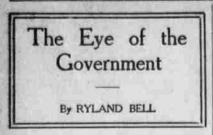
PAGE SIX

THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913.



For some time after the democratic uprising of 1848, which occurred all over Europe, the governments of Germany and Austria, which had been very nearly overturned by revolution, kept a strict record of strangers passing through their domains. Not that tourists are today ignored, but the methods are not now so obtrusive as they were then.

In 1852 William Starkweather of Albany, N. Y., while in Berlin was followed about by a man who was undoubtedly a spy of the government. Ten years later he had occasion to again visit Berlin. He remembered his previous experience and wondered if it would be repeated. He saw nothing, however, to excite his suspicions till he was leaving the city. He stepped into a compartment of a coach-each compartment was separated from the others at that time-in which there was no other passenger. Just before the train started a one eyed man carrying a valise entered the compartment and as he did so eyed Mr. Starkweather sharply.

"Here he is," thought the American. "He has but one eve, but for spying purposes it is quite as good as two."

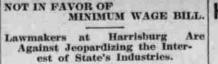
The man took a seat as far away from Starkweather as possible, and instead of putting his valise in the rack overhead placed it in the seat beside him.

Starkweather reached a satchel from the rack, took out a book and began to read. He had perused several pages when, looking aside, he saw the single eye-the eye of the government he called it-looking at him.

As Starkweather looked up the man put his hand on the valise beside him, and, since his expression indicated that he was ready to fight if necessary, the American thought that he was intending to open the valise and take out a brace of pistols. Starkweather, who kept what money he had with him in his right hip pocket. involuntarily put his hand there. The man started and put his own hand to his hip, keeping that single eye of his on his fellow passenger. Starkweather, inferring that the man supposed he had reached for a pistol, withdrew his hand in a way to avoid, so far as possible, giving that appearance. Nevertheless he dreaded lest the man, expecting that he would draw a weapon, should do so quicker than he and send a bullet crashing through his brain. However, when the other saw his empty hand he, too, withdrew his own and withort anything in it.

By this time Starkweather, being alone in a compartment with a man whom he believed had been sent by the police to watch him and shoot him down if he attempted to play any desperate game, considered it quite time to disabuse his antagonist of his supposition as to his character. Fortunately he spoke German very well and thus addressed the one eyed man in that language:

"Since you seem to be interested in me, sir, I take it that you think me a revolutionist. I assure you that I have



Harrisburg, April 1.—The ad-mission made by Lieutenant Gover-nor Barratt O'Hara, of the Illinois vice investigating commission, that it would be suicidal for one State to adopt a minimum wage bill unless all states adopted the same minimum, has caused a good deal of discussion at the capitol.

When the Illinois commission visited Governor Tener on its way to Washington last Saturday, O'Hara sald:

'You can understand, Governor, that to have Illinois merchants and manufacturers paying higher wages than were paid in competing states in similar trades would put our people out of husiness.

Many legislators who, like the Governor, favor a minimum wage bill as an abstract proposition have been seriously disturbed by this con-fesion that the bill now pending in to serve.

It has been pointed out that com-paratively few of the States have ex-pressed any interest in minimum wage legislation as yet and that in several of those where it was adopted, it has been thrown out as unconstitutional.

There is said to be a strong and increasing sentiment among the lawmakers here against jeoparding the interests of the most important man-ufacturing State in the Union by plunging heedlessly into drastic leg-islation of this kind without waiting to find out what other States are going to do.

UNITED STATES LARGE USER OF FINE CIRCASSIAN WALNUT.

The United States, says the department of agriculture, is probably the largest consumer of Circassian walnut one of the world's best known and most expensive cabinet woods. The high cost of Circassian walnut

is due to the scarcity of the beauti-fully figured variety demanded for furniture and interior finish, for the tree itself is more widely distributed than almost any other of com-mercial importance. The demand for the best wood, however, has al-ways outrun the supply. Even in the eighteenth century, when wars in Europe were frequent, so much Cir-cassian walnut was used for gundepleted. Early in the nineteenth century the wood of 12,000 trees were used for this purpose alone. Single trees, containing choice burls or fine bird's-eye figures have sold for more than \$3,000.

