SUSPECTS A HOODOO.



-Berryman in Washington Star.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

throughout the whole world today. Old and effete monarchies are crumbling to dust on every hand and the people are asserting their god-given right to govern themselves. This liberty loving spirit of inde-pendence has been fostered largely by the Unted States of America. which has been the great exemplar popular government among the nations of the world. The first form of

government among men was patriarchal, wherein the father ruled over his descend-ants. This grew into the tribal form dominated by a chieftain or leader. The union of tribes formed a nation which was governed by a bold general, especially in times of war, for ignorance and turbulence which were prevalent among such peoples required a strong hand to hold them in check, consequently the monarchy resulted. As the people advanced in intelligence the spirit of liberty be-gan to develop. We see evidences of democracy among the Greeks, while the world conquering Romans established a republic which was maintained for many years until an ambitious general usurped the power and transformed it into an empire.

When our forefathers issued that famous manifesto known as the Dec-laration of Independence they had but few models from history to guide them. At that time the Swiss had a republic in the Alps and the Dutch had experimented with a republican form of government in the Netherlands.

The thirteen colonies which constituted the republic at the time of the Revolution had been settled by refugees driven from the nations of Europe by oppression. They were among the most progressive and liberty loving people of those nations. They were reduced to a common level by the same hardships and toils. Their struggle with nature and the savages had made them courageous and well fitted to establish a demo-British statesmen of that period freepredicted that the But their predictions were false; in-stead of fallure this furnished in-Despite

ica, excepting the Guianas, have er on that day than any other in the overthrown the monarchy and modeled their constitutions after the con-stitution of the United States. In 1870 France established its third reruin of the long-established kingdom. And last of all, the ancient, unchangoriental empire of China, oldest and most conservative nation on earth, with her four hundred mil-

lions of inhabitants, has been aroused by missions and commercial inter-course with other nations, until they (Mortimer Stocker.) have cut off their cues, the badges of servitude to the Manchu dynasty. The spirit of democracy is manifest revolted and established a republic.

Fifty years ago the inhabitants of republican territory numbered eighty-seven millions while now they assembled others. number seven hundred and twelve millions. But the spirit of liberty is not confined to republics alone. If we consider the aim and essence popular government, the progress is still more encouraging, for practi-cally the whole habitable world has within this time been brought under a constitutional regime of some sort. Even Russia, Japan, Turkey and Per sia have their parliaments while Siam and Abyssinia are no longer pure autocracles. In England and America where the people enjoy the most liberty, they are demanding more privileges than ever before. The House of Lords in England was shorn of nearly all of its power and there are demands in America that United States senators shall be elect ed by a direct vote of the people while the slogan of each of the candidates in the presidential campaign is, "Let the people rule." The initiative, referendum and recall, import ed from the mountains of Switzerland and adopted in Oregon about ten years ago, are fast becoming popular in the United States.

The spirit of democracy is not con-fined to forms of government alone, but in their social and economic conditions the common people are de-manding more and more education and opportunity. Our Christian civilization is producing an equality among the people who are demanding an equal apportunity in this and everywhere throughout the world. At last we are beginning to realize and heed the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence that all men are created free and equal and that governmnts derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Large Supplies of Tetanus Antitoxin Ordered.

To meet the Fourth of July de cracy, in which civil and religious mands, large supplies of tatanus anliberty were to be enjoyed by all. The titoxin have been orderel for the distributing stations sixty-seven government throughout the commonwealth, by would not last one hundred years. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner

But their predictions were false; in-stead of failure this furnished in-spiration and has been the greatest enlightener of the world along the lines of liberty.

Of Hearth.

Despite the nation-wide move-ment for "A Safe and Sane Fourth," which has been steadily growing during the last few years, the total Since our republic has been estab- number of accidents resulting in the lished. Mexico and all South Amer- dreaded tetanus or lock-jaw, is great-

The serum which the Department of Health distributes to the poor is used to immunize the victims of public after the downfall of Napol- fire-cracker, gun shot and other eon III at Sedan. In more recent wounds. When it is used immediyears Portugal became a republic ately following the accident or after the revolt of the people and within twenty-four or even thirtysix hours thereafter, the danger of infection is reduced to a minimum.

