SHORT MESSAGE STICKS TO TARIFF

President Wilson Advises the Extra Session.

URGENT NEED OF REFORMS

Chief Executive Says Recent Elections Party, Which Must Lighten the Burden of the People-Says It Would Be Unwise to Move Forward Headlong or With Reckless Haste; That Business Must Be Encouraged, Not Destroyed, but That Everything That Has a Semblance of Privilege Must Be Abolished-Promises Special Message Dealing With Needed Banking and Currency Laws.

To the Senate and House of Representatives;

I have called the congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly in order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes



by American Press Association.

are to be to which they will be requir-ed to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation. While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began or have I in the direction they were giv en when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

How Tariff Has Grown, We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day-very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government. For a long time-a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it-we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly, until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent en-

Must Abolish Privilege.

It is plain what those principles must We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege er of any kind of artificial advantage and put our business men and pro-

aucers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not and probably cannot produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective compeiltion, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up among us by long process and at our own in-Laid a Duty Upon the Democratic vitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose obfect is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did be-We must build up industry as well and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by To some not accustomed to the excitements and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us we shall be fortunate.

Thorough, but Moderate.

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met, and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are, and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day. with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best-indeed, it is necessary-to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws, but just now I refrain. For the present I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing-of the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file. WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 8, 1913.

INTEREST IN THE SESSION. First Time In Many Years Democrats Control.

Elements in the extra session of congress are unusual. President Wilson has called the great body together at a time when his party has absolute control of every branch of the govern-

This has not been the case before in twenty years. During that period of long ago when the Democrats were in power President Cleveland called an extra session, but the conditions were vastly different from now.

The extra session under President Wilson is remarkable because the lawmakers to a large extent are men of comparatively recent rise to prominence. Because of the fact that the Democratic party is providing a change from Republican rule for the first time in sixteen years great interest is centered upon the doings of congress.

Virtually a new generation of legislators has sprung up. With but a very few exceptions there are no men who figured in congressional doings of twenty years ago who are sharing the

responsibilities of the body now. Of only one thing has the public been absolutely certain, and that is that the tariff would be first and foremost among the subjects for work by the legislators, and that revision downward would be the purpose. The legislators themselves have not known just how the revision is to be managed, and it has been well understood that they would not all be pleased over all the details of the ultimate changes. The subject has been thrushed over so often and earnestly that its intricacles have become feared.

The ways and means committee. which has had the task of drafting the tentative form of the new tariff measare, has been unable to announce completion of its work in advance of the extra session, but the probability is that the measure will be taken up schedule by schedule.

The public has been led to expect that after the tariff is disposed of congress will consider currency, the income tax, Philippine independence and

the Panama tolls questions. Much publicity has been given to the proposed national income tax. The tax will probably apply only to incomes of over \$5,000 annually. Certain members of congress hold that this sort of levy would be confined to but a comparatively small proportion of the public and that the revenue would not be sufficient. They argue that an inheritance tax should be added to insure the need

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 tocated 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 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-wa-tered pasture fields. The balance are in maple, beech and birch 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 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.

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 underground stable for cows. 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 cat-tle, with good spring water. Two 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

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

E XECUTOR'S NOTICE, Estate of AZUBA J. MANDEVILLE, Late of Borough of Honesdale.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement. JOHN E. MANDEVILLE,

Executor.

Hawley, Pa., March 24, 1913.

E XECUTOR'S NOTICE. MARIA P. KESLER, Late of Honesdale.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested, for settlement.

FRANK E. SHERWOOD, MILLARD F. SHERWOOD, ALONZO T. SEARLE,

Honesdale, Pa., March 24, 1913.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of FANNIE BROWN, Late of Brooklyn, Deceased.

The undersigned, auditor, pointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on

THURSDAY, APR. 17, at 10 a. m. at the office of Searle & Salmon in the borough of Henesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or re-course to the fund for distribution will be lost.

