ailman, Thompsonstown, Juniata.
Gatekeeper—Wallace Chase, Fall Brook, Tioga.
Ceres—Mrs. Velma West, Corry, R.F. D. No. 4, Warren.
Pomona—Mrs. Mary Fisher, Lincoln University, Chester.
Flora—Mrs. Carrie Dale, State College, R.F.D. No. 3, Centre.
L. A. S.—Mrs. Frances Arters, Mill Village, Erie.
Executive Committee—I. F. Chandler, Toughkenamon, Chester; Chas. H. Dildine, Rohersburg, Columbia; G. W. Oster, Osterburg, Bedford.
Finance Committee—D. B. McWilliams, Burnham, Mifflin; S. B. Brown, Sulphur Springs, Bedford; John T. Patton, Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon.

Officers of Coryville, McKean Co., Juvenile Grange.

Organized this year.
Master—Evan Evans, Eldred.
Overseer—Erva Stull, Eldred.
Lecturer—Lulu Robins, Coryville.
Steward—Leonard Hubbard, Eldred.
Chap.—Lloyd Robins, Smithport.
Treas.—Claud Hanes, Eldred.
Sec.—Alice Gale, Smithport.
G. K.—Stanley Woodring, Smithport.
Ceres—Ida Wanerman, Eldred.
Pomona—Marie Smith, Coryville.
Flora—Bertha Plummer, Eldred.
L. A. S.—Leitha Wineman.

Township Talk.

Monroe Grange, No. 641, is still doing business at the old stand. I wish to tell you of a very pleasant and profitable evening we recently enjoyed. Several weeks ago the Lecturer distributed slips of paper among the members at the close of the Grange one night. When examined, it was found that each paper contained a short outline to be filled out on the subject of "Township History." For instance: "Where is this township located? Give altitude and area, population; how many streams flow through it; give source, direction, etc. There were sixteen papers given out, covering the following points: Who were the first settlers? Their location? First frame house? First schoolhouse? Present number of schools? Kinds of schools? Number of scholars? When was township founded and what taken from? Who were first township officers? Where was the first road? How many miles of road now in township? How many county bridges? Where was the first church? What denomination? How many churches now? Where located? First Sunday School Superintendent? How many? How Many now? Number of schools? First post office? Present post offices? Number of money order offices? First grist mill? First saw mill? Location of each? First store? Present number of stores? History of stores? Business in the township? Army record of the township? How many now in army and navy? First hotel? Number of hotels? First telephone? When erected? Number of lines? Number of lines now? Number of phones? Number of pay stations?

Grange history? How many in township? When organized? By whom? Number of members?

Nearly every member responded, and some interesting talks were given and papers read. The Master remarked, as he entered the hall that evening: "I don't know how any one thought of so many questions! I exhausted all resources of my own and then began to question others. I think I asked fifty men concerning one question, but am ready now."

I think we were all, old as well as young, wiser concerning the "land in which we live" than we were before. Of course more could be added or some could be dropped. Each Lecturer must determine for himself what questions would be suitable for his own Grange.

Wishing the Granges one and all prosperity, I remain fraternally,
Beaumont, Pa. Mrs. E.H.Clark.

Fair Notice.

Elfred, of McKean County, won the first prize banner for largest gain in membership last year. Now they think they would like to have a pair of them. If some other Granges don't "look a leedle out" it will get them. It is building up its membership. "To the victors belong the spoils."

"We have nine candidates to initiate at our next meeting."

G. E. AYER, Grange 205,
Bradford County.

[Granges are whittling down that 10,000 new member pile. They can all be landed inside if each Grange does its share.] Ed.



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Lecturer, A. M. CORNELL, Columbia X Roads.
Steward, THEODORE KLEIN, Lake Ariel, Wayne Co.
Assistant Steward, HARRY H. PRATT, Goshenville, Chester Co.
Chaplain, REV J. W. JOHNSON, Laceyville, Wyoming Co.
Treasurer, S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Chester Co.
Secretary, J. T. AILMAN, Thompsontown, Juniata Co.
Gatekeeper, WALLACE CHASE, Fall Brook, Tioga Co.
Ceres, MRS. VELMA WEST, Corry, Warren County.
Flora, MRS. J. S. Dale, State College, Centre Co.
Pomona, MRS. MARY FISHER, Lincoln University, Chester Co.
L. A. S., MRS. FRANCES B. ARTERS, Millvillage, Erie Co.

Executive Committee

I. FRANK CHANDLER, Toughkenamon, Chester Co.
C. H. DILDINE, Rohrsburg, Columbia Co.
G. W. OSTER, Osterburg, Bedford Co.

Finance Committee

D. B. McWILLIAMS, Burnham, Mifflin Co.
S. B. BROWN, Sulphur Springs, Bedford Co.
JOHN T. PATTON, Warriors Mark, Huntingdon Co.

Legislative Committee

W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
HON. W. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Columbia Co.
E. B. DORSETT, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Pennsylvania Granges are going to add 10,000 members this year.
THIS MEANS WORK.

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Register
Pennsylvania

Grange News



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Pennsylvania Grange News.

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5 CENTS PER COPY

W. F. HILL,
EDITOR.

G. W. OSTER,
Editor Executive Committee Department.

W. T. CREASY,
Editor Legislative Committee Department

Official publication. Issued monthly. Entered August 9, 1904, at Chambersburg, Pa.,
as second class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1904

Impressions of Agriculture in Europe.

Agriculture in Europe varies a good deal in different parts of the continent. This is true both because of the soil and topographical conditions, the climate, the activities of the people and the encouragement given to the industry by the government. Southern Italy is noted for intense cultivation, intelligently applied, but done almost altogether by hand labor. The soil is rich and deep, climate is favorable and labor plentiful. Irrigation is much practiced, the water being frequently raised from dug wells by a donkey hitched to a windlass. A boy or two keeps him traveling. I saw fields of potatoes here, grown by means of irrigation, that looked more promising than any I have ever seen in my life elsewhere, but the tubers did not correspond with the promise made in the tops as I found but very few that, when fully matured, were any larger than our ordinary walnuts.

Land is so heavily taxed that when it is used at all profitably for agricultural purposes it has to be intensely cultivated. Incredible as it may seem, I saw peasants carrying soil in baskets up steep hillsides to cover a rocky ledge where they would later grow vegetables of some kind. There are but very few hillsides here too steep or rocky to be not terraced and covered with soil in that way and the ever present grape vine has its foothold in some such place and is now yielding its fruit, much of which will be made into wine.

Italy is pre-eminently the land of the vine and where the ground is level the vine is allowed to grow long, and is trained up high so that the fruit is found on wires or trees, twenty feet or more above the ground. Then some other crop is grown on the land beneath the vines. In the spring the ground will be broken by very crude plows drawn by a yoke of oxen and I certainly question whether in Italy, Southern Austria Hungary, or Servia the soil is ever pressed by the tread of a four footed animal after plowing. In Austria-Hungary also the grass is mown and made into hay entirely by hand labor. Thirty, forty, or fifty men, women, and children would be at work in a single field with the absolutely straight scythe snathe, the wooden hand rake, and the wooden pitchfork. The latter is but little improvement on a forked stick.

Switzerland is a noble little country with which people who visit it fall in love. Agriculture is better developed here in every direction, although this mountainous little republic is better adapted to the grazing of herds and the keeping of stock than to general farming. As the traveler revels in the deliciousness of the milk and cream, the butter and cheese, he is not surprised that these products of the Swiss farm are sought after all over the World. I was astounded when reliably informed that this little country during the month of April last had sent over to the United States \$800,000.00 worth of milk products. Surely our dairymen must look out that our home markets be not captured by foreign enterprise.

In Germany, Belgium, and France, I was impressed with the more general use of improved machinery and the attractive appearance of farm land generally. In certain agricultural lines the Germans have no superiors. Their advanced methods in the saving and economical use of fertilizers, their skill in gardening, together with the scientific cultivation of their forests are matters of much interest to every close observer. It is reported that there are no forests in Germany that are not cultivated. I cannot vouch for the correctness of this statement, but I do know that I saw thousands of acres of forest land where the trees were better taken care of than the average farmer cares for his apple orchard. Whenever a tree reaches maturity it is taken out and harvested as we pick a pail of ripened berries. But another tree is planted to take its place and so while the crop is thus annually removed, they have consideration for the future by the planting of other trees.

The method pursued in selling agricultural produce in Paris was a novel one to me. All night long wagons loaded heavily with all kinds of produce come into the city. The produce is taken to the immense Central Market House, where in the early morning the selling begins. Fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, flowers, etc., are all sold at public auction. The highest bidder getting as large an amount at the price he bids as he cares to take. I hustled out one morning and though it was only between four and five o'clock when I got there, yet the confusion and activity would make one think it was mid-day. No private selling was done at all so far as I could learn, but all sold through regularly licensed auctioneers, several of whom were at once crying out the wares and price bid in different parts of the same or different buildings. In an hour and a half, or so, the immense stock had all been sold and the wagons of the buyers were on hand to get the goods. So in this way a gardener's load was soon sold and I could not help thinking that it was a fair, quick, and economical way of selling produce.

But in France one's admiration for the general condition of the country is divided by admiration for the good condition of the roads. Of course, it is true that elegant roads are found throughout Europe, but why should they not be good? One of the greatest objects the European government had hundreds or thousands of years ago in building these good roads at that time was that they were a military necessity and that holds true with reference to their maintenance in these days. I suspect that the ability to move an army quickly over these roads against an enemy in a bordering country had much more to do with them than the desire of the government to advance its agriculture, or to make fine drives for its wealthy people.

On different days I took drives over the celebrated Appian Way (Appia Via) which was named after Appius Claudius, who had much to do with its construction over three hundred years before the birth of Christ. So thoroughly and well was the work done that it is in fair condition to this day and maintained at little expense. The first cost of this road must have been something immense, as the excavation was deep and an immense amount of stone was put in and finished on top by hexagonal blocks standing on end, held tightly in place by heavy curb walls on each side. (Outside the walls of Rome and beside this road stands a little chapel which contains the impress of a foot. The guard tells you that this was made by Christ's foot at a time when met here by the Apostle Peter. The legend is referred to in "Quo Vadis," where Peter asks the Saviour "Whither goest thou?" to which He replies, "I return to be crucified.") Ages have been used in bringing the roads of Europe to their present state of perfection, and I have no doubt but that in a good deal less time we will have as good roads in our own country, as Europe has to-day.

England seems to be the natural home of the sheep. One sees them every place over the island and with their superb meadow land and pasturage it would seem that England could easily hold first place in the profitable production of high-class sheep.

Living expenses in Europe are lower than they are here. Labor is cheap; vegetables are both plentiful and cheap. Wages are what we would think at starvation point. Girls working in factories and elsewhere make, if quick at piece-work, from ten to twelve cents a day, while the wages for agricultural labor amount to about twenty cents in our money. The soldier who must go into the army whether he wants to or not, draws the munificent compensation of two cents per day. So with labor cheap, taxes high, the government can build roads and have many fine public institutions. While there are many things in Europe which we can study with profit to ourselves, yet our American people would not stand for a good deal of the oppression that exists there.

Salt and tobacco are both luxuries and expensive ones, but the price of the latter was not burdensome to me. Chicken seemed to be a favorite meat and at one hotel in Florence, I was told that they consumed over thirty thousand head a year. The continental breakfast everywhere consists of rolls and coffee. They never think of you wanting more than this.

Fraternally,
W. F. HILL.

Master Penn'a State Grange.

STATE Dairy and Food Commissioner Dr. Warren is being hampered in his work because of the determination by the Supreme Courts that wines, whiskies, beer, etc., do not come under the operation of the Pure Food Law. It seems that there is no agency to restrain the adulteration of this class of wares. This is certainly unfortunate. Many good people consider these goods to be "too bad even when good." With nothing to restrain the greed of unscrupulous vendors of this merchandise still larger quantities of acid and other poisons will be added. If some is bought for use during sickness one has no protection as to freedom from dangerous adulteration.

Brother Warren has issued a circular letter explaining the situation and inviting the moral support of citizens generally to keep the traffic in check until the legislature meets again to enact a law to cover the case. The Dairy and Food Commissioner has what is perhaps the hardest position in the State to fill satisfactorily. He is entitled to the support of good citizens everywhere in every effort to honorably discharge his obligation to the people of the State.

PROF. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, is anxious to receive specimens of wild animals of all kinds, bugs, insects, reptiles, quadrupeds, bipeds, etc. He wants to

make up a complete collection and have it on public exhibition in the new capitol building. Here is a good Grange opportunity. In most subordinate and Pomona Granges there are brothers who take pride in observing and studying the natural life in the locality. Pennsylvania Grange News suggests that Granges appoint a committee to take up this matter. They can communicate with Brother Surface as above and he will give them full advice. Your Grange thus becomes identified with and aids a worthy State enterprise, while the committee that associates itself with Brother Surface will receive such educational impulse as will repay it many times over for the trouble. Specimens sent under the Professor's direction are transported at the expense of the State.

The members of some of the Pomona Granges of our State have made requests that the State Grange confer sixth degree in their jurisdiction, so that they may be qualified to receive the seventh degree at the National meeting. Special sixth degree sessions will be held in Chester County, August 24th; in Tioga County, September 7th and 8th; and it is expected that a date will be arranged later in the interest of the Wyoming County Grange. When these Patrons attend the sessions of the National Grange they will

then have the ground all cleared to enjoy to the full the sessions of that body and to receive the crowning degree of the Order.

An Open Letter to Fair Associations.

You doubtless know of the fast increasing popularity of the Grange as a factor in the betterment of country life. We also recognize the local Fair as a kindred educational force. It has occurred to me that by a little co-operation we can make our institutions of still greater attractiveness and value. To this end I wish to suggest that you designate one day of your Fair as "Grange Day," and set aside an hour or more after dinner for speaking. Advertise same and specially invite farmers and Grange members to attend the Fair that day—seeing it and also hearing a speaker of note.

The State Grange can arrange to provide a well known speaker, able to both interest and instruct along lines of Agricultural Education and Improvement.

W. F. HILL.

The above was printed in the March number of "Penn'a. Grange News" and some responses are being received to it from the secretaries of Fair associations. The State Grange will endeavor to provide satisfactory speakers and we re-publish this announcement thinking that it may have escaped attention of some who would like to avail themselves of the proposition. How would it do for Fair Associations to offer prizes to Granges for the best displays made by Granges.

Bro. Myrt Ferguson, Master of Pomona Grange, No. 23, subscribes for Penn'a Grange News to be sent him at Tacoma, Washington, where he is spending the summer with a sister. Do not fall in love with anything that you can't bring back, Myrt, as we are not willing to spare you permanently from Pennsylvania.

Try suggesting to a Patron friend that Penn'a Grange News will do him good "like a medicine" this hot weather—also when the cool days come. The subscription list will hold the names of some more patrons anxious to get the "inside" Grange points and for two dimes it will be sent twelve months.



If your Grange is at all interested in any of the many Grange picnics to be held this summer, the following may be found of interest if read at your next Grange meeting:

August, the great picnic month, is at hand and we have again our annual opportunity to reach outside people to show them what the Grange is, to evidence our faith in it, that farmers need the Grange, and it invites them to join. The aim on this occasion should be to manage affairs so that everybody has a reunion, a good dinner, a good time. A Grange picnic stands for more than this. The fragments gathered up and taken home should be many more basketfuls than the loaves and fishes brought. Acquaintanceships should be made, friendships formed and enlarged, inspiration gleaned, and food for later thought be stored away. To this end a few general suggestions follow:

1. Select date and location early.
2. Advertise well. Urge outside farmers, their families and friends to attend.
3. In addition to State speakers, have some local talent represented on the program.
4. Begin literary exercises early and have them finished in good time.
5. While the speaking is going on insist upon having quiet near the speakers' stand. Few things are more annoying than to be unable to hear the speaker because of the visiting, whistling or other racket. Let those wishing to make a commotion retire far enough from the stand to not disturb speaker and audience.
6. Provide plenty of strong seats for all.
7. Good music is essential. If a band cannot be secured, have plenty of books and sing Grange songs. An instrument usually can be secured somewhere in the neighborhood.
8. Applaud your speakers. Give them a fine reception as they are introduced. It makes them feel at home and is the cheapest way known to get a better speech. Whenever a hit is made in the course of the speech, cheers will show the speaker

that that audience does not have to wait until next day to catch a point.

9. Let the last speaker be a representative of the Grange. Outsiders will then go home with the Grange uppermost in their minds.

10. Have plenty of application blanks ready and make conscience of soliciting for new members right

there and then. We want to add 10,000 of them this year, and a carefully planned, well organized picnic should help your Grange to get its quota—and maybe win a prize, beside.

Fraternally yours,

W. F. HILL,
Master State Grange.

Executive Committee Department

G. W. OSTER, EDITOR.

Grange Cooperation.

Whenever any one refers to cooperation in connection with the Grange, people generally think of it as referring only to the cooperative or business department of the order. And in many cases this is referred to specifically and dwelt upon as though it was the only way by which we can cooperate. In this, however, we are mistaken. Our cooperation in business affairs is all right and very proper, and it is just and right to emphasize this feature in order to keep the members of the order advised as to its operations and work and the duty they owe to this department after it is once established as a department in the order in the State. But important as this is it is not the only way in which we can cooperate together as members of the Grange. We can encourage and help one another in our official capacities by mutually advising and helping one another in the discharge of our various duties. When every officer in the Grange from Master to Gate Keeper works unselfishly for the good of the order regardless of the effect such action may have upon himself or herself, the work goes on in a prosperous and pleasant manner and advancement is made all along the line. On the other hand when members, whether officers or not, stand aloof from one another, each one doing nothing but what is required of them, for fear some brother or sister may be benefitted, a decline both in interest and membership is sure to follow. True, the evil in-

fluence of such conduct is not always perceptible at once, but like the tares sown in the night, they will come up and choke out many good deeds and aspirations that would have developed for good under different circumstances. How frequent do we hear the expression, "Well, I had nothing to do with it; it is not my work. I might have helped but they undertook the work and let them perform it." Such sentiments are the very quintessence of selfishness and will always react upon the person who entertains them. We should rather remember that "no man liveth to himself" and that our duty is to heartily cooperate with our fellows in every good word and work. That man or woman always grows in personal popularity who forgets self and works heartily with his or her associates in the accomplishment of any work whether they have been designated to do so or not. If we could all become so impressed with the true spirit of cooperation as taught in the fundamental principles of the Grange, what a different state of affairs would soon exist. Our influence as an organization from the Subordinate to the National Grange would be multiplied tenfold. The membership would be immeasurably increased and the standard of thought and action would be raised until the entire rural population would be benefitted by our fraternal conduct in cooperating together in good deeds. Let us then endeavor to practice and study this feature of our beloved order until we shall all

find real pleasure and profit in real genuine earnest cooperation in every phase of Grange work, whether it be one department or another. Encourage by word and deed wherever you can, always remembering that those who help others help themselves and that the public will ever and always hold in high esteem that man or woman who is ever ready to help his fellow in whatever capacity they may be placed and that the Grange was instituted for the purpose of giving us an opportunity to work for the good of mankind, and this can best be accomplished by hearty fraternal cooperation.—John Begg, Lecturer Ohio State Grange.

The Next State Grange Meeting.

The next State Grange meeting will be held in Sunbury, convening December 12th, 1905. Brother C. H. Dildine, of the Executive Committee, has contracts made for hotel and suitable Hall accommodations. Sunbury is a

good railroad point, centrally located, and the patrons of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, and other nearby counties are making preparations to appropriately welcome the large gathering which always comes together at the sessions of Pennsylvania State Grange.

Co-Operation Tested.

What a single Grange may do, indeed has done, is illustrated by Heightstown Grange of New Jersey. Its membership is about 170, and the members have found co-operation profitable.

This spring they purchased together thirty-eight cars of phosphates (about 600 tons), about 3,000 bushels of seed potatoes, five tons of binder twine, about 200 bushels clover seed, beside quantities of oil, feeds, etc. Also several cars of coal; groceries, boots and shoes are included in their purchases, and they claim to have saved several thousands of dollars by so doing.

Legislative Committee Department

W. T. CREASY, EDITOR.



It gives me pleasure to present in my space in Pennsylvania Grange News some clippings with reference to the International Agricultural Conference and the part the State Grange of Penn'a took in the same thru its representative there. This puts the Penn'a Grange in the front rank for progress and demonstrates its ability and willingness in promptly aiding such movements as are calculated to help not alone the farmers of Penn'a., but of the entire country.

This Conference aims to secure for the staples of agriculture more stable and, perhaps, higher prices and this, too, without injury to any existing legitimate business. This means control of the trusts, the elimination of the fake price manipulator, and a judicious regulation of the wheat, and other pits.

When the farmer gets the same pay as other people for an equivalent expenditure in labor and capital, agriculture will be on a higher plane.

From Washington, D. C. Star, May 27, 1905.

Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, has sent an invitation to the different Governments of the world asking them to send representatives to Rome to a conference looking toward the improvement of agricultural conditions throughout the world.

It gives us pleasure to note that Mr. W. F. Hill, Worthy Master of Pennsylvania State Grange, proposes to attend this conference. Mr. Hill spares neither time nor expense to do his great work well.

From Scranton, Pa., Republican, May 15, 1905.

W. F. Hill, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, has been designated by the President as one of the American representatives at the International Congress of Agriculture at

Rome. Mr. Hill is now in Rome, where he went to attend this Congress as a representative of the State of Pennsylvania; but as the rules of the Congress permitted of the participation of national representatives only it was necessary for the President formally to appoint him one of the representatives of the United States.

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce May 29, 1905.

Rome, May, 28—In the historic hall of the Capitol to-day King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena, surrounded by members of the Cabinet and other high State dignitaries, inaugurated the International Conference on Agriculture in the presence of the diplomatic corps and 120 delegates. After the opening, the King and Queen conversed briefly with those present. His Majesty shook hands with Ambassador White and with the American delegates A. F. Woods, and W. F. Hill.

From the Detroit, Mich., Tribune June 4, 1905.

Rome, June 3—The sub-committee of the agricultural conference have not as yet finished their work especially that relating to the division among the different powers of the expenses of the proposed international institute of agriculture.

W. F. Hill, master of the Grange of Pennsylvania, speaking on the subject of the institute, said:

"My association with delegates representing 42 countries of the world has convinced me of the determination to establish permanently an international institute of agriculture. The uplifting influence of such an agency to agriculture and its beneficent effects upon the world at large cannot be foretold, as they will exceed the fondest anticipations of those engaged in its creation."

From New York Evening Post, June 8, 1905

Rome, June 8—David Lubin, of Sacramento, California, who proposed to King Victor Emanuel the taking of steps to bring about the establishment of an International Institute of Agriculture, speaking about the institute to-day, said:

"It will tend to give stability to the political, social, and economic condition of the people. The world has already succeeded in establishing a uniformity of standard in the circulating medium, money, and the institute will ultimately aid in the maintenance of an equitable exchange in the value of agricultural products. Without it

such equilibrium is left to chance, speculation, manipulation, and anarchic fluctuation in the price of the products of agriculture. This is as dangerous to the stability of the political, social, and economic life of nations as when the circulating medium also fluctuated, before the present standard was established. While the institute does not intend to remove the middleman, it intends to detect the hand of the manipulator, and brush it aside by freeing agriculture from chance and by placing it on a firm basis. Not only will this benefit the farmers, but it will prevent nations from rushing headlong into the troubled waters of revolution and anarchy. The Institute, therefore, will be a most potent power for the amelioration of agricultural conditions, for peace, and for true progressive civilization."

From New York Herald, June 8, 1905

Rome, Wednesday—All the delegates to the International Agricultural Conference signed this afternoon an agreement for the establishment of an International Agricultural Institute. It contains ten articles providing as follows:—

Article 1—An Institute of Agriculture, sitting at Rome, is to be created.

Article 2—It is to be an International institution, with representatives from each Power, divided into a General Assembly and with a permanent Committee.

Article 3—Representatives of the Powers are to form the assembly, each country having a number of votes, according to its classification, as per Article 10.

Article 4—The Assembly will elect a president, and the programme for each session will be proposed by the committee.

Article 5—The assembly will direct the institute and approve projects prepared by the committee regarding internal organizations, establish a working system, control the accounts and plan for the extension of the powers of the institute. A two-thirds vote of the assembly will be necessary, for the validity of its deliberations.

Article 6—The committee will elect an Executive committee.

Article 7—The Executive Committee will be composed of one delegate from each government, but one delegate may represent more than one government on condition that the members number more than fifteen.

Article 8—The committee will elect a president for three years.

Article 9—The work of the institute will be to study and publish statistics concerning the cultivation of animal and vegetable productions, the commerce in agricultural produce, the

prices prevailing in the different markets, the salaries of agricultural laborers, agricultural diseases and their remedies, questions concerning co-operation, insurance and credit, and also seek the approbation of the governments interested for a measure of protection of the common interests of agriculturists, the amelioration of their condition. Everything regarding the internal affairs of any particular country holding membership in

the institute is to be excluded from its competency.

Article 10—Countries, according to any of the five categories to which they choose to belong, are entitled to from one to five votes, paying progressively from \$500 for one vote to \$8,000 for five votes, but during the first years these prices shall be respectively \$300 and \$4,800. Any colony can be admitted as an independent State.

State Lecturer's Corner

A. M. CORNELL.



FRESH from the wheat and hay fields of the farm, we pause for a moment to say a few words to the many co-workers who read these pages not only in the harvest fields on many farms, but co-laborers as well in the Order who are untiring in their efforts to extend the usefulness of the Grange. To all who are aiding in this onward movement by the little we each are doing, I gladly congratulate you and commend the zeal that is bringing such results and as experience develops the worker and success brings enthusiasm I can believe that the future has great possibilities in store for the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

It has been especially gratifying to receive a large number of calls for Grange literature for distribution during the recent past and we have endeavored to fill all orders promptly, hoping same has been received safely, and met the approval of those applying and is doing effectual work by helping to scatter Grange teachings. The supply is not exhausted and if more is desired let us know and it will be forwarded for the asking. Accompanying the requests for literature have come many words of encouragement.

We venture to here "clip" a few for samples that all may know of the good work. Bro. A. H. Olmstead, of Warren County, says: "I saw in the Grange News that you would send printed matter for distribution, so kindly send to me. We are progres-

sing nicely. Our Grange was a little down, but about two years ago, we concluded to either die or go ahead. We have purchased the lot and building; it placed a debt on us, but the prospects are bright. We meet regularly; several old members have returned, and new ones are coming."

Bro. C. A. Sisk, Master Factoryville Grange, Wyoming County, says: "Our Grange is fine and "dandy;" we have a membership of one hundred and fifty and still growing. Get me that literature before July 4, as we have a picnic on that day."

Lecturer Grange, No. 967, Sister Lottie E. Piel, Susquehanna County, says: "Kindly send me copies of all literature you have for distribution. Our Grange is doing nicely. We have fourteen new members and there are more names to be received soon."

Bro. George Reith, Jr., Lecturer No. 567, Luzerne County: "Will you kindly send some of the Grange printed matter for distribution. Mountain Grange is in a flourishing condition and still growing. We have added thirteen new members to our roll since March 1st."

Bro. C. C. Morehead, Master Stuben Grange, Crawford County: "Please send me supply of Grange printed matter. We have a Grange of about two hundred members, and are initiating every meeting a large class."

We were deeply impressed while attending Erie County Pomona session at Wattsburg in June last with the beautiful memorial service arranged and under the supervision of the

Worthy and efficient Pomona Lecturer, Sister Mildred Johnson, and her able corps of assistants. We are pleased to give here something of the plan with the hope that others may profit by establishing similar services at least once each year.

A Bro. and Sis. were selected from each Subordinate Grange represented in the County and retired to the preparation room where floral offerings were in readiness, thence to appropriate music rendered by the orchestra, these Bros. and Sis. marched around the hall forming a circle about the altar, when a vocal selection was given; then each Bro. or Sis. from the respective Granges named the deceased of their Grange with remarks and placed a floral tribute on the altar in their memory, closing the inspiring service by another vocal selection.

Erie County is also doing good work in conferring the fifth degree and a very pleasing feature on this occasion was the rendition of the following original poem by Sis. Ellen S. Gifford, of Harbor Creek, who so gracefully fills the office of Pomona, having her part memorized and closing the last charge with these verses that we here commend for other Pomonas:

Pomona greets her Brothers,
She greets them in this hall,
And hopes the lessons they have
learned
Will benefit us all.

Sisters, Pomona greets you,
With a smile as you will see;
She meets you and she greets you
In this, our fifth degree.

Our Worthy Master bids you hope,
Hope and persevere;
Our Worthy Assistants lead you on,
You have no cause to fear.

You to our Worthy Chaplain went,
He told you what was true;
Our Worthy Overseer and Lecturer,
Have told you what to do.

Our Gatekeeper and Steward are always there,
On cloudy days or sunny;
Our Worthy Treasurer and Secretary,
Will always take your money.

You have seen our spectre standing there,
With his robes on "by the way,"
You have seen us when we turned
Our darkness into day.

You have heard the thunder roaring,
You have seen the lightning flash,
You have heard the rain drops falling,
You have heard the armies clash.

But at last the storm is over,
The rain drops cease to fall;
The sun in all his glory,
Shines on us, one and all.

You have traveled on your journey,
You have labored long and well;
We trust that you'll prove faithful,
But time alone can tell.

And now you've got the fifth degree
You see there is no danger,
If you will take the sixth and seventh,
You'll be a full-fledged Granger.

And now for your Fidelity,
Your Industry and Zeal;
We'll partake of all those bounties,
We'll have a good square meal.

For your labors have secured them,
And last, but not the least,
I will now invite you, one and all
To join us at the feast.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Brother Ailman makes the following picnic announcements.

