

WINNING A HIGH JUMP.

Psychological Aspects of One of Our Victories at Stockholm.

America's victory in the high jump at Stockholm was especially interesting because of its psychology. As James E. Sullivan tells the story in Outing, the stars of the American team one by one dropped out until, when the bar was moved to a height of six feet four inches, only Richards, a youth from Utah, and Liesche of Germany were left. The German had cleared the bar on his first effort every time and looked to be the winner.

At this stage Richards had the first jump. Everybody thought he would take a great deal of time and care, as he had been compelled to make two or three tries before succeeding at every preceding height. To everybody's surprise "he disdained all preparation, skipped up to the bar with an easy run and hopped over it with a full two inches to spare."

Instantly Liesche became intensely excited. He made his preparations nervously, went up to the bar and missed. A second time he tried and missed again. Richards, however, in common with everybody else, expected him to get over on his third attempt and was running about to keep his legs supple.

Just as the German was ready for his final effort a pistol was fired for the start of a race. This so disconcerted him that he waited until the race was over. Then he got ready again. This time the band began to play, and once more he refused to jump. After nine minutes of this series of delays one of the Swedish officials stepped up and asked him to hurry. This was the last straw. In another minute Liesche ran at the bar and made a notch of his only remaining try.

AVIATOR'S SICKNESS.

Sensations That Come With Flights Into High Altitudes.

Mountain climbers are subject to what is called "the mountain sickness," due to the rarefaction of the air and the muscular work done by climbers. Then there is the balloon disease, with analogous symptoms, but which does not appear except at very high altitudes.

Newer than either of these is aeroplane or aviator's sickness. Its effects are due to the rapidity with which the maximum height is reached and the still greater speed at the descent, involving the passing from a low air pressure to a higher one. Aeroplanes sometimes reach altitudes of 10,000 feet in an hour, and here the effects on the ear, such as humming or cracking noise, are about the same as in a balloon, but the effect on the respiratory organs is different. The pilot is sooner out of breath and he feels a special kind of uneasiness.

During the descent the heart beats are of greater amplitude, but without accelerating. A quick descent in a sailing flight at a speed of 1,000 or 1,200 feet a minute or even more—since Morane descended at Havre from 8,000 feet in six minutes—causes a feeling of a special kind or uneasiness, accompanied by humming in the ears.

Burning in the face is also felt and a severe headache; also great tendency to sleep. The movements of the body are sluggish and unskillful. These symptoms continue for some time after the landing, and the tension in the arteries is noticed to be higher than the normal.—Chicago News.

The Highest Railway.

For thirty-nine years the highest railway in the world was the Oroya line in Peru, which at one place reaches an altitude of 4,834 meters above sea level. Passengers who wish to avoid the risk of mountain sickness in its most aggravated form have to make two or three stops of a day or two on the way up. Since July this line has taken second place, as the new Bolivian railway which connects Potosi with Rio Mulati reaches an altitude of 4,890 meters. It is not considered likely that this record will ever be surpassed unless Tibet is opened to civilization.

He Waited Until Tomorrow.

Kansas City furnished the other day one of "life's little ironies" that might have interested even Mr. Hardy, the novelist. A business man made a memorandum saying that he was to notify a certain young woman from Illinois to report for work as his stenographer. He allowed the matter to go over until the next day. In the morning papers of the next day he read of the girl's suicide. She had been looking for work for a month without success.—Kansas City Star.

Vacations in German Banks.

As an inducement for its clerks to take their vacations in the winter instead of during the usual vacation season the Imperial Bank of Germany is offering its clerks extra time off if they take their outings between Sept. 15 and May 1. The bank finds it necessary to employ hundreds of extra clerks in the summer months to take the places of those who are on vacation and believes that if the outings are spread over the whole year business will be less handicapped.—Argonaut.

Spun Glass Silk.

The advantage of being uninflam-mable, unaffected by humidity and in- destructible by acids or alcohol is claimed for a new kind of artificial silk which is at base spun glass—spun at one-eighth of a hair's diameter. This almost imperceptible filament, to which the addition of different chem- ical products gives brilliancy and sup- pleness, is said to be stronger and more solid than any other artificial silk of commerce.

WOULD COLONIZE WEST WITH POOR

Former Idaho State Senator on Great Project.

TO DRAW FROM TENEMENTS

Teeming Millions Living in Poverty in Great Cities to Be Given Chance on Broad Acres of Untenanted Land if Plans Go Through—Is Forming Big Society for the Undertaking.

