

BIG SISTERS INCORPORATED.

Organization Will Take an Interest in Little Girls.

MRS. VANDERBILT FOUNDER.

She Found the Reasons For the Society's Existence During Visits to the Children's Court in New York—Efforts Will Be Extended.

The New York organization of Big Sisters, which recently received its incorporation papers, is the result of the individual effort of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in the children's court.

The society has already more than 100 members, has an office in a Fifth avenue building, with a secretary and assistant secretary to attend to the clerical work and to be always at the court whenever it is in session and look after little girls who need assistance when the members of the society are not able to be present.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, whose practical charitable work is illustrated in the apartment homes, with the maximum amount of sun and air, which she had put up for people with incipient cases of tuberculosis, began her visits to the children's court about two years ago. There she found representatives of Jewish and Catholic organizations doing excellent work among their people, but there was no one from the Protestant denominations to make a special effort to look after the children of their churches.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Work.

There was so much work to be done that Mrs. Vanderbilt visited the courts at least once and sometimes two or three times a week, interesting herself in cases when there seemed need of assistance. Finding a little ragtag baby at the front of the stairs, she would pick it up and carry it until she found the person who was supposed to be in charge of it. She visited the children she found in need in their homes. They did not know her by name, but only knew that some one kind and motherly was interested in them.

Then, the personal equation being such an important part of the work, she interested her two sisters, Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, whose names are among the incorporators, and some of her friends also came in. The women interest themselves personally in the children, visit them in their homes, get them the proper sort of employment when they are old enough for it or, when it is difficult for them to remain at school, encourage them to stay as long as possible to get the foundation of an education and when it is needed ease the difficulties in the way if possible and always act as friends of the children, to be consulted in all difficulties and troubles.

Plenty For Them to Do.

Since the society has grown the work has gained system, and Mrs. Madeline Evans, the secretary of the Big Sisters, is daily in court and notifies the members of the society when there is need of their assistance. The Big Sisters have had until now so many needy little ones on their hands that they have been obliged sometimes to be Big Sisters to two or three little ones at once.

The women specify in their articles of incorporation that they will look after the "physical, mental and moral welfare" of little girls not only in the children's courts in New York, but in other cities of the United States.

The incorporators other than those who have been mentioned are Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, Mrs. Willard Parker, Mrs. S. S. Sands, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. William M. Wright, Miss Sara B. Mounce and Miss Lina Horn. By incorporating the Big Sisters will be able to receive legacies.

CENSUS FIGURES ON PACKING.

New York Is Third Among States Where That Industry Thrives.

There were 1,641 slaughtering and meat packing establishments in the United States at the last census. Statistics made public by the bureau of census show that 108,716 persons were engaged in the industry, of whom 1,659 were proprietors and firm members, while the average number of wage earners was 89,728.

Capital invested amounted to \$283,249,170. The expenses were \$1,316,366,878, of which the officials received \$4,915,326 and the wage earners \$51,644,720. Value of products was \$1,370,548,101, while the value added by manufacture, the difference between cost of materials and the value of products, was \$168,740,317.

Illinois, with an average number of 25,705 wage earners, with \$45,618,899 in value added by manufacture and \$389,594,956 in value of products, was far ahead of the next state in rank. This latter was Kansas, while the other leading states in ranking order were New York, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Texas, Massachusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

England's Motor Sprinkler.

The engine of a motor driven street sprinkler in England operates one pump to fill its tank and another to scatter the water.

Women's Column

How They Are Trimming the Mannish Hats.

The mannish shapes in women's street hats are making a great success and the problem of decorating them calls for much ingenious designing on the part of the milliner. With a charming and truly feminine inconsistency, the Derbys and plain walking shapes are trimmed with ribbons, wings, feathers and even lace. We may expect to see stiff standing bouquets of flowers with the advance of summer.

The Derby has never been credited with gracefulness and is, in fact, an ugly hat, yet possessing a certain style and distinction of its own. Those shapes, now so much in vogue, modeled on the lines of the

Practical Fashions

BATHING SUIT.



An excellent model for bathing suits is shown in this design. It is attractive, and yet easy of construction. The trimming of braid is effectively arranged and adds much to the general appearance of this garment. For developing the bathing suit, serge, mohair, cashmere or saton is available. The pattern (5789) is cut in sizes 30 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 44 inch material and 6 1/2 yards of braid.

To procure this pattern, send 10 cents to "Pattern Department" of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size, and number of pattern.

NO 5789. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

Derby, or of the same character, prove very becoming, as worn by women. They are to be seen with tailored gowns only and are worn far down on the head in a manner we would consider ridiculous if men should adopt it. But there is no gainsaying the success of these hats in this pose, for women.

