

**\$281,791.508 IS ASKED
FOR POSTAL SERVICE.**

Estimates Are \$12,066,909 Over the
Present Year

Postmaster General Hitchcock estimates that it will require an appropriation of \$281,791.508, or \$12,066,909 more than the sum for the current year, to meet the expenses of the postoffice department during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1913. He says that nearly 10,000,000 of the increase will be needed to put into effect the parcels post law.

It is estimated by Mr. Hitchcock that 7,240,000 will organize the parcels post system, \$1,250,000 meet the conditions required under the new eight hour law, 750,000 provide for the reclassification of railway mail clerks and \$150,000 establish the new village delivery service. The estimate of Mr. Hitchcock provides for \$49,601,000 to pay the railways for carrying the mails. This is an increase of \$2,015,000, of which \$1,35,000 will be required to meet additional expenses resulting from the establishment of the parcels post.

For salaries in the railway mail service an estimate of \$24,739,650 was submitted, or \$1,275,150 more than last year. The increase is necessary to put to effect the reclassification of railway postal clerks.

The amount estimated for postmaster salaries is \$30,250,000, while for compensation of assistant postmasters, postoffice clerks and other post office employees an appropriation of \$3,200,000 is requested, the increase in these two items amounting to \$630,000.

To cover city delivery by letter carriers there is an estimate of \$24,800,000, representing an increase of \$2,782,500 over last year's appropriation. Part of this increase is asked for because of the parcels post.

Mr. Hitchcock submits an estimate of \$47,500,000 to maintain and extend the rural delivery service, asking an increase of \$500,000 over last year's appropriation. This service now covers over 1,000,000 miles of rural and suburban routes, carrying the mails to the homes of 20,000,000 of people in the rural districts of the United States. Adequate provision is made in the estimates to meet the normal growth of the postal savings system, which is proved to be so useful a branch of a postal service. There are now in operation more than 13,000 postal savings depositories and the deposits aggregate about \$28,000,000.

YALE'S ALUMNI NOW 17,251.

New York City Leads With 2,552. New Haven Next With 1,300. The new catalogue of Yale university shows that there are 17,251 graduates living. They are distributed throughout the world, but New York city leads with 2,552. New Haven has 1,300, and Chicago is third with 642.

Of the various professions there are men attracted to the law, and the catalogue shows a list of 3,556 graduates with law degrees. Other occupations engaged in are education, 1,500; engineering, 1,824; manufacturing, 1,780; finance, 1,667; mercantile, 1,548; medicine, 1,345; ministry, 1,261; agriculture, 423; government, 348; art, 219; science, 219; government, 215; transportation, 209; unspecified, 662.

CH, HE DIES OF HUNGER.

Hidden in Many Places in Squalid Home of Miser.

Adam George, who toiled for years on the piece of land near Dearborn, Mich., and lived in a tumbledown place, died recently from starvation. One suspected he was anything else but a poverty stricken.

Search of the shack disclosed the fact that the old miser owned a farm valued at \$12,000, stock and grain worth \$1,000 and a bank account of \$1,800. In addition, cash to the amount of \$100 was hidden all over the place. An old vest yielded \$200, but the fat hiding places were tin cans, several of which were found crammed with five, ten and twenty dollar bills.

MARRIAGE COSTS A LEGACY.

Other and Sister Disinherited For Extravagance on Theater Trip. When Mrs. Goldie Cole of Carroll City, Mo., visited Kansas City seven years ago her brother, William A. Coley, a hotel clerk, took her to a theater in a carriage. He also gave a bunch of roses. Because of this extravagance neither of them was remembered in the division of the estate of their millionaire grandfather, Abner Coley of Kansas City.

It has been filed by Mrs. Cole and Coley to set aside deeds to the property of the grandfather left other heirs asking that they receive an eighth of the estate.

CHANCE FOR SURGEONS.

Examinations to Be Held For Positions in Federal Service.

