

INA REPUBLIC ONE YEAR OLD

ress Has Been Made Along Certain Lines.

USIASM IS WANING.

rious Difficulties That Beset the Government at the Time of its Establishment Have Not Yet Been Mounted.

Just a year since the first young republic was established at Lang and the rebel leader at Hanoi notified the foreign consuls of the success of the new government. For a year under the administration of young China it would seem general enthusiasm is waning. Chinese press, except for sub-political journals and the military, agree that although young China may differ from the old in extent and education, the racial characteristics cannot be altered so suddenly.

However, it is pointed out that a nation that has known only despotism and countless generations is no more to achieve freedom suddenly than a leopard is to change his spots. It appears to be some tendency to provincial autonomy, and this should be augmented by any rebellion at the present regime. The revolution would probably be to abolish the feudal principle and Confucian-

Disaffection in Provinces. There is already a general disaffection through the provinces, perhaps as much as that under the last of the emperors. An important result has to set at naught the authority and treaty obligations of the central government in regard to opium abolition.

A recent editorial in "Defiant" in the North China Herald says: "The prestige of the republican government has been dealt another blow, and the time when the government in Peking will be able to exercise its will upon the provincial rulers has been rendered more remote than ever. According to a telegram from Peking, there is quite an active recrudescence of the cultivation of the poppy throughout Hunan. It is the impotence of the authority in Peking becoming more and more demonstrated by the ever increasing defiance of the provinces. Notwithstanding the treaty obligations of the government and its instructions to the provinces, at this moment the poppy is cultivated in Kweichow, Shan-sichuan, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Fuh and Yunnan."

The brevity of the revolution and the swiftness with which the new republic has taken hold partially account for the change only in the outer form of government, which leaves the masses actually unconscious and unchanged. Dependents of the North China Herald, writing from the provinces, express this feeling of the hopeless immobility of the people at large. "What is happening in other parts of the country," says one writer, "is certain in Kuantung men and women are executed in astonishing numbers."

Crops Sole Encouragement. Hangchow correspondent writes: "We are rather tired of hearing what new governors are going to do. So far they have done nothing. Only a word of destruction goes on and things are improving for the worse."

Usually abundant crops throughout the provinces offer the sole encouragement. Rice and cotton are reported above the average, and this has many so-called "troops" back to active labor. While they are busy, the tension is being relieved, and hope on the ground feel apprehensive for the future. A strong central government seems the most feasible step, and as the first step, the establishment of a dictatorship is favored. To this end power is being concentrated in the hands of Yuan Shih-kai and hopes for the future rest on him. So far Yuan Shih-kai has shown himself an opportunist of the oriental type, guided by an extremely acute sense and sound judgment of the wishes of his countrymen.

31 GIVES HEALTH RULES.

Frederic Harrison Names Moderate Rules for Eating, Walking and Sleep.

The golden rules of health were given by Frederic Harrison, the English critic, bibliophile, ex-professor, writer, historian, traveler and amateur gardener, on his eighty-first birthday. These rules are: 1.—Abstain from tobacco, spirits, dishes and all such dreadful things, satisfied with a little bit of mutton and pudding. 2.—Believe people eat too much. 3.—Walk every day for two hours. 4.—Am going to do as soon as I get a pile of letters and telegrams. 5.—Florence and Rome. I am too old for tennis and golf and too slow. 6.—Sleep eight hours. People can sleep who smoke themselves black in the face, eat too much and have not enough. 7.—More important than all, be content with what you have got. Take quietly.

Railways Cutting Expenses. In England there is a general movement toward the reduction by the rail companies of staffs and the closing of unnecessary offices.

FOR YOUR PERUSAL

"The Tariff Has Little Effect on Prices—Necessaries Are Not As a Rule, Higher in the U. S. Than Elsewhere."—Hon. H. C. Dodge in U. S. Senate.

