

UNCLE SAM'S NEW BANNER.

National Emblem of 1907 Has Gone Out of Fashion.

NEW STATES RESPONSIBLE.

Addition of Arizona and New Mexico to Union Causes Rearrangement of the Stars in an Even Block—Change Effective July 4.

July 4, 1912, will be recorded as memorable in that a new American flag was born on that day. The rearrangement of the stars of the national banner is due to the recent admission into the Union of Arizona and New Mexico as states.

The date of the change in the flag is in accordance with a custom of long standing, which provides that whenever Uncle Sam introduces his made over emblem such introduction shall occur on the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the independence of the thirteen original colonies.

The rearrangement is made by removing the two short rows of stars of the old flag. In thirty-nine states it is obligatory that the American flag be flown from the public schools, and these flags have been remodeled or new ones purchased by reason of the admission of the two new states.

In all nations except the United States the size of the flag of the country is regulated by executive decision, and the absence of such a ruling as applying to the United States caused the general supply committee of all federal departments to complain and ask that a uniform proportion be established.

In view of the fact that a president of the United States has never ruled what shall be the proportions of the flag, the various departments have reached an understanding in the matter whereby each department stipulates the proportions it desires the flag to be made when the order is placed.

When the revenue marine service flag was adopted by congress in 1799 there were sixteen states, and the flag as officially designed had sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field. No change has been made in this flag since the time of its adoption.

The "American Jack" is the "union" or blue field of the flag.

A New Flag Suggested.

Representative Timothy T. Ansberry of Ohio recently introduced a bill in congress proposing a revolution in the present style of arranging the stars of the national flag. The measure provides that the stars shall be placed in five arcs, these to be extended with new stars at the ends upon the admission of new states.

The new national flag of 1912 succeeds that of July 4, 1907, which made its appearance with forty-six stars, the forty-sixth star being in honor of the admission of Oklahoma into the Union.

The official flags of the United States are not made of silk, as so many persons believe, but instead of bunting. A flag made of silk or cotton would be like a string when exposed to rain, while a flag of wool withstands the wet better than any other material that could be used for the purpose.

ELEVEN WILL TRY FOR THE EDWIN GOULD PRIZE.

\$15,000 For Aeroplane With Best Two or More Complete and Separate Drives.

Edwin Gould, through the Scientific American, has offered a prize of \$15,000 "for the most perfect and practical heavier than air machine designed and demonstrated in this country and equipped with two or more complete power plants (separate motors and propellers) so connected that any power plant may be operated independently or that they may be used together."

Many of the fatal accidents in aviation have been traced to the pilot's dependence upon a single motor and propeller. When his propeller breaks or his motor balks the machine must plunge down, unless he is able to glide.

The competition for this prize will be held July 4 on Long Island. The committee of award will consist of a member of the Scientific American staff, a member of the Aero Club of America and a representative of some technical institute.

Following are the entries: Allens Aeroplane company, Boston; Joubert biplane of the following surface type. Howard Gil, Boston; biplane. H. Curtiss, Manchester, Mass.; Burgess biplane.

The Boland Aeroplane and Motor company, Rahway, N. J.; biplane. Edward J. Elsas, Kansas City, Mo.; biplane.

H. W. Mattoni, 217 West One Hundred and Twentieth street, New York; multiplane. Macleod Multiplane company, Richmond, N. Y.; multiplane.

Charles H. Bureleigh, South Brunswick, Me.; multiplane. George W. Beatty, Mineola, N. Y.; biplane.

Grover Cleveland Loening, on behalf of the Queen Monoplane company, Fort George, New York; monoplane. John P. Conkling, 125 East Twenty-third street, New York; biplane.

HE FOUND NO CANCER CURE.

L. M. Early, Who Offered \$1,000,000, Dies a Victim of X Ray.

Dr. L. M. Early of Columbus, O., died recently from cancer. He had vainly offered \$1,000,000 for a cure. When Roentgen discovered the X ray Dr. Early began experiments with it. He used it in the treatment of cancer. But X ray machines at that time did not afford the operator sufficient protection. The X ray which he was using to treat cancer caused him to have cancer, which it could not cure.

While still experimenting with the X ray Dr. Early discovered how to make a new photographic paper and sold the formula for a sum said to be \$3,000,000.

The cancer first manifested itself on Dr. Early's hand. His fingers, then his hand, and finally his arm were removed. The disease was arrested, but not eradicated.

NO FLAG ABOVE OLD GLORY.

Mr. Heyburn Offers Two Resolutions in the Senate.

That no flag, banner or emblem should be officially permitted to wave above the stars and stripes is the contention of Senator Heyburn. He understands that on forts and battleships other ensigns are often elevated above the national colors.

