

BOY SCOUTS

EDITED BY ONE OF THEM

Many will find their way into the woods within the next few months, consequently, advice on forestry as given by Gifford Pinchot, who has a summer home at Milford, Pa., is of especial interest at this time.

Mr. Pinchot was formerly chief forester of the agricultural department and now chief scout forester of the Boy Scouts of America. He urges upon the youthful scouts and the boys in general the need of knowledge of forestry. He tells the boys how they may learn the age of a tree, estimate the size of the tree ten, twenty, or thirty years ago, and how to gain practical and valuable knowledge on their excursions into the woods, says the New York Herald.

"If you can get into the woods," said Mr. Pinchot, "where cutting is going on, even if it is only of small stuff for firewood, I suggest that you do this: Count the rings of growth on the stump of a tree, first making sure what kind of tree it is. Count the rings from the center outward. Each ring means a year in the life of the tree, and the whole number of rings means the age of the tree.

"Then measure the thickness of the tree across the stump. If the tree has not yet been worked up into logs or into firewood, you can easily measure its height by running a tape line or a piece of string from the butt of the first log to the top of the crown, adding the height of the stump. If you make several of these 'stem analysis' on trees of different sizes and then compare the results, you will find out many interesting things about how that kind of tree grows; for example, that it may grow fastest when it is young, fastest in diameter when it is older, and that later on in life diameter growth falls off and height growth is very, very slow.

"But even a stem analysis of one tree teaches you a great deal. It tells you not only how old was the tree when it reached the size at which it was cut, but also how old the tree was at all sizes since it was a little seedling, for every tree has its own life history written on its ring of growth. Suppose you have measured an oak and found it to be fourteen inches thick and 70 years old. All you need to do to find out how thick that oak was when it was, say, 30 years old, is to measure out from the center the distance covered by the first 30 rings, multiply that distance by two and add an inch for the bark. That tells you very closely how big the tree was 40 years ago, long before you were born.

"While you are making the stem analysis, don't fail to study the woods in which the cutting goes on. How do they look? Will they grow trees again like those that have been cut or has the forest been destroyed by cutting? Is the brush piled so that it can be burned up, or are the big tops lopped so that they will not quickly, or is all this trash strewn over the ground where it would burn fiercely and kill what trees are left standing.

"Have too many trees been cut, so that instead of a forest there are only a few scattered trees left, or are there enough to seed to plant the land to forest again? Have the trees been felled carelessly, so as to injure other trees or crush down young growth, or have they been felled skillfully. Are the stumps cut close to the ground so as to waste no timber, or have they been cut high up in lazy-man's fashion? Have the logs all been taken out, or just the best ones, leaving a lot of wood lying on the ground?"

The department of forestry of Pennsylvania has issued a pamphlet urging boys to become forest fire-fighters and teaching them how to prevent and fight fires.

The Veto of the Army Bill.

President's Taft's veto of the army appropriation bill shows him at his best. In spite of all the perplexities with which he is faced at the moment he has not hesitated to veto this measure because of the indirect and vicious attempt to legislate Gen. Wood out of office as chief of staff. What will be the result of so bold a step on Mr. Taft's part cannot at once be foretold. He ought to be upheld. That the attack on Wood has

been due to a plot in which Gen. Ainsworth, who was forced to resign last February to avoid court-martial, has had a hand has been as obvious as that its success would be prejudicial to the discipline of the army and become a precedent for further political interference.

The scheme of attaching a piece of special legislation as a "rider" to one of the regular appropriation bills in the hope that the president will not have the courage to face the confusion which might be caused by a veto, cannot be too severely condemned. The 45th Congress adjourned March 4, 1879, without having passed certain of the appropriation bills, owing to an irreconcilable struggle between the House, controlled by the Democrats, and the Senate, controlled by the Republicans. The special issue was the attempt of the southern Democrats to attach to the army appropriation bill a "rider" substantially repealing a law passed in 1865 under Lincoln, permitting the use of the troops to "keep the peace at the polls" on election day. President Hayes promptly convened the 46th Congress in special session, but the Democrats, having come into control of the Senate as well as the House, passed the army appropriation bill with this provision attached, and on April 29, 1879, President Hayes vetoed it in a forceful message. In view of their inability to muster the necessary two-thirds to pass it over the veto, the Democrats finally passed the army bill without the objectionable clause.

The fiscal year of the government expires June 30. After that date funds must be made available, either under the regular appropriation bills or some hurriedly-passed emergency act, for running the departments of the government. In view of President Taft's action on the army bill, the veto of other appropriation bills bearing "riders" such as that which would abolish the commerce court may apparently be expected. June 30 is near at hand, and with two conventions to occupy the public mind, the pot is already boiling over, without the additional fuel of a new fight between the president and Congress. But Mr. Taft is right. Those at Chicago who think he has no backbone should look toward Washington.—Springfield Republican.

RED MEN ADOPT INSURANCE.

