

MILLIONS SPENT TO GET COMMERCE

United States Rivers Better Adapted Than Foreign Streams.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20. To show the rare natural advantages possessed by this port for making it one of the greatest along the Atlantic seaboard through future development, Director George W. Norris, of the Department of Wharves and Docks, has had some illuminative facts and figures compiled, showing the tremendous difficulties under which most European ports have had their growth, and how, by the liberal expenditure of millions of dollars, they have been made the most prosperous ports in the world, repaying many times over the cost of the improvements.

"Were it generally known here what tremendous obstacles have been overcome abroad," said Director Norris, "I believe there would be a more general appreciation of our own natural advantages and a much stronger tendency to reap the full benefits thereof. I venture to say that the average man is not aware that the Schuykill river, which is but a secondary stream to this port, is considerably wider and deeper than many European rivers which have been made the channels to some of the finest artificial harbors in the world."

In illustrating a somewhat similar argument recently, Director Norris pointed to the Port of Hamburg, where upward of \$125,000,000 has been spent since 1880 in channel dredging and port and harbor improvements, and from a narrow, twisting stream of six-and-a-half feet depth at low water and thirteen feet at high, the River Elbe has been dredged since the early forties to a depth of twenty-six feet at low water, and thirty-two feet at high tide, the total expenditure for channel dredging alone having been more than twelve and a half millions of dollars.

Because of the narrow channel of the Elbe, it was impossible to follow the cheaper methods employed here of building piers out into the stream, and instead it was necessary to cut great basins or artificial lakes inland. In the making of two of these basins 1,000 property owners were expropriated and 24,000 persons made homeless.

To-day the harbor front is almost entirely publicly owned, as indicated by the fact that out of 5,761 vessels docking at Hamburg in twelve months, only 736 used piers privately owned or held under private lease.

"The River Clyde, on which the great shipbuilding interests of Glasgow are centered, and the River Schelde, which is the channel to the Port of Antwerp, form even better examples for comparison with our Schuykill on which almost nothing has been spent in improvements," said Director Norris.

The Clyde, Director Norris pointed out, is so narrow that the large vessels constructed there have to be launched sidewise to prevent their bows being stove in upon the opposite shore. Its tides make it a difficult stream to navigate, and its development has been at tremendous expense, yet it has become one of the most important commercial streams in the world, the channel to the most important shipbuilding industries of Europe.

The natural difficulties which confronted Antwerp in her efforts to procure a navigable channel to the sea of sufficient depth to accommodate modern draft vessels were greater than those of Glasgow or Hamburg. Antwerp, with a population of only 262,000, has already expended \$45,000,000 upon port and channel improvements, and the projects under way call for the spending of \$50,000,000 more. As a result of the way Antwerp has made expenditures on port and harbor improvements, on river dredging and pier construction, it is today one of the leading ports of Europe.

Dykes had to be constructed which now keep the surface of the Schelde on a level with the roofs of houses along its course. It, too, was a stream so narrow that pier construction was utterly out of the question. Large and expensive basins had to be dug inland, and a system of canals laid out to permit of a continuous course about the docks on the basins for the Schelde is so narrow at Antwerp that the average ocean liner cannot turn in the stream. Yet by dredging and dyking the river has been given a depth of from 30 to 35 feet, permitting the deepest draft ships to make the port.

EDUCATORS TO MEET.

Pennsylvania State Educational Association Will Hold its Sessions in Harrisburg Dec. 26, 27 and 28.

The sixty-third annual session of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association will be held in Harrisburg, December 26, 27 and 28. The outline of the preliminary program has been sent out by the President, George Becht, to heads of departments, for suggestion and revision. A new department will be made in the program arrangement for this year. Each of the departments will be in charge of one of the general sessions of the association. This will insure a larger measure of interest in the department work.

Among the topics to receive special consideration are: First, the Rural School and Country Life Problem. Second, the Course of Study and its Adjustments. Third, Physical and Vocational Education and their Relation to Modern Life. In addition to these general lines along which the program will be arranged, and in which the child is the central theme, there will be discussions on teachers' qualifications and remunerations, including the subject of pensions and retirement funds.

