

# FIRE CHIEF NAMED.

## Joseph L. Baldwin Gets the \$5,000 a Year Job.

### FIRST INCUMBENT OF OFFICE.

New Marshal's Office Will Be Attached to State Insurance Department, Which Is Now Working Under the Insurance Laws of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 30.—Joseph L. Baldwin, formerly assistant director of the department of public health and charities of Philadelphia, was appointed first state fire marshal of Pennsylvania under the terms of the act of 1911. The office pays a salary of \$5,000 a year, and the new marshal will serve for four years, his present term being until the end of the senate, which will act upon the appointment next winter.

The appointment of the state fire marshal, the last of the important new offices created by the last legislature of 1911 to be named, establishes in Pennsylvania a branch of government which has been urged by insurance, manufacturing and other interests for years. The department will be organized along the lines of those which have been so successful in Ohio, New York and other states.

#### Duties of Office.

The new marshal's office will be attached to the state insurance department, which is now working under new insurance laws passed at the session of 1911 and pronounced one of the best codes of insurance laws of any state in the Union.

Under the act he is empowered to investigate "the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in this state" with special reference as to whether it was started through design or carelessness. Every fire must be reported to him within ten days after it occurs, and the reports must give the facts as to origin, when known; the damage and the insurance; and if suspicious circumstances are attached, they must be noted. In making investigations the fire marshal, or such assistants as he designates, have authority to enter all premises and to subpoena witnesses, while he is also given the assistance of the district attorney and the courts in obtaining information as to fires.

### ENGINEEMEN ENDING SESSIONS

#### Convention Takes Recess to Hear Colonel Roosevelt.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 30.—Grand officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are shaping things so that the convention, which has been in session here since the middle of May, can be closed Friday night or Saturday at noon. The business is practically out of the way and today the convention took a recess and the delegates went to Gettysburg to hear Colonel Roosevelt, who made an address to them.

The most important work to be done by the enginemen will be action on the proposition to have the brotherhood pay directly from the general fund the delegates for attendance at the convention. They are now paid \$8 a day and expenses by the divisions they represent. This change is being urged because the economy that will be effected through the selection of Cleveland as the permanent convention place. The present convention has run very high in cost, and it is estimated that over \$250,000 has already been spent.

### PAWNED SHOES TO BUY POISON.

#### Was One of Two Men Who Committed Suicide in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 30.—Two men committed suicide in this city recently, while a third, Thomas Bibby, thirty-one years old, was prevented by his wife, who had him quickly taken to the Frankford hospital. At the hospital it was said that he would recover.

Bibby's attempt at suicide was because his wife refused to become reconciled to him, it is said. He went to a stable and drank a quantity of poison. There his wife found him unconscious and had him hurried to the Frankford hospital.

Alexander McClelland, sixty-three old, pawned his shoes for money to buy whisky and poison. He then went to his home and told his daughter he was going to kill himself. She did not believe him. An hour later she found him in the cellar in a critical condition. He was taken to the Episcopal hospital, where he died.

### BOLT HITS TRAIN; ONE KILLED

#### Lightning Overturns Car, Injuring Four.

Philadelphia, May 30.—Struck by lightning, the locomotive of a Baltimore and Ohio freight train left the tracks in the extreme southern section of this city, overturned and crushed the conductor, Daniel Edwards, to death.

Thomas McCullen, the engine driver, probably was fatally burned, and three other trainmen were seriously injured. The twenty-one cars, loaded with merchandise, buckled, and several were badly smashed.

#### Tristate League.

At York—Harrisburg, 7; York, 0. All other games postponed; rain.

# THE ARCHBALD IMPEACHMENTS

## Only Eight Trials Have Been Had Since the Adoption of the Constitution.

If the house of representatives decides to impeach Judge Robert W. Archbald of the federal court of commerce it will be the ninth time in the century and a quarter since the adoption of the constitution that this procedure against a civil officer of the national government has been instituted. Of the eight impeachments that have been begun only two have resulted in convictions. Both of those found guilty were judges of the federal district court. Of those who failed of conviction one was a chief executive of the nation, one a secretary of war, one a justice of the United States supreme court and two district court judges.

The eight impeachments of federal officials, which have been considered by the United States senate are as follows:

William Blount, United States senator, 1797-98, no trial, lack of jurisdiction.

John Pickens, United States district judge, 1803-04, tried, found guilty and removed from office.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the United States supreme court, 1804-05, tried and acquitted.

James Peck, United States district judge, 1829-30, tried and acquitted.

West H. Humphreys, United States district judge, 1862, tried, found guilty and removed from office.

Andrew Johnson, president, 1868, tried and acquitted.

W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, 1876, tried, failed of conviction on ground of lack of jurisdiction.

