

HYPNOTIZING SUBJECTS FOR OPERATING TABLE.

Patient Sings Songs While Under Surgeon's Knife.

Fernando Q. Loutzenhaiser sent John Lyons, aged forty-five, into a deep hypnotic sleep while Drs. A. C. and E. C. Brant operated on him in Ingleside hospital, Canton, O., for varicose veins. The patient was in deep sleep for forty minutes, although the operation lasted only twenty minutes.

The operating surgeons were assisted by Dr. T. C. Siffert, who was prepared to furnish an anaesthetic should mental suggestion fail.

Placing his hand on the forehead of the patient, the hypnotist murmured: "You are going to sleep—deep sleep. You are sound asleep. Now go sounder, sounder, sounder. You are going to sleep deeper, deeper, deeper."

Lyons' eyes closed, and it was evident that he was under full control. Tapping Lyons on the forehead and clasping one of his hands, the hypnotist commanded: "Say it will not hurt me, hurt me, hurt me; I am numb, numb, numb. I will suffer no pain, no pain, no pain. You are still in a deeper sleep now, are you not?"

The unconscious man answered the questions and repeated the words he was told to say. For an instant the strain which he was under caused the hypnotist to gasp. As he called for a glass of water he pitched to the floor in a faint. It lasted for only a second, and he was helped to a stool at the head of his subject and immediately regained the control.

KNIFE CHANGES HIS NATURE.

Famous Convict Who Reformed After Operation to Be Paroled.

Incarcerated in the state prison at Marquette, Mich., for more than twenty-two years, Redmond Holzhay, the best known and the most remarkable man in that institution, will be released on parole in November, 1913.

Holzhay was known as "Black Bart" when taken to Marquette from Gogebic county, where he had been tried and convicted for the murder of a Wisconsin banker. He was illiterate and possessed a record as a desperado and stagecoach and train robber.

Holzhay is the only one remaining of the first 1,100 persons serving terms in the penitentiary. He is forty-five years old and is in excellent health.

SUFFRAGE ORATOR AT NINE.

Daughter of Tennessee Governor Is First Suffragette Heard at Capital.

Little Miss Anna B. Hooper, nine-year-old daughter of Governor Hooper, has the distinction of delivering the first equal suffrage speech ever made in the Tennessee statehouse. It was all of her own planning.

SECOND YALE TERM FOR TAFT.

Alumni Will Re-elect Him as One of the University Trustees.

President Taft will be given a second term by Yale men. Six years ago he was elected a member of the university corporation or trustees board, and his term expires next June.

President Taft has consented to be a candidate for re-election, and the alumni plan to elect him for his second term by a unanimous vote.

Comet Discoverer Gets Medal. Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith observatory and professor of astronomy in Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., has received the award of the comet medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific for his discovery of the comet of 1911.

WHAT ARE THE INITIATIVE, RECALL AND REFERENDUM?

Measures That Have Been Adopted In Some States In this Country. The Three Propositions Are Importations From Switzerland.

WHAT are the initiative, the referendum and the recall? They are words in everybody's mouth just now, but a pretty fair proportion of those who talk about them have a vague idea of what they mean.

Summing them up, they may be said to be three instruments whereby the representative system of government so long in use in this country will be considerably enfeebled and the people will obtain a more direct control and management of the government than they have ever had.

All these three propositions are importations from Switzerland, where the initiative and referendum have been in force for half a century, the recall not so long.

Fundamental Principles.

The states and cities that have adopted these Swiss innovations have varied and altered them to suit the local taste, so that a definition of the referendum as it exists in one state does not always describe the same law in another.

The Initiative.—If a certain percentage of voters wish a certain law adopted they can submit it to the legislature, which must in turn submit it to a referendum.

The Referendum.—If a certain number of voters demand an opportunity to vote upon a bill the legislature must submit it to them and the people decide by a vote whether it shall or shall not become law, just as in New York state they vote upon an amendment to the state constitution.

The Recall.—If a certain percentage of voters demand the right to decide whether a public official shall continue to hold office or must retire to private life the question must be submitted to the people at an election. If they vote against him he must give up his office, whether the term for which he was elected is anywhere near its end or is just beginning.