Among those who have already consented to take part in the meeting are Edward Howard Griggs, author and lecturer of New York city; President Anna J. McKee, of Wilton College; Wm. A. McKeever, author of "Farm Boys and Girls," of Kansas; Mrs. Frank DeGarmo, of Missouri, head of the school and

country life movement in connection with the National Congress of Mothers; Supt. S. L. Heeter, of Pittsburg; Dr. J. B. Richey, of McKeesport; Supt. J. H. Van Sickle, of Springfield, Mass. Other prominent speakers will appear on the program.

Hon. Henry Honck, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and for forty years Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will welcome the teachers on this occasion.

COUNTRY'S COAL OUTPUT IS HALF A BILLION TONS.

Production in 1911 Close to Record for 1910—Value of the Product is \$625,910,113.

The United States has become a half billion ton coal country. During the last two years the total production has averaged just a trifle short of the 500,000,000 mark, exceeding that figure in 1910 and almost reaching it in 1911. It is considered probable that in the future it will be a bad year whose production falls far short of this quantity. The final figures of production have been compiled by Edward W. Parker, the government coal statistician, and are discussed by him in a statement just issued by the United States Geological Survey. They show a total production in 1911 of 496,188,308 short tons, valued at the mines at \$625,910,113. Of this production Pennsylvania anthracite amounted to 90,464,067 short tons, valued at \$174,952,415, and bituminous coal and lignite to 405,724,241 tons, valued at \$450,957,698. The decrease in production in 1911 was 5,498,970 tons, or a little over one per cent, in quantity, and \$3,648,908, or a little over 0.5 per cent, in value. The decrease is attributed by Mr. Parker wholly to the depressed condition of the iron and steel trade in 1911, which was reflected in the decreased production of coke. The three leading coke-producing states alone showed an aggregate decrease of nearly 9,000,000 short tons of coal.

The decrease in the production of bituminous coal compared with 1910 was 11,386,901 tons, but this loss was largely made up by the increase in the production of anthracite, which was 5,978,831 short tons greater than in 1910.

The average price for bituminous coal was one cent a ton lower in 1911 than in 1910 and that on anthracite was three cents higher.

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States in 1911 was 722,322, of which 172,585 worked in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania. The average number of days worked in the anthracite mines was 246 and in the other mines 211. The average production per man was three and one-half tons a day in the bituminous and lignite mines and 2.13 tons a day in the anthracite. The time lost by strikes in 1911 was insignificant.

The production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania in 1911 was 5,800,223 short tons less than in 1910, the decrease representing almost exactly the decrease for the year in the entire United States. In this state 144,721,393 short tons of bituminous coal with a spot value of \$146,311,339 were produced in the year.

DESTROYING THE BARRIERS.

The following extract from Congressman Ainey's speech of July 13 is taken from the National Dairy Union Press Bulletin:

According to the advance reports from the bureau of the census (May 6, 1912) 1,620,765,000 pounds of butter were produced during the census year 1909, valued at \$405,000,000, of which 965,000,000 pounds were produced on farms and the balance in co-operative and other factories. For the census year 1909, the cheese production amounted to approximately 320,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$45,500,000. In 1909 there were 21,720,000 milk cows valued at \$702,945,000. These taken in connection with the vast acreage, buildings and equipment employed, designate this industry as second to none in importance. Any competition, no matter how honest, or otherwise legitimate, calculated to depopulate the farms or drive the farmer into other lines of activity, would result in great national loss.

When, therefore, this congress is asked to pass measures subjecting butter, the most important dairy product of the farm, to unequal and unfair competition at the hands of a so-called cheaper substitute, and to confer upon that substitute, by law, the right to clothe itself in the well-known garb and habiliments of butter, I propose to object and to proclaim it a departure from the government's avowed policy of helpfulness to agriculture and violative of the first principles of common honesty and fraud with danger. When it is proposed to permit the manufacturer of oleomargarine not only to color his product in imitation of butter, but to mix with it a sufficient quantity of genuine butter to impart the real butter taste and appearance, all barriers are destroyed. Man's elemental senses, given him for the purpose of protection and discrimination, are to no avail against deceit, for neither sight, smell nor taste will distinguish it.

