

NEW EMPEROR OF JAPAN IS MODERN

Brought Up Under Influence of Western Civilization.

HE IS THIRTY-THREE YEARS OLD

Married His Cousin in 1900, and They Have Three Children—Yoshihito Is the One Hundred and Twenty-third Male Successor to Throne.

Yoshihito Harunomiya, the one hundred and twenty-third male successor to the imperial throne of Japan, was born on Aug. 31, 1879. On his eighth birthday he was nominated as heir apparent. He is the third son of Princess Yanigawara, one of the eight princesses of noble blood who became members of the household of Mutsuhito when it was seen that no heir was to be expected of Princess Haruko, his wife and empress. The two elder brothers of Yoshihito died soon after birth.

On being nominated heir apparent Yoshihito received the decoration of the Grand Order of Merit and a commission as a colonel in the imperial royal guards. His education was secured at the school for members of the imperial family at Tokyo and comprised modern training as well as that of the old Japanese studies. He speaks English, French and German. He is fond of outdoor exercise, particularly horseback riding, and is said to be affable in conversation.

In 1900 he married Princess Sada, his cousin, a daughter of Prince Kujō. Her family is one of the oldest in the empire and is easily traced back to 650 A. D. They have three children, the Princes Michi, Atsu and Teru. The first named is now the heir apparent, and he is the first son to have been born either to an empress or crown princess in many generations.

Yoshihito has been a lieutenant general in the army and a vice admiral in the navy. His upbringing has been through the most notable time in the history of Japan, and the influence of his father's enlightened policy toward the developments of his kingdom and his attitude toward western ideas may be presumed not to have been lost upon the young man.

He is said to display a desire to maintain so much of ancient traditions as to not interfere with that progress which he sees his country must accomplish if it is to retain its position in the forefront of nations.

MEN BEFORE MUTSUHITO.

They Prepared the Way For the Late Mikado—Martyrs to Reform.

With the death of Mikado Mutsuhito the occidental mind turns to modern Japan, among whose builders Mutsuhito played so prominent a part with the efforts put forth during the forty-five years of his reign to raise his country to the level of the great nations of the world. Mutsuhito was but a few months old when Commodore Perry anchored his squadron in the bay of Yeddo and by forcing a commercial treaty upon the unwilling Japanese opened the way for the modernizing of a divided people whom feudalism was crushing with its unprogressiveness.

Fourteen years after Commodore Perry's visit, when Mutsuhito, the Son of the Heavens, was crowned, Japan still had no railways, no telegraph system, no manufacturing plants, no navy, no system of education, no participation by the people in the government of the country. The boy emperor began his reign with a declaration, made of his own free will, that he would create a deliberative assembly, that he would guarantee personal freedom to all his subjects, that existing evil customs would be abolished and that a new system, based on the study of the experience of other nations, would be inaugurated. All the provisions of this magna charta of the rights and privileges of the Japanese people were in time carried out, and they formed the foundation for the continued advancement of the country in government, commerce and education.

But before the accession of Mutsuhito others had advocated the introduction of reforms into Japan if the country were to hold its own in the orient. Among the men who may be called the "builders of modern Japan" were Prince Tokugawa, the last of the shoguns, who counseled his followers to unite with the southern clans after setting them an example by resigning his position; Sakuma Shozan, the first Japanese to adopt European costume, who advocated the employment of European instructors in all branches of study; Fujita Toko, who taught doctrines of loyalty to the real sovereign and constant preparation for national defense, and Yoshida Torajiro, a martyr to reform, whose unfortunate but fruitful career appealed so much to Robert Louis Stevenson that he made it known to the world through one of his essays.

Greatest Ocean Depth.

Until recently the greatest ocean depth known was located south of the island of Guam—9,635 meters. A few months ago the German imperial ship Planet found a depth of 9,790 meters forty miles north of the island of Mindanao.

WORK OF THE HERO FUND

Corps of Ten Investigators Determines Who Shall Be Rewarded.

What is the difference between an 80 per cent hero and a hero 100 per cent pure?

