

INNOCENT TURKS DIE IN MASSACRE

Serbs Reported Slaying Moslems by Thousands.

TO EXTERMINATE THE RACE

Powers Are Asked to Interfere With Atrocities Said to Be Worst Since Dark Ages—Men, Women and Children Slain—Bodies Thrown in Chasms and Wells by the Hundred.

Marmaduke Pickthall, who before he began writing novels passed several years in oriental countries and knows European Turkey particularly well, writes to the London Times:

"From information which reached myself and others, it seems certain that an organized and cruel slaughter of noncombatants—men, women and children—among the Mohammedans of Macedonia has been going on for weeks past and is still in progress, the object being nothing less than their extermination. The victims, including fugitives, are said already greatly to exceed 500,000. In fact, if my information is correct—and I have every reason to believe it so—the most awful massacre of modern times is being perpetrated in the name of Christianity. "I should be the last to expect humanity in eastern warfare, but this thing is not warfare—it is butchery of the Mussulmans of Macedonia, who represent 60 per cent of the population."

A similar appeal has been addressed to the heads of other powers. The Vienna Reichpost, which for some time past has been printing accounts of alleged atrocities of Serbian troops, has published an article from a correspondent, who says he personally witnessed many incidents described and had others authenticated by trustworthy persons.

Atrocities Worst in History.

"We made an appeal to the heart of Europe," says the Reichpost, "to arouse her conscience, for in her history there is no chapter since long bygone days which narrates such inhuman atrocities as were perpetrated after the occupation of Albania by the Serbs, while so much innocent blood has seldom flowed. We do not demand belief, but ask that Europe dispatch a commission to convince herself what is happening in Albania."

The Reichpost's correspondent continues:

"What were the numbers of the Mohammedan population in the conquered territory two months ago and what today?"

"What were the tortures which had been inflicted upon the wretched creatures, men and women, who were pitilessly hunted down?"

"What is the military status of the Bulgarian komitajs? Is it not the same as that of the Turkish bashibazouks, about whose doings there has been such an outcry in the past? Have the Bulgarian authorities hanged one of them?"

"What has been the role of the Bulgarian and Serbian regulars?"

"These and other questions—e. g., the torture of the Jews—call aloud for an international investigation. The honor of Christendom and civilization demands a full inquiry."

The appeal is addressed to King George by a number of Turkish senators, who assert that despite the armistice the massacre of Mohammedans in the provinces occupied by the Balkan allies has continued in the last month.

"In the districts where the war has ceased the bands continue to act," says the appeal, "and the object is extermination."

Corpses Thrown in Chasm.

"In a chasm among the rocks behind the fortress at Uskub there lie today the corpses of more than 100 Albanians from villages which were destroyed by fire, and in the gorge of Vistala Voda there are about eighty dead bodies. Of 132 wounded Albanians who were sent to the hospital at Uskub 100 died as the result of insufficient food. They were actually allowed to starve."

"The Serbs killed harmless Albanians who were crossing the bridge over the Vardar before my eyes. As it was difficult to dig graves for the murdered corpses, the ground being frozen, they flung them into cisterns near Uskub. Thirty-eight cisterns are filled with corpses."

"As I have a perfect command of the Serbian language the Serbian officers and soldiers often took me for a fellow countryman. A Serbian soldier told me how an Albanian village near Kumanovo was stormed and many villagers who were unable to flee hid themselves in the attics of the houses. "We smoked them out," he said, "and when the huts burned they came down screaming, weeping and begging for mercy, like moles from their underground tunnels. We shut the doors upon them. Only with the children did we spare our bullets and bayonets. We devastated the village because shots were fired from a house with a white flag."

"The military authorities took no steps to prevent these atrocities. At Kalkandele eighty-five Albanians were killed just as they stood without making resistance. Their houses were burned down and the village plundered."

FIREMEN TO ARBITRATE.

It has been stated in the press that the firemen, who are now voting on a proposition to strike simultaneously on the fifty-four principal Eastern railroads, are prepared to arbitrate under the Erdman Act, which the railroads decline to do.

The strike ballot is worded so as to demand an increase in the firemen's payroll of \$9,500,000, or 35 per cent, annually. Assuming, however, that the real object of the ballot is to force upon the railroads arbitration under the Erdman Act, the railroad companies wish their position made clear to the public.

