

DEFER INCREASES.

Western Lines Agree to Postpone Higher Charges.

WAIT FOR NEW RAILROAD LAW

Shippers Discuss President Taft's Statement Concerning Purpose of Injunction—Cannot Reconcile It With Wickersham's Papers.

Washington, June 7.—Shippers everywhere are today interestedly discussing the statement issued by President Taft following his conference with railroad presidents concerning the government's action in securing an injunction to prevent the proposed June increase in freight rates by twenty-five western railroads.

They cannot understand why President Taft declares in effect that the purpose of the suit against the western trunk lines was to prevent the increases in rate until the new administration railroad law goes into effect and not with the idea of the enforcement of the Sherman antitrust act, when the papers filed by Attorney General Wickersham specifically charge the railroads with violation of the Sherman law.

The conference with President Taft resulted in an agreement by the western trunk lines to withdraw all increased rates that have gone into effect since June 1 and to withhold all other increases until the new railroad bill becomes a law. Under the new law the Interstate Commerce Commission will pass on the increases before they become effective.

Presidents Brown of the New York Central and McGraw of the Pennsylvania reached Washington today with other railroad men selected by Mr. Brown.

The eastern trunk lines and those in the central section of the country will probably follow the example of the western trunk lines.

President Taft's statement was as follows:

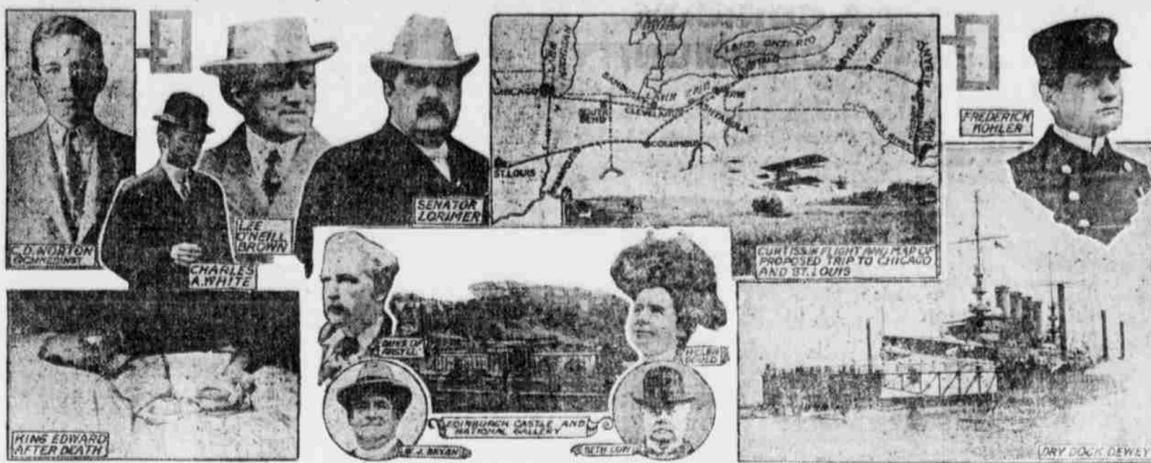
"E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company; Walker D. Hines, acting chairman executive committee Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company; Frederick A. Delano, president of the Wabash Railroad company, and S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad company, a committee representing the twenty-four railroad companies defendant in a suit brought by the government in Missouri in which Judge Dyer granted an injunction restraining increases in rates, met the president and the attorney general today pursuant to a request sent to the president a few days since.

"The president stated to these gentlemen at the outset that the purpose of the suit was to prevent the proposed rate increases (which under the existing law could not be investigated at all until after they had become effective) so as to preserve the status until the new statute could be passed and the committee should have the power to investigate rate advances as soon as announced and before becoming effective. He stated further that he thought the railroad companies must withdraw the tariffs enjoined and all other tariffs filed by them effective on or after June 1, 1910, and that none of them ought to file any new tariffs involving rate advances until the new law should be passed, assuming that it would be passed at the present session of congress.

