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TEACH CHILDREN HOW TO USE EYES New Methods Being Tried In the Public Schools.

LIBRARY IN ONE HAND.

Such is the 1912 Edition of The

in this country have been made by newspaper men. Old Dr. Franklin started the practice with the famous "Poor Richard's Almanac." With

more or less success, other printers have ever since imitated him. Of late years, however, the issuing of

newspaper almanacs has fallen into a

the New York World Almanac for 1912 is an exception. It fills a want

every place, as it is a compliation un-

iversal in scope, and not local, par-tisan or political solely. It seems to

grow greater and better with years and experience. It is a condensed encyclopaedia of many volumes. It

gives information and statistics upon

touches human interest at every point. It is a library you can hold in

and accurate information are con-cerned. It is a supplement to every

library, the next friend of every edi-

tor, and informant in any office, study or school. It ranks with the

great English publications of like im-

port, and sells for half or third of

their price. Without doubt, it is the foremost publication of the kind in

this country. On sale wherever books are sold.

be sent free to subscribers of The Citizen who remit \$1.50 in advance

for renewal of subscription; or it

will be mailed free to new subscrib-

Pennsylvania as Producer of Fruit.

gist, is preparing the list of demon-

stration orchards in which Pennsyl-vania State officials and demonstra-

tions will show farmers and orchard

Of course, we have not the funds to care for that many model orchards,

but we are going to lay out the list with regard for geographical and population considerations. The list

ing State are due to get their eyes

orchards which have received at-

but the trees, after being dehorned,

The exhibition will be an object les-

IF

If you can keep your head when all

Are losing theirs and blaming it on

are now bearing better than ever

will be given out soon.

opened.

son.

Dr. H. A. Surface, the State Zoolo-

offer

ed by applicants.

This marvelous encyclopeadia will

one hand, so far as ready reference

almost every conceivable topic.

But

It

low estate in many a big city.

All the great and notable almanacs

World Almanac Just Issued.

TO AVOID NEARSIGHTEDNESS.

System Was Used For Eight Years In North Dakota With Much Success. Improper Use of Eyes, Not Study, Cause of Defective Vision.

Teaching the children how to see and thereby conserving eyesight and preventing many of them from going through life with spectacles is the newest development in the public schools

Statistics of the board of health indicate that about 17 per cent of the puplis of the public schools are shortsighted. It is the latest theory that this myopia frequently develops from straining of the eyes by the pupils in their efforts to see distinctly.

In the experiments now under way In the experiments now under way the eyes of the children are trained by Avail yourself of this extraordinary exercises in correct seeing by means of optical test cards. The pupils are asked daily to test their eyes by reading the cards, which are placed on the walls of the schoolrooms. It has been found beneficial to rest the eyes from study by looking up occasionally and reading the cards. This has a tendency to eliminate eye strain and to give normal vision.

The system was tried for eight years in the public schools of Grand Forks, N. D., and there is a record of 10,000 cases of pupils who have tried the system under the direction of their teachers. An article in the New York Medical Journal sets forth that after eight years' work the examination of 2,000 pupils in the public schools of that city revealed that less than 1 per cent were myopic. The previous percentage had been 6.

Books and much study are not what cause shortsightedness, according to this theory, but the improper use of the eyes. The myopia is often due to a miscalculation of distances and to unnecessary straining. It is found that the keen sighted engle of the air when placed in a cage will often so little adjust his eyes to his new surroundings that he becomes nearsighted within a few months.

There are many cases in the schools of other defects of vision, such as astigmatism. The present experiments, however, are undertaken for the sole purpose of correcting shortsightedness. It is believed that pupils often are thought to be stupid or obstinute, when, as a matter of fact, they are merely shortsighted. Educators are much interested in the present experiments, and special attention also is being given to lighting, the size of type ing given to lighting, the size of type you; and other details which concern the If you can trust yourself when all preservation of normal vision.



