WHY TRAINS ARE WRECKED

Domestic Infelicity the Cause of Many Accidents

ELBERT HUBBARD SAYS THE HAPPY MAN IS THE SAFE MAN. ISN'T HE RIGHT?

Elbert Hubbard has this to say about "The Happy Man Is the Safe Man" in the New York American:

On the platform at Ashtabula the other day, as we were waiting, a division superintendent in the employ of the Lake Shore asked me:

"Do you know the cause of most of the railway accidents?"

"Why, disobedience of orders," I answered.

"No, it is domestic infelicity. You say 'disobedience of orders.,' and this is partly right, but the cause lies deeper. Why should a railway employe disobey orders? Why should an engineer run past the station where he is ordered to stop? It is his own life he endangers most. Why should a train dispatcher send out two trains facing each other at the same time on one track? Or why does a train tender throw a switch in front of a fast express?

"People call these things accidents, but that is not the word; they are the result of mental conditions. And it is for the general manager to be on the lookout for these conditions, and a very good railroad manager now is. Do you remember when two passenger trains met, head on, out in Indiana last year? The engineer of one of these trains had in his pocket an order to take the sidetrack at a certain station. He ran by that station at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and in five minutes there was a crash that snuffed out fifty-four lives and two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property.

"I knew the engineer. Let us call him Hank Bristol, for that wasn't his name. He was married to a smashing, dashing, beautiful creature, and they boarded at a hotel; had no children. I boarded there, too, and we all made eyes at Hank's handsome wife. She used to play the piano and sing a little, and recite. The love of one plain, honest man was not enough for her. She craved the admiration of the clever.

"She wasn't a bad woman—just an idle one who spent every spare cent Hank made on finery and herself, to be admired. Hank was proud of her, too. One evening he kissed the dear woman good-bye and started out to make a night run. He went out to the round house and at the last moment the Ol' Man decided to call Hank back and let him take out a special carrying the president and directors of the road in the morning.

"Hank was tickled—it was a great compliment to him. He went home to tell his wife; he used to tell her everything. But when he got home she wasn't there—she had gone to the theatre with a boot and shoe drummer from Chicago.

"Hank went away and walked the streets till morning. His wife never knew, and I believe she doesn't yet. He walked the streets all night and ran out the special in the morning. But after that he was never the same. He used to confide in me—he just had to tell some one to keep his heart from bursting with suppressed grief. He grew absent-minded, lost flesh, appetite was gone, was nervous—the doctor said he should quit coffee and cut out half the tobacco.

"Hank didn't work on our road, or I'd never have let him touch a throttle; no, not even if he had been my brother. I knew it would come. He was found under his engine, the order that he had disobeyed in his pocket, and a picture in his watch of the woman who had caused the disaster. No, it probably has never dawned upon this woman that she caused the wreck. She wore deep mourning and the cutest black bonnet with a white ruche. She was the most fetching widow you ever saw—and she knew it without being told.

"Yes, that is what I said—marital infelicity is responsible for the railroad wrecks, and causes most of the others, too. The only safe man is the one whose heart is at rest—who has a home and a wife who stays there and minds her business, looks after the babies, has no secrets and does not make eyes at other men—that's the kind. I know every man who works for me. and I know a disturbed, distressed and jealous man a train length away. My heart bleeds for 'em, but I serve the public, and none such can run an engine for me."

Find Silver Ore in Connecticut.

Cheshire, Conn., July 3.—A vein of copper and silver has been discovered on property here. Workmen while digging a trench discovered two pieces of ore, one weighing 14 ounces and the other two pounds. An assay showed the specimens to be rich in copper and silver and the quartz percentage exceptionally low.

Membership Democratic Committee.

Chairman George W. Guthrie has announced that Philadelphia gains two seats on the Democratic State committee and Westmoreland and Northampton counties each lose one. The annual meeting of the Democratic high council will meet in Philadelphia July 19.

Rev. Van Cleft Home.

Rev. A. J. Van Cleft, who has been very ill in Binghamton, N. Y., was removed to his home in Hallstead last Friday.

MAKING DESERTS TO BLOOM COSTS UNITED STATES MANY MILLIONS

$70,000,000 Already Spent In Irrigation Projects

$48,000,000 More to Be Invested In Next Four Years

THROUGH the work of the United States reclamation service a considerable proportion of the western desert area, extending from Arizona and lower California northward into the state of Washington, has been transformed, and the lands, formerly worthless as a national asset, now yield crops worth each year $250,000,000. Thirteen million acres in these deserts have been planted to grains, fruits and other crops. The reclaimed areas, dotted with thousands of comfortable homes, present undeniable proof that the possibilities for homemaking and crop growing are just beginning to be realized by the thousands of people for whom the government undertook and is carrying forward the reclamation work.

