

HARRISBURG LETTER

Auxiliary Forest Reserve Bills are Passed by Both the Senate and House.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 5.—As the result of a state-wide educational campaign undertaken more than a year ago by the Pennsylvania Conservation Association, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, Lehigh University, and the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, and vigorously pursued by these organizations in the Legislature, it has been possible to pass laws which, if approved by Governor Tener, will do much toward the practical reclamation of many thousand square miles of waste land, which on account of fires and excessive taxation are now worthless and non-productive. No doubt is felt in regard to the Governor's signature on these bills, as they were recommended by him in his message and supported by him during the critical periods which they experienced in their progress through the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The bills provide that any person, firm or corporation that owns land suitable for agricultural purposes and desires to grow trees thereon for commercial purposes and wishes to be relieved of the ordinary method of assessing timber land for taxes may apply to the Pennsylvania Forestry Reservation Commission at Harrisburg to have his, her or its land examined and placed in the auxiliary forest reserves.

It is thoroughly believed by those who have worked out this legislation that not only will Pennsylvania's timber supply be greatly conserved by the reforestation that is expected to follow but it will have much to do with conserving our water resources and the prevention of floods. Bills introduced by Senator Walter McNichols, of Scranton, and passed by the Senate and now pending in the House, known as Senate bills 1279, 1280 and 1281, relate more specifically to the conservation of the state water resources and were prepared under the direction of the State Water Supply Commission in accordance with the suggestions made by Governor Tener in his message.

The Pennsylvania Conservation Association has taken an active part in this legislation and was responsible for killing some vicious bills introduced at this session that had the backing of private water power interests.

The McNichols bills provide that an inventory of the water resources of the state shall first be taken with a view of developing for all the people the one remaining resource in Pennsylvania not now owned by private interests. The Pennsylvania Conservation Association, an organization of public-spirited citizens, with general offices at Harrisburg, has endorsed Senate bills 1279, 1280 and 1281, and is now urging their passage in the House.

General food legislation will not be enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1913. The Senate last Tuesday took action which made this plain.

For the second time, the Senate on that day defeated Senate Bill No. 5, the Gerberich general food act, which went to its death because of sinister provisions which it contained and questionable methods used in lobbying for it.

The principal opposition to the bill was the absolute prohibition of the use of benzoate of soda as a food preservative, but other opposition was awakened by the "guarantee clause" which was not exactly what some parties thought it should be.

In the State Senate, the Senate will devote the week to endeavoring to find excuses for further delay in final action on the election measures and the bills regulating woman and child labor. The senate no longer attempts to disguise the fact that it is deliberately playing for delay, and has been for weeks, in the hope of tiring out the house and forcing a compromise on these measures, and it would not be surprising if none of them were to be reached on final passage this week. Although the house has virtually finished its work and the senate could do likewise in a week's time, prominent senators are privately predicting the postponement of final adjournment to the end of June.

Following Governor Tener's public denunciation of the amendment of the workmen's compensation bill by the senate committee so as to give the employer an option to accept the law or not, the bill is likely to go back into committee for further amendment this week, and it may be slow in reappearing, as the senate is reluctant to pass it in any shape and will not do so except under the most vigorous prodding from the executive.

The bill placing a tax of 2 1/2 per cent. on anthracite coal is said to be slated for passage in the senate, having already passed the house. The appropriations are running ahead of the revenues in sight, and something will have to be heavily cut or additional sources of income provided. Coal will produce five millions or more, and this would provide funds for carrying on the state highway building program for the next two years, pending the outcome of the \$50,000,000 bond proposition, which must be submitted to the people for approval next November and even if approved will provide no money until 1915.

Child Labor Bill.
The child labor and women's hours bills are still in the hands of the graveyard committee of the senate and it is announced by child labor agitators that it is proposed by the committee to make the hours uniform at 55 hours a week. This will be resisted, progressives say, on the floor of the senate.

