

OUR GREATEST NAVAL REVIEW

Will Be Held in New York Waters on Nov. 1.

PRESIDENT TAFT INVITED.

Asked to Change Plans Which Call For Finishing His Trip at Washington. All Available Ships on Atlantic Coast to Participate.

President Taft has been asked to review the most imposing naval demonstration ever held in American waters. It will take place at New York early in November. Secretary of the Navy Meyer has written a letter to Mr. Taft asking him to terminate his present trip at New York city on Nov. 1 instead of at Washington, as is contemplated. Whether Mr. Taft will be able to change his itinerary and attend the review or not, Secretary Meyer will be on hand to inspect the assembled vessels.

The mobilization of all the available vessels on the Atlantic coast at New York has been decided on in place of a fall cruise. Recently there have been many protests from officers of the Atlantic fleet that they have been worked too hard by protracted foreign cruises. This sentiment led to the abandonment of tentative plans for a cruise to the West Indies and the Panama canal, which had been scheduled for Oct. 15.

Opposition to a Cruise. Mr. Meyer thinks that the efficiency of the navy would be promoted quite as much by an unexpected mobilization of a large fleet as by cruises. For this reason and in view of the opposition among officers and men of the navy to a cruise he decided upon the mobilization.

While the list of ships to participate in the demonstration has not been selected, it will be the aim of Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright to have as many vessels as possible present. There will be about twenty-five battleships, sixteen belonging to the Atlantic fleet and nine or ten battleships of the reserve fleet. Armored cruisers, gunboats, destroyers and submarines will also take part. Both in size and in naval strength the aggregation of war vessels will be far superior to that at Oyster Bay on Labor day, 1906, when the last naval review was held. At that time a total of about forty-five fighting vessels were arrayed, in command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, for review by President Roosevelt. There were then only eighteen battleships in the fleet formation.

Next month the new Dreadnoughts Florida and Utah, recently placed in commission, which have a displacement of 23,000 tons, will lead in size. The fleet will be in command of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus. The spectacle will last only about three days. There will be short divisional cruises, but the fleet will remain in home waters until early in January, when it will proceed to Guantanamo for a period of extensive battle exercises with the torpedo fleet, which will last until the middle or end of February, 1912.

On Pacific Coast Too. A similar mobilization will take place on the Pacific coast. The fleet will be assembled near Los Angeles. This gathering of war vessels, however, will be much smaller than on the Atlantic coast because comparatively few of the naval vessels are stationed on the Pacific.

The officers on duty in the navy department have already begun arrangements for the forthcoming mobilization. While it was intended to keep the matter secret as long as possible so that it would be in the nature of a surprise test, Secretary Meyer's plans leaked out. All the orders necessary for the carrying out of the plans of the department have not been sent out, although the movement is well on its way. The officers of the department originally intended to spring the mobilization without much notice in order that the administrative machinery of the department and the navy yards would be tested to ascertain their state of preparedness for emergency. This became impossible when Mr. Meyer's plan was made public. As it is the navy will have only about four weeks to prepare for the test.

No decision has been reached as to the number of war vessels now in reserve which will be placed in commission to take part in the demonstration. This will probably depend upon the number of seamen available from the training stations.

Wireless Talk With Japan. The wireless operator in the Hillcrest station, San Francisco, was recently in direct communication with Japan. Although signals were faint or a time, they could be read clearly at a distance of a little more than 5,000 miles. The operator learned that he had come from the Japanese wireless station in the island Hokushu, in extreme northern Japan. The operators exchanged messages for some time, and then connection was lost.

Vincent Astor to Be a Lawyer. Vincent Astor, son of Colonel John Jacob Astor, is to become a lawyer. Young Astor has entered Harvard for special three years course. After his it is his intention to take up the

GOOD EFFECTS OF REFORM VICTORY

Quaker City Campaign Inspiration to Party in State.

INTEREST IN COUNTY CONTESTS

Chairman Walton Emphasizes Importance of Issues—Pennsylvania in the Elections of 1912.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—The victory of the reform forces in Philadelphia at the recent primaries has proven an inspiration to the Republican party throughout the state. In every county voters view the regeneration of the party in this city with gratification and confidence. Since the primaries State Chairman Walton and other Republican leaders have received letters from men in every section of the state commending the action of the Philadelphia Republicans in bringing about genuine reform within their own ranks. Philadelphia is the strongest Republican city in the country. No other city even approaches it in the extent of the majorities it records for the candidates of the Republican party. The decision with which Republicans here followed the leadership of Senator Boies Penrose in his fight for the city's political advancement by the removal of sinister influences from local party control clearly indicates the temper of the people. They demanded reform and they refused to enlist under the banners of opponents of the Republican party to secure it. Senator Penrose's clear cut attitude towards local political conditions received an immediate and emphatic endorsement from Quaker City Republicans. He pointed out that there must be reform that would be lasting reform within the Republican party itself. To accomplish this, he declared, the Republicans must nominate for the majority a candidate who would require no defense, a man who would not be under political control or dictation, and of such high character and ability for the office of mayor as to command the confidence and loyal support of Philadelphia's best citizenship.