In this work of development the government already has employed $70,000,000. An additional $48,000,000 is to be invested in the next four years—$1,000,000 each month. Of this latter amount a $20,000,000 bond issue was authorized recently by the government, and the additional $28,000,000 will be derived from the income from the sale of public lands and from the projects already established, of which there are more than thirty, either complete or in course of construction. The fact that this huge expenditure is to be made by the government is sufficient to suggest the transformation that is taking place in the American Sahara, with its millions of acres of lands which formerly comprised only unlimited stretches of drifting sand and alkali flats unrelieved by any vegetation other than the sagebrush, for, while the government is carrying forward its work there will be expended by private capital developers operating in the same field probably ten millions to the government's one.

It was the pioneer work of the reclamation service which first served to create a more general interest in the homemaking possibilities of the west, and the impetus this interest has been given is most forcibly reflected by the appearance in many of the larger cities during the last few years of land and farm produce expositions on a big scale. Until three years ago the only exposition of this nature ever known was the state or county fair. In addition a remarkable increase of interest in the work of agricultural colleges and experiment farms has manifested itself. Until within possibly the last eight or ten years the majority of farmers revealed an unmistakable prejudice against these institutions.

Land and Produce Expositions.

Probably from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 persons will visit land and produce expositions in Chicago, New York, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Kansas City and other points this year. The interest in such expositions in Chicago always has been such that it has been difficult to provide a show place big enough to accommodate the crowds. What the interest will be in the New York exposition this year, the first one of the kind ever given here, it would be difficult to foretell. When the problem of creating homes for the people in the western deserts first was presented to congress most of the national lawmakers were firm in the conviction that that portion of the nation was hopeless of utilization for any such purpose. They ridiculed the idea that any considerable number of persons would ever court starvation in such a barren land, and it required all the logic of such national leaders and thinkers as Theodore Roosevelt, J. M. Carey, governor of Wyoming, and Senator Newlands of Nevada to convince congress that the government could make the desert arable and livable.

President Roosevelt signed the reclamation act on June 17, 1902. It was largely, if not wholly, through the efforts of the national irrigation congress that the act finally became a law. This congress, an educational institution which for twenty years has labored, through earnest men in both public and private life, for a greater development of the agricultural resources of the country, has been given the credit not alone for the enactment of the reclamation act, but for many of the good results that have been possible because of it. The congress has in addition influenced the national congress and state legislatures from time to time to enact such further legislation as would prove beneficial to the government in its reclamation work and has helped largely to remove obstacles to progress in the form of arbitrary state statutes which were made laws before the reclamation act was created.

Nineteenth Annual Gathering.

During its existence the congress has held an annual session at which state governors and other public men of note gathered for a session of one week, thus gaining year by year more and more interest in the development possibilities of the nation. This year the congress is to have its nineteenth annual gathering in Chicago, from Dec. 5 to 9. The organization met there once before—in 1900. At the Chicago meeting, to illustrate the growth of interest the congress has created and the important place it occupies as a national body, President Taft, Director Newell of the reclamation service, many of the president's cabinet officers and others of national importance will appear on the speakers' platform. The Chicago congress will be the first one to have the president as its guest.

Work of the organization for the year is to be directed by 100 men of Chicago, and this list, which comprises the board of control for the year, contains the names of many men who represent the highest rank in Illinois civic, professional, commercial and railway attainment. The sessions probably will be held in the Auditorium, Orchestral hall and other downtown meeting places, it being necessary to provide several auditoriums for the Chicago meeting. The congress will attract 200,000 or more visitors, as the sessions are to be held during the week of the United States Land and Irrigation exposition, during the International Live Stock exposition and while the Chicago grand opera season is at its height.

The United States reclamation act made it possible for the department of the interior to set aside the receipts from the sale of public lands in certain western states and territories as a fund for the reclamation of arid lands. The original fund employed for this work, it was shown, was to become a revolving one, permitting of further expansion year by year as the work continued, with the returns from the investment such that the original fund would be in the treasury ready for further service after the first ten years of settlement, if not before.

By the terms of the act the lands reclaimed by the government can be acquired only by actual settlers after residence and cultivation for a period of five years and on payment in not more than ten annual installments without interest of their share in the cost of creating the irrigation system. This water cost amounts in a majority of the projects to $30 per acre. At that cost, then, the settler is required to pay $3 on each acre per year for ten years. That is the return the government asks—just what it costs to provide the lands, or the water, rather, which makes the lands susceptible of farming. The farm unit is 40, 80 or 160 acres, although in few, if any, of the projects can 160 acres still be homesteaded. There are lands open to entry now in five of the projects. As additional funds are put into the work additional units of 10,000 acres or more will be thrown open to entry from time to time in the projects that are now incomplete, and when all the projects are full additional ones will be started.

Some Available Lands Left.

The projects with farms now available include the Huntley, in Montana, with 30,000 acres, for which lands the settler must pay $4 per acre to the Indians at the time he makes his filing; the Sun River, in Montana, with 276,000 acres, and in which the settler makes an initial payment of $3.50 per acre; the Umatilla, in Oregon, with 20,440 acres, the lands being in private ownership and purchasable from settlers having an excess of 160 acres; the Belle Fourche, in South Dakota, with 100,000 acres, also privately owned lands, purchasable at from $20 to $80 per acre, and the Shoshone, in Wyoming, with 132,000 acres, all subject to homestead entry, this project having a general elevation of 4,500 feet. In these projects the charge for water right, which becomes perpetual when the tenth annual payment is made, is $30 per acre, excepting in the Umatilla and the Shoshone, in which it is $60 and $46 respectively.

