

LONDON DOCTOR SAYS RACE WILL BE TOOTHLESS

Declares Lack of Hard Food to Chew Is Taking Away Molars.

A comparatively toothless race as a result of modern conditions is predicted by a London doctor in an interview printed recently. He says: "Biting is becoming a lost art. The surest way to save your teeth from extinction is to bite hard substances. Growing young people of today should have a diet of hard biscuits and chop bones."

"Our jaws are considerably narrower than those of our ancestors, and unless some great changes are made in our mode of life evolution will breed a race of men who are practically toothless. We have only to compare the skull of an ancient Britisher with that of a man of the present day to see the great difference in the size of the jaw. "The jaw of the average twentieth century young man is narrow, sometimes almost pointed, and more often than not recedes from the perpendicular face line. Instead of being even and well spaced the teeth are crowded and irregular. Some of the molars have not even room to protrude above the gums. Nature's attempt to crowd into a much smaller space the same number of teeth as were provided for our ancestors is bound to be a failure. But nature never has a failure for long, and the inevitable result is that the surplus teeth will gradually disappear."

"The reason why our jaws are getting smaller and less powerful is simply that we do not exercise them sufficiently. We do not use our teeth to crunch bones and other hard foods like the early Britishers."

"Personally I think that it will be a good thing for everybody's comfort when the process of evolution has diminished the number of our teeth. Wisdom teeth are cut at all manner of times nowadays owing to the general narrowness of the jaw. A man of fifty-two told me a few days ago that he had just cut a wisdom tooth which, owing to the removal of other molars, had at last been able to show itself above the gum."

MESSAGE VIA "MOVIE" FILM.

Man Is Oddly Summoned After Burglar's Call at Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Browers left their home at Fanny Bridge, N. J., recently and went to Bonton, a mile and a half away, to see a moving picture show. Soon after they had taken their seats these words were flashed on the screen:

"Norman Browers wanted at home at once."

Hurrying to their home they learned that Alma Hanna, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Browers, had been attacked by a robber, who knocked her insensible and made off with some jewelry and \$50 in cash.

Alma was found by her grandfather, John Vanderhoof, who telephoned to the moving picture theater asking that his son-in-law and daughter be requested to return home. The girl was not badly injured.

EXPECT TO QUIT PRISON RICH

Three Men Convicted of Mail Fraud See Wealth in Wireless Invention.

Happy in the belief that before their time is served they will be wealthy, Archie Frederick Connors, Cameron Speer and Charlie Vaughan, who were sentenced to the federal prison on the charge of misusing the mails after a trial in New York, recently began life in the Atlanta federal prison.

Archie Connors is the inventor of the wireless telephone, which, he says, will be a great boon to mankind and one which will bring fortune to him and to the two men who backed him in his enterprise.

Connors brought with him a big supply of technical books and asked that he be allowed to study them while in prison.

Bananas Via Parcel Post.

A branch of a banana stalk containing a bunch of small bananas, sent by parcel post from Florida, has been received by Adolf Buchmuller of 27 Fisk avenue, Winfield, N. Y. People in Winfield are now thinking about ordering their fruit and vegetables shipped direct from the south by parcel post.

"GO BAREFOOT," SAYS SCIENTIST.

Professor J. Jefferson Richards of Boston says that if the human race wishes to gain health shoes must be discarded and a return made to barefoot days.

"Do away with shoes and all other kinds of coverings for the feet," says Professor Richards, "in rain or shine, winter and summer, no matter if the streets are sheets of ice or deep in snow, or are fiery hot from the sun's burning rays. Wear nothing on your feet, except, perhaps, sandals."

"When we realize the thousands who are suffering from fallen arches, calloused feet and other pedal ailments we stop to consider what caused the trouble. It was never intended that a well developed foot should be pinched, distorted and punished by being shut up in pieces of sewed leather, where the skin necessarily must be chafed and bruised."

BUCCANEERS PLAN INVASION OF BRAZIL WITH WARSHIPS

Chief of Counani Free State In London Forming Big Piracy Plot.

BUCCANEERING with battleships is the latest form of piracy projected, so it is said by a group of revolutionists in the heart of London. They propose to equip an expedition that shall reach its goal upon armored ships and to turn a treasure land, but little known to the world, into a nationality of power and promise. This, according to the London viewpoint, is piracy up to date.