> -Hurry up, and bring in the flies -all you can find.



WILBUR WRIGHT, **PIONEER AVIATOR**

Career of a Man Known the World Over.

UNASSUMING AND RELIGIOUS.

Honors Conferred Upon Him by Numerous Governments, and His Ultimate Financial Success Did Not

Wilbur Wright, pioneer aviator and aeroplane inventor, was born at Millville, Ind., in 1867. His father was the Rev. Milton Wright, who was a bishop in the Methodist church. The family removed to Dayton, O., when Wilbur was a child. In his early years Wilbur, like his brother Orville, showed a de-cided bent for mechanics and went in for machinery. During their spare moments in a machine shop they built a printing press, with which they started a newspaper, according to informants who remember their beginnings. The printing press was an excellent one, the tradition goes, but the paper was sold out.

About that time the bicycle craze was in its infancy, and with the proceeds from the sale of the newspaper Wilbur and Orville built a small bicycle factory or machine shop, where they built

It was not until 1900 that the Wrights started on the difficult task of making heavier than air machines, and they at first went into aeronautics for amuse-

How They Became Interested.

Octave Chanute was the first in the United States to take up the hazardous experiment of gliding in the air. Chanute lived in Chicago, and the accounts of his experiments interested the Wrights. Several aerial pioneers in Europe had tried gliding, which consisted of sliding down a hillside through the air with a sort of stringless kite for a sled, and Lillenthal of Germany broke his back at it.

The Wright brothers said that the idea of flying attracted them. They did not foresee any money in it nor fame-they simply took to the idea. A glider was built in their small machine shop and they made experiments with it for more than a year when the idea of a heavier than air machine was conceived. They went down to the North Carolina coast to make tests.

They were hampered by lack of money, and the story of their triumph is one of penury and hardship. A flying machine was built and equipped with an eight horsepower motor. It weighed somewhat under 800 pounds, including the passenger. The parts of the aeroplane were taken to Kitty Hawk and assembled with the utmost secrecy. On Dec. 17, 1903, it flew 852 feet in fifty-nine seconds against a twenty mile wind. To their delight the brothers found they could control the machine to a great extent. Then No. 2 machine was built in Dayton, and they that vicinity in 1904.

A Flight of Three Miles.

On Nov. 9 of that year the aeroplane went through the air for three miles. It was rebuilt the following year and on Oct. 5 went twenty-four and onefifth miles in thirty-eight minutes and three seconds. There was no doubt them. The Wrights knew they had solved the problem of aerial navigation. Until that flight they had kept their experiments in the utmost secrecy, but persons near Dayton witnessed a part of the flight and it became known. Then the Wrights announced that their machines would be sold only to the governments of the world and tedious negotiations began. The French government, through a syndicate, attempted to buy the rights

for that country Negotiations fell through because the Wrights would not explain their secret. Then came a period of the worst hardship for the inventors. Their money had given out. That was in 1908. They began to be discredited, and Santos Dumont and Farman came into promit to promote this means of nence with their machines. The brothers' fortune turned, however, when Charles R. Flint, a wealthy exporter, suggested he would aid them financially if they would agree to patent the machine and market it. The Wrights cast tions at Manteo, N. C., that made the entire civilized world take notice.

Every Country Sought Them.

The Wrights were sought in almost every country of Europe. Wilbur went to France and Orville remained in this country to conduct flights. On Aug. 8 Wilbur made his first flight on the parade ground at Le Mans. That and his subsequent flights were wonderfully successful. Orville flew at Fort Myer, Va., and on Sept. 17 broke his hip in the disastrous flight that killed Lieutenant Thomas E. Selfridge, U. S. A., signal corps.

That accident made Wilbur bend his utmost efforts in France, and he was admitted the best flier in the world. The Wright brothers afterward took a trip to Europe and flew before many kings and queens and received decora-

tions from numerous governments. The honors conferred upon him and ultimate financial success never changed Wilbur Wright from the quiet, unassuming and religious man that first started in to solve aerial navigation. He remained for all that the same patient worker at his pet idea.

GREAT CONFERENCE. REV. DR. MURDOCK DECLARES.

"The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which was in session at Minneapolis during May, will go down in history as one of the greatest and most fruitful that has been held up to this time by the Methodist people," declares Rev. L. C. Murdock, district superintendent of the Wyoming conference.

