

TITANIC DEATHS COST \$1,881,111

Figures as Given Out by the Insurance Companies.

ONE VICTIM CARRIED \$146,750

He Was Herbert F. Chaffee of North Dakota—John B. Thayer Had \$50,000 in Life and \$120,000 in Accident Policies—Other Cases.

Reports from the life insurance companies as to their losses by the Titanic disaster are published in the Insurance Press.

The total loss on the part of those companies which have made up their figures comes to \$1,881,111. The Northwestern Mutual Life heads the list with \$500,000. Next come the Mutual Life with \$246,000, the Equitable Life with \$175,000, the Penn Mutual \$134,000, the Travelers \$100,000, the Pacific Mutual \$100,000, the Mutual Benefit \$94,500, the Metropolitan Life \$82,000, the Connecticut Mutual \$60,000, the Massachusetts Mutual Life \$50,000, the Prudential \$50,000, the New York Life \$47,351, the Germania Life \$39,000, the State Mutual of Worcester \$30,000, the Provident Life and Trust \$27,000, the Aetna Life \$25,000, and so on down to the Dominion Life of Waterloo, which, like most of the Canadian companies, lost but a few thousands.

The largest insurance carried by a single passenger aboard the Titanic was on the life of Herbert F. Chaffee of North Dakota. His life was insured for \$146,750. The next largest was that of John B. Thayer for \$50,000. Mr. Thayer also carried \$120,000 worth of accident insurance.

Some Large Life Policies. Some of the larger life policies and the names of those carrying them follow:

- Edgar J. Meyer, New York, \$50,000.
- George D. Wick, Youngstown, O., \$47,500.
- Benjamin Guggenheim, New York, \$25,000.
- Charles M. Hays, \$25,000.
- William B. Silvey, Duluth, \$22,500.
- Walter M. Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., \$20,000.
- Isidor Straus, \$20,000.
- Walter C. Porter, Worcester, Mass., \$15,000.
- Albert A. Stewart, \$15,000.
- John B. Cumings, New York, \$10,000.
- Walter D. Douglas, Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$10,000.
- Arthur W. Newell, \$10,000.
- William T. Stead, London, \$10,000.
- Emil Taussig, New York, \$10,000.
- Henry B. Harris, New York, \$5,448.
- Major Butt, \$2,000.

Accident Policies. Reports from the accident insurance companies show that these companies lost a total of \$1,583,000 on the Titanic.

The Travelers reports a loss of \$1,000,000, the Aetna Life (accident) \$200,000 and the Standard Accident \$100,000.

The biggest accident insurance policy was carried by Emil Brandeis of Omaha, Neb., \$175,000.

Some of the others are Charles M. Hays, \$50,000; Frank M. Warren, \$50,000; Stephen W. Blackwell, Trenton, N. J., \$33,000; and Alexander T. Compator, Jr., Lakewood, N. J., \$20,000.

Two policies of \$5,000 each in the Preferred Accident company became \$15,000 each under the triple indemnity provision, while another policy in the same company for \$10,000 was raised to \$20,000 by double indemnity and accumulations.

MR. TAFT'S SUMMER PLANS.

Will Reopen Executive Offices in Beverly Some Time in June.

The board of trade rooms in the Mason building, Beverly, Mass., are to be used again by President Taft for the executive office force again this summer. Secretary Hillis wrote the board officials recently asking if the rooms could be had again this year, and he was told that the business men would be pleased to extend the courtesy.

Two years ago Charles D. Norton, then secretary to the president, attempted to get away from the town by renting the Pickering cottage in Lothrop street, but the plan proved such an expensive one to the members of the office force that it was abandoned last summer, and the board of trade offices were taken again. The offices will be opened in June.

The Peabody cottage, Parramatta, in Corning street, the summer home of the president and his family, is to be put in readiness for occupancy in June. New gardens are to be laid about the estate, and some changes will be made about the grounds.

HARVARD ELMS ALL TO GO.