All hope of fixing a date for adjournment has been given up until the election, compensation, utilities and other important bills are through the senate and it is anticipated that conference committee will be required to adjust differences between the two branches on some of these measures.

Appropriation Bill.

The general appropriation bill, carrying over \$42,000,000, is expected to be reported to the house some time this week. Impeachment petition matters will occupy some of the time of the house, as the majority and minority reports of the committee which investigated the charges against Judge C. N. Brumm, of Schuylkill, will probably be reached about the middle of the week if the reports and testimony are printed in time.

Labor Commissioner Appointed.
Governor Tener has approved the bill creating the department of labor and industry and appointed Prof. John Price Jackson, of State College as the commissioner.

The new department will take over the duties and powers of the department of factory inspection. Three bureaus are created by the bill, inspection, statistics and arbitration. The first will handle the work of the factory inspection department, the second industrial and other statistics, and the third will mediate in case of strikes. Power is given to create other bureaus. The commissioner will receive a salary of \$8,000 per year and there will be a chief inspector at \$5,000, a chief clerk at \$2,000 and other office attaches, together with an attorney at \$3,000. The chief inspector will have charge of the inspection bureau and will have fifty-eight inspectors under him, while the bureau of statistics will be headed by a chief at \$3,000, the mediation bureau to be in charge of a chief at \$3,500.

The bill creates an industrial board composed of the commissioner and four members to be appointed by the governor, the latter to be paid \$10 per day when employed. This board is charged with wide powers of investigation.

THE VALUE OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE TO A LIFE.

By Fanny Tingley.

Winner of Second W. C. T. U. Prize.
Prohibition of the use of alcohol is of so much importance to human life that its true value can not be estimated in words, or on a money basis, but in the highest thoughts of educated man; for although the health and prosperity which comes with total abstinence can not be bought at any price, yet the poorest may enjoy these comforts without cost. This essay, therefore is dedicated to the disadvantages accompanying the use of alcohol, while the real value of abstinence will be left to the highest reasoning power of the individual reader.

There is probably no tissue, muscle, organ or system in the body which is not affected by alcohol although the ill effects upon some of these are not visible to the stranger for some time, yet the symptoms of alcoholism are shown immediately by others.

When alcohol reaches the intestines it is taken by the blood and the work of destruction immediately begins to destroy the remaining corpuscles, which, being so greatly diminished by the addition of alcohol, have little power to fight the effects of the poison and part of them die. Thus the blood goes to the heart, which because of the thinness and warmth of the blood, has the power to send it past the internal organs to the skin. Here by means of the involuntary muscles acting upon sweat glands, most of the heat escapes while the interior of the body, left destitute of food and fuel, becomes incapable of performing its many tasks. If a large amount of heat is lost the result will be an internal chill and possibly death.

In this condition the blood speedily impairs the health and ability of the brain by supplying poisoned food and deadening the nerves, which condition continues for some time after the effects have disappeared. For example of this condition we may safely consider the Corning (N. Y.) disaster of July fourth, nineteen hundred twelve, when the engineer was said to be "sober" although his brain was still under the influence of alcohol taken several hours previous to the wreck. His stupefied mind had not the power to comprehend the danger. Continued alcoholism curdles the gray matter of the brain and weakens the walls of the blood vessels so that the increased flow of blood to the head may burst a vessel and cause paralysis. Delirium tremens is a disease of the brain resulting from alcoholism.

The telegraph system of the body being thus at fault in the main office the messages of the mind are sent wrong or fail to be sent at all, when the muscles become useless because of the lack of proper messages and suitable food to supply the demand. In health when a muscle is working it sends an order by the nerves to the heart, which immediately begins to pump faster in order to furnish the supply. Nerves under the influence of alcohol are so numbed that they cannot perform this duty and the muscle is worn out faster than it can be replaced; while the waste material is not carried away because of the increased amount of lymph and the intoxication of the lymph vessels. Muscular degeneration may best be seen in the muscles of the throat and mouth by the slow, thick speech of an intoxicated person.

