

CAN PREVENT THIRD OF DEATHS

1,700 a Day Die Unnecessarily in the United States.

DR. FISHER'S STATEMENT.

Yale Professor Declares That Life Insurance Companies Should Prevent Deaths as Fire Insurance Companies Prevent Fires.

"Out of some 1,500,000 deaths annually in the United States, at least 630,000 are preventable," declared Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale university, in his address before the fourth national conservation congress at Indianapolis.

"Probably the greatest hygienic achievement of any country thus far is that of Sweden," said the professor, "where the duration of life is the longest, the mortality the least and the improvements the most general. There alone can it be said that the chances of life have been improved for all ages of life."

As a first step in the great works of human conservation Professor Fisher urged the establishment of an adequate system of collecting and distributing vital statistics similar to the system in use in Sweden.

"Infancy, middle age and old age today show a lower mortality in Sweden than in times past, while in other countries, including the United States, although we can boast of some reduction in infant mortality, the mortality after middle age is growing worse and the innate vitality of the people is in all probability deteriorating."

"In the United States public health has been regarded almost exclusively as a matter of protection against germs, but protection against germs, while effective in defending us from plague and other epidemics of acute diseases, is almost powerless to prevent the chronic diseases of middle and late life."

"These maladies—Bright's disease, heart disease, nervous breakdowns—are due primarily to unhygienic personal habits."

"There are three great agencies to which we must look for the saving of human life in the future, and it has been the object of the committee of one hundred on national health, of which I am president, to help stir these three agencies into activity in this country. They are the public press, the insurance companies and the government."

Public Interest Greater.

"A few years ago popular articles on public health were seldom seen, because the public and the press thought the subject of disease uninteresting and repulsive. Today, on the other hand, one can scarcely pick up a popular magazine without finding not only one but several articles dealing with questions of public health."

"Life insurance companies can save money by preventing deaths, just as fire insurance companies have saved money by preventing fires and steam boiler insurance companies have saved money by preventing explosions."

"We need a national department of health or a department of labor which shall include in its operations the conservation of human life."

"But we need first of all to do what Sweden has done for 150 years—namely, to establish proper vital statistics. Vital statistics are the bookkeeping of health. At present only a little over half of the population of the United States has statistics on its deaths."

"One of the most encouraging symptoms of progress is the great attention which is being paid to public health in the present political campaign. All three of the party platforms included planks in behalf of public health."

DIGS UP BURIED TREASURE.

Mexican Banker Finds \$75,000 in Gold and Silver in California.

Seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of buried treasure was unearthed by a Mexican banker of Ensenada, state of Sonora, from a mountain ridge in Beni county, Cal., according to a story told by William Rogers, who says he acted as the Mexican's guide.

Rogers says his employer carried a map true in every detail to the topography of the section. Two Mexican laborers accompanied the banker and dug out the treasure chest—an iron bound oak affair. It was discovered eight feet underground at the foot of a huge oak tree. The treasure consisted of \$10,000 in silver bullion and \$65,000 in gold ingots.

It is believed the money was buried by a Mexican outlaw named Vasquez, whose band operated in that region half a century ago.

\$444,711,016 Saved For United States.

It is estimated by the department of the interior that by the system of appraising coal lands the government has saved \$444,711,016 since April, 1909. The geological survey appraised 1,219,187 acres last month, the value being \$19,629,106.

AIR FIGHTS IN NEXT FORESEEN GREAT WAR

Secret Military Developments Lead Army Men to Expect Them.

Too Distant as Targets, Airships Could Rain Bullets Below.

AMONG army officers these days a reference to the "battle above the clouds" is anything but a historical allusion. It is a reference entirely to the future—to the very near future at that—when every great battle by land or sea, they predict, will be preceded, if not decided, by a real battle above the clouds.

This is a strong statement to make, and it may well cause surprise. But the surprise comes chiefly perhaps as a result of a policy heretofore strange to the history of American military science. That is the policy of silence, which was adapted from the more sinister codes of older nations just about the time that travel by air began to gain serious recognition.

As to Bomb Dropping. American army and navy officers interviewed on the subject for the most part ignored the use of the aeroplane in dropping bombs, and one explanation is perhaps to be found in the fact that an aeroplane could hardly hope to drop a bomb on a hostile aeroplane, though that would be its own most dreaded enemy.

Rival Bureaus at Work. Already rival bureaus in the war and navy departments are in a neck and neck race, the sole meaning of which is that the aerial fighting machine is already here.

Just before he started on the tour of military posts which now engages him Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, discussed military aviation frankly, expressing the opinion that battles may shortly be fought in the air and urging the need of developing our flying corps.