Charles Swayne, United States district judge, 1905, tried and acquitted.

#### Two Greatest Cases.

The two greatest impeachment trials of American history, those of Justice Chase and President Johnson, must both be considered in reality political trials. There is no question that both originated in political differences and that in both the result, had either been convicted, would have been largely political. In 1804 the partisan bitterness between the old line Federalists and the Republicans—the old anti-Federalists—was at white heat.

Samuel Chase, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, had won wide renown as a lawyer before he became chief justice of the criminal court in Maryland, from which, in 1793, he had been transferred by Washington to the United States supreme court as an associate justice. Although as deeply learned in the law as any member of the court save Marshall and entirely above reproach, so far as his personal integrity was concerned, Chase was temperamentally better fitted by reason of his overbearing manner and irascibility to be a prosecuting attorney than a judge. His intimate friendship with Washington and his uncompromising adherence to federal principles aroused the wrath of the Republican leaders in congress and marked him as an object of their attack.

#### Justice Chase's Trial.

John Randolph of Roanoke took the lead against Justice Chase, and it was largely through his influence and energy that the house of representatives in 1804 presented articles of impeachment against him.

Chase's trial before the senate furnished one of the most dramatic episodes seen up to that time in the halls of congress. It attracted the attention of the entire nation. The benches assigned to the senators, the jury in the case, were draped with crimson. To accommodate the women, who attended in large numbers, a new gallery was fitted up with separate boxes for the "ladies of the administration circle." Maryland friends of the accused justice thronged to the capitol in such large numbers that they could not all be accommodated. Vice President Barr presided with a dignity and impartiality which won general praise. The venerable justice took his seat in the center of the senate chamber in front of the presiding officer. He was defended by a coterie of brilliant lawyers.

At the conclusion of the arguments the senate voted to acquit on five of the eight articles in the charges. But even on the three remaining articles the vote fell considerably short of the necessary two-thirds majority required to sustain a vote of impeachment. Justice Chase continued to sit on the bench of the supreme court undisturbed by further attacks until his death in 1811.

#### Trial of President Johnson.

The impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson is the most famous, both because of the questions involved and because of the personality and official position of the accused. It followed as the culmination of a two and a half year struggle between congress and the chief executive over reconstruction measures and policies. The crisis was precipitated by the action of congress in passing the tenure of office act over the president's veto and by its subsequent course in upholding Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war,

# CASE RECALLS OF PAST YEARS

## Only Two Defendants, Both Federal Judges, Have Been Convicted.

In his refusal to resign his portfolio at Johnson's demand.

On Feb. 21, 1868, the house of representatives by a vote of 126 to 47 decided to impeach the president. The managers selected by the house, most of them radical anti-Johnson men, included Benjamin F. Butler, Thaddeus Stevens, George S. Boutwell and John A. Logan. The formal impeachment, consisting of eleven separate articles, was laid before the senate on March 5. Of the charges those embodied in the second and third articles, dealing with Stanton's removal and the appointment of his successor, and the eleventh, which charged the president with publicly holding that the Thirty-ninth congress was an unlawful body, were considered most important.

His trial opened on March 30, Johnson being represented by a coterie of able lawyers, among whom were B. R. Curtis, later an associate justice of the supreme court; William M. Evarts and Henry Stanberry. Chief Justice Chase presided and did his best to prevent the unfair action of the senate in regard to the admission of evidence, which was disclosed as the trial proceeded. The proof was all in by April 22, and after a long and able summation the vote was taken on May 16.

There were fifty-four senators, and it was necessary to get thirty-six to convict. The first vote was as the eleventh count, on which the vote stood 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal, thus falling one vote short of the required two-thirds. This resulted from the fact that seven regular Republicans voted with the twelve Democrats and four so called Johnson or administration Republicans to acquit. The same result having been obtained on the second and third counts, the radical opposition threw up its hands and the senate adjourned sine die with out voting on the other charges.

#### Grant's War Secretary Impeached.

The impeachment of General William W. Belknap, secretary of war in the cabinet of President Grant, constitutes the only impeachment of a cabinet officer in American history. General Belknap had an honorable record as a soldier during the civil war and entered the cabinet early in Grant's first term as head of the war department. One of his duties in that position was the appointment of an officer known as the post trader. The position was a lucrative one, and the profits depended to a large extent on the secretary of war. The charge against Belknap was that he had entered into a corrupt bargain with his appointee by means of which he was to receive a part of his large profits, payable in quarterly installments. Proof was submitted to show that Belknap's share of the profits amounted in all to about \$20,000.

