

BIG JOB TO RAISE THE MAINE

The Ill-Fated Battleship to Be Removed From Havana Harbor.

"They may be able to raise the Maine, but it's going to be a darn tough job," said Capt. Louis Sorcho, the great deep sea diver, who was one of the eight chosen by the Government to go down in the wreck of that ill-fated man-of-war immediately after it was blown up in Havana Harbor on Feb. 15, 1898.

"We reached the harbor about six or seven days after the ship had gone down, and after receiving our instructions picked out our places, with a good distance in between, so as to avoid any danger of getting our lines fouled, and also to cover a wide area.

"Havana Harbor has no cleansing tide, merely a rise and fall. It is like a huge basin, with a big niche on the side of the rim, through which the water comes in and runs out.

"Now, the bottom of the harbor, because of this, is a mass of mud, and as the refuse and dirt of the city is emptied here to a great extent and there is no current to carry the filth away the stuff settles at the bottom. To judge how bad the condition of the bottom of Havana Harbor is I call attention to the fact that ships are not allowed to anchor there, boys being provided, for if a boat were to drop its mud hook, when it was pulled up it would stir up such a mass that probably the way would be paved for an epidemic. Steamers must enter and leave with their propellers moving only fast enough to provide steerage way.

"There were no formalities in going down into the warship. Just as soon as we were dressed in our divers' suits and had made sure of our air pumps we went over the side and down into the blackest water I have ever worked in during all the years I have been a diver.

"The depth where the Maine lies is thirty-one feet, and the pressure of water to the square inch about twelve pounds. The dials on our air pumps are marked so the men working them can keep the air pressure regulated, and we don't have to bother much except with our work and the usual precautions for keeping our passageway free and clear.

"As soon as I reached the bottom I was up to the shoulders in that awful sticky mud. My helmet was equipped with the automatic valve, which can be controlled by the diver, who, when he finds he has too much air, can, by a move of the head, open it, or vice versa.

"I quickly shut off the air escape, and the suit began to fill up like a balloon; but even with this aid I had to signal for those above to pull on the lines, to help me in getting out of the mud. After this, except when we were working on the solid decks of the sunken vessel, we worked under an air pressure of from one to two pounds more than the depth called for, so that we were almost floating instead of walking.

"It was impossible to see anything in that water, and your hand held in front of your face plate could not be noticed. Everything depended on the diver's sense of touch. Although we were equipped with the submarine lights, they were useless and we abandoned these after the first trip down.

"Our first duty was to get the bodies, and most of these were in the berth deck, forward. It was an awful task; many of them were floating up against the roof of the deck, and these we brought to the openings and allowed to float to the surface.

"An odd thing about a person drowned is that before the time for him to come to the surface, he is raised by the action of the body gases to a position almost standing, the feet barely touching the bottom. Not being able to see, we just groped about with widespread arms, and often I have experienced the shock, though I knew what to expect, of closing my arms around one of the poor fellows who was in that peculiar position.

"Finally we came to the bodies of the poor fellows who were caught in the wreckage; I believe I recovered 132.

"Then came the other work, and I had time to notice things more. The ship by this time was sunk in at least ten feet of mud, and the hole in her bottom had so filled up that it would have been almost impossible to tell where it was except through the breaks in the decks above it.

"I will not attempt to say whether the explosion was from the inside or outside, but I do know that everything was pointing upward, as if the force was from directly underneath. It must have been terrible, for things were blown all out of shape, and yet it is remarkable that the magazines nearby were not touched. It makes one honestly think that if the explosion had been in any one of the magazines, the others must have gone too. I remember that we sent keg after keg of powder above, and some of them we took from places where they must have been blown, but they bore no evidence of having been touched by fire such as must have been the case if the upheaval had been from the inside.

"We worked in the Maine nineteen days, and during that time we noticed that she sank several feet deeper in the mud. So you can imagine how much she has settled by this time. It

has been estimated that the vessel rests in eighteen feet of mud, and it is going to be a job to lift the Maine out of it.

"There are five ways which can be employed to raise the warship. The first is with steel pontoons and chains, but how are they going to pass the chains under the bottom? You can't tunnel through mud as you can through sand.

