

# CANAL TO SPLIT SCOTLAND APART

Short Cut For Warships Into North Sea.

COST WILL BE \$120,000,000.

Proposed Huge Commercial Waterway to Be 51 Miles Long, 149 Feet Wide and 36 Feet Deep, and Construction Will Be Assisted by British Government.

The picturesque waters of Loch Lomond and Loch Long, so greatly admired by tourists in Scotland, are to be invaded by ocean going steamships and great war vessels, for the business men of Scotland have decided that it will be more to the interests of their country to have a deep ship canal connect the Firth of Clyde on the east with the Firth of Forth on the west than to allow the tourists to have full sway in the delightful country just south of the Grampian mountains.

The cost of this canal is estimated at \$120,000,000 if it is built to conform to the requirements of the British government for its use by ships of war. It will be 51 miles long, at least 148 feet wide and have a minimum depth of 36 feet, with locks at least 900 feet long. Inasmuch as the British admiralty has promised to assist financially if its requirements are met, it is quite probable that the Clyde-Forth canal will be 149 feet wide and 36 feet deep.

**Short Cut For Warships.**

This canal will enable warships to pass from the Clyde to the Forth in about five and one-half hours and be of great aid in the quick concentration of warships in the North sea, eliminating the long trip around Scotland or England. The eastern end of the canal will be covered by the new naval base at Rosyth in addition to any fortifications that may be constructed for the special protection of the waterway.

The Clyde canal will cut Scotland in two, and while it will be utilized by the navy a more peaceful method of warfare is the prime cause for undertaking the project. Commercial interests seem to demand it, and that being the case it is not strange that commercial considerations are back of the undertaking. A canal built exclusively for war purposes would be a burden upon the people; a canal built for commercial uses would be a paying proposition. That is why it is so much easier to build a commercial canal.

The Clyde canal has been under discussion since 1880, at which times the Messrs. Stevenson, the noted Edinburgh engineers, were asked to report on the feasibility of enlarging the existing barge canal from Yoker on the Clyde to Grangemouth on the Forth to accommodate ocean going vessels. The Stevensons advised against that project, but in favor of connecting the Clyde and the Forth by a deep canal by a different route.

**Annual Revenue \$4,000,000.**

The question of expense deferred action for some time, but recently it was decided that the traffic through the canal would be large enough to warrant the expense. The engineers estimate that the canal should yield a revenue of about \$4,000,000 a year and a net revenue of about \$3,700,000, or about 3 per cent on the estimated cost of \$120,000,000. To this would be added the contribution from the admiralty for use of the canal for ships of war.

So far as the engineering features of the project are concerned it does not offer much difficulty. The canal will start from the Firth of Forth above Grangemouth and run down the valley of the Forth pas Ben Lomond, through the Endrick valley into Loch Lomond. It will leave that lake at Tarbet and cross the narrow neck of land to Arrochar, whence it will pass by Loch Long into the Clyde. Twenty-one miles will be through the open waters of Lochs Lomond and Long and thirty-one miles will be cut through the land.

**BUNKO PROVES A BONANZA.**

Plaintiff in Ranch Suit Finds Gold and Drops Case.

Within a few days after J. W. Aylor of Webb City, Mo., had filed a suit for \$87,000 against a man who had sold him a 7,000 acre farm in Texas, alleging he had been bunkoed, he received word that lightning had struck a ledge on the property and exposed gold ore of such purity that he would probably be made independently wealthy. Aylor has withdrawn his suit.

**Norwegian Dairying Progresses.**

Dairying interests of the Stavanger district, Norway, have become second only to the fishing industry, and its dairy products find ready sale in England and elsewhere in competition with the choicest dairy products of Europe and Canada.

**ARIZONA.**

Population 1900..... 304,364  
(Increase of 66.2 per cent.)  
Population 1890..... 182,921  
Population 1880..... 82,381

**RADIUM SUPPLY GROWS, AND PRICE DROPS TO \$2,100,000**

Cornwall Mines Found to Contain the Precious Substance.

Sir William Ramsay in a recent London lecture stated that radium now costs \$2,100,000 an ounce, the drop in price from \$3,000,000 being due to the work in the pitchblende mines of Cornwall, which is showing such satisfactory results that a continuous supply of radium is absolutely assured.