Dates and speakers for picnics have been assigned as follows:

A. M. Cornell, Crawford, Aug. 10, Erie, Elk Lake Grange, Aug. 11; Erie Mill Village, Aug. 12; Warren, Corydon Grange, Aug. 16; Columbus, Pomona, Aug. 17; Crawford, Aug. 19; Erie, Aug. 18; Indiana, Cush Creek Grange, Aug. 23 and 24; Potter, Pomona, Aug. 26.

W. T. Creasy, Chester, Aug. 3; Tioga, Mitchells Mills, Aug. 10; Wayne, Aug. 24.

S. S. Blyholder, Bedford, Aug. 17; Elk, Aug. 25; Venango, Aug. 26.

J. W. Johnson, Potter, Roulette, Wayne, Pleasant Valley. Dates to be arranged.

Mrs. V. B. Holiday, Chester, Aug. 3; Perry, Aug. 11; Juniata, Aug. 12.

Hon. A. L. Martin, Bradford, Sept. 6.



August, 1905

Officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange

Master, W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
Overseer, HON. A. C. BARRETT, New Milford, Susquehanna Co.
Lecturer, A. M. CORNELL, Columbia X Roads.
Steward, THEODORE KLEIN, Lake Ariel, Wayne Co.
Assistant Steward, HARRY H. PRATT, Goshenville, Chester Co.
Chaplain, REV. J. W. JOHNSON, Laceyville, Wyoming Co.
Treasurer, S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Chester Co.
Secretary, J. T. AILMAN, Thompsontown, Juniata Co.
Gatekeeper, WALLACE CHASE, Fall Brook, Tioga Co.
Ceres, MRS. VELMA WEST, Corry, Warren County.
Flora, MRS. J. S. Dale, State College, Centre Co.
Pomona, MRS. MARY FISHER, Lincoln University, Chester Co.
L. A. S., MRS. FRANCES B. ARTERS, Millvillage, Erie Co.

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HON. W. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Columbia Co.
E. B. DORSETT, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

**Pennsylvania Granges are going to add 10,000 members this year
THIS MEANS WORK.**

Pennsylvania Grange News.

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5 CENTS PER COPY

W. F. HILL.

EDITOR.

G. W. OSTER.

Editor Executive Committee Department.

W. T. CREASY.

Editor Legislative Committee Department

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"SHIP AHOY."

Sometimes it is interesting to reminisce a little on one's experiences and as I have been meditating upon what I might write that would be of interest to the readers of "Pennsylvania Grange News" it has occurred to me that I might speak something about my recent travels. Within the past year it has been my fortune to traverse our own country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back; and later to have at least a glimpse at two other continents—Africa and Europe, but in this I will refer only to the water transportation.

The most novel experience to a "land lubber" like myself was had in the three weeks I spent upon the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic Seas. The ocean going vessels of to-day are provided with all of the comforts of home life upon the land and in addition one gets that rest and recreation, which some of us, at least, feel that a busy life will not enable us to take while at home. When a large ocean liner is ready to leave New York port, her hold contains tons upon tons, and carload after carload of freight, coal, and provisions. The passengers may number all told one, two, or three thousand, while the crew necessary to operate the vessel in all of its different departments will number from two to five hundred men.

The steamer upon which I sailed had two smoke-stacks, two sets of boilers and engines, as well as propellers that were entirely independent of each other. Should an accident befall any portion of the machinery in one equipment, the vessel would not drift at sea but would be driven forward by the other equipment.

The ocean itself was the object most studied during the voyage, as it was always present and presented a great variety of aspects. For some hours its surface would appear almost as smooth and as transparent as glass. Then without visible cause it would break and become choppy. This choppy condition would perhaps give way to one where larger waves with an undulating motion would seem to glory in the possession of a reserve force too large for measurement. As their strength, size and height would increase, the troughs between them would be correspondingly deeper and one could not help but feel how weak and helpless was man and his invention in comparison with this power, which seems to be allied to infinity itself.

Sunday afternoon, May 14th, at 4 p. m., I stood clinging to the ship's railings as the sea lashed its sides so furiously as to occasionally break over even the upper deck. The chairs and every loose thing were roped or otherwise fastened down. To walk or sit without holding to something was im-

possible as the ship rolled first to one side and then to the other. Lots of dishes and glassware in kitchen, dining-room, and elsewhere were broken. Baggage in our state rooms slid from side to side, while the poor unfortunates who were seasick could not keep their mouths in one place long enough to hit even a washtub. For three days the sea was so rough that what was called "mats" were used on the dining tables. These are made the size of the table and hook over its edge. They are designed like the fillers in an egg crate and dishes were set in the squares and in this way were kept from sliding off the tables. While a good many of the passengers had no inclination to visit the dining-room, to my surprise my health and appetite continued good and I did not miss a meal. In New York harbor the ship had looked to me as being grand, powerful and immense. In such a sea it no longer appealed to me as a powerful, resisting agency. It now seemed light and helpless as a chip and the huge waves would hoist it so high that the propellers would whirr in the air, entirely above and out of the water for some moments at a time. I will not soon forget the grandeur and sublimity of this scene. Should one be afflicted with the "big head" or a spirit of conceit, an experience of this kind will show him his own utter helplessness. One's trust must be elsewhere than in himself.

Gradually the storm abated and the sea became quiet. For four days we had not seen vessel, land, or animal life, aside from our own company. We now encountered a school of porpoise fish and our pleasure seemed to be equalled by their enjoyment of the experience. They would swim close to the surface, being visible under the water. Then come up, turn over, show the white shiny sides, then under and up out again. As they went bobbing along out away from the vessel, they reminded me of several cotton-tails running, bobbing along.

In the Mediterranean a whale swam by the side of the vessel in our direction and not more than one hundred feet from us. After spouting he would disappear but presently come up again and be exposed full length on the surface of the sea.

Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, was the first continental land sighted and there is a lighthouse and signal station here on the rocky and abrupt coast. As we entered the Strait of Gibraltar, Tangiers and other cities of Africa loomed into view, while back of them ranged the foot-hills of the Atlas Mountains. At the inner end of the Strait of Gibraltar stands the famous fortress of that name and which is occupied by British troops. This fortress looks like the pictures one may see of it in almost every magazine. As though Great Britain felt that the rock was not sufficiently impregnable in itself, she has a large fleet of gunboats lying at anchor back of the fort in the harbor of Gibraltar.

A good orchestra was aboard ship and besides furnishing music during the dinner hour, gave one or two concerts each day. Games, and dancing when calm enough, afforded amusement. Landing at Naples, in Southern Italy, I passed up through the continent of Europe and crossing over via the English Channel, sailed for home from Southampton, England, on the steamer, St. Louis, of the American Line. This steamer was built at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, I think five years ago, and one of the draftsmen who designed part of her machinery was, with his wife, among our passengers. Lighted throughout by electricity and provided with electric bells, the steward of your room is within call at all times of the day or night. I enjoyed very much the baths I had each morning in the large bath tub filled with salt water, finishing off with a wash from the spray overhead.

The vessel was equipped with the Macroni wireless telegraph system and there was hardly a day during the voyage that we did not receive the important news happening throughout the world. Owing to the expense the news was, of course, condensed, but by the time the passengers were ready

for their breakfasts, the daily paper, which was made up and printed on board ship, was ready for him, being distributed free to the passengers. The death and burial of John Hay, the developments in the Russian-Japanese War, the progress of peace negotiations, etc., etc., were received by us, mid-ocean, perhaps before they reached the homes of many of the readers of the "Pennsylvania Grange News." To say that this is marvelous is not overstating the matter in the least. The cost of transportation is just about two hundred dollars, while the tips one must figure upon paying amount to fifteen or twenty dollars more. Each vessel has a physician, medical supplies, a hospital, writing room, library, barber, etc., aboard. As evidence that passengers received good care on board ship, I give the following bill of fare for luncheon, Thursday, July 6th.

Sardines	Anchovies
Pot au Feu	
Curried Chicken and Rice	
Roast Leg of Mutton, Red Currant Jelly	Baked Potatoes
Noodles a l'Italienne	
Broiled Chops and Steaks to Order (15 minutes)	
COLD	
Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce	
Turkey and Ham	German Sausage
Ox Tongue	Roast Beef
	Benoist Beef
	Pate de Foie Gras
Assorted Pickles	Romaine Salad
Lemon Meringue Pie	Stewed Flgs
	Sandwich Pastry
CHEESE	
Cheddar	Camembert
Fruit	Coffee

This is an average menu Everything was well cooked and nicely served. Bouillon or tea was also served between meals.

Reaching New York harbor evening of July 8th we were halted in the Bay by quarantine officials and U. S. Custom Officers. In a couple of hours we had satisfied their claims and with light and happy hearts we returning American passengers greeted our native country "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

Fraternally,
W. F. HILL.

The Black Ball.

Study well your obligation, and you will see that there need be no candidates rejected, if due care is exercised in bringing in the applications. It may be well for the master and the secretary to look over the applications together, before they are read in Grange. If they deem any application unsuitable, let the master go to the members recommending it, and, with all kindness and tact, suggest a delay of one meeting.

This will give those recommending

the name, time to inquire among the members, and to discover any adverse sentiment. Sometimes a few words of explanation will cause a name to be withdrawn quietly. If an unsuitable application be forced to a ballot, then it is your duty to use the black ball. But remember it is a power only to be used with hesitation, and for a sound moral reason. The black ball is a two-edged weapon, that may injure the Grange as well as the candidate.—"Orange Grange Bulletin."

Executive Committee Department

G. W. OSTER, EDITOR.

The Harvest.

As the summer is now about ended, we ask ourselves the question, "What shall the harvest be?"

The answer is plain and simple: "It will be largely what we make it."

There is a great harvest of farmers and those identified with agriculture in Pennsylvania that needs to be gathered and garnered into the Grange fold. The question is, How can this be done? There is no other way that I can suggest than by **work**. If we would reap a large harvest of patrons in 1905, we must sow seed and work for it.

The Worthy Master early in the year asked for an increase of 10,000 in the membership in Pennsylvania. Can it be done? Yes; if each one of us does his or her part to get them. Each one of us has more or less influence over some of our friends and neighbors and many new members can be had for the asking. Perhaps a little persuasion may be necessary. Some of course, are hard to get, and perhaps, can never be induced to unite with the Grange, but many there be that can be had simply for the asking.

This is the main object of our series of picnics. The picnic campaign can and will do much toward creating an interest among the people in the localities in which they are held. Each locality is, of course, expected to provide some local talent, to help fill in the program. But the work must not stop there. We must follow up closely with earnest, active, energetic work. Wait upon your neighbors with applications and ask them to sign and give you the fee and help the good work along.

Get enthused yourself and try to make everybody else feel the same way and you will in this way be able to get nearly everybody. I have had considerable experience with picnics myself and know something about it.

Twenty years ago my Grange began holding annual one day outing

picnics. The thing grew and waxed strong and was more largely attended each year. Then we held a two-days' picnic, but soon found that even that was not sufficient and for a number of years we have been holding a four-days' picnic and it is run as an encampment. Our attendance is about 40,000 during the four days. About two thousand horses are on the grounds on Thursday (Grange Day) many of them driving as far as 30 or 40 miles to get there.

Our National Meeting.

It will not be long before we have another national meeting which will be held in Atlantic City, N. J.

Patrons in Eastern United States are anticipating a great and good time. Nothing gives the patron more pleasure than meeting fellow patrons in these national and State meetings. To meet with and converse with our friends who are engaged in the same work is a pleasure. Let us all begin now to see what a great time we can have. Make the coming national session the most harmonious meeting and the best business meeting ever held.

Any meeting will be harmonious if run on strictly business lines. It is sure that if attention is given strictly to business there will be no time to loaf after politics or to become politicians for the purpose of gaining place or power. No man is large enough to fill the smallest place if it is obtained by scheming methods.

Pennsylvania Patrons will be specially interested in the above announcement taken from The Farm Stock Journal, the meeting to be held near our borders, convening November 15th. Many Patrons will begin planning at once to enjoy this great event. As Atlantic City is looked upon as a fashionable seaside resort for Eastern United States, our New Jersey brethren will probably make this "the swellest" meeting of the National Grange in recent years. It will be an opportunity to wear one's best "bib and tucker" and also to see the handsome new robes and paraphernalia used in the conferring of the seventh degree.

Scattering Granules Concerning Grangers.

At a recent meeting of Juniata Grange, Blair County, 140 members were present and 23 new ones initiated, and yet it is only a little while since that Grange felt enough discouraged to throw up its charter. Where there is the right kind of stuff in even a few members, they can feel sure of coming out with flying colors sooner or later.

The following is taken from a fraternal exchange. How will it do as a Receipt for a good Grange?

Grit
Vim
Push
Snap
Energy
Morality
Cordiality
Talk about it
Write about it
Speak well of it
Help to improve it
Subscribe for its papers
Help all public enterprises
Make the atmosphere healthy
Faith exhibited by good works
Fire all loafers, croakers, deadbeats
Let your object be the welfare, growth and promotion of the order and its members. Speak well of the right spirited men, and also be one yourself.

From reports in the daily local papers of the Pomona Grange picnic held at Lenape, Chester County, Aug. 3d, it appears that the Grange and Grange doctrines had full swing. Reports state that there were over 2,000 people present, and the exercises presided over by Sister Frances W. Broomall were of high order. The principal speakers were Sister Holliday, of Tioga County, Past Ceres of the State Grange; Bro. Hon. N. B. Critchfield, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture; Bro. Hon. W.T. Creasy, Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the State Grange; and Bro. Dr. B. H. Warren, State Dairy and Food Commissioner. In addition there were recitations and plenty of music.

Dr. Warren stated that he was convinced that the man who had the contract to furnish butter to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, furnished oleo instead and in violation of the law. Dr. Warren has already instituted proceedings against these parties and has enlisted the co-operation of the Federal Government as well. He also called attention to the fatal defect in a section of the oleo-margarine law and suggested that it would be well for all parties interested to co-operate and to have the oleo law made enforceable. At the conclusion of these remarks, Bro. Frank P. Willets introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted and which will doubtless result in an active campaign solidifying the butter interests of this State against the schemes of their common wily foe:

"I move that a committee be appointed by the Master of Pomona Grange, No. 3, W. H. H. Davis, to confer with the Master of the State Grange, the Pure Butter Protective Association, the State Dairy Association and kindred agricultural organizations, also, the State Dairy and Food Commissioner and the Secretary of Agriculture, with the view of formulating a plan to secure the solid support of the Congressmen and Senators of the State of Pennsylvania."

Woman's Work in the Subordinate Grange.

It is most gratifying to note the increasing interest in woman's work in the subordinate Grange. Our mails bring letters daily asking for information and our State officers, on the occasion of visits to Granges, are besieged with questions concerning this work. Really, there is no limit to the work which may be done, but one of the most natural lines which presents itself is the care of the children.

In many Granges there are members who would gladly attend the meetings were it not for the children who must either be left alone or be

brought to the hall, where in poorly lighted and heated ante-rooms they stand about during the business meeting, growing sleepy and cross and endangering health. The juvenile work is eminently fitted to some woman or women, enthusiastic for the good of the order. With a small number and limited accommodations this work can be made very successful and profitable and the children thus trained will make the best Patrons of Husbandry for the future. The work will be fully explained to any who apply.

It is a most deplorable fact that the brothers in many of our larger Granges are extremely selfish and persist in monopolizing the whole evening with business matters. They have no right to defraud others of the benefit of the literary hour and I think these same brothers if treated to meat alone would soon call loudly for more variety—for bread and vegetables and—being Americans—for pie. The mind's appetite calls also for a mixed diet and each member is refreshed by features entertaining as well as business.

A bright woman who was appointed lecturer last fall, wrote recently for advice. She had formed many original plans for the work and had taken the office with enthusiasm but since installation had been given only three opportunities to have a program at all. Think of it! And a majority of the brethren were in sympathy with her, but a few old wranglers were allowed to fill in the time with arguments on matters which could have been settled in short order had they been followers of the Golden Rule.

Lecturers should avoid falling into "ruts." Nothing is so monotonous as a continual jaggings along in the same line, because surprises are as restful and agreeable as flowers by the wayside. One of the most resourceful lecturers I have been so fortunate as to meet abounds in surprises both in regular as well as open meetings. Last fall, at an open meeting, after the regular prepared program had been completed she arose and made a few apologetic remarks, hoping that she had not over-stepped her author-

ity and said that because of the difficulty in securing speakers she had taken the liberty to engage the celebrated Peak Sisters whom she would then introduce. Of course it was home talent, but the complete surprise of it is mentioned yet more prominently than the merits of the farce which is indeed most amusing and which was exceedingly well acted.

It is a privilege to be a member of so great an Order as the Patrons of Husbandry and the least that we can do is to give it the best that is in us. This we can do at no loss, for its returns are far more than the best we can give. Who does not know of men to-day, prominent in the affairs of the State, whose voices are heard from the public platform and whose judgment is sought in matters of importance and who would have lived humdrum lives and died unknown had it not been for the ennobling, uplifting help of this Order!

No better work, then can be assigned to the women of the Grange than the looking after and training of the Grange children. Through them the parents can be reached and influence broadened. It is the beautiful old illustration of the tiny pebble cast into the stream by the hand of a child causing the ever widening circles which cease not until they break on the far distant shore.—Elizabeth Phelps Farnham, Chairman Woman's Work Committee, N. Y. State Grange, in National Stockman and Farmer.

On going to his chicken coop one morning lately a member of Wellsboro Grange found eighteen chickens without any internal machinery. Something had entered the yard and catching the chickens one after the other had taken out and eaten all of the inwards except the gizzard, but had not touched the meat or feathers. Saturday morning a hen was found which had been served in the same way. Sunday morning he found a large coon in a trap set to catch the thief. The animal was promptly killed and forwarded to the State Zoologist, Prof. H. A. Surface, at Harrisburg, for dissection.

—Republican Advocate, Wellsboro.

Schuylkill County.

The Pomona Grange of Schuylkill County was organized only this year, but is starting off with a picnic near Pine Grove, September 4th. That is business. Let the public realize your existence by being in evidence.

Hegins Grange, No. 1242 has set Sept. 23d for its picnic and has had its musical talent engaged for some weeks. This Subordinate Grange last year distinguished itself with a record breaking picnic. The members all pull for success and Grange News predicts, therefore, that they will have it again this year.

Bro. G. B. Wachob, of Salem Grange, No. 964, Clearfield County, feels proud of the fact that on the 28th ult., a class of thirty-four was crowned with the reward of its labors and shared in a good supper with one hundred and sixty-five other Patrons. Fifty-two candidates were received during the last quarter and the roll-book now foots up one hundred and ninety-seven members. Our Clearfield County friends are hustlers and know a good thing when they see it.

Bradford County Granules.

Deputy A. T. Lilley, Bradford County, well known throughout the State in Grange circles, reports that the ten Granges which are under his jurisdiction are enjoying great prosperity. That seven of this number own their own halls and that the average membership is over 150. West Granville Grange, No. 257, has prepared a neat stage for the court, painted the interior of its Hall, put down new carpet, and is now after other decorations, all of which indicate activity on the part of its members. Iona Grange No. 272 has come to the conclusion that it needs a better meeting place than it has been occupying, so it has procured a lot and has the foundation prepared for a new Hall. The owning of its own new home should make Iona feel prosperous, contented, and aggressive to do still further and better

Grange work. Beech Flats Grange No. 336 has a degree team which has the ritualistic work nearly all committed. The ceremony in all of the degrees is beautiful and impressive when done by a degree team whose special duty it is to qualify itself well for the work. Penn'a. Grange News is glad to note that the good example set by Bro. Lilley and others of the degree team of Openhand Grange of Bradford County is spreading not only in that county, but elsewhere over the State.

Altho the original Openhand Degree Team was organized prior to the State meeting at Clearfield—where they put on the four degrees—there has not been a break or change in its personnel.

What is the Grange as a Social Part of the Farmers' Life.

This paper was read by Mrs. Katharine Beck-Crissman, Secretary of Factoryville Grange, No. 1245, at Wyoming County Pomona Grange, held at Nicholson:

The educational features of the Grange are the foundation stones upon which the order is built, and by taking advantage of them the farmer may be the peer of the man in other business. The opportunities of the farmer in former years were limited in the extreme. We hold that it is necessary in doing a mutual co-operative work, to have knowledge, acquaintance, and understanding with those with whom work is to be done, as well as a definite idea of results desired and the field to labor in. We also hold that when a body of people get in touch with one another in a concerted effort, or in other words, when they become acquainted thus placing greater confidence in each other and learn to act together in an organized capacity, it is much easier to induce them to reach out and take hold of other movements requiring unity of action. From the kindly feeling and the fraternal fellowship and acquaintance that is being developed in the thousands of Pomona and Subordinate Grange meetings held here and there all over the State a mighty force is growing and concreting among the agricultural people that is surely destined to bring added blessings to future generations. This mighty force is also centering to educate, develop and lead its members up and on to added blessings, not only to agriculturists,

but to all mankind. Every patron should feel that a duty devolves on him to take active part in advancing the work of the Grange, for in the Grange we learn to love each other, respect each other, and honor each other. We are brought in contact with people that opportunities had not afforded us. We form our kindly feelings from the bottom of each heart. Let us, O Patrons! give three cheers for the grand organization, the Grange, which has come to stay. It is the only organization where fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, sweethearts and loved ones can assemble together in a united capacity, forming a fellowship that shall never be lost to mankind. Do not consider that paying dues is all that is necessary to get the results that should be attained through organization of those engaged in the great calling of agriculture. Patrons do not look for perfection in man or his work; but by constantly striving individually and collectively to meet responsibilities manfully, you will become stronger, thus aiding those with whom you associate in building up the Order and community preparatory to leaving the world better than you found it. In the country home should be found good breeding, intelligence and high morals. These are attained only as a result of the contact of mind with mind. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so does a man the countenance of his friend." If the future of the country holds happiness and prosperity for the masses, the farmer must occupy a leading place. Again the appeal comes to us; let us every one be loyal to ourselves, our officers and our Grange. Stand by each other.

Grange Encampment and Exhibition Centre Hall, Pa.

Don't miss the Great Encampment and Fair of the Patrons of Husbandry at Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa., September 16th to 22d, 1905.

Encampment opens Saturday, the 16th of September. The Fair opens Monday, September 18th.

The Trunk Line Railroad Association offers excursion rates over all lines in Pennsylvania at a fare and one-third for the round trip from points in Pennsylvania, including Baltimore, Md., and Elmira, N. Y., (without card orders); tickets to be sold and good going September 14th, to 22d, and returning to September 25th, inclusive.

For tents, exhibition privileges,

sale stands, and amusement privileges apply to the chairman.

LEONARD RHONE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Limestone Grange, No. 1090, Warren County will hold its annual fair September 28 and 29. In addition to the display of various products a good literary and musical treat will be presented.

Bro. N. S. Wheelock, the W. M., sends us the following:

"Our Grange is doing very nicely this year. We have a number of active members also there are a good many young people who are very much interested in our work. Two weeks ago we had an attendance of twenty-six; however, we usually have thirty. A literary contest has been started and we are all quite anxious for good and interesting results. Two of our worthy sisters have chosen sides, taking all the members (as in the old fashioned spelling schools), one side has a programme consisting of reading, recitation, newspaper, music (vocal and instrumental), prophecy, etc., taking in about six of the members. As each one delivers their number one on the opposite side responds, for instance a song on one side a song on the other; a reading on one side, a reading on the other. We have three judges appointed who keep tally of those doing the best each evening. We shall try to keep it up at least two months and the last night determine which side has the most marks. The side having the least is to give a grand supper. It is seeming to give life to our members, and we thought perhaps some of the other sisters would like to hear and try the experiment."

Rather Seedy.

A farmer had a seeder for the sowing of his seed,
'Twas a seeder made of cedar, and said I, "Pray is there need,
Of the seeder made of cedar?" said the farmer, "Yes, indeed,"
I have never seed a seeder sir, that I'd concede the speed
To exceed a cedar seeder for the seed-of the seed."—From Life.

Each Subordinate Grange can perform an important service for its community this season by devoting one or more days to the holding of a purely local "fair." Select a date on which the greatest number of the products of the community can be shown in their perfection. Confine the display of products strictly to the limits covered by the Subordinate Grange. On the date selected, let each member take to the Grange meeting samples of all the products of his farm. Imagine what a showing can be made. Consider the educational stimulus of a showing thus made. Picture the surprises in store for the exhibitors. Comparison would astonish many farmers. A simple Grange fair on these lines need not cost a dollar. The exhibitors would carry their displays to and from the meeting and the products would not be injured by the carriage and exhibition. Such displays might be made often enough to show all the year's products in the community. A State fair reaches the few. A county fair reaches the leaders among the farmers of the county. A Grange fair would reach every farmer in the community. A series of such Grange fairs throughout the States would reach the majority of the farmers and stimulate them in all ways by the comparison of products. Some Granges have tried purely local displays with good results, and the State and Pomona Granges can do the order and the farmers a most valuable service in developing this idea. N. Y. FARMER...

Nature & Company.

Greatest Spring Opening on Record!

We are a little late, but we're here to stay. None can afford to miss the attractions offered. Just cast your eyes over the list:—

Green Lawns

Velvety. Every one washable and a full yard wide. Free cuttings by our competent corps of cows. Figured Borders in handsome patterns.

Dresses for Outdoors in the newest Shades

Rose Lavender
Violet Lilac
Rare Perfumes

Any kind you like. Produced absolutely from real flowers without the aid of chemicals.

Sun and Rain Umbrellas

In natural wood. Our own manufacture.

Mattings

of straw and grass. Cool and restful after a winter on carpets.

Music

The latest hits of American Songsters:—

Prelude.....R. Redbreast
Matin Hymn.....Blue Bird
Evening Song.....S. Swallow
Nocturn.....W. P. Will
O, Be Mine.....T. O. Whee
My Love is up a Tree.....B. Thrush
(Arranged for solo, duet, or chorus)

Bargains in Beds ..

Pansy Beds

Heliotrope Beds

Fern Beds

Radish Beds

Tulip Beds

Lettuce Beds

Also Fine Summer Comforts

Rustic Furniture

Ivy Cots

Grape Vine Swings

Rustic Seats

Hammocks

Balsam Cushions

Lounges

Stump Sawed Tables of chestnut, oak, maple, and hickory, with as many extra leaves as you ask for.

Blue Veils

Light as mist, cobwebbed and watered

Art Bargains

Exquisite landscapes in sixty colors. Mostly unframed. Some vignettied. Pictures no artist can paint.

Remember!

The goods displayed at our Spring opening are up-to-date and seasonable and nothing is imported. Nothing is shopworn. Nothing is imitation. We handle the genuine article and nothing else.

No mail or 'phone orders filled. You must come to us.

Everything in our stock is free for the asking.

Bear in Mind

TAKE ANY TROLLEY LINE

NATURE & CO.

In these hot days on the farms the "men folks" should not forget that the "women folks" have claims to consideration. Work in the sunlight with the thermometer at 75 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit may be trying work for the men, but they should remember that in the kitchen, with the stoves roaring, the women, who bake, boil, fry, broil, stew, preserve, can, dry, wash, iron, scrub, wash dishes, starch, sweep, clean cans, scour, cook, carve, roast, toast, poach, peel, dish and serve, must work in temperatures that range from 85 to 100 and more degrees. Haying is hard and hot

work, but it lasts only a few days. Housekeeping is harder and hotter work, and it lasts all the season and all the year.—New York Farmer.

"The thing that goes the farthest
Toward making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most
Is just the pleasant smile."

"Not Mates."

"It's funny," said the little pig,
"They didn't build me right,
And make my stomach just as big
As is my appetite."

STATEMENT

—of the—

Patron's Mutual Fire Association of N. W. Pa.

As the Books Show, June 1, 1905.

This issue we publish the statement of another of the Grange Fire Insurance Companies. This one embraces Erie, Crawford, Warren, Mercer and Venango Counties. June 1st it was carrying over \$5,274,600 of insurance and has saved the Patrons insured in it in that part of the State thousands of dollars.

Insurance in force March 1, 1905.....		\$5,030,492
Written this quarter.....	\$415,045	
Expired and cancelled.....	170,937	
Net Gain.....		244,108
Net in force on date.....		5,274,600
Premium notes in force.....		327,152
Cash Account of Secretary.		
Received from fees.....	\$1038.78	
Received from assessments.....	6730.50	
Total received.....	7769.28	
Cash on hand March 1.....	1174.45	
Total to account for.....	8943.73	
Paid out as follows:		
On losses.....	\$2010.85	
For postage.....	29.94	
For adjusting.....	13.66	
For interest.....	216.13	
For supplies and printing.....	59.75	
For office Supplies, viz: gas.....	18.36	
For telephone service.....	1.35	
Refunded members.....	27.85	
Paid solicitors for collecting.....	205.85	
Paid loans.....	6200.00	
Retained for general secretary work.....	145.00	
Retained for assessment work.....	100.00	
Total paid out.....	\$9028.74	
Less amount received and on hand March 1.....	8943.73	
Due Secretary.....	84.99	
Losses Adjusted this quarter, Same as Paid....	2010.85	
Total Liabilities of Association.....	3438.09	
Total resources.....	1255.12	
Net liabilities of the Association.....	2182.12	

G. D. HEATH, Secretary.

Sept. 25 - 05
2200 Books
Pennsylvania

Register

Grange News



September, 1905

Officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange

Master, W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
Overseer, HON. A. C. BARRETT, New Milford, Susquehanna Co.
Lecturer, A. M. CORNELL, Columbia X Roads.
Steward, THEODORE KLEIN, Lake Ariel, Wayne Co.
Assistant Steward, HARRY H. PRATT, Goshenville, Chester Co.
Chaplain, REV J. W. JOHNSON, Laceyville, Wyoming Co.
Treasurer, S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Chester Co.
Secretary, J. T. AILMAN, Thompsett, Juniata Co.
Gatekeeper, WALLACE CHASE, Fall Brook, Tioga Co.
Ceres, MRS. VELMA WEST, Corry, Warren County.
Flora, MRS. J. S. Dale, State College, Centre Co.
Pomona, MRS. MARY FISHER, Lincoln University, Chester Co.
L. A. S., MRS. FRANCES B. ARTERS, Millvillage, Erie Co.