Institution Trebled In Numbers During Incumbency of James McCosh.

HE choice of Dr. John Grier Hibben as president of Princeton recalls the fact that the uni-

versity has had many great presidents. Some of the most carnest and successful presidents in the list, such as John Witherspoon in the eighteenth century and James McCosh, who came almost precisely a century after him, were Scots.

While the list contains the names of famous native Americans as well, it would be hard to say whether Princeton's old world presidents or those taken from among the New England divines did more to advance the condition of the college. In general the famous Princeton college presidents have been those who stayed by the institution for long terms of years. They usually have ended their careers working until the time was ripe for their retirement.

The Rev. Aaron Burr, the famous Aaron's father, was an instance of this. He was made president at the time when the removal of the young institution from Elizabeth to the present site was still a project. Nor was owners how to increase the value of it known by the title so familiarized their fruit many per cent. and the doctor says that he is fairly swampof late by the college cheer of nowadays. It began its usefulness under "Last year we could care for only about 900 orchards," said he. "This the humble if picturesque title of the Log college. And until quite recent year I think we will be able to take care of about 1,200, although so far 1 have received applicantions from years the name of College of the State of New Jersey for formal uses stuck almost 1,700 owners who want to have their orchards put on the list. to it.

President Burr had more to do with the upbuilding of the college than cam came from the Earl of Clarendon's well be realized without bearing in reading one of his books, "The Method mind the great distance that the Jersey institution has traveled from its small beginnings.

Of most of the Princeton presidents "While I am about it," remarked the zoologist, "I want to commend to the favorable notice of the people it is true that each has contributed something during his term of office to of Pennsylvania the exhibition of the products of Pennsylvania to begin in Duquesne Gardens, Pittsburg, next week. People who do not think this State is a great fruit-raisthe permanent advancement of the university. President Burr's contribu- events, the sequel brought McCosh an tion was in the outline of university appointment as professor in Queen's working plans with schedule of courses, rules of government, and so on. It was the misfortune of Jonathan I have arranged to send in about three carloads of apples from Edwards, the otherwise famous Connecticut Calvinist, that he died too tention the way the State adminissoon to leave any deep mark on the tration points out. Some of these orchards were considered no good, college in formation.

The Princeton Library.

in the patient efforts of President Samuel Davies, who succeeded Edwards. The present library building. needless to say, dates from the university's comparatively recent architectural period.

Samuel Finley was the chief administrator, chief magistrate, chief college patriot and chief scholar and Cosh are looked upon with a certaiu But make allowance for their doubtteacher at the institution, after the fashion of the college presidents of old. He ruled and taught from 1761 in to 1766. John Witherspoon, the next succeeding president, signed the Declaration of Independence in his quality not of university head, but of American Whig and revolutionary. And yet he was a native of Scotland and dwelt there for the whole first part of his life. He was a descendant of John Knox on his mother's side. As a young man he witnessed some of the fighting in the rebellion of 1745 and was even made prisoner by mistake in the course of one of the battles. They brought him over from Scotland to take the presidency of Princeton, which he accepted after a first refusal. Witherspoon as a tax gatherer from the philanthropic must have, despite his grand old time scholastic airs, looked astonishingly like a modern college president-his methods were so similar. His tour to raise funds netted the institution many a pound sterling.

Princeton until the end of his life. though in his later years he ceased teaching and took to a farm near by the college. His memory is kept in note by Witherspoon hall among the present university buildings. Only four presidents intervened between Witherspoon and his like in the nineteenth century, McCosh. They were Samuel Stanhope Smith, who inaugurated the first instruction in chemistry given in an American college; Ashbel Green, who ruled from 1812 to 1822: James Carahan, during whose thirty-one years' tenure a law school was maintained from 1846 to 1852 and finally

of the Declaration of

Independence.