C. P. SEARLE, Auditor. Honesdale, March 24, 1913.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Lena H. Mingst v. William Mingst. WM. MINGST: You hereby required to appear in the said Court on the second Monday in April next, to answer, the com-April next, to answer, the com-plaint exhibited to the judge of said court by Lena H. Mingst, your wife, in the cause above stated, or in default thereof a decree of divorce as prayed for in said complaint may be made against you in your ab-

F. C. KIMBLE, Sheriff. M. E. Simons, Attorney. Honesdale, Pa., March 20, 1913.

EALED PROPOSALS will be re-O ceived by the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Room 818 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., for the erection of a temporary work shop; also a bath and toilet to work shop; also a bath and tollet to be constructed in the present laundry building, will be received up to 12 o'clock, noon, April 24, 1913. Bids will be received from none but those actually engaged in this kind of work. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Superintendent T. C. Fitzsimmons, M. D., Farview, Wayne county, Pa., where all necessary information may be secured. Henry F. Walton, President Board of Trustees.

making a great change in many common words and making many of them puzzling. A prisoner in a "cel" would cause one to stop and think. And also a house on a "hil" would be annoying. Add to these such everyday words as "bel" for "bell," "dol" for "doll" and "shal" for "shall" and "set" for "sell."

The board says that this is carrying out a process that has been going on for a long time.

NEW SPELLERS ARE OUT AGAIN

King's English Is Given Some Jolts.

MORE SIMPLIFYING IS DONE

New York Board Makes Fourth Assault on Old Fashioned Methods of Orthography-Many Endings Rudely Stripped-School Is Now "Scool." Bluff Is Now "Bluf."

on English as it has been written for some time and makes suggestions and rules that will give the old fashioned spelling book a severe shock. The attempt is made to break the list gently to the public, but in so doing the board is forced to use this sentence:

"The reader is urged in considering these new spellings not to be too much 'influenst' by the 'od' appearance of the words."

Therein is illustrated one of the most unkindest cuts of the new list, for the words ending in "need" and "rsed" are to be written by the followers of the new spelling in "nst" and "rst."

In giving out its list the simplified spelling board is considerate enough to follow the ancient order of the alphabet. The combination ch is the first to suffer, and the h is annihilated. Thus "chaos" is set down to be spell-Situated upon the premises is a Inumary, coal and wood house combined, size 20x60 feet. The second "chorus" is "corus." "Eco" is not a foreign word, but is the familiar "echo," and the place where we learned the things we are now urged to forget is not a "school," but a "scool."

The K Has Bad Luck.

The ch is retained before e, y and l. Words like "chemist," "architect," "orchestra" and "scheme" are retained as

Next the ending ck is attacked. The rule is to drop the k after an unstressed vowel. It is noted that the final k has already been dropped by our ancestors in many words that once had it. This applies to all words like "der-"haddock," "hammock," "shamrick." rock" and even "knapsack" and "haver-The simplification of many monosyllables ending in ck is postponed by the board until the derived forms are agreed upon. Thus people will continue to get "sick" and not 'sic" and can lie comfortably on their 'backs" in the morning and not have to do with a "bac."

A change of wide effect is that of dropping the final e after a single consonant preceded by a short vowel or by any stressed vowel whose sound is not conveniently associated with the silent final e. This makes strangers of such old friends as "have," which becomes "hav," and "live," "forgive," 'misgive" and even "are," "gone" and

"Heart" Is Broken,

When the two vowels ea come together and are pronounced as long a before r the rule is to drop the e. This rule literally breaks the "heart" and leaves it "hart." "Hearth" become "harth."

Final ew, which appears in many words like "blew," "grew," "chew" and "threw," is changed to u, so the simplified spellers will write, "The wind 'blu.'" When it comes to conjugating verbs ending in ew, like "brew," they are undaunted and will say, "I bru" and then "I brued" and "I have brued." Simplified spellers who have been accustomed to "chew" tobacco will now simply "chu" it and confess that they "chued" it.

Another e is lost in words ending in ey as an unstressed syllable which sounds like y. "Attorney" becomes "attorny," and "donkey" is "donky." This will affect "turkey" trot by making it the "turky" trot and possibly raising it in the eyes of the simplified spellers

Then there are to be no more ff endings. One f is considered enough. American "bluff" will be American "bluf," and the "gruff" man who gets in a "buff" must simply be "gruf" and have a "huf." The law suffers here decidedly with the "plaintiff" only "plaintif" and the "sheriff" falling to "sherif."