"I wish it were possible," said General Wood earnestly, "for every officer in the army to take a flight in an aeroplane with the army aviators. I believe that by this means we could obtain enough officers willing to make a life study of the great possibilities of the aeroplane as an instrument of war—to make this country the foremost in the field of aviation. I am in favor of encouraging aviation in every possible way—just now I am supporting the bill pending in congress giving army aviators a 20 per cent bonus in salary—for I firmly believe it is not idle talk to say that future battles may be fought in the air."

In more graphic detail the same possibility was outlined by Lieutenant Colonel George P. Scriven, who in the absence of Brigadier General James Allen, the chief signal officer of the army, directs from Washington the operations of the signal corps.

The Lewis Gun. "The aeroplane as an engine of war?" echoed Colonel Scriven when the first question was put to him. "Offensive? No. Defensive? Yes. The question of firm bases for landing and the limited flying range of the aeroplanes at once come in. But suppose a hostile fleet off Sandy Hook, for instance, were to attempt to land a force somewhere, say, on the Jersey coast. As aeroplanes have already developed, it would be impossible for the enemy to send a single boat ashore until they had literally 'cleared the air.'"

"I can't discuss the machine gun the ordnance bureau is working on for use from airships. But the Lewis gun will serve as an illustration. That was invented and patented by Lieutenant Colonel Isaac N. Lewis of the coast artillery, and our aviators have tried it at College Park. It weighs only twenty-five pounds and fires the service rifle bullets at the rate of 750 shots a minute, not counting the few seconds lost in changing cylinders. Besides the man at the wheel and the man at the gun and a supply of gasoline good for several hours in the air at a rate of fifty or more miles an hour, the present machine can carry 5,000 rounds of ammunition."

"That gives you the situation. The attacking fleet will come, of course, conveying transports. The decks of the transports will be crowded with men, and if they attempted to load

boats the boat complements would be absolutely unprotected. We would have then a fleet of a dozen or twenty aeroplanes rising from invisible points inshore and circling over the enemy. Each aeroplane would have its gun and its 5,000 rounds of ammunition and would fire a stream of bullets like water from a hose. They could not miss, and the small boats and the transport decks would be floating shambles. Without regard to troops that would naturally support the airships along the shore a landing would be impossible till the enemy cleared the air."

"Would that be by gunfire from the decks of battleships?" he was asked. "Impossible," he replied. "Gun cartridges have been perfected for aiming straight into the sky at a range of some miles. But at a height of one mile an aeroplane is a mere speck against the sky. In hazy weather it is invisible, and the chances of hitting it from below are infinitesimal. Then the aeroplane, shooting downward, is not handicapped by its height, and it can maneuver at a level that takes it quite out of reach of guns on the water. No, the air cannot be cleared from below. The airships must be reached by airships, and that is the problem."

The protective tariff is in the nature of a fence around the garden, to protect the worker and his product from marauders. As the population expands and old industries grow fast, new industries must be encouraged so as to draw off redundant labor into fresh channels.

Who Pays the Duty? What has that duty cost the American consumer? Nothing! He has saved millions of dollars under the protective duty, made employment for 40,000 American workmen, and a home market has been provided for large quantities of American material.

Lieutenant Scott's Invention. Among officers in this country it is pointed out that if an aviator attempts to use bombs against an army much reliance may have to be placed at times on the gun developed by the ordnance bureau of the navy department for firing from the ground at airships. But, while the dirigible can drop a heavier bomb and perhaps do so with greater accuracy than the aeroplane, it is itself a far better target for the gunner below.

Bombs, of course, for the present at least, will be the heavy artillery of the skies, and the great dirigibles will be the slow moving galleons. But the aeroplane will be the light cavalry, and for the light work that will be needed officers in the United States are bending all their efforts toward developing the aeroplane.

MOST VALUABLE ASSET OF NATION

DUTY OF LAWMAKERS PLAIN

Should Strive to Shelter Industry From Destructive Competition From Foreigners and Encourage Upbuilding of New Industries.

The most imperious obligation upon any nation is to find for its people employment at productive industry. The fact that two-thirds of the land in Ireland lies fallow, that one man in thirty in the British islands is a pauper, that millions of people have fled from those shores, and that England can produce but three months' supply of food for a population that ought to be able to feed itself, is the incontrovertible proof that her economic system is wrong.

Man at work is the most valuable asset of a nation. An idle man, consuming without producing, burns the candle at both ends, and is worse than worthless.