Evidence of Belknap's corruption was presented to the house in a report from the committee on expenditures in the war department, which recommended impeachment. This was on March 2, 1876. The house at once unanimously voted to impeach the secretary. Belknap, however, had previously received an intimation of what the report was to contain, and on the morning of the same day he handed in his resignation to President Grant, with the request that it be immediately accepted. Grant, who had the reputation of "standing by his friends," at once acceded to his secretary's request.

#### Proceedings Went On.

George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, then a member of the house, was the principal manager for the house, and the impeachment proceedings were launched despite Belknap's resignation. The vote on the impeachment was taken on Aug. 1. Thirty-seven senators voted "guilty" and twenty-five "not guilty." As the necessary two-thirds vote was not obtained, despite the evident guilt of the accused, he cannot be said to have been convicted. But twenty-three of the senators who voted "not guilty" accompanied their votes with an explanation that they had voted as they did because of their belief that by resigning he had put himself outside the jurisdiction of the senatorial court of impeachment. It is not generally held, however, that the action of the senate in the Belknap case, although it establishes a precedent, is either final or binding.

There was a lapse of almost three decades between the impeachment of Secretary Belknap and that of Judge Charles Swayne, who was the latest federal officer to face a court of impeachment. Swayne was a judge of the United States district court for the northern district of Florida, to which post he was appointed in 1889. Early in 1903 he was charged with falsifying his expense accounts, and in December of that year congress ordered an investigation. The matter dragged along through 1904, and it was December of that year before the house finally voted to impeach him. Articles of impeachment containing thirteen counts were filed with the senate on Jan. 11, 1905. The trial began on Feb. 11 and terminated on Feb. 28, with his acquittal. Judge Swayne remained on the bench until his death in 1907.

# PLANNING FOR A NOISELESS WORLD.

## Scientists to Consider Ways and Means at August Congress.

Science is planning a comparatively noiseless world—a world in which clamor and clangor are reduced to a minimum. Men of learning, such as Dr. Clarence John Blake, professor of otology at Harvard Medical school, says there is absolutely no reason why there should not be such a world in existence if the citizens of this and other supposedly civilized countries can be weaned away from the survivals of savagery. Noise, at least loud noise, he says, is needless.

When 500 distinguished physicians and savants from all parts of Europe and America meet in the halls of the Harvard Medical school next August in the international otological congress this matter of noise will be one of the most prominent topics.

It is contended that the hustle and bustle of city life, the tooting of whistles, the roar of trains and other noises are taking their toll from the health of the community. The ear is becoming abnormal and blunted; the sensitive mechanism of hearing in an effort to exclude the never ending annoyance is thickening. Gradually the roar of the city works upon the nerves and brain, producing irritation and exhaustion. Nervous prostration, a disease of cities, is one result, deafness another and suffering to the weak and convalescent still another.

"Noise," says Dr. Blake, "is barbarous. Its presence in a community points to barbarism. If we pretend to a higher civilization something must be done to prevent it. The question of noise is a question of economics, because the presence of unnecessary noise is as much an indication of a waste of energy as the heating of a bearing in a machine."

The congress next August will go fully into ways and means of making the world noiseless.

### MALE BRAINS AVERAGE HIGHER

#### Dr. Spitzka Finds Females Lower in Abstract Mental Conception.

Dr. Edward Anthony Spitzka of Philadelphia, noted as a brain expert the world over, professor of general anatomy at the Jefferson Medical college and director of the Daniel Baugh Institute, after having examined hundreds of human brains declares that woman as a sex never will be the equal of man in abstract mental conception.

Apart from that capacity for abstract conception Dr. Spitzka declares that his examinations have shown no difference between the brains of the sexes, except that the feminine brain is smaller, a fact which he attributes to the smaller frame of the woman.

"In the female brain," said Dr. Spitzka, "the convolutions are broader and of more simple type. The female brain is usually characterized by a smaller frontal lobe. The frontal lobe is concerned more with the abstract concept, and therefore it would seem that the male is possessed of greater capacity for abstract conception."

"While no one will dispute that the individual woman may excel the average man, it is a fact that in the mass the brains of women are smaller, less richly and less completely fissured and so endowed with less cortical area than those of men."

### SNAKE CAR FOR BENT STREET

#### Boston Trying Articulated Trolley For Narrow Thoroughfares.

A "snake" car, a jointed coach which it is hoped will be able to wind its way through the sharp turning streets of downtown Boston, is being experimented with by the Boston elevated company.

No passengers have been carried in it, but if it proves as successful in the city proper as it has in Roxbury it will be introduced into the regular through city lines, enabling the company to run a fifty foot car where the regular cars cannot travel.

This new car is provided with a joint in the middle and a flexible platform covered with a hood. When on a straight track it appears as one unbroken length.