Exceptional opportunities for young men under the new law are announced by the United States public health service. Examinations for entrance to the service will be held on Nov. 11 in Washington, New York, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco. Successful candidates will be commissioned at an annual salary of \$2,000. There are eight vacancies at present. Any graduate of a medical college between the ages of twenty-three and thirty-two is eligible for the examination.

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE
CONVENTION**

Forty-fourth Annual Session to Be Held
Nov. 21-26.

THE announcement that the forty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage association will be held in Philadelphia Nov. 21-26, inclusive, brings with it the recollection that a Philadelphia woman, Lucretia Mott, was one of the four women who called the first equal rights convention ever held in the world. The place chosen for the unique gathering was Seneca Falls, N. Y., the home of Elizabeth Cady Stanton; the time was July, 1848, sixty-four years ago.

The cause of woman suffrage in the United States took definite shape when the anti-slavery agitation was at its height. In 1828 the Grimké sisters, daughters of a distinguished judge of the supreme court of South Carolina, becoming imbued with the spirit of freedom, emancipated their slaves came north and by their impassioned speeches succeeded in arousing public sentiment in behalf of abolition. Garrison soon entered the contest, and the American Anti-slavery society was formed.

From the beginning women were prominently identified with the movement, and the names of Lucretia Mott and many others soon became widely known. The whole question of human rights was thoroughly canvassed, and women soon began to take part in the business meetings and public debates, which aroused violent opposition, and in 1839 the society was rent in twain. The half that sustained the rights of the women comprised Garrison, Phillips, Pierpont, Pillsbury, Thompson, Foster, Stanton, Gerrit Smith—nearly all those who carried the abolition to success.

The question of women's right to take public part in the movement was carried to the world's anti-slavery convention in London in 1840, which refused to recognize the women delegates from the United States, who included Lucretia Mott and Mrs. Wendell Phillips. It was at this time that Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a bride, decided that on their return to the United States they would organize a movement especially for the rights of women.

Soon there began to be signs of an awakening on the part of women in various sections of the Union. Margaret Fuller, one of a coterie of thinkers in Boston, in her writings and semi-public addresses in 1840 demanded political rights for women. In 1845 Rev. Samuel J. May, a leader of thought in New York state, preached a sermon in his church in Syracuse declaring that the wrongs of women could not be redressed until they had political power. In 1847 Lucy Stone, just graduated from Oberlin college, began speaking on woman's rights. Soon afterward Lucretia Mott published a "Discourse on Woman" in answer to a lecture which Richard H. Dana was giving in many cities ridiculing the idea of political equality for women. In many parts of the country women began to give lectures for the purpose of promoting the rights of women.

It was not until 1848, however, that the resolution made by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in London was put into effect. In the summer of that year they met at the home of Mrs. Mott's sister, Mrs. Martha C. Wright, in Auburn, N. Y., and decided to carry out the long cherished idea.

The following notice was circulated: WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. A convention to discuss the social, civil and religious condition and rights of women will be held in the Wesleyan chapel, Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of July, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. During the first day the meeting will be exclusively for women, who are earnestly invited to attend. The public generally is invited to attend on the second day, when Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia and other ladies and gentlemen will address the convention.

Philadelphian Presides.

When the eventful day arrived the church was filled with people, curious and eager to know what the meeting was for. The presiding officer of this the first woman's rights convention was James Mott, the husband of Lucretia Mott. The declaration of principles and resolutions was discussed, the latter adopted and the former signed by 100 men and women. There was so much interest in the convention that it adjourned to meet in Rochester in August of the same year. Here the Unitarian church was crowded, and it is said that many fine addresses were made by men and women. Among the signers of the declaration were Susan B. Anthony's father, mother and sister, but she herself was teaching in the academy at Canajoharie, N. Y., and she knew nothing of these meetings.