STARRUCCA.

Starrucca, Aug. 17. Mrs. Kate Brown and family returned this week after spending their vacation at Rochester.

The following were guests at the home of Angus Smith and W. A. Crossley: Mrs. J. W. Young of Albany, N. Y., Julius Young of Sea Breeze, Florida, and Mrs. L. Smith of Binghamton, N. Y.

Helen Houser of Taylor, spent the week-end with Mrs. James Doyle. Helen and Isabelle Bloomer are guests of Mrs. Fred Erk.

Charles Ingham and family of Moscow, Harry Mumford of Scranton, and Sherman Taylor of Niagara Falls were guests of W. W. Mumford and family.

Dorothy Rogers, of Binghamton, was the guest of Laura Crossley this week.

Gwendolyn Crossley is in New Milford. W. A. Crossley visited the Parlor City this week.

RAILWAYS CLEAR LESS MONEY, REPORT SHOWS.

Their Net Operating Revenues For May Show 5.5 Per Cent Decline.

The continued decrease in railroad prosperity as far as earnings are concerned is shown in the latest report from the bureau of railway economics. This is maintained jointly by most of the important lines and has at its command data referring to nearly every mile of steam railway in the United States.

Its latest report covers the month of May and shows that the net operating revenues of the railways declined 5.5 per cent per mile of line as compared with May, 1911, and that for May, 1911, was 4.8 per cent less than for May, 1910. This is the saddest fact of the monthly summary of the bureau of railway economics, compiled from the reports of the railways to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The total operating revenues were \$226,109,262, an increase of \$7 per mile of line over May, 1911. The operating expenses were \$161,308,677, an increase of \$24.23 per mile of line, while the net operating revenue was \$64,790,585, a decrease of \$17.23 per mile of line. Taxes amounted for the month to \$9,897,301, or \$45 per mile, an increase of 0.2 per cent.

The increase in net operating revenue in the eastern group of railways amounted to 11.9 per cent. In the southern group there was an increase of 0.4 per cent and in the western group less than 0.1 per cent.

The aggregate net operating revenues for the eleven months of the fiscal year and for the five months of the calendar year, when measured per mile of line, show a decrease in comparison with the corresponding periods of last year.

CABARETS IN BIRDLAND NEXT.

Lecturer In Chicago Talks of Ragtime and Opera in Feathers.

Henry Oldys, formerly of the United States biological survey, in a lecture at the University of Chicago talked of the "aesthetic sense" of birds.

"Birds dance in the air, do 'highland flings' and the more sedate evolutions with the most perfect rhythm," said Oldys. "They sing a 'bird ragtime' and at other times snatches of song which greatly resemble our grand opera."

"There is a blackbird that has a song almost parallel to a Wagnerian opera; the robin is best in so called popular songs, while the wood thrush sings a song of four distinct verses.

"Like the human being, birds flirt and are filled with vanity. In this capacity they use their plumage with great effect. In the Kongo there is a male bird that struts before its mate and peeps under its wing to see if she is looking at him."

The speaker concluded with the statement that birds sometimes copy from man and that man could learn a great deal by copying from the bird.

LIGHT BUOYS FOR THE CANAL.

Automatic In Operation, They Are Lighted When a Cloud Passes Over.

A contract for fifty-seven buoys to mark the channel of the Panama canal has been awarded by the canal commission to the American Gas Accumulator company of Philadelphia for about \$108,000.

The light will be generated from powdered acetylene, and, it is said, the material in each buoy will not need to be replenished for a year.

An automatic "sun valve" will control the light. A strip of metal, darkened to retain heat, is connected with the valve admitting gas to the burner. The adjustment on the strip of metal and the valve is so fine that the shadow from a passing cloud will cool the strip to such an extent that the valve is opened and the beacon lighted. The least fog will cause the light to burn. When lighted the buoys can be seen eleven miles.

FIND DINOSAUR 65 FEET LONG.

Scientists Uncover Fossil at Rocky Springs, Wyo.