Pennsylvania Great Council Decides to Pay \$350 to Bereaved Families.

A proposition to form a funeral benefit association for the Red Men of Pennsylvania, by which the sum of \$350 will be paid to the wife or family of any member in case of death, was brought up in the executive session of the great council at Williamsport last week, and was debated for more than two hours. At the end of that time it was adopted.

By the plan, the family of a Red Man will now receive \$350, instead of the \$100 or \$250, as the case may be. An increase of only \$100 would be made in a city which has a \$250 rate, as in Williamsport, while the full increase will be effective in the other places. The rate of insurance paid will be correspondingly less in the cities which receive the less increase.

The plan provides that members shall pay 20 cents each month for the \$350 increase. This sum is added to the regular dues and really gives a cheap insurance.

CHAT OVER THE BREAKFAST CUP.

"The Citizen certainly knows how to do things," remarked a business man to the writer after our Taft special of Saturday night was distributed through town. "It is the coming newspaper," he concluded.

One of our business men said: "Well, Callaway, you evidently did not play quints Saturday night. That was a great edition."

A young lady of promising years, and by the way, attached to one of our contemporaries, extended congratulations on our special edition Monday, saying that it was fine.

"How nice it seems," remarked a Honesdale woman to the writer Sunday morning after we issued our special edition on the result of the Republican convention. "To go out upon your porch in the morning and find your paper there, telling one of the news of the convention and who was nominated. The Citizen is coming to the front fast."

PENNSYLVANIA COMING STATE

The Improved Harbor Facilities Will Place It Among the First in the Nation — Considerable Credit Due Director Norris.

In the projects of port improvement now under way in virtually every Atlantic and Pacific coast State that has a harbor of its own, no feature stands out with more prominence than the general movement toward public ownership and administration of water-fronts. The demand for port improvements is the logical result of an industrial prosperity that is now approaching its maximum under present conditions, and which must look to a material broadening of commercial policy if succeeding years are to show an advance in keeping with the record thus far established. The determination of States and municipalities to regain control of their harbor fronts is a long step in the right direction.

It is realized now, wherever port problems have been studied, that private ownership of wharves and piers, existing to any great extent, is an additional tax upon the port's commerce, stifles competition, encourages monopoly and impedes commercial progress. Such a condition is antagonistic to every phase of real port development or commercial expansion, and the present universal tendency toward public ownership and supervision is a direct blow at such monopolistic evils.

Roadways are free to all who care to use them. Railroads are common carriers bound by law to convey any person's commodity who can pay the transportation charges. Our rivers and harbors are open to all vessels. Certainly there is no sound argument to be advanced in favor of private enterprise, be it railroad or terminal company, controlling the point where of necessity the mode of transportation must change from land carrier to water carrier, and vice versa, and where such private enterprise may at will favor one shipper or carrier as against another, or refuse docking facilities to an independent vessel owner while allowing the same privilege to some other. Such discriminations are charged against private control of port facilities wherever it exists.

A river or harbor front under the management of individuals or corporations is essentially manipulated for the dividends it can be made to produce for those individuals or companies. Power becomes concentrated in the hands of a few, and combination is substituted for competition. The destiny of the port is in their keeping, and through the arbitrary fixing of rates and privileges commerce may readily be stimulated or depressed. What from every point of law and economic consideration should be public property, administered in the interests of the entire community, becomes, under such conditions, special privilege in malignant form.

On the other hand, port facilities that are under the supervision and control of a municipality are not operated upon the profit-bearing basis, but solely from considerations of sound economy. Favor and discrimination are eliminated, and the only dividends expected are in the form of a greater commercial interchange through that port because of superior advantages offered every shipper, carrier and consumer. Only under such a policy as this can a port be built up to a high standard of efficiency.

Massachusetts, California, Louisiana and other seaboard States have appropriated large sums to regain control of the water-fronts of their respective ports. The right of eminent domain has been legislated to the branch of the State or municipal government having jurisdiction over the port, and the policy of public control of piers is being put into effect as rapidly as possible. New York City now owns more than half of the docks and wharves in its harbor and is steadily acquiring the others. In Bristol, England, the municipality owns the entire port and its facilities and every foot of its water front.

Since he was placed in charge of the Department of Wharves and Docks, at Philadelphia, a little more than six months ago, Director Geo. W. Norris has conducted a vigorous campaign for the development of that port, which is Pennsylvania's natural outlet to the sea. In a report recently submitted to the Mayor and Councils Director Norris made five distinct recommendations as a general outline of how that development might best be carried out. And he supplemented those recommendations with this statement: "These conditions can best be realized by a publicly owned waterfront and a publicly owned Belt Line, and it will be my aim and purpose to accomplish these things as rapidly and completely as the available means will permit."

Bishop Talbot Abroad.

Mrs. Ethelbert Talbot, wife of Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, bishop of the Bethlehem Diocese, who is sojourning at Hot Springs, Va., left there on June 26, and with the bishop and his secretary, Miss Jester, sailed on the steamship Merlon from Philadelphia, on the 22nd of this month for Europe.