"The initiative," said Henry James Ford of Princeton university in an address before the Economic club of Boston, "means simply this—that sections of the people themselves shall have the right to initiate legislation and to solicit for it the approval of their fellow citizens. The referendum means that if the legislature passes a measure that measure shall be referred to the people before it becomes a law."

In Oregon.

And in Oregon the governor has no veto power over measures enacted by the people themselves. The operation and purpose of the initiative and referendum were explained in a clear and lucid manner by the highest court in Oregon in a case known as Oregon versus Pacific States Telegraph and Telephone company, 53 Ore., 162.

"By the adoption of the initiative and referendum into our constitution the legislative department of the state is divided into two separate and distinct lawmaking bodies. There remains, however, as formerly, but one legislative department of the state. It operates, it is true, differently from before—one method by the enactment of laws directly through that source of all legislative power, the people, and the other, as formerly, by their representatives—but the change thus wrought neither gives to nor takes from the legislative assembly the power to enact or repeal any law except in such manner and to such extent as may therein be expressly stated."

South Dakota First to Adopt.

South Dakota was the first state to adopt the initiative and referendum, and its laws on the subject are regarded as models of the kind. The South Dakota constitution originally provided that "the legislative power shall be vested in a legislature which shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives." This was amended by adding a provision that "the people expressly reserve to themselves the right to propose measures, which measures the legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the electors of the state, and also the right to require that any laws which the legislature may have enacted shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state."

fore going into effect, except such laws as may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, support of the state government and its existing public institutions, provided that not more than 5 per cent of the qualified electors of the state shall be required to invoke either the initiative or the referendum."

When 5 per cent or more of the voters wish to use the referendum on any law passed by the legislature in that state they file a petition with the secretary of state within ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. The law must then be submitted to the people. As will be seen from the quotation just given from the constitution, this 5 per cent can also propose legislation through the initiative, which they do through a petition to the legislature. That body has no choice. It must submit to a referendum the law thus proposed through the initiative.

Besides this state wide referendum, local laws and ordinances in the cities and towns of South Dakota are submitted to the vote of the communities affected by them. In San Francisco the initiative and referendum are in force, but it takes 15 per cent of the voters to invoke the initiative.

It is generally assumed that the adoption of the initiative and referendum would lead to more radical legislation. However, Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, writing to the Independent from Switzerland, where he has been a spectator at a referendum election, expressed the opinion based on what he had observed that the electorate was more likely to err in the direction of conservatism than of radicalism.

Recall In Los Angeles.

The recall had its American beginning in Los Angeles, where it was inserted in the city charter in 1908. The clause providing for it announces: "The holder of any elective office may be removed at any time by the electors qualified to vote for a successor of such incumbent." If 25 per cent of the voters petition for the removal of such an officer the petition is filed with the city clerk. It must contain a statement of the reasons for which the official's removal is sought.

The city clerk has ten days in which to ascertain if the petition contains the requisite number of signatures, and upon his certificate to that effect the city council must order an election within from thirty to forty days. Unless the accused official requests otherwise in writing his name must be put upon the ballot as a candidate to succeed himself. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes, whether it is he or another, takes the office.

A Curious Case.

The other cities that have followed Los Angeles' lead have modeled their recall laws after hers as a rule, though some of them require as high a percentage of voters as 30 or 40 to make the demand. Oregon in 1908 adopted a constitutional amendment making every elective officer in the state, "from constable to governor" and, of course, including judges, subject to the recall. In that state the reasons for the recall of the official must be stated within 200 words, and he is allowed the same space in which to defend himself.

A very curious case came up in Oregon last year in which a circuit judge named Coke was made the subject of a recall petition because of his conduct of a murder trial. The defendant was acquitted because of the judge's charge, and the petition for Coke's recall charged him with "giving unfair and erroneous instructions as to the law." Thus the laymen of Douglas county, Ore., were actually asked to pass upon a judge's knowledge and interpretation of the law, not of the facts.

RANK OF AMBASSADORS' WIVES

King George Makes a New Court Rule In Favor of Mrs. Whitlaw Reid.