"There were 820 deelgates present, coming from all parts of the United States, Mexico, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea," said Dr. Murdock. "Delegates from all these countries engaged in the lawmaking for this branch of the church of Wesley were a vivid illustration of the prophetic vision of the great founder when he beheld the world as his parish.

"There was a larger proportionate number of new members in this conference than has usually been the case and a larger number of memorials or requests for changes in the discipline of the church. These facts gave rise to the fear that much radical action might be taken. Such was not the case, however, and the body, while hopefully progressive, was sanely conservative. Much constructive and revisional work was done and very little radical changes

"One of the important measures adopted was the assigning of bishops to certain cities, which are the cen-ters of groups of conferences. The bishops will exercise supervision over these conferences for the quadrennial. The numerous me-morials, which requested the restor-ation of the time limit for pastors, referred to the committee itinerancy. This committee did not report to the general conference any plan for the restoration of the limit, and consequently no change was made this year in this respect.

The committee on the episcopacy recommended that the general confrence give the annual conferences of Methodism an opportunity to vote on a constitutional amendment which will provide for the election of bishops for races and languages. More than two-thirds of the confer-ence voted in favor of this amend-ment and it is thus handed down to the churches.

"Eight new bishops were elected and two missionary bishops. The new bishops are Homer C. Stuntz, T. S. Henderson, W. O. Shepherd, N. Luccock, F. J. McConnell, R. J. Cooke, F. D. Leele, W. P. Thirkeld, Dr. W. P. Eveland, and J. W. Robinson were elected missionary bishops. All are strong, broad-minded men and will be a power for the advance-ment of Methodism. It was, indeed, an impressive sight to witness the consecration of the bishops.

"Dr. George P. Eckman, whose father for a long time was a mem-ber of the Wyoming conference, was elected editor of the Christian Advo-cate, Dr. Buckley having resigned after serving for over two score of years. Dr. Eckman is of St. Paul's Episcopal church, New York city. Dr. Buckley has been one of the greatest editors of this country, and for years has been the chief authority on the customs and laws of Methodism.

"No change was made in the law of the church pertaining to the amusement question, and there is no Indication that the great law-making body purposes to lower its moral standard.

Dr. Murdock expressed his proval of the action of the conference in voting down the final court The general conference of appeals. remains the final authority of the church. He was also pleased with the step taken for a more reverential observance of Memorial Day. The conference was in sess session

from May 4 until May 29, three sessions a day being held most of the Dr. Murdock declared that it was almost impossible for the indi-divual to keep in touch with the scores of questions coming up for consideration before the different committees and conference for consideration.

MUSICAL CRITICISM.

The following is an excellent criticism of the musical program in the class night exercises which was not published in the other reports owing to a lack of space:

The musical part of the class night program at the High school was a most creditable one. Creditable to the performers themselves, to the school, to the individual teachers, to Miss Harriet Arnold in charge of this department, and to Professor Oday, who is ably aiding every effort among the young people of our like to say a word for Robert Dorin. also, under whose most able leader ship, the boy's orchestra is fast laythe foundations achievement. The opening number aside their secrecy while the patents on the program, an instrumental trio, "Talk in New York," was those at Manteo, N. C., that made the ed by Otto Heumann, violin, Carl Weldner, cornet, and Elsie Heumann, piano, in a noticeably good

William Reif received much deerved applause for his violin solo, 'Cvardis,' by Michiels, in which he displayed excellent tone and bowing, and he undoubtedly has a future efore him.

Miss Bessle Caufield, a member of the graduating class, appeared in a Chopin Number, which she rendered with all the charm of tone and touch, which this wonderful composer demands. Miss Caufield is temperamentally an artist, capable of reaching a high plane in her chosen profession with a few years of devoted study and mellowing.

Of Miss Arnold's work in the High school too much cannot be said! The few selections rendered by her pupils Monday evening were in evidence of intelligent and artistic training. A delightful tone quality, excellent phrasing, and attack, were particularly noticeable in the quartette, "Blow Ye Gentle Breezes,"

The accompaniments for the quar-tette and class songs were ably played by Miss Elsa Jacobs.



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