

AGRICULTURE

- OF LOCAL INTEREST TO -

WAYNE COUNTY FARMERS

PLANS FOR FARMERS' MEETING.

State officials and other local men will play a prominent part in the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture which will open at Harrisburg on January 24 and 25. Among them will be Gabriel Heister, the well known orchardist; J. W. Kellogg, chief chemist of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture; E. R. Demain, weatherman; Robert Conklin, State Forestry Commissioner.

The papers will deal with live questions and the progress made in the formation of farmers' co-operative market companies may be taken up. The farmers of the State are now working on this question, realizing that they are now held down by conditions that bring them in but a small percentage of the profits that should be theirs if they sold direct to the consumer.

A side light on this theme will be handled by J. Aldus Herr, of Lancaster, who will make an address on "The Practical Side of Local Organizations in Agriculture." The other addresses will be made by specialists in the allied branches of agriculture.

In sending out the programs Secretary of Agriculture N. B. Critchfield will issue the following statement:

"All organizations within the State, established and maintained for the improvement of agriculture in any of its respective lines or branches, are invited to send delegates to this meeting who will be accorded the privilege of participation in all discussions."

The program is now being printed and as soon as copies are delivered at the Department of Agriculture they will be sent to all members of the board and to the department's mailing list in general. The meeting of the board will be held in the House caucus room on January 24 and 25.

The usual business session will open the meeting on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, with reports of some committees. After that the principal features of each session will be as follows:

Wednesday, 1:30 p. m.—"The Practical Side of Local Organization in Agriculture," J. Aldus Herr, of Lancaster.

Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.—"Hydrophobia in Its Relation to the Farm," Dr. W. Frank Beck, of Altoona; "Fertilization of Apple Orchards for Yield and Quality," Prof. J. P. Stewart, of State College; "Nitrogen—Its Forms and Sources," Dr. Chas. W. Stoddard, of State College.

Thursday, January 25, 9 a. m.—"Computing Dairy Rations," Prof. H. E. Van Norman, State College; "Earmarks of the Farm," S. C. George, of West Lebanon.

Thursday, 7:30 p. m.—"Production of Beef Cattle in Pennsylvania," Prof. W. A. Cochel, of State College.

Chestnut Blight.

The December number of Forest Leaves contains an illustrated article on chestnut blight, showing the spread of the disease in Eastern Pennsylvania and the cuts exhibiting its appearance. The article says the only practical way of destroying the spores, and thereby checking further spread of the blight, is to feel the infected trees and destroy the bark and brush. Every particle of the diseased bark must be destroyed. It will be seen that where there is much infection this method would be practically impractical. The diseased trees could be cut down and the limbs and bark to an extent burned but all the spores could not be gathered up. If there is much infection there seems to be but one way and that is rather than allow the trees to die and deteriorate, and thus lose their value to the owner, they should be turned into commercial products as soon as possible.

It is admitted that chestnut lumber east of the present advance line is doomed unless chestnut owners learn at once to recognize the blight and remove all cases according to recommendations given. Inasmuch as some owners would not in all probability go to the expense of eradicating it in their trees there would be plenty left to infect the timber of those who did. The disease is so general in the eastern part of the State that its extermination appears to be impossible.

GROWING POTATOES

IN THE DARK.

Purely by accident a new way of raising "new" potatoes of unusual delicacy of texture and flavor has been discovered. According to the Technical World, an English farmer had left a pile of potatoes in a dark shed. He found that instead of being decayed, as he expected, they were surrounded each by small potatoes, perfectly white.

He began experimenting with more old potatoes, which he placed on some boards in a dark place. Small potatoes about the size of an English walnut surrounded them. The best of them were selected and cooked, and were found to be of flavor superior to "new potatoes" cultivated in the ordinary way. Specimens exhibited in the London Horticultural Exposition attracted much attention.

Large, perfect potatoes, without the slightest particle of mold, should be selected for this method of propagation. Potatoes grown the previous year are the best. Good crops can be obtained in a cellar, a cave, or even a room from which the rays of light can be carefully excluded, for light causes the potatoes to send forth sprouts instead of the buds of small potatoes.

Some dry vegetable mold sifted very fine should be spread uniformly three or four inches deep over some boards. The potatoes must be wiped

clean with a wet sponge in order to remove the cryptogamic germs. Any sprouts should be carefully cut off with pruning shears, so as not to bruise the potato. The potatoes should be half-buried in the vegetable mold, in rows about four inches apart. They should be examined occasionally to cut off any sprouts that may develop. Artificial light should be used in entering the dark place, for the least ray of daylight causes the radicles to grow.