Miss Anthony and Miss Stanton met for the first time in 1851, and immediately afterward organized work for woman suffrage began to take shape in New York. In the following year, 1852, a convention was arranged to take place in Syracuse, and the delegates present were from eight states and Canada. This event brought to the

**ASSOCIATION
IN PHILADELPHIA**

First Session Was Held
In 1848--Sketch of
the Movement.

front the wonderful galaxy of women whose names were henceforth connected with the movement and inaugurated Susan B. Anthony's fifty-four years' leadership. From that time until the present, with the interim of the civil war, the work has actively continued in the state of New York.

In New York are situated the headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage association, of which Rev. Anna Howard Shaw is president; the New York State Woman Suffrage association, with Miss Harriet May Mills as president; the Woman Suffrage party, organized by Mrs. Chapman Catt three years ago and grown to a membership of more than 60,000; the Woman's Social and Political union, whose president is Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton; the Political Equality association, organized by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont; the Equal Franchise society, founded by Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and the Men's League For Woman Suffrage, whose membership includes business and professional men.

National In Aspect.

In 1850, during the anti-slavery convention in Boston, a few women in attendance decided to call a convention to discuss exclusively the rights of women. The arrangements were made by Lucy Stone and others, and from the holding of this meeting the woman's rights movement may be said to have assumed a national aspect. Nine states were represented by the speakers, and among them were Garrison, Pillsbury, Foster, Burleigh, Douglas and Channing, and letters were read from Emerson, Alcott, Whittier, Gerrit Smith, Joshua R. Giddings and many other well known reformers. A national committee was formed, under whose management conventions were held annually in various cities, and the question of woman suffrage has ever since been a leading one in Massachusetts. An account of this Massachusetts convention in the Westminster Review, London, written by Mrs. John Stuart Mill, marked for beginning of the movement for woman suffrage in Great Britain.

In June, 1852, the first woman's rights convention of Pennsylvania was held in Westchester and was largely under the auspices of the Friends, or Quakers, among them James and Lucretia Mott. There have been annual meetings in or near Philadelphia since 1869, when Miss Mary Grew was elected president of the state society. She held the office until 1892, when, at the age of eighty, she resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Blankenburg, a namesake of Lucretia Mott's and wife of the present mayor of Philadelphia. Mrs. Blankenburg served as president sixteen years, when she decided to retire, and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery was elected to succeed her. Mrs. Avery held the office only two years, on account of her plans to leave the state. Mrs. Ellen H. E. Price, who is superintendent of educational interests of the Philadelphia yearly meeting, was elected at the convention at Harrisburg in 1910 to succeed Mrs. Avery and is now president of the association.

The National Woman Suffrage association is a federation of state suffrage associations covering nearly every state in the Union, the latter being composed of county societies, which in turn are made up of local suffrage clubs, all members paying annual dues.

Gain For Woman Suffrage.

When the first woman's rights convention was held in 1848 a woman had no franchise privileges in this country except a very slight school suffrage in Kentucky. At the present time they have complete voting rights in six states of the Union, municipal suffrage in Kansas, school suffrage in twenty-six states and territories, tax-paying suffrage in five states.

In New Zealand, Australia, Norway and Finland all women vote on exactly the same terms as men and in the last three countries may sit in parliament. Finland has nineteen women in its parliament and Norway one. In Great Britain, Sweden and Iceland they vote for all officials except members of parliament. In Canada they have school and municipal suffrage. In Scotland single women and widows have municipal and county suffrage.

In the Isle of Man women possess full parliamentary suffrage. In France they may vote for judges of the tribunal of commerce. Denmark women can vote for all officers except members of parliament. In Belgium they vote for members of city councils. In Bosnia women taxpayers have the parliamentary vote. In Laibach, Austria, they have municipal suffrage. In Baroda, India, women have municipal suffrage. In Burma they have municipal suffrage. In the kingdom of Wurttemberg they have a slight form of suffrage.

The new republic of China has granted the suffrage to women on the same terms as men, and it is said that the Chinese parliament will have at least one woman member.

**ADVANCED COURSES
FOR NAVY OFFICERS.**

Postgraduate School of Annapolis Approved by Secretary Meyer.