Former State Senator James N. Stacy of Idaho, who went to New York from Portland intending to make a four day stopover which has lengthened into four years, has announced that he is putting the finishing touches to the realization of his twenty-five-year-old dream looking to the organization of the American Colonization society, which seeks to colonize 700,000,000 acres of land in the west with the poor living in the congested districts of New York, Chicago and other big cities. Not only will his great scheme help men to help themselves, he said, but as soon as free lands and the great resources of the west are under development the happy homesteaders will send to the east the fruits of their labors, thereby helping to reduce the cost of living to a minimum. It isn't going to cost a city man a cent for transportation to his future western home, the ex-senator declared, and all that is needed now to launch the society and assure its success is to get sufficient funds from philanthropists to pay the rail- road fares and other incidental expenses.

Mr. Stacy has found time since he has been in New York investigating conditions on the east side and working on the framework of his society to lead the Friday night meetings at the Catherine street mission. He lives in a small room at 270 West Eleventh street just about big enough to hold a tiny bed, a bureau, a table, a chair and the big hearted dreamer.

Describes Society.

"The American Colonization society has not yet been incorporated," he said to a reporter. "And neither have officers been elected yet, but things have gone so well that I believe the first shipment of colonists to tillable lands in Idaho, Minnesota and Oregon will be made in the next three or four months."

"I have watched your bread lines and have found there men who took their fathers' places in the line. I have seen the poverty and unhappiness of the tenements. Labor leaders with whom I have talked have told me that there are hundreds of thousands of unem- ployed in New York alone. The conditions in the congested sections are frightful. And in the west there are millions of acres of land, half the area of some states, waiting to be colonized!"

"It is of course impracticable for the poor of the cities to get to the west and aid in its development unassisted, and the society will undertake to give them free transportation and take care of them until they are on their feet."

"How is this to be done? The sim- plest thing in the world. We will first get the railroads interested in the plan. It will be like 'casting bread on the waters' to them, for their return will be great when the lands have been taken up. Communities will grow, and an ever ceaseless stream of freight, includ- ing crops, will begin its eastward course to the cities. Then we will seek the assistance of philanthropists like Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. E. H. Harriman."

Will Ask J. J. Hill's Aid.

"One of the first railroad men I want to see about this is James J. Hill. He is a friend of mine. Back in 1868, when I kept a general store at Monticello, Wright county, Minn., J. J. Hill and a wheat buyer named Henry Aznes of Milwaukee were stopping at a hotel just opposite my store. The mosquitoes were thick, and ventilation was bad in the hotel, so they came over to my place and asked if they couldn't sleep there. I made up beds for them on the counter, and they rested well. I know that Mr. Hill will like the society's col- onization idea and will help it along all he can."

The ex-senator said headquarters of the society will be established in New York, where there are so much poverty and acute suffering, and branches will be located in Chicago and Portland, Ore.

"There is no doubt that we will get all the money we need," said Mr. Stacy in his little room, "as soon as the peo- ple understand the humanitarian mo- tives at the bottom of the project. There's a man in Brooklyn, whose name I'm not at liberty to tell, who has promised to give us \$10,000 as soon as we get the society working. Nobody can possibly make a cent out of it."

Mr. Stacy claims that when he was in the Idaho state senate in 1898-9 he put through a free homestead law. The senate then stood eleven Republicans and ten Democrats, he said, and he was the Republican leader.

Record by a Guernsey Cow.

Starlight Fern, a Guernsey cow, at a Duluth farm, has broken all records for Guernseys in Minnesota. In the year just completed the cow produced 835 pounds of butter fat, which is equivalent to 635 pounds of butter. This figure is the official Minnesota granger record.

JOHN W. VOGEL'S BIG CITY MINSTRELS. THE AEROPLANE MINSTREL PARADE. A POSSIBILITY IN THE NEAR FUTURE WITH JOHN W. VOGEL'S MINSTRELS. Illustration of a parade with various aerial vehicles.

WOMAN SAYS BULGARS KILLED TURKS LIKE DOGS.

She Writes From Kavala Telling of Awful Massacres by Troops.

An Austrian woman living in Kavala has written a letter dated Dec. 9, but only now published in the Montags Zeitung, in which she describes fearful atrocities by Bulgarian Komitadjis upon the Turkish inhabitants. Having described the arrival of the Komitadjis in Kavala and the arrest of the gov- ernor, she proceeds:

"On the following day a man hunt, or, more properly speaking, a Turk hunt, began. People who had committed no other crime than that they were Islamites, and these the best situated in the city, were taken prisoners and executed without even a pretense of a trial in the most cruel manner."

