

RAPS TESTS ON GUINEA PIGS

Dr. Doyen Asserts They Do Not Advance Science's Cause.

FRENCH SURGEON'S VIEWS.

He Declares That the Effect of Serums on the Little Animals Does Not Prove Results in the Case of Human Beings—His Experiences.

Dr. Doyen, the noted French surgeon, has caused surprise by taking the stand that the yearly slaughter in the laboratories of thousands of guinea pigs, rabbits, cats, mice and dogs produces practically no advance in the science of treating human disease. His statement was caused by the present lack of guinea pigs, about which the Parisian scientists have been complaining. Some departments of the Pasteur institute are almost at a standstill because they cannot get animals for experimental purposes.

Dr. Doyen has discovered many healing serums and antitoxins and is not influenced by antivivisection opinions. His position, he says, is based entirely on the belief that the way diseases act on the lower animals is no certain criterion as to how they will affect man.

Opposes Use of Pigs.

"Guinea pigs" he exclaimed when approached on the subject. "Why, their scarcity does not bother me at all. I haven't the slightest use for them in researches. I consider it a grave error to study human therapeutics through little animals. The tuberculosis of guinea pigs is no more than of man than is the cancer in mice the same as cancer in a human being.

"It is just because such masses of animals are killed uselessly in the laboratories that therapeutic researches of late have been sterile. I, like the others, have made hecatombs of guinea pigs and have ascertained positively that the results in animals are inapplicable to man.

"For example, I can inject twenty doses of atropine into a guinea pig, but the same amount would kill a man.

Studies the Patient.

"My discoveries in cancer were made purely because my laboratory was connected directly with the operating room. I always try my antitoxins on myself. Diseases must be studied under natural conditions so that their natural evolution can be followed. This was Pasteur's theory, and conformably thereto it was on man that I studied and discovered a treatment for pneumonia, grip, erysipelas infection, measles and spinal meningitis. I applied the method to a certain number of superior animals and hence was enabled to cure numerous maladies of dogs and horses.

"Let fewer guinea pigs be immolated. The sterility of laboratory researches since the discovery of serotherapy by Behring and Roux shows that we are on the wrong track."

ILLINOIS RAILROADS "DRY."

Eleven Cease Sale of Liquor on Trains Running in State.

Eleven railroads operating in Illinois have ceased the sale of liquor on dining and buffet cars or any other part of their trains.

The roads voluntarily took this action because of the question as to whether they had the right to sell liquor in certain territory.

The roads are the Monon, Wabash, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago Great Western, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The railroad officials explained that while the law permitted the sale of liquor while the trains were in motion they passed through much local option territory, and there was doubt as to the propriety of selling intoxicating drinks in this territory.

CLOWN TO BECOME PREACHER

Circus Performer Is Turned to Ministry by Mistake of Methodist Elder.

After making thousands of persons laugh in the ten years he has been a clown with one of the big circuses, Raleigh J. Wilson of Lincoln, Neb., has resigned to devote his time to the saving of souls.

Wilson got his start toward the ministry in an odd way. Last summer in Minnesota he took a walk and entered out of curiosity a church on the outskirts of the town. He was greeted by one of the Methodist elders and introduced as "Brother Pope."

He thought it was a good joke and decided to go through with it. He was called on to speak, and after he had concluded, he says, the church members complimented him on his sermon.

Mr. Wilson Makes Cabinet Record. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, on March 4 made a record for continuous cabinet service. He now has served fifteen years. The longest previous term of any cabinet officer was credited to Albert Gallatin, who was secretary of the treasury from 1801 to 1813. Mr. Wilson was first appointed by President McKinley in 1897 and successively by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

POSSIBILITY OF CAUSES GREAT

Present Situation the Most Serious in the Industry In This Country.

WHILE England has on its hands a gigantic strike of coal miners, in which more than 1,000,000 men are idle, the United States faces the most serious situation in the coal industry that it has yet had to consider. Although it is by no means certain that a great strike will take place in any one of the coal fields in this country, the danger is sufficiently great to cause apprehension on the part of the operators and workers alike.

Just how serious a strike in any field would be can be seen easily enough from a simple statement of the number of men involved. A call from the labor leaders for the anthracite miners to walk out would in the event of a protracted strike bring out from 150,000 to 175,000. A general strike in the bituminous fields might even take 300,000 men out of the mines in several states.

In the Anthracite Field.

The consequences of a protracted strike in the anthracite field are tremendous and come home immediately—sometimes tragically—to the poor and to the rich. Coal at \$6.50 a ton and more—perhaps \$10 a ton if bought in small quantities and from unscrupulous retailers—is problem enough for the man of small wages and large family, but coal at \$15 and \$20 a ton and hard to get is apt to mean suffering and loss of life.