The plasma which remains after passing through the walls of the blood vessels and furnishing food to the cells cannot re-enter the blood vessels but is carried away by the lymph vessels. In the moderate drinker there is an increased amount of this and by its entering the lymph vessels the latter, together with their valves, become irritated and slightly swollen and hardened so that the flow of lymph is so hindered and slow that the part which does not enter these vessels is left in the flesh and causes temporary, though perhaps not noticeable bloating. In the drunkard this condition often leads to Bright's disease.

The effect of alcohol upon the lungs is probably not so plainly seen as in other parts of the body yet its result is just as injurious for when the tiny network of vessels which surround each air sac comes in contact with alcohol the sensitive membrane becomes inflamed, and weakened and may result in hemorrhage although the greatest danger is that disease germs may be inhaled and lodge in the unhealthy parts where the lungs and blood not being able to fight it, it may develop into as dangerous a disease as to cause death. Statistics show that a large percentage of the tuberculosis and pneumonia patients are constant users of alcohol.

The heart, being muscle, is affected similar to other muscles. The increased action caused by the before-mentioned condition of the blood, develops the fibers and if alcoholism be continued the heart will increase in size, weight, and hardness, resulting in palpitation of the heart and later, hardening to such an extent that it is not able to perform its duties. Destitute the means to export the waste material, and being continually supplied with poison, the fibers become degraded and diseased so that sickness in another part of the body may seriously affect it. Fatty degeneration of the heart results from the worn out cells of the heart turning to fat.

The expense of liquor is never limited for it does not stop when the cost of a glass or two has passed over the counter. That is but the beginning. The hours of unconsciousness or insensibility and sick headache which follow are hours of waste and idleness which is so much money lost. For sometime after the use of alcohol the person does not feel equal to his work which steadily decreases in quality. With this there soon comes a lowering of wages and finally he has the pleasure of looking for a new position.

That prohibition is steadily increasing is shown by the different fraternities and brotherhoods suppressing alcohol. The leading societies will not uphold an erring brother. The fate of the engineer of the Corning wreck is that he is forever discharged and disgraced by railroad circles and will never be allowed a responsible position on any railroad in the United States. Thus it is true that no one living in a wet country is safe from alcohol for perhaps many of the victims of this disaster, as well as of the terrible Titanic disaster, were total abstainers; yet their lives were lost through liquor. If a college athlete is found using alcohol or tobacco the anger of the students is so great that he is immediately hissed out of college.

If tobacco is used by a person who has an inherited tendency to cancer, the cancer is liable to break out in the mouth because of the direct contact of the tobacco on the membranes of the mouth. While tobacco is being chewed the salivary glands are kept in continual activity and much of the saliva is lost in spitting. When saliva is needed to digest food, that which flows is of a poor quality and fails to work properly and indigestion soon results. The absorption of the nicotine in the membranes of the mouth seriously affects the heart so that about one-fourth of the steady smokers show an irregular heart beat. The United States naval academy reject such applicants and students are no longer allowed to use tobacco.

Cigarettes are the most harmful form of tobacco because of the way the smoke is inhaled and carried to the lungs when the air sacs readily absorb it. It creates an appetite for itself so that a cigarette fiend can neither work nor enjoy himself without it.

A few of the business corporations demand workers who are mentally, morally and physically sound, and refuse work to those addicted to cigarettes. From Kansas we hear that "of ninety boys who had been put in jail during six months of nineteen hundred two all but two were addicted to the use of cigarettes," and this from a police magistrate in New York: "Ninety-nine out of every one hundred boys between the ages of ten and seventeen years who come before me charged with crime have their fingers stained with cigarettes."

The disadvantage to the public is even greater than can be imagined for the loss of life is not to be compared to money. The Religious Weekly says: "Cigarettes for boys spell tragedy everywhere. The fire at Bangor last Sunday began with a careless smoker. The Baltimore fire, the Chelsea-Boston fire, the fire of the Windsor Hotel, New York, the Albany statehouse fire, and the horrible Triangle Waist Company holocaust, all of these with human charred bodies, and wrecked homes and lives are traced to the carelessness and brutal disregard accompanying the cigarette habit." These, then, are a few results of tobacco.

