

COL. G. W. GOETHALS CIVIL GOVERNOR OF CANAL ZONE.

President Appoints Chief Engineer to High Post and Urges Reward.

President Taft has tendered to Colonel G. W. Goethals, U. S. A., chief engineer of the Panama canal—and the colonel has accepted—the post of civil governor of the canal zone.

The change of government on the isthmus will take place probably in the spring. Colonel Goethals will serve as civil governor until the canal is formally opened on Jan. 1, 1915.

The first vessel will be sent through the canal, barring the unforeseen, Sept. 25, 1913, on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific. From then until the formal opening of the canal will be operated as a "sample" for the training of the operating force, the getting of everything in final shipshape, etc.

The canal, according to Colonel Goethals, is now more than 75 per cent completed, and July 1 next will see it ready for the turning in of the water. It is apprehended that the entrance and presence of the water may cause some further slides of the treacherous banks, particularly at the Culebra cut, but the expectation is that the dredges can take care by July 1 of the material thus deposited in the big ditch.

As indicated some time ago, Colonel Goethals intends, when the canal is going, to retire from the government service and settle in New York as a consulting engineer, with the idea of making some money for his family. Meantime President Taft has asked congress to reward the colonel's work on the isthmus by promoting him to be a major general in the army.

SPENDS \$1,000,000 ON FUN.

Woman Who Has "Lucky" Baldwin's Money Proves Prodigal Spender.

After having spent \$1,000,000 within six months Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stocker, who has already received \$1,500,000 from the "Lucky" Baldwin estate and will soon get \$10,000,000 more, has arrived in Los Angeles from Chicago in her private car, for which she paid \$40,000.

She carried with her the first installment of her purchases, including \$150,000 worth of diamonds in a variety of settings and \$20,000 worth of gold and silver ware. She also has a wardrobe which cost her about \$100,000.

Following by express are prized articles of furniture, unique lamps and other treasures. Another item in her expenditures is a \$200,000 yacht. Her new automobiles cost \$20,000.

"I am going to have the very best sort of a good time," she said. "What is money for if it is not to give one access to real enjoyment of life? I have already started to have my good time. I'm having it, and I'm going to have still more of it. I'm going to have all the good time that money will buy. Lavish in my purchases? Of course. But lavish as it seems I'm going to be still more so, for I'm going to have a really good time."

Her car, which was built to her order, was delivered to her Sunday, and Monday she left Chicago for Los Angeles, Cal, accompanied by her husband, Harry Randolph Stocker, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Wilson of Chicago, intimate friends.

MISS SEARS' \$100,000 PEARLS

Doting Grandfather Gives Grand Necklace to Young Heiress.

Miss Phyllis Sears, who is soon to make her debut, will receive a \$100,000 necklace from her grandfather, Francis Bartlett of Boston.

Miss Sears is the daughter of Herbert M. Sears. She and her sister, Miss Lilly, who is to be married to Bayard Warren, are the favorites of their wealthy grandfather.

It is understood that Miss Phyllis will not wear the necklace until the night of her coming out party. Her grandfather is in feeble health. It is his ambition that his granddaughter's shall be the most elaborate debut in Boston's social history, and the gift of pearls is his first step.

Miss Phyllis, who is one of the best girl tennis players in the country, is the cousin of Miss Eleonora Sears.

HANGS HERSELF IN A CELL.

Woman Held on Theft Charge Cannot Bear Disgrace.

Mrs. Lillian Scott, awaiting trial in New York on a charge of grand larceny, committed suicide by hanging herself in her cell. She had used a bed sheet tied to a water pipe near the ceiling of the cell.

Mrs. Scott had been accused by Mrs. Olive Searies of Brooklyn of stealing a fur coat valued at \$1,800, a seal muff worth \$200 and a diamond brooch while in charge of Mrs. Searies' house during the latter's absence in Europe. Her examination had been set in the Harlem court.

Mrs. Searies, on learning of the tragedy, was prostrated. She said she would gladly have sacrificed the stolen goods rather than have the woman kill herself.

Flying to India.

The English aviator Cody is making plans to take part in the flight from London to India. This event has lately been organized and is likely to be of great interest on account of the unusual length of the trip. Several important prizes are to be awarded for the flights. However, the organizers are likely to postpone the event for some time owing to the fact that the original path lies across the Balkans.

CRUELTY IN PERU WORSE THAN THAT FOUND ALONG THE KONGO

American Investigator Has Shocking Report of the Rubber Atrocities.

REMARKABLE stories of Peru were brought to this country recently by two expeditions which had gone on different missions into the fastnesses of the South American country. The heads of these expeditions were Stuart Fuller, formerly American consul at Goteborg, Sweden, who was detached to make an investigation of the alleged cruelties practiced upon the Indians in the Putumayo rubber district, and Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale, who searched for pre-Inca remains.

Both these gentlemen told of horrible conditions in the southern clime. Mr. Fuller declined to tell the nature of his report, which he sent to Washington, but he said that the investigation revealed a greater barbarism in the treatment of the Peruvian Indians than that practiced in the Kongo.