In two or three weeks each potato will be covered with small white points, which change, a few days later, into rapid growing potatoes. When these are of reasonable size they should be removed. This leaves the old potato, from which in a few weeks a second crop may be gathered and there may even be a third, since the budding continues until the old potato is exhausted, and nothing left but the skin.

Police Pension Fund.

Scranton, Jan. 2.—Mayor John Von Bergen has signed the police pension ordinance passed by council a week ago. Council recently appropriated \$3,000 to founding the system, which becomes effective Feb. 1. It provides for the pensioning on half pay of policemen who have served 30 years. A pension commission to sit in cases provided for. It consists of two citizens, two members of the police bureau and the director of public safety.

Horses in Spain.

It has been found in Andalusia that on hard trips the only saddle horses surviving extreme hardships and lack of food are the Spanish. The imported horses all succumb.

Largest Sassafras Tree.

Atlanta, Ga., claims the biggest sassafras tree in the world. The tree stands in the yard of the First Methodist church and is said to be more than 100 years old. It is seven and one-half feet in circumference, fifty feet tall and has a spread of more than forty feet.

Wood Pulp Paper.

The manufacture of wood pulp paper involves twenty-eight separate operations from cutting down of the trees to selling the product.

The Moon.

The moon is about 238,000 miles away from the earth.

West Coast Crabs.

In California many food products grow much larger than they do elsewhere. That rule applies to crabs. On the Pacific coast these creatures are ordinarily four times the size of the Chesapeake bay crab. One west coast crab will make salad sufficient for six people.

His Share.

"How do you propose to support my daughter, young man?"
"But, sir, I was only proposing to marry her."—Exchange.

THIS IS THE NEWSPAPER AGE

THE invention of movable types occurred a trifle less than 500 years ago. These 500 years have witnessed infinitely greater progress than the world had made in all the thousands of years previous. Printing has been the most considerable factor in this progress.

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It covers the fields devoted to all other kinds of printing. They are special. IT IS UNIVERSAL. This is the newspaper age. The press is the most potent factor in modern civilization. All the other factors have existed before in some form. Only the press is new. At its advent began the modern era.

THE MAN WITHOUT A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF THE MIDDLE AGES SET DOWN IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

He is as much out of date as the dodo, as much out of place as a bat in the sunlight, as much outclassed as a Roman galley by a modern ocean liner, as sure to be outdistanced as the locomotive is to outdistance the ox cart.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THIS NEWSPAPER.
THE CITIZEN

IN THE REALM OF FASHION

Reversible Cloth Coat.

The heavy reversible cloth coats are a craze this season. Older women wear them for motoring, and school and college girls adore them for general wear over one piece frocks of serge or mo hair.

This coat is of the approved narrow knee and is made of stone gray blanket-like two faced fabric. The reverse side of the cloth in a charming shade of blue forms the collar, cuffs, buttons and reticula. The latter is trimmed with the gray side of the cloth.



COAT IN GRAY AND BLUE.

ket-like two faced fabric. The reverse side of the cloth in a charming shade of blue forms the collar, cuffs, buttons and reticula. The latter is trimmed with the gray side of the cloth.

A Graceful Design.

The combination of silk and chenille threads with beads, in both dress trimmings and fancy work, have led to some striking results.

For instance, a large couch pillow was embellished with a mass of embroidered pepper branches in graceful design. The leaves were done in silks of various shades of green, and the pepper berries were made by using scarlet beads of just about the size of the natural berry. The effect was excellent.

THE VOGUE OF THE SET IN SLEEVE.

New Models in Waists Show This Modification of Styles.

The Dry Goods Economist says in regard to advance styles in waists:

Sleeves of lingerie waists are mostly three-quarter or elbow length, the full length finish being seen in the tailored models. Chiffon waists are also made with three-quarter or shorter measurement. The semi-tailored styles worked out in taffeta and messaline show both long and short sleeves.

The set-in sleeve has been adopted by practically all large manufacturers. A few dressy models show a sleeve cap cut in one with the bodice, below which a draped or gathered sleeve is arranged, the cuff finish holding the fullness in below the elbow. This gives the long shoulder line and also allows the use of new ideas in the sleeve construction.