In reference to the work at the mines Sir William announces that up to the present time 550 milligrams of pure radium have been produced at the Trenwith mines, near St. Ives. The process of the extraction of radium from the pitchblende employed by Sir William is so rapid that the amount of radium secured by this method in two months would take a year by the latest method used on the continent.

A year ago there was about a quarter of a pound of radium in the world. A radium bank has existed for some time in Paris. Recently one was established in London, and similar institutions are being founded in other great cities. These banks lend the precious substance to scientists and physicians. The cost is enormous. As much as \$200 has been charged for the use of 100 milligrams for a single day.

**THOUSANDS WRITE THE POPE**

Daily Mail Average at Vatican is 23,000 Letters.

If one were asked to speculate as to the sovereign whose daily mail bag was the greatest one would hazard the kaiser. But, no. Then most will say it ought to be. On the unimpeachable authority of a Paris contemporary we learn that the pope is the recipient of the greatest number of missives.

The mail of his holiness consists on the average of 23,000 letters, newspapers, etc. To go through this mass thirty-five secretaries are kept employed.

The president of the United States receives nearly 1,000 letters daily and about 4,000 journals and books.

The kaiser's mail consists of 4,000 letters and frequently the same number of books and papers. King George is favored with 1,000 letters a day and over 2,000 newspapers and books.

The czar is not overworked in this respect for a sovereign, his majesty's mail being given at 650 letters, etc., a day. The kings of Italy and Spain have to deal with about 300 letters each.

Queen Wilhelmina is still more favored, with 150 letters, etc. But President Fallieres is still more fortunate, for we are told that he receives few letters and hardly any papers.

**REAL PEARLS IN COCOANUTS.**

Composition Similar to Oyster Product Puzzles Experts.

The fact that coconuts sometimes contain pearls—properly so called and quite similar to the pearls of mollusks—has been established. A specimen the size of a pearl was exhibited recently by a Bostonian, who explained that such pearls are worth a good deal of money in the Malay peninsula, where the native rajahs esteem them highly.

These pearls are similar in composition to those of the so called pearl oyster, being found by chemical analysis to consist of calcium carbonate and a small amount of organic matter.

It is altogether a puzzle why the giant seed should produce such concretions, inasmuch as they cannot be due to an attempt, as is the case of the mollusk, to cover up irritating particles.

**Silk Leading Italian Export.**

Of Italy's exports by far the most important is silk. For the first six months of this year they amounted to \$45,162,000. Next in importance are olive oil \$7,334,000, eggs \$5,558,000 and wine \$5,442,000.

**Capital Monopolizes Population.**

Buenos Aires is the fourth city in the two Americas, and 20 per cent of all the people of Argentina live within a radius of twenty miles of the capital.

**FORTUNE'S NEW FIELD.**

[Thomas Fortune Ryan has entered the field of aviation by offering a \$10,000 prize for a specified flight.]

Another fine transporting line will soon be running, viz., But not as part of any chart Of land geographers. For many laps on stony maps Its vehicles will shoot. Hey, human horde! Now, all aboard For Ryan's Rising route!

One terminal, the street of Wall. The other? Everywhere! And, running thus, this octopus Will have no five cent fare. Untaxed, he'll fly across the sky And never share the loot. He need not buy a franchise high For Ryan's Rising route.

Let Curtiss straight amalgamate With this new flying star. Let all the Wrights' commercial flights Be made for T. F. R. Let Hamilton go sailing on. But he must ever scout Or soar or dart as one mere part Of Ryan's Rising route.

Ah, Thomas still is versatile And gets the lion's share! I'm sure the man has formed a plan For watering the air. And, soaring free, I'll bet that we Will hear the "Move up!" hoot. And all we chaps must cling to straps On Ryan's Rising route. —John O'Keefe in New York World.

# TIMELY BREVITIES

China had its first public exposition last June at Nanking.

The cost of farming lands in Argentina, even in the unsettled parts, is rapidly rising.

The largest paper factory in the far east is in the Hokkaido, Japan. It cost \$3,500,000.