Great Work of McCosh.

war

James McCosh, the president of the majority of the elder Princeton graduates of today, left as deep as impression on the university as any of those who had preceded him, and a successor so stimulating to the great school has not yet been found. Dr. McCosh was born in Scotland in 1811 and lived there all his life until called oversea to Princeton in 1868. He was a keen student and writer and an advocate of the views of Presbyterianism in that field between science and dogmatism opened up by the Darwinian ideas.

A divine, like all the early presidents of Princeton, McCosh wrote books that laymen read. It is said that his first important preferment of Divine Government," in 1862. The full story is that the earl, at that time lord lieutenant of Ireland, took up the book after breakfast one Sunday morning, read on and on and completely forgot about church until it was too late and service all over. At all college, Ireland.

His fame was carried to this country with his books. In 1868 the college trustees decided on his account to go once more abroad for a president. Dr. McCosh differed from his talented prototype, Witherspoon, in coming to this country not just before but just after a great war. He fell upon peace-The Princeton library had its origin ful times. Public affairs outside of the institution called forth little of his energies. But at Princeton he was a great and continual leader. The grad uates of the classes from 1869 to 1888. and indeed to his death, remember him as they do nothing else about their college experience. Later graduates who came too late to have Mcpity.

UNITED STATES WILL BE AT WAR IN 1930.

And the Aggressor, Too, Brander Matthews Predicts.

Professor Brander Matthews of Columbla university in a lecture deliver ed before a chess in American litera with having murdered his brothe ture predicted that the United States was due to have another war about 1930. "If the law of the succession of

events holds and if the American prople have not changed in their national character another great war is apt to take place about the years 1920 to 1930," he said. "I derive my conclu-sions for the possibility of such an event from the repetition of wars as they have occurred in American his-tory during the past 150 years. Histo ple have not changed in their national tory during the past 150 years. History repeats itself, and the logical infer- 10. ence is that another war will take place about 1930."

Professor Matthews believes that 1: such a war should occur the United States is apt to be in the wrong. "With the rapid increase of wealth and population." he said, "our nation is likely to take the part of the bully. The people, in recognition of their strength, may display a public opinion in favor of abandoned for lack of funds, and John war, and unless the work of the arbi MacLean, president through the civil trators is effective unnecessary slaugh-

ter may result."

GOVERNMENT OWNED SHOPS.

Berger Urges Them For Gov Victor ernment Employees.

Government owned department stores for the use of Uncle Sam's 50,000 employees at Washington are advocated in a bill introduced in the house by Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative from Milwaukee. The bill calls for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a number of stores organized and operated on the much higher in this country than is general lines of the commissary stored England. The cost of erecting and in the canal zone, isthmus of Panama, equipping a woolen mill is about 4 Representative Berger asks "that the secretary of the interior at the earliest practicable time establish in the city of Washington at suitable places stores for the sale at cost price of staple com modifies to all employees of the fed-

eral government." A clause in Berger's bill provides for the extension of facilities already at hand until such time as the chain of stores is completed. This clause reads:

"That the privilege of purchasing et cost prices commodities from the department stores at Washington barracks and at navy yard station, District of Columbia, now restricted to

extended to all employees of the federal government."

Captain Potts to Succeed Injured Offi

cer as Aid For Personnel. Rear Admiral W. P. Potter, aid for

sence for four months, at the expiration of which time he will retire from active service in the navy. This came as the result of the injuries received on New Year's day.

EUGENE FURMAN NOW SAYS HE KILLED BROTHER

New complications have arised in the murder mystery over Theo dore Furman, of Middletown, New York, whose body was found dis membered in a car of ashes on a side membered in a car of ashes on a side switch of the O. & W. in Middle town.

Eugene Furman's first state In Theodore in the presence of their mother and then cutting his body in two and placing the dismembered parts in a cinder car. Joseph Fur-man in his statement which parts in a cinder car. Joseph Fur man, in his statement, which h signed with witnesses, states that h brother on the night of Novembe Joseph refused to testify unt he stated what was written in th form of a sworn statement, but be fore his mother he denied what he said in the statement. The polic had very little to work on up to this time except the finding of the parts of the body and a switch key belonging to Eugene. The case in belonging to Eugene. The case is attracting considerable interest and is becoming more complicated as the evidence is brought in.