To decide these and many similar questions, says Harper's Weekly, is the sole occupation of a selected, well paid group of men who go up and down the land seeking whom they may reward for bravery and determining when they have found them just what percentage of heroism they have shown.

These hero hunters are the agents of the Carnegie hero fund commission. Yearly they investigate a thousand claims of heroism. It is their business to sift the evidence, for in the eyes of a hero hunter no man is a hero until he is proved so.

How thoroughly he does his winnowing may be judged from the fact that out of 7,681 claims investigated only 583 claimants—about one in thirteen—have been adjudged sufficiently heroic to merit a reward. Of this number only thirteen were awarded the gold medal for simple pure heroism. Nearly half of the 583 received silver medals and the rest bronze. With those medals in many cases went awards of money.

By no means, however, is this distinction to be taken as casting any doubt upon the heroic qualities of the deeds rewarded. It simply means that those deeds that were rewarded by silver or bronze medals did not conform fully to the hero fund commission's understanding of a full fledged hero, for in attempting to reward heroism the commission had first to define heroism.

A Hero Defined.

According to the standards of the Carnegie commission, a hero is one who actually jeopardizes his life to save another and who does it regardless of the consequences to himself.

Many rescues are made that involve little danger to the rescuer. Such a rescuer in the eyes of the commission is not a hero. Some men attempt rescues in the face of what appears to be certain death. Such men are heroes.

But to be a hero a man must risk his life voluntarily. "Professional heroes" are barred from recognition. If a man does something heroic in the course of his duty he is not, according to the Carnegie standard, a hero at all. Thus policemen, firemen, life guards and others who are employed to safeguard life are never heroes if they save life when pursuing their regular vocation, but if one of them saves a life "on the side," as it were, when it is not in the line of his duty, he may or may not be a hero.

For instance, a fireman who rescues a person from a burning building is never a hero, no matter how brave he may have been. He has merely done his duty. But a fireman who plunges overboard and saves a drowning person may or may not be a hero. It depends upon the degree of danger encountered and the amount of risk incurred. And it is to determine these fine points that the hero fund commission maintains its staff of hero hunters.

Notices Pour In.

Notices of heroic deeds pour in to the commission by the thousand. Sometimes disinterested spectators who witness a brave deed write about it, more frequently friends of the hero send in the news, and sometimes, alas, the hero himself forwards information of his prowess. Newspaper editors, school teachers and clergymen are among the most frequent of the commission's informants. Seldom indeed does any piece of bravery go unrewarded.

For news of such items the commission depends upon the services of a newspaper clipping bureau, so that it is a rare occurrence when the commission fails to learn of a daring deed. Two classes of recommendations are always looked upon with suspicion—first, recommendations accompanied by affidavits, which indicate that the would be hero or his friends are trying to bolster up a weak case, and, second, cases reported by clergymen, because clergymen are given to over estimating courageous acts.

To every person who reports a case the commission sends a blank to be filled out and returned. This blank asks for minute details, names of witnesses, etc. Often these blanks are not returned, and thus many undeserving cases are at once eliminated. In every case in which the blanks are returned properly filled out the matter is followed up. Often many letters are written to make sure that the case is of sufficient importance to warrant detailing an investigator to it. When the clerical force at the Pittsburgh office has thus sifted the claims as far as possible the documents in the case are turned over to the investigators, the hero hunters.

Ten Hero Hunters.

These are ten in number. Their qualifications are peculiar. The hero hunter must be a good interviewer. He must be a keen judge of people. He must be something of a detective. He must know how to get evidence and how to sift it. Above all, he must have good judgment. He must be young and energetic. And, since the

CARNEGIE COMMISSION

About One In Thirteen Is the Percentage of Meritorious Cases.

Job entails months of travel yearly, unmarried men are preferred. Nowhere else are there to be found men so well equipped for the task of hero hunting as on the staffs of large city newspapers. So it happens that every one of the Carnegie hero hunters is a newspaper graduate.

The beginner as a rule receives \$100 a month and all his traveling expenses. After he has acquired experience his salary is raised to \$125 a month, with expenses. Further advances depend upon the man himself and the quality of his work.