"At midnight prisoners were awak- ened, bound together while half naked in twos and threes and then wounded in the abdomen between the ribs and in other parts of the body with bayonets. The murderers then reversed their rifles and beat them to death with the butt ends of guns like mad dogs. Age or rank was no reason for mercy. On the first night thirty-nine were tortured to death, on the second fifteen, on the third eight and on the following night thirty, until 115 were killed in Kavala alone."

"In a neighboring city the Turks de- fended themselves and shot two sol- diers. Thereupon their officer took out his watch and said: 'It is 4 o'clock. Now you may do what you like to the Turks until 4 tomorrow.' That was enough for the soldiers. The brutal wretches murdered 1,200 Turks in twenty-four hours."

USES DYNAMITE FOR SUICIDE.

Workman Shoots and Stabs Self, Then Takes Explosive.

A recent suicide of an extraordinary character was committed at Epernay, France, by Gaetan Valencin, a work- man, aged twenty-six, who had been disappointed in love.

Valencin first placed a dynamite cartridge on his breast and caused it to explode. He was frightfully burned, but not mortally hurt.

He then stabbed himself twice seri- ously over the heart. He was still able to walk and, blood stained, went to the farmyard pump and washed him- self.

He then went back to the house and changed his clothing, afterward say- ing to some neighbors who had rushed in, "I have started to kill myself and now I am going to finish."

He thereupon placed another dynamite cartridge in his mouth, lighted the fuse and waited for the explosion, which tore his head into fragments.

Not What He Expected.

Harold—Suppose you and I were all alone on a deserted island, Elsie, what is the first thing you would do?

Elsie—Think the good Lord that I know how to swim.—Town Topics.

Hard Work.

A dollar looks just like a joke. It doesn't seem much when your luck is booming, but wait till you're broke. And then just try to raise one dime.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What's the Difference?

Politician—Congratulations, Sarah, I've been elected.

Sarah (with delight)—Honestly? Politician—What difference does that make?—St. Louis Times.

Mental Arithmetic.

Teacher—Why, Willie, these problems are all wrong! What is the trouble? Willie—I donno. I worked awful hard before I could even get 'em wrong.—Judge.

—During the year 1913 The Cit- izen will be better than ever. You should subscribe for it and thereby get all the latest county news. Only \$1.50 will bring it to your door.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION, ESTATE OF OAKLEY B. MEGARGEL, Late of Sterling, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate pay- ment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly attest- ed, for settlement. H. R. MEGARGEL, Admr. Sterling, Pa., Jan. 14, 1913. 5w6

HAND US YOUR ORDERS FOR JOB PRINTING THE WORK IS THE BEST THE PRICE IS RIGHT. Illustration of a hand pointing.

HOTEL WAYNE JOHN H. WEAVER, Proprietor. After an absence of two years from Hotel Wayne, during which time I leased the building to other parties, I now desire to announce to the public that I have again assumed control of Hotel Wayne where I will be pleased to greet my former patrons. The hotel is being thoroughly renovated and placed in first-class condition for the reception of guests. Good table accommodations. Special attention given to transients. Stable in connection with hotel. JOHN H. WEAVER. For Results Advertise in The Citizen

BANK DEPOSITORS ARE ENTITLED AT ALL TIMES TO KNOW WHAT SECURITY IS BEHIND THEIR DEPOSITS. Statement of "THE OLD RELIABLE" HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK HONESDALE, PA. November 2, 1912. Cash \$ 90,934.00 Reserve Agents (approved by U. S. Government) 159,692.52 Bonds (Railroad, Government, etc.) 1,140,274.37 Demand Collateral Loans 218,573.50 Total quick assets 1,609,474.39 Bills discounted 223,823.25 Total \$ 1,833,297.64 DEPOSITS \$1,485,000.00 We lead in cash on hand. We lead in reserve. We lead in ratio of quick assets to quick liabilities. We lead in capitalization security to depositors. We lead in EXPERIENCE. For over three quarters of a century we have been recognized as one of the solid banks of Northeastern Pennsylvania, and to-day have un- excelled facilities for handling all kinds of legitimate banking. We invite you to become one of the many contented patrons of WAYNE COUNTY'S LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTION THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK, Honesdale, Pa. OFFICERS: Henry Z. Russell, President. Andrew Thompson, Vice-President. Lewis A. Howell, Cashier. Albert C. Lindsay, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS: Henry Z. Russell, Homer Greens, Horace T. Manner, James C. Birdeall, Louis J. Dorfinger, E. B. Hardenbergh, Andrew Thompson, Philip R. Murray.