REGULATION OF RAILWAY RATES AND WAGES.

It must make the railway engia little dizzy to remark how swiftly the regulation of rates by Inter-State Commerce Commission has been turned into a regula-tion of wages. The law requires tion of wages. The law requires rates to be "just and reasonable," and everybody applauds. But, addressing the Traffic Club at Pitts-burgh, the Chairman of the Commission said with reference to the engineers' demand:

If this increase in wages is unjustifiable, and if on that account an in-crease in rate is allowed, it results that the general public, including all other forms of labor, is required to pay what is unjust and unreasonable. Must the Government not, there-fore, be satisfied not only that the added wages are paid by the rall-roads, but that they are necessarily and properly paid?

It had already appeared that the Government regulation of rates had abolished the open market for rates. Rates which are regulated cannot be varied, and price competition disappeared. Now it seems that the regulation of rates includes the regulation of wages, and it is in the way of appearing that thte open market for wages has been abolished. This does not rest upon the casual ex-pression of the Chairman, but is the deliberately formed policy of the Commission, and was officially de-clared hypothetically at the time that the railways were forbidden to advance their rates.

This is a little bewildering. If the Commission assumes to decide regarding the reasonableness and justness of the price of labor as well as of rates, why should it not also decide regarding the prices of all supplies? And, since railway rates are part of all prices, where is final extension of this theory to This takes the matter too far afield for general discussion, but it may be considered in its application may be considered in its approximately to the engineers and the railways. The theory of collective bargaining of course has substituted duress for law in the fixing of other in several nations, and on both sides the ocean, has shriked in various degrees the protection of labor in earning its livelihood. But the unions now come face to face with a body not elective, and powerful enough to curb even the railways. The unions and the Commission are worthy foemen, and the situation is such as has not before arisen. It will take some time for the various parties to decide how they relish the unforseen situation.

As regards the railways, it may be thought that a plea of pity is little boy home with Edward. But justified, but that is not the view Edward had taken the boy's lunch now to be pressed. It is true that and eaten it, and I thought it only the railways are suffering. In 1911 they operated 2,000 more miles of in road with 31,000 fewer employes best than in 1910. Evidently they were doing their best to make up by efficiency their limitations in the operation of their own property. But the fewer employes received \$42, 000,000 more wages, and the net returns showed almost an equal decrease, as compared with the usual increase of fifty millions, or thereabout. The sum of the loss and the increase is about four-score millions of dollars, considerable enough to be appreciable, even in this billion-dollar industry. Where is this to end?
As yet the effect has been merely
to check new construction and addition to equipment. Trade, although in full volume, is not booming, and yet equipment is almost all busy. Always there are pessimists, but always also there are those who remember that the recurrence is the one sure thing in American economical conditions. Sooner or later there will

again the times when there will be an overwhelming demand on railways for transportation not at lower rates, but at any rates. And then the railways once more will be ordering that freight must be moved regardless of cost, and freights will have precedence over ordinary passenger traffic. Now is the time when preparation for such condi-tions should be made. The industrial boom should precede the rail-way boom, and the accommodations for the railway boom cannot be ex-temporized. It takes time to get and lay rails, and longer yet to get cars to carrying after they are or-dered. But the railways have been deprived of the fat which they were accustomed to lay on in good times in preparation for bad times.

The railways now are in lean condition, and their credit is what is indicated by the inability to float bonds on accustomed rates of interest. The Commission has said that the railways applied to the railways are sent to be railways. the railways should not charge rates enabling them both to earn a living and to enlarge their facilities. Anything earned above a living should thing earned above a living should be devoted to reducing rates, and facilities should be enlarged by rais-ing fresh capital. The figures above will show the diversion to the wage fund of resources which might have been devoted to serving the public at large. It would seem that the time is arriving when the general public will be more appreciative of the fact that the troubles of the

railways are also its troubles.