The railroads are prepared to arbitrate before a commission of five or seven or nine men, appointed by some disinterested committee as Chief Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, Martin A. Knapp, Presiding Judge of the United States Commerce Court, and C. P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor.

This was done in the engineers' controversy. It was fair. It satisfied the people of the country.

The objection to the Erdman Act is apparent from a statement of what the act plans, namely, that arbitration shall be by a commission of three, one appointed by each side, and the third by the other two, or else by Judge Knapp and Commissioner Neill. The whole decision is in the hands of one man. It is too much power for one man to have.

The Erdman act was drafted to settle labor disputes on single railroads, not on all the railroads of a large territory.

P. H. Morrissey, former head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Engineers' representative on the recent Arbitration Commission, recognizes this defeat of the Erdman Act. He says:

"The act might also be amended so that the arbitration board might have three, five, seven or nine members, depending upon the magnitude of the issue, with the neutral representatives holding the balance of power."

The neutral members of a wage arbitration affecting railroads represent the public. It is the interests of the public, along with their employees and their own, that the railroads are endeavoring to protect.

They maintain that the Engineers' Arbitration Board was right in saying:

"The most fundamental defect of the Erdman act is that the interests of the public are not guarded by it."

HORSE STILL HOLDS HIS OWN ON THE FARM.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The introduction of the automobile on farms of the United States, has not displaced the horse or mule, for the latest estimate of the number of these animals on farms January 1, this year, announced last week by the Department of Agriculture, shows more horses than ever before, except in 1909 and 1910, and more mules than in any other year on record. Horses and mules were of greater value than ever before, except in 1911. The number of horses increased 58,000 over last year, and mules increased 24,000.

While the number of beasts of burden on the farm increased, the number of food animals decreased. Milch cows decreased 202,000 since January 1, 1912; other cattle decreased 1,230,000; sheep decreased 880,000, and swine decreased 4,232,000.

In average value per head, compared with 1912, horses increased \$4.82; mules, \$3.80; milch cows, \$5.63; other cattle, \$5.10; sheep, 48 cents; swine, \$1.80. In total value, the increases were: Horses, \$105,528,000; mules, \$19,588,000; milch cows, \$107,369,000; other cattle, \$159,581,000; sheep, \$21,609,000; swine, \$79,781,000. The total value of all farm animals increased \$493,450,000, or 9.9 per cent, over 1912.

McDEVITT HAS BROKEN OUT ONCE MORE.

Wilkes-Barre.—City Councils were recently petitioned by John J. McDevitt who played "Millionaire for a Day" and went broke at the sport for a public site on which to erect and dedicate a monument of himself.

WILSON SURE TO DISPLEASE SOME

President Elect Deluged by Advisers.

HE CANNOT ADOPT ALL IDEAS

Next Executive Has Received More Suggestions Probably Than Any Predecessor—All Have Had Share and Have Suffered Storm of Protest on Rejecting Counsel.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Woodrow Wilson is not going to please all. Everybody will not be satisfied with all his cabinet appointments. It is doubtful if any man ever elected to the presidency received so much advice from so many people as has Governor Wilson in the past three months. Naturally this advice is along different lines, much of it in direct antagonism, just as men oppose each other. Governor Wilson has been seeking advice. He has been listening to everything that his many visitors have had to say to him, and he has been deluged with the ideas of those who think they know all about running the government.

Many of these men will wait to see how much attention has been paid to them. As Wilson goes along in the presidency they will discover that he is not following their advice. There will also be the unheeded advice of the newspapers, which have been telling him exactly what to do. Then the storm of discontent and criticism will break, just as it has broken over the head of every other president who has been flooded with so much instruction as to what he should do when he reached his powerful position.

Promoted From the House.

All the new senators who take their seats on the 4th of March will not be entirely new. James of Kentucky, Hughes of New Jersey, Weeks of Massachusetts, Burleigh of Maine, Randall of Louisiana, Norris of Nebraska and Shepard of Texas are all members of the house, while Shafroth was a former member. The new senators who were governors are Shafroth, Burleigh, Vandaman of Mississippi, Brady of Idaho and Thomas of Colorado.

Opening Sealed Letters.

"If there is a law authorizing the postmaster general or any of his subordinates to open a letter with a two cent stamp on it I am not aware of it." Thus spoke former Speaker Cannon in the house in a colloquy with Congressman Jackson about the power exercised by the postoffice department over mails.

