

PROBES IN SENATE WILL BE HURRIED

To Hear Colonel Mulhall's Charges Next Week.

N. A. M. HEADS TO RETURN

About to Sail From San Francisco When Senator Overman Wires Them Not to Leave—Senate Committee Has Busy Time Ahead.

Washington, July 2.—Former Presidents John Kirby and D. M. Parry of the National Association of Manufacturers, about to sail for Australia from San Francisco, were ordered not to sail by Chairman Overman of the senate lobby committee. They had made all plans to depart from San Francisco.

Parry and Kirby were directed by wire to come to Washington and testify with respect to the Mulhall charges that the National Manufacturers' association has for years backed a gigantic plan of lobby, political and anti-labor activity, with its roots in Washington and its ramifications all over the country.

Senator Overman received a long telegram from the two men asking to be let off temporarily. They said they had been two months planning for the Australian trip; that they were to take steamer; that to give up their plans now would cost them \$2,000 apiece and put them to great inconvenience. They added if they were allowed to go now they would testify willingly on their return.

Senator Overman talked the matter over with members of the committee and wired the two men not to go.

Developments Come Fast.

Other developments in the lobby situation, which now include everything from sugar to the war between capital and labor and from pages to presidents, comprised an executive session of the Overman lobby committee to map out plans for going ahead with the investigation; announcement of Congressman Nolan, union labor member from California, that he would present a resolution to the house demanding the books and records of the National Manufacturers' association; the summoning of more witnesses by the senate committee and a request preferred by Congressman Shertley of Kentucky to the senate committee that he be allowed to make a statement apropos of the Mulhall charges and the statement at the White House that many letters were coming in commending the president for striking at the lobby and demanding that it be scoured out of the temple.

At the executive meeting of the Overman committee Senator Overman insisted that it was essential to proceed in an orderly way to clear a path through the mass of material which has been thrown before the committee. After the meeting it was announced that the program would be to meet today and proceed to finish up the investigation of the Lovett charges and all matters pertaining thereto, including the allegations that an unidentified man using the names of the congressmen telephoned Judge Lovett, Lewis Cass Ledyard and other big figures in Wall street and sought to induce them to retain Edward Lauterbach as counsel for the Union Pacific.

Hear Mulhall Next Week.

After that Senator Overman and the committee went to finish up the sugar lobby investigation and the wool lobby inquiry. Then the probe into the Mulhall charges will open. Indications now are that it will be next week before the committee begins taking evidence in the Mulhall exposure.

The committee realizes the gravity of the Mulhall charges, the wide scope they cover, the fact that men of prominence and reputation are dragged in, and they are of great political and industrial moment. To probe them will take much time. That is a reason why it is felt wise to get rid of other phases of the investigation before taking up the N. A. M. lobby.

CITY OPERATES ICE PLANTS.

Mayor Induces Cincinnati Strikers to Work For Hospitals.

Cincinnati, July 2.—Two large ice plants belonging to the Cincinnati Ice Delivery company practically were commandeered by city authorities to provide relief for hospitals and charitable institutions affected by a strike of employees of ice plants. As a result 20,000 tons of ice will be ready for delivery.

Mayor Hunt obtained the consent of the owners of the plants to have them operated if he could and then called a meeting of the strikers and explained the seriousness of the situation. The men readily agreed to run the plants if the ice should be sold under city supervision.

CAMINETTI PAPERS TO HOUSE

Judiciary Committee Decides to Transmit Them Today.

Washington, July 2.—The house judiciary committee decided unanimously to transmit to the house all the correspondence and other papers of the department of justice in the Caminetti-Diggs white slave and Western Fuel company cases in San Francisco except grand jury evidence vital to the trial of the defendants.

BLUE AND GRAY REUNION AT GETTYSBURG HISTORIC EVENT

Survivors of Great Battle Now Are but a Few Thousands. Receiving Mighty Host From Forty-three States a Herculean Task.

FOR months the eyes of the country have been focused on Gettysburg. North and south, east and west, have vied with each other to do honor in fitting fashion to the veterans of the great battle, fought fifty years ago, who gather there and to those others who for half a century have answered no earthly roll call or whose names are inscribed in the roster of those who have passed on in the intervening years.

Seventy thousand grim men in gray and 80,000 equally determined men in blue gathered in the green fields around that tiny hamlet in southern Pennsylvania half a century ago to battle for what each believed was right. Battle rent banners proclaiming past valor fluttered along their ranks as they hastened toward each other over the dusty country roads, and cannon, saber and bayonet rumbled and



Photo by American Press Association. HIS CRUTCHES COULDN'T KEEP HIM AWAY.

flashed through the quiet hill passes as the hurrying hosts were arrayed by their generals for one of the greatest battles in martial history—to us by all odds the greatest.

Of this vast host a handful, hardly enough to make a division in those mighty days of long ago, 5,000 men who wore the gray and a scant thousand of the veterans of the blue, have been found who are able to revisit the scene of their former glories. The never halting, remorseless whirligig of time has revolved for five decades of ever broadening amity over historic Gettysburg and over those who participated in the great struggle there, but it has left few to tell at first hand the heroic incidents of the struggle.

Of these valiant veterans some are but sixty-five years of age, and the celebrated battle was fought half a century ago! Some are men near the hundred year mark, for they were of middle age when they followed the drumbeat of 1863. Some are bent nearly double with infirmities, and some have to be wheeled about in trawler chairs.

Show the Old Spirit.

But of them all, whether feeble and faltering with their advanced years or crippled and maimed with old time wounds, not one is less stern of eye or mien or weaker in patriotic purpose than when he marched into Pennsylvania that long ago June day to the strains of "Dixie" or "The Star Spangled Banner."