Mr. Fuller intimated that the Monroe doctrine might be invoked in the Putumayo situation. He was unable to say what the procedure might be, as the United States never had faced a situation like it. In the case of the Kongo outrages this country was concerned because of the antislavery treaties.

District Along Amazon.

The Putumayo district is a remote region at the headwaters of the Amazon to the east of the Andes mountains, which separate it from Lima, Peru. The region can only be reached from that city by traveling north via Panama and thence to the mouth of the Amazon, continuing to Iquitos, the most important inland city of the entire section, and then still farther inland.

In 1896 the rubber possibilities of the region were first discovered, and the concession for collecting the sap was given by the Peruvian government to the Arana Bros. The district was inhabited by a harmless, peaceful race of Indians, who were employed in tapping the trees and collecting the milk.

A campaign of most wasteful exploitation of the rubber possibilities followed, in which the Indians were reduced to a state of slavery by the most shockingly barbaric methods. Results only were asked without regard to the future development of the rubber possibilities.

Not only men, but women and children, were expected to furnish their share of the supply or suffer the most horrible torture.

In 1905 thirty-six Barbadian negroes, British subjects, were imported as deputies, and the cruelty increased.

About this time the rubber concession was sold to the Peruvian Amazon company, a British trading concern of good standing. It is not known whether it had any knowledge of the means employed to produce results, but the system continued.

Unbelievable Tortures.

The list of tortures and methods of cruelty used is too long for publication. Indians who couldn't or didn't produce rubber were suspended with their arms twisted and bound over their heads and their feet swinging while they were flogged. Two hundred lashes a day constituted no unusual flogging.

Pouring kerosene over the bodies of

Another Expedition Brings Back Fifty Pre-Incan Skulls and Bones.

men and women and setting them afire was a pastime. Many were burned at the stake.

Professor Hiram Bingham, who had been on an exploring expedition for six months in Peru, searching for pre-Inca remains in the region of the Andes, returned, accompanied by Professor Herbert T. Gregory and Dr. George F. Eaton, both also of Yale. The expedition originally had eleven members, and all but two have now returned.

Professor Bingham, who looked as pale as a yellow fever immune, said that the interior of southern Peru was being desolated by a succession of plagues, including smallpox and typhus fever, and that the government was taking few steps to check the ravages of the scourges. Dr. Eaton was ill with camp fever, and Professor Gregory was also incapacitated from work for several weeks.

Professor Bingham brought back with him fifty human skulls of a pre-Inca period and many skeletons, as well as thirty cases of curiously wrought bronze tablets and pieces of pottery, and Dr. Eaton collected fifty cases of bones to be sent on later, and the fossilized skeleton of a prehistoric horse. Professor Bingham nearly lost his life on one occasion when his mules stampeded and the Indians forsook him. He was for two days and nights roaming about on the slopes of the snow clad mountain, Paicoi, with barely any food and the chance of being devoured by wild animals if he lay down and went to sleep.

Was Third Expedition.

This was Professor Bingham's third expedition to Peru, and its object, he said, was to intensify the work that had been left incomplete. This time he was able to devote considerable time to the examination of the remains of the 150 one story stone dwellings, temples and city walls of the ancient city of the Peruvian tribesmen, known as Machu Picchu, constructed of carved white stone, and \$2,000 was expended in excavating parts of the ruins of the city which had become covered with heavy undergrowth.

At Machu Picchu were found the fossilized bones of prehistoric man, skulls and skeletons worn down to dust and hardly distinguishable from the gravel in which they were found. Professor Bingham has brought back with him several bronze tablets to see whether the quality and shape of them and the characters on them may lead to more being learned about the original inhabitants of this continent.

Opposition by the government of Peru was so continuous and so severe and uncalled for, Professor Bingham said, that it was improbable that the scientific work they had begun would be continued.

"We had great difficulty," the professor said, "in getting our cases of specimens out of the country and were delayed seven weeks by the tedious objections of the Peruvian government.

At first the officials would not allow us to take anything at all; then they said that we could take half of what we had; then they permitted us to take what they did not want. At last they were persuaded to let us take all the bones and fossils which we had collected, but the decree of the government was as insulting as it possibly could be."

JUST LOOK AT THESE CAPERS OF OUR FRISKY NEW PARCEL POST

New York, Jan. 4.—Dan Beard, artist and boy scout, on opening a package received by parcel post at his home, in Finishing, found the carcass of a sleek, fat opossum ready for roasting.

The possum was a gift to Artist Beard from his friend, Ernest Thompson Seton, and was sent by Mr. Seton from his country place, "Windy Gould," at Cos Cob, Conn. Mr. Beard intends holding a feast, to which a select number will be invited.

Gary, Ind., Dec. 30.—Parcel post troubles at the Gary postoffice began today. W. H. F. Parry, a brick dealer, sent two big wagonloads of heavy paving bricks to be mailed out the first thing Wednesday morning. There were 1,000 bricks, each wrapped separately. Their total weight was 6,000 pounds. The bricks are being mailed out as samples. When the wagons arrived Postmaster John W. Call and Chief Clerk Joseph Tracey began to carry in the bricks, but they gave out after two hours' labor and other clerks had to be put at the job.