Executive Committee

I. FRANK CHANDLER, Toughkenamon, Chester Co.
C. H. DILDINE, Rohrsburg, Columbia Co.
G. W. OSTER, Osterburg, Bedford Co.

Finance Committee

D. B. McWILLIAMS, Burnham, Mifflin Co.
S. B. BROWN, Sulphur Springs, Bedford Co.
JOHN T. PATTON, Warriors Mark, Huntingdon Co.

Legislative Committee

W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
HON. W. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Columbia Co.
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**Pennsylvania Granges are going to add 10,000 members this year
THIS MEANS WORK.**

Pennsylvania Grange News.

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EXPERIENCES IN ITALY.



HEN taking a carriage ride out from some of the cities in Europe, it seemed rather odd to be halted at the city limits and have your vehicle examined to determine whether one was trying to smuggle some dutiable goods into the city. Cities in Italy maintain a force of men whose business it is to collect tariff duties on goods carried by people past the city limits. They would thrust a probe down into a load of cabbage or vegetables that the huckster was taking to market to satisfy themselves that some dutiable article was not concealed within.

While one expects to find custom officers along the frontiers between different governments, it hardly seems to be good politics for each city and province in the same country to maintain custom officers and to collect duties on articles moved from one city or province to another in the same country. Of course, there was nothing to do but to comply with their regulations and make no fuss about it.

The city of Milan is in Northern Italy and near it is a water power which, I am told, generates a larger number of horse power in electricity than any similar institution in the world. While our own Niagara Falls has capacity to excel this plant and may do so, yet at the present time we have nothing to equal this one at Milan. One of the interesting sights here is the great cathedral two hundred and fifty feet wide and four hundred and fifty feet long, but its magnificence and beauty of architecture are beyond my power to describe. Built of white marble, the roof is supported by pillars, while the stained glass windows portray subjects in Bible history that will afford one profitable study for hours at a time. Several thousand statues of saints, most of them on the outside of the building, adorn the structure.

In the old church of Saint Maria Della Graca, with its convent, is the celebrated fresco of the Last Supper. Although Napoleon stabled his horses in this convent and the picture is somewhat mutilated, yet its reproductions are to be seen everywhere and give one an idea of the glory of the original.

A most interesting city to me is that one built on the one hundred and fourteen little islands in the Adriatic Sea at the west of Italy—Venice. A band of robbers and pirates founded this city which now numbers about one hundred and seventy-five thousand in population. During the time of the crusades it furnished ships for transportation to the Holy Land and from that time to this, it has occupied an important place in the commerce of that part of the world. Shakespeare, in the romance of Shylock insisting that he

be paid in the pound of flesh, has linked the distant past of Venice to the present and shows us that even in the good old times the monopolist was insisting upon his special privilege as he is to-day.

I did not see a living horse in this city. The four large bronze horses on top of St. Mark's Church convey to the minds of the children what a real horse may look like. The streets are all of water and traveling is done in gondolas.

I reached this city at about four o'clock in the morning and instead of taking a bus to the hotel, as I had been doing, I stepped into a gondola and saying to the gondolier, "Albergo Bauer Gruwald," he started to take me up to that hotel. Except the Grand Canal, the most of the other streets or canals are narrow, not over eight or twelve feet wide. It was an early hour, and people were not astir generally. The first vehicle we met was another gondola upon which was piled beds, chairs, bedding and all those things which go to make up a family moving. It required some engineering skill to pass this hay rack load in a narrow street, but the oarsmen are experts. My gondolier stood on top on the rear part of his boat and with a single oar resting in a high oar-lock at the right of the boat, and with a pushing motion, instead of a pulling one, he drove the boat surely, swiftly and almost noiselessly. During the heat of the day, they put a canopy up on the gondola to shade the tourist, and for twenty cents an hour the traveler may enjoy the pleasures of touring Venice while somebody else does the rowing. Each gondola is required by law to be painted black. They will not allow the traveler to row.

The Grand Canal is wide and, as it leads to the open sea, is filled at all times with craft of various kinds and sizes. Two Italian gunboats lay at anchor while I was here. At intervals narrow bridges span the canals and there is some opportunity for walking. Three sides of the square in front of St. Mark's Church is lined with shops in which are displayed for sale fancy articles in lace and glassware, both of which are manufactured on a large scale and show beautiful designs and workmanship. One lace factory employs about four hundred women and its skilled workers receive as high as twenty cents a day in our money.

In the Doge's Palace is the largest picture in the World; "The Glory of Paradise," about eighty by thirty feet. Many other fine old oil paintings are here, all of which are by noted artists.

St. Mark's Church is the most important church in this city and when one sees the pigeons which hover about the monument in front of this church, he is reminded of that picture so often seen, "Feeding the Pigeons of St. Mark's." The body of St. Mark, the great evangelist, was lifted and deposited here. His bones now repose beneath the altar of the church bearing his name. The wonderful architecture of the Orient certainly renders this church conspicuous among the great churches of the world and provides a sepulcher worthy of the fame of this immortal Bible character. Quaint carvings from Egypt and from the twisted columns from Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem decorate this temple, while the interior furnishes an almost endless study in its portrayal of Bible history.

Another interesting building of this peerless city is the Palace of Queen Margherita. She will be remembered as the wife of King Humbert, of Italy, and the mother of Victor Emanuel, Italy's present King. When the latter took to himself the Montenegro Princess as a bride, the new wife became the Queen and the old Queen was set aside. There is in this an element of sadness; but while the old Queen no longer wears the crown, she is enthroned in the hearts of the Italian people, who will never cease to be grateful for her virtues and many kindly acts. It was my fortune to be in Venice at a time when she visited the city and I enjoyed the musical serenade which was arranged to be given on the Grand Canal in front of the Palace in her honor. A large ship was brilliantly lighted and decorated all over. A large corps of Italy's famous musicians was aboard and the ship floated down the Canal, surrounded by hundreds of gondolas, each carrying its load of human freight,

presenting a very pretty spectacle. I think I never heard music that sounded so sweet to me as this, and the climax was reached when Queen Margherita stepped forward on the balcony and bowing, smiled a kindly greeting to the multitude that had congregated in front of the Palace. I was glad of the opportunity to join my voice with the voices of the citizens of a foreign land as, in the Italian language, they shouted their love for a retired Queen and pledged fealty and devotion to the new now in authority. Such is the stuff of which patriotism is made and loyalty to one's country appeals to a man every time.

W. F. HILL.

Executive Committee Department

G. W. OSTER, EDITOR.



AT the call of Worthy Master Hill the Executive Committee met at West Chester on Aug. 24th and 25th.

We had the pleasure of attending one of Chester County's mammoth Pomona meetings we have been hearing so much about. There were members present from four States and the attendance was probably 500 or more. In the evening a special 6th degree session of the State Grange was held and the beautiful and sublime degree of Flora was conferred on a class of 230 applicants. The sessions of the Executive Committee were held on the 25th. A number of matters of considerable importance were considered and disposed of. The arrangement for the coming meeting of the State Grange at Sunbury was completed as far as possible.

A contract was entered into with Theodore Z. Root, the author of a new book entitled "The Dark Side of the Beef Trust." It contains 160 pages and has 19 chapters telling all about the vile methods practiced by the beef trust and the big packing houses. It tells all about the crippled and diseased cattle that are slaughtered and made into canned beef, bologna sausage, etc. It is a blow at the beef trust and every person should read the book as it contains a vast amount of valuable information.

The books are placed on consignment in the hands of the Worthy Master, Lecturer, Secretary and each member of the Executive Committee. Either of these parties can supply

the book at 55 cents each in cloth, or 35 cents each in paper. Order one at once and have your eyes opened on the packing house business.

Mr. Lubin, of the firm of Lubin & Co., of New York, appeared before the Committee and together we fully discussed and considered the co-operative method of doing business with their house. We finally agreed upon a plan whereby the State Grange shall share the profits of the business done with Pennsylvania patrons. A special order blank has been prepared for the use of patrons differing somewhat from the other order blanks used by this house. The Worthy Master was directed to ask the secretaries of each Subordinate Grange in the State to furnish us with a list of the Grange families represented in each Subordinate Grange. It is gratifying to know that as a rule the secretaries are responding very promptly. At this writing Bro. Hill has already received some 10,000 names and will probably get from 12,000 to 15,000 when all in.

To each of these names our Grange Mail Order House of Lubin & Co. will mail a copy of their 98-page Season Bulletin for the fall and winter of 1905-06. Each of these families will also receive a special prepared order book fitted up with carbon paper for making a duplicate of your order. In addition to this the Secretary of each Grange will receive a sample book containing samples of most of the outer garments advertised for men's and women's wear in the said bulletin. This sample book cost the house almost one dollar each and it

is gotten out for the use of the Subordinate Granges. It will be mailed to every Secretary in the State, who of course, is expected to take it to the Grange hall and let it there for the use of the entire membership. In this way every member may have an opportunity of seeing just what the goods are like before ordering.

I want to urge upon all the necessity of using none but the Special Grange Order blanks. It is only when we use this blank that the State

Grange gets the benefit of any discount or share of the profits.

This is ideal co-operation and the State Grange will participate in the profits just in proportion to the amount of business that our Mail Order House does with the Pennsylvania Grange members. Let us all pull together and see what the result will be. I am satisfied that patrons will get good values for their money sent to this house.

Fraternally,
GEO. W. OSTER.

Allied Dairy Interests Hold Important Conference in West Chester, Pa.

State Grange Officers Make Several Meetings Possible—Aid from Congress.

An important conference of representatives from various farmers' organizations was held at West Chester August 24th to take action in regard to the desired elimination of the word "knowingly" from the federal law against selling oleomargarine.

Beside the prominent Pennsylvanians, Sec'y Giles of the N. Y. State Grange, and W. W. Ware of N. Y. State Grange, Ex. Com., were present.

Mr. Hill was made Chairman of the conference and Mr. Durnall Secretary.

Mr. Sharpless spoke in favor of making all possible efforts to secure the desired change in the federal law, and recommended that the farmers generally write personal letters and send memorials to the members of Congress and the United States Senators asking to have this done.

On motion of Mr. Critchfield, a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Hill, Mr. Willetts and Dr. Warren was appointed to draft a memorial to be submitted to the law makers.

Later in the afternoon this sub-committee visited Pomona Grange and presented the gist of the memorial, which was unanimously adopted. This measure is yet to be formulated in its completeness, but it will be to the general effect that as there are powerful influences at work seeking the repeal of the federal law pre-

venting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine as butter, members of the Granges, Farmers' Clubs and kindred organizations are urged to write personal letters to their Congressmen and U. S. Senators, requesting their influence, and to request all farmers' journals and other papers circulating in farming districts, not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the territory covered by the National Grange to take up this matter.

It was further recommended that every district should make an effort to elect to the Legislature at least one member who should be there for the purpose of guarding the farmers' interests.

Edward Walter recommended that there be more Legislators of the Farmer Creasy type, saying that from Farmer Creasy the agriculturists could always get a straight tip on what was going on.

—"Local News," West Chester.

Pennsylvania State College has a larger number of students entering this year than ever before in its history. The faculty has been changed and strengthened. As the Governor vetoed a large portion of the appropriation that the Legislature voted to help agriculture at the College this important interest remains crippled there as usual. Now that the College authorities stood ready to help agriculture more it is very unfortunate that the State failed to co-operate.

Legislative Committee Department

W. T. CREASY, EDITOR.

In reply to many inquiries we will publish in the October No. of the Grange News the record of the members of the last Legislature on the measure of allowing trolleys to carry freight and also an explanation of the new township road law. This issue two new important laws appear.

Every member of the Grange should be a reader of the Grange News, it contains valuable information which is reliable.

Pennsylvania is rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading Grange States. The spirit of united action is nowhere better. Our State officers are planning a more compact organization in order to secure some of the many needed reforms advocated by our order. Join the procession.

W. T. CREASY.

118.

AN ACT.

Regulating the method and procedure in the erection of line or partition fences.

Whereas, From the different acts of Assembly in regard to fence laws in this Commonwealth, grave complications and litigations arise between owners of real estate as to the line or partition fences:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, owners of improved and occupied land shall erect and maintain an equal part of all line or division fences between them, nor shall any such owner be relieved from reliability under the provisions of this act except by the consent of the adjoining owner. And if any owner of such improved and occupied land shall fail or neglect to erect or maintain his, her or their share of such line or division fence, the party aggrieved shall notify the township or borough auditors, whose duty it shall be to examine such line or division fence, so complained of; and if they find said fence sufficient, the complainant shall pay the cost of their services, which shall be two dollars for each day's service; but if they find such fence insufficient, they shall so report to a justice of the peace, residing in the county where such fence is located, designating points and distances of such fence, whether a new fence is required or

whether the old one can be repaired, and the probable costs of a new, or the repair of the old, fence; and said justice shall notify the delinquent owner of such improved and occupied land of the auditors' report, and that his part of said fence, as found by the auditors, be erected or repaired within forty days from the date of such notice; and if such notice be not complied with, the aggrieved party may cause said line or division fence to be erected or repaired, and the costs thereof collected from the delinquent owner of such improved and occupied land, as other debts are collected by law: Providing, however, that no owner of improved land shall be compelled to build or repair fence during the months of December, January, February and March: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to railroad companies.

Section 2. Where an owner has improved up to and erected upon the line a division fence, and an adjoining owner subsequently improves and occupies up to said line, he shall become liable to the former for such part of the cost of said fence as is just and reasonable, taking into consideration the quantity of the fence, the length of time it had been erected, and its condition. And in case the parties fail to agree on the amount to be paid, the owner who erected said fence may complain to the auditors, aforesaid, who shall assess the amount which, in their opinion, the other party should pay; which amount with costs, may be recovered as provided in section one of this act.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts A. D. 1905.

SAML. W. PENNYPACKER.

No. 23.

AN ACT.

Permitting children, residing in school districts in which no public high school is maintained, to attend a high school in some other district, located near their homes, and providing for the payment of cost of tuition and school books.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That children residing in school districts in which no public high school is maintained, may attend a high school in some other district, located near their homes; provided the consent of the directors of the district in which

said high school is located be first obtained; the cost of tuition and school books, which shall not exceed that of the cost of tuition and school books of children in the same grades or courses in the district maintaining such high school, shall be paid to the district receiving such children, out of the moneys raised by taxation for public school purposes in the district in which said children reside: Provided, That, before admission to a high school, such pupils shall be examined and found qualified for high school work, by the principal of such high school.

Approved—The 16th day of March, A. D., 1905.

SAML. W. PENNYPACKER.

Economy in Public Affairs.

The Crawford County Pomona Grange gives considerable attention to political economy. At its session Sept. 7th and 8th, the following resolutions were adopted.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," so must the taxpayers interests be continually guarded.

Whereas, The taxpayers of Crawford County were informed over three years ago that the county was out of debt, we confidently expected that this meant lower taxes, but taxes are as high or higher than ever. And

Whereas, This state of affairs leads us to believe that there must be a reckless waste of the people's money. Therefore,

Resolved, That we demand greater economy in the management of county affairs as follows:

First. We most emphatically protest against the practice of allowing the county treasurer a percentage which enables him to accumulate more money in three years than the average man can by industry and good management in a lifetime.

Second. We are opposed to the practice now being fastened upon the taxpayers of this county in the way of building small bridges by the county commissioners believing that such work can be done by the townships at a great saving of money.

Third. We are not satisfied with the practical workings of the law which creates the office of county detective, believing that altogether too much petty law business finds its way into the courts. We therefore recommend the discontinuance of this office.

Fourth. We are disgusted with the large and increasing number of criminals who are sentenced to the county jail to be fed and lodged at the county's expense and earnestly urge the working upon the public roads of

every person whose misdemeanor comes under the law regulating the same.

Fifth. We are opposed to all schemes looking to a new jail or the removal of buildings of the county infirmary. The jail is plenty good enough for the class of human beings who inhabit it, if it does not suit them good behavior will keep them out. Our county farm is beautifully located, the buildings stand on gravelly soil, the natural drainage being the very best. The surroundings are such that it would take years to duplicate them. We therefore favor making needed repairs on the buildings, not with an eye to extravagance, but plain comforts for the inmates.

Sixth. Our observation convinces us that there is altogether too much outdoor relief given to residents of Meadville and Titusville. Careful scrutiny on the part of the county commissioners we believe could save many dollars to the taxpayers, with no injustice to the worthy poor.

Higher Honors for Many.

Patrons of Pennsylvania are wanting to be invested with the honors of the higher degrees of the Order. This is in keeping with the large growth the Order is making in the State and in harmony with the increased activities manifest in all departments of our work. Three Pomona Granges in different parts of the State requested that a special session be held in their respective jurisdictions in the Sixth Degree. After pledging themselves to meet the conditions special sessions were held and classes were advanced to the higher degrees, as follows:

At West Chester, August 24th, Pomona Grange No. 3 of Chester and Delaware Counties, impressively conferred the Fifth Degree upon a class of about 126. Immediately following this State Grange Officers advanced 230 through the Sixth Degree. While there were many willing workers yet credit for the magnificent successes of the evening is in largest measure due to the intelligent planning, energy and devotion of two worthy sisters—the Misses Josephine Roberts and Frances Broomall. The former looked after all arrangements and for securing applicants for the Fifth. The latter did the same for the Sixth and no detail was omitted.

At the private Pomona meeting in the afternoon there were six or eight hundred patrons present, four States being represented. It was a memorable occasion thruout.

On the evening of Sept. 6th the Wyoming Pomona No. 19 held a special session for Degree work only in the opera house, Tunkhannock.

The Worthy Master Bro. Henning had the officers meet in the afternoon for rehearsal and to decorate the stage. In the evening the work was rendered in an exemplary manner as a class of about twenty were inducted into the mysteries of this Degree. Eighty-six applicants later greeted the State officers and were introduced to the Court of Flora.

Pomona No. 30 Tioga County took the precaution to have plenty of time and to combine the visit of the State officers with a regular meeting of the Pomona. Their meeting at Wellsboro Sept. 7 and 8 was very successful and satisfying. At its last two meetings this Pomona has added fifty-nine to its Fifth Degree roll while on the evening of the 7th sixty-eight took the higher step and will be given certificates of membership in the Sixth Degree.

At these special Sixth Degree sessions all the regular State Grange officers are not present as the expense would be more than the receipts. Vacancies are filled by appointment and in these meetings all participating acquitted themselves creditably.

State Lecturer's Corner.

To the lecture department of the Grange largely belongs the literary educational work. And where we find a Grange having regular programs we are almost sure to find an active Grange.

Therefore, on us lecturers of Subordinate, Pomona and State Grange is resting a responsibility in carrying forward this work. Now that the busy season will soon be giving place to longer evenings, our activities in Grange work should be increased and all energies at our command enlisted to start the autumn and winter

campaign of the forward movement of the Grange.

Since writing for these columns, Grange Rallies, or more commonly called Picnics, have been attended in several counties, namely: Erie, Warren, Crawford, Indiana, Potter, and Bradford. We would be pleased to give detailed account of each, would space allow; but must suffice to say that not one was a failure, while success and enthusiasm varying in degree attended many.

The estimated attendance ran from one hundred and twenty-five, caused by unfavorable weather conditions, to six thousand. Order and civility everywhere reigned among our people, causing one to admire more and more the high moral status and refining influences of the Grange, impressing more forcefully the value of the Order as a developer of perfected citizenship.

Now that the summer Grange Rally work is over and many without the gates have had opportunity to learn more of the Grange. It is our duty Fellow Patrons, to go after the harvest. Let us not be satisfied with merely having their names on the roll, but labor to have them become active members by providing study and work for them to do, for it is the mind as well as the hand of man that directs and moves the world and we are one and all acting in concert to the best of our ability to have this good old world of ours move on in the best possible way; that it, with you and I may become even better to-morrow than it was yesterday. Ever remember that to-day is the time to act.

Questions to consider.

Is a farm home more valuable if a Grange is near it?

Who contributes most to the welfare of society; the farmer or the mechanic?

If tobacco is good for men, why do not more women use it?

What is the way to avoid the exorbitant charges of the express companies?

Which is the better; fall or spring plowing for corn or potatoes?

Will You be There?

It has become quite the thing for our city friends to leave home during the hot weather and to seek recreation and new energy from an outing in the country. While summer is the season when they can take a few days off with least inconvenience, perhaps the month of December is the time when our members can most easily lay aside home cares and meet their fellows at some central point.

This year that point is Sunbury and the week of the State Grange Meeting, Dec. 12-13-14-15, is the "week of weeks."

Plan now to be there. Give the organization the benefit of your presence and counsel. Get and give inspiration as together we celebrate our year of greatest progress and at the same time discuss present problems and outline plans for even greater conquests in 1906. All sessions (except one) will be held in the fourth degree. All fourth degree members, in good standing, may attend but the privileges of voting are vested in those attending in the capacity of delegates. Pomona No. 31—Montour and Northumberland Counties—will be the Pomona Host this year. On behalf of the State Grange Executive Committee, Brother Dildine, who lives in an adjoining county, will co-operate with the Pomona and city officials in making local arrangements. With three such forces as these co-operating, and Grange enthusiasm running so high thruout the State, a "Bumper" meeting is predicted. Don't miss it.

The Alphabet of Success.

Attend carefully to details.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
Endure trials patiently.
Fight life's battles bravely.
Go not into the society of the vicious.
Hold integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation.
Join hands only with the virtuous.

Keep your mind free from evil thoughts.

Lie not for any consideration.

Make a few special acquaintances.

Never try to appear what you are not.

Observe good manners.

Pay your debts promptly.

Question not the veracity of a friend.

Respect the counsel of your parents.

Sacrifice money rather than principle.

Use your leisure for improvement.

Venture not on the threshold of wrong.

Watch carefully over your passions.

Extend to everyone a kindly greeting.

Yield not to discouragement.

Zealously labor for the right, and success is certain.

Buttermaking Fraud.

Being accused of victimizing a large number of farmers and dairymen in Pennsylvania and New Jersey by means of an alleged fraudulent formula prepared by Huestis & Co., of Jersey City, N. J., whereby it was asserted that a pound of pure butter could be made out of a pint of milk, but which proved upon investigation to be a scheme for adulterating butter, acting Postmaster General Hitchcock issued a fraud order against that concern.

This action was taken by the department as a result of a complaint made by B. H. Warren, Food and Dairy Commissioner of Pennsylvania, through Senator Penrose, that unsuspecting farmers and dairymen in the Keystone State had been deceived by the glowing accounts of the New Jersey concern as to what the preparation could do, and had purchased the formula and in consequence were induced unknowingly to violate the food laws of the various States.

The wonderful process turns out to be, according to the inspector's report, simply a method for adulterating butter already made. The formula given, the report states, is to take a pound of butter, a pint of cream

and a spoonful of a special preparation, and as a result two pounds of butter will be obtained.

A Problem in Threes.

What if three little houses stood in a row,

With never a fence to divide,
And if each little house had three little maids

At play in the garden wide;
And if each little maid had three little cats—

(Three times three times three)
And if each little cat had three little kits,

How many kits would there be?

And if each little maid had three little friends,

With whom she loved to play,
And if each little friend had three little dolls

In dresses and ribbons gay;

And if friends and dolls and cats and kits

Were all invited to tea,

And if none of them should send regrets,

How many guests would there be?

—Exchange.

Fantastic Parade.

An unusual feature in connection with a Grange picnic was a fantastic parade at Shoemakersville Sept. 16. This Grange, No. 29, Berks Co., concluded to try something new to see if it could not strike the public fancy and attract a crowd from which it could get some new members. A brass band led the parade which was a quarter of a mile long and included some in humorous costumes and those whose faces had become black for the occasion.

While there was an outpost of riders—young men and ladies on horseback—yet most people rode in vehicles decorated with grain and vegetable products of the good farms in that locality.

This feature made a good hit and later the speakers, Senator Herbst, Congressman Green, and State Master

Hill, had large and interested audiences.

As a means of advertising, this novel parade proved to be a winner.

The statement is often heard that a larger proportion of farmers' wives go to insane asylums than go from an equal number living elsewhere. Of course this is intended to be a reflection upon the healthfulness of farm life. The assertion is untrue so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. In the great agricultural State of Illinois the State Grange Master there, Oliver Wilson, made an investigation and found that less than three per cent. of the State's insane came from the country. He also found that of the total prison population of the State only .49 of 1 per cent. came from farm homes. This shows that farm life preserves sanity and is conducive to respect for law. It shows where the criminals are bred who fill the prisons.

Avoid Unjust Criticism.

There is a growing tendency on the part of a few persons in the Grange to criticize harshly the actions and motives of others in the Order, who are working as they believe the best for the upbuilding of the Order, says Overseer Fuller, in the Watertown Times. In an organization like the Grange there must of necessity be a diversity of opinions, and positive, progressive action should not be undertaken without careful deliberation and forethought, but when such a course is determined upon, the worker should not be obliged to endure criticism from his brothers and sisters who are bound by every obligation to help rather than hinder. The secret of the defeat of the Russian army is not so much the fact that the Japs were superior fighters as it is that the Russian soldiers are not fighting with the support of the people at home. The general commanding the Russian army should be able to devote his whole energy to fighting the enemy, but on the contrary he is obliged to devote part of his time to answering the harsh criticism of those at home, regarding his campaign. The same thing holds true in the Grange. Officers and workers cannot do their best if they are hampered by harsh and unjust criticism of their work. In a battle the army wins which is fighting the enemy first, last and all the time, and not fighting each other.

An Illustration of Fraternity.

In these days of many clubs, lodges and orders, the word "fraternity" is often heard. We know that according to Webster its meaning is a brotherhood, but we lightly repeat and hear it so often that I fear we seldom give thought to its real significance.

If we would have an ideal for the expression of fraternity in our order, we must consider the Grange as a great family, and its members as indeed brothers and sisters, and must seek to practice the virtue found in ideal family life. This would exclude much of the censure, the back-biting, the envy, and the unsympathetic spirit sometimes found among us, and would give place to more hearty appreciation, more thought for and kindly interest in each other.

Two little lads were playing in the snow.
The wintry sun shining out clear and bright,
Had warmed the snow until it packed just right.
They both agreed to make a monstrous ball,
And set to work with many a shout and call.
O'er and o'er and 'round and 'round
'twas rolled, until
It reached the bottom of the schoolhouse hill,
When, lo, they found the ball so large
had grown
They could not move it any more alone.

Try as they would, the mammoth ball stood still,
Although they tugged and pushed with hearty will.
Weary at last, discouraged in their play,
They hailed a group of boys across the way.
"Come, Tom and Joe," they cried, "and Ted and John,"
"Come help us roll this snowy ball farther on."

With willing haste the boys came at the call,
Their lusty shoulders placed against the ball.
When lo! with ease 'twas rolled from side to side,
A mammoth heap that filled their hearts with pride.

Our burdens like the snowball oft appear;
They rolling on, grow heavier year by year.
Until at last our puny strength must fail,
And we, dismayed, some passing brother hall

To lend a hand to help us bear to-day
The cares and heartaches that beset our way.

How should we then stand ready every day

To aid our toiling brother on his way;
Ready to put our shoulder to the wheel,
With hearts that know another's woe or weal.

Ready to place our lamp well filled with oil

Where it will light another at his toll.
Mrs. ANNA W. STEARNS.

A Juvenile Grange.

When the National Grange met in California in 1889 the idea of a Juvenile Grange was formulated, and a committee appointed to draft rules and a brief ritual for its use. Since then, several States have reported to the National Grange thriving juvenile organizations. The influence of the Juvenile Grange has notably increased both the attendance and the membership of the parent Grange, besides assisting frequently in its literary exercises.

While games are played, amusement does not occupy too much time. Even these little ones know that the motto of the Grange is self culture and improvement. They handle subjects which require research, study and observation and they acquit themselves very creditably in debate and discussion.

These children are learning to rise and express their thoughts without embarrassment, to consider with patient kindness the rights of others to hold opposing views, to yield gracefully to majority rule, and to conduct a meeting according to parliamentary usages. Above all, these children are learning to know and love one another. They are widening their friendships and are cultivating unconsciously the true spirit of our noble Order which will surely beautify and broaden their lives.

—"Oregon Bulletin."

No Returning.

Remember, three things come not back;
The arrow sent upon its track,
It will not swerve, it will not stay
Its speed, it flies to wound or slay;
The spoken word, so soon forgot
By thee, but it has perished not;
In other hearts 'tis living still,
And doing work for good or ill;
And the lost opportunity
That cometh no more to thee.
In vain thou weepest, in vain dost yearn,
These three will nevermore return.

....

—From the Arabic.

BEGINNING with the October number, the price of "Grange News" will be 25 cents. Until it appears, subscriptions will be received at the present rate. ✱

Pennsylvania Grange News



October, 1905

Oct. 23 - 05
15,530 Books
16 PP.
Register

Quality vs. Adulteration

THE VALUE OF PURE GROCERIES.

The purchase of the supplies for the table and the ingredients that enter into the things that you take into your stomach is made largely on faith—faith in the name of the goods or in the name of the dealer who sells them to you. In nothing should you be fully as discriminating in buying as in buying things to eat. Not only health is dependent upon what you take into your body, but comfort, digestion and palate satisfaction is concerned. Substitution and adulteration are cries that are heard on every hand. Some dealers sell you inferior goods designedly. Many others sell them to you ignorantly. Perhaps the latter have never been in a position where they could make a study of the ingredients that enter into the goods they sell. Or perhaps they had no knowledge of the action of different ingredients upon the human body. Then again, perhaps, there is more profit made from selling that class of goods than goods that are up to the standard for purity and excellence.