The man at the head of the enterprise is a Frenchman by birth, of the name of Adolphe Brezet, and his center of activity has been in the British capital for a number of years. As chief of the government of the Counani Free State he has been giving worry to Brazil. Every once in a while the diplomatic agents of Brazil become especially anxious and make things unpleasant for the chief of the Counanian government by highly colored publicity. This action is usually simultaneous with a report that Brazil is about to sell some of her battleships built or building. It is a sort of feeler to make more or less sure that she can part without risk with a portion of her navy. It was reported recently that Russia wanted to buy the Brazilian Dreadnought Rio Janeiro, which is being completed in England, and this probably explains the latest news about the Counani movement.

The details of the latest proposed expedition have it that Brezet has won to his cause the support of naval and military men of the British service and that he has also prospectively recruited for service a goodly force of non-commissioned officers among the ex-amen of other European fleets, especially that of France. With this personnel and a few second rate warships a base is to be established at the mouth of the Amazon river, where strategically it will be easiest to hold the approaches against a show of force on the part of the Brazilian navy. It is said that the Counanians count upon the spirit of unrest in the Brazilian fleet and on the rumors often repeated that the officers and crews of the Brazilian battleships are quite incapable of taking their present Dreadnoughts safely out to sea or of fighting these vessels.

Baron Calls Himself John Orth.

Efforts have been made to enlist American capital and the moral support of the United States in behalf of this contested region on the north bank of the Amazon. About three years ago a special deputation or commission was sent here from London by Brezet, but the efforts of the commissioners were without results because of dissension among themselves. The head of the deputation was ill disposed to seek counsel and utterly opposed to being led. This forceful individual called himself Baron de Ott, and behind this incognito he privately proclaimed himself to be no less a personage than the long missing John Orth, once an Austrian archduke. The story of John Orth's lowly marriage in the face of the anger of the Emperor Franz Josef, his sailing away to South America and the reported wrecking of his ship with the loss of all on board has been public property for years, but in spite of this there has persisted a belief that John Orth did not die.

Baron de Ott appeared in London in 1910 and lost no time in ingratiating himself with Brezet. He gave out the impression that he had very strong official and social identifications in the United States and finally asserted that he had been a guest of Admiral Schley upon the Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago.

Upon arriving in New York the baron and his wife and suit established themselves at a hotel, and there he maintained all formalities of his professional position. He dressed in military garb and displayed his various decorations. He sought the financial support of a prosperous follower of Tammany Hall. Somehow despite his dollars this American did not quite measure up to the diplomatic exigencies of the baron's mission, and after a couple of months of fruitless efforts to win favor in other directions the baron packed away his royal stage properties and returned to London disgraced.

Imposture Is Disclosed.

Before the baron's departure for the English capital it was discovered that he had not been with Admiral Schley at Santiago. In fact had not seen Admiral Schley since 1900 at Buenos Aires. This little historical slip-up somehow discredited the other stories which the baron had told the chief of the Counanian government. As a result he was left to seek the employment of his talents elsewhere.

The nationalizing and the development of Counani is not a mere filibustering project, as it has so often been made to appear, but instead a serious determination on the part of its people to exploit its natural resources and to gain for themselves the position in the eyes of the world to which they think they are fully entitled. The government organized by the Counanians has been in force among themselves for

several decades, and it has persistently prevailed against the various efforts of Brazil to establish dominance within the boundaries of this little known territory north of the Amazon river. The purpose of Brezet is to strengthen the hold of the Counanians by enlisting foreign capital for commercial and administrative developments and not by force of arms to occupy a region within which another power is in control.

The ambitions of the Counanians are described in a diplomatic paper called red book No. 3, of which a copy is on file in the department of state at Washington, and there is much in that little pamphlet to appeal to Americans. The territory within the contested region of Counani involves a total area of half a million square miles.

Region Known as El Dorado.

Legends have it that Counani is the ancient region known to the people of Europe as El Dorado. The monks who originally entered the region created extensive agricultural centers up to the time of their expulsion and set the natives to cultivating cacao, coffee, etc. The territory has been claimed by both France and Brazil, but has really never been occupied or actually governed by either of these claimants. It was because of this unsettled condition that the native Counanians in 1874 proclaimed their independence and established a government of their own. The first president, M. Chaton, was elected by the people. He drafted for them a constitution which bears his name. M. Chaton died in 1880. Paul Cartier succeeded to the presidency.

In 1885 a commission was dispatched to Cayenne. This deputation was composed of Counani leaders and was officially received and entertained by the governor of French Guiana. M. Cartier was succeeded in 1886 by Jules Gros, and under this executive the primitive constitution of the country was modified. During this time neither the Counanian declaration of independence nor the internal acts of authority were in any way questioned by the rival claimants. The Counanians accepted this silence as a recognition of their rights.