Center doors are also provided, and the passengers will enter and leave at that point. Two trolleys adorn the roof. The maker's name for the device is the articulated car.

### FIRST "APE OBSERVATORY."

#### German Scientists to Study Monkeys in the Canaries.

The world's first "ape observatory" is to be established at Tenerife under the auspices of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

Professor Rathmann of Berlin and Professor Silenka, the foremost woman scientist of Germany, are on their way there for the purpose of making a close observation of ape life in the climate of the Canaries.

The scheme will make it possible for apes to roam in the open year around and will provide opportunities for observing them under natural conditions.

### Road Accidents in the United Kingdom.

A marked increase in the number of road accidents is noted in the United Kingdom. The total rose from 28,023 in 1909 to 35,210 in 1911, of which motor vehicles caused 20,226. Statistics for the London metropolitan area show that every 100 motor cabs killed five times as many persons and injured three times as many as every 100 horse drawn cabs.

# FIRE SALE OF DAMAGED HARDWARE!

We have added to our list a number of attractive bargains which we invite you to read over. The goods are not damaged to a great extent, therefore it behooves you to take advantage of our great fire sale.

## REVISED LIST

- Nails 50 cents to \$1.50 per keg.
- Hinges 6 cts. per pound, now 3c lb.
- Locks 30 cts. each, now 15c each.
- Axes \$1.25, now 75 cts. each.
- Sweeping compound 25 ct. pkg. now 15 cents.
- Nickle Tea and Coffee pots \$1.25, now 65 cents each.
- Hatchets 60 cts., now 35 cents each.
- Belting at greatly reduced prices.
- Heating Stoves \$20.00, now \$10.00 each.
- Meat Choppers \$2.00, now \$1.35.
- Wood measures 35c, now 10c each.
- Metal Polish 50 c. now 30c can.
- Files 15c, now 7c each.
- Woodscrews 1-4 original price.
- Pocket Knives 60c, now 25c each.
- Razors \$2.50, now \$1.00 each.
- Padlocks 40 cents, now 15c each.
- Bath Room fixtures at greatly reduced prices.
- Rope 12 1/2 cts. lb, now 8 cts. lb.
- Poultry supplies at greatly reduced prices.
- Varnish Stains, greatly reduced prices.
- Shot guns, greatly reduced prices.
- Hunting Coats \$2.25, now \$1.25 ea.
- Shot Gun shells, (smokeless) 60 cts., now 40 cts. box.
- Carving Sets \$3.50, now \$1.50 set.
- Saw Clamps, \$1.00, now 60 cts. each.
- Saw sets 75c, now 50 cts. each.
- Mrs. Pott's Sad Irons \$1.15, now 85 cents per set.
- Asbestos Sad Irons \$1.75, now \$1.25 set.
- Axes and all kinds of handles at greatly reduced prices.
- Barn Door Hangers 75 cents, now 40 cents per pair.
- Stove Clay, 35 cents, now 25 cents package.
- Stove Clay 25 cents, now 15 cents package.
- Stove Clay 15c, now 8c pkg.
- Fishing Tackle, greatly reduced prices.
- Steel Tapes 35c, now 20c each.
- Bread Mixers \$2.00, now \$1.25 each.
- Stewart Clipper \$7.50, now \$5.50.
- 3 H. P. Gasoline Engine \$135.00, now \$75.00.
- Cultivators, \$8.00, now \$4.00.
- Steel Barn Brushes 85c, now 50c.
- Cupboard catches, 10c, now 5c.
- Brass Surface Butts 25c, now 15c.
- Bronze Surface Butts, 15c, now 8c.
- Drawer Pulls 15c, now 8c.
- Drawer Pulls 10c, now 5c.
- Agriculture wrenches 15c, now 5c.
- Hammock hooks 10c, now 5c.
- Spool wire 10c, now 1c.
- Stew pans 25c, now 12c.
- Pie tins, 8c, now 3c.
- Sink baskets 30, now 15c.
- Garment hanger, 3 for 5c.
- Coat and Hat Hooks, 10c doz. 6c. doz.
- Mouse Traps 5c, now 3c.
- Mouse Traps 10c, now 5c.
- Bolts per 100, 50c.
- Wash Boards 40c, now 25c.
- Butter Boards 75c, now 50c.
- Grass Scythes 90c, now 15c.
- Scythe Stones 15c, now 5c.

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There are times in every business career when a man can see some advantage in changing banks.

If you are thinking of changing your bank account, we would like to have you call on us and talk the matter over freely before deciding what you will do.

Our facilities are equal to the BEST; we try to more than please our patrons and endeavor at all times to keep on the safe side of every loaning proposition.

## BANKING with us will not depend on your Politics or Religion

With the reputation established by SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OF SQUARE DEALING

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