The tree is native of the eastern slopes of the Caucasus and ranges eastward to the foothills of the Himalaya mountains, from which it extends southward to northern India and the mountains of Upper Burma. It has been widely planted in Europe and the United States, in this coun-try under the name of English walnut. The wood grown here, how-ever, has not the qualities demanded by the cabinet and furniture maker. Much of the Circassian walnut now used comes from the Black Sea and from other parts of Asia.

According to a circular just issued by the forest service the demand for Circassian walnut has resulted in the substitution of other woods. Our own red gum is often sold as Circassian walnut and butternut is also similar in general appearance to the less highly figured grades. Many good African, Asian and South Amer-ican woods resemble Circassian walcular discusses the supply and uses of Circassian walnut, and those who wish to know how possible substi-tutes may be distinguished can learn from the circular the distinctive marks which the government's ex-

MINIMUM WAGE BILL. HIGH SCHOOL BOYS **TEACH CORN TESTING**

Teachers and Pupils of Rural Schools Shown How to Conduct Rag Doll Prize Contest-Plan of Crop Improvement Committee, Chicago,

[National Crop Improvement Service.] In the high school at Mankato, Minn., and in a number of other counties in other states, the testing of seed corn has been introduced, and after learning how to do it the boys are sent out to the different school districts in the county to show the teachers and scholars how to conduct the tests. Each pupil tests for a different farmer.

Standard framed pictures are offered by the Commercial club as prizes, the schools making the greatest num ber of tests getting the largest plothe Legislature contains a possible flareback which may fall heaviest upon those the measure is designed small space is borrowed in all the show windows in town, next to the glass, to exhibit the prize winners from each district, The merchant adds a small prize for both the man who furnishes the seed ears and the pupil who makes the test.

TEST ALL SEED GRAIN.

No Grain Should Be Planted Which Tests Less Than 95 per Cent. Strong-Very Simple Method for Winter Evenings or for School Work.

By Prof. A. L. Stone.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] Every grower should test his seed before sowing. Age lowers its vitality. A determination of the seed's power to grow, is therefore absolutely necessary for the success of the future crop. Samples for the germination test, should be selected from grain which has been previously cleaned and graded. Cleaned to remove light and immatured kernels, weedy seeds and foreign material. Graded to secure the plumpest and largest seed, a uniformity in size and maturity of the grain, will insure an even growth and maturity of the crop.

A tester for testing the samples can be easily made by using two tin plates, one slightly smaller than the other. Cotton flannel or blotting paper pads are cut of the same size as the inside of the under plate. The pads are soaked in water and squeez-

ed to remove surplus moisture. A pad is put in bottom of larger plate and 100 kernels are counted and distributed over it. Another pad is placed upon the seed and the smaller plate inverted and used as a cover to prevent evaporation. This tester should be placed in a convenient place where the temperature is between 74 and 80 degrees F. Water can be added to pads when they become somewhat dry. Count sprouted seeds after one week.

There are a number of good commercial seed testers on the market. No grain should give a germination of less than 95 per cent. for the best results. The higher the percentage of germination the better. That all the grain germinates is not sufficient, however. The germination should be strong and vigorous resulting in a no interest in this country whatever. I am a citizen of the city of Albany, in the state of New York, in the United point. Any child ten years old can make this test. Why not get your school interested at once?



IMPORTANT Quality of Cloth Size of Cloth

Size of Cloth Quality of Cloth The germination cloth It should be made should be \$ inches wide from good quality of and 50 inches long. This bleached musins such as allows shoul 18 inches at is commonly used for each end for rolling. sheets and pillow allps.