It is safe to say, however, that the set in sleeve is the leader for the new season, although novel effects are used to give variety to the lines.

Some of the new chiffon or fancy waists show the use of narrow platings on both sides of a wide cuff, while other fancy cuffs are made of small puffings or lace. In fact, there are many odd designs seen in the cuffs of the new waists, and this finish, together with puffs, drapings and other novel arrangements in the sleeve, gives a new appearance to the models cut on lines which are otherwise slightly changed.

Smart Shoes.

Now that low shoes are no longer the fashion for street wear the girl who wants to keep up to date may get high gaiters in black, pearl or steel colored cloth to wear with her oxfords or pumps.

Black kid shoes in sixteen button length with the modish round toe and Cuban heel are in style.

Silk Petticoats.

Some of the silk petticoats in the shops are extremely handsome. A beautiful one of messaline in several shades of green from lightest to dark emerald was trimmed with founces. Each founce was embellished with long silk fringe to match in shade.

A Parisian Tie.

Just from Paris is a cravat of Persian lamb and plaited black satin. The Persian lamb strip in the center is about two inches wide and is bordered by a knife plaited frill of the satin.

World Scouts' Movement In America and Europe

Albert Jay Nock Tells of a Wonderful Organization of Boys.

Suggestion That Theodore Roosevelt Lead American Branch.

ALBERT JAY NOCK in an interesting article in the January "World Scouts," an organization which he discovered on the other side of the ocean during a recent trip abroad. World scouts are entirely different from boy scouts, with whom every one is more or less familiar. Mr. Nock is the first to bring to this country a complete account of their definite, active and practical plan.

Of course the main object of this new movement is to bring about the end of war. It is an effort to plant in the young what might be called "peace instinct" with a view to developing in the race instinctive hatred for war. It is believed that if small boys are educated in this way they will carry into manhood a lasting prejudice against war. It is a wonderful new idea, a flash of genius that finds immediate response in the boy's soul of honor. A remarkable and interesting man is the leader of this movement—Sir Francis Vane. He has got the youngsters warming up to his idea by tens upon tens of thousands in five different European countries.

The suggestion is made by Mr. Nock that the movement ought to grow rapidly in the United States. He nominates former President Theodore Roosevelt as leader for the boys of our country, just as Sir Francis Vane is their leader abroad.

Mr. Nock's Article.

In part Mr. Nock writes: "Like every one else, I had looked into the scout movement when it first came out, but I could not see much in it except a sort of kindergarten for militarism, so I promptly lost interest."

"But one morning I read in the London papers an account of a thirteen-year-old boy who had gone into a burning house and carried out a baby. The little fellow took a risk that grown-ups would not take. It was one of the bravest, finest things I ever heard of. The baby's father offered him a reward, but he refused it, saying: 'No, it is my job. I'm a world scout.'"

"That got me interested again. I had never heard of that kind of thing being part of a scout's job. I noticed, too, that the small hero called himself a 'world scout.' That sounded better. I began to think that either I had overlooked something or that there were two kinds of scouts, and I presently found out that there are indeed two kinds of scouts, differing precisely on those issues which had influenced my own interest."

"There are the boy scouts—we have thousands of them in the United States—and the world scouts. The points of difference are these: The boy scout is trained to believe in two artificial, false, old fashioned and utterly exploded ideas—ideas that the world has no use for. First, he is taught to believe in the existence of a large class of beings called foreigners; second, that it is normal, right and, above all, very glorious and interesting to oppose these beings occasionally in the institution called warfare. The world scout, on the other hand, is in these respects not trained at all. He is simply allowed and encouraged to keep the natural, true, clear vision of human beings that he was born with. He is permitted to grow up in the plain natural truth that there are no foreigners and that warfare—modern warfare—is neither glorious nor interesting, but, on the contrary, very sorrowful and stupid."

"The world scout is allowed to go on looking at people as they really are and to take them as he finds them, which is the right way to take them; not as he thinks they must be or ought to be. A boy will keep that point of view easily if he is permitted, because it is natural to him. This explains part of the great success of the world scouts."

Enlisted For Peace.

"The world scout, too, is permanently enlisted for peace, not by having peace preached to him, for that could not interest him a moment. But as he is allowed to see the plain, simple truth about human beings, so he is allowed to see the plain truth about war. As he learns that society tries to deceive him about the difference between foreigners and folks, so he finds that society puts up a shocking deception on him about war."