Nearly three-fourths of the crimes of our land are traced directly to alcohol of tobacco, and the children and poor people in our almshouses were nearly all sent there by alcohol. The taxes paid by saloon keepers is a very small percentage of the cost of maintaining the people made destitute by their business.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER WE EVER READ.

We recommend The Philadelphia Sunday Record to all High-Grade Home Lovers.

It is seldom that there comes to us a paper we can praise as wholesome and clean in every respect, but The Philadelphia Sunday Record certainly deserves its title as "the greatest home newspaper of all."

It has feature pages for every member of the family. We were surprised at the variety and scope of its articles. The best artists and authors each week contribute some of the work that has made them famous.

The story that interested us the most concerned an old barn near here that we used to play around many years ago that we are ashamed to tell.

It is just this clean, human interest touch that makes The Philadelphia Sunday Record a favorite everywhere, particularly in the country.

Best of all, it costs only three cents. You had better do as we did—order next Sunday's copy today and be sure of getting it.

DANGER IN CONSUMING SUMMER DRINKS.

The near advent of the warm season with its attendant thirst, coupled with the great American habit of consuming large quantities of soda-water and other "soft" drinks, have prompted the New York city and Montana boards of health in recent bulletins to deal with this subject. The Montana bulletin contains an article giving a long list of bottled, carbonated beverages which were found either adulterated or misbranded when examined in the state laboratory. Most of them contained saccharin, samples of "ginger ale" contained capicum but no ginger, and the fruit beverages all contained artificial flavors and colors which were not declared on the label. It is also stated that since saccharin does not aid foaming as does sugar the manufacturers are in the habit of using extract of soap-bark, which produces a good foam. Not only is this substance deceptive, but also the soap-bark contains a toxic principle, capotoxin, which is markedly poisonous. The bulletin of the New York city department of health sets forth a regulation prohibiting the use of soap-bark in beverages and in fillings used by bakers. Violations of this regulation will be criminally prosecuted. The Journal of the American Medical Association thinks that the prevailing habit of consuming large quantities of bottled, carbonated beverages in hot weather is undoubtedly productive of much harm. The knowledge that poisonous chemicals are among the ingredients should discourage their use. Probably neither the conscience of the manufacturers nor statutory or health board regulations will entirely prevent the sophistication of these soft drinks.

In addition to the drinks containing dangerous chemical flavoring and coloring substances, there are other "temperance" drinks equally dangerous, especially for the children and young persons who indulge in them so freely. Many of the rather misnamed "tonic" drinks that are so widely advertised have been shown by the United States government analysis to contain considerable proportions of caffeine. It is easy to understand that long after taking these caffeine-containing cold drinks the feeling of fatigue may drop from one. Caffeine is not, however, a desirable stimulant to serve indiscriminately to growing children or young adults, especially those city dwellers whose nervous systems certainly need no artificial stimulation. Besides, caffeine seems to have a definite tendency to the formation of a habit. Not a little of the restlessness of children during the summer is to be attributed to the taking of caffeine in considerable quantities in the form of these soda-fountain drinks. The parents sometimes discover that a distinct craving for the particular drink has been created and that the child pleads for money to satisfy that craving.

FIND GETTYSBURG IN BEST OF SHAPE.

Gettysburg, Pa.—To make a thorough inspection of the work completed at the camp to be occupied by 40,000 Civil War veterans in July, Major General Witherspoon, Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge and Lieutenant Brainard visited Gettysburg and found everything so far advanced that no doubt exists that the camp will be completed in ample time.

Major J. E. Normoyle, who is in charge of the construction and conduct of the camp, accompanied the party here from Washington and attention was given to the general location and layout of the big camp site, the sanitary arrangements, the water supply, the location of the kitchens and mess tents and all other phases of the camp.