To ascertain the actual facts Mr. Heyburn offered two resolutions, which were adopted by the senate. One is addressed to the secretary of the navy and the other to the secretary of war. Each calls for the real situation concerning this matter in the army and navy.

In the opinion of Mr. Heyburn, there should be legislation, if necessary, to prevent any official of the government from displaying any emblem, flag or banner above Old Glory.

CASTS FIRST VOTE AT 76.

Commodore Swain of Japanese Navy is Enthusiastic Over It.

Commodore Richard Swain of the Japanese naval reserve, who, despite a long service under a foreign flag, has been a good American citizen all of his seventy-six years, has come home to cast his first vote for president.

As the commodore, who reached Boston on the White Star liner Cymric, stood on the pier he showed as intense interest in voting for the first time next November as would a youth of twenty-one.

Commodore Swain is accompanied by his wife. They will stay one year at Nantucket and then return to Japan. He is the only American in the Japanese naval service. He commands one of the ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

ROOSEVELT'S TROPHIES.

They Will Soon Be on View at the Smithsonian Institution.

Trophies of the chase from Africa brought down by the trusty rifle of Theodore Roosevelt form the greater part of the new exhibit shortly to be opened at the Smithsonian Institution.

Two magnificent groups made from the many skins sent to the museum by the colonel have been completed and rank among the masterpieces of taxidermy. The exhibit will be placed in the southwest corner on the main floor, one of the few unfurnished parts of the new building. In all Mr. Roosevelt has sent more than 4,000 skins to the institution. The public will have opportunity to view his most recent contributions early next fall.

ESPERANTISTS TO HOLD CONVENTION

25 Years Since Dr. Zamenhof Gave New Language to World.

PLANS FOR CONVENTIONS.

American and European Associations Are to Fraternize—What the People Are Doing With It—Translations of the Standard Works.

It is twenty-five years since Dr. Zamenhof gave Esperanto to the world. Esperantists are going to celebrate the anniversary by special conventions. They are also looking around to see what progress the language has made.

In January, 1908, there were 753 Esperanto societies throughout the world; in May, 1910, more than 1,700. The number is understood to have increased since then. More than 120 magazines are printed in Esperanto. A book department in Amerika Esperantisto, the organ of the Esperanto Association of North America, lists eleven textbooks, six dictionaries and under "General Literature" 108 titles. The book titles generally look familiar, as, for instance, "Alicio en Mirlando" (Carroll); "Dr. Jekyll kaj Sro. Hyde" (Stevenson) and "Hamleto, Reĝido de Danujo" (Shakespeare). Books in Esperanto are found in leading libraries.

This will be a summer of Esperanto conventions. The American association has accepted an invitation of the New England Esperanto society to hold its convention in Boston in July.

Those in attendance at the meeting who are able to do so will sail from Charlestown on July 13, bound for the eighth international Esperanto congress at Cracow, Poland. The itinerary of this personally conducted party, called the Nordamerika Karavano, will include the Azores and the Mediterranean ports and thence extend across Austria. It will have experienced conductors, "who, being Esperantists, will be able to arrange with local 'samideanoj' to show the members of the party more intimately interesting things and far more expeditiously than is possible for the ordinary tourist conductor."

Its Profitable Uses.

Just what are people doing with this language? This question is answered suggestively by data which the president of the Boston society has collected through reply postcards. "Profitable uses of Esperanto in various parts of Europe," are asserted, a Rotterdam correspondent, for example, writes:

"We have found Esperanto really profitable. Many Esperantists come to my hotel, and I do much propaganda work by means of the international language. When I need addresses in a foreign land for a commercial article I'm able to write for them in Esperanto and get the information."

Again from Dresden, under date of Dec. 22, 1911, a firm notes that through Esperanto it has secured representatives in several foreign countries and that through an Esperanto prospectus which was sent to all parts of the civilized world orders are beginning to come in.

Another Dresden house in replying incloses an Esperanto circular covering the subject of carbonic acid baths. These circulars, it is stated, have frequently been called for by foreigners.

A Viennese concern asserts that it has found Esperanto valuable in its international commercial relations. Through it agents have been discovered in Silesia, Bulgaria and other countries with whose people it had been previously difficult to correspond. "The profit we have made is yet small, but worth while," says the firm.

Of International Value.

At St. Hilaire, France, is a correspondent who writes: "Our Esperanto circular has enabled us to acquire representatives in a foreign country, and because of this we have made several sales, though not important ones. We are convinced, nevertheless, that Esperanto can do a great service to business if it should be more generally used."

An enthusiast at Letchworth, England, says that according to his experience Esperanto is profitable for merchants, particularly for those engaged in the manufacture of articles that Esperantists use. In response to a circular he received orders from Japan and South America.

Some European cities issue guide leaflets in Esperanto, giving information about hotels, carriage prices, the names and addresses of societies, clubs and libraries, of public stenographers and mauders and matters of value to the visitor. A London tourist agency sends out Esperanto circulars.