Other results of a walkout which lasts for a long time are the great losses to other industries, affecting as it does the volume of business in a half dozen different businesses. Official estimates of the losses to the miners in wages between May 12, 1902, to Oct. 23 of the same year place the figure at \$25,000,000. The decrease in receipts of the coal companies indicated a loss to them of \$46,100,000. Because of the decrease in shipments from the mines the railroads lost some \$23,000,000 gross in freight revenues. The sum of \$2,000,000 was expended by the miners' union in relief work among the strikers.

In case a strike appears to be imminent following the conference of the mine workers' and operators' representatives the immediate steps to be taken will be added efforts by the companies for the further storing of coal before April 1 and perhaps the erection of stockpiles around the collieries. The state of Pennsylvania will see to it that the present troop districts for the assignment of the Pennsylvania mounted constabulary will be rearranged into smaller patrols for the better protection of life and property. The mine workers for their part will commence the collection of a strike fund, or rather the augmentation of the fund already in hand, and will work desperately to strengthen their organization in the anthracite fields in preparation for the struggle.

To understand the present status of affairs it is necessary to review briefly the history of the anthracite field since the strike of 1902.

The immediate issue is whether the award of the anthracite strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt to settle the long strike of ten years ago is to be continued for another three year period. Twice since the first award the agreement has come up between the operators and the miners. In 1906 and again in 1909. The agreement was extended, although there was a suspension of work for a period of several weeks in 1906. In 1909 the Anthracite Miners' union receded from its position and abandoned its demands upon the operators. Now the agreement comes up again after three years.

Strike Commission of 1902.

Appointment of the anthracite coal strike commission was made by President Roosevelt after the labor troubles in the anthracite fields had gone from bad to worse, the state of Pennsylvania had 10,000 militia in the field and violence and disorder were frequent. The members of the commission were Judge George Grey, chairman; Brigadier General John M. Wilson, E. W. Parker, E. E. Clark, Thomas A. Watkins, Colonel Carroll D. Wright and Bishop John L. Spalding. Demands made upon the operators by the miners put before the board were four in number—(1) an advance of 20 per cent upon the prices paid in 1901 to employees performing contract or piece work, (2) a reduction of 20 per cent in hours of labor without any reduction in wages for all employees working by the hour, day or week, (3) the payment of contract miners by weight and (4) agreement between the companies and the United Mine Workers of America.

Investigation carried on by the commission covered four months' time, and examination was made of all the factors entering into the labor situation in the anthracite coal industry. The award on the first demand was a 10 per cent advance in wages, on the second a 10 per cent reduction in the hours of labor; the third demand of the miners was refused and the fourth was virtually refused. In saying that it would not order an agreement between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America the commis-

A COAL STRIKE APPREHENSION

What a Strike Would Mean. Demands of the Miners. Trouble of 1902 Recalled.

sion remarked that "the present constitution of the United Mine Workers of America does not present the most inviting inducements to the operators to enter into contractual relations with it."

Results of Sliding Wage Scale.

A board of conciliation was created, consisting of three representatives of the miners and three of the operators, to continue as long as the commission's award was in force—three years—and to settle all grievances presented by either side. Any case that could not be decided by the board, it was provided, was to be referred to an umpire appointed by a United States circuit court judge. Among the minor rulings was one which figures in this year's demands—namely, the right of the miners in any colliery to employ a check weighman or check docking boss to make sure that the weighing of coal at the pit mouth was fairly done.

An important decree of the commission was the establishment of the sliding scale. The operators in subsequent disputes have based much of their contentions upon this instrument of adjustment of wages. Under its provisions mine workers receive part of the benefits of advances in coal prices above a certain point. The minimum wage rate was fixed so that a fall in coal prices could not affect the workers' earnings. The sliding scale provides that for every 5 cents increase above \$4.50 a ton in the prices of domestic sizes of anthracite at tidewater the earnings of all classes of mine workers shall be increased 1 per cent. An advance to \$4.75 a ton, for instance, would mean a general increase of 5 per cent in the wages.

In 1906, about two months before the award of the strike commission was to expire, John Mitchell, representing the mine workers, sent to George F. Baer, representing the operators, a proposition for a new agreement. One demand was that the award should be for a period of one year only. Other demands were for the same increases asked for in 1902 and for the abolition of the conciliation board. After a "suspension" in the anthracite fields for several weeks the proposition of the operators to continue the award of the strike commission for three years more was agreed upon, and the miners returned to work. In 1909 there were rumors of a strike and of a refusal on the part of the mine workers to enter into the agreement for another period of three years, but an amicable settlement was reached and signed in Philadelphia on April 29, 1909. The covenant there fixed upon is the agreement under which work is now being carried on and reads:

First.—The rates which shall be paid for new work shall not be less than the rates paid under the strike commission's award for old work of a similar kind or character.

Second.—The arrangement and decisions of the conciliation board permitting the collection of dues on company property and the posting of notices thereon shall continue.

Third.—An employee discharged for being a member of a union shall have a right to appeal his case to the conciliation board for final adjustment.