Gh Becomes F.

Where gh is pronounced as f the board rules that it shall be written f, and where gh is silent both letters are dropped. "Laugh" becomes "laf," and the noun is "lafter." The "cough" is "cof," and "enough" is "enuf." Where gh is silent, as 'in "caught" and "aught," the words become simple "caut" and

When gn is pronounced like n, g is to be dropped, as in "gnaw" and "gnos-tic." Where gn is pronounced like Where gn is pronounced like ein, as in "reign" and "deign," the g is to be dropped. Thus an unhappy monarch might "fein" to "rein."

Likewise, when kn starts a word, like "knife," the k is dropped. Thus people would "neel" in church, and the housewife would "nead" the dough. The k is kept in know and knowledge. One 1 of the final II is dropped, also making a great change in many com-

N REAL ESTATE—By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me di-rected and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, AT 2 P. M., All the defendant's right, title, and interest in the following described property-viz:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property situate in the township of Manchester, county of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

The First: Beginning at a corner of lands formerly owned by Miles Mathews, and now or late of Silas E. Lord; thence along said road in a southerly direction fifty feet to lands formerly owned by John Lord, 2nd; thence along the same in an easterly direction one hundred feet to a pear tree; thence in a northerly direction to lands now or late of Silas E. The simplified spelling board issued Lord; thence in a westerly direction secently in New York its fourth assault along the lands now or late of Silas E. Lord to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.

> The Second: Beginning at the northeast corner of a lot now owned and occupied by the Free Methodist church; thence north seventy-six degrees east seven feet and ten inches to a corner; thence north twelve degrees west fifty feet to a corner; thence south seventy-six degrees west five feet and six inches to a corner; thence along the piece first described easterly thereof about fifty feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less, being the same pieces or parcels of land which John L. Burcher and Anna M. Burcher, his wife, by deed dated 28th day of August, 1906, granted and conveyed to Leona Lord. The Third: Beginning at an iron

pin or stake in the center of the re-served Tannery road in the south line of Whit Mathews lot; thence south seventy degrees and ten sec onds west one rod and fifteen links to the north-west corner of the Jas. Sherwood lot; thence south five rods and nine links to an iron stake in the center of said road; thence south seventy-three degrees and forty-five seconds west four rods and nine links to a soft maple tree standing on the west bank of the Mill Race, north from the old tannery bulk head; thence north seventy-five de-grees and thirty-second west nine rods and eleven links to a corner on the west bank of the mill race in the said Mathew line; thence along the said Mathew line north seventy-eight degrees and ten seconds east eight rods and fourteen links to the place of beginning, be the same more or less. Excepting and reserving the road leading to the old tannery site, also the one to Barnes' barn as now located with no obstructions to be put thereon for all time to come. Also the said second party is to put no obstructions across the said race way to interfere with Mathew or his assigns floating logs or carrying water to mill in said race way. making any and all reserves made by one having legal right to make such reserves. Being the same piece of land which Olive A. Lord by deed dated 23rd day of September, 1908, granted and conveyed to Leona

Lord Upon said premises is a threestory frame house and other out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Leona Lord at the suit of Commonwealth of Pennsylva-No. 5, October Term, ment, \$1097.52. Simo Judgment, Simons Greene, Attorneys.

TAKE NOTICE .- All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged. FRANK C. KIMBLE, Sheriff.

Honesdale, April 1, 1913.

MASTER'S SALE of

Valuable Heavily Timbered REAL ESTATE In Partition.

The undersigned, a Master appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county to make sale of the real estate in partition 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 "Silver Lake," one of the most beautiful fresh water lakes in northeastern Pennsylvania, and shore line thereof about three-quarters of a mile, making 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

SECOND PIECE- Comprising 805 3-4 acres more or less.

This piece consists almost entirely of very heavy virgin hemlock inter-spersed with some pine and hardwood; one of the most valuable timber 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.

And L. V. R. R.

Any further information desired concerning either tract will be furnished by the Master, together with map of the tract.

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

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