

HOW TO CUT THE COST OF LIVING

Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia Has a Plan.

WHAT HIS EXPERTS FOUND.

Railroads Boosted Rates on Local Shippers—He Proposes to Bar Middlemen From City Markets—Will Take Some Time to Get New System Working.

One of the first steps which Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia took after induction to office was to see whether or not there was some way to reduce the cost of living in that city. The mayor held that as the city markets came within the jurisdiction of his department it was incumbent upon him to ascertain why food prices should increase when there was no advance in either rentals or license fees.

The mayor had Director Cooke of the department of public works undertake an investigation. Professor King of the University of Pennsylvania was called into the conference. As a result a comprehensive plan has been formulated to lower prices.

It was found that inadequate transit facilities from towns within a radius of forty miles added to the cost to the consumer and that the middleman's profits were far in excess of what they ought to be.

Then, while the city can regulate rentals of its markets, the state railroad commission has not the right to regulate trolley and railroad freight rates. As a result, the consignee and producer are compelled to pay more to get their goods to the Philadelphia market than they would be if there was an equitable adjustment of rates.

The Procedure.

One of the first steps the mayor has decided upon is to seek assistance from the trolley and railroad companies and, failing in this, to have the legislature give the state railroad commission power to regulate intrastate rates.

There are trolley lines that have been seeking the privilege of carrying freight from suburban towns for the last three years. The mayor's investigators find that these companies have never been allowed the franchise that would bring them into competition with the railroads. Director Cooke says local rates were purposely kept high so that the railroads could get higher rates from shippers from more distant points.

So effectual has been this shutting off of Philadelphia from the sources of her supply, it is said, that the consumer has been compelled to pay at least 25 per cent increase over the price the producer receives and that in some cases the advance has been as high as 108 per cent.

Preposterous Charges.

Mayor Blankenburg pointed out that it was preposterous for Philadelphians to be compelled to pay 32 cents a pound for butter when the farmer only gets 19 cents for it. Eggs which sell for 35 cents a dozen here are worth only 21 cents to the farmer. The best price he can demand for his poultry is 6 cents a pound, but the man in the market asks 22 cents. Corn, tomatoes and berries are sold at similarly increased prices. Potatoes, for which the farmer can only get 69 cents a bushel, are sold in the Reading terminal market at \$1.40.

The mayor's experts have found that many men who advertise themselves as farmers have stalls in many of the city's best markets—that they go to Reading, Lancaster, Easton and Allentown three days a week, buy up all the farmer has to sell, ship it to their own stalls in Philadelphia and sell it under assumed names with big signs emblazoning the fact that So-and-so is a farmer of Berks, Bucks or Lancaster county.

The mayor plans to stop this and induce the farmers to bring their goods to market themselves.

It will take some time for the new system to get in working order and before rates for transportation are fixed, but the movement is well under way.

BRAZIL'S PROSPERITY.

Increase in American Capital Since 1909 is 4,527 Per Cent.

The enormous increase in foreign, especially in American, capital brought to Brazil between 1909 and 1911 is shown in a report prepared by the minister of agriculture. Two Brazilian and twenty-one foreign companies were authorized during the year 1909, nine Brazilian corporations and twenty-three foreign ones in 1910 and thirteen Brazilian firms and forty-three foreign ones in 1911.

The Brazilian companies in 1911 represented a total capital of 13,597 contos of reis, an increase of 2,259 per cent over 1909.

The foreign capital in 1911 totaled 311,518 contos of reis, an increase of 484 per cent over 1909. Among these the capital of American companies led with 212,039 contos of reis, an increase of 4,537 per cent compared with 1909.

Where Meerschmum Comes From.

Nearly all the meerschmum in use comes from Eskil Shehr, in Turkey. The work of mining is still pursued in the most primitive manner with picks and knives. The output goes almost entirely to Vienna.

LOST TRIBE OF FOUND ON THE

Discovery of Great Importance Is That Made by Prof. Stefansson.

RANKING next in importance from an ethnologist standpoint to the discovery of the lost tribes of Israel is the discovery made by Professor Vilhjalmr Stefansson of the American Museum of Natural History of a lost tribe of 2,000 white people who are believed to be direct descendants of the following of Lief Erickson (Lief the Lucky), who went to Greenland from Iceland about the year 1000 and later discovered the north coast of America.

The people living on Victoria island, thirty degrees east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river, more than 2,000 miles by the coast line, are still in the stone age. While the civilization of nearly 1,000 years has grown they have stood still.

One of the remarkable incidents of Professor Stefansson's five years of exploration is the fact that he left his winter headquarters near Banks-land four years ago with only sufficient flour and other cereals to sustain himself and his Eskimo associates for two weeks and enough salt and tea to last for a month. On this scant supply of food he lived for four years on the bleak, inhospitable shore of the polar sea, caribou, seal and beaver furnishing his only meat and clothes.

In 1910 Stefansson returned to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, where he was joined by Dr. R. Anderson, a former classmate from the University of Iowa.

