SHE INSPECTS STRANGE

French Woman Writer Finds Clothesless Idea Is Chaste.

Marguerite Le Fur, the well known Ffench writer, recounts in an article in the next issue of Le Mercure de France how for the purposes of investigation she recently paid a visit to the Freyabund Society of Men and Women, founded three years ago in Berlin by Dr. Kuster for the exercise of sports and games in a state of nature.

The Freyabund possesses at Lank witz, on the outskirts of the German capital, a large park, securely closed in from the eyes of the curious and containing level fields, shady alleys and swimming ponds. Here the members, who belong about equally to both sexes, meet together several times a week, when the weather is sufficiently mild.

Mme. Le Fur states that after long conversation with the founder, during which she became convinced of the absolute parity of both the ideals and the practice of the society, she decided to accept Dr. Kuster's invitation to see for herself what it was like. She accordingly joined the club and one fine morning journeyed to the park, where the Freyabund have their air baths. She describes her own experiences thus:

"I wandered across the sunny lawns and along the shaded paths, experiencing intense childish pleasure at feeling myself nearer the flowers, trees and streams.

"Joyous and free like the light where with I was bathed and penetrated, I found in myself ussuspected treasures of sympathy and goodness and had an intense impression of participating in the unity and harmony of things.

"When, in the evening, I resumed my clothes it was with real regret. The contact of linen and stuff produced at first a frankly disagreeable impres-

Since then, says the writer, she has repeatedly renewed her experience without a discordant note ever break-

"Having lost my false shame, I feel myself freed once and for all from the false ideas which centuries of convention had implanted in me, and now I realize that truth is essentially chaste. that the admiration of beauty may be devoid of morbidity and, in fact, believe that I thus acquired a little of the antique and happy naiveness of the women of Hellas.

Mme. Le Fur adds that on none of these occasions was there the slightest breach of modesty by anybody.

RUSSIA TO HAVE STATE PAPER

Will Disclose Details of Passport Trouble With United States.

News has been received from St. Petersburg that the Russian governis intending to publish a state paat the end of the month on Rus--American relations, in which it set forth the Russian standpoint the passport question, as well as the cumstances leading to the Russianmerican conflict, together with copies of notes exchanged between both governments.

At a meeting held recently at the Russian ministry of commerce to decide upon the course to be pursued on the expiration of the commercial treaty with the United States it was decided for the present not to make any altera-American imports unless such action should be necessitated by American discrimination against Russian exports.

One report says that the passport question cannot be further discussed because the manner and form in which the question was raised by the United States was a serious offense to Russia as a great power. Under other conditions-that is, had America broached the subject in a more diplomatic and considerate fashion-the czar is reported to have said that the question might have found a different and a favorable

FOOD ON SCIENTIFIC LINES.

Man's Provender May Hereafter Be In Form of Tasteless Powder.

How soon mankind's food will be limited to a tasteless powder is the ing to answer. The problem is due to meat, composed of the refuse food obattention to the utilization of the nourishing elements which form the basis of bay and forage.

unnecessary that sheep and cattle courtyard of a neighboring house. should transform these into the complex product butcher's meat, which is completely paralyzed me and from only of nutritive use to man after it which, as you see, I have never recovhas been digested and split up into its ered.

simple constituents. Accordingly the investigator hopes to replace these animals by composing a chemical food from the simple elements of pasturage. The composite food has already been discovered, but whether it is palatable has not yet been made public. At any rate, M. Effront confilently predicts that the food problem will finally be solved by a cheap, tasteess white powder of immense nutri-

Woman Kills Big Game.

Mrs. Henry Disston of Philadelphia brought down a huge mountain lion, fierce bobcat by her unerring marksmanship. Mrs. Disston, with her husband, brought home the skins of four mountain lions, one lynx and the bobent from their bunting trip in Colorado.

CLOSE TO NATURE CLUB. NICARAGUAN WAR **HERO IN DISTRESS**

Dr. Maximo Asenjo Is Found Penniless in New York.

ONCE HEAD OF A REVOLUTION.

Noted Exile Formerly Was Governor of Province of Leon-Suffered Imprisonment and Torture-Opens Office as Oculist When Given Aid In

Major Wallace Winchell, superintendent of the industrial department of the Salvation Army in New York, was approached in the army headquarters in Fourteenth street by a crippled man, who said he was an oculist and explained that he was in need of assistance until he could pass an examination entitling him to practice his profession here. Struck by the man's appeal and appearance, Major Winchell took him over to the army's industrial home in Jersey City, and, having confirmed all the statements made by the oculist, Major Winchell straightway accepted his services in the industrial home. Several days ago Major Winchell set up an office for him in the army's new industrial store at 109 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

When the sign of the oculist was placed in the front window it revealed the name of Dr. Maximo Asenjo, formerly governor of the province of Leon in Nicaragua, later minister to Chile, delegate to the first Latin-American congress and leader of Nicaraguan revolutionists.