"After conference the railroad companies announced that they would adopt the view expressed by the president, and thereupon the president stated that if they did so his purpose in bringing the suit would be accomplished, and such result being accomplished he saw no occasion for pressing the suit and the same would be withdrawn."

In effect the administration will substitute the operation of the new railroad legislation about to be enacted for the Sherman antitrust law as regards rate making by railroads. The agreement between the government and the railroads, as viewed here, lifts the menace that has overshadowed the transportation business of the country ever since Mr. Wickersham undertook to apply the Sherman antitrust law to a situation that has been regarded for years as inevitable.

As soon as the new railroad bill becomes a law all of the railroads will withdraw the rates that they have withdrawn and also the rates whose filing has been held in abeyance through the present agreement. Under the terms of the new railroad law as it is expected to appear on the statute books the commission is authorized upon its own initiative to undertake an investigation into the reasonableness of all increases in rates. The commission will be empowered to suspend the rates for 120 days pending the investigation into their reasonableness. If at the end of that period the commission has not arrived at any conclusion it will have the power under the new law to suspend the operation of the rates for an additional six months. Counting the thirty days in which the rates will have to be on file before they could become effective under ordinary circumstances, the commission will thus have eleven months in which to examine into the reasonableness of the tariffs.



News Snapshots Of the Week

By Queen's permission King Edward was photographed after death. Official investigation of sinking of \$1,250,000 drydock Dewey in Philippines under way. Frederick Kohler of Cleveland, called by Roosevelt "best police chief in America," under charges for drunkenness. Glenn H. Curtiss flies from Albany to New York; may participate in aeroplane flights to Chicago and to St. Louis for \$25,000 and \$30,000. Charles D. Norton, assistant secretary of treasury, to succeed Frank Carpenter, secretary to president, who becomes minister to Morocco. Lee O. Browne, named by Charles A. White as person who bribed him to vote for William Lorimer as senator of Illinois, must stand trial. Thousand Americans at world military conference Edinburgh; Duke of Argyll chairman.

FIGHTING THE WEEDS.

The State of Iowa has a law requiring the destruction of noxious and rapidly spreading weeds on all highways and lands adjacent. These weeds include the cocklebur, Canada thistle, quack grass, mild mustard, dock, buck-thorn, horse nettle, button weed and burdock, all of them enemies of the farmer. This law is enforced with vigilance and the state is comparatively free from the pests that assist in increasing the burdens of the farmer. There is scarcely a weed mentioned in the above list that does not make great demands upon the soil at the expense of the regular crops. Weeds not only choke off the grasses, grain and vegetables, but they render the soil worthless in time. The weed is nature's true emblem of sin. Like sin the weed will flourish where the good seed can scarcely gain foothold. And at the harvest time the weed offers nothing but the promise to cause more trouble next season. And like sin, the weed is easily nipped in the bud, but when allowed to develop is difficult to check.

The great drawback in dealing with weeds in this section of the country is the lack of concert in action. Of what use is it for one farmer to mow down the Canada thistle, one of the most difficult to destroy, if his neighbor allows the thistles to go to seed so that the seed may be carried for miles upon the autumn breezes? The obnoxious weeds are often brought from great distances mixed with grass seed and grain. For instance, the yellow daisy, or "Black-Eyed Susan," as it is sometimes called, was brought from the west. A few years ago the yellow daisy was seldom seen on a Pennsylvania farm. But now they are becoming quite common. The white daisy has proved harmless. In fact, experiments have demonstrated that the white daisy is as good a milk producer as timothy hay. But the yellow daisy is said to be an undesirable blossom on the farm.

Many plans have been advanced for the destruction of weeds on the farm. It is alleged that the wild birds will keep down many obnoxious weeds. This is undoubtedly true to an extent, as birds feed upon the seeds of many weeds, especially in the winter and early spring. The practical extinction of the pigeon, the quail and the partridge has probably given the weeds a chance to flourish more luxuriantly than they would otherwise have done. But the birds could not do it all even in the days before improved firearms and the destruction of forests drove the wild birds from the earth. Eternal vigilance and concert of action are the essential things in the work of weed destruction.—Tribune-Republican.

