

LAW TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Senate Committee Expected to Recommend Severe Statute.

WILL BE EXTREMELY RADICAL.

May Provide That Contributions From Individuals and Organizations Be Prohibited, the Expense to Be Borne by the Federal Government.

Although the senate special committee which is to inquire into the relation between politics and business has hardly begun its duties, it is apparent already that the committee will submit as part of its report some recommendations for the enactment of a drastic corrupt practices law.

From the character of the recent agitation of the subject of campaign contributions and expenditures, and the certainty that this agitation will grow instead of diminish when the committee gets down to work, there is no doubt in the minds of interested men that the outcome of the inquiry will revolutionize campaign methods of the past.

According to what is said in Washington the trend of committee opinion will be toward governmental restriction of campaign expenditures along lines that will be regarded as extremely radical.

Existing Statutes. There are already several federal statutes applying to primaries and elections for the selection of candidates for the senate and house of representatives, and many states have adopted legal provisions of a similar character. The federal act of June 26, 1907, prohibits corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections. It is applying to the election of president and vice president, representatives in congress, and the members of the state legislatures which choose United States senators. The act of June 25, 1910, provides "for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections in which representatives in congress are elected." Then there is the act of Aug. 19, 1911, which was amended by the act of Aug. 23, 1912, making more drastic a publicity law by extending it to primary elections.

Sentiment of the Committee. But sentiment in the Clapp committee, it is said, has a marked tendency toward providing means that will eliminate almost entirely the present method of running political campaigns through funds collected from private sources. From what is now known on the subject it is probable that the committee will be confronted with the proposal to recommend that contributions for campaign expenses from individuals and organizations shall be prohibited altogether, and the federal government bear the expense of political campaigns involving the election of presidential electors. The suggestion is in its infancy, and far as known has not been worked out to the practicable point of determining the ultimate cost to the nation of fixing the amount that may be expended by any political committee within the provisions of such law. However, the idea is being given consideration and, while it is soon to forecast action by the committee of inquiry or congress, there is reason to believe that the proposal will be presented and urged within the committee membership.

TO MAKE MAN OF A MONKEY.

Child of Highly Trained Simians May Bear Out Mr. Darwin.

Dr. John B. Watson, director of the psychological laboratory at the Johns Hopkins university, has adopted a new method of testing the Darwinian theory. A few weeks ago a monkey was born in the institution. The parents of the simian, who are very intelligent, had been carefully trained by the scientists, and the offspring of such parents believed to afford an opportunity of remaining how near to a human being a monkey can be brought. The little fellow has not yet been weaned from his mother, who fondles and guards him with jealous care. He is ready for schooling every effort will be put forth to develop his mind along lines that will tax his mental capacity to assimilate knowledge.

MR. TAFT'S GIFT TO CHURCH.

Checks Check to Pastor Where He and His Mother Attended.

A memorial to his mother, Mrs. Eliza Taft, and her work and interest in the Millbury (Mass.) Unitarian church during her life President Taft has sent a check for \$200 to the Rev. W. T. Hutchins, the pastor, to go toward the support of the church, which the president also attended as a boy. President Taft's aunt, Miss Della C. Gray, with whom he lived in Millbury for several years, is a member of this church.

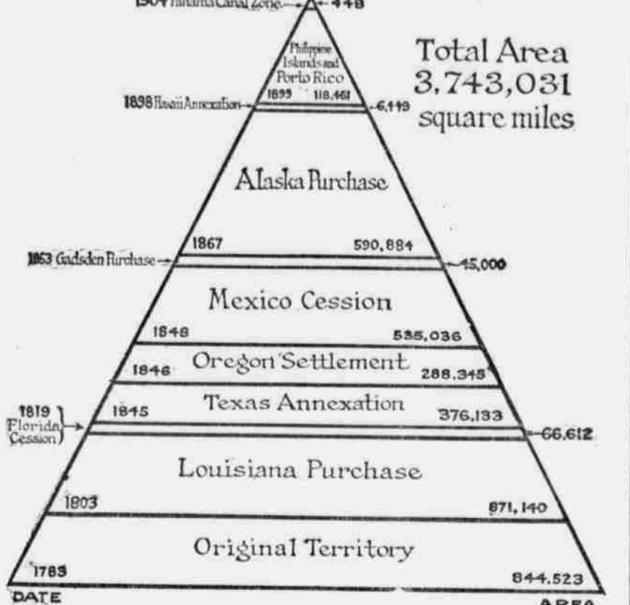
A Year's Olive Oil. Nearly 700,000,000 pounds of olive were extracted from Spanish olives last year. Much of this oil goes to Italy, to be re-exported thence to other countries as Italian oil.