LABOR COST AND EFFICIENCY

We have been told for years by the Democratic Free-Traders that the high wages of this country are off set by the increased efficiency of our workmen. Now comes the report of the Tariff Board on woolen manu factures. He this subject: Here is what it says of

The cost of manufacturing wooler and worsted yarns and cloth in the United States is much higher than in Europe. The main elements of cos Europe. of production are cost of plant, ma terial, and labor.

The cost of creating and equipping both woolen and worsted mills per cent. greater. The same is true of the weaving department of worsted mill using American ma chinery

The excess in cost in the case o The excess in cost in the worsted spinning is greater, as mos of the machinery is imported. This pays a duty of 45 per cent. ad valor em, and to this must be added charges for packing, freight, etc. which makes the foreign machine cost 70 per cent, more or over in thi country than abroad. Nor does thi include the cost of erection, as doe the price to the English manufacturer. The same is true of wear turer. ing machinery when imported.

The material is increased in pric officers and enlisted men of the army by the duty on raw wool. The man and navy be and the same is hereby ufacturer who imports his wool mus pay the full amount of the duty and this means either additiona working capital or an additional in terest charge to be paid. Wool REAR ADMIRAL POTTER QUITS. terest charge to be paid. Woold grown in the United States are in creased in value by the duty, bu not by the full extent of the duty Wages are much higher in the United States, but wages are in themselves, no necessary indication personnel, has been detached from of relative cost of production. The that duty and granted leave of ablabor in American woolen and wor ed manufacturing is more efficien than such labor abroad, or whethe by more efficient management greater speed in machinery American manufacturer is able get a larger product per operati It appears that this particular in dustry is one in which the high ele ments of costs in this country ar not in general offset by any particu lar advantage or by any marke superiority in the efficiency of labor To a certain extent, European coun tries have the advantage of us this latter regard. In the center of the industry abroad there is a adequate supply of labor which ha been trained for generations in thi one industry. In the United State a considerable portion of the labo is found to be of unskilled immi grants with no previous experienc in manufacture; and in certain cen ters this population is of a fluctuating kind, and the manufac turer is obliged continually to brea in a new set of inexperienced opera tives. The American tendency to se cure the maximum output is notice able in some cases, but comparin this country with England, at least it may be paid that the possibilitie of speed have been practically reach ed in the latter country. So far as worsted spinning is con cerned, the best mills in this cour try seem to be able to operate wi fewer operatives per machine, ar to get a greater product per oper tive, than in some European co tries, but if this means a sacrifice quality of product to output it is no really a decrease in cost. Looms Bradford district run, on the whole, at a higher rate of speed tha do looms in the United States. Fu thermore, there is no superiority American machinery over forely machinery. As a matter of fact, large amount of foreign machines is used in this country, and in th vorsted mills covered by the inve tigation into machine efficiency per cent, of all the machinery, from the scouring of raw wool through the finished yarn, was imported Only 22.9 per cent. of looms wer imported. It may be said, then, that, takin the industry as a whole, the Amer can manufacturer practically has n advantage in efficiency of labor an equipment over his foreign compet

PLAN JOAN OF ARC STATUE. To Erect \$30,000 Memorial to

New York.

A movement has been started to erect a statue in New York to Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, by means of popular subscription. The memorial will cost \$30,000, and the committee in charge of the project consists of Dr. George F. Kunz, chairman; John D. Crimmins, McDougail Hawkes and Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall. The committee already has \$2,-000 toward the fund. In a statement the committee says:

"In doing honor to her memory we are honoring one of the noblest of women and one of the grandest manifestations of patriotism in the world's history. Her fame is not confined to the boundaries of her native land. It is world wide, and all who wish to If you can make one heap of all your render homage to a bright and pure type of womanhood and to true putriotism can find no more fitting occasion than this."