While the reclamation of the land is, of course, the more essential feature of the government's work, the engineering accomplishments associated with some of the projects are so remarkable that they assume first importance in the general scheme of the project as a whole. On one of the projects, the Shoshone, the highest dam in the world has been constructed. Beside this dam the tallest skyscraper in Chicago would be found wanting in height. Placed in a narrow gulch, the structure rises 328 feet above the bed of the river, and in the construction of the plug 75,000 cubic yards of concrete were employed. The water thus impounded is again diverted sixteen miles below the dam into canals which supply the irrigable lands in the Shoshone project. Hundreds of homesteaders are here profiting from water which formerly went to waste.

Of all the sagebrush states of the west Nevada held for years without doubt the first rank. And yet this state, the government has found, contains some of the best agricultural land in the west.

World's Wool Market.

Sydney, Australia, is becoming the wool market of the world. The sales of the last wool season were 818,330 bales (up from 599,000 two years before), and this meant about $55,000,000 in coin of the realm. There are nearly 50,000,000 sheep in New South Wales.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF WAYNE COUNTY. No. 305 Docket "N."

Estate of C. H. WOODWARD,

Late of Hawley, Wayne Co., dec'd.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1911,

at ten o'clock A. M., at his office in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be proved or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.

H. WILSON, Auditor

Honesdale, Pa., June 26, 1911. 50w.

Advertise in The Citizen? We print envelopes,

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.-By virtue of proces 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, JULY 14, AT 2 P. M.

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

By virtue of the annexed writ of fi fa I have this day levied upon and taken in execution the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the township of Berlin, county of Wayne, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a heap of stones, the south-east corner of land of Calvin V. Lillie, thence by said land north forty-three and one-half degrees west sixty rods to a stones corner; thence by land formerly of John Leonard, north sixty-six and three-fourths degrees east 68 rods to a post and stones corner; thence south twenty-three and one-quarter degrees east thirty-five rods to a stones corner and thence by land now or late of Buckley and Walter Beardslee, south sixty-six and three-quarters degrees west one hundred and thirty-five and six-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing fifty-one acres, and ninety-three perches, be the same more or less. See Deed Book No. 98 at page 289, etc. Upon the said premises is a frame house and barn, about twenty acres of improved land and the balance in timber. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles C. Reihm and Benie Reihm, his wife at the suit of Emma Seaman. No. 133 March Term, 1911. Judgment, $725.

Lee, Attorney.

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

M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff.

Honesdale, June 19, 1911.

SALE IN PARTITION.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county. In Equity: No. 1 March Term, 1911.

Holbert B. Monington,
v.
Eliza Ann Cole, et al.

Bill for partition of land in the township of Damascus, county of Wayne, State of Pennsylvania, whereof James Monington died, seized on or about November 15, 1878.

By virtue of an order made in the cause above stated, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the

COURT HOUSE, HONESDALE, ON THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m.,

the land aforesaid, described in the bill of complaint as follows—viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Damascus, county of Wayne, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; to wit: Beginning at a stones corner, the southwest corner of the John Letillia, warrant No. 35; thence along the same north seventy-seven degrees east two hundred and seventy-four rods to stones corner, a common corner of the John Letillia, Nicholas Horn, George Tepal and Charles Stultz warrants; thence south thirteen degrees east one hundred rods to a beach corner; thence by lot No. 51 of the Shields allotments, south seventy-seven degrees west two hundred and seventy-four rods to a corner in warantee line of Andrew McNeill; thence along the same north thirteen degrees west one hundred rods to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seventy-one acres and forty perches, be the same more or less, being lot No. 52 of the Shields allotment. See Deed Book No. 12 at page 124, etc., excepting and reserving therefrom forty-five acres sold from the east end of the said land to Charles R. Monington. See Deed Book No. 51, page 110, and fifty acres sold by Jas. Monington to Holbert B. Monington from the west end of the said land. See Deed Book No. 51 at page 109, etc., leaving seventy-five acres, be the same more or less. Upon the said premises is a frame house twenty-six by forty-eight, frame barn thirty by forty, one long shed seventy by twenty-eight, another fifty-five by thirty-eight, a large granary, and other out buildings, some thirty acres in meadow, fine orchard of apples and other fruit trees, some timber, and farm well walled up and all excellent land.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

The purchaser also to pay for the deed as on sales by the sheriff, $3.

C. A. GARRATT, Master.

Wm. H. Lee, Attorney.

Honesdale, June 23, 1911.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of August, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m. under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter for an intended corporation to be called "Wayne Development Company" the character and object of which is for the purpose of erecting and constructing dams and reservoirs in the State of Pennsylvania, and for that purpose to acquire land, remove and dispose of any timber and do all other things necessary and incident to the construction of dams and reservoirs, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges, of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

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PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

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