WEST PRESTON.

West Preston, June 27. Miss Ella Corey, who has been attending school at Cortland, and Marguerite Corey, who attended school at Carbondale, returned to their home here Saturday last.

Some from this way attended the Children's Day exercises at Ararat Sunday afternoon.

Charles Parro worked for Henry Whipple Monday.

Seward Carpenter and wife spent Sunday with friends here.

While doing some paperhanging at her daughters one day last week, Mrs. Charles Lee fell off the bench on which she was standing, injuring one foot quite badly.

Miss Bertha Buchanan was a caller at Della Wall's Friday.

DeWitt Buchanan is working for Victor Bartleson.

O. Chamberlain, veterinary, was professionally engaged at Frank Crosier's Tuesday.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

John J. Bauman vs. Honesdale Shoe Company, No. 109 February Term, 1911.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, bearing date May 29, 1912, in the above entitled cause on the 29 day of June, 1912, at eleven a. m. at the premises, corner of East and Thirteenth streets in the Borough of Honesdale, County of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania, the Receiver of the Honesdale Shoe Company will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation of the Court, all of the property of the Honesdale Shoe Company, both real and personal, including the franchises of said Company and uncollected accounts. The following is a description of the property to be sold:

1. All of the estate, real, personal and mixed, lands, tenements and hereditaments, rights and privileges, easements and appurtenances granted and conveyed by William H. Krantz et al. to the said Honesdale Shoe Company by deed of conveyance dated the 17th day of February, 1899, and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for the County of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania on the 18th day of February A. D. 1899, in Deed Book 84, p. 388, etc., designated and described in said deed and being as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa., bounded on the East fifty feet by East street; on the North one hundred and fifty feet by Thirteenth street; on the West fifty feet by a lot now or lately owned by Mrs. Apple, and on the South one hundred and fifty feet by a lot now or late of Henry Ames; the foregoing real estate being used for the business of the defendant as a shoe factory and being improved with one three-story and basement brick building, with a boiler house attached, barn and shed and with fixtures therein consisting of boiler, elevator, and engine, shafting and hangers used in manufacturing business.

2. And the licenses, franchise and corporate rights of said company.

3. Bills receivable and accounts due the Honesdale Shoe Company are as follows:

- H. A. Wise, Luxora, Ark. \$125.00
- Morris Wolfson, 526 Forest Court, Scranton, Pa. 9.72
- Arminius Coal Co., Scottford, W. Va. 112.20
- The McKinney Co., Covington, W. Va. 271.80
- Hamilton Coal & Coke Company, Howard Adams & Frederick A. Husted, Receivers, Marine Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md. 391.40
- L. F. Krantz, Honesdale Footwear Co., Honesdale, Pa. 2.90
- W. H. Krantz, Honesdale Footwear Co., Honesdale, Pa. 22.00
- Massey Bros., Masseyville, W. Va. 312.95
- Louis Blom, Barnesboro, Pa. 103.20
- T. F. Kelly, Montrose, Pa. 2.85
- Louis Morris, Athens, Ga. 184.80
- Abe Kinstein, Kimball, W. Va. 69.00
- D. Wiseberg, Donora, Pa. 108.42
- Z. F. Fisher Estate, C. W. Grimm, Administrator, Cynthiana, Ky. 32.10
- Saom Golob, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 16.17
- Knapp Sanders Co., Richmond, W. Va. 162.91
- Monarch Coal Co., Pennington, Va. 271.35
- J. J. Jewell & Co., Statesville, Tenn. 217.20
- Aaronson & Koplan, Patton, Pa. 81.00
- Miss Lulu Adkins, Elliottsville, Ky. 2.85
- Wildor Bros., J. N. Saunders, Referee in Bankruptcy, Stanford, Ky. 31.19
- Ridgeview Coal Co. 157.78
- Bleckley & Campbell, Elmsburg, Ky. 172.20
- Ike Joseph, Forest City, Pa. 3.80
- R. J. Stanfield, Lockerby & Bowen, Atty., Quincy, Mich. 129.60

All of said property will be sold free and clear of all interest, liens, encumbrances, wages, taxes, and charges in the nature thereof. Terms of sale twenty-five per cent. at the time of sale and balance at time of confirmation.

In pursuance of the order of Court, the Receiver reserves the right to require full payment in cash for all personal property sold. Full information may be obtained from

SCRANTON TRUST CO., Receiver, 516 Spruce St., Scranton, Pa. Warren, Knapp & O'Malley, Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa. O'Brien & Kelly, Means Bldg., Scranton, Pa. Solicitors for Receiver. 44w4

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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.
  - Heating 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 10 c 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.
  - Paddocks 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.
  - Sawing Saws \$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 8c.  
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 Bowls 75c, now 50c.  
Grass Scythes 90c, now 15c.  
Scythe Stones 15c, now 5c.

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