All the severely plain shapes are shown in great range of colors with black and white combinations in the lead. Plain sailors, Derbys and walking hats appear in cerise, pink, blue, lavender, purple, cherry, gold and linen color. Also an occasional light green. Combinations of black with cerise, or linen, or white, have proved much more popular than other combinations, but black and white is far and away the best choice.

In Blue Serge.

There are any number of new and fascinating possibilities in your favorite blue serge. How do you like the idea, for example, of a wide black silk braid and ball fringe trimming for that smartest of coats of navy twill serge, which takes quite new and graceful curves on both collar and basque, its absolute up-to-dateness being further proclaimed by the position of the trimly fitting waist belt of patent leather, the sleeves, too, being of the most correct new length, and also finished off with that effectively combined trimming.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Newfoundland, June 26. Theodore Correll, a life long resident of Greentown, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Beeceker, Canadensis, June 20, aged 72 years. Funeral was held at the Moravian church, Newfoundland, Rev. Webster and Rev. Schwartz, officiating, Sunday, June 23. Seven daughters and one son survive.

Miss Helen Smith, of Gouldsboro, is spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Beeceker.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards and son, George, and Miss Anna Smith, of Gouldsboro, were Newfoundland visitors Sunday.

Gordon Voeste, Scranton, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Carrie Voeste.

Clinton Gilpin returned home June 20 from State College from which he graduated June 16.

AEROPLANES TO AID IN FIRING

Will Be Used to Direct the Work of the Artillery.

DECISION OF GOVERNMENT.

Two Machines Will Be Detailed For the Experiments—Good Results From Tests in France by Aviators Who Reconnoitered Fortress.

Aeroplanes are to be used in the United States army for directing artillery fire. This matter has been under consideration for almost a year, the wish of the United States to install such a system for the control of artillery fire following the successful experiments of the French army.

The present plan is to detail two aeroplanes for the work. Whether they will be some of those now at College Park, Md., or some of the new machines ordered has not yet been settled. The future station of the artillery aeroplanes will be either Fort Leavenworth, Kan., or Fort Sill, Okla., both places being well suited to artillery trials of the nature contemplated.

The necessity for aeroplane control of artillery fire came from the fact that all modern battery fire is masked. The gunners do not see the object they are shooting at. The French, who are conceded to have the finest artillery in the world, developed the system of masked fire. This was afterward taken up by Germany and England. In directing such fire there have been portable towers made for battery observers, and the artillery officers also have taken advantage of trees, church steeples and other elevations. Frequently none of these is available, and they have never been satisfactory.

Tests by French Army.

The first extensive experiments with aeroplane control of gunfire were made in August, 1911, by the aviators of the French army from Verdun, who were reconnoitering the French fortress of Toul. There were four aeroplanes, one monoplane and three biplanes used in this experiment. The four aviators were sent over the fortress, and from a height of from 3,000 to 3,600 feet they made sketches, took photographs and made notes and in two hours returned to their home camp, having covered a distance of 180 kilometers. Their reports were precisely what the commanding general needed for an attack on the fortress.

One of the most satisfactory results of the expedition consisted of the photographs, made by special apparatus and carried by Captain Bellenger. With this camera he had taken close detail pictures from a height of 3,600 feet and traveling at sixty miles an hour.

On the following day experiments were made in controlling the fire of a field battery. This is the work it is intended to duplicate at Fort Leavenworth. The aeroplanes in this case fly high enough to be out of danger from terrestrial fire and locate the objective of the artillery on a map. The report is given to the commander of the battery, and the aeroplane again takes wing, going this time to the rear of its own battery. The battery has located itself for the aviators by laying down two broad strips of white cloth pointing in the direction the battery is trained.

Drop Weighted Cards.

The battery commander then fires two salvos at ranges 200 yards apart. This constitutes a "bracket." The bracket may be short or it may be an "over." The aeroplanes see which it is and note the result on weighted cards. These are dropped down to the battery, and the salvos are repeated till the "bracket" incloses the objective. Then the ranges are brought to converge on the objective until it is destroyed.

So far the American aeroplanes have done practically nothing in the development of communication between the aeroplanes and their base. The signal service here has built a very good lightweight wireless set, but there has been no chance to use it satisfactorily. There also has been developed a visual signal called the Means signal. With this the aeroplane observer can telegraph in Morse with dots and dashes of smoke. This and the card dropping system have not yet been tried.

It has been definitely decided to locate one hydroaeroplane station at the Washington barracks. There will be two hydroaeroplanes located at the new school. Two more hydroes will be bought and sent to a station about to be established at Governors Island.