The fossil vertebrae of a dinosaur which in life probably exceeded sixty-five feet in length are being carefully removed from the sand rock at the Jensen quarry, near Rocky Springs, Wyo. The remains of two smaller dinosaurs are being uncovered at the same time, but these crumble as quickly as they are exposed to the air.

Eighty of the vertebrae of the giant reptile have been uncovered with but little damage to them. They include the lower part of the neck and the upper part of the tail. At the hips the vertebrae are a foot in length.

Four dinosaurs have been uncovered in the Jensen quarry, which is becoming one of the famous fossil fields of the state, rivaling the world famous ones near Rock river and in Converse county.

New Bicycle Lamp in Holland.

A new electric bicycle lamp has been introduced in Amsterdam, for which electricity is generated by the operation of the bicycle. A small wheel attached to the shaft of the dynamo rests on the front or rear wheel of the bicycle, making many revolutions for each one made by the larger wheel. When the lamp is not needed the little wheel can be set free from the bicycle wheel by a lever. A very powerful light is obtained at a speed of fifteen kilometers (9.32 miles) an hour, but sufficient light is obtained at even less speed.

STOCKINGS OR NO BATHING.

Atlantic City.—Since stockings were added to the things they had to look out for the bathing beach life guards were recent objects of suspicion to every woman bather.

Life for the bathers was made interesting when Director of Public Safety Bartlett ordered that bathing suits must be covered while women were on their way to the water. Bartlett followed this up with an order that bare-legged bathers would be barred.

—How many flies have you got?

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

O. T. CHAMBERS, PHARMACIST, Opp. D. & H. Station, HONESDALE, PA.

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STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.

At a meeting of the directors of the Honesdale Dime Bank, held on July 25, 1912, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we recommend the stockholders of the Honesdale Dime Bank to increase the capital stock of the said bank from \$75,000 to \$100,000."

In accordance with the above resolution a meeting of the stockholders is called to convene at the bank on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1912, between the hours of 3 and

4 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, to take action on the approval or disapproval of the proposed increase.

Note: In the event of the stockholders approving the increase as recommended, the Board of Directors will fix the price for which the said stock shall be sold at \$200 per share.

BENJ. F. HAINES, Secretary. Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 5, 1912. 63w9.

—Read The Citizen.

Look Who's Here, Folks! THAT WAYNE COUNTY CELEBRATION Honesdale, Pa. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 27, 28, 29. Three great big gala days. Stupendous reward is offered to the individual or organization or relatives of said person or party, that can discover a dull moment during the three days. HERE'S HOW YOU'RE ENTERTAINED: TUESDAY Aug. 27 CIVIC AND GRANGE PARADE Prize of \$10. cash is offered for the best decorated Civic float. Prizes of \$15 cash and second prize of \$10. cash is offered by the Business Men's Association for the best decorated Grange float; in addition to the above offer the Washburn Crosby Co. through the Wayne Milling Co. offers a sack of Gold Medal Flour for every Grange, that enters the parade with a float. For the best decorated carriage driven by a lady in the parade, two prizes: The first a Cut Glass Candelabra; second, Cut Glass Vase. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28 FIREMEN'S DAY: Eight visiting and all the local companies with their bands in line. Hose laying contest for visiting companies. Prizes offered: Cut Glass Wine Set. Best Drilled visiting company in line of parade: Cut Glass Vase. THURSDAY, AUG. 29 AUTO PARADE. Over two hundred autos in line. Prize of silver loving cup for the most original trimmed auto. Also cut glass vase for most artistically trimmed auto. Prize of Cut Glass Tunkard Jug for best trimmed auto driven by a lady. Prize of \$10 cash is offered by the executive committee for the best decorated building front. Excursion rates on the D. & H. with midnight trains leaving Honesdale. Music during the three days by Honesdale band, Maple City Fire and Drum Corps and Jenkins' Boy band. Friends, if you miss it you are going to have a grouch for days to come.

SPELLING CONTEST BOOKS 5 Cents Each Contains the first 30 lessons published. Mailed to any address in Wayne or adjoining Counties upon receipt of 6 cents. CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY, HONESDALE, PA.