America's Future Development

By CHARLES STELZLE

THE United States has today an area nearly four and a half times as great as it was in 1783. In 1803, with the Louisiana purchase, the territory of this country was more than doubled. Steadily we have grown until in 1904 the Panama canal zone of 448 square miles was acquired. This latest acquisition will mean more to the United States than the mere saving of time in transporting freight. It will some day figure significantly in commanding the Pacific ocean, the future battleground of the world, for in this arena Russia, Japan, China and the United States will determine whether the world is to be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon race or by a nation which is foreign to most of the ideals which have made America great and powerful. Thomas Carlyle once said, "Ye may boast of yer democracy or any other 'cracy or any kind of poeteetical roobish, but the reason why yer laboring folk are so happy is that ye have a vast deal of land for a verra few people." But the day has gone by when the poor man can secure free land. We have reached the limit in this respect. We are facing a situation similar to that in many foreign lands. We have become land impoverished through our fool-

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES



ish generosity. Today by the mere fact of his arrival every immigrant increases the value of the land in the United States by \$500. Every newborn babe has the same effect upon land values. Rents for the workmen in our big cities have become exorbitant. The percentage of the renting farmers is increasing. In spite of our remarkable growth in land area there is a famine of land for the poor, and the poor—the people on the margin—determine the status and the standards for the whole people with regard to national prosperity and happiness. The land question is one of the greatest importance and must be reckoned with by our statesmen.

LABOR SHORTAGE HINDERS RECRUITING FOR U. S. NAVY

Officers Find Harvest Fields Appeal More Than the Sea.

The general shortage in the labor supply all over the country is causing the navy department considerable difficulty in its efforts to increase enlistments. There now exists a shortage of 5,634 men, this shortage including the 4,000 additional men allowed the navy by act of congress in the session just concluded.

Naval officers on recruiting duty report that they are confronting a tremendous shortage of labor all over the country, but more especially in the middle west. In Illinois it is estimated that there is a demand for 80,000 in addition to those available. In Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas the deficiency in farm laborers is estimated at 50,000. Texas employers are said to be paying the fines of vagrants in order that they may put them to work on the farms.

Harvest and other farm hands are being offered as high as \$4 a day in many localities, and common labor is getting \$2 and \$3 a day and transportation in the Mississippi valley.

Naval officers believe, however, that with the end of the harvesting season hundreds of young men who have been taking advantage of this great demand for labor will turn to the navy.

The naval advertising campaign will then be renewed with vigor. New recruiting stations will be established at Denver, Salt Lake City and Richmond, Va. Traveling parties are already on the road through various states seeking enlistments, and already a gain has been reported. The shortage is partly due to the tremendous influx into the navy in 1908 and the resultant expiration of hundreds of enlistments this summer.

CHANGES IN ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Badger Will Take Command in January.

When Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger takes command of the Atlantic fleet next January in succession to Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus nine changes among the fleet captains will become effective. These changes will be announced later by the navy department.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus, who relinquishes command of the fleet to become a member of the general board, has served about eighteen months as commander in chief and will have about six months more of active service in Washington after his relief before he retires next June.

The Dreadnought Wyoming, a brand new ship, will fly Rear Admiral Badger's flag in place of the Connecticut, which has been the flagship of several fleet commanders. The change in commands, which will take place after the

sailors have had their holiday ashore, will precede the departure of the big ships for the southern cruise and the beginning of the midwinter drills in the Caribbean.