Fourth.—Any dispute arising at a colliery under the terms of this agreement must first be taken up with the mine foreman and superintendent by the employee or committee of employees directly interested before it can be taken up with the conciliation board for final adjustment.

The New Demands.

This continued the old rates and the sliding scale. All agreements, it must be clearly remembered, are entered into by representatives of the mine workers of three districts, Nos. 1, 7 and 9, and not by the United Mine Workers as an organization. Now, after three years the miners present their new demands and assert that the rejection of them will mean a strike of all the anthracite mine workers, beginning April 1. Power is given to the joint scale committee, which is to confer with the operators, to call for a suspension of work in the event of the demands being refused.

The demands, nine in number, are all important. They are:

That the next contract be for a period of one year, commencing April 1, 1912, and ending March 31, 1913.

A work day of not more than eight hours for all inside and outside day labor with no reduction in wages.

Recognition of the United Mine Workers of Districts 1, 7 and 9 as a party to negotiate a wage contract and the right to provide a method for the collection of revenue for the organization.

A more convenient and uniform system of adjusting local grievances within a reasonable time limit.

An advance of 20 per cent on the rates of wages for all employees over and above the rates awarded in 1902.

A work day of not more than eight hours for all inside and outside day labor with no reduction in wages.

That the rights of the check weighman and check docking bosses shall be recognized and that they shall not be interfered with in the proper performance of their work.

That all coal shall be mined and paid for by the ton of 2,240 pounds wherever practicable.

NEW TALES THAT ARE TOLD

Secretary Fisher's Evasion.

Those discussing prohibition are responsible for the circulation of a story on Secretary Fisher of the department of the interior. He was once counsel for people in Chicago who desired to close the saloons there on Sunday, and as he was making an argument to effect this end at court the counsel for the liquor interests, Levy Mayer, asked the court for permission to ask Attorney Fisher a question, and, on this being granted, Mayer asked: "I would like to ask if counsel for the opposition ever took a drink?" Mr. Fisher looked as if he did not understand, and the question was put to



"ASK THE QUESTION AT THE PROPER TIME," SAID MR. FISHER.

him several times by the persistent Mayer. Finally Mayer became embarrassed, but again put his question, and this time Fisher said:

"If counsel for the opposition will put that question in proper form and tense and ask it at the proper time, say after court shall have been adjourned, I will be pleased to give him a demonstrative answer."

The story concludes with the acknowledgment that at the proper time Mayer bought—Boston Advertiser.

NOTICE OF UNIFORM PRIMARIES.—In compliance with Section 3, of the Uniform Primary Act, page 27, P. L., 1906, notice is hereby given to the electors of Wayne county of the number of delegates to the State Convention which each party is entitled to elect, names of party officers to be filled and for what offices nominations are to be made at the Spring Primaries to be held on

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1912.

REPUBLICAN.

1 person for Representative in Congress.
1 person for Representative in General Assembly.
2 persons for Delegates to the State Convention.
2 persons for Delegates to the Republican National Convention.
2 persons for alternates to the Republican National Convention.
1 person for Party Committeeman in each district in the county.

DEMOCRATIC.

1 person for Representative in Congress.
1 person for Representative in General Assembly.
1 person for Delegate to the State Convention.
2 persons for Delegates to the National Convention.
2 persons for alternates to the National Convention.
1 person for Party Committeeman in each election district in the county.

PROHIBITION.

3 persons for Delegates to the State Prohibition Convention.
7 persons for Delegates to the National Prohibition Convention.
7 persons for alternates to the National Prohibition Convention.

KEYSTONE.

1 person for Delegate to the Keystone State Convention.
Petition forms may be obtained at the Commissioners' office.

PROHIBITION.

1 person for Representative in Congress.
1 person for Representative in General Assembly.
3 persons for delegates to the State Prohibition Convention.
7 persons for Delegates to the National Prohibition Convention.
7 persons for alternates to the National Prohibition Convention.
3 persons for alternates to the state convention.

KEYSTONE.

1 person for Representative, in Congress.
1 person for Representative in General Assembly.
1 person for delegate to the Keystone State Convention.
Petitions for Congress and Representative must be led with the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before Saturday, March 16, 1912.

Petitions for Party officers, Committeemen and Delegates to the State Conventions must be filed at the Commissioners' office on or before Saturday, March 23, 1912.

JOHN MALE, EARL ROCKWELL, NEVILLE HOLGATE, Commissioners.

Attest: Thos. Y. Boyd, Clerk. Commissioners' Office, Honesdale, Pa., Feb. 26, 1912.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of C. J. WEAVER, Late of the Borough of Honesdale, The undersigned, an auditor appointed to pass upon the exceptions to account and to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on
WEDNESDAY, APR. 3, 1912,
at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against

said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.
R. M. SALMON, Auditor.
Honesdale, March 12, 1912. 20pols

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