"Another way would be with air-bags. One of the faults in this system is the absence of a valve to regulate the air pressure, to equalize it with that of the water. Let us say that at the depth of fifty feet there is a water pressure of twenty pounds to the square inch. The air-bags must be inflated to their capacity by air pressure of an equal amount. It is not the air that does the lifting, but the displacement made by the bags. Now the ship begins to float. At twenty-five feet the water pressure has decreased half, but the air pressure remains the same because there is no method of releasing it. So we have a water pressure of ten pounds to the air pressure of twenty, and when it has reached the surface there is a full pressure of air to none of water. Can you see what will happen? Nothing of canvass or rubber can withstand that strain and the bags burst. This has been proved on a number of wrecks where the air-bags were used.

"Another method is that of coffer dams. Either the dams are built inside the ship, the holes patched and the water pumped out, or else they are built all around the vessel and the pumps set to work. As it seems impossible to get at the hole in the Maine, the second method would be the one used, and I don't see how it can be done. First, you must get a firm bottom to hold it on, and the raisers would have to drive the whole of that dam through that eighteen feet or more of mud, and then not be certain as to what they would find underneath. The pressure at the depth in which the Maine lies is nearly twelve pounds to the square inch, and so each square foot of the dam, when the water was pumped out from inside it, would be subject to a pressure of about 1,728 pounds. Unless it was well braced, it could not withstand it, and there is apparently no way that braces can be placed so as to hold it.

"But let us suppose that this way is attempted and the water pumped out, who could live down there among that disease filled filth? It has been suggested that the men could be equipped with oxygen helmets, but while they would be protected the men who would have to unload the buckets would be exposed, and so you would have an awful time in a few days. It is doubtful, no matter what precautions were taken, if anything could prevent an epidemic in the city if so large an area were exposed.

"Let us return to the system of closing the vessel up from the inside. There is one way of removing sand, etc., from a ship, and that is by centrifugal pumps; but in this case they would be practically useless, for as fast as they sucked out the mud it would pour into the holes, and also because of the fact that there is no current there the mud would settle back on the bottom of the harbor to be carried back against the sides of the ship with each fall.

Getting Into Moral Debt.

Philip D. Armour, millionaire and philanthropist, continually warned young men against getting into debt. He loved free men and despised slaves. When asked if he admired a certain brilliant orator he said: "He may have a superb voice and fine presence, but can't you hear the rattle of his chains? That man is not free. He is under moral obligations that demoralize him. He is not speaking the deepest thing in his soul, and I haven't time to hear any slave talk. I want a man to be just as free as I am."

On another occasion he said: "Don't get into debt—I mean moral debt. It is bad enough to get into debt financially. There goes a young man who is mortgaged. That young man is legging it along with a debt, and it will take twice as much power to get him along as the man without a debt. There are other debts and obligations that are embarrassing in their entanglements. Don't get into debt morally, my boy; don't get into debt so that you may not exercise your freedom to its limits."

A Nice Calculation.

Two very dear old ladies walked up to the window where tickets were to be sold for two popular concerts. They wanted tickets for both nights; but, alas, those for the second evening were all gone! This was the more popular entertainment of the two.

"I'm so sorry, my dear," pattered one of the old ladies to the other. "We did want to go, didn't we, and we wanted to go both nights?"

"You couldn't give us two tickets for each night?" inquired the other of the clerk.

"No, ma'am."

"You haven't two seats anywhere for the second night?"

"No, ma'am. Couldn't give you nose room."

A great resolution beamed upon her gentle face.

"Then," said she firmly, "give me four tickets for the first night. We will make them do."

"Why, sister," quavered the other, "you're going to invite somebody?"

"No," said she, "but if we can't go both nights"—She paused, bewildered, quite out of her calculation. Then a happy thought struck her, and she added, "We'll go twice the first night."

—Youth's Companion.

SNAPSHOTS AT CELEBRITIES

P. H. McCarthy, Mayor of San Francisco.



P. H. McCarthy, San Francisco's labor union mayor, who recently headed a delegation from the Pacific coast to Washington, is a genuine leader of labor, a workingman who has risen from the ranks. The quest of the delegation, which included Governor Gillett, was the government's sanction for a Panama-Pacific International exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915 to celebrate the completion of the isthmian canal.

"The citizens of San Francisco," said the mayor, "have subscribed \$5,000,000, and since it's our show we don't want the government to give us a cent. We'll pay the fiddler ourselves. All we want Uncle Sam to do is to invite the foreign ministers and tell them they'll have a good time and put up his own part of the exhibit—whatever he happens to wish to."