Four large water storage tanks were found entirely completed and the water supply of sufficient quality and volume to meet all demands. A portion of the town's water supply is also to be available in case it is needed. Hundreds of tents are already in place and the stakes have been driven for the balance.

The representatives of the War Department also noted with satisfaction that the complete equipment of lighting the tented city with electricity has been finished and that veterans will have no trouble with a dark camp at the time of their visit here in July.

Lieutenant Colonel Beltler, secretary of the Pennsylvania Commission having the anniversary in charge, and Lieutenant Colonel Nicholson, chairman of the National Park Commission, accompanied the tour of inspection.

ACCOUNT OF P. J. Keary, guardian of Kate Carey, a person of feeble mind, now deceased. Notice is hereby given that the first and final account of the guardian above named will be presented to the court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, for approval, on the third Monday of June, and will be confirmed absolutely by said Court (sec. reg.) on Thursday, June 18, 1913, unless exceptions are filed.

WALLACE J. BARNES, Prothonotary. Honesdale, Pa., May 26, 1913.

NOTICE OF AMENDMENT OF CHARTER.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne County, 228 March Term, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court on Friday, June 20th, 1913, at 2 o'clock P. M., under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the approval of certain amendments to the charter of Stalker Methodist Episcopal church changing the name of the said church to "Grace Methodist Episcopal Church" as set forth in the petition for the allowance of said amendment, filed in said court.

Mumford & Mumford, Solicitors. Honesdale, Pa., May 28, 1913. 44w4.

GENUINE ECZEMA REMEDY.

New Remedy That Heals Eczema Quickly.

Pell, the druggist, has sold hundreds of jars of Hokara, and although he offers to refund the purchase price to any dissatisfied purchaser, not one jar has been returned.

White this is surprising in itself, yet the most marvelous thing is the reports of chronic cases of eczema that have been cured by this simple skin food. People who have suffered with scales, scabs and even bleeding itching have found relief in Hokara.

No matter where the eczema, pimples or other breaking out occurs, whether on the face, hands, legs or body, the application of Hokara should give quick relief, and even the worst or most chronic cases should be cured in a short time.

You can buy a liberal-sized jar today at the very low price of 25c, and with every package goes Pell's guarantee to refund the money if it is not satisfactory.

Wayne Common Pleas: Trial List June Term, 1913.

McDonnell vs. McDonnell.
Clark vs. Thompson.
Van Osedale vs. Blaine et al.
Kordman vs. Denio et al.
Town vs. Cortright & Son.
Wilcox vs. Mumford.
Carey vs. Township of Buckingham.
Honesdale Milling Company vs. Kuhnach.
Gerety vs. Columbian Protective Association.
Congdon vs. Columbian Protective Association.
Cromwell vs. Weed.
Bregstein Bros vs. Ridgeway.
De Groat vs. Brutsche.
North Tonawanda Musical Instrument Works vs. Herbeck-Demer Company.
Derrick vs. Cortright & Son.
Hunkle vs. Brown.
Miner vs. Miner.
Shannon vs. Havens et al.
W. J. BARNES, Clerk.

APPRAISEMENTS—Notice is given that appraisement of \$300 to the widows of the following named decedents have been filed in the Orphans' Court of Wayne county, and will be presented for approval on Monday, June 16, 1913—viz:

Chris. Lowe, Honesdale: Personal.
F. W. Bunnell, Texas: Personal.
John Griswold, Clinton: Personal.
Loren Enslin, Lake: Personal.
Geo. Billard, Cherry Ridge: Personal.
Charles McVey, Preston: Real and Personal.
David McLaughlin: Real and Personal.

Appraisement of real estate of Mary Farrell, widow of Matthew Farrell, Honesdale, under Act of Assembly of April 1, 1909.

W. J. BARNES, Clerk.

—Advertise in The Citizen.

J. E. HALEY AUCTIONEER

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