ASTOR PENSIONS WATCHMAN.

Madden Has Been Employed at Ferncliff For Thirty Years.

Vincent Astor has retired Peter Madden, an aged watchman at the Astor Ferncliff estate. Madden, who has been a watchman on the estate for thirty years, is to receive full pay and all the other considerations which he has been receiving.

Mr. Astor intends to spend much of his time in Rhinebeck, he has told the residents of the village. The fact that he has engaged a carriage to put in condition all the carriages at Ferncliff is taken as an indication that his mother, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, will spend a part of the summer there.

GET THESE Money-making Secrets WITH Farm Journal



For \$1.00 you can get now not only the FARM JOURNAL for FOUR full years, but also

your choice of any one of the famous booklets, "Money-making Secrets," which other people have bought by the HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Just note what the information given in one of these booklets, "The Million Egg-Farm," did for Robert Liddle, a clerk of Scranton, Pa.

In May, 1910, Robert bought 2300 day-old chicks. He spent just one week studying the methods now given in this book,—his only preparation for the business. Result—this "greenhorn" raised 95 per cent. of all his chicks, and 1350 of them were pullets. ("Poultry Secrets" tells you this secret.) In less than seven months he was getting 425 eggs daily, and selling them at 58 cents a dozen. His feed cost averaged \$4.00 a day, leaving him OVER \$17.00 A DAY PROFIT,—and this before all his pullets had begun laying.

Isn't "Money-making Secrets" a good name for such booklets?

Read what people say of the other booklets, and of the FARM JOURNAL itself:—

"I find your Egg-Book worth untold dollars," says Roy Crane, Illinois. "What it tells would take a beginner years to learn."

"I am much pleased with the Butter Book," writes F. J. Dickson, Illinois, "and would like to know how I could secure 300 copies, one for each patron of our creamery."

"Duck Dollars is the best book I ever had on duck-raising," says F. M. Warnock, Pennsylvania.

"If your other booklets contain as much valuable information as the Egg-Book, I would consider them cheap at double the price," says F. W. Mansfield, New York.

T. F. McCrea, a missionary in China, writes, "I found Garden Gold a great help in my garden this summer. I lost my health in the great famine, trying to save the starving Chinese, and I am trying to get it back by getting near to the soil. After a long tussle with the Chinese language and mission problems, it is a great rest to get out with the vegetables, trees, chickens, etc. I am saving money and regaining my health. My wife and I both find FARM JOURNAL indispensable."

"The FARM JOURNAL beats them all," writes T. H. Porter, Pennsylvania. "Every issue has reminders and ideas worth a year's subscription."

"One year I took another agricultural paper," says N. M. Gladwin, Washington, "and it took a whole column to tell what FARM JOURNAL tells in one paragraph."

"I was very greatly helped by your garden page," writes Mrs. Joe Lawrence, Saskatchewan. "I was never successful in growing cabbage until last summer, when I tried the FARM JOURNAL way. Now I have more than I need to use."

"FARM JOURNAL was a regular visitor at my boyhood home," writes Dr. William Davis, New Jersey. "When the first copy came, it carried me back ten years, and I felt a boy again. I shall never be without it again—I want home to seem like home. When it arrives, I feel the gladness jump right into me. I begin on the first page and read to my wife until half-past ten, and all through the month I drink of its cream. You must work hard to keep it so rich."

"FARM JOURNAL is good for the man behind the counter, as well as the man in the field," says J. I. Sloat, a Virginia bank clerk.

"If I could get as good interest on every dollar as I get from the FARM JOURNAL, I would soon be a millionaire," says A. W. Weitzel, Pennsylvania.

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This bank comes under the strict requirements of the State banking laws as all savings banks and is frequently visited by the Pennsylvania State bank examiner, besides having a board of directors consisting of sixteen of Wayne county's reliable business men and farmers.

DIRECTORS: M. B. Allen, George C. Abraham, J. Sam Brown, Oscar E. Bunnell, Wm. H. Dunnell, W. H. Fowler, W. B. Guinnip, M. J. Hanlan, John E. Krantz, Fred W. Kretnier, J. E. Tiffany, John Weaver, G. Wm. Sell, M. E. Simons, Fred Stephens, George W. Tisdell.

CLERK'S NOTICE NO. 2173 IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Burton Lewis Holbert, Honesdale, of Wayne county, Pa., a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, having applied for a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Act,

notice is hereby given to all known creditors and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at Scranton in said District, on the 25th day of June, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. GEORGE C. SCHEUER, Clerk.