Dr. Asenjo studied medicine in some of the leading universities of Europe, and he speaks Spanish, Italian, German, French and English fluently. After being graduated from Granada college, in Nicaragua, in 1887, he studied for eight years at Heidelberg and Munich, taking the degree of M. D. He then resumed his studies in Paris, where he spent three years under Dr. Panas, the celebrated oculist of the University of Paris.

Named Minister to Salvador.

Returning to Nicaragua, Dr. Asenjo was appointed by President Zelaya minister to Salvador, where at the same time he continued his medical pursuits as professor of pathological anatomy in the hospital of San Salvador. Two years later he was recalled to Nicaragua to become governors of the province of Leon.

"This province was very hostile to the government," said Dr. Asenjo, "but I succeeded in subduing the spirit of the people. Returning at the end of a year to Managua, I was the object of such a great demonstration on the part of the people of Leon that the president became jealous of me. This, added to the divergence of our political views, caused me to resign.

Soon afterward I went to Salvador, where the president, General Regalado, who was my intimate friend, immediately appointed me director of the military board of health. Zelaya, feartile to him, recalled me and offered to

"When war broke out between Salvador and Guatemala I was sent as an envoy to Honduras to enlist their military support, and my mission was successful. During the war, however, Regulado was killed, and I returned to Salvador. Several months later the republics of Salvador and Honduras declared war on Nicaragua, so I hastened to Honduras to join the Nicaraguans, who were fighting against Zelava. I was at the battle where our combined armies were defeated by the forces of Zelaya. We fled to San Salvador, and on arriving there Minister of War Figueroa, my personal enemy, who had become president, in order to avenge personal offenses had me thrown into prison on the pretext that I had been responsible for the defeat, which he knew was a lie.

"I was in the military prison in San question which scientists are endeavor- Miguel for four months, watched day and night by sentinels, who I knew M. Effront, the distinguished Belgian had orders to put me out of the way chemist, who not being content with secretly. An opportunity offered itself having manufactured a substitute for one night when the sentinel turned his back for me to make my escape tained from hotels, etc., has turned his through one of the skylights of the prison, but the strips of bed clothing by which I attempted to lower myself over the prison wall broke, and I fell M. Effront's argument is that it is from a considerable height into a received contusions of the spine which

> Nursed by Our Vice Consul, "I was again taken to prison, but was released after five days' horrible torture through the intercession of the American vice consul, Mr. Lord, who had me removed to a cottage retreat in San Miguel, where I slowly recovered under the treatment of Mr. Lord and his wife. Meanwhile my friends in

Micaragua thought I was dead." At Granada Dr. Asenjo earned enough money at his profession to buy out a livery stable, which he later sold on deciding to come to the United States to pursue his medical studies. From this property, he said, he should about to spring on her, and later a now be receiving a sufficient income to sustain him in a comfortable fashion, but the fighting recently started by General Mena, with headquarters in Granada, has cut Dr. Asenjo off from mication with his country.

RAILROAD INDICTMENTS.

The criminal proceedings which have been instituted against the responsible officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway are in various respects excep-tional and extraordinary.

They are so in the first place for

the reason that two of the defend-ants are British subjects, whose domicile lies beyond the Federal jurisdiction. Charles S. Mellen, of the New Haven road, and Edson J. Chamberlain and Alfred W. Smith-ers, of the Grand Trunk, have been indicted under the first clause of the Sharman Antitrust act which Sherman Anti-trust act, which makes it a misdemennor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both, to form a combination in restraint of trade, and as the conventional crime thus created is presumably not extraditable, the Canadian officials could hardly have been reached had they chosen to stand upon their rights and take full advantage of their opportunities. It seems that they are not intending to do so. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk, has already pleaded not guilty to the indictment and has been released on bail, while it is understood that Smithers, chairman of the Grand Trunk Board of Directors, Grand Trunk Board of Directors, who lives in London, is intending to only twelve years ago. This means come over to be tried. Apparently a rate of increase almost double that neither of these is suffering from a of the population during the same period. In other words, while there come.