Mayor McCarthy was born in Ireland forty-seven years ago and came to the United States when eighteen. He had learned the carpenter's trade and while still a boy took an active part in the labor movement in St. Louis, where he settled. He was one of the organizers of the Carpenters and Joiners' union, which became a national body at Chicago in 1881 and now has a membership of 235,000.

Five years later McCarthy went to San Francisco and at once became an active figure in the labor world. McCarthy's first achievement was the organization of the San Francisco Building Trades council in 1894, serving as its president for fourteen years. Nine years ago, with the aid of other labor leaders, Mayor McCarthy formed the State Building Trades council. He was elected its first president. In 1907 Mr. McCarthy was a candidate on the labor ticket for mayor, but was badly beaten by E. R. Taylor. At that time the labor vote was divided, but in the election last fall he received its solid support. He also succeeded in winning a large number of business men to his cause. Both bank presidents and union men were numbered among his supporting delegates on his trip to Washington.

Governor Hughes' Successor.

Lieutenant Governor Horace White, who will become governor of New York for the remaining three months of Governor Hughes' term when the latter goes to the supreme bench on Oct. 1, has been prominent in New York politics for many years. He practically began his political career when he was elected to the state senate in 1895, although he had previously served in the assembly. In 1908 he was a candidate against Governor



HORACE WHITE.

Hughes for the gubernatorial nomination, but, being beaten for that honor, captured second place.

As lieutenant governor Mr. White has been consistently opposed to the program of Governor Hughes during his second administration, except so far as the Republican organization has given in to the governor's propositions from time to time.

Mr. White was born in Buffalo in 1867 and is a nephew of Andrew D. White, formerly president of Cornell university and later ambassador to Germany. He was graduated from Cornell with honors in 1887 and was admitted to the bar in 1890 after a course in the Columbia Law school. Mr. White took up the practice of law in Syracuse, but early divided his attention between law and politics.

This Parlor Table is made of Quarter-Quartern Oak. Retail in stores for \$4.50 to \$6.00.



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For this handsome Parlor Table in Quarter Oak. Finished and polished golden Quarter Oak. Fancy 24 x 34 top, richly carved rim, shaped undershell, French style legs. Also in the rich Mahogany Birch for \$3.35. Carefully checked and shipped for \$3.35.

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S. H. CHANTON, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

at the close of business, May 2, 1910.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Reserve fund, Cash, specie and notes, Legal securities, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.

MARTIN CAUFIELD Designer and Manufacturer of ARTISTIC MEMORIALS Office and Works 1036 MAIN ST. HONESDALE, PA.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Judge of the several Courts of the County of Wayne has issued his precept for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery in and for said County, at the Court House, to begin on

MONDAY JUNE 20, 1910, and to continue one week: And directing that a Grand Jury for the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer be summoned to meet on Monday, June 13, 1910, at 2 p. m.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner and Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the County of Wayne, that they be and there in their proper persons, at said Court House, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said 13th day of June, 1910, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and those who are bound by resignation or otherwise to prosecute the prisoners who are or shall be in the Jail of Wayne County, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Honesdale, this 12th day of May, 1910, and in the 134th year of the Independence of the United States M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office Honesdale, May 16, 1910.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF WAYNE COUNTY. Nora Olsen v. Ole Olsen. Label in Divorce. No. 53 Jan. Term, 1910. You are hereby required to appear in the said Court on the third Monday of June next, to answer the complaint exhibited to the Judge of said Court by Nora Olsen, your wife, in the cause above stated, or in default thereof a decree of divorce as prayed for in said complaint may be made against you in your absence. SIMONS, ATT'Y. M. LEE BRAMAN, Honesdale, Pa., May 16, 1910. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1910, 2 P. M. All of defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property, viz:

All these two certain lots or parcels of land situate in the township of Dyberry, county of Wayne, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

The first—Beginning at the northeast corner of land of John Nelson which is also the southeast corner of Conrad Pullis farm, at the end of a stone wall; thence by land of Danforth Keys, de'cd., and of Thomas Ballamy, south eleven and one-fourth degrees west thirty-six rods to a white ash tree corner, standing on the verge of ledge of rocks; thence along lands of the said John Nelson, above but near said ledge north fifty-six degrees west eight rods, north thirty-two degrees west eleven and one-half rods to a sugar maple, north eleven degrees west fourteen and eight-tenths rods, and north six degrees west twelve and six-tenths rods to end of stone wall above a high ledge which wall is the division line between land of John Nelson and of said Conrad Pullis farm, belonging to Daniel Hoel; thence by said division wall south twenty-six degrees east twenty-four and one-fourth rods to the place of beginning. Containing three acres and one hundred and forty perches. Being same premises which John Nelson by deed dated October 28, 1867, recorded in D. B. No. 35, page 79, granted to Thomas Ballamy.