Dr. Kunz said a large collection of medals of Joan of Are, including twelve in gold, ninety-three in silver and ninety-seven in bronze and intended by their purchaser, J. Sanford Saltus, for the American Numismatic society, is now on its way to the United States.

HOBBLE SKIRTS DOOMED.

Style Congress Dictates What Women Shall Wear the Coming Season.

This is what American women will wear the coming season, as disclosed by the style congress held by the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' assoclation of America at Chicago:

No hobble skirts. Dresses must be two and a half yards wide, threefourths of a yard wider than the hobble. They must be short-three inches from the ground. Blue and white are the colors and the materials whipcords.

Jackets must be twenty-six or twenty-eight inches long and close fitting. Empire effects must be forgotten. If any waist line is affected it must be "at the waist or lower." Revers and sailor collars will be tabooed, but collars will be different colored from the coats. No changes are ordered in plain tailored gowns or suits.

Bill For One Cent Letter Postage. Representative La Follette of Washington has introduced a bill providing for postage of 1 cent per ounce or fraction thereof on first class mall matter.

If you can walt and not be tired by waiting, Or being lied about don't deal

men doubt you,

about you

ing too;

lies. Or being hated don't give way to hating. And yet don't look too good, nor talk

too wise; If you can dream-and not make

dreams your master; If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim, you can meet with Triumph and

Disaster. And treat those two imposters just

the same, If you can bear to hear the truth

you've spoken Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools.

Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken, And stoop and build 'em up with

wornout tools:

winnings And risk it on one turn of pitch-andtoss.

And lose, and start again at your beginning

And never breathe a word about your loss;

you can force your heart and nerve and sinew

To serve your turn long after they are gone,

And so hold on when there is nothing in you

Except the will which says to them; "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue.

Or walk with Kings-nor lose the common-touch, If neither foes nor loving friends can

hurt you, all men count with you, but none

too much;

If you can fill the unforgiving minute

With sixty seconds worth of distance run,

Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,

And which is more-you'll be Man, my son! -Kipling.

Nature's Sweet Restorer.

When care lies heavy on my breast And worries that I fear to number Inhibit me from proper rest

And make me strange to slumber For brom. potans. I do not seek, For trional I do not grope, But-is it treason thus to speak?-I read the winter baseball dope.

And ere I read five hundred words

About the teams of nineteen 'leven I doze until the noisy birds

Wake me at half past seven O slaves to soporido stuff, Cast off the drugs! There still is hope! Bleep, wakeful ones! Lie down, Macduff, And read the winter baseball dope! ____Naw York Mail.

Witherspoon a Signer.

A heroic statue of Witherspoon may be recalled by those who know Fair mount park, Philadelphia. The statue was put there in the Centennial year, 1876. Witherspoon did several things to deserve it. He served in the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence and acted on sundry important committees. On May 17, 1776, the day of appointed fasting and prayer in the colonies, he preached a sermon at the college on "The Dominion of Providence Over the Passions of Men," which is pronounced by those who have read it to be a remarkable and vigorous Whig argument against the British, Witherspoon labored at the head of

 $\sim \sim \circ$ 0~ $\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim$ RICH POLICEMAN TO RETIRE.

Philadelphian Accumulated \$250,000 During His Forty-nine Years' Service. George W. Cromwell, believed to be one of the wealthiest policemen in Philadelphia, has just retired after forty-nine years in the service of the department of that city. He was never reprimanded.

His average salary has been less than \$1,000 a year, and he will retire with the rank of sergeant, with more than \$250,000. Cromwell made his money in real estate.

In the civil war, as a member of the famous Baxter fire zouaves. Sergeant Cromwell lost an arm at the battle of Antietam. He is seventy-one years

Fully one-third of the student body used to attend the lectures of McCosh when he was at the height of his powers, for he was an educator of the old school, not only the ruler of the scholastic realm, but its first and foremost professor.