Harrington, Del., Jan. 3.—While solving for poultrymen the vexatious problem of how to hatch chickens in winter Josiah Hopkins, who lives near here, presented a new puzzle for postal officials to solve. As a New Year's gift to a favorite

granddaughter in a down state town Hopkins packed two dozen eggs in a fireless cooker and mailed them by parcel post on Wednesday. When the package arrived twenty fluffy chickens appeared, very much alive, together with four dead ones.

The postmaster at the receiving office did not believe baby chickens were mailable under the new law, but he delivered them to the addressee rather than disappoint her.

Downingtown, Pa., Jan. 3.—Upon opening a bag of mail this morning Postmaster Josiah Phillips found that in transit the lid of a can of sauerkraut sent by parcel post had been knocked off and the contents spilled through the mass of mail matter.

Needless to say there was no scramble on the part of the office force for the privilege of sorting the mail in this particular pouch.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio is seeking for a senate office building employee who left a smeary package of scrambled eggs on his mahogany desk yesterday. They were not cooked, and they spread themselves over the adjacent territory.

The eggs were youthful, fresh and intact when they started out from Massillon, O., by way of parcel post to gladden the heart of the senator.

PHILOSOPHICAL NOVEL BY FERRERO IS UNIQUE.

Contracts Old and New World in Clever Dialogue Based on Tour.

The literary sensation in Paris is the publication of a philosophical novel on America by Guglielmo Ferrero, the first installment of which appears in the Revue des Deux Mondes. The work, which is entitled "Entre Les Deux Mondes," is the first of its kind ever attempted by Signor Ferrero, whose literary activities have hitherto been confined to historical writings.

Interest in the new book therefore is extremely keen, especially as it is written throughout in dialogue form, admittedly the most difficult style to adopt for a work of such scope. The idea first occurred to Signor Ferrero when he returned from Buenos Aires after a lecturing tour in 1906. At dinner on the boat the discussion turned on the civilization of the new world as compared with that of the old. Signor Ferrero's wife, who is very conservative, took up the ends on behalf of the civilization of the old world, and the conversation became keen and animated.

Signor Ferrero was struck with the possibilities of a book in which would be opposed the two conceptions of life, that which until the French revolution dominated the world and that which for the past century had tended to take its place and which finds the highest expression in the United States. He also felt that the best manner of illustrating the two conceptions would be in the form of an after dinner dialogue on shipboard.

One of the characters in the book is drawn from real life. He is an engineer who after making a fortune in Argentina returned to Europe at the age of forty-five to devote himself to the refinements of the old world.

"He was a well balanced, refined character, independent, noble and sagacious," says Signor Ferrero. "His influence on me was very great. I've made him the center of the discussion on board ship, and he it is who sums up at the end."

Signor Ferrero began the work on his return from the United States in 1909, when he paid a visit at President Roosevelt's invitation, but the difficulties he found in representing living persons in philosophical form and in keeping the discussion vivacious retarded its completion.

"AUTOMOBILE FOOT" ARRIVES.

New Ailment Due to Too Much Riding and Not Enough Walking.

The "automobile foot" has developed in St. Louis. The cause is the opposite of that of the policeman's fat foot, which is caused by too much walking. The cause of the automobile foot is too little walking. But the effect is the same. Like the policeman's ailment, lately described and discussed by specialists, it causes pains which may be mistaken for those of rheumatism.

Dr. Alexander Block, who is a foot specialist, told a reporter that the motorcar is playing havoc with the human foot.

"When one becomes the owner of an automobile," he said, "the infatuation for it is so great that the autoist does not walk enough to support the natural weight of the body. Then, through lack of exercise, surplus weight of the body is taken on, and this extra weight increases while the strength of the foot decreases."

PARACHUTE FOR AEROPLANES

Device is Tested on Machine Dropped From Eiffel Tower.

An ingenious automatic parachute for aeroplanes was demonstrated from the Eiffel tower. The contrivance, which consists of a vast umbrella forty feet in diameter, is spread by a system of springs operating instantaneously and automatically directly the fall begins.

The parachute was dropped from the first platform of the tower with a sand bag to represent an aviator. The apparatus opened fully before it had fallen sixty feet. It landed gently, taking sixteen seconds to drop 190 feet.

Survives Ten Story Fall.

A fall through the elevator shaft from the tenth floor to the basement at 106 Seventh avenue, New York city, failed to kill Max Hoffman of 548 West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street. of L. Hammel & Co., leather goods, but physicians in St. Vincent's hospital, where he was taken unconscious, say he cannot recover.

MINUTE "MOVIES" OF THE NEWS RIGHT OFF THE REEL.

There is a fire company of women in Poughkeepsie.

Gold heels for women's shoes is the latest Paris fad.

A suffragette made a voiceless speech in Fifth avenue.

Grounds for Divorce. — Pittsburgh preacher wouldn't let his wife take a bath on account of the expense.

So realistic was the moving picture of a dog at the Grotto theater in Reidsville, N. C., the other night that Postmaster Joyce's thoroughbred bound jumped up on the stage and ran round barking after the picture dog. Before he could be restrained he had demolished the screen.

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