An interesting change in court precedence has been ordered by King George, whereby the wives of ambassadors will take rank with their husbands. Hitherto the wives of ambassadors to the court of St. James had no rank of their own. If they appeared at court unattended by their husbands they were obliged to take a low position in the procession, coming after the junior ministers. The continued indisposition of Whitehead Reid, the American ambassador, as well as the illness of the Marquis Imperiali, the Italian ambassador, placed the wives of these two diplomats in a delicate position. At the last court Mrs. Reid refrained from attending, and the presentations of American women were made by the Countess Benckendorff, the wife of the Russian ambassador, who is the doyenne of the diplomatic corps. King George immediately cut this

CANNING OF KISSES A COLLEGE STUDY.

Feminine Students at Chicago University Add New Science to Curriculum.

The University of Chicago students made an important addition to the curriculum. It has been a long time since the co-educational institution has had a real sensation, and seven of the co-eds decided to start one. So they ruled that the university could introduce a new science—osculography.

The others were informed that a clique of leap year aspirants in Boston had invented the science, which, after all, is quite simple. It consists of imprinting on a white card an impression in rouge of one's lips. It is the "canned" kiss.

"Now, we'll start it," resumed the dean of the impromptu meeting of the curriculum committee. She fumbled blushing and produced a little rouge pot, removed the top and adroitly covered her lips. Then she drew a plain white card from a case. "Smack!" came a sound, and the dean held up the card. On it was a neat impression of what five young men, so 'tis said, have declared the prettiest lips on the midway campus.

"Oo-oo, what a prettish thought!" said No. 2. "And"—smack—"what a prettish card I have!" "Well," said No. 3, "I never, never, never used rouge before, but in the interest of the university I will this once, and"—smack—"if this is not a better print than either of those I will eat it."

Three cards lay on the table. The other four were quickly osculographed, even the girl who had a chapped lip contriving to pucker her mouth to the right position.

They gathered the seven cards and announced that the man who identified the marks could collect what reward he believed fair.

GOVERNMENT TO RAISE MINK.

Commercial Test Planned to Improve Fur Producing Trade.

The biological survey of the agricultural department has secured the cooperation of the National Zoological park in experiments in breeding mink for the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities of rearing them in captivity for commercial purposes. This has never been attempted by the government heretofore, but it is hoped by the combined efforts of the two organizations something of practical importance can be accomplished. The fact that the mink is a native of the District of Columbia gives promise to the undertaking.

The main object is to secure data relative to the best methods of rearing mink for their fur, especially as to details of housing, feeding, mating and caring for them. Some simple pens have been constructed in the zoo for about six of the animals in order to start the experiments, and additional ones will be built as occasion demands.

The mink for these experiments will be trapped in the District, if possible, it being considered preferable to obtain specimens which have their habitat in that locality and are already acclimated rather than to bring them from a distance. Should this prove impossible specimens will be purchased from other localities. A few individuals have been secured already from the vicinity of Washington, but the officials having the enterprise in charge say they are not looking for results as yet.

WON'T TRAIN WOMEN.

School of Journalism Rules Them Out Flatly, For the Present at Least.

Women will not be admitted to the Pulitzer school of journalism at Columbia university when it opens for students in September next.

The ruling that women are to be excluded was made by the advisory board of the school, which is headed by Whitelaw Reid. The committee discussed the proposition as to whether women should be admitted for some time at its last meeting and finally decided that the best interests of the school, for the time being at least, demanded that the courses be open to men only.

By excluding women from its classes in journalism Columbia is not establishing a precedent, for excepting in the summer session no women are permitted to take courses in the Columbia school of law, and the same is true at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. At the latter place women are allowed to attend lectures, but they are not permitted to register for a degree and follow out the course to the end.

No women have been admitted to Columbia college in more than twenty years.

ASTRONOMY PRIZE TO WOMAN

Miss Harwood Is Awarded the \$1,000 Nantucket Fellowship.

The women's astronomical fellowship of the Nantucket Maria Mitchell association was awarded to Miss Margaret Harwood of Littleton, Mass. This fellowship of \$1,000 is made annually from a fund of \$25,000 contributed by friends of the association with a gift of \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie. It is to be devoted to advanced astronomical study and research work for six months on Nantucket island and six months at any large observatory which the recipient may choose. There were eight applicants this year.

Miss Harwood is a graduate of Radcliffe college and for the past four years has studied and assisted in the

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