In his trips round the region at the top of the world Stefansson discovered thirteen new tribes. Ten of these tribes had never been heard of before. Two other tribes had seen the members of the Franklin exploring expedition.

The tribe of white people, whom Stefansson declares are purely of Norwegian origin, never had seen other people of their own color. Their number is about 2,000. More than half of them have red hair, blue eyes, fair skins and light eyebrows and beards. They live on both shores of Coronation gulf, on the mainland of North America and Victoria island, which formerly was known as Prince Edward island.

Different From the Eskimo.

It was for this people that Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, searched while making his trip through the northwest passage.

Amundsen, it will be remembered, said natives had told him of a race of white people living to the northward. He sent an expedition along the shore of the tribe, nor did they see anything of him.

Many other arctic explorers have brought down from the north stories of this tribe of lost white people, but the tale came to be regarded as an Indian legend.

Ethnologically, the newly discovered tribe is entirely different from the Eskimo, not only in the shape of the skull, but in general features, color of eyes and texture of hair. They have not a single trace of the Mongolian type.

While they retain some of the customs of the Norsemen who were lost from Iceland in the twelfth century, their method of living is entirely different. The conditions under which they live are of the most primitive sort. No vegetation, except moss and a few stunted willows, grows in their habitat.

They are meat and fish eaters. The island abounds with caribou and the sea with seal and other fauna. They use bows made of willow bound together with sinews and their arrows are tipped with flint and native copper, which is pried out of ledges or found in stream beds on the mainland. Their knives are made of copper, with horn handles, and made in much the same manner as implements were made by the early Norsemen who inhabited Greenland.

Legend of a Flood.

Like nearly every savage tribe they have a legend of a flood which a long time ago devastated the world. This legend, anthropologists say, is universal among savage tribes and therefore cannot be regarded as proof that this particular tribe is descended from Christian forefathers.

Professor Stefansson accounts for their existence by the fact that in the year 982 Greenland was discovered and settled by 3,000 Icelanders. One thousand of these people sailed from Norway and missed Greenland, but landed on the coast of Newfoundland, where they established a colony, built fourteen churches, two monasteries, a nursery and other structures, the ruins of which are still standing.

These people crossed to the coast of America for timber. There were no Eskimos at this time, either on Greenland or Newfoundland. The Norsemen settled in two colonies, one on the north and one on the south side of Newfoundland.

In the fourteenth century Eskimo came from the north and exterminated the north settlement. Their record was complete till 1441, when the black plague scourged Europe and for two centuries communication between New-

2,000 WHITES ARCTIC COAST

Descendants of "Lief the Lucky," Who Migrated From Iceland.

foundland and the old country was cut off.

When communication was restored the people of the second settlement were missing. Their graveyards, buildings and other adjuncts of their semicivilization were found. The theory was formed that the people had drifted to a settlement further west across the narrow straits, where they intermingled with Eskimo, whom they took along with them to the island on which their descendants make their headquarters.

They still use the bone needles that were invented by their forefathers, and many of their methods of life are similar to those of their progenitors. Different environment, a more rigorous climate and a lack of vegetation, however, have changed many of their usages.

A Migratory People.

They are a migratory people, never remaining longer than a few weeks in the same place. When they moved Stefansson and his associates moved with them. They never live on the coast itself, and it was for this reason that Amundsen failed to discover them when he sailed past their island.

In the winter time they settle on the ice in the center of a bay and hunt seal.

In the summer they go to the center of the island, where they eat the caribou which there abound in thousands. Once in a great time they capture one of the rare specimens of barren land bear.

Their houses are made of snow, with a roof of driftwood which on rare occasions is found on the coast. The stray fragments of wood are highly prized.

Furs furnish their clothing. Their shoes are cut to come well up to the thighs. Here it is met by a kind of undershirt which reaches to the waist. The coat is fashioned in almost precisely the same manner as the full dress coat worn at inaugural balls by their civilized brothers. It cuts off at a sharp angle just above the waist line and a long tail divided into two pieces hangs down behind. The whole outfit is strapped together by means of thongs and buttons made from rawhide and bone.

In one place on the island Professor Stefansson discovered a conical stone house which bears a striking resemblance to the houses built in Greenland and Newfoundland by the Norsemen who first inhabited those places.

None of the natives had ever seen a sulphur match or a rifle. One tribe expressed surprise when Stefansson killed a caribou with a rifle at a distance of more than 1,000 yards. They told him of a wonderful man who had once lived in that country who had a bow and arrow that would shoot over a mountain and kill a deer or a bear on the other side.

Traveled 10,000 Miles on Foot.

Stefansson traveled on foot more than 10,000 miles and sustained himself and Dr. Anderson with his rifle. He took neither shotgun nor fishing net, although once in awhile he obtained fish from natives.

There are but two specimens of the Barren Land bear in the United States. Stefansson got nineteen. Thirteen were killed with a rifle and six by natives. They will be brought down by Dr. Anderson, who left the shores of the arctic on a whaler. Dr. Anderson also is bringing many other biological, geological and botanical specimens.