At Seville, Spain, Esperanto is taught in four schools. At Charleroi, Belgium, a new course last winter had an enrollment of more than 150 students. Several firms are "protecting members" in the Esperanto society which is behind the instruction. Antwerp records upward of 250 students enrolled in several classes, and the archbishop of Mechlin has blessed the educational work undertaken by the International Catholic Esperantist union.

Russia Admits Women to Bar. Women will be permitted to practice law in Russia. The дума passed a bill granting the privilege.

SCHOOL LAND TURNED INTO FARMS TO AID EDUCATION

Novel Method of Meeting Deficit in a North Carolina County.

Needing more money for their schools than was being raised by taxation, the inhabitants of Wake county, N. C., adopted the commendable expedient of cultivating the land surrounding the schools, the money obtained from the sale of crops being used for the purpose. Seventeen such school farms were operated last year. They were worked by 1,200 persons, men, women and children, who contributed their labor free. The net gain from the enterprise was almost \$1,200.

This new movement to raise additional funds for the country school is described by A. C. Monahan, assistant in rural education in the United States bureau of education, in a monograph issued for free distribution by the bureau. Mr. Monahan writes: "The plan has been called the 'school farm movement' and comprehends the establishment of small farms of from two to ten acres in connection with every country school. This farm is to be cultivated by the children and their parents, working together on certain days termed 'school farm working bees.'"

The 'working bees' are gatherings for social purposes, as well as for the cultivation of the school land. Each school farm is usually given to one crop. A regular system of rotation is planned. The agricultural work is done under the supervision of the best farmer in the community, so that good methods are used. Every person, therefore, taking part is given the opportunity to observe the most successful systems of raising the crops under cultivation.

The income received from the sale of the products raised on the school farm is used for general school purposes. It is hoped by this movement to accomplish three things—first, to make money to be used in supplementing the school fund; second, to offer an opportunity to make the teaching of agriculture in the rural school entirely practical and to illustrate how pleasant farm work can be made under proper conditions, and, third, to offer rural communities opportunities for gatherings to develop the social side of farm life, with the schoolhouse the social center of the community and the principal occupation of the people—farming—the center of interest."

CLUBWOMEN'S NEW HOPES.

General Federation Indorses Retiring President's Suggestions.

What the clubwomen of the country are doing today, what they have done in the last four years and what they intend to do in the future were the general outlines of the valedictory delivered by Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis, retiring president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at its eleventh biennial convention in San Francisco.

"I believe," she said, "that the General federation now is united as never before. We have learned to know each other and to work together wonderfully well. The new officers will hold fast to all that has been good in the past and give a new outlook on the future. The great task of this generation is to live down the generation that still lags behind the times."

Among the accomplishments listed, Mrs. Moore said that the country at large had the clubwomen to thank for the pure food law, the preservation of Niagara falls from the greed of power companies, the passage of the Weeks bill for the conservation of forest lands and much legislation looking to the welfare of women and children.

For the future she urged that women address themselves particularly to international and industrial peace, regulation of the press and the drama, education, inspection of factories and a closer watch on national legislation affecting social and civic life. Her suggestions were accepted with enthusiasm.

JULIA CLARKE'S DEATH.

Third Woman to Lose Her Life in an Aeroplane Accident.

Miss Julia Clarke, who was killed at Springfield, Ill., when her aeroplane fell, is the third woman to lose her life in an aeroplane accident. She is the first American woman to be killed, the other two being of French nationality.

The first woman to meet death was Mme. Deuz Moore, who fell while making a flight at Etampes, France, in July, 1911. The other Frenchwoman who lost her life was Suzanne Bernard, who also fell at Etampes on March 11 last while making a final test flight for an aviator's license.

Miss Clarke was a Chicago girl who became interested in aviation during the international aviation meet in Chicago in August, 1911. Last fall she went to San Diego, Cal., to learn to operate a biplane. She was successful and was the third American woman to obtain an international aviation pilot license.

American Woman Makes Paris Gasp.

The society sensation of the present London season has been Mrs. William B. Leeds, with her wonderful gowns and jewels. The latter embellishment of the youthful widow's beauty caused astonishment, especially when her wonderful collection of emeralds was recently increased. To the well known tiara and necklace of these stones she has added a superb stomacher, bought for \$140,000. The emeralds in the possession of Mrs. Leeds are estimated by experts to be worth a good deal over \$1,000,000.

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D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH In Effect June 15, 1912. Table with columns for A.M., P.M., Stations, and times for various routes including Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, Lincoln Avenue, Whites, Quakertown, Pottsville, Canaan, Lake Lodore, Wyalusing, Fort Lewis, Steens, Prompton, Fortonia, Seelyville, and Honesdale.

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