"We have now," asserted the Kansas congressman, "machinery and officials who open letters and examine mail to see whether or not the law is violated. Does the gentleman deny the authority of the department to do so?"

"I do absolutely deny it," emphatically declared Cannon.

"Then you should inform the president," replied Jackson.

Congressmen thus evince surprise, as did Cannon, though only a short time before Senator La Follette exhibited letters in the senate showing that the seals had been tampered with and his mail read.

Every person who has had trouble with the department and some who have not have had experiences which prove the truth of Jackson's assertion in regard to opening sealed letters by postal authorities.

Polo For the Army.

Few provisions in the army bill excited much more comment than that relating to transporting horses for polo tournaments. Polo was defended by Minority Leader Mann as being the best training to make officers and men unafraid. "Playing shabby among the boys is much the same thing. No boy ever played shabby who did not profit by it. I would have every boy in the land play shabby. I would have officers of the army play polo. It cures men of physical fear."

Adamson's Scripture.

There was an attempt to cast discredit upon the river and harbor bill because it provided for the improvement of certain "creeks." The idea of a creek differs in the several geographical divisions of the country, but generally speaking it is considered a mighty small stream. But the "creeks" of the river and harbor bill seem to be lending themselves to quite a lot of commerce. During the discussion Adamson of Georgia clinched the "creek" for navigation by pointing out what the Scriptures told about St. Paul when he was shipwrecked. "After several days of danger they discovered a certain creek with a shore, into which they were minded to thrust the ship," quoted Adamson as an indorsement of the "creek."

Wages in North Dakota.

The senate was discussing a bill relating to the hours of labor, a bill which still further extended the eight hour system, when Senator McCumber of North Dakota said: "In our state last fall we were unable to get farm labor at \$4 and even \$5 per day. Why? Because we have enacted laws that in all other lines of industry limit the day to eight hours. On the farm the day is from sixteen to twelve hours." He thought that further extension of the eight hour system was an injustice to the farmer.

THE BLUE SKY LAW.

The joint committee of the Senate and House appointed to consider and report upon revision of the corporation and revenue laws, presented its report to the Legislature last week together with about twenty bills which the committee recommends be enacted into law. The most important of the scores of measures presented is a voluminous bill providing for the incorporation, regulation and dissolution of business corporations, to take the place of the present law founded upon the act of 1874 and its innumerable amendments and supplements.

The committee states in its report that "some of the most important changes in the law are the right to incorporate for more than one business, the requirement that 50 per cent of the capital stock shall be paid before the commencement of the business, the restriction of the right of a corporation to own its own shares, the prohibition upon one corporation owning more than 20 per cent of the capital stock of another corporation, a more complete enforcement of the constitutional provision that stock shall not be issued except for money, property or services, so as to prevent the issue of watered stock, liability of directors for false statements, and a more convenient method for enforcing liability for unpaid subscriptions for the benefit of creditors."

The report states: "The committee has also attacked the problem of protecting the man of small savings against 'investment companies' and 'get-rich-quick' schemes. After careful consideration of many remedies proposed, the committee has found that the so-called 'blue sky law' adapted in Kansas in 1911 is the most thorough-going attempt at regulation yet made, and the committee adapted it to the needs and system of Pennsylvania, and its enactment is urged. It puts under the supervision of the banking commissioner all corporations which offer their securities to investors, and require that he approve the financial standing of the corporation and its method of doing business."

The committee also recommended a further law requiring investment brokers to be licensed by the banking commissioner as to approval of their method of doing business.

Return County Tax.

To meet the needs of the localities, it is proposed that the whole of the personal property tax instead of three-fourths, as at present, be returned to the counties.

Urge Bond Issue.

The adoption of the resolution passed by the Legislature of 1911 for a constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of State bonds for highway improvements is advocated by the committee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Heirs of Thomas F. Jordan, Scranton, John A. Edwards et ux. of Preston, land in Preston, \$1.

Leroy G. Smith et ux., Scranton, to Abram H. Fowler, same, land in Lehigh, \$500.

Otto Fremuth, Damascus, to Leartus Fremuth, Damascus, land in same, \$1.

Hannah M. Prestly and John Prestly, Damascus, to Harry Cade, same, land in Damascus, \$6.50.

Luther W. Benson et ux., Clarks Summit, to S. B. Woodmansee, Preston, land in Preston, \$75.