FOR TESTING ON THE FARM

FOR TESTING ON THE FARM Lay the ears out side by aide on a board or table Discard all ears which look too poor to plant. Ar range the remaining ears which are to be tested au-jumber them as abown in cut No. 3. This method if separating with nails into bunches of ten will make it necessary to number only each tenth ear Wark the numbers on the board or table at the but of the ears. (See Cut No. 2.)



CUTNO.2 FOR TESTING IN THE SCHOOLS The boys and girls testing in schools, should num-rer the ears to correspond with the snumbers in the uardsoard or paper to buit of each ear with a nall. Always number the ears before removing the ternals. Moisten cloth by fipping in water. Be-noye six ternels from ear No 1, taking ternels from ifferent parts of the ears and place them in square No.1, germ side up and with the tips of all the ternels. Moisten cloth by dipics in water. Be-noye six ternels from ear No 1, taking ternels from ifferent parts of the ears and place them in square No. 1, germ side up and with the tips of all the ternels pointing in the same firection. In like manner take six kernels from ear No.1 and place in quare No. 2 and so ou until all the squares are liked. When all the squares have been filled, again mois-en the cloth and roll up carefully so that none of the ternels will be displaced. The a string around the roll ust fight smouth, and not too light, to hold the ternels in place. (See out No. 1 at top.)

e kernels in place. (See cut No. 1 at top.)	
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MASTER'S SALE of

Valuable Heavily Timbered REAL ESTATE In Partition.

The undersigned, a Master ap-pointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county to make sale of the real estate in par-tition proceedings between William Main et al. plaintiffs, and Robert H. Rose et al., defendants, will expose to public sale and vendue at the Court House in Montrose, Pa., on

Thursday, the 15th day of May, 1913

at two o'clock p. m., the following described real estate: FIRST PIECE:—Comprising 284 1-4 acres, more or less.

This piece is covered with heavy

timber chiefly hemlock, original growth and also a portion of the waters and ground thereunder of "Sil-ver Lake," one of the most beautiful fresh water lakes in northeastern Pennsylvania, and shore line thereof about three-quarters of a mile, mak

ing a very attractive spot for cot-tagers, fishing and boating; in the center of the hill country of Penn-sylvania about 1800 feet above sea level.

805 3-4 acres more or less. This piece consists almost entirely

rhis piece consists atmost entirely of very heavy virgin hemlock inter-spersed with some pine and hard-wood; one of the most valuable tim-ber tracts of its size in the state of Pennsylvania. Within easy reach of railroad and shipping facilities, being within ten miles of D., L. & W. R. R.

renners in brace. (See	cut No. 1 at top.)
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MUMFORD & MUMFORD, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELOBS-AT-LAW, Office - Liberty Hall building, Honesdale HOMER GREENE.

Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

SECOND PIECE- Comprising

IVERY

blanks.

nd L. V. R. R. Any further information desired oncerning either tract will be fur-ished by the Master, together with ap of the tract.

JOHN S. COURTRIGHT, Master. Montrose, Susq'a Co., Pa. B. SMITH, Attorney.

Montrose, Pa.

OTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that appliation will be made by C. C. Lozier, E. Richardson and William Pencost to the Governor of Pennsylva ia on the 19th day of April, 1913, t 10 o'clock a. m., under the proisions of an Act of Assembly en-itiled "An Act to provide for the ncorporation and Regulation of ertain Corporations," approved pril 29, 1874, and the several suplements thereto, for a charter for n intended corporation to be called PENN CUT GLASS COMPANY, he character and object of which is o manufacture cut glass and articles sed in making cut glass, and for hese purposes to have and possess

nd enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act f Assembly and its supplements. CHESTER A. GARRATT, Solicitor.

Honesdale, Pa., March 26, 1913.