Another extraordinary feature of the proceedings is the nature of the charge which forms their motive. In every other action that has been tak-en under the anti-trust law the moving cause has been of a positive or affirmative kind. The indictment, where the proceedings have been taken in the criminal court, or the bill of equity where the suit has bill of equity where the suit been a civil one, has been founded on the averment of an undertaking or agreement which has operated, or would operate, or was meant to and Germany, upon the most thoroperate, to restrain trade or to restrict existing facilities. In the prestrict existing facilities. ent instance this is not the case. The facts here are that the Grand Trunk Railway Company had planned the construction of certain lines in New England which had they been built worked would have competed with lines forming part of the New Haven system. It also proposed to establish a steamboat service between Providence and New York. It had actually begun work on this program, but a few months ago, to the intense disappointment and indignation of the community in interest the enterprise was abandoned, and it presently transpired that the reason for this abandonment was that trafarrangements had been made with the New Haven road which eliminated the previously existing incentive.

It will therefore be seen that the issue raised is whether the Grand Trunk Railway is withdrawing for a consideration from the purpose it had entertained committed an unlawful act and rendered itself amenable to the clause of the Sherman law under which it has been indict-It was under no obligation to the lines whose construction it had begun, but the contention of the prosecution is that, having begun to build them, it could not legally desist from their construction in return for concessions made by the company with whose lines they would have been in competition. The offer of such concession and the acceptance of them are alleged to have constituted such a conspiracy in re-straint of trade as the law forbids, and this in spite of the circumstance that the community affected has not been prejudiced, that it is as well off today as it was when the Grand Trunk Railway formed and ing my influence there would be hos- started to execute its subsequently tile to him, recalled me and offered to abandoned design. No more can be make me his secretary of state, but I said than that it has been alsaprefused and remained in Salvador. had expected.

Under the conditions which have been described it can be understood why the government decided to institute a criminal rather than a civil suit, for it is hard to imagine for what relief a bill in equity could have prayed or how a decree re-sponsive to its terms could have been framed. There is no existing combination to be dissolved and no process is imaginable by which the Grand Trunk Railway could be compelled to execute its original pur-pose. Apart altogether from the question of jurisdiction, it has not yet been claimed that railroad companies can be forced to build branch lines if they prefer not to do so. The prosecution which has been started is not likely to amount to much.— Philadelphia Inquirer.

MONEY TRUST.

The following letter (from which the foregoing figures are taken) en-titled "Facts About Banking Con-centration," was published in the New York Evening Post of December 7th, from the pen of A. Platt An-drew formerly Assistant drew, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States It is especially interesting at this time, when the public mind is concentrated on the so called Money

An impression seems to have be-come current that the tendency of banking in this country is toward concentration and monopoly. It has been widely voiced in the press, on the stump, and in the halls of Con-It has been popularly ac cepted, and, as frequently happens with popular bugbears, no one seems to have taken the trouble to submit it to the sober test of facts.

A Tendency Against Concentration. An examination of the reports of the Controller of the Currency for the current year in connection with those of earlier years suggests some conclusions, however, that are widely at variance with the prevailing views. The Controller's figures, in fact, show that, contrary to the pop-ular belief, the actual tendency during recent years among our banks has been toward the rapid multiplication of their number and an ever-widening diffusion of their capital

Country's Resources Steadily In creasing.

A comparison of the growth of banking capital and resources in the several States since the year 1900

shows that the banking capital of thirty-nine other States has increas-ed more rapidly than that of New York, and that the banking resources of forty-one other States have in-

creased more rapidly than those of New York. There exists, therefore, no statistical ground for the popular belief in a growing concentration of

banking assets in New York.
It is, of course, obvious that the units of the banking business in New York, as in all financial centres, have of late been growing larger. Growth and consolidation in banking have been inevitable accompaniments of the growth and consolidation which have been taking place in manufacture and transportation. As the business of the country has come to be conducted upon a larger and larger scale, it has required credit facili tles in larger and larger units; but it is unquestionable that the size of the banking units in this country has increased less rapidly than the size of the concerns engaged in industry and transportation.

Number of Banks More Than Doubled in Twelve Years.

The Controller reports for 1911 with regard to no less than 25,176 separate banks, a number nearly two was in 1900 a bank for every 7,357 people, these institutions have so multiplied in the interim that now there is a bank for every 3,788 of the population.

Such a situation and such a tendency are without counterpart any-where else, but, in order really to appreciate this fact, and in order thoroughly to grasp the significance of these American figures, one should place beside them he record for other countries. In 1908 the Monetary Commission collected banking

New York Far Behind Other Banking Centres.