Election of Reform Ticket Assured. The nomination of George H. Earle, Jr., whom Senator Penrose so earnestly supported, by a sweeping majority, was the answer of the Republican party in this city to the call of reform. The candidacy of Mr. Earle has placed the Republican party in Philadelphia upon a high plane. Opponents of the Republican ticket enter the campaign disheartened over the certainty that Mr. Earle will be elected.

The success of the reform forces in the primaries is especially gratifying to public spirited citizens of Philadelphia, who have grown tired reading vicious attacks constantly made upon this city. With the advent of new political conditions the era of vilification will be brought to an end, for the reason that Mr. Earle and his associates are determined to provide an administration of public affairs that will be free from corrupt influences.

The Republican leaders here are keeping in close touch with the campaign for the election of county tickets throughout the state. Although Pennsylvania will not elect a state ticket this year, the headquarters of the Republican state committee have been opened as usual, and the party leaders are co-operating with county committees in the work of organizing the voters. Reports received at state headquarters indicate a general disposition by Republicans who voted against their party's candidates last year to return to the Republican party.

Duty of the Republican Voter. The leaders are anxious for Republican victories in the county elections because of the effect an old-time Republican showing will have upon the campaign next year. The Keystone state's importance in the national elections of 1912 will be greater than ever before. The apportionment bill, passed by congress at the recent extra session, increased Pennsylvania's representation in the house at Washington from thirty-two to thirty-six members, thus increasing Pennsylvania's representation in the electoral college from thirty-four to thirty-eight, and the number of delegates to which the state is entitled in the Republican national convention from sixty-eight to seventy-six. The views of the Republican leaders relative to the political situation this fall were outlined today by Chairman Walton, of the Republican state committee.

"This year for the first time the Republican voters of Pennsylvania will not be presented with an opportunity to record through concentrated action their adherence to their party's principles," said Mr. Walton. "Instead of a statewide campaign the contest will not extend beyond county lines, except in a few judicial districts. An unusual condition thus confronts those charged with the marshalling of the Republican hosts of the state at the polls. They must overcome the indifference of the voter in an 'off year'; they must impress him with the fact that the elections will involve vastly more important issues than those of merely local significance; they must convince him that the welfare of Pennsylvania and the nation demand that his ballot

shall be cast for the entire Republican ticket.

Pennsylvania at the Polls.

"The elections this fall will have a direct bearing upon the contest which awaits the Republican party for supremacy in the nation. The result of the campaign of 1912 will affect the material welfare of every man, woman and child in this state. Encouraged by their success in the congressional elections last fall, opponents of the Republican party are active, alert and hopeful. They believe that next year they will elect a Democrat president and that they will secure control of both branches of the Sixty-third congress. If they do this Democratic tariff agitation with its destructive influences upon the industrial and commercial organizations of this country will only have fairly started. And Democratic free trade tariff legislation will be the inevitable result.

"The outcome of the elections in every state this year will be accepted as an accurate index to the sentiment of the people relative to the administration of President Taft and his effective efforts to prevent Democratic tariff revision. The triumph of the spirit of unrest in 1911 may mean its triumph in 1912.

"If there is a state in the Union which should emphasize at every election its uncompromising adherence to the protective tariff system Pennsylvania is that state. Indifference of Republican voters and Democratic victories this fall will be construed by low tariff advocates as an indication that Pennsylvania no longer demands a continuance of the conservative and constructive policies of the Republican party. The state committee is doing its utmost to impress upon Republicans the importance of getting together at the polls this fall preparatory to the battle for Republican principles in 1912."

PATENTS CONCERNING SHOES.

Some 14,000 Have Been Issued—About Half Now In Force.

Of the 1,000,000 patents which had been granted in this country before the end of last July the shoe and leather trade was directly represented by nearly 14,000. This number includes several inventions of importance, such as the McKay, Goodyear and lasting machine and the chrome tanning achievements. As just about half of these patents have expired, there are about 7,000 now in force.

Of the several classes into which they are divided shoemaking takes the lead in number, 5,523 patents of this class having been issued. This includes all the machinery which has been developed for the production of footwear, with the exceptions of nailing, sewing and eyeletting. Some of the specifications occupy about a hundred pages of text and drawing, and the legal expense alone of such undertakings would be prohibitive to any inventor who was not well assured of the practicability of his improvements.