HIS EXPERIENCE IN A GROCERY

A doctor was in a grocery store recently when a woman entered and asked for molasses, lard, butter and pepper. Her bill amounted to a dollar and eighty cents. Having but a dollar and fifty-seven cents in her purse, she had twenty-three cents of the amount charged. When she left, the doctor, who had become interested, followed her and, getting a sample of each of her purchases, analyzed them. He then computed the quantity of adulterations that he found in each at their fair valuation and placing an equally fair valuation upon the part of each that was pure he found that had the woman paid what it was worth, her bill would have been one dollar and nine cents. So that she should have had forty-eight cents left in her purse instead of being twenty-three cents in debt.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

Farmers are interested in pure food products from another standpoint beside that of health or that of the consumer. They are interested because they sell their products in a state of purity. Later when adulterated the effect is to increase the amount which lessens the demand and lowers the price. And so the farmer is robbed both coming and going. He receives less for the products he has to sell and sometimes finds no market at all, all because some substitution or adulteration has been practiced by the other fellow. As much of this class of goods is put up in sealed packages, it cannot be examined and the adulteration is so adroitly practiced as to avoid detection by ordinary methods, any way, so it behooves every one to buy where he has some assurance as to the quality of the goods and reliability of the dealer.

WHERE DEALING IS SATISFACTORY

In this connection, the old reliable house of Thornton Barnes appeals to the readers of Penn'a. Grange News to-day as it did to their fathers a quarter of a century ago. By square dealing this house has ingratiated itself into the favor of the buying public in thousands of Granges in more than a score of States in this Union. You know us either from direct dealings with our house on your own part, or through the satisfactory dealings that your neighbors have had with us. We are enjoying this confidence on your part which we have earned through the years of our business relations. We prize the acquaintances made through the medium of the United States mails and to which your own handwriting was the introduction. But perhaps you are going to Atlantic City to the meeting of the National Grange in November. You will probably go through Philadelphia. You will want to stop off and see some of the historical places.

Among the long established institutions of Philadelphia is the house of Thornton Barnes. This is in the wholesale district of the city, No. 223 North Water Street, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to visit us here.

THORNTON BARNES,

223 North Water Street

PHILADELPHIA

Pennsylvania Grange News.

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange

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OCTOBER, 1905

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5 CENTS PER COPY

W. F. HILL,
EDITOR.

G. W. OSTER,
Editor Executive Committee Department.

W. T. CREASY,
Editor Legislative Committee Department.

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as second class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1904

EDITORIAL.

Encouraging.

While the Grange membership and the Grange press have long advocated the parcels post for this country and so raise it to the level of most every foreign country yet for quite a long time we got but little support. One by one we are gaining allies. Let us keep pounding away and the point will be won. The express companies will not be able to override the demands of the people forever.

This is a good subject for every Grange to investigate and to pass resolutions upon. Have the resolutions duly authenticated by the signatures of the W. M. and W. secretary and seal. Then send them to your member of Congress and another copy to the United States senator. Congress will convene next December and we want to be in at the first table. The Scientific American helps along with the following:

"The farmer has the rural free delivery of mails—although this was thought to be impossible a few years ago. Shall he not have a parcels post? Each year the good roads movement originating at the cities, is extending itself further into the real country. Trolley lines are extending countryward; soon they will come actually to serve the farmer's needs. The telephone, as a separate rural enterprise is extending itself. Extensional educational enterprises are reaching further and further into the open farming districts. Co-operation and organization movements are at the same time extending and concreting themselves."

Moral of a New Hall.

It isn't every Grange that when it gets a new hall ready for occupancy has as its class for the first meeting therein an even half dozen young ladies. This is the experience of Lenox Grange, Susquehanna County. But then the ladies like nice new things and we suppose that this building is the latest fall style in Halls. The moral is plain—build a hall, keep up to style and the ladies will flock in in half dozen bunches.

Secretaries Make Good Showing.

State Master Hill sent a letter to each Subordinate Grange Secretary in the State. Altho the reply represented considerable work, yet, within ten days from that date 371 replies had been received and filed in his office. This promptness is highly creditable to the corps of Secretaries in the Granges of this State. It speaks well both for the individual and for the Grange of which he is a type. Whenever Grange Officers discharge their duties promptly, accurately and courteously it elevates the entire order in the esteem of the general public. A Grange has a right to expect creditable work from its Secretary. Most of the present ones "make good."

More large classes were initiated in the Subordinate Granges of Pennsylvania during the quarter ended June 30, 1905, than in any quarter for the last fifteen years at least.

"SIGN OF CAUTION."



THE Secretary of a Subordinate Grange in Penn'a. some time ago received a personal letter from a gentleman in his County. This gentleman was County Chairman or President of an organization there, and he wrote asking that the Grange should lend its influence toward helping his association attain the object that it was aiming at. The Grange Secretary, feeling a little uncertain as to whether it was a matter into which the Grange should be drawn, sent the communication to the office of the Master of the State Grange and asked for counsel. The State Master has on different occasions advised that no attention be paid to communications that may come to Granges from outside or unofficial sources. For over thirty years has the Grange been building in this State and now that it has become an established force and a recognized power, we must guard our strength jealously and reserve it for united legitimate use. While the object of the association represented by this gentleman is worthy enough, yet it is not one that has been endorsed or approved by the State Grange. In fact, it may never be or even if it was it would be imprudent for any Subordinate Grange to take action upon it at the behest of an individual who is in no wise identified with the offices of our State Grange. A political campaign is on this fall and it behooves every subordinate Grange to be on its guard not to be misled by anonymous and designing circulars that may be sent with a view to influencing the votes or actions of members of our Order. Let us not allow the fire to be drawn from any Subordinate Grange in Penn'a. for any purpose or in any direction except authorized Grange purposes and in the direction toward which all of our guns are turned from all parts of the State at the same time. All communications from official sources in the State Grange will be signed by the proper officers or Committees of the State Grange. Again I want to throw out the "sign of caution," and urge you to ignore and throw into the waste-basket all irresponsible, unsigned or unofficial communications as it is only by being constantly guarded that the integrity of our organization can be preserved.

W. F. HILL.

A Lebanon County, Pa., farmer has 94 acres in corn and he is ready to wager that the entire field will average 150 bushels of shelled corn per acre. What State in the Union wants to enter the contest with Penn'a. on big yield of farm crops per acre? Of course, it is not forgotten that Penn'a. has the richest purely agricultural county in the United States. While 56 per cent. of all the steel, iron and coal of the U. S. is also furnished by this great State. And she is still progressing, as 10,000 more of her farmers are joining the Grange this year. She is all right. Stay with her and she will do you good.

The State Master urges that each Pomona will, at the next meeting, recommend some member or members for the position of Deputy. Fourth Degree members in good

standing are eligible. The vote should be taken by ballot and without nominations. The present incumbents are eligible to succeed themselves and it may be understood that the largest number of votes cast shall be considered as the Pomona recommendation. The Pomona Secretary should then promptly send to Bro. Hill the addresses of those recommended. Commissions will be issued at once and the addresses of the Deputies be correctly listed in the Register and elsewhere. Please do this whether changes are desired or not.

Iona Grange No. 272 Bradford, is going to be up-to-date. Their new hall 24x50 ft. is going up this fall and will be a nice, two-story structure. With seventy-two names now on the roll they have four applications now on hand, and are after more names to help get that 10,000.

Executive Committee Department

G. W. OSTER, EDITOR.

The Grange Co-operative.



ON Aug. 25, 1905, the Executive Committee of the State Grange concluded a trade arrangement with the Mail Order House of Lubin & Co., New York, which provides a plan of genuine co-operation.

Up to this time, trade arrangements have been of entirely another kind. It has been the custom of the house, with which a trade arrangement had been made, in some instances to allow discounts to individual purchasers, in other instances to grant rebates or commissions on the total of the purchases made. It is a fact that as a rule these discounts, rebates and commissions had to be added to the prices of articles before they were taken off.

But the new trade arrangement is made entirely on another basis. Every large business has its running expenses, which are more or less uniform from time to time. If you know the total of the merchandise sold in a year, and the total cost of selling that much merchandise, then of course it is easy to find how much it costs to sell \$1.00 worth of goods. Now, it is the place of the wide-awake manager to reduce from day to day this cost of selling \$1.00 worth of merchandise. It stands to reason that this cost may be reduced, even when the total cost of running the business is increasing, provided the total business done is increasing at a still greater rate.

Now, the running cost may be reduced chiefly in two ways:—(1) by increasing the volume of business; (2) by decreasing the cost of advertising.

(1) When the volume of business is increased, the cost of running also increases, but at a very much lower rate. If you double the business, you do not double the cost of rent, light, insurance, labor and management. In fact, you may increase these but very little. Again, an increased volume of business makes a merchant a bigger

buyer in the market, thus enabling him to obtain merchandise at somewhat lower prices.

(2) Advertising cost is decreased when an advertisement costing, let us say \$10, reaches more people than a similar one did formerly, and brings in, consequently, more trade; or when it brings larger orders from former customers.

The Grange Co-operative Arrangement makes it practically certain that Lubin & Company's cost of running will be reduced in these two ways. An increase in the volume of business is sure to be one result. And when you, Patrons of the Pennsylvania State Grange, understand the value of the services the Mail Order House of Lubin & Company is prepared to render, you will become its voluntary advertisers. You will talk about it when you meet your fellow patrons, and when you meet other acquaintances. When it may cost Lubin & Company \$1.00 to reach other customers, it may cost them only half that, or even considerable less than half, to become favorably known to Patrons of the Grange.

The Pennsylvania State Grange is asked to share whatever saving results from this new Co-operative Trade Arrangement. Any profit it may obtain is not an amount added to the prices of articles shown in Lubin & Company's advertisements. This Mail Order House does a large business outside of the Grange. The values it offers in its general bulletins are not excelled by any other mail order house, or by any large city store. The prices quoted in the Grange Co-operative Editions are exactly the same as those given in its general publications which compete with the largest catalogues in the land. The Executive Committee, then, thinks it has made no mistake by arranging to co-operate with this Mail Order House in such a way that you will obtain the best values to be found in the coun-

try, and the most intelligent service, at the same time that the State Grange will receive financial benefit from any effort you will make in behalf of the Co-operative Arrangement, either by way of purchasing from Lubin & Company, or by way of speaking well of them.

But it is not enough to let the house speak for itself. In a letter addressed to the secretaries on September 21st, as Secretary of the Executive Committee, I said:

"Before your Executive Committee finally concluded a Co-operative arrangement with this Mail Order House, we were fully convinced of their ability and their willingness to serve us well.

"I have carefully examined more than a hundred letters which they have received from Patrons throughout the country telling of the general satisfaction they are giving to the Patrons. In patronizing them, you have a double inducement. You are dealing with a House that is prepared to give you first grade service, a House that does not misrepresent in any way and that is second to none in the values that it offers. But, furthermore,

whatever profit is made on our purchases is shared with the State Grange. In other words a certain part of the total profits of the Pennsylvania Grange trade is turned back into our surplus fund of the State Grange Treasury.

"As a point of no little importance it might be well for you to call attention to the fact that a considerable amount can be saved to each purchaser in the matter of express or freight charges by combining and clubbing your orders in bulk as much as possible and convenient. Furthermore I wish to urge that you make plain to your membership this one point, that the State Grange will get credit for purchases made by members for outsiders provided that their orders are sent in by a Patron, and on the special Grange Co-operative Order Blank. It is therefore of the utmost importance that Patrons shall at all times use nothing but this specially prepared blank. For only then will we get credit for our purchases made.

"This arrangement is, in my opinion, the most perfect and complete business arrangement that the State Grange has ever entered into with a house of this kind, and it will supply a long felt want and need of the Grange in our State.

GEO. W. OSTER,

Nuggets from the State Secretary.

SINCE the earth and the fullness thereof were made for all of God's creatures those who use a portion of them to the exclusion of others should pay for the privilege. Franchises, no less than coal beds, ore banks, oil fields, forests, etc., belong to the community and should be held by the community. In most cases no doubt it would be better for all if they were operated by the community. The selfish interests now in control seek to make the idea odious by the cry of paternalism. Paternalism has done much to preserve and truly develop the resources of Germany. It would do no less here. Paternalism in this country has nothing of odium in it. Here the people are the source of power. They are the government. Hence what is done by the government is their act. So far then as the government's action

is paternalism, the people are their own parents.

Government ownership of the bounties of nature and public utilities has not been formally endorsed by the Grange, but all granges are at liberty to discuss them and many do discuss them.

The man or woman who has gone to a Grange meeting and listened to and participated in a discussion on this or any other subject that is of interest to him as a man, a citizen or a farmer; and who has been, at the same time, entertained by music, literature and social intercourse, has had an educational and moral uplift that has placed him a step in advance of his neighbor who has spent the same time nodding by the fire or loafing in the country store.

* * *

It is a question whether any one should have a legal monopoly of an

invention beyond the life time of the generation of the inventor. Without being able to use the brains and the labor of others how few men could produce a million dollars' worth of wealth! The claim that wealth rightly belongs to the man who produced it is not easily assailable. Nor can the conclusion be resisted that men who have wealth that they did not produce, have that which rightly belongs to some one else. Vast accumulations in the hands of the few are made at the expense of the many and must be harmful. In fact the equitable distribution of wealth is the great problem of the age. The inequalities are growing. The millionaire of yesterday counts his hundred millions to-day. To-morrow he will talk of billions. How they do it; whether it should be done and if not what is the remedy are questions of great importance. They must be solved by the common people.

Again the tax collector has posted his notices and the farmer will call upon him and pay four times as much tax as his neighbor who has the same amount of money invested in some other form of property. This will not always be so. The organized farmers in the Grange have won substantial victories in the past and they will win even greater ones in the future. The Grange is fully equipped to do this work. The great need is numbers. The unorganized farmers have no influence where law makers meet.

* * *

It is reported that Judge Parker, late Democratic candidate for President, has been retained by a New York traction company at a salary of \$100,000 per annum, and that a cer-

tain railroad president has had his salary increased to \$120,000 a year. Most people will say that is a good thing for the Judge and the President and no doubt their employers will get in service full value for their money and that it concerns no one else. There are those, however, who look at the matter in a different light. The traction company and the railroad are not the real paymasters. In fact they do not pay at all, they take it from the users of the roads and many of these take it from some one else. The man who produces something that men need finally pays the bill. Some day, possibly, men will be paid on the basis of what they are really contributing to the general welfare. In that day there will be little need for corporation solicitors and railroad presidents. The work of these men now is not nearly so much to help make the enterprises with which they are connected more serviceable to the people as it is to enable their employers to get the advantage of their competitors or to trample with impunity upon the rights of others. What is true of these two men is no less true of many more of the brightest men of the age. Large salaries are paid them to use their talents in ways that confer no benefit whatever on the body politic.

While we live in the best age, under the best government that the world has ever seen, the thoughtful, however, cannot help but conclude that there is yet much room for improvement. Progress comes only with the growth of public sentiment and sentiment from thought. Thought is stimulated by contact of mind with mind. This is secured by organization. J. T. AILMAN.

We are in receipt of a copy of the annual statement of the Briar Creek Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Bro. H. H. Brown, Sec'y. This company has been doing business thirty years and placed \$1,757,495 of insurance last year, giving it a total of \$5,995,484. Co-operative insurance is a winner but they require careful attention and good business management.

Bloomfield Grange, No. 958, Crawford County, initiated nine of its 217 members at its last meeting in Sept.

Two new Penn'a. Grange Halls are to be dedicated next month. Lenox Grange, 931, Susquehanna County, and Iona Grange, No. 272, Bradford. Penn'a. Grange News extends congratulations to these two hustling Granges.

Legislative Committee Department

W. T. CREASY, EDITOR.

Trolley Legislation at the Session of 1905.

THERE were two bills introduced allowing trolleys to carry freight. One in the Senate and one in the House. The one in the Senate was introduced by Senator Herbst, of Berks County, and reads as follows:

Supplement to an Act, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and government of street railway companies in this Commonwealth," approved the 14th day of May, 1889, giving said companies the right to carry freight.

Be it enacted, etc. That street railway companies heretofore incorporated under the provisions of the Act of 14th May, 1889, and its supplements, shall have in addition to the powers and privileges conferred by the said Act of 14th May, 1889, the right to carry package and bulk freight originating on the line of said railway companies, to any point within the termini of the charter limits of said companies.

As will be noticed this is a milder measure than the one introduced in the House. The Senate being in close touch with the great corporate interest of the State, it was thought possibly this might pass that corporation body. But it didn't. It was reported out of committee and then reported back to the committee and never heard from. Whether it died, strayed away or was stolen, no one knows.

The House bill was introduced by the editor of this department and reads as follows:

AN ACT.

To authorize street railway companies and traction motor companies, Lessees of any street railway company to carry freight and to charge and collect compensation therefore.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That any street railway com-

pany heretofore or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, whether under a general or special law, and any traction motor company, lessee of the whole or any part of the lines of any street railway company, is authorized to carry freight and to charge and collect a reasonable compensation therefore, and any limitation in the charter of any such company as aforesaid which restricts to the carriage of passengers only, is hereby repealed. Provided that the provisions of this Act be subject to regulations of Borough and City Councils.

This bill met with great favor throughout the State. It was framed and supported by the Grange as well as by all other business interests in the State except the steam railroads and their agents.

The bill was brought before the House in one form or the other on four different occasions. At each time a vote was taken which is recorded in the journal of the House proceedings. The bill was introduced early in the session and was referred to the committee on city passenger railways where it quietly slept for nearly two months, when on March 6th a resolution was offered to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill. This resolution was defeated by a vote of 43 in favor to 93 against. See Legislative Record, page 814.

On the 16th of March notice was given to the House that on Monday evening, March 20th, a resolution would again be offered to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill. In the meantime the committee met and agreed to report it out with a negative recommendation. When on the 20th of March a resolution was offered to discharge the committee, the committee said they were ready to report but would not report. The resolution was declared out of order by the chair from which decision appeal was taken which was lost by a vote of 12 to 134. See Legislative Record, page 1206.

The only object I can see for not reporting the bill was in the hope that no vote would be reached on the bill during the session. On March 21st the bill was reported from committee with a negative recommendation. On the 27th of March a resolution was offered to place the bill on the calendar. Under the rules of the House this resolution was laid over until next resolution day. On March 29th an effort was made to amend the Street Railway bill of Representative Huhn by inserting a proviso that trolleys should have the right to carry freight but this amendment was lost by a vote of 100 to 53. The test vote was taken on April 3d, when the resolution was called up to place the bill on the calendar, notwithstanding the negative recommendation of the committee.

It was necessary under the rules of the House to have 103 votes to pass the resolution, while to discharge a committee it only required a majority of the members voting.

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 66 in favor to 97 against it.

The yeas and nays were as follows: This is the way the Legislators went on record:

AYES—Ammerman, Balthaser, Barrett, Berry, Bowersox, Brann, Cope, Councilman, Creasy, Cressman, Dunsmore, Eckels, Farley, Flack, Flynn, Garner, Hagerty, Harman, Hays, Heriman, Hitchcock, Hockenberry, Holcomb, Houck, Hoyt, James, King, Lambert, Leshner, Longsdorf, March, Matson, McLane, McNeely, Mohr, Morse, Moyer, Noll, O'Brien, Pendleton, Place, Pomeroy, Reitmeyer, Reynolds, Robertson, Ross, Santee, Shock, Schofield, Sheller, Shields, Sipes, Smith, Stevens, Thomas, Thomas, Thompson, Thompson, Troxell, Walker, Wayne, Weida, Weingartner, Witherspoon, Zoortman.

NOES—Alslip, Ambler, Bacon, Beldelman, Black, Blough, Borger, Bougher, Buckley, Call, Clarency, Cook, Cook, Cooper, Crout, Dunn, Eaton, Edlis, Ehrhardt, Esler, Fahey, Field, Fillehr, Flyte, Funston, Gabriel, Graybill, Haines, Heister, Henderson, Hohmann, Hoke, Homsher, Hood,

Hostetter, Howard, Huhn, Hunter, Hutt, Jackson, Johnston, Kayser, Kennedy, Kennedy, Kline Landis, Laughlin, Little, Lukens, Maaree, Magee, Marsteller, McClain, McElroy, Mintzer, Moore, Morris, Morrison, Mumma, Murphy, Ober, Osborne, Ouram, Palmer, Palmer, Phillips, Puhl, Pusey, Reese, Rex, Richards, Riebel, Riley, Ripp, Rose, Scott, Sedwick, Sheatz, Shenkel, Shern, Sitler, Smith, R. H. Smith, T. B. Smith, Snader, C. A. Snyder, C. R. Snyder, Stradling, Stroup, Walton, Watkins, Wichersham, Williams, Wittig, C. M. Wood, W. L. Wood, Woodward, Wrigley, Zletz.

Ayes, 66; noes, 97.

The balance of the 203 members either dodged the vote or were absent.

Thus ended one of the hardest fights for trolleys to carry freight. But it can be won at the next session if the farmers go at it with a will. Keep all members at home who are not openly in favor of this measure. The time has come that half-way promises are no good. Be sure not to return those members who disobeyed your wishes in this matter.

In reply to many inquiries I will say that Hon. J. Lee Plummer, a member of the Legislature of 1905, and now a candidate for State Treasurer, did not vote in favor of trolleys carrying freight.

The Editor of this department is always pleased to receive the ideas and suggestions of any patron. My address is Catawissa, Pa.

The fight against the Beef Trust is taking practical form. Five hundred retail butchers in New York have formed a company and are co-operating for self protection. They recently celebrated the dedication of a fine slaughter house; 4,000 steers and 18,000 smaller animals may be dressed here per week.

In Chicago restaurants and hotels have united with wholesale butchers and are erecting independent slaughter houses. Each reader of Penn'a. Grange News who will buy and read "The Dark Side of the Beef Trust"

will have a revelation made to him on the methods of that trust. Then we should all patronize the butcher who will buy and dress home grown stock. It will encourage and help him if we grow good beef cattle like the Durhams, Angus or Herefords. We need to all stand together. Organization will tell here as everywhere else.

A Lucky Mishap.

Under date of October 3, Bro. Oster writes as follows:
Dear W. Master:

I will scribble you a few lines to let you know my condition at present. There came mighty near being one Oster less on the Grange rolls.

Last Thursday at 11 a. m., when I was up in a big pound apple tree some 20 or 25 feet, the limb broke and I lit on the ground about 2 or 3 seconds later, "right on my head."

Result: A badly bruised and cut forehead, face, nose and lip, and a broken cheek bone, a sprained neck (mighty near broken) a bruised shoulder, and a badly stoved up body from my lower limbs up, a continual headache and soreness all over, and excruciating pain all the time all over my left lip, nose and cheek from broken bone on down.

I am getting around again now, and am trying to work some because I have it to do and can't get any one for love or cash. Everybody must look out for himself, it seems. I am not in shape to work, but must, in order to get it done in season.

Important State Work to Help All.

An effort is being made just now by Prof. H. A. Surface, of the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture, at Harrisburg, to locate the San Jose Scale in every township of Pennsylvania in which this serious pest is found. He wishes to call upon organizations such as the Grange to aid him in his important work. He is commencing this month a series of practical demonstrations or public orchard meetings in each township in the State, where the San Jose Scale occurs, for the purpose of showing persons who attend the meetings how to make and apply the best remedies for this serious pest. He has recently sent out a circular saying:

"This office will furnish, without charge, the necessary material for demonstration at each orchard select-

ed, a mounted spray pump and other apparatus, and an expert to do the spraying and give a talk at the orchard on the day appointed and to examine specimens of twigs and fruits that may be brought to him to tell what pests infest them, and make inspections of other premises and answer other questions.

"The owner or manager of the orchard is asked to do the necessary hauling of apparatus or to care for the operator and his horse (or do both) and to furnish a workman to help during the demonstration. All other expenses will be borne by this office and printed posters will be furnished to announce the dates and places of meetings. As soon as it is decided to hold such a meeting at any orchard the owner will be notified and posters will be sent.

The following questions should be answered fully and carefully: 1. Your name,..... Post Office..... County..... 2. How far is your orchard from the post office? What direction? 3. Do you wish a meeting held in your orchard? 4. Are you willing to comply with the above conditions? 5. Total number of trees in orchard.....
No. of Apple.....Size or age.....
No. of Peach.....Size or age.....
No. of Plum.....Size or age.....
No. of Pear.....Size or age.....
Are your trees badly, moderately or slightly infected with San Jose Scale? (Which)..... 7. Have you sprayed your trees? If so, when? With what? 8. Have you a spraying apparatus?

Please fill this sheet and return it with an infected twig to H. A. Surface, Economic Zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa.

Members of the Grange and other persons interested are especially requested to give this their attention at once, and if they wish a free public demonstration in their neighborhood fill the above blanks, and send the circular to Prof. H. A. Surface as soon as possible. This is a movement that can be handled by each Pomona for every township in its jurisdiction. Penn'a. Grange News suggests to Pomonas that they take it up. Write to Bro. Surface for full information.

Hegins Grange No. 1242 of Schuylkill County, has bought a lot in Hegins and is preparing to also build a hall for itself. Will the Order stand? No one now questions its continuance with all the evidences of permanency that are apparent in every county.

State Lecturer's Corner



DESIRE to urge the importance of individual responsibility to forward the opportunities now at hand for active Grange progress in all its far-reaching influence and usefulness.

Do not wait for an invitation to attend the meetings and take part, for you and the Order lose each time you are absent.

Every citizen has an influence and owes a duty to society to use that influence for the common advancing to a higher standard of citizenship those with whom they are brought in touch. When using that influence in a good way the individual becomes stronger, that is more useful and more influential; on the other hand, if opportunities be neglected or the influence abused, the citizen and community weakens and suffers.

Strive to live out the teachings of the Grange and you will be building individual character that will not only make useful members of society but will help to make your community a better place to reside and the county, State and nation will profit by your precept.

Questions to Consider.

Do the citizens of your township favor the money road tax as provided by the law enacted by the last State assembly?

To what extent is the use of lime on land, beneficial to the production of crops?

What measures does your Subordinate and Pomona Grange desire the next session of State and National Grange to take action on?

To what extent does the so-called Beef Trust affect prices to the producer and consumer?

The student of economic questions, who is familiar with the growing power and influences of the great organizations of capital must rejoice to note the active interest the President, Mr. Roosevelt, is taking in these matters. In the address he delivered at Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 11, we were

fortunate in hearing the closing sentence after discussing at length the great corporate interests, is so closely allied to Grange principles and contains such a ringing truth that we here invite all to read.

"This republic will come to an end as surely as all republics in the past have come to an end, if this ever becomes a government of a class and it does not make any difference whether it is one class or the other. In either case the end of a republic is inevitable as soon as it becomes a republic of a class instead of a republic in which all men stand on an equal footing. Our republic should more and more become a government in which every man, rich or poor, stands on the same footing and has his rights guaranteed to him."

The Grange in a measure may be made the farmers' school. The debating society, the Agricultural College, the farmers' institute, the taxpayers' alliance, the social centre, the business and co-operative purchasing house, the musical institute, the insurance company, the political economy league, the domestic science circle. In short the Grange is just what you make it, a broad and fertile field, ready for immediate and future usefulness.

Traveling Libraries.

People can not all own all the different books they would like to read. Our State is supplying a long felt want with its provision for traveling libraries. The conditions can be easily met. Any Grange in the State can secure one containing fifty books. These can be kept six months and be then exchanged for another library of different books. Would it not be well for your Grange to have the Secretary write for full information upon the matter? Address State Librarian, Harrisburg, Pa., and tell him that you wish to know about the libraries for Granges. These have been specially made up and contain a larger proportion of books that pertain to farm life.

BELIEVES IN REFERENDUM.

Obadiah Gardner Will Accept Presidency of New Maine Organization.

Obadiah Gardner, of Rockland, Master of the State Grange, who recently was elected vice-president of the State Referendum League, said that the first he knew of his election to the office of president of the State Referendum League, was when he read of it in the papers.

Mr. Gardner stated, however, that he thought that he should accept the office. He was in sympathy with the principles of the referendum. He thought there was altogether too much government by commission and too little heed given to the voice of the people.

"There are no politics in the measure," said Mr. Gardner, "nor is it a Socialist measure as some regard it." Upon being asked if the Grange had endorsed it he replied some States, notably Pennsylvania, had done so, but there had been no attempt at endorsement by the Grange of Maine as a body.

The State master said that he had been asked to take hold of the matter last year, but did not do so as he did not wish to commit the Grange to a policy which some of the members did not favor.

Since last report these granges have been organized.

ROSEVILLE.

No. 1290—Master, R. J. Fitzsimmons, Brookville, Jefferson County.
Lecturer, C. R. Morrison, Baxter.
Sec., W. B. Cowan, Brookville.

FRIEDENSBURG.

No. 1291—Master, S. B. Rylands, Friedensburg, Schuylkill Co.
Lect., H. W. Bressler, Friedensburg.
Sec., H. S. Mengel.

Re-organizations have been as follows:

UNITY.

No. 793—Master, J. R. Truxal, Greensburg, R. F. D. 6, Westmoreland Co.
Sec., Mrs. J. R. Truxal.

JUNIATA.

No. 352—Master, John N. Thompson, Petersburg, Huntingdon County.
Sec., Miss May Hamer, Petersburg, Huntingdon County.

On Sept. 16th the patrons of Lackawanna County Pomona effected county organization for the purpose

of buying feed stuffs, etc. in carload lots.

Pomona Meeting.

The fourth quarterly meeting of Pomona No. 5, consisting of lower Luzerne and Columbia County for the year 1905 will be held at Bender town Hall, Friday, Oct. 27, at 10 a. m.

Every member of Pomona should make an effort to be present as it is the time of election of officers. The programme for the day will be both interesting and entertaining, consisting of music, recitations and Question Box.

The next meeting of Blair County Pomona Grange will be held Nov. 15, at Juniata, Pa. Fifty-six took the fifth degree at the last session of this Pomona and Grange principles are supreme in Blair.

I have been receiving the Grange News and like it very much, and think that the Subordinate Granges should encourage it by sending advertisements of wants and sales, and I will bring it before our Grange at next meeting and have no doubt but that they will be interested in it and will contribute to it. We are building our new hall, Brandywine Grange, and hope to have it completed before Thanksgiving, so we all are very busy at the present time. I hope to attend the National Grange so will see you there. Fraternaly yours,

W. H. H. DAVIS,

Advertiser His Stock.