In his suit case the hero hunter carries all the documents collected by the commission about the cases he is to investigate. Upon reaching a town where he is to make an investigation he registers at a hotel, keeping his business secret. His first step is to make a thorough study of the papers in the case in question.

His next is to interview the person who reported the case. Then the witnesses are examined, and lastly the principal is seen. An experienced investigator quickly secures a case that amounts to nothing, and he as quickly gets to the bottom of it and drops it. But on a genuine case he spends anywhere from two or three days to as many months.

Having concluded his work, the investigator sends to the commission a detailed report illustrated with photographs, for a portable typewriter and a camera are a part of the outfit of every hero hunter. In his report he must tell the name, age, address and occupation of the rescuer, together with similar facts as to the person rescued. He must state the time, place and circumstances of the rescue, even to weather conditions, and, in case of a rescue from drowning, the stage of the tide.

Information Must Be Accurate.

He must give a description of the accident, together with statements from the rescuer, the rescued and the witnesses. He must also state the reputation of the witnesses for veracity. Especially must he learn and state fully the financial condition of the rescuer, his aims and ambitions and the condition of his family. These latter facts are necessary because it is the purpose of the commission to help heroes along in life or to give financial assistance to those who were dependent upon a hero that may literally have given his life for another, for not all the heroes rewarded are living heroes.

To make a proper award the commission must have very accurate information as to both the hero's hopes and habits. For instance, an intemperate miner at great risk saves a comrade from being crushed to death. To give such a man a large cash award would be worse than useless. He would simply go on a protracted spree and squander the entire sum. But if the man were sober and steady and had built a house on which he was carrying a mortgage the commission might pay off the mortgage. An ambitious youth who has shown bravery may receive a fund for an education. A girl hero may be given a musical training, or a sufferer from disease may be sent where he can be cured or at least treated.

Sometimes an investigation hinges on some seemingly unimportant detail. For instance, there was a case of a young man who was reported to have made a hazardous rescue on the seacoast. It seemed to be a genuine one. The would be hero showed the investigator the spot and described how he made the rescue on such and such a date. It was a stormy day, he said, and with a high tide at 6 p. m., when the deed was done, the water was ten feet deep around the jagged rocks.

Fake Exposed.

But when the investigator had consulted tide and weather charts for that particular locality he discovered that the day in question was serene and that the tide was at ebb at 6 p. m., leaving only three feet at those particular rocks. Confronted with these facts, the "hero" crumpled up, admitted the attempt at deception and begged not to be prosecuted.

Such cases are not uncommon. A man wades out up to his knees and drags another person to the shore. Witnesses see them struggling on the beach and forthwith, as expected, write to the commission. There are other sort of fake heroes too. In one of the eastern cities a great fire endangered scores of lives. When the newspaper reporters reached the scene they found an elevator runner from the burning building who told of perilous trips up and down through smoke and flame to carry people out of danger. The story was printed, and later an application was made to the Carnegie commission to recognize this elevator man. An investigator soon found that the story was false.

Although burning buildings figure frequently in the deeds investigated by the Carnegie hero hunters, dangers of every other kind imaginable have been faced by the wearers of Carnegie medals. But most of the Carnegie heroes have rescued some one from drowning.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the trustees of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Fairview, Pa., for the following items: One team of horses, one two-ton wagon, one set of harness combs, brushes, netting, 75 bushels of oats, 2 tons of hay, one plow, one harrow, and other farm implements, one stone crusher, engine, screens, bins and roller. Detailed information may be received on application to the Superintendent, Dr. Fitzsimmons. All proposals must be in the hands of the Trustees not later than August 21, 1912, the Trustees reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

WALTER McNICHOLS, Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee. 611f.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

In Re Incorporation of the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage Association of Equinunk, Pa., in the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court, or a law Judge thereof on the 12th day of August A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m. under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations approved the 29th day of April A. D. 1874, and the supplements thereto for a charter of an intended corporation to be called the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage Association of Equinunk, Pa. The character and object of which is to secure and maintain a parsonage for the use of the Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Charge of Equinunk, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges afforded by said acts and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office of said Court.

M. E. SIMONS, Solicitor.

Honesdale, Pa., July 16, 1912. 58col 3.

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