The Cunard line collects subsidies to the amount of \$825,000 from the British government.

Newly devised methods of municipal bookkeeping will save New York city half a million annually.

China holds the world's record in the way of executions. There are at least 12,000 legal executions yearly.

Cold storage plants of the United States have a total refrigeration capacity in excess of 200,000,000 cubic feet.

Only thirty years ago Japanese soldiers wore huge grotesque iron mask helmets in order to frighten the enemy.

A very expensive effort was made by Spanish capitalists about forty years ago to popularize bullfighting in London.

Machines are used in Sicily for extracting the oil from lemon rinds. Each machine is capable of dealing with 8,000 lemons a day.

The baby that is born in Buenos Aires has a better chance of living than it had been born in any other of the world's large cities.

Besides Great Britain, the countries which have old age pensions are Denmark, France, Belgium, Germany, New Zealand and Australia.

It would take nine and a half days for the armies of Europe to pass a given point, marching five abreast, fifteen inches apart, at an eight mile gait.

Coal vessels from Wales can reach Rouen, in France, discharge cargo, return to Wales, load and reach dock again at Rouen in a period of eight days.

Emigration from Ireland is increasing again after the low record of last year. For seven months the movement has included nearly 3,000 persons a month.

The heightening of the Assouan dam is expected to occupy six years in all and to increase the annual value of the Egyptian cotton crop by between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

The manufacture of steel tubing has grown until today such tubes constitute one of the large divisions of fundamental forms comparable with rails, plates, structural shapes and rods.

At present only 50 per cent of the population of Turkey under the most flattering estimate can read and write. About 5 per cent of the total number of boys and 1 per cent of the girls in the country attend school.

India is the greatest cane sugar producing country in the world. The annual crop exceeds 4,000,000 tons. Most of it is consumed in an unrefined state because of its adaptability for native sweets and native cookery.

Nagasaki is the oldest port in Japan, where the first foreigners, Portuguese merchants, landed 323 years ago. It is one of the five most important ports of the country. The largest vessels in the world can anchor in its spacious harbor.

The consumption of coal in the United States is more than twice as great as that in any other country and nearly equals the combined consumption of the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Belgium and is actually greater per capita than in the United Kingdom.

Mrs. Lillian Stone in a suit against her husband for the support of their child testified in a Chicago court that \$50 a week is the proper cost for a seven-week-old baby. Her husband is worth half a million. All the lawyers present were bachelors, and after court they promptly formed a bachelors' club.

It was proposed at the recent meeting of the international cremation congress in Brussels to work for laws to establish a crematorium on all ocean passenger steamers. The cremation movement was started in Italy in 1876, and now there are 133 crematoriums in the world. In 1909 13,000 bodies were cremated.

Not every creature can swallow another bigger than itself, but there is a little water snake at the New York aquarium that does this handily. This water snake is a foot and a half long and about as big around as a big lead pencil, say a scant five-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, but it will corner and capture a killifish an inch and a half long and close to half an inch in diameter and gulp it down whole easily.

When the Cincinnati authorities investigated the premises of Edward Flynn, a seventy-six-year-old hermit living near the city, they found four horses that he had kept as pets, two of them thirty-three years old. None of them had ever been in harness. One horse has never been out of the stall that it was born in seventeen years ago. The humane officers demand that the horses be allowed to run at large.

Much significance was attached to the launching recently of the tank steamer Currier at the Fore River shipyards in Quincy, Mass. Many larger and more costly vessels have been built by the concern, including a number of United States war vessels, but the Currier is the first vessel built in the Bay State in half a century for foreign trade, and the Cuban company which owns her is planning another vessel for use in the same business between Cuba and the United States.

**PITHY PRESCRIPTIONS BY THE BUSINESS DOCTOR.**

Silence isn't always golden. The talker with something to say is worth a dozen keep stills. —N. C. Fowler, Jr.

Do not tell your business aims or plans. What you can know and the other man doesn't know is your best asset.

Do not do today that which somebody else will do for you tomorrow.

Some merchant somewhere some time may have taken advantage of all of his opportunities for increasing his business, but not you or I.

Better early and wait yourself than late and keep others waiting.