Bro. R. S. Hartley, Grange No. 407, Warren County, sends in a card for our "Dicker" column and states that he will also exhibit at the Chicago Pet Stock Show. He writes that their Grange has added sixty members toward that 10,000 mark. Have had initiation at every meeting this year and are doing plenty of other good work besides. We are glad to see this Grange wakening from its lethargy of a few years ago. It should bear its pretty name forward to a position beside the leading Granges of Pennsylvania.

Have just received a letter from the Trunk Line Association in which they grant us a rate of fare and a third to Sunbury without card orders. Tickets to be sold and good going Dec. 11 to 14, returning to 16th, inclusive. J. T. AILMAN.

WANTED TO BUY—One registered Holstein cow to become fresh this fall. Also one Chester White Boar; this fall pig. No fancy prices given. Address L. WINSHIP, Moscow, Pa.

WANTED—100 head of sheep. Good young breeding stock. Shropshires preferred. Will buy small bunches. LOUIS PIOLETT, Wysox, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Cattle. Golden Lad and St. Lambert strains at farmers' prices. Guernsey Bull Calves, eligible to registry. \$25 each at four months old. Registered Tamworth swine all ages pairs not akin, two months' old at \$12.00. R. S. HARTLEY, Master Brokenstraw Grange, No. 470 Youngsville, Pa.

WANTED—By the Lackawanna County Pomona Grange, to buy mixed feeds in car load lots. Address, LIONEL WINSHIP, Purchasing Agent. Moscow, Pa.

WANTED—10 Black Minorca pullets; also, four cockerels. Write giving price, F. M. BALDWIN, Grange No. 1188, Skinner's Eddy, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1.

DO YOU want a good shorthorn cow, bull, heifer or calf of choice dairy breeding at reasonable rates. If so, write L. R. HOTCHKISS, West Springfield, Erie County, Pa. Grange No. 1257.

FOR SALE—One McCormick corn husker and shredder, nearly new, at less than half price. Address, J. T. DAVIS, Grange No. 534, Gramplan, Pa.

FOR SALE—One thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, 18 months old, color red, price \$50. One red bull 13 months old, price \$40; and one roan bull, 13 months old, price \$40. All eligible to registry. D. B. FISHER, R. F. D. No. 2, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM.

Thoroughbred stock for sale. Guernsey cattle. Chester White and Poland China Swine a specialty. Young stock for sale at all times. Fancy show stock or the large prolific kind. Barred Plymouth Rock Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Write for prices. Farm and residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address, C. H. DILDINE, Rohrsburg, Pa., Route No. 1.

OUR Christmas Catalog

1905

Now ready. Sent free upon receipt of postal card with address.

Hoover & Smith

Succeeding the Diamond, Watch, Jewelry and Cut Glass Departments of the well-known and long established firm of

SIMONS, BRO. & CO.

616 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

To Grange Members—Upon presentation of Trade Card we allow 10 per cent. discount.

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The Best and Cheapest Spray for

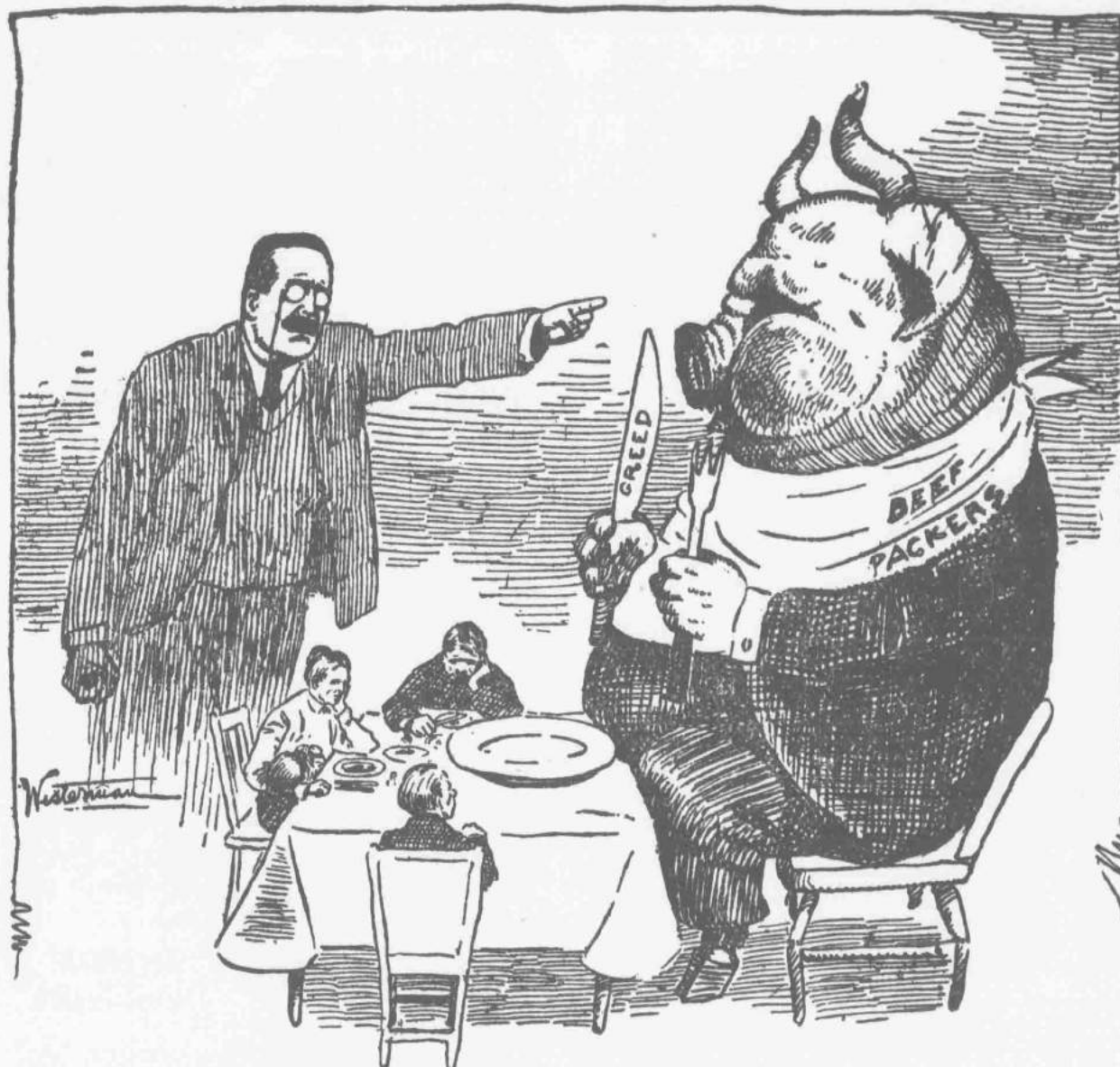
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Remarkable results obtained wherever tried. Favorably commended by experiment stations in the Northern Fruit Belt. Write for Circulars.

B. G. PRATT CO.

11 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK CITY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—It's time for you to go.



Reproduced from the Ohio State Journal, August 13, illustrative of President Roosevelt's great scoring of the Beef Trust at the Chautauqua Assembly, August 11, 1905.

HAVE YOU READ THE GREAT BOOK,

THE DARK SIDE OF THE BEEF TRUST

Before you buy Extract of Beef, Corned Beef, Canned Meats of any description, Sausage, or any of the Manufactured Products of the great Packing Houses of the Beef Trust, you should read this book, and learn how all these products are manufactured, and what becomes of the hundreds of thousands of old and disordered animals and "Canners" that are gathered from all parts of the country and shipped to the Beef Trust and manufactured into animal foods for the people to eat. And learn how the farmer and the cattle raiser are compelled to sell animals at low prices, and how meat and meat products are sold at exorbitant prices.

The great newspaper press and public opinion says this book should be read by every human being.

Buy it now—on sale everywhere.. 160 pages, bound in cloth, 75 cents. Paper 50 cents.

Order from State Grange Officers, or direct from the publisher,
THEODORE Z. ROOT, Jamestown, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE & GRANGE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. OFFICE OF MASTER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1905.
W. F. Hill, Chambersburg, Pa.
F. Frank Chandler, Toughkenamon, Pa.
C. H. Diddle, Rohrburg, Pa.
G. W. Oster, Osterburg, Pa. Sec'y of Committee
and in Charge of Bureau of Information.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA. 1905.

West Chester, August 25, 1905.

Fellow Patrons:

On this date we have made a Co-operative arrangement with the Mail Order House of Lubin & Company of New York, whereby the State Grange is to share in the profits resulting from all business done between Lubin & Company and the Patrons of the Pennsylvania State Grange. The arrangement provides for a sharing of the profits, not for the giving of discounts or rebates.

Full details of this arrangement, and an explanation of the exact benefits to be derived by the Grange will be given in the next issue of the Grange News, a copy of which will be sent to you.

Always use the special order-blank when ordering, to the end that the State Grange may get credit for all purchases made under this Co-operative Arrangement.

Fraternally yours,

Executive Committee

W. F. Hill
F. Frank Chandler
Geo. W. Oster
C. H. Diddle

"New York is the Commercial Center of America. The large manufacturers and importers have their main offices here. Styles are made or modified here. Buyers from all over the country flock here to learn what are the season's correct things. This is America's greatest Market-place.

"But can you take advantage of all the great opportunities New York has to offer?

"The exclusive New York Mail Order House has its buyers always on the spot. They are ever ready to take advantage of the best, in value and style, which this market affords.

"The exclusive Mail Order House has its force of trained people, whose purpose is to please those whom they know only through correspondence.

"We are an exclusive Mail Order House situated in New York City. Our sole

business is to fill your orders in a satisfactory way; we do not turn them over to sales-people to be filled at their leisure moments. Our Bulletins bring before you the best values and the best styles New York can show; better styles and values than you could obtain by personal retail shopping, if our experience counts for anything.

"We sell for cash in advance only. We give no discounts, premiums, or commissions; things that in the end benefit, if they benefit anyone, those only who get them at the expense of those who do not.

"We permit no exaggerations to enter into the makeup of our pictures or descriptions. Accuracy and truthfulness characterize our advertisements. We fill your orders promptly. We answer letters courteously."

THE GRANGE CO-OPERATIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE

(BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE)

LUBIN & COMPANY, 27 WALKER STREET, NEW YORK

"This arrangement is, in my opinion, the most perfect and complete business arrangement that the State Grange has ever made."—Geo. W. Oster, Sec'y Exec. Com.

Golf Blouse

G1. GOLF BLOUSE of all wool zephyr yarn. Knitted in new fancy stitch with plain front narrow ribbed turn-over collar, narrow cuff and ribbed waist. Perfectly finished, all seams being covered; with 6 pearl buttons down front. Come in White, Cardinal or Navy. Sizes, 34 to 42. Weight, 15 oz. \$1.45



LUBIN & COMPANY'S SEASON BULLETIN

If you have not received a copy of the

"Special Grange Co-operative Edition,"

write for one to
LUBIN & CO.
27 Walker St. New York

Write to Lubin & Co. for
Book of Special Grange
Co-operative Order Blanks



G2. DRESS SKIRT, made of an almost all wool Broadcloth. The cotton threads give firmness and durability to the cloth. In the most favored style for this season, a circular effect, with 52 plaits, which are stitched to a line below the hips, and then open into wide flare. The plaiting and the fulness are the features of this skirt. In Blue, Black or Brown cloth. Weight, ready for shipment, 35 oz. \$3.90



G3. RAIN COAT, double breasted, with loose fitting front. Collarless effect with four rows of stitching. Wide box plait in center of back, with plait on either side; self-belt with four buttons. Full sleeve, plaited at top; fancy turn-over cuff trimmed with three self buttons. In Tan, Olive or Oxford Gray. Weight, wrapped for shipment, 3 pounds \$6.85

Nov. 9-05
2,450 Books
Pennsylvania Register 12R

Grange News



November, 1905

Pennsylvania State Grange Meeting Next Month.

Most important, largest attended, most representative gathering of the entire year, in behalf of the farm interests of Pennsylvania. Preserve this copy. If you come to Sunbury you will need the Hotel and Railroad information it contains.

Sunbury Arrangements.

This issue contains announcements of the railroad and hotel arrangements for the State Grange meeting at Sunbury, Dec. 11-16, 1905. This supercedes the circular sent to Masters of Subordinate Granges in previous years, as Penn'a. Grange News is being made the official medium for conveying and disseminating Grange information. Preserve your copy, as you will probably want to take it with you to the State Grange meeting.

This publication is authorized to announce that any who wish to engage board and lodging in advance may do so. Address Mr. J. G. Chesnutt, Sunbury, Pa., and state what price you wish to pay, whether you want a room with or without board, number in your party and number in a room. Mr. Chesnutt, of the city, is taking a very active interest in seeing that every comfort may be enjoyed by all Patrons attending this session. The best people of the city are appreciating its importance. The Judge has dismissed court for that week, the ministers announcing the meeting from the pulpit and commending its importance to their parishioners.

Bro. Dildine is leading the forces and it is now assured that December 11-16, "All Roads Will Lead to Sunbury."

Has your Grange added its share of those 10,000 new members? There's a little time yet.
Better Get "After 'Em."

Pennsylvania Grange News.

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange

VOL. II. No. 4

NOVEMBER, 1905

25 CENTS PER YEAR.
5 CENTS PER COPY

W. F. HILL,
EDITOR.

G. W. OSTER,
Editor Executive Committee Department.

W. T. CREASY,
Editor Legislative Committee Department

Official publication. Issued monthly. Entered August 9, 1904, at Chambersburg, Pa., as second class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

EDITORIAL.

Pennsylvania State Grange Headquarters, Atlantic City, N. J.

A TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

MANY letters of inquiry are reaching this office with reference to hotel accommodations at Atlantic City for the meeting of the National Grange there November 15th to 24th. Not knowing the character of the many hotels at this resort, I made a trip there recently to see whether it were possible to arrange with a hotel that would be satisfactory in all respects for Pennsylvania Patrons, as there was a desire to have a Penn'a. headquarters where we might meet and associate with our own friends from this State. After considerable investigation and careful consideration I became satisfied that it was the part of wisdom for us to go only to a first-class hotel of recognized standing and good repute. I have accordingly arranged with the Hotel Strand as headquarters for the Penn'a State Grange at the rate of two dollars per day, per guest, for board and lodging. We are promised first-class care and treatment in all respects at this hotel. It is of brick; its bedrooms, dining room and general interior impressed me as being a most desirable, home-like hotel. It is directly on the ocean front. From the dining room as well as from many of the bedrooms guests have an unobstructed view of the ocean nearby. It is a temperance house, having no

bar. It is within one minute's walk of the new Steel Pier where the grange sessions will be held, is directly across the street from the National Grange headquarters and is at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue, the finest and widest avenue at Atlantic City. It is free from outside noises as no street car or railroad tracks are allowed on this Avenue. I am assured by the proprietor that the rate given us is fifty cents a day lower than they ever accorded any convention before and as it will be more pleasant for us all to be together, I suggest to those who expect to attend this session that you write Hotel Strand, Atlantic City, New Jersey, tell them the number that will be in your party, the date that you expect to arrive, and ask that accommodations be reserved for you. Be sure to state the number of rooms that are desired so that they will know whether one or two will occupy a room. The booking will then be made for you in advance, and when you reach the hotel your rooms will be ready for you. There are two railroad stations at Atlantic City, the Pennsylvania, and the Reading, and upon arrival at either of these stations you will notice a large number of 'buses backed up to the curb. The arrangement made with the management of this hotel is to the effect that if you take a 'bus

having on it a placard "STRAND" the charge for your transportation to the hotel is to be ten cents. Otherwise it may be twenty-five cents or more. These matters are mentioned for your protection, as there are always plenty of people at every such resort who know how to charge for every accommodation rendered.

A booklet descriptive of this hotel is being sent to the Master of each Grange in Penn'a. direct from the hotel.

If you check your baggage and will hand the check to the Hotel Clerk he will have it brought up from the station and put in your room at a reasonable charge.

While \$2.00 per day seems a little high, yet at a resort like this, it always pays for a few days this way, to stop at a good hotel, where one feels secure from risk and dissatisfaction.

If Good For One; Good For All.

A year ago the steel rail manufacturers of America, Germany, France and England arranged an international pool for regulating markets and competition.

Please present this at your next Grange meeting.

The Congress of the United States will convene in a few weeks and a measure of great importance that will come before it for action is the amendment of the Oleo Law of August 2, 1886. Line 15 of Section 6 of that Act reads now: "Every person who KNOWINGLY sells or offers for sale * * * oleomargarine," etc., "Shall be guilty," etc. Altho this law was passed 19 years ago many violators of its provisions escape their proper punishment by pleading that they did not "knowingly sell," etc. The amendment proposes no change in the law except to strike out the word "KNOWINGLY" in that connection. Pennsylvania is a great dairy State and it is proper that the State Grange shall continue to lead in the fight for the adequate protection of the dairy interests. I suggest, therefore, that each Subordinate Grange pass resolutions favoring this amendment so that violators may not escape punishment because of this loophole. Then send a copy, duly attested, to the Member of Congress from your District, one to each United States Senator, and one to President Roosevelt. In the work of strengthening the law the co-operation is asked of all kindred organizations and of the agricultural press of the country, and of all who stand for respectful observance of law.

There should be a Legislative Committee in each Subordinate and Pomona Grange. Do you have such a committee? If not it will be well to appoint one—of say three members—with the W. Master as one. By co-operating with the State Grange Legislative Committee there would be a complete chain and our organization would be strengthened. Penn'a. Grange News will, thru its Legislative Department (Bro. Creasy Editor) suggest work for all Committees on oleo, tax, road and other public questions as occasion shall demand. These Committees should see to it that matters referred to Granges by the State Grange Committee are considered in their Granges and acted upon.

Faternally

W. J. Hill

There are also several international Unions for regulating public business. The latest enterprise to seek the benefit of an international organization is agriculture—the foundation industry. The proposed International Agricultural Institute at Rome is attracting favorable attention of the leading statesmen in the various countries of the world. In convening Parliament recently, King Edward, of England, spoke sympathetically and encouragingly of it in his message to that body. The Minister of Finance for Denmark has recommended to his Government that it make appropriation for its share of the necessary expenses. The United States Government should share in the benefits of this world movement and the farmers should insist that this recognition shall be accorded to them, to their interests and to the importance of our Government among the Governments of the earth. Members of Congress and the President will soon be called upon to accept the proposition for the United States. Let them know that you want this Government to participate in it.

Executive Committee Department

G. W. OSTER, EDITOR.

Official Announcements for the State Grange Meeting.



THE Thirty-third Annual Sessions of the Pennsylvania State Grange will convene in Sunbury, Pa., in the Armory at 10:30, a. m., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1905. The Credentials Committee will be in session at 9:30 and all who can should present their credentials before the opening.

Any delegate who may not be already provided with representative badges should send at once to The Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J., and get them. Send \$1.00 for two, giving the name and number of your Grange.

The mileage of delegates will no doubt be paid as usual. The delegates themselves decide the matter.

As to who are members of the State Grange, see Constitution of Penn'a. State Grange, Article 2, Sections 1, 2 and 3.

In case the wife or husband of the delegate cannot come, the Grange cannot substitute another member and have his fare paid.

The Sixth Degree will be conferred on Wednesday evening. All Fourth Degree members who bring evidence of good standing in their Subordinate Granges may receive this degree. Any who have not already taken the Fifth Degree, may be obligated in this degree and receive the Sixth in full form. The initiation fee for the Fifth will be taken and afterward sent by the State Secretary to the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Grange Association. That has resulted in bringing success and to those we would suggest that the matter be considered and possibly the time is now ripe for your Grange to start a library.

It is a work that would be well for the Lecturer to take up as the leading spirit, yet do not expect too much on the start, but remember "Mighty oaks from little acorns grow."

the Delaware, Lackawana & Western, the Erie, the Central R. R. of New Jersey, the New York, Ontario & Western and the Baltimore & Ohio will sell excursion tickets to any one who wants them without card orders. The roads in the western part of the State, which belong to the Central Passenger Association, will sell as heretofore on the certificate plan. Any one traveling on these roads will buy a ticket and pay full fare for it. The local agent will give you a certificate which you will present to me at Sunbury. I will sign it and return it to you. You will present it to the ticket agent at Sunbury and he will sell you a return ticket at one third the regular rate. That these certificates may be of use to you, it is necessary that you buy your ticket through from your home station to Sunbury.

Arrangements with branch roads have not yet been completed. Most of them will no doubt do as they have done before, sell tickets on the same plan as the roads of the Trunk Line. Should any of them require card orders these will be mailed in due time to those needing them. You should look up your route in good time and consult your local agent as to whether he has received instructions in regard to the sale of tickets. Our experience in the past has been that while these rates have been granted to us by the Passenger Association not all local agents are notified. If you inquire in time at your local office and inform me at once if he has not been instructed to sell excursion tickets without card orders, I will see to it that he gets proper instructions. Do this in time. Do not wait until you are ready to start for Sunbury and then expect to have things straightened out on a moment's notice.

Hotel Arrangements.

Neff Hotel (headquarters) 75, possibly 100 persons, \$1.50 per day. One square from the Opera House, 3 from the Armory.

Clemont House, 50 persons, \$1.25 per day, 3d St., one-half square from Opera House, two and one-half from Armory.

Fairmount House, 20 persons, \$1.00, 6 squares from Opera, 2 from Armory.

Packer House, 25 persons, \$1.25, 2½ squares from Opera, 2½ from Armory.

Zerbe Hotel, 10 persons, \$1.00, 4 squares from Opera, 1 from Armory.

St. Charles, 14 persons, \$1.25, 3 squares from Opera, 4 from Armory.

Susquehanna, 12 persons, \$1.00, 2½ squares from Opera, 3 from Armory.

Hotel Eyster, 8 persons, \$1.00, 2½ squares from Opera, 1 from Armory.

Empire, 6 persons, \$1.25, 1 square from Opera, 2 from Armory.

City Hotel, 100 persons, \$2.00, 2½ squares from Opera, 1 from Armory.

Central Hotel, 100 persons, \$2, 2½ squares from Opera, 2 from Armory.

Arrangements are being made at many private houses for the entertainment of guests at \$1.25 per day.

Rooms fifty cents per day with privilege of taking meals at any of the half dozen excellent restaurants. Prices are very reasonable in the restaurants.

Three good hotels are located at Shamokin Dam, just across the river. A steam ferry connects the two places charging 5 cents for the round trip. Northumberland and Selinsgrove are within easy reach both with good hotel accommodations.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Vankirk, 14 people, \$1.50 per day; lodging and breakfast, 75c, Queen and Front Streets, 1 square from Station.

Kessler, 12 people, \$1.50 per day; lodging and breakfast, 75c, Duke Street, opposite station.

Palmer, 10 people, \$1.50 per day; lodging and breakfast 75c, Water Street, opposite station.

Washington, 6 people, \$1.25 per day; lodging and breakfast 75c, Market and Northway, 3 squares from station.

Exchange, 2 people, \$1.25 per day; lodging and breakfast 75c, Queen and Fourth Streets, 4 squares from station.

Ulps (Boarding) 6 people, \$1.00 per day; lodging and breakfast, 50c, Duke Street, opposite station.

Trains leave Northumberland for Sunbury: 6:05, 7:46, and 9:37 a. m.; 1:40, 5:07, 6:40, and 8:21, p. m.

Trains leave Sunbury for Northumberland at: 6:00, and 9:42, a. m.; 1:13, 5:10, 6:30 and 9:53, p. m.

The reception committee headed by Bro. C. H. Dildine, a member of the State Grange Executive Committee, will have a reception room or Bureau of Information in the Armory and all Patrons on arriving in the city should go there.

The coming session promises to be large and enthusiastic. Come prepared to help make it profitable. If you intend to introduce resolutions do not fail to have them ready, having at least two copies, one for the committee and one for the Secretary.

J. T. AILMAN, Secretary.

Resolutions for consideration by the National Grange.

The delegates to represent the State of Pennsylvania Patrons of Husbandry, in the National Grange, consist of the Master of the Penn'a. State Grange and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hill. Resolutions, or any matters of interest that the Granges or members wish to have brought before the National Grange at Atlantic City, convening Nov. 15, should be forwarded to the Master's office, Chambersburg, Pa., at earliest convenience, or not later than Nov. 18, to headquarters, Seaside Hotel, Atlantic City. Remember, we are willing to present to the National Grange all practical matters of importance or interest to the order and to farmers generally.

State Lecturer's Corner

Bro. Oster's fall of twenty feet out of an apple tree resulted in two or more broken bones. We all hope that he will be patched up "good as new" again.

Through the kindness of the several Pomona Grange Lecturers, data, relative Grange libraries in the State has recently been gathered for mutual benefit and to stimulate greater activity in extending the usefulness of this branch of Grange work.

Many people of rural life do not have access to an assortment of desirable books and do not feel that they can afford to procure them; but by that "concert of effort" among many, there is scarcely anything that can not be attained by the "Going after it."

Therefore, we are pleased to find there are a number of Granges in the State that have been after libraries and got them, that offer fine opportunities for their members.

Wellsboro Grange of Tioga County, for instance, have a library of value and have of late added a very desirable work, entitled, "The Nature Library," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, consisting of ten volumes, four thousand pages, 10¼ x 8 inches, two thousand, two hundred and fifty illustrations, treating fully on the specie and nature of vegetables and animal life, making it possible for their members to have a better knowledge and love of nature and the wonderful works thereof.

While we rejoice that there are Granges in the State not only enjoying and profiting by the use of their own library, yet we find there are many Granges that have not as yet made the effort that has resulted in bringing success and to those we would suggest that the matter be considered and possibly the time is now ripe for your Grange to start a library.

It is a work that would be well for the Lecturer to take up as the leading spirit, yet do not expect too much on the start, but remember "Mighty oaks from little acorns grow."

Below is given the date and place of several Pomona Granges, that are to hold their fourth quarterly session for 1905.

No. 10, Warren County is to meet with Columbus Grange at Columbus, Dec. 7-8. Young people have a special feature.

No. 19, Wyoming County is to meet with Tunkhannock Grange at Tunkhannock, Wednesday, Dec. 6. Biennial election of officers. This Pomona grange has large and interesting meetings with a growing interest and now has a membership of 275 fifth degree members.

No. 23, Bradford and Sullivan Counties, is to meet with Towanda Valley Grange at West Franklin Nov. 10-11. Biennial election of officers.

No. 25, Mercer County, is to meet at New Vernon Grange Hall, Nov. 1.

No. 33, Clearfield County, is to meet at Clearfield, Nov. 16; three sessions, 10, a. m., 1:30 and 7:30, p. m. Biennial election of officers in the afternoon.

No. 37, Blair County, is to meet at Juniata Nov. 15. Fine program arranged with discussions on the following topics: "The Parcel Post," "Potato Culture," How can Farmers Better Secure Enactment of Legislation Such as is needed for the Protection of their Interests," etc.

No. 41, Wayne County, is to meet with Pleasant Valley Grange at Dyberry, Nov. 15-16. Biennial election of officers. Arrangements are being made for an interesting meeting.

No. 44, Luzerne County, is to meet at Beaumont, Dec. 16. Luzerne County has good Pomona meetings.

No. 54, Potter County, is to meet at Gold, Dec. 21. There is a growing interest in Grange work in this county.

In a recent letter from a good Brother, who is just passing middle life, and only a member of the order a few years, these impressive lines appear: "What a pity I was not a member of the Grange when I was a young man; I feel as if I have lost many golden opportunities."

Possibly more truth than fiction, and do not all who have been actively affiliated with the Grange owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the order, for the developing influence it has had upon their lives, and knowing this, what better offering for the order could be put forth than to labor to bring many more farmers and their families in touch with this great developing influence of the Grange, that displaces ignorance and uncouthness, with culture and refinement, which brings progress and success out of indifference and failure—establishing system and order where confusion and degeneracy reigned—planting fraternal fellowship and brotherly love where many have grown that fatal tree enmity.

Months and weeks have rapidly shortened into a few days, seemingly, now before Penn'a. Patrons assemble in the thirty-third annual session at Sunbury for that great and growing business, social and fraternal occasion, that has come to be the crowning yearly event of the order, noted for enthusiasm and inspiration, that radiates over all parts of the State, stimulating those who attend with renewed devotion and activity.

That the greatest good to the largest number may result, it is essential for all who can to be present. Come you will be welcome to take part and partake of the many desirable features that present themselves. Come with the feeling that it is our meeting not their meeting—a meeting of farmers to counsel and act relative to the welfare of the Agriculturist, his home, and his country.

Those who have access to Bro. Creasy's articles can congratulate themselves that they have such a good authority on legislative matters. He is now a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and, having been there for ten years, knows the work of that body thoroly. He assumes full responsibility for his writings and no one has ever questioned his honesty and fairness. His statements are reliable. As Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the

State Grange, he helps to make Penn'a. Grange News. Tell your friends to send a quarter of a dollar and get all the good things.

Wonder if Penn'a. Grange News wouldn't be a good missionary to "pull" members into your Grange?

How would it do to pick out a few families in the neighborhood whom you would like to have in, send the address of the head of each, together with a quarter to Penn'a. Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa., and let it talk to the family every month for a year? It will fetch them into your Grange—with your assistance—and then everybody will feel better—will be better.

The Importance of Agriculture

Grain Crop Figures—Train to haul United States grain crop this year would be 11,931 miles long.

There would be more than 1,500,000 cars to the train.

To haul it 37,500 locomotives would be needed.

The value of the crop at present prices is \$1,873, 518,333.

UNCERTAIN.

'Tis money makes the mare go,
They say;
But then statistics do not show
Which way.
Sometimes the beast treads straight
ahead
To where fame's brilliant light is shed.

'Tis money makes the mare go
'Tis True;
She may ride swift to joy, I know,
With you.
But then, again, the nag may stray
And carry me some other way.