Jules Gros died in 1891, and the election which followed in 1892 resulted in Adolphe Brezet's being raised to the presidency. M. Brezet had lived in the Amazon district since 1876 and had won the confidence of the Indian population. In 1894 M. Brezet resigned office. His successor remained at the head of affairs for only a year. The grand council did not appoint another president, but conferred virtually those powers upon the ranking officer of the council, M. Franken.

"Mapa Incident."

This brings us down to the "Mapa Incident" of May 15, 1895, due to the discovery of the rich deposits of gold and precious stones. As a consequence of this conflict between the French and the Brazilians, the claimants decided to leave to arbitration the question of their rights. Accordingly, the protocol of April 10, 1897, was signed, and this later gave birth to the decree known under the name of the Bern arbitration. In this adjustment of the territory of Counani, the Counanians were not invited to participate, and they therefore declined to be influenced by the decree or to recognize any impairment of their independence and sovereignty over the land.

A general election was ordered in Counani in January, 1901, just one month after the decree of Bern, and on Feb. 1, 1901, Brezet was re-elected chief of the government of the free state. Agreeably to accepted custom, he adopted an Indian name and is there known as Uayana Assu.

Without going into the particulars of the subsequent history of Counani it is enough to say that the various armed expeditions have been successfully repelled by the natives of the free state, and their government of themselves for thirty-six years has been in full force and effective. The Brazilians have claimed dominance by occupancy of the territory of Arleary, but the Counanians declare that these officials have exercised no real authority and have therefore been without force or effect in adding value to the Brazilian claim of control. In opposition to this the Counanians affirm the existence of a national government, regularly established, which has been able to prevent all efforts of Brazil toward occupancy of the land.

Forests Very Valuable.

The forest lands of Counani are very rich in rubber trees, ebony and mahogany, and the soil responds profusely to cultivation. The lower part of the Free State is said to be substantially one immense alluvial deposit of gold, silver, copper, nickel, chrome, iron and coal abundant. A large variety of precious stones, such as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, etc., have been found.

The region is covered by a network of waterways, and a great many of these are extensively navigable. Off the mouth of the Amazon there is a large bank and there, in the warm waters of the Atlantic immense quantities of tropical cod abound.

For Sale Large Dairy and Hay Farm

GOOD SUMMER RESORT.

The Buy-U-A-Home Realty Company has just listed one of the finest and best-known farms in Wayne county. It is located in the heart of the summer boarding business, in Wayne's highlands. The property consists of 325 acres and is well watered both by creeks and springs. A most beautiful natural lake, consisting of 15 acres, is one of the attractive sheets of water in Preston township. Ideal for the location of summer cottages. The farm is 2 1/2 miles from the Lakewood station on the Ontario & Western railroad, three miles from Poyntelle on the same road and two miles from Como. Of the 325 acres 275 are under good state of cultivation, consisting of meadows, plow ground and well-watered pasture fields. The balance are in maple, beech and birch timber. This farm is especially adapted to raising hay and for dairying.

There are four dwellings and cottages upon the premises. Dwelling No. 1 will accommodate from 40 to 50 guests. Near this house is a never-failing spring for domestic use. The second cottage contains nine rooms. Good water. Small barn near house. Home No. 3 is a very good seven-room cottage furnished with water by one of the best springs in Wayne county. Cottage No. 4 is near beautiful natural spring lake, which consists of about 15 acres. The above mentioned places are located in an ideal summer boarding district visited every year by boarders from Philadelphia, New York, Scranton and other cities. Other cottages could be built on the border of this lake.

Situated upon the premises is a laundry, coal and wood house combined, size 20x60 feet. The second floor is equipped for holding entertainments, etc.

The barns are as follows: Horse barn 28x56 feet, with running water; hay barn 26x36, with two cow sheds attached 20x50 feet. One building with scales and wagon house with underground stable for cows. One good blacksmith and carriage shop, with second story for storage. Chicken houses, capacity for 200. Barn No. 4 situated near House No. 3, size 30x40 feet, two sheds for cattle, with good spring water. Two other hay barns, size 26x36 feet, and 18x20 feet.

There are three apple orchards on the farm and a small fruit orchard. The property will be sold for a reasonable consideration and upon easy terms.

Consult Buy-U-A-Home Realty Co., Box 52, Jadwin Building, Honesdale, Pa.

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