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 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, con-sisting of 15 acres, is one of the at-tractive checks of means in Parstan tractive sheets of water in Preston township. Ideal for the location of summer cottages. The farm is 21/2 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 JOSEPH N. WELCH state of cultivation, consisting 01 meadows, plow ground and well-wa-tered pasture fields. The balance are in maple, beech and birch timber. This farm is especially adapted to raising hay and for dairying. There are rour dwellings and cottages upon the premises. Dwelling No. 1 will accommodate from 40 to 50 guests. Near this house is a never-falling 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 The OLDEST Fire Insurance places are located in an ideal summer boarding district visited every year by boarders from Philadelphia, ing, over C. C. Jadwin's drug stor New York, Scranton and other cities. Other cottages could be built on the Honesdale. border of this lake.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, HARLES A. MCCARTY, Office: Reif Building, Honesdale. Physicians. P. B. PETERSON, M. D. 1126 MAIN STREET, HONESDALE, PA. Eye and Ear a specialty. The fitting of glass-es given careful attention. B. PETERSON, M. D. F. G. RICKARD Prop FIRST-CLASS WAGONS, RELIABLE HORSES.

Especial Attention Given to Transit Business. ISTONE BARN CHURCH STREET.

LEGAL BLANKS for sale at The Citizen office: Land Contracts, Leases, Judgment Notes, Warrantee Deeds, Bonds. Transcripts, Summons, Attachments, Subpoenas, Labor Claim Deeds, Commitments, Executions, Collector's and Constables'

> W. C. SPRY BEACHLAKE.

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Have me and save money. Wil attend sales anywhere in State.

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M. E. SIMONS,

M. ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW Office in the Court House, Honesdale Pa.

SEARLE & SALMON,

ATTOHNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW Offices lately occupied by Judge Searle

CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office-Dimmick Building, Honesdale, Pa.

WM. H. LEE, MATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office, Foster Building, All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

Office: Reif Bullding, Honesdale.

States of America. I beg you, therefore, to cease your attentions and let me alone."

This brief speech seemed to have a contrary effect on the one eyed man to what was expected. He glared at Starkweather, clutching his valise in one hand, while he kept the other under his coat in the region of his hip. When Starkweather had finished he made no reply, but looked about apparently for some means of stopping the train. Starkweather lost patience with the fellow and, forgetting to speak in German, blurted out in first rate American:

"What in thunder is the matter with you?"

"What in thunder is the matter with you?" was the reply in the same language.

"You understand English?" "Of course I do. I don't understand

anything else." "Not what I said to you just now in

German?" "No. Who are you?"

"I'm William Starkweather of Al-

bany, N. Y., U. S. A." "Then you know me and have my secret."

"I don't know you, and I neither have nor wish to have your secret."

"I'm from Albany myself-145 G street. I live around the corner from you. I suppose you learned of my mission there and have followed me to get the securities."

"What securities?"

"That I'm taking home for the state government."

Starkweather burst into a laugh. "What are you grinning at?" inquired the other.

"Do you know I've been taking you for a spy of the Prussian government who suspected me of being a revolutionist?"

"Why did you think that?"

"You looked at me when you entered the coach as if you had spotted me." "I didn't like riding in a compart-

ment with one other man, having \$200,-000 in bonds in my valise."

"Oh, that's the explanation, is it? What's your name?"

"Philip Van Geisen."

"Oh, you're the assistant state treasurer." "Yes."

"Well, I'll be figgered!"

CAN OLD LIME SULFUR BE USED?

perts have discovered.

One of the subjects of many letters of inquiry now reaching the office of State Zoologist H. A. Surface, at Harrisburg, is that pertaining to the use of old lime sulfur solution. Writers state that they have some of this so-lution, which was left over from the previous season, and ask if it can be used with good effect. To this inquiry Professor Surface replies as follows, in accordance with the results of his practical experience ex-

tending through several years: "The lime-sulfur solution can safely be used for the destruction of the San Jose scale and other insects and plant diseases, without regard to its age, if it is thoroughly applied and used strong enough. After it has crystallized, there is a partial deterioration in its efficiency, but as long as any of the solution is left, it is all

An instrument for testing lime-sul-fur solution, with full directions, can be obtained from the manufacturers for less than one dollar, and is simple, easily used and understood. I it with a hydrometer at the time of its application.

the Curculio or Codling moth, arsen-ate of lead must be added to the lime-sulfur solution, which at that time acts as a fungicide preventing plant diseases, instead of entirely an insecticide, although it has recently been proven that spraying just after the blossoms fall with dilute lime-sulfur solution destroys the Codling moth and has the same effect as though a poison were added, without the expense and possible danger to livestock from adding or carelessly using the arsenate of lead.