'Tis money makes the mare go
No doubt;
Her steps a halting gait would show,
Without.
And oftentimes cash stirs the pluck
And leads the animal to luck.

'Tis money makes the mare go
But then,
She has been known to balk and throw
Some men.
One can not vouch that she will trot
To any safe or given spot.
—Lurana W. Sheldon in New York
"Times."

Nuggets from the State Secretary.



IGHT has already asserted her superiority and claims the greater part of the 24 hours, bringing to the farmer his opportunity for intellectual recreation and improvement. Between the autumn and the vernal equinoxes no farmer does himself justice nor fully improves his opportunity who does not spend at least one hour a day in reading and thinking upon something else than what is found in the local newspaper or his favorite political sheet.

The farmer who does this and goes to church on Sunday and to a live Grange meeting once a week or at least once in two weeks will be a progressive and almost certainly a successful farmer. Did farmers generally do it, they would so assert themselves that they would receive due recognition and secure for themselves their share of public honors and general wealth.

At the recent meeting of the American Street Railway Association, President Ely sounded the alarm at the great and rapidly growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of municipal and public ownership of public service corporations, declaring that unless the corporations became more active in their opposition they would be swept away and their properties would become the property of the people. He asserts, and was cheered by the 800 delegates present, that under our present form of government municipal ownership cannot successfully operate street railways. He follows the very common practice in these days of denouncing all, who do not think that existing conditions and systems are perfect, as demagogues.

Just why the government could not run the railroads he does not say. Why the government could not employ the same men to do the work that now do it is not apparent. Whether or not the administration would be efficient and the work faithfully done would depend altogether on public sentiment as expressed at the polls. If the people in town

would give more unbiased thought to public affairs and the people in the country would vote less for party and more for principle the public servant would be more impressed that honesty is the best policy. It is hardly necessary to say that the corporations themselves do not seem to be entirely free from graft. Nor need it be added that the people finally pay all the steals.

Government ownership is coming, fellow farmer, and that you and I may measure up to our responsibility in this wider stretch of public power we must do our share of thinking and see to it that our influence goes to the right side. This we will do effectually only through organization.

* * *

The other day, two or three farmers were heard talking together and complaining about a local merchant who was buying apples and potatoes and retailing them to local consumers. The complaint was that he paid less than the conditions would warrant and sold them for less than the consumers, who are for the most part employees of the railroad, could afford to pay for them. Thus discriminating against the farmer and in favor of the wage earner. At the same time they complained that it was next to impossible to hire a man to do a day's work on the farm. It was hinted to them that with the power in their own hands they have no reason to complain. Did these men and their neighbors get together in a Grange meeting every week and keep themselves posted on crop and market conditions throughout the country, they would know exactly what the merchant could afford to pay them for their products and they could easily agree not to let him have them for less.

Men work for the corporations rather than for the farmers because the former can pay better wages than the latter. It might be worth while for the Granges to discuss the question why those who transport commodities can pay better wages than those who produce them.

Legislative Committee Department

W. T. CREASY, EDITOR.



THE new Township Road Law was passed by the last Legislature and was signed by the Governor on the 12th of April, 1905. This new road law was published in full in the April number of the Grange News, to which the reader is referred. But in order to get ready for the new law, we give a short synopsis and a few comments and explanations.

Section 1 of the Act provides that Townships of the second class, elect at the next February election a Board of three Road Supervisors, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years. Nearly all the townships in the State come under this second class. Those of the first class are governed somewhat like a Borough and must have a population of 300 to the square mile.

The second section provides for the organization of the Board which shall have the same rights about laying the tax as the present system provides; but, in addition, every taxable shall be assessed one dollar in addition to the millage tax. This section also provides "than any township may, by a majority vote of the electors thereof, at the February municipal election, after 30 days' notice thereof change the system of taxation for working the public roads." A petition must be handed to the Court—signed by at least twenty-five taxpayers of the township. If the vote carries for a cash tax the State will furnish fifteen per cent. of the amount raised in cash, which, of course, will be paid the year after, just as the school appropriation is paid. This is a very important feature of the bill, and we are satisfied another Legislature will increase the amount to 40 or 50 per cent. We have, as a Grange, for many years protested against paying all the road tax and this is an opening to get the other parties to help. New York State pays 50 cents for every dollar the Townships raises in cash, and about one-half of her roads are

under this system. Of course, the work plan will be the one in operation if not changed as indicated and the same notices must be given as under the old law.

Section 3 provides that the Board of Road Supervisors divide their townships into road districts of not less than 5 miles each. And shall appoint the road masters who are to work on the roads and carry out the plans of the Board of Road Supervisors. This Board of Supervisors shall fix the wages paid per hour to the road masters and laborers. In addition, the Board will have the right to contract with any citizen in the township for the keeping in repair of not more than three miles of road for not a longer period than three years.

We would suggest where only two supervisors have been elected under the old law and have not too much territory, that but two road masters be appointed for the reason that it will not disturb the present methods of doing business. Objections have been raised that the Board might appoint too many road masters; we fail to see the force of this argument for the fact that they must work and are subject to discharge at any time.

Section 4 provides for purchasing materials, etc., and permitting two townships to purchase these machines in partnership, and a method of dissolving the partnership.

Section 5 requires the treasurer to give bond and that he be a person outside the Board, pay out all monies on written orders and be paid for his services an amount not to exceed 2 per cent.

Section 6 provides for the laying and payment of taxes, etc.

The Board is to have monthly meetings, but are not to receive any pay. This is copied after the school law and is one of the best features of the new road law. The idea is that men who take an interest in road matters will be elected to the office, thus taking it out of the hands of

persons who want the office only for the pay there is in it. Some objections have been raised to this part of the law, but I am confident from the opinion of many leading farmers on this subject that this is a wise provision. The Board shall submit annual statements and make report to the State Highway Commissioner. The Board shall keep minutes of their proceedings and shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in purchases, work done or contracts.

They shall perform the same duties as imposed by existing laws on supervisors of roads, bridges and highways. Two shall constitute a quorum.

The last section repeals all acts, or parts of acts, general or special, or local, inconsistent herewith, or supplied hereby; except the acts of June 12, 1893, act of June 26, 1895; act of April 28, 1899, and the act of May 24, 1901. These acts not repealed refer to some townships where large corporations pay the road tax and make the roads: The Flinn act, which allows counties to build roads; the act creating townships of the first class and an amendment to that act, respectively.

Where townships at present are working under a special law having three supervisors whose terms are not all expired, no election shall take place for such office except as their terms expire.

Upon the whole, we think this a good law, putting our roads under a system and ultimately getting assistance in the building and repairing of our roads. We are sure if this law is taken hold of in the right spirit that in the course of ten years we will have better roads and less tax. There is no politics in the law. It passed both Houses unanimously. It has received the endorsement of all people interested in better roads and a better road system. We would ask that all newspapers publish the law in full for the information of the public. Those townships wishing to take advantage of the cash tax must apply to court at least 30 days before the coming February election.

In a later issue we will take up the management of a township under this new law; or in other words, arrange

a kind of program that can be followed or changed to suit conditions.

W. T. CREASY.

The Grange wants to "insure" your neighbor. To insure him to be a better citizen. Of course it can also insure his life and his buildings and insure better conditions for his whole family. You help by soliciting him to join. Don't forget it. Ask the wife to join, too. The Grange insures both.

Liability of Auto Drivers.

Automobilists are liable under the law for damages which may result from runaways caused by horses becoming frightened at their machines. So declares the Indiana Supreme Court. A case appealed to that tribunal was decided a few days ago and judgment of the lower court awarding damages to a man who had been injured in a runaway was affirmed. This is the way the court puts it, and it is interesting to automobilists generally, because the courts of one State are governed by decisions of the higher courts of other States:

"It cannot be said as a matter of law that appellants were guilty of negligence for using an automobile in a public highway. The law does not denounce motor carriages, as such, on the public ways. For as long as they are constructed and propelled in a manner consistent with the use of the highways and are calculated to subserve the public as a beneficial means of transportation with reasonable safety to travelers by ordinary modes they have an equal right with other vehicles in common use to occupy the streets and roads. Because novel and unusual in appearance and for reason likely to frighten horses unaccustomed to see them is no reason for prohibiting their use. But appellants, in operating on the highway a novel wheeled conveyance of uncommon appearance and noise owed to the plaintiff and other travelers the duty to carefully control and drive the same along so as to avoid causing needless injury. This duty required appellants to take into account the character of their machine, its general appearance, the loud puffing noise sent forth while going, its new use in the vicinity and its tendency to frighten horses. When the defendants saw that plaintiff's horse had become frightened at the rapid approach of the strange, noisy carriage, and that the plaintiff was in danger, which was reasonably certain to increase by the nearer approach of the motor, and from which

it was plain he could not extricate himself except by defendant stopping or slowing down until plaintiff could reach the cross street, it was the highest moral, as well as legal, duty of the defendants to stop and remove the plaintiff's peril."—Ex.

Tioga County Pomona No. 30, recommended for appointment as State Deputies for the County for 1906: E. B. Dorsett, No. 1009; J. M. Seaman, No. 1088; J. L. Hager, No. 918; Mrs. Stella Pratt, No. 913;; Jerry Desmond, No. 1056.

Cambria County Pomona, No. 51, recommends James Farabaugh, Bradley Grange, No. 1126; John Wright, No. 1119. The State Master has sent commissions to the above.

A New Wrinkle of the oleo people is to sprinkle a few short hairs in their products so as to make the consumer think that this is butter sure enough. Their whole business is based on fraud and deceptions from beginning to end.

You know what you got for that produce you sold. Let's see! How much did you have in it? I would just like to know whether there is any money in keeping at that line, that's all. I suppose you know. "To calculate intelligently on probabilities" is, you remember, Grange principles.

The hardest worked farmer is the good woman at the head of the farm household. Do you appreciate her at her full value. Do you provide labor-saving appliances for her with the same solicitude as for yourself?

The Granges are booming on all sides. Large classes of candidates are being initiated. Exercises are being made attractive. Business and pleasure are combined in the meetings. The Patrons have the consciousness of belonging to an order that commands the respectful attention of the nation. They begin to understand the immense power that could be exerted by a farmer organization that, embracing the majority of the farm population of the coun-

try, and rising above all mere sectionalism and partisanship, would demand of the national and state governments the same rights and privileges for the soil tillers that are given without question to other citizens. Keep the Grange growing and moving. It is already a power in the land, and it may be and will be, made indefinitely more powerful than it now is. It educates and elevates the rural community. It relieves the "isolation" of the country. It is the school, the club, the theatre, the social college of the rural people. It develops the social side of the farm community. In it each member can invest the best that is in him, with the certainty that he will receive his investment back with large interest, with an "earned increment." No other one thing visible in the rural firmament offers or promises so much for farmers in the future as does the Grange. Be a Granger. Live Grangerism. Practice Grange tenets. Then you will have reason to be glad that you are a farmer.

—N. Y. Farmer.

WISHING.

Do you wish the world were better?
Let me tell you what to do:
Set a watch upon your actions—
Keep them always straight and true.
Rid your mind of selfish motives;
Let your thoughts be clean and high.
You can make a little Eden
Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were happy?
Well, suppose you make a start,
By accumulating wisdom
In the scrap book of your heart.
Do not waste one page on folly—
Live to learn and learn to live.
If you want to give men knowledge
You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy?
Then remember day by day
Just to scatter seeds of kindness
As you pass along the way.
For the pleasures of the manly
May be oft-times traced to one
As the hand that plants an acorn
Shelters armies from the sun.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

National Grange, Atlantic City, Nov.
15-25; State Grange, Sunbury, Dec.
11-16. "See you there."

Pennsylvania Grange News



December, 1905

Officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange

Master, W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
Overseer, HON. A. C. BARRETT, New Milford, Susquehanna Co.
Lecturer, A. M. CORNELL, Columbia X Roads.
Steward, THEODORE KLEIN, Lake Ariel, Wayne Co.
Assistant Steward, HARRY H. PRATT, Goshenville, Chester Co.
Chaplain, REV. J. W. JOHNSON, Laceyville, Wyoming Co.
Treasurer, S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Chester Co.
Secretary, J. T. AILMAN, Thompsontown, Juniata Co.
Gatekeeper, WALLACE CHASE, Fall Brook, Tioga Co.
Ceres, MRS. VELMA WEST, Corry, Warren County.
Flora, MRS. J. S. DALE, State College, Centre Co.
Pomona, MRS. MARY FISHER, Lincoln University, Chester Co.
L. A. S., MRS. FRANCES B. ARTERS, Millvillage, Erie Co.

Executive Committee

I. FRANK CHANDLER, Toughkenamon, Chester Co.
C. H. DILDINE, Rohrsburg, Columbia Co.
G. W. OSTER, Osterburg, Bedford Co.

Finance Committee

D. B. McWILLIAMS, Burnham, Mifflin Co.
S. B. BROWN, Sulphur Springs, Bedford Co.
JOHN T. PATTON, Warriors Mark, Huntingdon Co.

Legislative Committee

W. F. HILL, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
HON. W. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Columbia Co.
E. B. DORSETT, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Secretary Wilson or Asst. Secretary Hayes, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is expected to address the State Grange at Sunbury during the week of Dec. 12.

Pennsylvania Grange News.

Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange

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5 CENTS PER COPY.

W. F. HILL,
EDITOR.

G. W. OSTER,
Editor Executive Committee Department.

W. T. CREASY,
Editor Legislative Committee Department

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EDITORIAL.

Election and Installation of Officers in Subordinate Granges.

THE Constitution of the Penn'a. State Grange in Article III Sec. 2, says: "The Subordinate Granges shall elect their officers annually at the last regular meeting in each year."

This language is very clear and is the law for our State. Granges that have been established during the year are also to elect at the last regular meeting in December. It is customary to conduct all Grange elections without nominations. Every patron in good and regular standing is privileged to participate in the selection of the officers in the Grange of which he is a member, writing upon a blank ballot the name of the member he prefers for the position that is being filled. A majority of all the votes polled shall be necessary to constitute a choice.

When the election is over the present secretary (for year 1905) should at once send to the State Secretary, Bro. J. T. Ailman, Thompsontown, Pa., the name and correct address of the elected Master, Lecturer and Secretary.

As the State Secretary needs these names and addresses early, kindly send at once, without waiting for installation or a later request.

The Constitution provides for the installation at the first meeting in the following month, January. For different reasons it is desirable that the installation shall take place as soon as practicable after the election. It is fitting also that Granges observe the installation occasion by having something a little extra, in the line of music and literary exercises. Even a feast is not objectionable to the most of us hungry mortals. It is well to invite the Deputy, some past or present State Grange Officer to install your officers. If in the economy of his plan he can not be present at your regular meeting the installation may take place at a special meeting later. It may be public if desired. In this latter event aim to have everything planned to go off well and it might have a good effect if special invitations to be present were sent to certain persons outside the order who would make desirable members.

Bro. Oster writes that Bro. Joe P. Immler, a member of his Grange, was elected Sheriff of Bedford County at the recent election by a handsome majority. Bro. Immler is a whole soul genial good fellow and will make a good officer.

Grange Birthday Dec. 4. How old are we?

The Election of Officers.

It is our "bounden duty" to begin to look about, carefully, for those who can and will make good officers for the ensuing year. It is not wise to elect to office a new member, who has not been tested by some labor. Never elect any one to office just as a compliment, or as a recognition of talent or of social popularity. An officer is needed to do some special work, and, while it is an honor to be chosen for any of our positions, the only way in which a member can express proper gratitude is by rendering the best service in his or her power. To hold office anywhere, with or without salary, is the test of one's character. Select for the principal places in the Grange, those members who have proved their ability and fidelity; those who attend regularly and who have time to give to the duties required of them.

While we do not make nominations in the Grange, but use the ballot, it is right to talk over, out of session, this matter of election of officers, and, it would save much waste of time. Especial care must be exercised in the selection of master, lecturer and secretary. No true Patron of Husbandry should shirk the duty of electing officers, and be absent at the December meeting. Vote your own choice first, and then try, in a fraternal spirit, to so vote as to secure good officers for your Grange, and to accept without comment, the majority rule. Neither personal ambition nor prejudice should have place at our elections.—Oregon Bulletin.

Erie Co., Pa., Pomona Notice.

Erie County Pomona Grange will meet with Corry Grange No. 55, Dec. 6th and 7th. Grange will open Wednesday at 10:30, a. m., in Fourth Degree. Wednesday afternoon will be open session to which every one is invited. Wednesday evening, Fifth Degree session, banquet of Pomona, election and installation of officers. Thursday's meetings will be held in the Fourth Degree, and be devoted to the discussion of questions, music and recitations.

REWARDED.

I cooked the breakfast, fixed with care
Lunch baskets for three lassies fair,
I aired the beds, each room swept out
And dusted everywhere about.

I washed the dishes, darned and sewed
Of garments wee an endless load;
Prepared the dinner, bread did bake,
And for the children made a cake.

Aye, on and on; so much to do,
A housewife never gets all through;
That night I felt so tired that I
Somehow unconsciously did sigh.

An instant, and upon my knee
Had jumped my baby, not yet three;
I heard in accents lisping low,
"Sweet Muvver, I do love oo so."

That mine was not a rose-wreathed lot,
That I was tired, I quite forgot;
I was so happy, happy, that
Far, far into the night I sat.

His little arms around me pressed,
His sunny head against my breast.
I, princess, Queen of Love and Joy,
The mother of my blue-eyed boy.
—Kathleen Kavanaugh.

POMONA.

In olden times the ancients had a god and goddess for the earth, the sky, rivers, mountains, trees, fruits, flowers and grain. To some beautiful temples were erected, elaborate ceremonies conducted at different seasons of the year and the stories and legends of those early days are still a part of our literature, and hold place in our speech and lives.

The Grange, to impress some of its important truths, seeking to develop a happier, more prosperous farm life; to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood, uses in its forms and ceremonies these olden symbols. We have a Ceres, Pomona and Flora. In the ages past, Pomona was worshiped as the Goddess of Fruits, hence our names, Pomology, Pomolo, Pomegranate, etc., etc., and she in all our Grange work represents fruit. Her emblem is the branch laden with fruit blossoms; her encouraging word is always "Hope." "Let the fruit blossoms be to you an emblem of hope. When you see the blossoms open in the early summer, Hope is there for the luscious fruit. That life may be profitable, laden with good fruits, let all endeavor

that youth may be studious and virtuous, replete with the blossoms of observation and study—the promise of future wisdom and usefulness."

Pomona was one of the Wood Nymphs, and no one excelled her in love of the gardens and the culture of fruit. She cared not so much for forests and rivers, but loved the cultivated country and trees that bear delicious fruit. Her right hand bore for its weapon not a javelin, but a pruning knife. Armed with this she busied herself at one time to repress the luxuriant growths, and curtail the branches that straggled out of place; at another, to split the twig and insert therein a graft, making the branch adopt a nursling not its own. She took care, too, that her favorite should not suffer from drought, and led streams of water by them that the thirsty roots might drink. This occupation was her pursuit. One of the poets says:

"Bear me Pomona, to thy citron groves,
To where the lemon and the piercing lime
With the deep orange glowing thru the
green,
Their lighter glories blend. Let me recline
Beneath the spreading tamarind that
shakes,
Fanned by the breeze, its fever-cooling
fruit."

Pomona had many lovers and for a long time resisted all comers, so well did she love her trees and vines. Vertumnus loved her best, and came to her in all sorts of disguises, once as an old woman giving advice, sitting down on a bank looking up at the branches laden with fruit which hung over her. Opposite was an elm entwined with a vine loaded with swelling grapes. She praised the tree and its associate vine equally. "But," said she, "if the tree stood alone, and had no vine clinging to it, it would have nothing to attract or offer us, but useless leaves. And equally the vine, if it were not twined around the elm, would lie prostrate on the ground. Why will you not take a lesson from the tree and the vine and consent to accept a lover? I wish you would, if you will let an old woman advise you, dismiss all the rest and accept Vertumnus. I know

him as well as he knows himself. Nor is he like too many of the lovers now-a-days, who love any one they happen to see; he loves you, and you only. Take pity on him. Remember the gods punish cruelty, and Venus hates a hard heart." Then, dropping his disguise, he stood before her a comely youth. He would have renewed his entreaties, but there was no need; his arguments and the sight of his true form prevailed, and the Pomona no longer resisted, but owned her love for him.

Let us heed the teachings of the Grange and strive to nurture Hope.
—American Grange Bulletin.

All the money sent Penn'a Grange News goes to help the State Grange to make the magazine better. No individual gets a single penny for his work or trouble.

RIPPLES.

Result is simply a matter of desire.
More smiles at home mean fewer
smiles at the corner.

Children are unvarnished imitations
of their elders.

The world may owe you a living,
but you'll starve trying to collect it.

Fortune's wheel turns for the man
who pushes.

Do the right thing in the right
way at the right time, or don't do it.

Our train of thought too often runs
into an open switch.

No man can put himself in cold
storage and keep fresh.

Character and reputation are very
different sometimes. Reputation
melts in the sun of publicity; character
grows stronger.

Bedford County Pomona Grange
meets Dec. 6 in Osterburg Grange
Hall. One of the topics for discussion
is "Would it be wise to organize a
Bank in this county under Grange
initiative? If so, where should it be
located?"

Suggestive Program for State Grange Meeting.

Tuesday, December 12, 10:30 a. m.

Called to order; receiving credentials and opening Grange. 11 a. m., Grange to go into open session for the delivery of the annual address of the Worthy Master. The general public admitted at this hour.

Tuesday, p. m.

Reports of other officers; appointments of committees; reception of resolutions. Tuesday evening.

A public reception to the officers and delegates of the Penn'a. State Grange by the city of Sunbury and Pomona Grange No. 31.

Wednesday, a. m.

General discussion and addresses.

Wednesday, p. m.

Reports of Executive Committee and of Legislative Committee. Introduction of further resolutions, addresses, discussions, etc.

Wednesday evening.

Session will be held in the Sixth Degree, when the beautiful Degree of Flora will be conferred on all qualified appli-

cants, to be followed by an illustrated lecture upon grafting chestnuts, their cultivation and adaptability to Penn'a. conditions.

Thursday, A. M.

Reports of committees, discussion of their reports and of resolutions.

Thursday, p. m.

The election of one member to serve three years upon the Executive Committee; one member to serve three years upon the Finance Committee; reports of committees and discussion upon the same.

Thursday evening.

Final reports of all committees; address; closing in time to allow for a social, literary and musical hour at the respective hotels.

Friday, a. m.

Payment of all bills, including R. R. fare of delegates by the Treasurer; completion of unfinished business; final closing of the Grange in full form. The closing ceremony of the State Grange is very impressive and no one should miss it who can possibly be present.

Bro. O. H. Kelly at Sunbury.

The following letter is self explanatory:

"Dear Brother Hill:—

As my trip to Atlantic City improved my health, my wife and daughters want me to accept your kind invitation to attend your State Grange; hence I am at your service. Will want to shake hands with all your good Patrons and may make a short speech. Please reserve for me a warm room at the Hotel. Best wishes for a grand meeting.

Fraternally,

O. H. KELLY."

So it will be seen that we may hope to greet this surviving founder of the Order at Sunbury week of Dec. 12th. This will be a rare treat indeed, and is itself worth the effort of going to this session of the State Grange.

The last meeting of the National Grange was attended by a goodly number of Penn'a Patrons. It did a large amount of good work which was generally reported by the press thruout the State. Copies of the annual address of Brother Jones will be at the State Grange for distribution.

Full of Meat.

In this issue space is given for an address delivered by Bro. John G. McHenry, at the Pomona Grange Picnic last summer in his home county—Columbia.

It is a very thoughtful production. After reading it, the reader will enjoy

digesting it. His banking proposition has taken root already in Tioga County, where there has been enough stock subscribed and they propose to have there a Grange National Bank. More about this move, too, at Sunbury.

Officers elected at a meeting of York County Pomona No. 40, P. of H., held at Glenville, Pa., Nov. 11th, 1905, and duly installed:

Master—Henry Wagner, Hanover, Pa.

Overseer—Ira D. Keller, Hanover, Pa.

Lecturer—Hon. D. S. Dubs, Marburg, Pa.

Steward—Daniel F. Bittinger, Hanover, Pa.

Asst. Steward—William S. Newcomer, Glen Rock, Pa.

Chaplain—Prof. Daniel Eberly, Hanover, Pa.

Treasurer—P. S. Bowman, esq., Hanover, Pa.

Secretary—C. A. Grote, Brodbeck's, Pa.

Gate Keeper—Wm. R. Rolubaugh, Glen Rock, Pa.

Ceres—Alice C. Y. Keller, Hanover, Pa.

Pomona—Martha E. Bowman, Hanover, Pa.

Flora—Mabel Newcomer, Glen Rock, Pa.

Lady Asst. Steward—Fannie Gelman, Hanover, Pa.

Executive Committee.

P. S. Bowman, Hanover, Pa.

H. Oscar Lange, Hanover, Pa.

Milton E. Bowman, Hanover, Pa.

John Garman, Brodbeck's, Pa.

John W. Miller, Glenville, Pa.

CONDITIONS AND HOW TO BETTER THEM

In an Address delivered at a Grange Picnic, John G. McHenry of Columbia County, Reviews Problems and Suggests Remedies.



FEEL highly complimented to be invited to address this body of intelligent men and women of the Columbia County farms.

There is always a reason for a man's special likes and dislikes and sometimes those reasons are directly traceable to incidents which carry him back to his boyhood days. One reason perhaps that causes me to feel so deeply the Farmers' interests is due to the fact that I have served a full apprenticeship upon the farm.

At the age of sixteen I was placed on my father's farm and made a full hand at all kinds of work until I was twenty years old. During this time, in my daily intercourse with the farmer and his family, I learned to know him as a class. I learned to know something of his trials and something of his pleasures, of his disappointments and of his hopes. And so deep was the impression made upon my young mind that it has not only never become eradicated; but with advancing years comes an increasing respect and love for the farmer folk; a deeper desire in my heart to do what little may ever be in my power to advance their interests or elevate their condition.

I think upon festive and social occasions of this kind that in some respect speeches are out of place and keeping with the time, and bearing this in mind, I will be as brief as possible and confine my remarks to the young men and women of the farms in particular and discuss,

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

It is not my purpose to tell you farmers who have had far more experience than I have ever had, how to grow greater crops; but I do want to tell you what I think you can and should do to secure a greater income from the crops which you do grow.

To the man who is dissatisfied with his lot—always bemoaning his fate, always grumbling and finding fault with his family, never finding any good in anybody or anything—I have nothing to say, for his case is a hopeless one. But to the man and woman who are striving with noble efforts to make the best of a hard situation, who believe there is some good in humanity, who are bravely looking forward with cheerful hopefulness to a brighter future, I hope to advance a few words of cheer and encouragement and most especially do I want to give some

words of hope to the young men and women who by nature will soon be called to places of responsibility and trust upon the farm.

Did you ever stop to think for a moment, that the farmer is the hub around which the American Wheel of Commerce and Trade revolves? Did it ever occur to you that if the Hub was removed or stopped that the wonderful fabric of this great Commercial Wheel would collapse absolutely? Did you ever think of the immense good you are to humanity? That the balance of the Commercial World can stop or go on as it pleases and it is of little moment to you, so far as your living goes; but should your work of production cease; imagine for a moment the result of all the farmers in the country saying: we have enough provisions and supplies on hand to feed and clothe our families, so we won't raise any more grain for a year or two. Of what value, I ask you, would the wealth of Rockefeller avail against the tremendous cry for bread that would go up throughout the land.

I would never want to see such a step taken, nor would I advise it even though your organization was complete throughout as I hope some day to see it; because it would not provide the remedy for existing conditions. **Your mission in life is to create and not destroy.**

The farmers' and laborers' interests are mutual. When I refer to laborers, I mean all classes of people who labor either with their hands or brains, because they are joint producers and working in partnership with you.

When we carry our memory back to the Colonial Period and remember that at that time the farmers and laborers were the real owners of all the wealth of this country; that the signers of the "Declaration of Independence" were all farmers, thus demonstrating that you had the controlling voice in your Government, and compare those times with financial and political conditions as they exist to-day; when we find that now one-eighth of our population is owning seven-eighths of the wealth of the country and Wall Street through its various ramifications owning and controlling this Government, it would appear that there is something vitally wrong either with farming as an industry, or the farmers themselves, or the conditions which surround the farms.

Admitting this to be a fact, let us see if we cannot locate the cause and suggest a feasible remedy for immediate application.

THE REAL CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

It is astonishing to me to hear of all this talk about Captains of Industry; worshipping at the shrine of "Gold," as idolaters of old. Who are the Captains of Industry and the real producers of wealth? The echoing answer comes to me from the breasts of all honest men, "The American Farmer!"

It is the product of his toil that puts every wheel of every industry in motion. It is the product of his labor that has caused the American Continent to be intertwined with the greatest net work of railroads that any country in the world has ever witnessed. It is the product of his toil that keeps the mighty fleets of commercial going craft upon our ocean and like the law of life, the law and foundation of commerce begins and ends with the farmer.

When the world first began, man's earliest struggle was for existence, for his food to eat and his raiment to wear, during all these years this same struggle continues; not with the abatement which should come with modern conditions, but with a seemingly added fierceness and intensity which can only come from abnormal conditions. After all is said and done, we are all working for a living and at the final end it is all we get and we have to go to the farmer to get it. When the last trumpet call is sounded, the Rockefellers, the Morgans and the Carnegies with all their millions, can only say like you and I, we have lived.

But have they paid the farmer who fed them a fair price? If so, why is it that to-day farming seems a greater struggle than ever before and is the farmer himself entirely free from blame for this condition? Let us hold up the glass and look not only rival conditions, but our own situation squarely in the face.

Where does wealth begin. Let us go back to the beginning and trace it. As time went on it was found necessary for men to separate their labor into different classes. That is, while some tilled the soil others made shoes, while others weaved clothing, and still others devoted their time to becoming skillful in the various crafts. For a time they all lived as one people and divided the results of their toil equally. The next financial step was exchange of commodities, for instance the man who made a pair of moccasins or shoes would exchange them for so much wheat or corn. Later on money was devised and a basis of values fixed.