Consider a little more at large what the troubles of the railways are. The ownership is private, but the management is public, and without financial responsibility for re-sults. The number of employes and the length of the working day are fixed by law. The number of men to a crew is not left to the discretion of the nominal management. The standard of equipment, the erection of signals, the removal of grade crossings, the provision of safety appliances and countless other things which cost money are directed by legal process. The only thing not controlled is the maintenance credit, and with that problem the roads are wrestling. No private business could be sustained under such conditions, but railways are public utilities, and that theoretically alters events. ly alters everything. Does it alter anything practically? Is there any form of statute known to man which will alter a balance sheet permanent-In Canada this year an excess of a hundred millions will be spent of a hundred millions will be spent for railway construction. In this Eskimos of Alaska make waterproof for railway construction. In this Eskimos of Alaska make waterproof country a half billion would not be shirts and boots out of the skin of enough on a similar scale. Where the salmon. is it to be got? The question is not

asked in tenderness for the railways, but in regard to the commerce carried by the railways. That is the people's interest in the railway ques-tion.—New York Times.

OPEN YOUR WINDOWS.

Spring has come but common ense about fresh air has not yet ar-ived. People still have a foolish dread of draughts.

The average railroad car is stuffy. Its air is stale. It is a splendid place for the traveller to contract colds and other germs. There is every need for My fresh air; yet even in this moderate weather one will seldom find more than two or three windows open in a railroad car. The travellers are afraid of draughts. But a draught can only hurt you by chilling you. Unless you are overheated or insufficiently clothed you are not likely to be chilled.

On the other hand, if there is no motion in the air, you are probably So after much reflection I've decided, on breathing the same air again and the whole, again. This reduces your vitality and ability to resist germs. As a rule you do not take colds and pneu-monia at home or out of doors. You get the germs in crowds and in You rowded, unventilated places.
When the air is blowing you can

be sure that you are safe from the germs of colds, pneumonia and tuber culosis. So put aside your foolish fear of draughts. There is no excuse for closed, windows now. Throw them open in trains, trolley cars and wherever you happen to be.—Karl de Schweinitz, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

BAD BOY WHO STOLE LUNCH.

Mother, Who is Touched by Kindness of Heart Shown by Son, Put Straight by Teacher.

Here is a little story that is vouch-

ed for in the East end.
A small boy appeared before his mother one afternoon leading another small boy by the hand. stranger was dirty and tattered and

Mamma," said the petted child, One Government after and I've brought Jimmy here home with me to get him somethin' to eat. A bad boy stole his lunch, an' he's awful hungry."
The mother wasn't at all pleased

with Jimmy's appearance, but it gratified her to know that her son had a kind heart.

"You may take him to the kitchen, Edward," she said, "and Delia will give him what he wants."

The next day Edward's mother met Edward's teacher.

"No doubt you were surprised," said the teacher, "because I sent that little boy home with Edward. But right that he should make amends in that way!"-Cleveland Plain

GETTING OUT LAST SUMMER'S CLOTHING. Every Garment That Contains Wool Should be Well Aired.

Now is the time when the house-

wives will do well to take down their packing boxes, open the old chests and get in readiness the linens and light wool dresses for spring

wool or that is worn in the spring and summer.

see that they are cleansed perfectly when Augustus returned conqueror and are convenient to wear when

The colored ginghams may if they are not put in boiling water.

Prepare the water with salt and

will come out easily.

Then rinse in good, clear water, in which there is a handful of salt. Do not hang in the sun, as this fades the material quickly. Your dimities should be laundered in the same manner, but never rubbed on a board, as it is sure to tear them, and fine clothing must be carefully handled if it is to last any length of

Gum arabic is used in the water for stiffening dimities and organdies. This makes them appear as new, with the natural dressing.

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? \$166,000,000 is Wealth of 12 Lost Americans,

John Jacob Astor. \$125,000,000 Benjamin Guggen-10,000,000 heim George D. Wick, of Youngstown, O.

5,000,000

2,000,000

2,500,000

3,600,000

2,000,000 ?

5,000,000 ?

coal and iron magnate sidor Straus, merchant and phil-anthropist

George D. Widen-er, of Philadelphia, son of P. A. B. Widener. larry Elkins Widener, his son ..

Arthur Ryerson, of Philadelphia William C. Dulles, a member of an old Philadelphia of Philadelphia.

Frederick Sutton. of Philadelphia. Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railroad

Henry B. Harris owner of the Hudson, Harris and other thea-

1,000,000 \$166,000,000 ?