A valuable man is one who always knows what to do next.

No alarm clock is going to ring when time strikes the hour of opportunity. Fate never yet failed to turn down the man who waited for something to turn up.

**ATTRACTING CUSTOMERS.**

Merchants Should Insist on Neat Appearance of Their Clerks.

The clerk cannot be too neat in his appearance—that is, he should dress with common sense and not reach the degree of snobbery by overdress. There is nothing more disgusting to the patron of a grocery store than to see some slovenly clerk with dirty hands and soiled clothes handling the foodstuffs which the customer desires to buy. It has been known that filthiness on the part of the clerk has driven customers from the store. It is just as easy to keep clean as it is to be dirty, and cleanliness always pays. You can mark it down wherever you find a clerk who is "run down at the heels" in appearance that he is a non-progressive kind of fellow and not likely to make great headway. It is not a sign of economy, because an economical man is generally neat in appearance, though his clothes may not be of the costliest kind.

Take at the dry goods counter. There is no use of being a dude; neither is there any case for one being dressed like a hobo. In fact, the large department stores in the greater cities of the country demand neatness on the part of the employee, and even failure to have shoes properly shined or wearing of dirty linen is enough for a reprimand, and a few reprimands on account of this neglect of personal dress mean discharge.

Cleanliness is not alone "next to godliness," but in case of the clerk often it means success.

**CLEANUPS.**

Value of Recognizing the Work of Children in This Line.

Easthampton, Mass., started a clean-up movement in April, and, though the lead was taken by the Village Improvement society, the young people were very active. They organized a Junior Village Improvement society and were so efficient in the campaign for a cleaner town that when the day for carting away the rubbish came they found that the older people had remembered them by marking the coverings on the horses with "Jun. V. I. S." The materials for loading the carts and wagons came from cellars, back yards, gardens and vacant lots. The hauling ran into a second day.

The changed appearance of things was so much appreciated that an occasional Saturday during the summer was devoted to keeping the appearance of the town up to the top notch. Children are very effective in work of this kind, and they learn not only to clean up, but to scatter less rubbish for future cleanups. Gradually, too, they are able to reach their elders with the educational process, and finally things are kept where they belong and carted away at convenient intervals, thus giving the town a permanent holiday garb.

**Roadside Improvement.**

A strictly rural community, having no park and yet desiring to embellish the fair earth in its neighborhood, may take charge of a mile or more of one or more roads running through the district. Let them be kept clean from fence to fence, beginning with the first soaking rain of autumn. When the ground has been several times wet and the surface agitated sufficiently to generate and then kill all weed seeds sow flower seeds of various kinds in zones. No grander sight could be created than such a stretch of road in early spring, when the flowers are all in bloom.

**Civic Improvement Trip.**

The state department of agriculture in Texas recently secured the services of D. H. Hemenway, a Massachusetts man who has become an authority on school gardens, for an educational campaign of a month or more. Mr. Hemenway traveled from town to town, speaking on school gardens, the home beautiful and civic improvement. For the most part his lectures were illustrated. The interesting feature of the news is that this missionary journey was taken under the auspices of a state department.

**Judged by Appearances.**

When we meet a man whose face looks frank and whose talk is fair and a woman whose talk is frank and whose face is fair we are attracted to them. It is the same with stores. We like frankness and fairness on the face of them. The world, you and I as well as the rest, is prone to judge by appearances.



BUY a Wooltex coat and you will practice true economy because you take no chances.

You take no chances when you buy a Wooltex garment because the label is an absolute guarantee of satisfaction through two seasons' service. This is a promise that has never been broken—and never will be.

Look for the Wooltex label—and feel certain that style, material and tailoring are right.

The style was designed in Paris, after a close study of the best models from all the well-known dress establishments.

**KATZ BROS.**  
The Store That Sells Wooltex.

**EVER INCREASING.**



A bank account is like a snowball—roll it gently along and it will get larger (almost without your noticing it) as the days go by. Like the snowball, too, the hardest work is making the first deposit, giving it the first push, after which the initial impetus gains as the ball runs down, the bank account rolls up. We want to help you with your financial snowball.

**FARMERS and MECHANICS BANK.**

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