For some years after the establishment of a money value all men were upon an equal footing and before a man could receive a dollar he must first give its equivalent in value either in labor or the products of his labor. For a time the farmer thrived and made more money than any other class, because in addition to the labor of his own hands, the earth, the sun, and the rain were all handmaidens helping him in his work of production and because of this help

It was but natural that he should create and contribute more of real value to the world in general than any other class of workmen, but for the past half-century not withstanding the fact that he has broader acres, improved machinery, producing his crops at a less cost, a broader market, increased consumption keeping pace with increased production, still producing the greater share of the wealth of this nation, yet his prosperity has not been keeping pace with the prosperity along other lines.

In fact he has not even been holding his own and if the values of farm land as compared with other properties are a fair basis of comparison, the farmer of the United States is neither going ahead nor standing still, but is steadily going backward in this great race for money. It is a common law of evolution that neither an individual, a corporation, a State, nor a nation can stand still. The natural law of progress is as fixed as the laws of gravity and drives us either forward or backward, according to our ambition, our energy and our abilities. Is the American farmer keeping up with the procession, or is he falling behind, and why?

HOW FICTITIOUS VALUES ARE CREATED AND MAINTAINED.

After the money came into use, the gambling instinct which seems inherent in all men to a greater or less degree sprang into being as though touched with a magic wand. Vast financial schemes that were previously impossible and unheard of blossomed over night into the full bloom of a mushroom growth. Each scheme having for its prime object the creation of fictitious and commercial values to exchange with the farmer and laborer for their real and honest values of wheat and labor.

For the benefit of my younger hearers I will explain how fictitious values are created and maintained.

The shoemaker says, I will build a factory to make your shoes, and he goes to his banker and lays his plans before him. The first question the banker asks is, "How much is there in it for me?" The shoemaker needs fifty thousand dollars to build his plant; the banker says all right. I will advance you the money to build your plant upon these conditions, you will give me a first mortgage against the property of one hundred thousand dollars, we will call this mortgage a bond issue and I will take the bonds at fifty cents on the dollar. And as I must have something for my trouble, I will sell them to my friends and clients for one hundred cents on the dollar, thus the banker has in this one transaction and by this magical process converted fifty cents of actual value into a dollar of commercial value. But he is not through yet, he says to the shoemaker another condition of this transaction is, you must issue shares of stock for twice the amount of your bond issue or two

hundred thousand dollars and I want one-half of that stock. Now you may think that all this does not concern you, that it is a matter between the shoemaker and his banker.

Never lose sight of this fundamental principal, that the consumer—the user—is the man who always pays the manufacturing cost and the profit upon every article sold. Let us see how this affects you; the factory is built and started, now the shoemaker must pay interest upon his bonded indebtedness of one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to this he must pay interest in the form of dividends upon his capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, thus you see the wonderful creation of value, where the fifty thousand dollar investment has grown over night to a commercial value six times as great, or three hundred thousand dollars.

In order to pay all these interest charges, officers' salaries, etc., it is necessary for the shoemaker to charge a greater price for his shoes. Thus, where a farmer or laboring man once paid \$1.50 for a pair of shoes under the old way and under the old law of honest exchange of values, he is now paying two and two and a half dollars for the same pair of shoes.

THE FORMATION OF A TRUST.

lers of this sort and the shoemaker finds that there are other shoemakers playing the same game and competition in the sale of his shoes has not only reduced his price, but made it hard for him to control his old trade, so he says to his stockholders, let us buy up all the shoe-making plants in the country so that no one will sell shoes cheaper than we do. Yes, they say, that might be all right, but some other fellow will still go on building factories and will buy hides and make shoes and continue to give us the same trouble. All right, we have a plan to meet that condition, we will not only own and control all plants, but we will form a pool to buy and control all the hides and raw material from which shoes are made, so the great leather trust is finally born.

THE CREATION OF A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

They found after its first creation that there was another contingency which they hadn't counted upon, that other countries were dressing hides and were willing to sell them to the American people for less than the Trust prices, so the Trust appeals to Congress and it has one of the most seductive appeals in the world, and demands that a tax be imposed upon all importation of hides. Thus we find all the machinery completed with the aid of our own Government which we have created, to make a perfect monopoly of an article that must be used by every man, woman and child. The farmer now finds that if he must

buy a pair of shoes, he must help pay the interest on a lot of watered stock and bonds, he must pay the high salaries of these Trust officials who nearly all receive greater salaries than the President of the United States, and where a pair of shoes once cost him \$1.50, he now pays two and two and a half dollars for the same shoes.

If he buys one pair of shoes a year he is paying one dollar to the Trust that should rightfully go into his own private bank account, if he buys ten pairs of shoes for his family, he is being robbed of ten dollars which rightfully belongs to his wife and children.

The comparison which I have endeavored to briefly draw in reference to shoes applies to every article the farmer and mechanic buys, from the matches with which he lights his morning fire, to the reaper that harvests his wheat.

Every housewife here knows that during the canning season of every year sugar is advanced from a half to a full cent per pound. This seems a trifling matter, but it means in the aggregate, millions of profit to the Sugar Trust, and enables them to pay an unlawful profit upon their fictitious stock.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE FARMER'S DOLLAR DECREASING.

So you see the dollar which you have received for your wheat is used to buy so many fictitious values, that its usefulness to you and its real purchasing value to you is growing less each year and under the present order of things your capacity for increasing the number of dollars you receive is limited.

Here we find the man who is the real producer of wealth between two fires, in no instance is he permitted to name his own price, neither for that which he buys, nor for that which he sells. He is obliged by the force of necessity to accept the price that the merchant and miller offers him for his produce and is compelled to pay the price demanded by the merchant and manufacturer for the goods he must buy. Thus we see under this monopolistic control, the farmer's earning capacity growing less under this inverse ratio of proportion. The Trust compels him to take a little less for what he has to sell and keeps charging him a little more each year for what he must buy until they have reached the limit of human endurance.

Therefore, I claim the deal is not a fair one; that the farmer who is the original and true distributor of wealth is not getting his share; and as a house cannot rise above the height for which its foundation has been designed, neither can the general prosperity of our people as a whole rise to its greatest level until there is a general re-adjustment of the foundation structure of values, and that foundation begins absolutely with the farmer and laborers of all classes and the dollars which they create.

WALL STREET.

You are all of course familiar with the term Wall Street, and know what it stands for. It is nothing more or less than a great gambling institution and is doing more to undermine the individuality of the American people, doing more to aid in the concentration of wealth into the hands of a few, robbing the many, than all other agencies combined.

Young men; you who are now standing upon the threshold between youth and manhood, with an eager ambition to take up life's duties and with an earnestness that bespeaks a gentle mother's careful training, let me add a word of warning to her daily prayers—Never gamble in any form or manner.

Of all the vices it is one of the worst and places you at once under the ban of suspicion. And you lose not only your money, but what is of vastly more importance to you, the confidence of your friends.

Wall Street is where the watered bonds and stocks of these wonderful Trust Organizations are exchanged for the people's money. Think of the irony of it, they first throttle all competition, crush the small manufacturer and dealer, and then not only make the people put up more of their hard earned money to buy their products, but actually get the money from the people to build and equip their plants.

In this respect the banks and trust companies of the United States and the United States Government are to a great extent in this conspiracy against the common people, in the application of cunningly devised methods called

MODERN FINANCE.

In conversation with a prominent Wall Street operator he described the operations of Wall Street to me in the following language. He says: "Throw a twenty dollar gold piece into the gutter and a hundred brokers will fight for it, one will get it; now what happens, at night you will find those ninety-nine brokers lying awake planning each to get the twenty dollars from the other and for himself."

The American farmer is to-day standing in the very center of this mad money-getting life and character-killing arena. Go into any broker's office and read the little tape that comes over the wire and see the grave concern that is expressed concerning the crop reports. Read the financial columns of the city papers and note the crop reports. What does this mean?

My friends, it means that you are the fellows with the twenty dollar gold pieces and that the hundreds of thousands of brokers and so-called financiers are laying awake nights planning schemes to get it away from you and your family. What does it mean? Why it means that the figures representing the value of your crops are positively startling in their immensity.

Last year's corn crop alone was two and a half billion bushels, valued at forty cents per bushel, makes the wonderful value of a billion dollars.

An annual total for all crops and produce, including live stock, for the year 1904, makes the astonishing total of between three and four billions of dollars, and the reports from this year's harvest promise to exceed by large figures the general average for the past ten years.

Can you not see what this enormous wealth means? Can you not see why the whole world waits anxiously the final report of the last harvest field? If the crops are good it means that the farmer has plenty and that he immediately begins to spend his money; he keeps factories and millions of employees busy supplying his wants. The miners are kept busy supplying the heat and fuel that this demand has created. If the crops are good it means that the horde of Wall Street gamblers have so much more to play on.

It means that the Rockefellers can sell another hundred million dollars worth of oil. It means that the railroads of the Goulds and Vanderbilts are busy night and day carrying freight and showing enormous profits for their stockholders.

It means that the mighty Steel Trust can keep their mills going and pay their hundreds of thousands of employees fair wages. But what if the crops are poor, or the price below a living profit to the farmer? It follows as surely as the night follows the day, that when the farmer has no money, nobody else has any. And when the farmer is prosperous he sheds his prosperity throughout all humanity, and like the rays of the morning sun, it penetrates and carries its life giving warmth throughout all classes of society.

If it is true that the farmers and laborers are the real producers and the rightful and original owners of the real wealth of this country, and this fact seems undeniable, why then should they take second place anywhere for anybody.

I tell you, men, it is your own fault if you do. After creating this dollar you should not be content with the first transaction, but should follow that dollar through its many changes and as it continues to grow and double and treble in value, you should get your share. Is it any wonder that your condition gets harder each year?

There was a time which I have already described when every man in the United States worked with his hands for a living. Now we find hundreds of thousands of men trying to live with their brains. They have ceased to be real producers in a physical sense and have become drones in this great beehive of humanity. In this great clamor for a higher education we find thousands of our brightest young men entering our colleges with the idea that they are going to make an easy living without work. My young friends get all the education you can, but get it with the idea that it

is going to fit you to do more work and that work more intelligently. Get a college education if you can, but if this is denied you, remember that some of our brightest statesmen and greatest financiers never saw the inside of a college.

I would rather see a boy or girl filled with common sense and no education as it is so called, than to see them crammed with education and no common sense. Idleness should be viewed as a crime against society.

Each year we find the number of farm workers growing less and the number of people standing around to be fed growing more, and as these numbers increase in this inverse ratio, we find the non-producers less willing to pay the farmer a fair price for his investment and labor. They seemingly say to him, we are forced to buy your wheat because we must live; but we will get this dollar which we have just paid you for your wheat away from you so quick that the little time you keep it does not interrupt our financial plans.

So after harvesting your crops and collecting this tremendous sum of money you turn right around and send it back to Wall Street through the depositories of your local banks and say to them, take it, we are afraid to trust ourselves to handle it. But you say, how can this state of things be remedied.

THE REMEDY.

When we talk about a remedy for the farming industry, I am reminded of the story of the East India vessel upon which the bubonic plague or cholera had got started and men were dying in great numbers. The surgeons would make a chalk mark at the head of each bunk containing a corpse; in going his rounds he placed his mark on a bunk whose occupant raised a great cry and said he wasn't dead yet, when the surgeon replied: "Shut up, you fool, do you suppose you know more about it than I do."

So it is with the farmer, every time he raises his voice in protest and suggests a remedy, we hear the voice of Wall Street through the Government at Washington, saying to us, "Shut up, we know what ails you better than you do." For years and years we have been deluded with political promises.

Each four years our flagging hopes are renewed with pledges and each time we are unfailingly disappointed.

The Government says we will investigate. So investigators are appointed who have a faculty of always finding a supreme Court decision or a Constitutional reason why the Trusts cannot be destroyed.

Take for instance the recent report of Garfield, who was appointed to investigate the Beef Trust. Time does not permit me here to give you a statement of his figures, but the result of his report was, first, there was no Beef Trust. Second, that the large packing houses

were hardly making expenses, and third, that the Beef Trust was accomplishing a real benefit to suffering humanity.

He didn't tell us what is true, that the price of beef has advanced from sixteen cents for sirloin steak in 1900 to twenty-two per pound in 1905 in the average city market, and that a steer that was worth \$16 in 1900, was worth \$44, in 1902; \$42, in 1903, and \$41.50, in 1904. The actual figures show these results. As in the case of the shoe manufacturer the great combination of capital into what is commonly called a Trust has enabled them to control absolutely the price of all raw material. Steadily forcing the price of raw material down and with corresponding certainty forcing the price of the finished article higher.

Thus we see in every transaction in which the Farmer and laborer is interested, a combination against him which is gradually lessening his earning capacity, by giving him less for what he has to sell and compelling him to pay more for what he is obliged to buy.

Why should we be longer deceived? We need no longer look for hope or help from this Government until you learn to join hands in a movement which has for its purpose a Government of the people, for the people and by the people.

The politicians of all parties know full well that the Constitution of the United States gives to the capitalist the same privilege of spending his money as it accords to you, and just so long as you are willing to rush into Wall Street and buy the watered stocks of these Trust creations and continue to place your surplus earnings in the hands of insurance and trust companies for their use and manipulation, just so long will Trusts continue to thrive, regardless of any political party which may be in power, because the Government is powerless to prevent them by any present or past methods of procedure.

The remedy, my friends, lies both with our Government and with ourselves. But before the common people can expect any help from their Government, they must win back the control which they once had in the days of Washington and Lincoln. As to ourselves, let us see if we are doing what we can individually before we condemn either the Government or the man behind the Trusts.

The time is here for all men who toil to join hands for mutual protection. When any law or condition is created, that benefits the farmer; then the miner, the mechanic, the laborer and all humanity are correspondingly benefitted, for we are all of one brotherhood.

Brotherhood.

The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is Brotherhood;
For it will bring again to earth
Her long-lost Poesy and Mirth;
Will send new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race,
And till it come, we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves.

Come, clear the way, then, clear the way;
Blind creeds and kings have had their day.
Break the dead branches from the path;
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star-led to build the world again.
To this Event the ages ran:
Make way for Brotherhood—make way
for Man.

The first step towards the solution of this great problem is Organization. The miners are organized into one great powerful organization. Winning for themselves by reason of the strength of their organization fair wages and fair treatment. Likewise every trade and profession—we see capital organized into the most wonderful combination of Trusts and series of Trusts with a self protective alliance binding them all together; whose present aggregation of wealth controlled directly and indirectly is greater than the United States Government.

It is dictating the policies of our Government, it is dictating the earning capacity of our people and if not soon checked our boasted American freedom will have passed into history and in its place will be seventy millions of white slaves bowing to the will of this mighty money power.

In the face of all this evidence which we see of the fruits of organization along other lines, yet we pause and hesitate—we find the farmers representing forty per cent of the population of the United States, the real producers of all this wealth, the foundation and support of commerce, the original creators and supporters of this Government, standing with folded arms in a spirit of abject helplessness. Plodding along alone with practically no organization.

HOW SHALL WE ORGANIZE?

In what way and through what medium shall we get together? We all know that single handed and apart we are powerless to accomplish any results; but united as one man, for the common good of humanity, an organization of all workers can be effected that will make Wall Street look like thirty cents.

Think of it! A handful of a score of men, through the banks and trust companies of this country controlling absolutely the affairs of not only this Government, but your destiny and my destiny, and this, too, when you have it in your power to fight these foes of Government and of individual liberty to a victorious finish.

Do you know of any good reason why any person should not become a member of the Grange? To you men who have not joined, is it because you are afraid you will make your condition worse? Are you afraid something will happen to you? Let us arise in our might and take a hand in the fight between giants. Let us not be mindful of what the name of our vehicle may be, but choose the oldest and strongest and join hands to a man.

THE ORDER OF THE GRANGE.

The order of the Grange stands before

the world with a record of high motives and the accomplishment of much good. It carries with it the ennobling influence of full membership to women—God bless them. There never was in all the history of the world any really great achievement, either national or individual, accomplished without the aid of her love and help and the present and future success of the Grange is, and will be, largely due to the uplifting influence of the good women who are members. While it is yet in its infancy it is forging ahead with rapid strides and my friend it don't make any difference how many other orders of a like character you may belong to, by all means become a member of the Grange without delay—organization, consolidation, is the watchword and the battle-cry to victory. Let us no longer stand idly by in futile fault finding, but let us get ready for the battle which is to come—not a battle of sword or musket, God forbid; but a battle glorious of ballots, a battle of brains and a battle of money.

You have each of these factors in majority numbers and the only thing you lack is concentration and organization. The time is not far distant when the control, the management, the domination of this Government and the making of our laws will be transferred from Wall Street to you—it lies with you to say how soon.

Young man, I say to you, stick to the farm. The near future holds better and safer opportunities for you in this line than any other I know of. The time is near when your calling will be fully recognized by all classes as the most honorable and most lucrative of any.

There is just one way to win success, work unceasingly, work intelligently, study your conditions to increase your producing capacity. Train your life and mind that you may be fitted for any position of trust to which you may be called, and above all else, my young friends, above money, power, education, brains, is character, upon this depends the success and strength not only of our nation, but your success individually. No man nor woman can win without it.

Let us eliminate all petty strife and jealousies from our order, let us widen the scope of our work and extend a cordial invitation to all toilers to join our ranks. With the farmers of the country, the miners, the mechanics, and the workers of all classes joined together into our great society, free from political purposes and beliefs, there will be such an array of forces presented upon the field of battle that the enemy will strike the flag of truce; but when that time comes there will be no truce, nothing but an unconditional surrender.

WHAT OUR GOVERNMENT WILL DO WHEN CONTROLLED BY THE PEOPLE IN PLACE OF WALL STREET.

We will say to this Government, we have created you and supported you, when

you needed men and money to defend our country's flag you drew both from our ranks, we do not now ask for any special Legislation, we do not want any favors, all we ask is simple justice. And that we will have.

We do not seek any monopoly, nor do we want to increase the cost of bread to those we feed, beyond a fair and honest value; but if you say that the combination of capital in the manufacturing industries, for the purpose of impoverishing us by forcing us to take less for what we have to sell and to pay more for what we must buy, cannot be prevented, we want you, the creature of Government which we have created, to protect your people. We want you to say to these Trusts, go on with your traffic, we will go into the Trust business ourselves. We will build a government shoeshop, for illustration, and restore the old price of hides and shoes by honest competition, pay fair wages for labor, and still make a profit for the Government into which everybody will share.

Say to the sugar Trust, we will go into the sugar business and restore to the farmers the profitable business of raising sugar beets, earn a profit on our Government investment and sell sugar for a cent a pound less than it is now being sold for, and save to the pockets of the great American people millions of dollars annually.

Say to the Standard Oil Trust, the Supreme Court says you are doing a legal business and we do not want to harm you, we do not intend to confiscate your property, because in the first place it would not be fair nor right to do so, and in the second place we do not want your property, but we are going to withdraw Government protection. We will first remove the tariff on imported oil—so that if Germany or Russia can sell us finished illuminating oil at five cents per gallon (which is the standard seaboard price for both import and export oil) we want every American family who uses oil to have the privilege of buying it at five cents per gallon in place of twelve and fourteen—as now charged by the Standard Oil Trust. We will say still further to this mighty Trust, we are going to divide your hundred millions of annual profit among the farmers of the United States. We will do like Germany, remove the internal revenue tax from alcohol for manufacturing purposes only, such as light, heat and fuel, and let it become a natural competitor with oil in accordance with the laws of God and nature. Germany last year produced three hundred million gallons of alcohol for this purpose and sold it cheaper than coal oil.

Think for a moment what this would mean to every man, woman and child in the United States. Every field and every garden containing a vegetable, a corn stalk, or a grass blade, would have an additional earning power because of the alcohol they contain, and this man Rockefeller who now boasts that he has more

money at his command than the United States Government, would have to look for another job.

THE HIGHER REALMS OF FINANCE.

I might go on and enumerate a dozen more articles of manufacture whereby the Government could restore honest competition; sell the product to the public for less money than they are now paying and still earn a net profit each year sufficient to pay off our national debt and lower our taxes. From the manufacturing class let us turn to the higher realms of finance. Take the Equitable Life Insurance Company for the illustration of a condition.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company was founded about fifty years ago with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and to-day has assets to the value of four hundred millions of dollars. Think what a fabulous sum of money this is and think of the possibilities for a National life insurance company, operated by and for the people of the United States through the agency of this Government. If a little one horse individual company with a capital of one hundred thousand, can earn four hundred millions in fifty years, I ask you in all fairness, is it not reasonable to believe that the profits to the Government from a national insurance company would be something fabulous. I venture this assertion without fear of successful contradiction, that a national insurance company would be earning within three years enough money working along the same lines of the present insurance companies to pay one-half of the entire taxation of the United States and at practically no risk of loss to Government moneys. I believe that a farmers' and laborers' national life insurance company in the near future is possible.

And why should not some of these things be? Why should our Government not be run in the interests of all people, instead of a few? Why should not this Government be a creator instead of an absorber of our nation's vitality? Why not be an earner instead of a spender of money?

When we remember that our taxes are levied merely to pay the running cost of our Government, why should it not be at least self supporting through legitimate commercial enterprises? I would not have our government enter the field of competition as against our smaller and diversified industries; nor should it go to the extent of suppressing individual ambition which has made this country commercially famous; but when we see all individual ambition, all competition crushed by ruthless monopolies along certain lines, it is then the duty of this Government to restore honest competition for the benefit of all the people through the agency of its great influence, and power.

To silence all unfair criticisms which will probably arise concerning these statements, I want to say to you publicly

here and now, that I will be one of five public spirited men to furnish a bond to the United States Government in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars guaranteeing this Government against loss in appropriating the sum of money or any sum necessary to establish a Government life insurance company—such a company under the management of an honest, fearless, able man like President Roosevelt would be an immediate and lasting success.

The successful political party of the future must embrace municipal or Government ownership along conservative lines. We are not, in my judgement, ready yet to embrace the idea of the municipal ownership of railroads, and it will probably be a long way off and is a problem to be approached with extreme caution. In trying to lessen our burden of debt and increase our individual income thru Government help, by the restoration of honest competition, we do not want to make the mistake of plunging headlong in debt, buying a lot of watered stock and increasing the very burden of indebtedness we seek to avoid. But the Government can approach the solution of this problem along paths of absolute safety by beginning with a national insurance company and with these profits enlarge the sphere of national commercial activity along the lines I have briefly mentioned.

THE PEOPLE OF WALL STREET.

I believe, my friends, you all agree with me in this matter and also agree that it is not a question of party or politics. It is a question of the people, or Wall Street. And the only way for you to help answer the question and accomplish the good work which is apparently before you is for all classes of men and women who toil for their daily bread, to unite in one common brotherhood.

Ask yourself this question: If in fifty years one-eighth of the people can acquire and control seven-eighths of all the wealth of the country, how long at this same rate will it take them to get the remaining eighth? It is a question worthy of the most serious thought of every patriotic, home loving citizen.

WHAT CAN WE DO OURSELVES.

While we agree that the Government can do a great deal to help us and that we must become nationally strong before we can expect such support, now let us see if there is not something we can do ourselves, in the meantime.

You all know the Biblical story of the ten talents. Before you can conscientiously ask this Government to help you or before you can rightfully condemn the greedy capitalists, you must first demonstrate your own strength and your own willingness to help yourselves. My friends, what are you doing with your talents? What are you doing with this thing called money? With this thing of man's creation which of necessity has made every

man's and woman's life a fierce battle from the cradle to the grave—the dollar? Have you got it working for you intelligently, while you work and while you sleep, No? Ah, here is the supreme fault in this whole problem.

Single handed and alone you could not accomplish much in the commercial world, but unite your forces and you become the powerful factor you have a right to be. Men, why don't you get together and grasp the opportunities which await you? Why don't you create places in the business world for some of these bright, manly boys and young men I see before me, whose frank, open countenances bear the stamp of honesty and clean manly character which the mothers of Columbia County, second to no motherhood in the world, know how to give their sons.

I tell you, my friends, I am proud of my county and still prouder of her people, and with all the earnestness I possess, let me persuade you to rise in the strength and means which God has given you, and act.

In Columbia County there are 8,000 farmers, mechanics, miners and laborers over twenty-one years old. Thus we see that 95 per cent. of our male population are toilers and real producers of real wealth. The man who works as a day laborer is just as much a producer to the extent of his efforts as the farmer or manufacturer.

There are nine banks and one trust company in this county, carrying an aggregate line of deposits around \$2,000,000. Now this money belongs to the people. It is fair to say that 60 per cent. belongs to the farmers and laborers. Here is a point I want you to remember—you have been content to create the dollar, now why don't you make that dollar earn something for you?

The individual actual cash balance, not including any property of the farmers and laborers of Columbia County as nearly as I can estimate is \$1,200,000.

In the State of Pennsylvania there is over four hundred million dollars of actual cash, belonging to the farmers and laborers now lying in the vaults of our banks and trust companies, or enough money to buy the Pennsylvania Railroad, and if you owned the Pennsylvania Railroad, you would find that in some unaccountable way you had at the same time secured the ownership of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for they seem to be one and inseparable.

Think of the things you could accomplish if you had this vast sum under scientific control in your own interests. It is all your money, and yet you will stand back and transfer this stewardship which has been entrusted to you to the keeping of other hands. In doing so, you are guilty of criminal neglect to the interests of your families and to the memories of our Revolutionary fathers whose blood purchased our freedom and established a Government for all people. And to the trust that God has placed in you in making you the stewards of this earth.

OWN AND CONTROL YOUR OWN BANKS.

The solution of this great political, social and financial problem is just as easy and simple as it is safe and sound—own your own banks and control your own money.

Suppose, by way of illustration, the farmers and laborers of Columbia County would organize their own national bank and trust company. Making a central place of deposit, for your working and surplus money. You would have on deposit a half million dollars within the first year of starting your bank. That bank stock which would cost you one hundred dollars per share would within two years be worth one hundred and fifty dollars per share.

If I would say to you, I will sell you a horse for one hundred dollars, you can use him two years and I will pay for his feed and give you one hundred and fifty dollars for the same horse at the end of two years, you would want a carload of such horses right away and would borrow the money if necessary to buy them.

Now compare the value of your farm property with the bank stock of Columbia County. I know, and so do you, that farm land is selling to-day for from twenty-five to forty per cent. less than it did ten years ago. I know of instances in our own community where farms are offered to-day for sale for little more than the cost of the buildings. Farm land is about the only thing that Wall Street don't want to buy, because it takes too much hard work to handle it, and as Wall Street regulates all prices of all commodities, it is plain to see why the values of farm land do not advance in keeping with other values. Wall Street says to you, go ahead and work your land, we don't want it. All we want is the money you receive from your crops and through the present system of finance you immediately turn your crops over to Wall Street and while you sweat and groan and labor and complain in farming the land, the families of Wall Street are having a good time, making fortunes and farming you while you farm the land.

On the other hand, there is not a bank stock in the county that can be bought for less than fifty per cent above par, and from that on up to two hundred per cent. above par and they are all showing this splendid value from a cash earning standpoint.

Now you men and women should be the real owners of these banks, because it is your deposit money that makes every National or State bank a success. Some of the New York banks, which you are helping to feed through your home bank depositories are paying from one hundred to two hundred per cent annual dividends.

Think of it! Getting back in dividends each year the amount of this original investment. Can you not see now how money grows and how through your own neglect, you are not getting your share? Can you not see why it is that other men in other callings are outstripping you in

this race. Can you not see that the money which you make during the summer should be working for you and earning something for you during the long winter months when nature enforces comparative idleness?

The ownership and management of your own banks is the second step in the advancement of your cause. From the profits of this enterprise will come other investments that will increase your present earnings one hundred per cent.

Of the first profits from your bank you should build a county elevator, where the farmer of small means can take his grain at any time of year when prices are low and deposit his grain and take his warehouse receipt to the bank and get seventy-five per cent of the value of his grain advanced until the market price is sufficiently high for him to sell. I know hundreds of farmers who are too poor to carry their grain over a low market and are compelled to sell to get their money regardless of price.

I hope soon to see the day when farmers and laborers of Pennsylvania will set the example for the world and begin the concentration of their energies along scientific lines. Own your own commercial enterprises, own your own banks and trust companies under the management of yourselves and your sons.

Your sons are ambitious; they want to make money; they want to go to the cities in a vain search for opportunity. They know that your money is going there. Keep your money at home and let your sons know that you need their help to manage it and this problem of keeping the young men upon the farm will have been solved.

Your stewardship has been faulty, correct it at the earliest moment before it is too late. It is not merely a question of immediate or future profit, but a duty which you owe to your families and humanity.

Suppose the farmers and laborers of any one county unite in the mutual ownership of their own savings bank and trust company, and it proves a great success, which it surely will—then suppose each county in the State and nation follows, which it will as surely as the day follows the night. Then I ask you, who are the money kings of the country—Wall Street, which does not create a single real dollar, or you men and women who are each year producing in actual wealth, more money than the entire gold production of the United States from the time of the first gold discovery up to the present day? This is not a mere statement, but an actual fact.

The total sum of gold produced in the United States since the date of the first discovery up to the present day, is less than two and a half billion of dollars, while the American farmer is now producing each year in actual cash from his crops and live stock between four and five billion of dollars. Can't you see, my friends, that the farmers and laborers of this country are the producers and the real owners of the actual cash.

In marketing this season's crop, this vast sum of money passes through your hands first, and if you would retain control of your surplus after deducting your producing cost, you are at once the kings of the money power of this country, because Wall Street has no money of its own. It has nothing but stocks and bonds, you are the real possessor of the real cash.

The farmer and the laborer need have no quarrel with capital if they can be trained to use the surplus wealth which they produce as represented in their own net cash earnings, in a scientific manner.