"The world scout is allowed to see modern warfare as it really is. Not a fight against foreigners and enemies, because there are no foreigners, and those we call foreigners are not enemies, but quite the opposite. Not an adventure in chivalry, because there is no more real adventure or glory of chivalry in modern war than there is in going out into the back yard and shooting the cow."

"Then, being turned off from following a false ideal of chivalry, the scout learns indirectly how to get at the true. Scouts are started out in twos and threes to find something good that needs doing and to do it. Perhaps it is some old woman that needs to be visited over a crowded crossing; perhaps a cat or dog to be rescued from cruelty."

"The everlasting love of adventure,

the fun of never knowing what is going to turn up—that is what holds the scouts to their work. But the world scout soon finds out that if he wants to be efficient in the game of chivalry he must train for it. A hard body, a quick and active mind and a tender heart—he can't do business without them. They learn how to look after themselves in the open—how to build a brush tent, cook, sew, how to know birds, herbs, trees, in a practical way. They spend as much time as possible outdoors and in camp. They are not trained in the use of weapons because they never expect to need them."

"Scouts know the time of trains in their towns, the route of street cars, the layout of streets and how the numbers run, the best way to stop a runaway horse, the elements of first aid, how to swim and run properly and what to do with an incipient fire."

Sir Francis Vane.

"So much for what the scouts are. Now a word about their history, most of which turns on the personality of one man. This is Sir Francis Vane, sixth in line from the Sir Harry Vane of Cromwell's time who had a foot in both worlds, having held office in England and afterward in New England as governor of Massachusetts. Sir Francis Vane is an aristocrat of the purest type by birth, appearance, manner, intelligence, and at the same time one of the best democrats living."

"He is tall, soldierly, fine looking. He volunteered for service in the South African war, went through it with credit—two medals and five crosses—and, having done his duty by his country, went home and wrote his book, 'Pax Britannica in South Africa,' in which he takes the skin off his country's war policy in fifty places at once."

"Sir Francis gave me the history of the world scout movement. He was the principal organizer of the original scouts in 1903 with General Baden Powell. But, seeing the movement captured by the military cabal and fast degenerating into mere illiterate militarism, he branched off and organized the new body."

"Not as an inflexible organization, however, nor even as rivals in a secular sense, because, as he says, there must be brotherhood between scouts of all orders as long as they keep the scout law. In fact, the relations between the boy scouts and the world scouts are curiously close and cordial. Sir Francis Vane has simply put up the world ideal of brotherhood and universal service alongside the ideal of insularity and militarism and let the two speak for themselves."

"It has been a wonderful success. In the few months of its existence the muster roll has gone up to 50,000 and is growing daily by shoals. There are world scouts of England, Australia, France, Germany, even Russia. Italy has scout corps in thirty-five cities and villages."

"There are scout corps in South Africa carrying as many as six nationalities in the same company—Boers, English, 'Doppers,' Kaffirs, Zulus and Portuguese. In England there are several Quaker companies."

"The ideal of patriotism to be set before boys is the ideal of the world scouts. Let the boys understand that the country has so many real enemies that it is a pity to waste time and strength against imaginary ones. Let the boys keep the natural world outlook that they were born with. Let them go on believing that Italian and Russian boys are not enemies, but friends; not foreigners, but folks. Let the boys cultivate a chivalry that knows its real dragons and fights them. Let them find the rich mine of adventure that lies in relieving the oppressed, defending the suffering, protecting the weak. Let them seek adventure in saving life rather than destroying it."

Why Not a Branch Here?

"There is no place to do all this in America, no boys as well equipped for this world movement as our boys. We are not familiar with militarism. It is not part of our daily life, as it unfortunately is in other countries. We are a peace loving people, and, having troubles of our own, we don't borrow neighbors'. America, with its half million boy scouts already enrolled, is very place to effect a substantial re-creation of the world scouts with original movement."

"American boys are the ones to see that the boy scout ideal is not too large enough or half progressive enough to suit them."

"And for leadership one thinks once of Theodore Roosevelt, that splendid natural human force hitherto content to spend itself upon the mere chinery of social physics. What an opportunity for this magnificent energy, this imperial instinct of leadership, at last to spiritualize itself and become a permanent world resource!"

"I venture to ask Mr. Roosevelt whether he might not see his own way to a permanent place in the world's history by leading the sturdy march of American childhood through paths of real chivalry and real adventure toward the pure ideal of childhood's natural romance."

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