The winter temperature in this latitude is about 55 degrees below zero on an average. Professor Stefansson and his associate wore woolen underwear in summer and winter, which is nearly all of the time; wore clothing they made from the pelts of animals they killed. Pants and coats were made with two thicknesses of fur, one being placed next to the skin and the other turned outward to meet the cold and frost.

In the five years he spent on the expedition Stefansson killed nearly sixty tons of meat. He traveled twenty miles for every one traveled by Amundsen, Peary or any other explorer and mapped a large part of the country.

The maps of the top of the world, he says, are grossly inaccurate. Rivers which are marked on the charts have no existence in fact, and mountain ranges appear where the country should be flat. He found Amundsen's maps, however, very useful and generally correct.

The Indians in the region in which he traveled provide for themselves with primitive weapons. The un hunted animals, he says, have no more chance against a rifle than a mosquito would have against a pile driver.

Scientifically, the work was divided between himself and Dr. Anderson. Stefansson did the mapping and the anthropological and ethnological tasks, while Dr. Anderson took care of the biological, botanical and geological tasks.

Experiments With Cottonseed Meal. Experiments made in Canada showed that while cottonseed meal increases milk production, the total yield of fat is lowered.

HARRIMAN ROADS ANNOUNCE VAST RAILROAD PROJECT.

To Spend \$100,000,000 to Improve the Ogden and Sunset Routes.

Announcement is made by Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Southern Pacific board, regarding betterment work, embodying practically \$100,000,000 in improving the Ogden and Sunset routes.

The betterment project was foreseen by the late E. H. Harriman, and was part of his dream to build up the world's foremost railroad.

The northern road into the Ogden gateway will be taken care of first, and when the betterment work on it is completed the Southern Pacific will be independent of mountain grades in crossing the Sierras, and will be able to make freight rates on an entirely new basis to meet the Panama canal competition.

The California lines and the Sunset route will be improved also, and gigantic mistakes of railroad construction, inevitable in pioneer days, will be wiped off the Southern Pacific map.

Within five years an entirely new system, in many respects, will be ready to defy interoceanic competition, and all is in accordance with the plan laid down by the master railroad worker before his death.

Eventually Los Angeles will have a double track connection to New Orleans by the Sunset route and a Southern Pacific connection with the Imperial Valley by way of San Diego.

HELD FORTUNE MANY YEARS.

Now Wants Court to Tell Him What to Do With \$480,000.

Benezet A. Hough of Danbury, Conn., wants the superior court to tell him what to do with some \$480,000 that has been in his possession for many years. He is administrator of an estate which he has not reported for twenty-one years, according to his own admissions, and yet he has been drawing \$3,050 a year from it.

Back in 1872 the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad company was given 250,000 acres of land by the state of Arkansas. The railroad issued \$882,000 worth of bonds and protected them with the Arkansas land. In 1877 the bonds were defaulted, and the bondholders foreclosed on the land.

Then Jared E. Redfield of Essex, a partner of Jay Gould, came along and made a contract with the bondholders to buy up the land in Arkansas at 50 cents an acre.

That was in June, 1882. In 1889 Jared E. Redfield died, and Benezet A. Hough, whose wife was Mrs. Redfield's sister, was made executor. Many if not all of the bondholders died, and the land was forgotten.

Send The Citizen the news.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Fletcher Gilpin, M. D., late of Sterling, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them: duly attested for settlement. Mrs. Labbie Gilpin, executrix of the estate of Fletcher Gilpin, M. D., by Friend B. Gilpin, attorney. 118 North Ave., West, Cranford, N. J., Aug. 28, 1912. 70eol6.

WANTED EXPERIENCED RIBBON WEAVERS:

Piece work; can make \$18.00 per week, but are guaranteeing \$15.00 per week of 55 hours. Married people preferred. Schaum & Uhlinger high-speed double deck looms. Apply by letter only to VIRGINIA SILK COMPANY, INC., South Richmond, Va. 50tf

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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.

—How many flies have you got?

"AXE" Your Grandfather about the G. WHITE AXE

A few good seconds can be obtained at the factory, East Honesdale, ranging in price from 40c. to 75c. each. GEO. M. GENUNG, Manufacturer

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Surplus and Profits 350,000.00
Total Capital 550,000.00
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We are pleased to announce to our CUSTOMERS and FRIENDS that by the increase of our CAPITAL STOCK to \$200,000.00 we have the largest CAPITALIZATION of any Bank in this SECTION.

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A. T. SEARLE, Vice-President W. J. WARD, Asst. Cashier.

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July 15, 1912.

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LIST OF PROPERTIES IN HONESDALE, PA.:

Vacant lots at Blandin; 1 dwelling house on Park street, Honesdale; 1 dwelling house on Court street, Honesdale; 2 dwelling houses on East Street Extension; 1 dwelling house and vacant lot on 16th street; 1 dwelling house on 13th street; 1 dwelling house on 17th street. Also farms, hotels, and business properties.