It only remains now to determine by comparison whether the prices of the necessities of life are higher here than in other countries, and whether they are lower in Great Britain, the one free-trade country, than in the United States and the protective countries of Europe. For this purpose I have compiled the tables which follow. It is very difficult to obtain statistics of prices ranging over any considerable period or covering fully any market. I have gathered the figures which follow from such official sources as I could find, and imperfect as they are I think they throw a great deal of light on the question of prices and demonstrate, first, that a tariff has little or no effect on the general prices of necessities, and, second, that although world prices have advanced, prices of the necessities of life are not, as a rule, higher in the United States than elsewhere, and in many cases are lower.

Statement from the London Express for November, 1909:

A volume of statistics issued on Saturday from the board of agriculture is a damaging answer to the claims of the free traders that food prices remain almost stationary in a country without tariffs.

One of the many promises made by the Liberals before the last general election was that under a free-trade government the price of the necessities of life could not increase, and that tariff reform meant dearer food. These statistics show conclusively that it is free trade that means dearer food. In the last three years the price of nearly every article of food has increased. Here are some cases where the prices have gone steadily upward:

	Increase	s. d.
Wheat (quarter)	3	9
Bread (4-pound loaf)	1/2	
Beef (hundredweight)	3	0
Pork (hundredweight)	3	6
Butter (hundredweight)	4	6
Potatoes (ton)	20	6

Wheat.—Taking first the case of wheat. The returns are only com-

pared to the end of 1908, and therefore do not show the great increase that took place this summer, when wheat reached the astonishing price of 48s a quarter.

The average price of wheat in 1909 was 32s. a quarter, or 1s. 6d. more than in 1907, and higher than in any previous year since 1895. Only wheat in the last twenty years has reached an average of 32s. a quarter.

Bread.—The price of bread, of course, increases with that of wheat and the figures show that since 1906 the increase has been equal to an extra half-penny on the 4-pound loaf. A half-penny on every loaf is a great hardship to the people and makes an enormous difference in the working-man's budget.

Meat.—The rise in the price of beef has been just as remarkable as in the case of bread. While beef fell slightly between 1904 and 1906, it has risen rapidly in the last three years. Since 1904 Scotch beef has gone up from 55s. to 58s. a hundredweight, and English from 51s. 6d. to 54s. British pork has risen from 52s. to 55s. 6d. and from 57s. 6d. to 64s.

Provisions.—The average price of all classes of butter was substantially higher in 1908 than in 1907. Irish creamery butter rose from 111s. 6d. a hundredweight in 1906 to 116s. in 1908. Danish butter from 118s. 6d. in 1906 to 121s. 6d. in 1908. Canadian from 119s. 6d. to 118s., New Zealand from 111s. to 118s., and Argentina from 107s. 6d. to 117s.

Vegetables.—Potatoes which were 69s. 6d. a ton in March, 1906, were 90s. a ton in March, 1908. In regard to other vegetables and fruit, the returns only compare the years 1907 and 1908, but the increases for the twelve months are notable.

Report of Consul-General Griffiths on costs of living in Great Britain (United States Consular Report, Nov. 3, 1909):

"These prices are to be found in a report issued by the British Board of Agriculture, and a comparison in the report is instituted between the prices for the years 1906, 1907 and 1908. The prices for 1909 would not be lower than those given for 1908.

"An examination of the report discloses that, with the exception of mutton and pork, the prices of meat were higher in 1908 than in 1907. It will be noticed that butter was

very much dearer in 1908 than in 1907, and that bread was appreciably higher. With the exception of apples and pears, almost all fruits were dearer in 1908 than in 1907."

WILL MEET IN HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania State Educational Association, which will hold its annual session in Harrisburg during holiday week, promises to be largely attended. The Educational Council of this Association is at work upon a report which will help to clear the educational atmosphere with respect to some troublesome questions now before the teachers of the country. It proposes to make a fearless inquiry into the matter of studies, the methods of instruction and the methods of administration. It will favor a thorough revision of elementary courses of study, especially in arithmetic, English, history and culture studies. It will discuss in detail the methods by which pupils are to be assisted in the choice of a vocation. Former President F. W. Robbins, Superintendent of Lebanon schools, is the president of this Council.