Individuals cannot provide conditions under which productive industry may be successfully conducted. The law-maker must create the conditions. The development and maintenance of industry being vital, the duty of the law-maker is to shelter industry from destructive competition from foreigners and to encourage and stimulate the upbuilding of new industries.

To permit hostile fleets to batter down our cities would be less foolhardy than to suffer Europeans to destroy the processes by which our people earn their bread and enrich the nation, while they urge it toward independence.

A Fence Around the Garden.

The protective tariff is in the nature of a fence around the garden, to protect the worker and his product from marauders.

As the population expands and old industries grow fast, new industries must be encouraged so as to draw off redundant labor into fresh channels. Thus in 1890 we imported all the tin plate, of which we are the largest users in the world. Twice Great Britain throttled un-protected American ventures in tin plate manufacture. In the McKinley tariff we put a protective duty on tin plate. In 1891 we made it home 2,000,000 pounds. In 1905 we made 1,000,000,000 pounds. In 1891 the British maker, having a monopoly, charged Americans \$5.34 for a 108-pound box of coke Bessemer tin plate. In September, 1904, the American mills sold the same article for \$3.30 a box.

Who Pays the Duty?

What has that duty cost the American consumer? Nothing! He has saved millions of dollars under the protective duty, made employment for 40,000 American workmen, and a home market has been provided for large quantities of American material.

The history of the beet sugar industry runs along the same lines; so does that of the pearl button business. For centuries worthless shellfish have grown and perished in the mud of the rivers of the Mississippi valley while we bought pearl buttons by hundreds of tons from Europe. We put a protective duty on pearl buttons, and lo! the valueless mussels in the slime became sources of wealth, and now we beat the world on buttons, employ large numbers of American folk in the manufacture and add to the nation's wealth.

A competent tariff means no willfully idle men. A tariff with cracks in it, a half-tariff, a tariff with no margin for fluctuating prices and changing conditions, must mean Americans out of work because Europeans do the work that should be done at home.

Fortunately the nation adheres tenaciously to the right system.

CHARLES HEBBER CLARK, In Saturday Evening Post.

Opposed to Protection.

Mr. Wilson has proudly boasted that he is a Democrat, both by inheritance and conviction. That means that he is unalterably opposed to the system of protection to American industries as devised and maintained by the Republican party.

Professor Wilson taught the theory of free trade to his classes in political economy at Princeton university; he has embodied his views in print and has denounced protection from the lecture platform and the political stump.

Mr. Taft, on the other hand, has always been a consistent supporter of the principle of protection and the determined opponent of the doctrine of free trade. The issue between the two clearly joined.

The question is, Shall the American people, favored as they have been by protection, prosperous as they are by reason of the benefits of a protective tariff, abandon all these benefits and risk a return to the soup houses of the Cleveland administration, by supporting a candidate who, however he may shine as a pedagogue and an executive, is pledged to war against the protective policy, to the injury of the manufacturing interests of this state. That is the issue on which the battle must be fought in this nation; the issue on which by an appeal to the intelligent voters of this nation.

APPRAISEMENTS.—Notice is given that appraisement of \$300 to the widows of the following named decedents have been filed in the Orphans' Court of Wayne county, and will be presented for approval on Monday, Oct. 28, 1912—viz: John Bishop, Paupack, personal. Edwin F. Torrey, Honesdale, personal. Ira Ellsworth, Manchester, personal. Chas. W. Orchard, Berlin, personal. Wm. R. Allen, Clinton, personal. George Meyer, Texas, personal. George W. Butterworth, Sterling, personal. H. J. Quinney, Honesdale: Real estate. W. J. BARNES, Clerk. Honesdale, Oct. 3, 1912.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS. The Board of School Directors of the School District of South Canaan Township, Wayne county, Pa., will sell for cash to the highest and best bidder a certain lot of land containing two acres and eleven perches, situate in said township of South Canaan, fronting the public road leading from South Canaan to Honesdale and adjoining the Methodist Episcopal church property. Bids are invited and will be received until October 31st, 1912, and will be opened and awarded at the meeting of the school board on that date. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids presented. Bids sealed and in writing may be sent to the undersigned.

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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. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED OFFICERS: W. B. HOLMES, President H. S. SALMON, Cashier A. T. SEARLE, Vice-President W. J. WARD, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS: W. B. HOLMES A. T. SEARLE H. J. CONGER T. B. CLARK C. J. SMITH F. P. KIMBLE W. F. SUDAM H. S. SALMON E. W. GAMMELL J. W. FARLEY July 15, 1912.

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Send The Citizen the news.

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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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D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH In Effect Sept. 29, 1912.

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