Next in number of issues comes the department of shoes, with 4,156 in the same period. This includes all new ideas, practicable and impracticable, in footwear. In nailing machinery nearly 1,000 patents have been granted in the classes which include shoemaking; perhaps 50 would cover those strictly for shoe work.

Button, eyelet and rivet patents may be estimated at 550, which apply to shoes. Shoe sewing patents number 529. Adding these to the shoemaking class would give a total of 7,604 machinery patents. In tanning and leather finishing processes and machinery 2,150 would probably be a close estimate of the number of inventions patented.

In footing up the above figures all patents which gave evidence of having been intended for any ultimate product other than shoes have been excluded, except in tanning. Still there have been many inventions of a more general nature which have been of vital importance to the trade, such, for instance, as the lathe for turning irregular forms.

The patent office cannot take upon itself the function of judging as to the merit of inventions. This in times past has been attempted by other nations, and, of course, has failed. It is often the duty of the patent attorney to do this for his client, and it is to be regretted that he so frequently allows useless claims to encumber the records rather than lose his fee.

Some simple-minded victim of icy sidewalks devises a clumsy shoe attachment to prevent slipping, and takes it to a patent solicitor. The lawyer should know at once that it is valueless. If not, when he makes his search through the records for interfering claims he will come on a hundred or so better devices. But the poor client usually gets his patent and pays his money.

Again, the office cannot pass on priority except as shown by record. For instance, a good many manufacturers have probably experimented with celluloid for toe stuffing, and have, for the time at least, decided not to adopt it. Yet very recently patents have been granted to foreign patentees which, if they were sustained, would practically debar American manufacturers from the use of celluloid, or at least hamper them in the manipulation of it by simple processes which have long been understood.—From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

THE TACTLESS WOMAN.

The term of being "well meaning" when applied to many a woman carries with it a certain amount of opprobrium. For it frequently means that the person thus designated is utterly devoid of tact, and is constantly saying or doing the wrong thing, and her friends have to resort to this term in explanation of her conduct. But to say she "means well" never wholly exonerates her behavior, and very often only adds to her offense. Do we not all number such a woman among our acquaintances? You may be quite certain that the tactless woman is fond of you, and

devoted to your interest, but you can never bring yourself to feel any affection for her in return. The knowledge that you have constantly to exercise forbearance in her presence makes you often wish, in spite of your best resolves, that she would never come near you again.

The tactless woman is often self-sacrificing and sympathetic to an embarrassing degree, and is generally quite in her element where there is sorrow or distress. No doubt she means to be kind, but it is certainly very unlucky that when she visits any of her acquaintances in misfortune all they recall of her visit is the unhappy manner in which she expressed her sympathy; her dismal words seemed to have added to their grief instead of cheering them, and heightened the tension of their already overburdened nerves.

Alas! in joy or sorrow, the tactless woman, being devoid of the faculty of adjusting herself to circumstances, is nothing more nor less than a nuisance.

If you have just purchased a smart new hat, and fondly imagine that you have secured a chaparral that is the drier cry of fashion, and utterly unlike any other hat in the circle of your acquaintances, the tactless woman is sure to tell you that "Mrs. Smith had one exactly like it last season," or that "that color doesn't suit you at all, my dear, it makes you look more sallow than usual."

If she numbers among her acquaintances a bride, the tactless woman is quite in her element. She will inundate the unhappy little housekeeper with hints and suggestions until though she may be shocked at her lack of appreciation when the tactless woman means it all so kindly, the bride will positively dread to see her make her appearance.

The tactless woman is mostly of an imperturbable nature, and is also very forgiving. Hints, innuendoes, and even snubs are quite lost upon her, or, received with the utmost good humor.

If you tell her quite plainly that you do not care to discuss the affairs of a mutual friend whom you have both just been visiting, it may quell her loquacity for the time being, and even make her a little resentful, but her displeasure is not lasting; the next time she sees you she tells you pleasantly that she has overlooked your remark of the other day as something must have put you out, and, of course, you never meant it.

This tendency to do and say things that may be displeasing to others does not proceed from any spirit of mischief-making, but simply from her lack of imagination and perception.

That is that indefinable quality of tact after all but imagination, a putting of ourselves in the place of others in the varied circumstances that we pass through in our journey through life.

But how valuable a gift it is and how it smoothes out the little vexatious worries and annoyances that beset our daily life.

Nothing can quite make up for this priceless talent, or cultivated quality, for it is by no means impossible to cultivate tact as has already been shown.

Fortunately the tactless woman's blunders are not lasting, or their effects, but certainly they leave a most irritating and unpleasant effect on the minds of those whom she is anxious to help and befriend.

We sigh over her deficiencies, and wish she were different. Let us see to it that we ourselves are not guilty of a want of tact on many occasions totally unsuspected by us.

SUBMERGED ORANGE GROVES.