Patton and Wilson.

Men who are acquainted with modern Princeton and its hosts of nurselings and pedagogues may not be aware how much of this magnitude came during McCosh's time. When the Scottish divine took hold in 1868 Princeton had sixteen professors and but 264 students. From that starting point the institution roughly trebled in numbers during his incumbency. Like growth took place in the Princeton finances, while the campus, speaking architecturally, might almost be said to dute from his time.

When the successful and beloved president resigned in the spring of 1888 it was because of advancing years and not to take up any other line of activity. He spent his last days at Princeton and remained identified with it to the end.

In his successor, Francis L. Pattou, the university was ruled again by a divine of foreign birth. Dr. Patton is a native of Rermuda. Previous to his presidency and also since he taught in the Princeton Theological seminary. President Wilson's term of office at Princeton proved that character and diplomacy must have their hands full to maintain order in the growing and changing institution. Great decisions regarding the university's future plans were taken during Dr. Wilson's brief term of office. Among these steps were the tutorial system and the planning of the graduate school,

Advantage of Leap Year, Say

ton, who last year at the age of sixty became the bride of Christian Hemmick, a clubman, aged twenty-six, declared that the girls of today are too slow and fail to take advantage of leap year.

she said. "I wish it could be arranged some way so it could come every year. Girls should be more forward and progressive. Why should they not change from the defensive to the aggressive? Yes, girls, take advantage of your leap year opportunities and pray for leap year to come often."

when Admiral Potter fell down the steps of the navy department build in proportion to the difference ing. Though he was not seriously in- | wages jured, his recovery has not been as rapid as was expected.

Admiral Potter will be succeeded by Captain Templin M. Potts, chief of the office of naval intelligence. Captain Thomas S. Rodgers, supervisor of New York harbor, will succeed Captain Potts as head of the intelligence office. It has been understood for some time that Captain Potts would succeed Admiral Potter as aid for personnel upon the retirement of the

latter on May 10 next.

ENGINEERS MAKE BIG SIPHON

One Fourteen Miles Long Nearly Half Done In Colorado.

A great feat of American engineering now being performed in Colorado by the engineers of the United States reclamation service, was 39 per cent complete on the first of the year, according to a report by the service. This work is a great siphon under the Colorado river, which will carry water from Laguna dam, fourteen miles under the Colorado river, to irrigate 55,000 acres of land in the Yuma val-

ley The top of the tunnel under the river will be twenty-five feet below the lowest known bed of the river, and the tunnel will be 1,000 feet long. Concrete lined shafts, one on each side of the river, were sunk to a depth of about 100 feet,

TRAINING FOR JUDGES.

Massachusetts Legislator Proposes Unique Preparation For Office. Judges and legislators will be required, as a preliminary to taking office, to spend five nights in jail, one month in the slum district of Boston and five nights in the ten cent lodging houses of Boston, if a bill introduced in the

Massachusetts legislature by Representative Morrill of Haverhill becomes a law. The law provides that present office

holders must take the prescribed course of training at once or retire from office.

Catches Seals Allve.

Mrs. Janet MacDonald of Boothbay Harbor, Me., is engaged in catching seals alive. She predicts that in ten years these creatures will be so rare along the New England coast that they will be curiosities. For many years Mrs. MacDonald has studied the seal.

HANCOCK ROAD.

Assemblyman Evans Introduces Bi Making Money Available.

Assemblyman John K. Evans, Sullivan county, has introduced bill in the Assembly, making i mediate available, \$750,000 fo purpose of constructing the highwa along the Delaware River from Po Jervis to Hancock. This is the rou established last year by a bill intr duced by Mr. Evans and signed Governor Dix.

Mrs. Barney-Hemmick.

"Leap year is a great institution.

URGES GIRLS TO GET MEN. Mrs. Barney-Hemmick of Washing-