The secretary of the navy, George von L. Meyer, has approved the general order drafted by the bureau of navigation establishing a post graduate school at the naval academy for higher and special instruction of officers. Included in this order were many changes in the Naval academy curriculum, the object of which is to provide adequate sea training in place of the two year cruise for midshipmen abolished by congress.

There will be an executive council for postgraduate courses composed of the superintendent, the head of the post graduate department, the heads of the academic departments, of marine engineering and naval construction, ordnance and gunnery, electrical engineering, mathematics and mechanics, physics and chemistry, the head of the engineering experiment station, a naval constructor and a civil engineer.

For each course the curriculum will be established by the navy department on the recommendation of the bureau of navigation and the bureau most directly concerned in that specialty.

All postgraduate courses will begin with four months' closely regulated work at Annapolis to regain the habit of study which three years' sea duty tends to break down. Following this will be a second four months in preliminary specializing, at the end of which it will be determined whether an officer's work justifies his continuing. If so, he will pursue a chosen line of specializing for about sixteen months longer.

In making assignments to these special courses selections will be made, as a rule, from those who have had three years' sea service and have qualified for promotion to junior lieutenant.

The interest and co-operation of educators and experts in civil life will be sought in order that the student officers, the Naval academy and the navy generally may be brought into closer touch and keep pace with outside progress in science and technology.

Changes in the Naval academy course recommended by Captain John H. Gibbons are made with the object of turning out ensigns in four years instead of six, leaving the higher training to be acquired in service and the specialized training to postgraduate courses.

NEW CONSUL TO BULGARIA.

R. B. Strassburger, Navy Football Hero, Appointed to the Post.

Ralph B. Strassburger, a former Annapolis football player, has been appointed by President Taft as secretary of the legation and consul general to Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia.

Mr. Strassburger is unusually young for so important a post. He was born in Norristown, Pa., in 1883, a son of J. A. Strassburger, former district attorney of Montgomery county. He was graduated from the Naval academy at Annapolis in 1905 and after serving for several years in the navy entered the boiler testing department of the Babcock & Wilcox company of New York. In the fall of 1909, while the battleship North Dakota was on her trial trip, a boiler tube exploded, killing three men and wounding sixteen, and it was only through the quick action of Mr. Strassburger that more were not killed. He was promoted rapidly thereafter, and when he resigned he was assistant to Vice President Hoxie of the company.

At Annapolis Mr. Strassburger is best remembered for his prowess as a football player. He brought about the navy victory over the army in the sensational game of 1908. In 1911 he married Miss May Bourne of Long Island, the daughter of Frederick G. Bourne.

STARS SHOW NO RESULT.

Boston Astrologer Says Congress Will Choose Next President.

Dr. D. Derolli, an astrologer of Cambridge, Mass., has issued a forecast on the coming presidential election. After reading astrologically the lives of the presidential and vice presidential candidates he concludes:

"This problem has given me the greatest anxiety, for I know how intense the feeling is in every section of the country. The result of my study is that there will be no choice by the people. No one can carry enough states to be elected beyond a doubt. The election of the president will then be made a prescribed law through congress."

Dr. Derolli in an article published in the Boston Globe on Nov. 4, 1909, forecast the election of President McKinley, prophesied his untimely death and said that Colonel Roosevelt, then a vice presidential candidate, would succeed to the chief executive's chair.

SEES A NEW COMET.

Professor Brooks Makes His Twenty-seventh Find.

Dr. William R. Brooks, professor of astronomy at Hobart college, has discovered a new comet. This comet, Dr. Brooks declares, is his twenty-seventh find. He now lacks but one of having discovered as many comets as the French astronomer Pons, who holds the world's record.

The comet's position at discovery was right ascension 10 hours 3 minutes 20 seconds, declination south 1 degree 8 minutes. This places it in the constellation called Sextans, just under Leo.

The motion of the comet was slowly eastward. It was fairly bright and visible through a small telescope.

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, Vaymart, Wayne County, Pa., will be received for the following articles p 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.

itsimmons, 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
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than it is possible that they could
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