

# TITANIC WAS THE THIRTIETH VICTIM OF THE ICE FIELDS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

5,516 Names on Roster of Missing and \$150,000,000 Money Loss Since 1837.

THE Titanic stands thirtieth in the list of death ships of the summer ice field off Newfoundland. The 1,635 names on the roster of her missing brought the toll of victims up to 5,516. The material value of herself and her cargo brought the property loss by icebergs and ice pans over the Grand banks to \$150,000,000.

The story that is summed up in this way has been writing for just seventy-five years. There had been no loss of life in six years before the Titanic went down, and in the three years immediately preceding there had been but two vessels lost, excluding coasting schooners and fishing smacks, which must always take chances.

Arctic exploration has traced many of the secrets of the yearly southward movement of ice from Greenland and Grant Land. The hydrographic services of the United States and England have perfected bulletin systems that keep both nations in daily touch with conditions over the banks. Wireless telegraphy has extended the system to the sea itself, and only deliberate adventure should bring disaster in the future.

### British Regiment Lost.

The first great disaster caused by an iceberg occurred in 1837. The British transport *Albion*, bearing a regiment from the garrison at Quebec, had made her way down the St. Lawrence upon the resumption of navigation out into the gulf when she struck a berg that had come down between Labrador and Newfoundland. The *Albion* sank before her boats could be launched, and 525 lives were lost.

Three years later the steamer *Dundas*, after having got farther into the gulf and farther to the south, struck a berg that foundered her so quickly only thirty-five of her passengers and crew were able to get away in boats. Of the 292 left on board all were lost. The survivors reached shore and died there of starvation before they could reach succor.

On Sept. 23, 1856, the Collins liner *Pacific* sailed from Liverpool for New York with 288 persons on board. No direct word was ever received of her after she had cleared port, but there was reason to believe that she fell a victim to the ice over the "tail" of the Grand banks, latitude 42.30 north, longitude 50 west. Her name, at least, has been in the list of iceberg victims ever since.

Five years later, on June 1, 1861, the Canadian, first of the Allan line's transatlantic ships, left Quebec for Liverpool. Three days afterward, when she had reached a point eight miles south of Belle Isle strait, the Canadian struck a sunken field of ice. Three of her watertight compartments were broken in at once, and the ship sank in thirty-five minutes, but 181 of her passengers were able to make Cape Bauld in her boats. Twenty-nine others, however, were lost.

### Heavy Toll of Lives.

In 1864 and at almost the same spot the Canadian's sister ship, the *Indian*, hit a "growler," as bergs are called when they have melted nearly down to the water line. The *Indian* remained afloat for more than an hour, and in that time all but twenty-two of her 306 passengers and crew got away to safety.

In 1868 the *City of Glasgow* was sunk by a berg over the "tail" of the banks at a cost of 480 lives, and in 1871 the *City of Boston* went down with 191 within a few miles of the same spot.

For three years after that time there was no great disaster, but in 1874 the freighter *Ronald* struck a berg and sank before the thirty-five members of her crew could make even an attempt to escape. On May 25, 1875, the *Vicksburg* of the Mississippi line left Montreal with cattle and freight for Liverpool. At Quebec twenty-eight passengers were taken on board, and the voyage continued without incident for five days.

On May 30 the *Vicksburg* fell in with icebergs and in an attempt to clear them steamed due south until midnight. Then she struck, and it was found that the blades of her propeller were gone, while on the port side the ice had hammered away her plates until she had begun to fill. Eight hours later the *Vicksburg* sank when 120 miles southeast of St. John's. Of her company seventy-one lost their lives.

### YALE'S PREHISTORIC RELIC.

Stone Figure of a Human Being Holding Up a Seat.

The Yale university museum has received from Ecuador, South America, an interesting prehistoric relic in the shape of a large stone chair, carved as a crouching human figure holding up a stone seat.

The chair is of a kind of stone found nowhere in the world except on some of the Ecuador hills. The donor is Charles C. Brown, Yale, 1908, who has been living in Ecuador. He was formerly assistant to Secretary Stokes of the Yale corporation.

Some of the Historic Disasters of the Last Seventy-five Years.

and of the twelve survivors nine were members of the crew.

The spring of 1882, with the exception of that of 1903, was the worst for icebergs since records of the north Atlantic have been kept, it is said. The bergs were of exceptional size, and the floating ice which surrounded them was of great thickness. The gulf of St. Lawrence was blocked by the movement, and perhaps twenty schooners and steamers were caught in the jam. Their danger was grave at all times, but none was lost.

### Many Steamships Crippled.

March saw the situation over the banks become very critical. The steamship *Rialto*, from Hull to New York, was caught in the flow of ice over the forty-seventh parallel of longitude on Feb. 27 and had to sail 200 miles to the south with both bows stove in and her forward compartments filled before she could continue to New York, where she arrived on March 8. During that month the steamers *Herman*, *Sheldon* and *Llimosa* limped into New York badly damaged. In April the steamship *Rampur* was towed in by the *Mary Toniza*, and the *Hermol* followed on April 17 after having sailed 1,100 miles with her forehold full of water.