WILLS 18 HOMES TO TENANTS

Death of Landlord Reveals Remarkable Philanthropy.

William Hawkins of Philadelphia, a wealthy leather goods manufacturer, who died in 1910 at the age of ninety-eight years, surprised eighteen families by bequeathing to them the houses in which they live and for which for years they paid rent to Mr. Hawkins.

Although Mr. Hawkins has been dead for two years his will was not offered for probate until recently, when the mystery regarding the houses was explained. For two years the tenants of the eighteen houses have been sending their rent regularly to the agent of the dead manufacturer, only to have it returned by mail with a note saying no rent was due.

The eighteen houses are valued at about \$4,000 each. All of them were subject to ground rent, but a few days before the death of Mr. Hawkins he paid this off, had the deeds executed, leaving the beneficiaries with clear titles.

GOES TO SCHOOL AT 57.

Miss Charlotte Swartz Determines to Get an Education at Last.

"The fear of being hazed and the lack of funds," said Miss Charlotte Swartz, aged fifty-seven years, of Athens, Pa., "is the reason I have postponed from year to year going to school."

Miss Swartz entered Kenka institute at Penn Yan, N. Y., recently to prepare for Kenka college, enrolling with boys and girls forty years her junior. What education she now has she obtained without the aid of a teacher. She intends now, however, to graduate from Kenka college, although she is old enough to be a grandmother of her classmates.

DETERMINE TOUGHEST WOOD.

Panama Canal Engineers Select British Guiana Greenheart.

The strongest, toughest, most durable wood in the world and the kind best able to resist the dreaded teredo, which destroys everything but metal and stone in tropical waters, is the famous greenheart of British Guiana, according to Panama canal engineers. After comparing it with the best American timbers and the noted iron barkwood from Australia the engineers have selected greenheart for the construction of the miter sills in the great lock gates of the canal. No less than 140,000 feet of the wood will be required.

—The Citizen wants a good, lively correspondent in every village in Wayne county. Will you be one? Write this office for particulars.

Town Topics.

New York now has two story street cars. There is no limit to the skyscraper idea.—Washington Star.

Chicago will permit its women to talk in church. Chicago is probably the only city, however, where they have to make concessions in such matters.—Brockton Times.

A St. Louis clergyman is advertising free weddings, baptisms and funerals. That leaves the St. Louis folks only the real cost of living to worry over.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

Industrial Items.

Pennsylvania's factories annually pay 1,002,171 workers \$596,524,000.

The United States manufactures 35 per cent of all the manufactured products of the world.

Although sugar has been made in the Philippines for centuries, the first modern mill was opened only a few months ago.

Silk manufacture has grown enormously in the United States in the last ten years, and now this country leads the world in this industry.

Train and Track.

Ireland's standard railway gauge is five feet three inches. In Great Britain the gauge is four feet eight and a half inches.

If the wages of all engineers of English railway locomotives were lumped together they would average 38c. 10d. per man per week.

Though fifty years ago there were only fifty miles of railway in South Africa, there are at the present time 8,000 miles in the Union of South Africa alone.

Women and Clothes.

In order to obtain a reputation for beauty a woman must put more into her clothes than money.—Washington Post.

Dr. Anna Shaw declares that women will some day fill men's shoes. That will surely be an era of more comfortable feet.—Toledo Blade.

Long sleeves, long skirts and high necks for women is fashion's latest dictum. Sign of returning sanity.—New York American.

Foreign Affairs.

Whenever the Balkans get on fire all Europe gets ready for a three alarm.—New York World.

The new alliance between Russia and Japan on Chinese policies will test for all time whether there is honor among thieves.—Detroit Journal.

—The fair, the great fair—soon.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Frederick Dierolf.

Notice of Audit: Notice is hereby given that Homer Greene, an auditor duly appointed by the Orphans' Court of Wayne county to pass upon exceptions filed to the account of W. S. Harvey, administrator of the above named estate, will attend to the du-

ties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Honesdale, Monday, Sept. 23, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOMER GREENE, Auditor.

August 28, 1912. 70w3

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