The second lot—Beginning at a stones corner of Jacob Hole's land; thence north eighty-one and one-fourth degrees east along the same one hundred and forty-nine and one-half perches to a stones corner; thence north twelve degrees west sixty-six and one-half perches to stones corner of William Pullis; thence south seventy-eight degrees west along the same one hundred and twenty-three perches to a stones corner; thence south twelve and one-fourth degrees west sixty-three and one-half perches to place of beginning. Containing fifty acres more or less.

Being the same premises which Homer Brooks et ux. by deed dated April 23, 1855, recorded in Wayne County D. B. 23, page 522, granted to Thomas Ballamy.

The above premises are the same on which Thomas Ballamy died, seized, and which Charles Ballamy and Thomas H. Ballamy, his executors, by deed dated March 27, 1909, and intended to be recorded, granted to Gertrude M. Hartman.

On said premises are a two-story frame house and barn and over one-half of said land is improved. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Gertrude M. Hartman at the suit of Thos. H. Ballamy, No. 58 March Term, 1909. Judgment, \$1800. Attorney, Kimble.

ALSO All the defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property, viz:

By virtue of the annexed writ of Fieri Facias, I have this day levied upon and taken in execution all the within described pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Canaan, county of Wayne, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The first—Beginning at a stones corner, being the south-west corner of Lot No. 33, in the Elk Forest tract; thence south eighty-nine and one-half degrees east eighty-nine rods to stones; thence north, along lands of B. Feeney, eighty-nine rods to a corner; thence north eighty-nine and one-half degrees west eighty-nine rods to stones corner; in western line of Lot 33; thence south, along said western line, ninety-one and four-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres, be the same more or less.

The second—Beginning at the said corner of Lot No. 33, in Elk Forest tract; thence north forty-six rods to stake and stones; thence west seventy-seven and one-half rods to line of land of R. Flemming; thence south, along said Flemming's land, thirty-one degrees east fifty-three and seven-tenths rods to a stake for a corner; thence south eighty-nine and one-half degrees east fifty rods to the place of beginning, containing eighteen acres and fifty-two and one-half perches, be the same more or less.

The third—Bounded on the north by land of Thomas Kennedy; on the east by land of James Nagle; on the south by land deeded to David Moylan; and on the west by lands of the heirs of Jesse Thorp, containing fifty acres, be the same more or less. Being the lands deeded to Andrew Lapushnock, by deed dated 8th June, 1908, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in and for the county of Wayne in Deed Book No. 97, at page 4178 as reference thereto will more fully and at large appear. Upon the premises is a frame house, barns, and other out buildings, apple orchard, and other fruit trees, and largely improved land. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Lapushnock, terre tenant, at the suit of W. L. Ferguson, No. 171 Oct. Term, 1908, Judgment, \$650. Attorney, Lee.

TAKE NOTICE—All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged.

M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff. Honesdale, Pa., May 18, 1910.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Farmers and Mechanics Bank,

OF HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA. at the close of business, May 24, 1910.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Reserve fund, Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.

OFFICE OF THE HONESDALE CONSOLIDATED LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE TO STOCK-HOLDERS.

The Board of Directors of this Company have called a special meeting of its stockholders to be held at the General office of the company, in the Borough of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, on the 14th day of July, 1910, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of voting for or against an increase of the indebtedness of said company.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- Attorneys-at-Law: H. WILSON, W. M. H. LEE, E. C. MUMFORD, HOMER GREENE, O. L. ROWLAND, CHARLES A. McCARTY, F. P. KIMBLE, M. E. SIMONS, PETER H. ILOFF, SEARLE & SALMON, Dentists: D. E. T. BROWN, Dr. C. R. BRADY, Dr. H. B. SEARLES, Livery: I. H. B. SEARLES.

ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. FIRST CLASS OUTFITS. 75y

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERIE TRAINS. Trains leave at 8:25 a. m. and 2:48 p. m. Sundays at 2:48 p. m. Trains arrive at 1:40 and 8:08 p. m. Saturdays, arrives at 3:45 and leaves at 7:10. Sundays at 7:02 p. m.

LET US PRINT YOUR BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, STATEMENTS, NOTE HEADS, ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, ETC., ETC.