The teachers of Sullivan county, under the leadership of Superintendent J. E. Reese Killgore, are planning to attend in a body the Pennsylvania State Educational Association meeting at Harrisburg in December. This is the first time in the history of Pennsylvania that all of the teachers of a county have resolved to attend a State meeting.

The State Board of Education, at its meeting in Philadelphia on Sept. 18th, declared its purpose earnestly and cordially to support the Teachers' Minimum Salary Act and the Assistant Superintendents' Act before the next Legislature, and will cooperate with all educational forces for the purpose of securing an appropriation to make effective these provisions of the Pennsylvania School Code.

During the first year of the operation of the Pennsylvania School Code three hundred and twenty-eight plans for school houses were submitted to the State Board architect. These were examined for the purpose of determining whether or not they conformed to the Code requirements for proper light, floor space, air space, heat and ventilation.

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NOTICE.

The board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Room 818 Real Estate Trust building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sealed proposals for the furnishing of groceries and provisions for the quarter beginning December 15, 1912, and ending March 15, 1913, for the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Farview, Wayne County, Pa., Post Office, Waymart, Wayne County, Pa., will be received for the following articles up to 12 o'clock, noon, November 15, 1912: Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Evaporated Fruits, Canned Goods, Potatoes, Milk, Meat, Bread, and all necessary provisions.

Bids to be addressed to the Superintendent of the Hospital, Dr. T. C. Fitzsimmons, Waymart, Wayne County, Pa., where all additional information may be obtained.

Specifications of required articles may be seen at the hospital at Farview, Pa.

HENRY F. WALTON, President of the Board of Trustees 840013.

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D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

In Effect Sept. 29, 1912.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
SUN	SUN	10 00	10 00	4 30	Albany	2 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	SUN	SUN
10 00				4 15	Binghamton	12 40	8 45		9 00		
10 30	2 15	12 30		A.M.	Philadelphia	4 09	7 45	8 12	7 45	P.M.	12
3 15	7 10	4 45	12 30	7 00	Wilkes-Barre	9 35	2 55	7 25	12 55	10 05	
4 05	8 00	5 35	1 10	7 50	Scranton	8 45	2 13	8 30	12 05	9 12	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Lv	Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	F.M.
5 40	8 45	6 25	2 05	8 50	Carbondale	8 05	1 35	5 50	11 25	8 27	
5 50	8 55	6 35	2 15	9 00	Lincoln Avenue	7 54	1 25	5 40	11 14	8 17	
5 54	8 59	6 39	2 19	9 04	White	7 50	1 21	5 34	11 10	8 13	
6 05	9 12	6 51	2 31	9 17	Quigley	7 59	1 03	5 24	10 50	8 00	
6 11	9 18	6 57	2 37	9 23	Farview	7 54	1 03	5 18	10 53	7 54	
6 17	9 24	7 03	2 43	9 29	Canaan	7 55	12 56	5 11	10 45	7 47	
6 23	9 30	7 09	2 49	9 35	Lake Lodore	7 50	12 51	5 04	10 39	7 41	
6 29	9 36	7 15	2 55	9 41	Waymart	7 41	12 49	5 04	10 37	7 39	
6 32	9 37	7 18	2 57	9 44	Keene	7 42	12 43	4 56	10 32	7 34	
6 35	9 39	7 21	2 59	9 47	Sleens	7 36	12 40	4 50	10 26	7 28	
6 39	9 43	7 25	3 03	9 51	Prompton	7 35	12 38	4 43	10 25	7 26	
6 43	9 47	7 29	3 07	9 55	Portenia	7 31	12 32	4 47	10 21	7 22	
6 48	9 52	7 34	3 12	10 00	Seelyville	7 26	12 29	4 44	10 16	7 17	
6 52	9 56	7 38	3 16	10 04	Honesdale	7 20	12 26	4 40	10 11	7 13	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar	Lv	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

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This Great Novel by the Author of "The Man Higher Up" Has Been Secured for Use in This Paper.

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