One has only to compare the number and size of the banking units in New York with those of the financial centres of other and much smaller countries to realize how laggard has been the movement towards concentration and consolidation in the United States. In New York there the are only three banks or trust companies with resources in excess of \$200,000,000. In London there are ten such institutions. In Berlin there are five, in Paris four, in Rome In England in 1908 ten Lontwo. don banks held 63 per cent. of the total commercial deposits of the entire country; in France, four Paris banks held 85 per cent. of the total deposits, as reported; but the ten largest financial institutions in New York to-day hold only 7.6 per cent. of the deposits of the United States.

The Clearing House Question, It is interesting in passing to observe that the charge sometimes made that the Clearing House in New York City is excessively limited in membership and is tending to concentrate the banking power of this locality in a few hands, is scarcely confirmed by a comparison of its membership with that of the clearing houses of other financial centres. The fact is that the number of banks belonging to the New York Clearing House exceeds by 50 per cent. the aggregate of all the banks belong-ing to the clearing houses of London, Berlin and Paris taken togeth-er. The Clearing House of London has eighteen members, that of Paris eleven, that of Berlin nineteen, mak-

ing a total of forty-eight, while the Clearing House of New York has a membership of sixty-four distinct institutions. the banking business of the United States is be-New York should consider numerical

facts and take heart.

MUSKRAT HOUSES.

All along the Delaware river you will see, if you are observant, little mounds from the size of a bushel basket up to the size of one ordinary haycock, which look like heaps of leaves. These are muskrat houses built of leaves and sticks and plastered up with mud very much sembling beaver houses, only much These little houses are often occupied by as many as ten or fifteen rats. They are usually built around a small bush or tree to hold them from washing away in high water. But very often you will see them standing on a gravel bar out in Dress Goods and the middle of the stream with not a bush or a tree to hold them; and so well are they built that the water will rise and flow entirely over them without carrying them away. Some old settlers say that when you see muskrat houses along the river it a sure sign of a mild winter. O ers say just the reverse and that it means a cold and long winter. These little huts are very plentiful along the river this winter.—Downsville

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One of the best farms in Wayne county, assessed at \$6,000, will be sold for \$4,500. Farm contains 118 acres of land, 50 of which are cleared and balance in pasture land, excepting 20 acres of good young growth of hickory. Ideal place for dairy farm. Milk station two miles from place. Good farm nouse, two barns. On R. D. Route. Telephone con-nections. Located in Berlin town-ship on main road 3½ miles from

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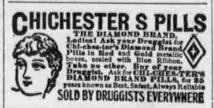
Jadwin Building

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Wayne County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held in the office of the company in Honesdale on

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m. for the transac tion of general business and that an election will be held at the same place of meeting between the hours of one and two o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of electing ten members of said company to act as directors for the ensuing year. Every person insured in said company is a member thereof and entitled to one vote.

PERRY A. CLARK, Sec. Honesdale, Dec. 4, 1912. 97



REGISTER'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the accountants herein named have settled their respective accounts in the office of the Register of Wills of Wayne County, Pa., and that the same will be presented at the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation, at the Court House in Honesdale, on the third Monday of January next—viz:

First and final account of Charles A. McCarty, executor of the estate of Rose Sheeren, Honesdale.

First and final account of Mary Tierney, executrix of the estate of Bernard Tierney, Texas.

First and final account of J. Bronson, administrator of the estate of Cortland Brooks, South Canaan. First and final account of Myrtle Swingle, administratrix of the es-tate of J. Lee Swingle, South Ca-

First and final account of Frank Hauenstein, executor of the estate of Nancy Hauenstein, Mt. Pleasant. Second and final account of Alonzo T. Searle, executor of the estate of Maria A. Huftelm, Preston.

E. C. Mumford, administrator of the estate of Fannie E. Brown, Damascus.

Third and final account of H. T. Wright and John Page Spencer, ex-ecutors of estate of John Page, Mt. Pleasant township. W. B. LESHER,

COURT PROCLAMATION.-Whereas, the Judge of the several Courts of the County of Wayne has issued his precept for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery in and for said County, at the Court House, to begin on

MONDAY, JAN 20, 1913.

and to continue two weeks:

and to continue two weeks:

And directing that a Grand Jury for the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer be summoned to meet on Monday, Jan. 21, 1913, at 2 p. m.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner and Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the County of Wayne, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at said Court House, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said 20th day of Jan., 1912, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and those who are bound by recognizance or otherwise to prosecute the prisoners who are or shall be in the Jail of Wayne County, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Hongedale, this

Given under my hand, at Honesdale, this 24th day of an., 1913, and in the 136th year of the Independence of the United States
FRANK C, KIMBLE, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office
Honesdale, Dec. 24, 1912.

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