That year took heavy toll of lives, besides the damage done to shipping. The *City of Limerick* went down with 175 souls on board, and the *City of London* was lost with 100. The *Titanic* carried 180 to their death.

In 1884 the *Sirius* was wrecked by an iceberg at a cost of forty-two lives and the *Ontario* with eighteen. In 1886 the *Princess* was lost with eight and in 1891 the *Snowbird* with twenty-one and the *Zebra* with seventeen. In 1893 the *Naronic* was lost, her name being set down on the list with the *Georgia*, lost in 1897; the *Huronian*, lost in 1902; the *Lucerne*, lost in 1904, and the *Atbos*, lost in 1906, the five carrying down with them more than 1,000 people, although it has never been possible to arrive at any accurate estimate.

In the year of the *Georgia's* loss the *Vaillant* went down with seventy-one on board. Two hundred members of the party belonging to the sealer *Greenland* were lost on a floe that was broken away by a berg from the ice surrounding their ship, and when rescue came forty-eight of them had perished.

On Nov. 30, 1890, the *Ferdale* was carried down by a berg, and seventeen of her crew of thirty-one were lost. In 1898 the *Gibraltar* was lost, and in 1901 the *Pioneer*, the two disasters costing over a hundred lives. In 1903 the *Helen Stone* went down with a loss of twenty-five.

### Some Thrilling Escapes.

Some of the escapes of these years were thrilling. In February, 1890, the liner *Amsterdam* had to go south for 180 miles to escape an ice pack, and the *Exeter City* 174 miles. Bergs were sighted in the north Atlantic in each of the twelve months of that year. In 1896, 300 bergs were reported at New York during March, 500 during April and 2,524 during May and June.

In 1897 the *Zaandam* was held fast for five days in an ice pack over the banks. In the second week of March, 1903, the *Pandosa* and *Siberian* brought word to New York of having made their way along a procession of bergs 150 miles in extent. The first week in April eighty steamers reported bergs at this port—239 of them altogether.

Two of the escapes that seamen best remember were those of the *Arizona* and *Normanna*. The *Arizona* in 1879 hit a berg while going at a speed of eighteen knots. She succeeded in getting back to St. John's with 200 tons of ice on her decks. The *Normanna*, then of the Hamburg-American line, but later L'Aquitaine of the French line, on May 31, 1890, came upon a berg in water that had been clear for many miles.

The berg was sighted so abruptly that a collision was averted only by reversing one screw while the other raced ahead. In this way it was possible to turn the *Normanna* in half her length. A woman reached over the rail and touched the berg as the ship swung round. Curiously enough, the *Normanna* was on her maiden trip when she had this extraordinary experience.

### NEW PRINCETON DORMITORY.

Building to Accommodate Seventy and Will Cost \$150,000.

Ground has been broken for a new dormitory on the campus of Princeton university, which will cost \$150,000. The new building will have six entries, with accommodations for seventy students. It is the gift of the alumni.

The structure will be of collegiate Gothic design, and at the junction of the wings there is an arch with a short tower approached from the south by a flight of steps. It will be ready for the opening of the college in the fall of 1913.

### HUMAN LIFE CHEAP IN NEW YORK.

Figures Show One Murder or Suicide Every Eight Hours.

New York, April 29.—That one homicide and nearly three suicides occurred in this city for each working day last year is the startling condition of affairs revealed by the report of the Department of Health covering the vital statistics of Greater New York for the past year which has just been made public here. The total number of homicides was 281 while suicides totalled 788, showing that one or the other of such killings took place about every eight hours the year round. Many other figures concerning the probabilities of life in this city were made public. The stork had a busy year as is indicated by the recording of 135,542 births as against 75,423 deaths from all causes. There were 48,765 marriages, by no means a record figure. As might be expected, the greatest single cause of death was tuberculosis with 8790 victims. Heart disease made a close second with 7965. But probably the strangest feature of the report is that which shows that the deaths accounted for accidents made up a total practically equal to that attributed to the great white plague. No less than 4396 persons came to violent ends, and accidents accounted for 4114 more, showing that life in this city is beset with many dangers. Curiously enough too measles outstripped all other contagious diseases in the number of cases reported with 25,541, exceeding even tuberculosis with 24,513. Scarlet fever was a poor third with 15,593, while only 15 cases of smallpox were recorded. It has also been unkindly pointed out that nine persons died of violence or accident for each one dying from brain trouble, the total for the latter being only 960.

### Two Conferences Unite.

At the last annual sessions of the New York and Pennsylvania conferences of the Methodist Protestant church, held at Pittston, Pa., these two bodies united as one conference under the name of the Eastern Conference. Rev. S. E. Ackley, pastor at Daleville, Pa., was elected president. This same united conference elected commissioners to attend the sessions of the New Jersey conference, with power to act, in case that conference made overtures towards union. The New Jersey conference, realizing that in union there is strength unanimously elected a like commission to act with the above commission on union. The commission met and agreed on a basis of union. At a special session of the Eastern conference held at Paterston, N. J., April 3, 1912, this action was ratified and the delegates to the general conference which meets at Baltimore, Md., were instructed to use their office in favor of the ratification by that body of the action of these two bodies. The new conference will be one of the strongest conferences in the church. It will be composed of 63 ordained ministers and 50 local and licentiate preachers with a membership of 7,520, 162 churches, church property worth about \$800,000, and a preachers' aid fund of almost \$30,000 on interest. The next session of this conference will meet in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 4, 1912.