In no instance do we seek to antagonize capital. We merely want to husband and control our own forces and with this attitude the capitalist can find no fault.

If through this means we can elevate the farmers' condition individually and as a class, it means that all other classes, business men and financiers as well, are correspondingly benefitted, for the true source of wealth and prosperity must spring from the prosperity of the many and not the few.

All local bankers should welcome this condition—full 40 per cent of the farmers and laborers do not carry any bank account. It is infinitely better that we teach them to save their money and invest it wisely than that it should be squandered in the indiscriminate investment of mining and other wild cat schemes.

Strong banks in a community reflect the financial strength of the community. It is the strength of the individual that makes strong communities. So in our effort to strengthen the farmers and laborers class individually and collectively we should have the hearty co-operation of all broad minded bankers and business men in general.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GRANGERS' BANK IN ANY COUNTY WILL NOT ONLY NOT LESSEN IN ANY DEGREE THE EARNING POWER OF ANY OTHER BANKS ALREADY ESTABLISHED, BUT ON THE CONTRARY WILL GIVE THEM ADDED STRENGTH BECAUSE OF THE NEW BUSINESS

CREATED AND THE INCREASED AND WIDE SPREAD INDIVIDUAL PROSPERITY AND THRIFT THAT MUST NECESSARILY FOLLOW THIS MOVEMENT.

Shall we wait, or shall we take the lead, shall we coax and beg, or shall we demand our rights in the name of humanity and of those we love. The ownership of railroads, the ownership of the trusts, the ownership of the commercial supremacy of this world, and above all else the control of this Government which rightfully belong to you, lies within your reach. Will you grasp the opportunity? It is for you to say if Pennsylvania will be the central star in this movement toward the people's freedom—the people's happiness and the world's prosperity.

With the means that is annually being placed in our hands, and with the help of Him who is always behind the right, we fail in our duty as citizens, we fail in our duties to our families, and in our duty to God in the refusal of our individual aid, in this struggle to save our people and ourselves from the money slavery which is surely closing in upon us.

Opportunity.

"Master of human destinies am I;
Love, Fame and Fortune on my foot-
steps wait;
Cities and fields I walk. I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping wake! If feasting rise
Before I turn away! It is the hour of
Fate
And those who follow me, reach every
state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but they who doubt or hesi-
tate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain, and uselessly implore
I hear them not, and I return no more."

Farmers and toilers of all classes, your opportunity is before you; may you have the strength and courage and help of God to unite and grasp it.



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Address of State Master W. F. Hill to the Thirty-fourth Annual Session of the Penn- sylvania State Grange held at Dubois De- cember 11-14, 1906.

To the Officers and Members of Penn- sylvania State Grange :

In harmony with the constitutional requirements of our Order another session of the Pennsylvania State Grange has now been formally opened. For thirty-four years has this event annually taken place, as many times have delegates to this body left their respective homes in various parts of Pennsylvania, and as often has the Master of the State organization presented his annual address. During all of this long period of time, covering over 1700 weeks, not a single week has passed when Grange meetings were not being held in some part of our Commonwealth. While this body convenes in regular session but once during the year, yet the Subordinate Granges of our State are holding over 85,000 regular meetings during each twelve-month period. It is probably a fair estimate to say that during the period of the existence of the Grange as an organization in this State, our Subordinate Granges alone have held one and three-quarter millions of meetings. Who can estimate the value of these farmers' high schools in session so regularly and continuously in various communities throughout the Commonwealth? Who will undertake to determine the value to the State of this educational agency, so closely woven together and standing at all times for human betterment? Who can show to me a force so helpful and advantageous to the individual, to the farmer, his wife, his son and his daughter, as is this? Surely that Commonwealth is fortunate in which its farmers strive in friendly rivalry, thru organization, to attain to higher degrees of excellence, not alone that they may be better farmers, but that they may be better fathers, better mothers and better soldiers for the common good. These farmers' high schools, some of which began their school term with the establishment of Subordinate Granges thirty-four years ago, have had a continuous term running thru the entire year, during more than a third of a century. During this period attempts have been repeatedly made to establish and operate other farm organizations, under other auspices and to accomplish various purposes. In practically every instance they went as they came. But the Grange has

stood thru three decades and as its foundation was broad, its principles worthy, its aims high, it has grown stronger and stronger with age and experience until it stands to-day more firmly established than ever before and may properly be looked upon as one of the strong arms in our State government, an arm that's ever ready to uphold and defend the right. The Grange demands that those whom it represents shall be accorded a square deal in their relations to the State, to corporate interests, and to their fellow men. The State dealing squarely by them, they will always be found to be loyal and law-abiding citizens, worthy possessors of the heritage handed down by their forefathers. This organization may and should be a strong force for good government and should always be arrayed on the side of those forces which work for commercial, social and economic betterment. Its stand for temperance in "eating, drinking, language, also in work and recreation" is most commendable and is worthy of being actively supported as well as observed by members of our Order everywhere.

REVIEW OF STATE GRANGE POLICY

As a ship must needs have a compass to enable it to sail its course safely and surely to a given destination, so a great organization like this must have certain well-defined policies or rules of action to guide and guard it as it goes forward toward the dawning future. In a vast membership like ours there naturally is great diversity in opinion as to methods to pursue, and there are many conflicting interests and aspirations and as it devolves upon the Master to be responsible in largest part for the administration of affairs in all branches of Grange activity for fifty-one out of the fifty-two weeks of the year, it seems to me fitting that the policy which has governed the State Master for the past eight years should be briefly presented to this body at this time.

MOTHERING GRANGES

Granges may be organized out of people who are curious to see the Grange goat, who join to find out what the secrets are. Some join a new Grange simply because somebody else

has joined and perhaps dared them to do so. Some join because it is a popular thing to do. In addition to these there are in practically every newly-organized Grange a greater or lesser number who are impressed with the high aims and objects of our Order and who are sincere in their convictions that it is not only a privilege but a duty that farmers should organize and operate their own organization. In every new Grange there will be found people of these and other classes. For awhile the novelty of the experience and the newness of everything will suffice to hold the interest of all. When these have worn off and a spirit of indifference and carelessness would come in to endanger the existence of the Grange the State Grange must then be ready to assist, to guide and to encourage the young Grange. Far better that a Grange should never be born than that it should have a weak, struggling existence for a year or two and then pass away leaving a reflection upon the intelligence of those who constituted its membership, as well as upon those who were responsible for its organization. These crippled Granges, dying in infancy, leave the impression behind them that our Order fails to meet the demands of farmers, and that it is unable to care for its own children. So far as time and opportunities would permit, young Granges have therefore been an object of special solicitude. We have encouraged visiting to and from other Granges as well by deputies and State officers; have aimed to give them full information in answer to all inquiries, to keep them provided with Grange literature and to see that Pennsylvania Grange News would be a monthly visitor to each family represented in the Grange, bearing to them its messages of good cheer as well as official communications from different State Grange departments.

POLICY ON LEGISLATION

In this connection a broad field opens. The State Grange itself has from year to year taken positions on public questions of State importance. To see that the Grange position is properly and effectively presented to the Legislature and advanced therein, a standing Legislative Committee is maintained. The members of this committee are appointed by the State Master and in order that all charge of partisanship may be averted both the dominant parties are fairly represented in its makeup. On questions arising in the Legislature during the interim between State Grange meetings the committee exercises the greatest possible care accurately to reflect the sentiment of the Patrons of the State whenever the Committee is forced to declare itself. It is highly complimentary to this committee that in no important instance

have they felt it necessary to reverse their position taken in former years, and that the people of the State regardless of party are now demanding the very legislation advocated by the Grange for years. The Legislative policy of the State Grange is, in my opinion, a most excellent one and is a line of Grange activity of great value to our Order and to the Commonwealth. The report of the standing Legislative Committee will be submitted later.

POLICY OF DEPUTY SERVICE

In the economy of Grange work in a county the deputy occupies an important and responsible position. Believing that the Patrons of a county who know their membership can judge best as to who will fill this position most efficiently it has been the policy of the State Master to request Pomona Granges to make recommendations to him of Patrons for appointment to this position. Patrons thus recommended are appointed and receive from the State Grange their outfits and commissions as deputies. This service is not so efficient as it should be, largely because the deputies are not paid well enough and consequently they fail to qualify themselves as they should. It seems to me that there is a weak place here and that deputies should be provided with schools of instruction where they might be drilled in the esoteric and ritualistic work of our Order and that they should be required to visit, instruct and encourage each Subordinate Grange in their jurisdiction at least twice during the year and receive fair compensation for their work. We have now reached a time when the State Grange should employ and send competent organizers to organize territory not now adequately covered. Specific action to that end is recommended.

BUSINESS POLICY

It has been the constant aim to have the financial features of the organization upon a safe, conservative business basis. An organization, like an individual, can succeed financially only when the receipts exceed the expenditures in the long run. Such disposition of moneys must be made as, like the sowing of seed or the planting of a tree, will give reason to expect that they will return an increment. The funds of the State Grange above what are needed for immediate use are placed at interest and the earnings accrue to the State Grange. The Executive Committee of the State Grange makes business contracts with wholesale firms and manufacturing concerns from time to time. In certain instances these people have been placed under bond that our membership may be protected in their dealings with them. In return for placing these people in touch with

such a large body of buyers and providing them opportunity for advertising as well as for the protection afforded them by the State Grange, these concerns pay a very small percentage on the volume of sales made. This also goes to the State Grange treasury and makes the business arm of the Order more than self-supporting. This Committee will submit a report in detail during the sessions. The business conditions of the country are constantly undergoing a process of evolution and the State Grange must ever be on the alert promptly to adapt itself to the changes in business methods. I am of the opinion that the time will soon be here when the State Grange should actively engage in assisting its membership to market the products of the farm. The average individual is not educated upon the demand of the various markets nor upon the value of his products. He needs suggestive assistance at least upon how to prepare and pack a given product for a certain market. Many farmers would gladly welcome intelligent and practical assistance in disposing of their product and competent salesmen in our large city markets, if they be well informed and honest, and under direction of the State Grange, can be of untold value in helping to realize thousands of dollars more to the farmers of this State. Intelligent consumers in the city, when they understand a movement of this character, should welcome it. It means the elimination of certain surplus middlemen and the placing of the product of the farm before the consumer more promptly, directly and at a lower price.

Upon analysis it will be found that with the million and a quarter of farmers in Pennsylvania there are other millions in our cities whose business interests are in common with farmers. They but need to understand each other better to co-operate more fully. The principles of co-operation are taking root in cities, as is evidenced by the establishment of co-operative societies for business purposes in Wilkes-Barre and elsewhere. Co-operation is one of the greatest assets that a State may have. In traveling thru Europe last year as a United States delegate to the International Agricultural Conference, I was much surprised to note how far ahead of us the European farmers and business men are in their co-operative business relations. In practically every country of Northern Europe all kinds of the products of the farm are marketed co-operatively and with a degree of satisfaction and economy that commended themselves to me very highly. The methods there may be observed and studied profitably by us to the end that we may here establish more economical and equitable methods for the distribution of the products of the farm. I have never seen anywhere better stocks of goods,

or merchandising done more methodically, nor stores that presented more attractive appearances both within and without than I found in some of the co-operative stores in Europe. Mammoth buildings, filled with the very finest and best qualities of goods and all operated on the department store plan, impress one that there co-operation is indeed being vitalized. It is only about sixty years ago that twenty-eight workmen in Rochdale, England, subscribed \$5 each to establishing a co-operative store, to buy goods at wholesale and sell them at retail. These men were wage earners and paid in their subscriptions at the rate of twenty-five cents per week. From the system they then established has come the two largest wholesale establishments in the world and about four thousand large retail stores, and co-operative business is done aggregating many millions of dollars annually. From this small beginning in a little over half a century, the society has entered upon the co-operative manufacturing of books, shoes and hats and at the same time is cultivating over one hundred different tracts of land. It gives employment to several hundred thousand people while eight great ocean steamers go all over the world bearing the products of this co-operative society and bringing other products home to their wholesale houses. Such successful co-operative enterprises are attracting the attention of the people today more than ever, and it is fitting that this State Grange shall ask itself the question: "What can we get out of this for the farmers of Pennsylvania?"

The business policy of our Order contemplates also that so far as possible the State Grange shall assist individual members of the Order everywhere to have their own financial institutions and to acquire such rating and business standing, as will assist them in commercial enterprises. To this end, the State Grange is assisting in the establishment and operation of Banks and Trust Companies. The success attending its efforts in this direction have been highly gratifying to the most sanguine among us. During the year, brother John G. McHenry, of Columbia County, President of the National Bank of Columbia County, has been appointed with the sanction of the Executive Committee, as the Special Representative of the State Grange on Banking Interests. By reason of the fact that the people of his district called upon him to engage in a campaign for Congress, his Banking work was necessarily interrupted. Election is over, and Brother McHenry is now honored with a seat in Congress but has indicated his desire and intention to help serve the Grange with that same ardor and intelligence which were characteristic of his work prior to his

election to Congress. He will later submit a detailed report of the work thus far accomplished, and outline plans for the future. The establishment of banks, owned and controlled in largest parts by members of our Order, is, in my opinion, the most significant and valuable work, to which the State Grange can direct its energy. With this movement honestly and properly handled, it is practically sure to pay good financial returns to each member of the Grange who gives support and encouragement to it by taking even so much as a fractional share of stock in one of the banks or trust companies. With the farmers of Pennsylvania financially united, they become a great power for the betterment and improvement of their condition. If they wish to engage in any commercial enterprise, they will have the means within themselves and their own institutions standing ready to furnish the finances. They will no longer need to be embarrassed from lack of capital with which to do business. And at the same time, each individual shareholder and a patron of the bank receives a direct and personal benefit. It is decidedly advantageous to the individual and also to communities for our membership to have their own banks and to use them. The great majority of farmers do not patronize banks as much as they should. This is due perhaps to several reasons. One is that the life of a farmer does not seem to require him to turn money so frequently as some other people do. Another is that money comes in in rather smaller sums and generally at irregular intervals. Another is that he is slow to break away from earlier habits, habits that were formed in earlier years when banks were not located so conveniently to him and when their terms to patrons were not so liberal as they are now. He improperly feels a sense of embarrassment and shrinks from undertaking to do business with the smoothly-dressed, glib-tongued Cashier, of the average city bank. But the farmer should break away from those old traditions and instead of carelessly keeping or hiding money about the house, he should establish a reputation for himself as a bank depositor. This fact will soon become known and the temptations will be removed from robbers and thugs to molest him or his household. The bank can keep the money much more safely for him, and while always subject to the depositor's order, the bank also sees that it enters into circulation and discharges its proper functions in the community. Now that they may have their own banks and share in the profits arising from them by going in as a stockholder, and helping to organize and operate them, members of the Grange in Pennsylvania have splendid opportunities to become leaders in the business world

of farmers. They should start bank accounts where not already established, both for themselves and for other members of the family, and by so doing provide facilities for saving money and caring for it that are unknown to the men who are not bank depositors. Whenever a purchase is to be made or a bill to be paid, the money should be left in the bank and the obligation discharged by check, which, when returned, is a receipt, both that the bank has paid the money and that the party for whom it was intended has received satisfaction. This is the world's way of doing business; ninety-five per cent. of it is being done on paper, and members of the Grange should be found right in the front ranks of every procession headed towards progress and enroute to better things. Your own bank will become your bookkeeper for you and you can have it pay you for the privilege of doing it. While planning to save something out of our receipts, while forming habits of thrift among our young people, while placing ourselves as a class in position to be independent both from the exactions and impositions of the unscrupulous trust magnate or the designing professional capitalist class, let us, at the same time, remember the great value that will accrue to us from the educational and moral effects of this movement and the stimulus to the courage, pride, and self-respect of farmers everywhere. While the State Grange inspires the movement and offers to Patrons in every county the benefit of the experience and talent it has at its disposal, and while a large majority of the stock in every bank should be owned and held by members of our Order as individuals, yet in no case in my judgment, should the State, Pomona or Subordinate Grange become responsible in any way as an organization.

POLICY UPON PUBLICITY

The Grange is a fraternal Order and but a very small part of its machinery operates in private. None but members of the family have the open sesame, which affords them admission and entitles them to participate in the close communion held by the family, when it meets regularly around the open hearthstone. But the mission of the Grange is to do the most good to the greatest number, and, while we work for the welfare of our order, yet its right to exist is conditioned upon being helpful to our country and mankind. We should look upon the Grange as an agency, calculated to enlarge our sphere of usefulness to our fellows and to multiply our opportunities for service. Actuated and inspired by such principles and motives, it has been our policy to let the public know, both of our past achievements, our present plans and future hopes, so far as they

relate to the public weal. We have encouraged our picnic speakers, deputies and other Grange workers to fully and unreservedly set forth in their addresses everywhere, the aims of our Order as interpreted and carried forward in Pennsylvania. Our agricultural and county papers as well as most of the leading weeklies of our State, finding that their readers were in sympathy with the work of the Grange, have given freely of their columns and space for comments upon its important methods and work. A number of different publications throughout our State have columns or departments edited by members of our order and, to the best of my belief, these are as popular if not more so, as any other equal amount of their space. While it is doubtless true that in the majority of instances, this movement has been entered upon as a good business proposition on the part of the respective papers, yet I know that I express the sentiment of the many thousands of Patrons throughout Pennsylvania in tendering our special thanks to these particular newspapers, for their highly valued assistance, in popularizing and advertising our Order all over Pennsylvania. Members should feel it to their interest to subscribe for those papers, which, in addition to meeting the other requirements of farm newspapers, also set forth matters relating to this great organization. Our thanks are due also to the favorable attitude toward our Order, by the press in general.

The Pennsylvania State Grange has now become so large and the duties of its officers so numerous and exacting, that it seemed necessary to establish some medium thru which official and semi-official communications could be made to reach the entire membership and thru which the opinions of members of our Order, upon Grange matters could be exchanged. In response to this and other demands, Pennsylvania Grange News came into existence and received its post office mailing franchise in August, 1904. Under that franchise, it was not permitted to carry advertising. The expense of publishing without this privilege was heavy. The State Grange a year ago, directed that application should be made for a change of franchise, which would enable it to carry legitimate advertising. This was secured in January of this year, and since then the space devoted to advertising has contributed to bearing the expense of publishing the magazines. These have a circulation of practically 25,000 copies per month. Private data in connection with the publishing of this official organ will be presented in connection with the Executive Committee report.

It seems to me highly important that this publication shall be continued, and under the direction of the

executive committee as at present. While it is desirable that each family shall receive a copy, yet it also seems that they should be willing to pay something for it, and some plan should be devised so that every family receiving it should contribute something towards its support. While the subscription price of 25 cents is small, yet if the secretary of each Grange were made an agent for the magazine, and would send a dime for every family represented in his Grange, it would materially help toward supporting the publication. This sum might be voted from the Subordinate Grange treasury and could afterward be collected from each family, in such a manner as each Subordinate Grange might devise.

POLICY TOWARD THE STATE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

During the past eight years I have endeavored to render such service to the State as my limited time, opportunities and abilities would permit. I have considered it essential and proper to co-operate, so far as practicable and possible, with State Departments and State Institutions. We have joined with the other agricultural organizations, constituting what is called the Allied Agricultural Organization of Pennsylvania for Legislative purposes. This concentration of force and energy proved to be very efficient, and it is my conviction that these should continue to work together, to secure desirable laws and to defeat all undesirable legislation. Prompted by a spirit of fraternity, these organizations have been invited to send delegates to this session of the State Grange, and, as the membership of most of them is mainly made up of people who are already members of this Order, it has been easy for them to provide representation here.

Friendly relations are maintained with the Department of Agriculture. The Grange is in large part responsible for the creation of this department. Of all departments of our State Government, it is the one in which the farmers are directly interested. While other departments may be run to suit other whims and fancies, we take no new position in insisting that the Department of Agriculture belongs to the farmers and should be conducted in a manner to inspire their confidence and secure their cordial support. Without these its continuance would become a farce. The farmers' ideals are "square deals," and he demands honest, sympathetic and effective service and results from his public officials.

During the year which is past, I have appointed a number of members in different counties of the State to co-operate with the Division of Zoology, as contemplated by the action of the last State Grange. In

some counties I have been, however, unable to find members adapted to this work and willing to assume it. For several years it has been my practice to assist in the work of the Farmers' Institutes; have also aided the Dairy and Food division, and have been compensated for services rendered to these two divisions. The relations between the State Grange and State College and Experiment Station are of a very amicable nature. The trustees of this institution are now making a determined effort to bring agriculture there up to the front, and they have recently secured Prof. Thomas Hunt from Cornell University, to take the position as Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station. This selection was made only after a very careful canvass of available high-class men all over the United States, and it is believed that in bringing him here the College has made a great and brave stroke for Agriculture. You will receive later, a full report of the committee which the last State Grange provided should be appointed to visit the College, investigate conditions there and to make suggestions in their report to this body, upon how the institution can be made more helpful to the farmer.

TAXATION

It has long been a contention of the State Grange that personal and corporate property do not pay their proper share of taxes in Pennsylvania. The adjusting and collecting of these taxes is vested in the Auditor General and it is fitting that praise be accorded to the present incumbent of that office, Dr. W. P. Snyder, for realizing for the State more than one and one-half millions more revenue from these sources last year than it ever realized before. It is my conviction, however, that it would be better policy if the Legislature were to make provision for the distribution of this great responsibility and power upon more than a single office. The Grange wants greater equality in taxation and this office has vast opportunities for helping to bring it about.

TRANSPORTATION

Upon this question the Grange has labored diligently. This is a big question and in a State so diversified as our own, it is difficult to arrive at a plan that will work equitably throughout the State. The Highway Commissioner has been building strips of road of various lengths in many sections of the State, and people should be able soon to determine upon their value to the community as compared with the outlay. The Grange believes that the National Government should assist in building our public highways, and it is the purpose of the National Grange to undertake to se-

cure the passage of a bill through Congress, to appropriate \$50,000,000 for this purpose. This appropriation, it is contemplated, shall be divided over five years, \$10,000,000 being available each year and to be paid to States for expenditure thru the State Highway Departments. I recommend that the State Grange give to this movement its cordial endorsement. Country districts contribute largely to the indirect taxes of our Government and it is but fair that some liberal appropriations be made that will come closer home to them, than do the appropriations for public buildings in our cities, the rivers and harbor improvements, etc.

In the disturbed condition of affairs with reference to transportation the Legislature would do the State a service were it to create a State commission upon transportation, similar in its make-up and powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Hardships in transportation rest more heavily upon the farmer than upon any other class of people. It is to his interest to have the public roads improved, to have freight and passenger rates equalized and adjusted upon the steam railroads. He would be benefitted by having the canals and water ways of this State restored and new ones opened for the transportation of commerce. He is an advocate of rapid transit for his family and his freight over electric trolley lines and the Grange shall expect the next Legislature and the incoming administration to carry out the platform and the rostrum pledges made to the people of the State with reference to the several items of legislation for which the Grange has for years been standing.

GRANGE VICTORIES FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT

It is largely due to the creation and fostering of public sentiment thru the Grange that the different political parties this year presented such acceptable platforms along progressive lines. With practically every party pledged to enact our legislation without reserve or condition, the Grange membership and farmers generally have a right to expect that the faith of the written and spoken pledges will now be kept. It is my individual conviction that we are coming into an era of better legislation and better government in Pennsylvania, made both possible and imperative by an aroused public sentiment. The winning of our principles is an achievement over which we should have much pride. I feel much more proud and happy to be conscious of the fact that those measures for which we have contended, lo, these many years, have at last had put upon them the stamp of approval and the seal of endorsement by the people of the State, than I would be over any pos-

sible honor that could come to me individually by the suffrages of my fellow men. My determination was made several years ago, that so long as I remained Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, I would not become a candidate of any political party for any State office at any general election. This is mentioned not to influence the course of any other official but in recital of my established policy as related to partisan politics.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

The fortieth annual session of the National Grange convened at Denver, Colorado, November 14th. In his annual address the Worthy Master recited the achievements of the Grange during the past year, conspicuous among which, in a legislative sense, was the passage of the denatured alcohol bill. A nice display of alcohol-burning lamps, stoves, heaters and other alcohol-using apparatus, was made at Denver and I have made an effort to have such a display here. If we should all remember that every alcohol-using device is creating a new market for farm produce and will encourage having these devices on sale in our respective localities, the use of alcohol will soon become common in all sections of the country. I am advised that there is nothing in the law to prevent any single farmer having his own distillery, if he so desires, and if he finds it to be commercially practical. Experiments are being made to determine just how small the alcohol output per day can be and still be profitable. When this has been determined it may then be practicable for a few farmers in a neighborhood to club together and own and operate their own distillery for making denatured alcohol.

It seemed to be generally understood at that meeting that the Grange should make a united effort to secure the establishment of the parcels post and to have provision for rural parcels delivery at a rate very much lower than the general rate. It is my conviction that the rural parcels delivery which we enjoyed in the earlier days of rural mail delivery was discontinued by reason of orders from the post-office department at the behest of express companies. The policy of this government is to be of the greatest service to the greatest number and the post-office department could easily provide revenue for conducting a parcels post if it would reduce the rates now paid to railroad companies for postal cars, etc., require each department of the government to pay postage on its matter and do away altogether with the franking privileges, and institute such other reforms as good business prudence suggests.

The National Grange again went on record in opposition to the Ship Subsidy Bill and as favoring the con-

struction of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. The Grange for years advocated a canal across the Isthmus to connect the two oceans, and also the direct nomination and election of United States Senators. Both are coming. Let us have direct nomination in Pennsylvania for this office. It favors the establishment of a Grange Life Insurance Company, and appointed a committee to try to formulate some acceptable plan. The session was not largely attended as the Grange is not very strong in that State. Twenty-four States were represented, South Carolina having dropped out during the year.

FORESTRY

Pennsylvania leads all States in the union in the liberality of its appropriations for many public purposes. And while, with its forestry department and the School of Forestry in Franklin County and the State's large holdings of land it sets a good example to other States and to our citizenship, yet the individual farm wood lots should also be guarded and preserved. In this connection I quote a few sentences from my address of a year ago. "Let us insist that the State shall severely punish, thru our various courts, any corporation or any individual that shall be the cause of killing young timber thru the agency of fire or carelessness of any kind. Let us encourage the growth of timber upon the thousands and thousands of acres of barren mountain land. In but few directions can Grange influence be exercised to a better advantage than right along this line."

PICNIC WORK

The large number of picnics held during the year, as well as the Grange Fairs, seem to have been attended with good results. It seems it might be in the interest of economy to have our State divided into sections for picnic work, something on the order of the present division for Farmers' Institute work. A certain corps of speakers could be assigned to section No. 1, one year, and to another section the succeeding year. In this way there could be effected both economy in travel and in time consumed in travel. The Granges in a given district would know just who their speakers were to be for that year and could select from among the number assigned by State Grange to that district. This would also result to the advantage of both speaker and audience in the respect that there would be new faces and new speakers each succeeding year. Perhaps something along this line is worthy of consideration.

IN MEMORIAM

The grim reaper has been busy during the year, and prominent mem-

bers have been garnered in the harvest. Brother D. B. Mauger, first Master of our State Grange, and Sister Maggie Rhone, wife of Past Master, Leonard Rhone, have been called home. We mourn their loss and with the sorrowing families we would share the grief.

The present delegates from this State to the National Grange presided at the Memorial services held by that body in honor of this Brother and Sister.

I suggest that provisions be made for such services at this session of the State Grange.

IN CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I desire to thank my colleagues among the State Grange officers and committees, as well as individual members and workers in the Order everywhere, for their cordial and active co-operation and support in discharging the duties of this office and in assisting to carry forward the work in our State. To all belongs a share of the glory which accrues from the successful work of the past eight years. During this period the Grange in Pennsylvania has nearly trebled its membership, while its prestige and influence in the State have increased many fold. The receipts from fees and dues to the State Grange have increased in eight years 242 per cent., and the problems of Grange administration have correspondingly increased. During the National Grange year there were thirty-eight Granges organized and seventeen re-organized. This makes an addition of fifty-five Granges and excels the growth made in any other State.

With this session, the terms of the officers of the State Grange terminate. At the time of my election at Erie two years ago, I expressed to the State Grange my desire and hope that the delegates to the 1906 session of the State Grange would be prepared to harmoniously unite upon some one

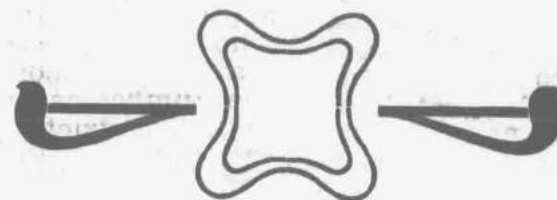
else to become my successor. That session is now here, and I trust that in the election of officers, as well as in all the other work of the session, the good of the order will be kept paramount in all things to all other influences. It is a matter of pride to all that the work of our Order stands highly commended to-day. President Roosevelt has said that he looks to the Grange, more than to any other organization, to suggest ideas and to furnish ideals in government, and that he strongly relies upon the Grange to assist in securing the passage of desirable legislation. In his recent message to Congress the President accorded specific recognition to this organization by name and paid to it a tribute of high respect. Grange members everywhere have long recognized in President Roosevelt the most powerful advocate of Grange policies in the United States. This State Grange stands solidly at his back, to endorse, encourage and support him in every move for the public good.

Having made such a commendable record in the past and occupying the high and important position that we do at the present time and with the gate wide open into the field of the future, let us choose our steps cautiously, wisely, and when we have determined to take them, standing shoulder to shoulder, let us march forward courageously, with firm tread and united step. Bound together by the strong and faithful ties of agriculture, into a glorious fraternity, with every heart pulsating in sympathy with toiling humanity in its efforts for human betterment, let us rally still more closely to the grange banner, as we take up the work of this session, "for the good of our Order, our country and mankind."

Fraternally submitted,

W. F. HILL,

Master Pennsylvania State Grange.



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OF
VOLUME**