Ancient Trees Will Be Replaced by Hardy Red Oaks.

All the famous elms in the Harvard quadrangle are to be cut down this summer and red oaks planted in their places.

The elms, which have stood for many years, are practically worthless. Experts say that they are dying, and as soon as the students leave in June the elms will get the ax. Only a few of these ancient trees have shown signs of life this spring.

SUSPICIOUS LEVITY.



—Darling in New York Globe.

The Escape

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

By FRANK A. HUBBELL, Late Private 1st Penn. Vol. and Capt. Co. D 67th Penn. Portage, Wash.

CHAPTER XI.

(Copyrighted 1912 by Frank A. Hubbell, Yakima, Wash.)

Our leader, some 50 yards preceding our party, led the way through a broken, tangled mass of jutting rocks and narrow passes. Night came ere we had accomplished the distance to where he intended we should establish our bivouac. The uncertainty of our pathway, so many places where one false step would carry us over a precipice, determined our guide to stop for the night. Naught but an owl disturbed our rest and sleep, and the bright day found our little band moving on.

The middle of the afternoon found us near the trail over Bald Mountain, and at dusk we entered a cabin. There was a bright fire in the fireplace and two persons, a man and his wife, sitting by the fire, arose as we knocked. The lady prepared mush while her husband departed for a larger supply of meal a mile down the mountain at a union neighbors. When seated around the table of rough boards, commencing to eat, the lady and our guide passed into the kitchen, when to our surprise, four little thin-clad, blue-mouthed, hollow-eyed children came from their cot in the farther dim corner of the room and peered over our arms in wistful pose. We dropped our wooden spoons, lay by the warm fire and watched those dear little souls demolish that kettle of mush, thankful in our hearts we had not deprived them of it, when they scampered back to their bed ere their mother entered.

A big meal of corn bread was given us in the morning, with three ponies to carry with us. At about noon we reached the limit of Hamlet's beat. From now on we were left to the mercy of good fortune or bad luck. Worst of all, we were again deprived of our weapons of defence, notwithstanding our earnest entreaty that we be permitted to carry them to the end. We pledged ourselves to reimburse Hamlet at our earliest convenience after reaching Washington, where we expected to receive pay of twenty-two months. While he was willing to help us in every possible way, it was imperative that he should take back the guns, as their opportunity of procuring anything of that description was impossible. Their families' protection all depended on the man and the gun. Without these little instruments of war disaster would be sure to follow. Therefore we reluctantly returned them to him with our expressions of gratitude for his guidance and care around the most difficult path known in the fastnesses of the Tennessee mountains.

It was a sorrowful parting on our part. Knowledge of the way was a great help. It was a safeguard from unnecessary wanderings, and we felt in his presence a certain dependence from which we were loath to separate ourselves. But of course it was gratuitous on his part. He knew his business best. And even traveling that day and a half on his return alone was quite a sacrifice, as it could be possible he would never reach his party. Thus we bade him a grateful farewell.

There seemed to be a depression of spirit in our ranks that we were left without a guide in that broken and dangerous way. We could only use our best judgment, but the possibility of subsistence preyed upon our minds more than the surroundings—only three corn cakes for seven men in an apparently uninhabited district. We would trust to God, as we always had—his will be done.

Rounding a sharp point in the path behind a huge stone, our man ahead discovered moving objects—half a dozen men were coming our way. Off of the path we must go, and no sooner said than done. Getting behind a huge boulder we were so

hidden we could see who and what they were. Possibly they might be Union men, yet that would be difficult to know from their dress, very few wearing uniforms in the mountains.

Here they come, seven men, our number. With eagerness we listened for some remark in their talk, that we could distinguish them; not a word, but from appearance mountaineers. Friend or foe, we did not know. After their footsteps were no longer heard we again took up our walk and finally came to a gradual ascent to a higher part of the mountains, coming out between two large mounds on to the extreme point or elevation. Here we could see way off to the North Carolina lowlands to the left, and Tennessee on our right. It was an inspiring sight.