Evidence is accumulating that a shady group of the shadiest kind of green goods men, namely, lake and scheme promoters, have been able to cause the suppression of a government report which threatened to injure their business.

Their business consists of sending out literature bearing fine pictures of "Florida orange groves," on the strength of which they already have sold millions of dollars' worth of Florida land at prices ranging all the way from fifty cents to a hundred and fifty dollars an acre. The only drawback to this Florida land, from the standpoint of the investor, is the fact that it lies in the middle of the famous Florida Everglades, the largest swamp in the country.

The state of Florida is engaged in the greatest reclamation enterprise ever undertaken; the reclamation of some four thousand square miles of the great swamp that covers a large part of the peninsula. The federal government is not concerned with this enterprise. Nevertheless, the government sent a corps of engineers to investigate the project, and these engineers, at great expense, prepared a report.

That report aroused the hostility of certain land promoters who are engaged in the nefarious business of selling "Florida orange groves" to people who were never within a thousand miles of Florida and who have no way of knowing that these beautiful and profitable orange groves are all the way from five to fifty feet under water.

Consequently, by some mysterious influence, the report or part of it, was suppressed. Now the question arises: How can certain men, when it suits their pleasure to do so, manipulate government reports? This is the question that Democratic leaders in congress have been asking since the party came into power and it is more than likely that they will continue to ask it, perhaps with more persistency than ever, when an investigation of this Florida project is taken up, as it most assuredly will be.

and then get possession of the underlying lands. At any rate the fact stands out that certain men, from purely selfish motives, were able to step in and tell the government that it should not publish a report which in the nature of things contained information of great interest to the people at large.

It is this sort of meddling with government reports by selfish interests that the Democrats in congress propose to stop; and it is curious to note that the further they proceed along that line, the greater they are finding the necessity for such procedure.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

The best way to clean wall paper, cover a board 4x12 inches with a piece of sheep felt, tacking it on firmly. Then fasten on a long handle. Brush the walls the ordinary way.

Stove Polish Mop.—A dish mop for blackening the stove will save the hands from a disagreeable soiling. Keep a mop for this purpose only. When it is new wind a cord several times around the spring, to bind up all the loose ends. In using the mop, moisten it before dipping in the blacking and applying to the stove.

We print envelopes. We print circulars.

DR. E. F. SCANLON, Only Permanent Resident Specialist In TEN YEARS' SUCCESS IN THIS CITY. CURING VARICOCELE

Varicocele impairs the vitality and destroys the elements of manhood. I daily demonstrate that Varicocele can be positively cured without the organs being mutilated; they are preserved and strengthened; pain ceases almost instantly; swelling soon subsides; healthy circulation is rapidly re-established. Dr. E. F. Scanlon, and every part of the Varicocele Specialist's organism affected by the disease is thoroughly restored. A written guarantee with every case I accept. Write if you cannot call. Consultation and examination free. Credit can be arranged. Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 12 to 1 p. m. Offices—433 Linden St., SCRANTON, PA. (Opposite Postoffice)



THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Agency at Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa. FROM THE 50th ANNUAL REPORT. Total admitted assets \$ 273,513,063.65 Total Insurance in force 1,060,222,708.00 Total number policy-holders 425,481.00 New Insurance Reported and paid for in 1910 118,789,032.00 Increase in Insurance in force over 1909 67,740,613.00 Total income for 1910 5,470,822.25 Total payment to policy-holders 32,869,826.00 Ratio of expense and taxes to income 12.78 per cent. YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IF YOU INSURE WITH H. A. TINGLEY, Agent, HONESDALE, PA.

To the Farmers of Wayne Co.-- We Desire to Have You Patronize the

FARMERS & MECHANICS BANK

75 per cent. of the stockholders of this Bank are Farmers

Open An Account in the Progressive Bank Capital Stock \$75,000.00 Surplus and Profits \$17,000.00

Comparative Growth of Deposits:

June 1st 1907	\$24,398.54
May 1st 1908	\$109,898.20
May 1st 1909	\$161,077.58
May 2nd 1910	\$241,843.67
May 1st 1911	\$272,500.68

Officers: M. E. SIMONS, President; C. A. EMERY, Cashier. Directors: M. B. Allen, George C. Abraham, J. Sam Brown, Oscar E. Bunnell, Wm. H. Dunn, W. M. Fowler, W. B. Guinip, John E. Krantz, Fred W. Kreitner, John Kubbach, John Weaver, G. Wm. Sell, M. E. Simons, Fred Stephens, George W. Tisdell, J. E. Tiffany.

IT GIVES THE BEST RESULTS.

LIGHT, ANATOMICALLY CORRECT. TRADE MARK. "The SMITHSONIAN" TRUSS. HOLDS IN ANY POSITION.

FOR SALE BY C. C. JADWIN