CONCRETE BOATS.

It will puzzle most people to know that a boat built of concrete will not only float, but has a greater carrying capacity, is more durable and even lighter than a strongly constructed wooden boat. The Panama Canal Commission has just launched on the Panama canal a big barge built of reinforced concrete, which weighs 60,000 pounds, and two others will soon be finished. These vessels, it is said, are unaffected by sea worms; marine vegetation does not adhere to them, and they are practically indestructible.

ALL AROUND THE HOME.

When a white enamel vessel has become discolored, simply fill the vessel with water and add a teaspoonful of chloride of lime. Let boil a few minutes.

The best frosting for cakes is made by simply mashing five or six dark red strawberries and mixing with confectioners' sugar until stiff enough to spread.

Put a cupful of Indian meal, half a cupful of white flour and three tablespoonsful of powdered borax into a paper bag and shake any article that needs cleaning.

In removing spots put a thick pad of cheesecloth or some other material underneath the spot to absorb the dirty cleansing liquid that soaks through the garment.

When wardrobe and bureau drawers have a tendency to stick, a thorough application of soap will usually prove effective.

SPRINGS IN THE SEA BED.

How the Hottest Place on Earth Gets Fresh Water.

Bahrain Island to the Persian Gulf, is said to be the hottest place on earth. It is usual there to find the thermometer at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. On the coast of this island, where practically all of the people live, there is no fresh water, which is needed above all things in so seething a temperature.

And it is to be had from the bottom of the sea. Here and there scattered over the floor of the harbor of Bahrain are springs of pure fresh water. These waters well up through the sand to mingle with the salt waters of the sea. It would seem a difficult task to find these threads of fresh water amid the ocean's volume, but the thirsty islanders are thought to have found them ages ago and to have passed on their location from generation to generation.

A diver equips himself with a water bag made of skins, the mouth of which is closed, and descends to the bottom of the harbor at a point where one of the springs issues. The bag is carefully inverted over the current of fresh water as it flows up from the sand, the mouth is opened, the skin is filled, then the mouth is shut fast and the diver returns to the boat awaiting him on the surface.

One scientist gives it as his belief that at some period in the shadowy past that which is now the harbor bottom was not touched by the sea. The springs were then on the shore and ready for the islanders' needs. Little by little the sea encroached on the land, but the location of the wonderful springs was not forgotten.

About Picture Postcards.

Within about eight years the fancy for the picture postcard has grown from almost nothing to amazing proportions. Once the traveler wrote letters now he sends a postcard with a few words that tell the story. The manufacture of the cards has become a giant industry, largely of German development. It has given the postal services of the world a new problem. Our officials say they are almost staggered by the increase it has made in the volume of the mails. One day last month the ocean steamship Adriatic arrived with 65,000 cards in her mail bags.

Our government is encouraging the use of the cards although they are pushing the old-fashioned ones to the wall, for the reason that Uncle Sam gets the same revenue from the stamp and saves the cost of the card and the printing.

Youthful California Family.

Father, mother and child, all under the age of 17, and therefore noted down in the school census marshal's book, is one of the interesting and remarkable incidents developed here during the last few days since Census Marshal Argall began work. The family is named Crase. Probably such another record cannot be found in the State.—Grass Valley Correspondent Sacramento Bee.

Ha! Ha! Laughed Pat.

English John, and Pat, were two friendly workmen who were constantly tilting, each one trying to outwit the other. "Are you good at measurement?" asked John. "I am that," said Pat quickly. "Then could you tell me how many shirts I could get out of a yard?" asked John. "Sure," said Pat. "It depends on whose yard you get into."

New Guatemalan Line.