On our left, trouble and death; on our right, freedom and liberty. In our contemplations and many suggestions we were lost to any idea of using caution against the party who had so recently passed and gone on their way. Happening to cast our eyes down along the range of the mountain we saw these men not a half mile distant. We quickly withdrew from the open, but too late. From their actions we could see they had seen us and were now returning, either to defend or defeat our progress.

(To be Continued.)

SIRENS AND SONS.

Emile Ollivier, the famous minister of Napoleon III, is still alive. Determination to succeed is what makes success, according to John J. Debolt, associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii. As a young man he worked in a sawmill in the south.

Professor Arminius Vambery, professor of languages at Pesth university, at Budapest, has just entered his eightieth year, with no diminution of the vigor which has characterized his long life.

Blacksmiths, schoolteachers and farmers are common enough in congress, but Daniel A. Driscoll of Buffalo is the only undertaker serving his country in the classic halls. He is a native of Buffalo, having been born in 1875.

Dr. Lewis Hart Marks of New York, who has just established an institute for scientific research at Frankfurt, Germany, has been congratulated by the kaiser on this latest development in the "German-American intellectual alliance."

It is the proud boast of Senator Martine of New Jersey that in all the years he has been farming he has never sold a horse. When a horse gets too old to work he retires it on full rations and lets it loaf around the pasture until it dies.

The Writers.

As a young man Frederick Taber Cooper, the author, taught Latin and Sanskrit at Columbia college.

A movement is under way in Spain to secure the next Nobel literary prize for Perez Galdos, novelist and dramatist, who is best known for his series of romances dealing with Spanish history from Trafalgar to the Carlist wars.

The oldest author now living is probably W. A. Gordon Hake, a cousin of General Gordon. He is also the oldest English barrister at law. Mr. Hake, who has just celebrated his one hundred and first birthday, published his first book in 1840. This was entitled "Society Organized—An Allegory."

CHINA'S FAMINE AT ACUTE STAGE

2,000,000 Suffering and in Danger of Starvation.

THE NEED OF FUNDS URGENT.

Many Thousands Must Die Unless Their Condition is Relieved Until Harvest—Need \$200,000 to Carry on Work—Charles W. Harvey's Report.

Reports from China received at the national headquarters of the Red Cross at Washington recently say that the famine is now at its most acute stage. During the next few weeks, while the new crops are ripening, the need for relief will be most intense. At present the relief committee is employing 90,000 men on public work, and the earnings of these men are saving probably 500,000 persons from starvation. Meanwhile certainly 2,000,000 are suffering, and many thousands must die unless the relief measures are greatly extended.

Charles W. Harvey of the Y. M. C. A. of Tientsin made a recent journey through the famine districts and at the request of United States Minister Calhoun at Peking prepared a report of his observations. The character of this report, which has been forwarded to the state department and is now in the hands of the Red Cross, may be indicated by quoting briefly from its contents as follows:

What Mr. Harvey Saw.

No children were seen at play. No grain, meat, vegetables or foodstuffs of any kind except the bark of trees, dried grass, wild garlic and roots were seen. We found no sign of clothing anywhere except the rags on the backs of the people, no bedding. * * * few farming implements, nothing that could possibly be turned into money except an occasional piece of furniture and the doors of the houses or rafters in the thatched roofs. In many places we noted the absence of doors in the homes and saw the mud walls of houses stripped of roofs, which we soon found had been used for fuel or exchanged for food.

On the first morning out of Chingkiangpu we met a man pushing a wheelbarrow containing a low flat basket, in which were huddled the starving forms of his wife and child and beside them a few charred pieces of wood which he hoped to exchange in the city for food * * * I shall never forget one little mud hut without door, window or furniture, on the mud floor of which sat a young woman of twenty-two with a child of two years lying on its face moaning. When I asked her why he moaned she replied without comment: "I cannot get him to eat any more grass. He is starving to death."

Starving to Death.