The Thrifty Man.

I hate to be dependent on what the mer-

For oftentimes their choicest wares don't suit me very well. They have such dusty, shopworn thing-

arrayed upon the shelf
That I've concluded I shall raise some
specialties myself.

wife is fond of jelly, and to gratify

her wish
I'm going to keep a very large and healthy jellyfish.
And if we feed him properly I'm sure he will provide
Enough delicious jelly to keep our wants

supplied. often find need some good sole leather to cover or

Twould be a good investment for me to keep a sole. Wife uses quite a lot of tape in sewing household stuff.

think I'll keep a tapir, so she can have And, as she likes fine mohair to make a sack or dress, I'm going to buy a mo and shear him ey-

ery year, I guess.
buy a healthy young one and keep
him till ho's grown. For when you want a real good thing it's best to raise your own.

-Youth's Companion.

The Penny Puzzle.

When your friends come in and you vant to play a good game try "the penny puzzle." Give to each player a ard, with pencil attached by a string, and on the end of another string an old penny with a hole in it. Write at the top of each card, "A penny for your toughts," and below the following questions, the answers to which follow and all can be found on a penny; a prize may be given to the one having the greatest number of correct answers:

Questions

	The symbol of eternity?
	Heard at every concert?Band
	A messenger !One cent (sent)
	An Indian decoration? Feathers
	What a soldier presents to his foe? Face
	A gallant? Beau (bow)
	Early settlers?Indians
	Emblem of victory?Wreath
	Writing from the absent?Letters
	What a prisoner pines for?Liberty
	Two sides to a vote? Ayes and noes
	A piece of armor?A shield
	What a rogue possesses? Cheek
ł	A way of expressing matrimony?
I	
1	A place of worship?Temple
J	Part of a hill?Brow
	A silver coin?Crown
1	What part of wheat? The ear
1	
1	A scholar?Pupl
į	Part of a river?
	A small animal?
1	
	A fruit?Date
1	The weapon of infliction?Lasher

The Roman and His Crows.

During the war between Augustus Caesar and Mark Antony, when all the world stood wondering and uncertain which way fortune would incline herself, a poor man at Rome, in order to be prepared for making, in either event, a bold hit for his own advancement, had recourse to the following in-One of the first necessities is the genious expedient: He applied himself airing that must be given the flan- to the training of two crows with such nels and panamas, the voiles and the etamines, everything that contains length of pronouncing with great disdiligence that he brought them to the tinctness, the one a saluation to Caesar Then take out the tub gowns and and the other a salutation to Antony. the crow suited to the occasion perchbe ed on his fist, and every now and then eautifully laundered without fading it kept exclaiming, "Salve, Caesar, victor imperator!" "Hail, Caesar, conmake a suds, so that soap need not be applied to the material.

This does not require much rubbing either. If the goods are rolled gently between the palms the soil raised him into opulence.—Philadelphia queror and emperor!" Augustus, great-

Picturesque Errand Boys,

In Switzerland there is so much ice and snow for so long a time that the little errand boys who in this country would deliver their parcels either on foot or bicycle take to their skis and carry their parcels in great baskets on their backs. They acquire such skill n managing their skis that it is perfectly easy for them to go on their dally rounds in this fashion. One of the interesting sights that one sees in this most interesting country is the Swiss baker boy on his skis and with a huge basket of bread strapped to his back. He wears a short coat and a warm woolen waistcoat, short trousers, warm woolen stockings, often white, and a cap, and very often in spite of the biting weather he wears no gloves at all, at least if he is going only a short distance.

Passing the Handkerchief.

All sit in a circle, with the person "it" in the center. Some one passes a handkerchief to the person at his left; he in turn passes it to the person at his 5,000,000 ? left, and so on, around and around the circle. You must not let "it" touch you while the handkerchief is in your hand or on your lap. If one is caught he or she must be "it" and pay a forfeit, if that is required. If you don't think there is any fun in this game just try it.

For the Doll's Room.

Paper towels are very good for the doll's bedroom. Make them of white paper, longer than they are wide, and fringe the ends by cutting them into narrow strips. If you want your towels to be very handsome mark your initials in the center of one end and draw a circle around them. You can use red or blue crayon for the marking.