"HALF LICKED" BEFORE THEY BEGIN.

Why It Pays to Grade Your Corn to Uniform Size.

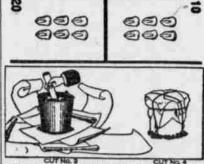
(By Manson Campbell.)

[National Crop Improvement Service.] Some farmers will raise anywhere from 100 to 125 bushels of corn per acre while their neighbors who have just as good land will produce only from 20 to 30 bushels per acre.

"Why is this?"

The man who raised the 100 bushels per acre graded his corn and tested it before planting, and the man who raised 20 bushels per acre is the man who planted any old seed that he could get hold of. He will go out to his crib along about the first of May, right to use for either the dormant and take out some fairly good looking spray or for summer spray when properly diluted. It is important, however, that it be tested with a hy-drometer at the time of dilution. shod method of farming does not deserve as good a crop as the man who

raises from 100 to 125 bushels, and who can be seen in the early huskingtime going through his field of corn do not recommend any person to at-tempt to use any lime-sulfur solu-use for his next season's seed. These tion, neither homemade nor commer-cial, fresh nor old, without testing other good warm building and thoroughly cured or prepared for seed, then during the winter the seed is The specific gravity hydrometer is coming into universal use for this purpose. The material can be stronger for dormant spray than di-rected in the hydrometer test, but if and lots of vitality are shelled off made weaker, it will not be satisfac-tory on dormant trees. When spray-ing trees in leaf as, for example with the Curculto or Codling moth, arsen-the Curculto or Codling moth, arsenman who will follow this method can



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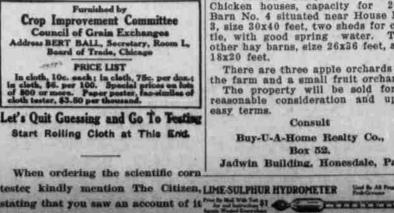
CUT No. 3 CUT No. 3 Place the rolls containing the kernel; into any sucket or pall standing them on end with the tips we small ends of the kernels pointing downward. Don't pack the rolls in tight. Ten or twelveroils in a ten quart pall are sufficient. Fill the pall with water, good and warm. Set the pall on several blocknesses of newspaper or wrapping paper, and told over the bucket to retain the heat. (See outs Nos. 3 and 4). In three to twelve hours unwrap, frain off the water, and then cover top ends of the rolls with wet cloth and again wrap up as described above.

Keep Rolls Moist-Don't Let Them Dry Out In about two days it is always been by about two days it is always best to remove th papers and cloth. Fill the pall with warr r again and let stand for five or ten minute with the rolls are theroughly scaled, then drain of as before and replace the covering. Keep the pai in a room where it will not get too cold at night Don't let it freese under any circumstances.



How to Read the Test

In seven or eight days when the stam sprouts bont two inchesions, unroll the cloth carefully a not to mispiace the kernels. Examine the ols in each of the squares and save for plat-by those sars the genesia or which show size sels in each of the squares and save for presence only flows ears the kernels of which show strong, righteness root and stem spronts, (See out 5 fig. 1). Discard all ears the kernels of which show one or more dead kernels (See fig. 2); weak sproats, (See fig. 5); or kernels affected with mould, which kills the sprouts, after they have started, (See fig. 4). The saw dustbox is also an inexpansive and scourste method of itesting scool Full directions for sameoan be obtained from the Grop Improvement Com-mittee.



in this paper.

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

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

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Jadwin Building, Honesdale, Pa. The labor of the local day and

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