The new Guatemala railroad which is expected to open up the riches of another country to the industry of the United States, is an American enterprise, which will bring Guatemala City within a few days of New York instead of as heretofore, leaving that capital only accessible from San Francisco after 20 to 30 days travel.

A Stockyard.

A wag who thought to have a joke at the expense of an Irish provision dealer said, "Can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "John," said the dealer to his assistant, "give this gentleman three pig's feet."

Primitive Spain.

In Spain about the only kind of plow in use is a primitive wooden affair with one handle and a tongue. To this is hitched a pair of small oxen or of mules yoked up like oxen. The driver rests his right foot on a rear extension to keep the plow from jumping out of the ground, steadying himself by touching his left foot when he seems likely to lose his balance.

Keep Within Income.

The true secret of comfort and good taste in the home—whatever its size or quality—is never to attempt what cannot be done well with comparative ease. Keep well within the family income, bring down the work of the house well within the strength of those who have it in charge, and the bread winner will be care free, the housekeeper will be good tempered, and general content will reign.

Rather Hard on the Dog.

We have broken our dog of a fixed habit of sleeping upon the beds when the family were away, by the following simple method. We spread an old sheet over the entire bed and lightly sprinkle it with cayenne pepper. The sheet was left on but one day and the dog has never attempted to go near a bed since.—Good Housekeeping.

Men's Dress.

Men are dressed as they are chiefly because fewer of them look ridiculous so clothed than they would in any other costume. Modern dress is merciful to men; it gives no undue advantage to the well-built and handsome—indeed, it detracts from their appearance and modifies the figures of those not blessed with a fine physique.—Court Journal.

Good Trade with Siberia.

The value of agricultural machines and implements annually imported by Siberia amounts to about 10,000,000 rubles (\$5,150,000). The imported articles are chiefly supplied by German and American manufacturers, being far superior to those made in Russia.

All Seek Foreign Trade.

Owners of even the smallest toy manufacturing establishments, located in the Nuremberg district, Germany, cater to the foreign trade. Factories employing from six to twenty people are no exceptions to this rule.

Italy a Good Customer.

Italy's imports from this country are not quite \$67,000,000 a year, and ours from that country are only \$36,000,000.

India's Coal Production.

According to the reports of the geological survey of British India the production of coal in that country in 1907 was 9,783,250 tons.

The Young Men and the Apples.

Herbert and Samuel and Wilfrid bought a basket of apples. Herbert took half the apples and one more, Samuel took half the remainder and one more, Wilfrid took half the remainder and six more. How many apples were there in the basket at first.

Too Weak a Word

Bill Nye used to tell this story of a Frenchman who was visiting in America. After opening his mail one morning he wore so gloomy an expression that his hostess asked him if he was ill. "No, no," he replied sadly, "but I am dissatisfied. My father is dead."

Advantages of Wit.

Man could direct his ways by plain reason, and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit and humor, and brightness and laughter, and perfumes to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage and to "charm his pained steps over the burning marie."—Sydney Smith.

Religious Statistics.

The fifteen hundred million human beings living on earth are, by the best authorities, roughly divided religiously as follows: Buddhists, 600,000,000; Christians, 400,000,000; Hindus, 250,000,000; Mohammedans, 250,000,000.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office, Masonic building, second floor, Honesdale, Pa.

W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Bell's store, Honesdale, Pa.

O. L. ROWLAND, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Post office, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Bell's new store, Honesdale, Pa.

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M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

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CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

D. R. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

DR. C. R. BHADY, DENTIST. Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 80-X

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D. R. H. B. SEARLES, HONSDALE, PA. Office and residence 1019 Court street telephones. Office Hours—2:00 to 4:00 and 6:00 to 8:00, p. m.

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OFFICE OF THE HONSDALE CONSOLIDATED LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

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. M. B. ALLEN, Secretary.

Tooth Savers

We have the sort of tooth brushes that are made to thoroughly cleanse and save the teeth.

They are the kind that clean teeth without leaving your mouth full of bristles.

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