A Good Motto.

Do what you can, being what you are Shine like a glow worm if you cannot like Work like a pulley if you cannot like a

wheel greaser if you cannot drive

THE GAMBLER'S LAST WAGER

Fortune Staked to Win the Favor of a Girl.

Reginald Emory at twenty-three had marked out the course of his life distinctly. He had studied his profession in a country town where he would not be diverted from his purpose by the influences of city life and now proposed to become a part of a small community where his identity would not

Reginald spent the summer before entering on the practice of the law at Thistledown, the country residence of his uncle, where he met, among other guests, Marion Blythe. Marion was a dashing girl. Reginald fell desperately in love with her, and, though she did not reveal her preference for him, he at times felt sure she loved him.

Reasons of convenience, however, had seemed to determine Marion's fu-She had been brought up to wealth, but her father had died insolvent. Her mother had planned for her to marry a rich man. Indeed, it had been arranged that Howard Blakely, the estimated owner of half a million, should meet her at Thistledown for the purpose of becoming her husband. He possessed one trait in common with Marion-he was devoted to those sports in which money is lost and won. The young men at Thistledown did not scruple to play poker in the drawing room after the ladies had retired to their rooms, and some of the latter occasionally remained to watch the game. Gambling in any form was not in accordance with Reginald's plans, and he resolutely kept aloof.

"Reginald," said Marion one evening when both were watching the players, "why don't you take a hand?"

"I never gamble." "If you take no risk in life you will win no great prize. There should be a leaven of chauce taking in a man's na-

Now, Blakely was at the time betting high and losing with admirable good nature. Reginald felt that he was overshadowed in Marion's good graces by the man's especial proclivity, and it fretted him. "Give me \$10 in chips," be said to the banker.

This was the beginning. The ending was one night when all had dropped out of the game except Emory and Blakely, the others having gone to a fete. Marion had come down looking very charming in evening costume. ready to go with the others, but, seeing Emory and Blakely over the cards. had remained to watch them play. Emory had developed a remarkable intuitive foresight when to take risks, and, though Marion was not aware of it, a portion of Blakely's fortune had passed to Emory.

"That exhausts my bank account," said Blakely after losing an enormous pot, "but I have certificates showing a deposit of \$200,000 in stocks and bonds at my broker's."

"Never mind the certificates," replied Emory. "Your word is sufficient."

The night wore on. The men contind to play, the girl to look on. Blake ly's fortune passed into Emory's hands till at last all was lost. Blakely sat like one in a trance. The change from affluence to poverty was so appalling that he was benumbed by it. Finally he arose and took Emory apart. There was a short conference, after which the two returned to the table. Having each been dealt a hand and drawn, they showed their cards.

"Three kings," said Blakely.
"Full of tens," said Emory.

Blakely arose and, with a melancholy adieu, looking at Marion, but not speaking to her, left the house.
"What was the subject of conversa-

tion between you and Howard when you withdrew from me?" asked Mar-

"He proposed to decide by one poker hand whether he should give up all pretensions to your hand against \$10,-000, with which to get a new start. I changed the money terms to all I had

"And you two had the assurance to gamble for my favor?

"You told me before I began to play poker at all, 'If you take no risk in life, you will win no great prize." The girl sat thinking.

"Reginald," she said at last, "I am not sure whether I have acted wisely in endeavoring to introduce mere chance taking into your nature, but this I know-there are great possibilities in you. For fear that some silly woman may wreck them I will take charge of them myself. Restore Howard Blakely's fortune. I will see that hereafter you do not swerve from that purpose which you have marked out for yourself."

"I cannot restore a fortune I have not received, but when it comes to me I shall decline to take it."

Reginald Emory went to a small country town, as he had intended to do, and opened an office. Several years after he married Marion Blythe, and every one said that such a woman, bred to city life, would wreck his career with country people. Marion, however, showed rare tact, and after several acts of kindness she became a great favorite with her country neighbors. The pair managed to save a little money, which they risked in various ventures with such skill that they became very rich. Reginald was called to occupy positions of importance in the state and afterward in the general government. The marriage turned out to be in every respect a fortunate match

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