### WHO IS SHE?

Perhaps you know the little girl Who's always losing things; Her hand is in a constant whirl, Her property has wings.

She's very sure she put away Each article in place, But when she wants them, they're astray.

And thus begins the chase: "O mother, have you seen my hat? It's nearly half past eight. I thought 'twas earlier than that! I'm sure I shall be late!"

"And where's my coat? I hung it here. Upon that hook last night. Well, yes, perhaps 'twas on the chair, Or under it—you're right!"

"Some pixie hid my books there. I'm sure it wasn't I. Hat, coat, gloves, books, a kiss! And so I'm ready now. Good-bye!"

What work and worry she could spare Herself, and others, too, By just a little thought and care. Now, can this girl be you? —Alice L. Carson, in *Youth's Companion*.

### FOR THE STOMACH.

Here's an Offer You Should Not Overlook.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets remedy stomach troubles by aiding nature to supply the elements the absence of which in the gastric juices causes indigestion and dyspepsia. They aid the stomach to digest food and to quickly convert it into rich red blood and material necessary for overcoming natural body waste.

Carry a package of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets in your vest pocket, or keep them in your room. Take one after each heavy meal and prove our assertion that indigestion will not bother you.

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A. M. LEINE.

## Women's Column

### What is New in Tub Frocks.

What is new in tub frocks this season? Nothing, madame—that is, nothing new in line, but there are many novel trimming touches on the simpler sorts of wash frocks. The skirts have a trifle more fullness, but the skirt of the sheer summer frock always is fuller than a winter skirt of cloth or silk. On some of the new tub models there appears a slightly scant seam, an inverted plait or a straight and plain upper skirt of linen or some other firm washing fabric.

Long lines of trimming are much in evidence on linen, gingham and sheer cotton frocks, and buttons are set down the middle front or side of the skirt, and there are innumerable panel arrangements that add to the attraction of a morning gown.

The waist line on most of the new models is a natural one, but there are many charming frocks with slightly raised waists. The former line is newer.

Sleeves are usually short, with some kind of a turned back cuff, although an occasional tub gown shows a long sleeve and wrist band. Round neck or square neck finished just below the throat base or a slight V-shaped cut with collar or fichu finish is customary.

Many of the little tub frocks are made up devoid of trimming other than the transverse use of the striped material or the hair line checked fabrics combined with sheer white hemstitched lawn.

Seams put together with heading add very much to the daintiness of these frocks, and pipings of wash tulle, though difficult to launder, are most effective upon colored materials. The shoulder yoke with trimming extending down the center of the sleeve is again a favorite waist arrangement and lines of tiny white pearl buttons put on with colored thread are one of the newest touches seen on tub frocks.

### TREASURER'S LAND SALES. WAYNE COUNTY TAXES.

Notice is hereby given that agreeably to the Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled, 'An Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes,' and an Act directed the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes," and by the Act of General Assembly passed the 6th day of March, 1847, entitled, "An Act in relation to sales of unseated lands in the several counties in the Commonwealth," the following tracts of land will be sold at public vendue, on the

### SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE, 1912.

(It being the 10th day of the month) at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, in Honesdale, in the County of Wayne, for arrears of taxes due and the costs accruing on each lot respectively:

- UNSEATED LIST—1910—1911.
- No. Warrantee.
- BERLIN TOWNSHIP.
- 76 Theophilus Moore, 117 acres, \$7.58.
- CANAAN TOWNSHIP.
- 45 James Ellis, 47 acres, \$11.13.
- 94 Roger Ellis, 75 acres, \$9.28.
- DYBERRY TOWNSHIP.
- 122 Joseph Sansom, 20 acres, \$4.59.
- 126 William Sansom, 20 acres, \$4.59.
- SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
- 242 Samuel Gregg, 7 acres, \$1.57.
- W. W. WOOD, Treasurer of Wayne County, Honesdale, Pa., April 9, 1912.

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- Peter L. Allen, 22 Seventh Ave., Carbondale, Pa.—Hydrocele.
- Gilbert H. Knapp, Aldenville, Wayne Co., Pa.—Rupture.
- J. B. McConnon, 63 North Lincoln Avenue, Scranton, Pa.—Rupture.
- Davis A. Gaylord, Pleasant Mount, Wayne Co., Pa.—Rupture.

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The largest and most complete assortment of these rugs we ever had for your selection. Only the best dependable qualities in newest styles and colorings; every size can be obtained from 18X36 in to the largest room size.

**Body Brussel Rugs**

We are showing these rugs in many new colors and designs. We have a large variety to select from. 27in. by 54in. up to 11ft. 3in. by 15 feet.

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