In all our visits to the homes of these starving peasants there was no begging, no appeals to our pity, no tales of their suffering, no fears, no emotions, but simply the one sentence over and over again, "We men Esau lian" ("We are starving to death"). Unlike the beggars so common in the cities, these people a few years ago were successful farmers and laborers accustomed to begging. They have not learned to beg. We found several homes in which only children were left, and in one home a single little child of eight years huddled in a corner with a bowl of cooked bark and weeds, which she was eating with chop sticks. She was the last of her family. The workers in famine relief said it was usual for the father to die first, then the mother, then the older children, and the younger children last of all, showing that affection and self sacrifice persisted even under these conditions.

The American Red Cross has forwarded to the relief committee in China over \$150,000 since Jan. 1, but the committee in China pleads for at least \$200,000 more to enable it to carry on its great task until the new harvest ripens.

U. OF P. MUSEUM EXPEDITION.

Algot Lange to Lead Party in South American Wilderness.

The plans of the University of Pennsylvania museum for its South American expedition have been definitely arranged. Algot Lange, whose experiences several years ago with a wild tribe of Indians on the Amazon created great interest in this country and in Europe, will lead it.

His party, which will consist of five men, will remain in South America for three years. The expedition will be furnished with a steamer, which will carry the party from New York to the mouth of the Amazon and up the Amazon to the tributaries, which will be the scene of operations. In that remote wilderness the only fuel to be obtained for the boilers will be wood, and the steamer will be employed to carry the party as far as possible into the territories of the Indian tribes to be studied and to transfer the collections down to Manaus, from where they will be shipped to New York and Philadelphia.

CAT TIES UP \$25,000 ESTATE.

Bachelor's Property Cannot Be Distributed While It Lives.

A pet cat which was owned by Ben Dille, a bachelor and wealthy hotel keeper of Wilkesbarre, Pa., prevents the distribution of an estate of \$25,000. According to terms of Dille's will his estate was not to be distributed while his two pet cats were living. Since his death a few years ago one of the cats has died, but the other shows signs of reaching an old age.

Former Judge Wheaton and W. S. Biddle, executors of the estate, have an accounting ready to file, and in it they say there is a balance of \$25,000. This fund must remain in trust until the cat dies, after which there are several persons to share in the estate.

Stop Look Read

Do You want Electric Lights

in your home, boarding house or hotel? If so we will put them in. Let me know how many and I will tell you what it will cost. Electricity beats them all.

It's the

Dean Home Electric Lighting Plant

Our store in the Grambs Building, is lighted by it. Let us show it to you.

Reo the Fifth, Ford and Brush AUTOMOBILES

John Deere Sulky Plows, Success Manure Spreader, Hoosier Grain Drills, Dain Vertical Lift Mower, Ireland Wood Saw, Kant Klog Hand Sprayers, The Famous "New Way" Air Cooled Engine.

E. W. GAMMELL

Honesdale, Pa.

HONESDALE'S ONLY BANK



SUPERVISED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS

THE NATIONAL

Cor. Eighth and Main Sts.

It is Rich in Experience, Modern in Methods, Appreciative of Patronage.

DIRECTORS:

- HENRY Z. RUSSELL, Capitalist.
- EDWIN F. TORREY, Capitalist.
- HORACE T. MENNER, General Stores.
- LOUIS J. DORFLINGER, C. Dorflinger & Sons. Capitalist.
- ANDREW THOMPSON, Lawyer & Author.
- HOMER GREENE, Woolen Manufacturer.
- JAMES C. BIRDSALL, Capitalist.
- E. B. HARDENBERGH, Ironmonger.
- PHILIP R. MURRAY, Ironmonger.

A Business Connection With us Cannot Fail to be of Mutual Advantage and Satisfaction.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS ACCEPTED, AND THREE PER CENT. INTEREST PAID THEREON, WHETHER LARGE OR SMALL.

ORGANIZED 1836.

Open Saturday Evenings from 7:30 to 8:30.

For Results Advertise in The Citizen