NEWEST HEALTH CURE IS TO WALK ON ALL FOURS.

Dr. Klotz Evolves Theory Urging Reversion to Animal Habits.

The very newest fad is to walk for a time each day on all fours like the beasts of the field. Such exercises are said to be a cure for many ills. So if you should happen to see apparently sane men and women ambling over their lawns on all fours or doing the same stunt in drawing rooms don't think they have gone mad. They are only practicing the Klotz cure, which is being taken up by young and old, fat and lean.

It started in Germany. They have been doing this sort of thing over there for over a year, and there is one regular sanitarium where the exercises are given under medical supervision.

And this is the theory:

Dr. Ernst Klotz, a German biologist, maintains that the upright carriage of man is unnatural and results in many ills. Nature, he says, did not intend it, and since man took to carrying himself erect he has vainly tried to adapt himself to the new conditions.

As a result of his holding himself in a way opposed to nature he suffers from various pathological deformations, from the hypertrophy of various organs, from the displacement of others and from lesions in the blood vessels.

The architecture of man, according to Professor Klotz, was meant to be the same as that of the other vertebrates. The spinal column was meant to be horizontal and to protect from injury the internal organs and the soft parts of the body, which ought to hang from it. The spinal column is, in fact, properly the roof-tree of a man and fulfills this use in the case of the other mammals.

Man's upright position, concludes the professor, hampers particularly the digestive process. This is owing to the organic displacement which it entails; hence men suffers from many stomachic maladies from which the less aspiring quadrupeds are free.

Dr. Klotz has found that very few human beings who are past twenty years of age have all their organs in the right place. They have sagged or dropped or wandered to a more or less degree. Especially is this the case with the stomach.

IN THE REALM OF FASHION

Child's Garment.

This dressy gown for a little girl is of white voile. It is cut in two sections, waist and skirt being joined by a waistband. The plaits that start at



GOWN OF WHITE VOILE.

the shoulders are stitched all the way to the belt, gathers across the center panel giving fullness back and front. Cluny lace is used for the decoration of the gown.

Leather Trimmings.

With the Norfolk and Russian blouse coats are worn belts of leather which entirely band the waist line or they extend across the back, leaving the sides and front perfectly free. Dark blue, red, white and tan suede are extensively used, not only to trim suits, but millinery as well.

Kid appears on a number of the smart models, but it has not gained the popularity of suede.

A lovely frock of dark blue serge had the collar and cuffs fashioned of dark red suede. If you care to be strictly up to date have a leather trimmed frock.

FASHION CHANGES NOW OBVIOUS.

The Picturesque Medici Collar Featured Style Favorite.

Indications of changes in fashion are beginning to be apparent, many new ideas having lately been put forward by the great oracles. Whether or not these new notions will "catch on" it is impossible to say, but in the meantime it is as well to make a note of them, since there are some, at all events, which cannot fail to prove of lasting interest.

Among these must certainly be reckoned the return of the medic collar, carried out in various fabrics, but under all conditions making a very fascinating frame for the face. In fact, the medic collar seems to have the happy knack of suiting everybody, while in the case of those who are no longer young it has a wonderfully becoming effect, since it helps to conceal the lines, which are unkindly traced by time's finger, just below the chin.

In various kinds of fine lace these medic collars have already had a great success in Paris, where they bid fair before long to supersede the Robespierre neckwear altogether. Sometimes they fit quite closely around the throat, but in other instances they are slightly rolled over at the top away from the throat and stiffened invisibly with fine wire, which serves to hold them in position and keep the lace in good condition.

Another kind of medic collar which is also very smart is made in very fine Irish crochet and bordered along the extreme edge with a narrow line of fur, skunk or mink being used for preference. With an afternoon gown in chiffon velvet a fur edged collar of this kind looks exceedingly well, especially when it is finished in front with a plaited jabot of Irish lace to match.

Shot Velvets.

Velvet suits seem to have little stuff put in them. The shot velvets are elegant, yet quite sober in tone, for the diversity of tints is apparent only in the folds and drapings. The combinations of colors seen most are copper with deep sea green, plum color and dead gold and shades such as you see in the fuchsia. Any of these make fascinating little afternoon dresses, with wide collars of thick milan or venise lace, the long, tight sleeves opened to the elbow to let in frills of lace.

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