They came from all parts of the republic, those stout hearted warriors of fifty years ago, to fight their wonderful battle. Seventeen northern states were the homes of Union men and ten southern commonwealths the native birth of the Confederates.

They of the gray descended from the north in 1863, although their homes and general supply base were in the southland. One week before—June 22, 1863—their great commander, Lee, had ordered his Second army corps leader, Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell to cross the border of the Keystone State. This he speedily did with 20,000 men eager for invasion, and by the night of June 28, 1863, these troops had occupied Chambersburg, Carlisle and York with their advance artillery, pointing their cannon at Harrisburg from the opposite side of the Susquehanna river. They felt that Pennsylvania's capital would surrender to them within the coming week and were confident the close of July would find them in possession of Philadelphia. But just as they were reaching

forth for these rich prizes they were ordered to withdraw. Lee's invasion had been interrupted, and the Confederate commander was forced to turn Ewell's corps right about and hurry it southward toward Gettysburg. Thus marching he faced his Union foes and fought battle rather than risk an attack in his rear.

Before the Battle.

They of the blue—the oft defeated but undismayed Army of the Potomac—came up from the south, led by Major General George G. Meade, who



Photo by American Press Association. A WEARER OF THE GRAY.

had superseded General Joseph Hooker in the command only the day before. So it came that on that 29th of June morning fifty years ago the first order of the new Union leader was one urging the swiftest possible pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia, flushed with its recent successes at Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and now in the north invading a Union state. The Federal troops were eager to do battle for the first time on their own soil. Their progress from their starting points at Harpers Ferry and Frederick was retarded somewhat, however, because of wary maneuvering necessary to the keeping of a barrier of bayonets between the gray invading enemy and the Washington capitol dome in the near distance.

It is hard for the man who has never "smelled powder" to realize the peculiar and the full significance of this mighty reunion. Can we who have had no share in the terrific battle understand the complex feelings of the grizzled veteran who clasps the hand of the very man who raised his saber to deal him a deathblow? Think of linking arms with the particular man who spilled your blood and feeling kind toward him and fraternizing with the one time demon scourge who bayoneted you so you were left weltering in your gore and thought he had served you quite right!

A Historic Rallying Ground.

Yet these are the very things that make Gettysburg again the rallying ground of the followers of Meade, Sickles and Hancock and Lee, Longstreet and Pickett, as well as of the other thousands of brave veterans who took no part in the battle there, but gave their meed of blood and service to the cause they loved during four years of bitter strife.

Facts and figures are not yet available as to the exact number of veterans taking part in the celebration, but the number is sure to be well in excess of 40,000 and may even pass the 50,000 mark. These and the thousands of sightseers make a host far greater even than that of the two mighty armies that battled there.

And what a difference between the Gettysburg of 1913 and the Gettysburg of 1863!

There was no preparation for the arrival of the blue and the gray fifty years ago. The countryside, soon to reverberate to the boom of cannon, the shriek of shrapnel, the groans of the wounded and dying and the hoarse

cries of men in heat of battle, lay quiet under the summer sun or the silent stars. Only the subdued noises of wood and steel preceded the measured tread of the hosts that soon would clash amid those peaceful surroundings. Men rested or ate as they could, on the bare ground or behind some hastily constructed breastwork, if they rested or ate at all. The grim, black cloud of war hung over the land.

The Gettysburg of 1913.

What a contrast to this picture the Gettysburg of 1913 presents!

For weeks the government and the state of Pennsylvania have left nothing undone which would make for the comfort and health of their honored guests. Upward of 5,000 tents, each capable of holding twelve men, but destined to hold only eight, were erected and separate cots for each veteran supplied.

Every modern agency was employed by the government to conserve the health of the old soldiers, and extraordinary care was taken to insure the best medical, sanitary and commissary arrangements. For this purpose all the available surgeons connected with the department of the east were ordered to Gettysburg; two large field hospitals were equipped and also three infirmaries. Quantities of hospital material were shipped from various government depots, and the Red Cross, White Cross and other relief societies sent nurses and surgeons to aid in the work of conserving the health of the tented community.

The Camp Arrangement.

The camp itself was laid out under the direction of the regular army. It is about a mile and a half long by half a mile wide and skirts the actual battlefield. Immediately adjoining it a great tent, capable of seating nearly



Photo by American Press Association. "GREETING, COMRADE!"

15,000 people, is erected as a gathering ground for the veterans and for the various exercises of the celebration.

The camp is laid out by states, in order to facilitate identification and simplify such matters as the delivery of mail and the finding of any particular group by visitors or veterans from other states. Each veteran on reporting to the officer in charge receives an identification tag, which he carries during the reunion. This tag will give his name in full, the name of his nearest of kin, his home and street address, height and weight and the name of the veteran organization with which he is affiliated.

The Equipment.

The equipment of the sleeping tents for the veterans includes 41,040 cots, 40,000 blankets, 10,000 wash basins, 11,350 candle burning lanterns, 60,000 wax candles and 6,000 galvanized iron drinking water buckets. The total weight of this equipment is 1,342,007 pounds, and the total value approximately \$226,000. The hauling of the tentage and equipment, together with

the baggage of the veterans, is estimated at \$15,000.

The kitchen outfits weigh 135,644 pounds, and the weight of rations estimated as necessary is over 1,000,000 pounds. Forty thousand mess kits and more were provided by the government, and this means at least 40,000 enameled plates and an equal number of knives, forks, teaspoons and cups.

The commissary department as provided by Uncle Sam consists of one chief commissary, ten commissary sergeants, four commissary clerks, 1,500 cooks and cooks' helpers and 190 bakers. General Sharpe, commissary general of the army, before the celebration figured that the cost of the four days' rations would be \$51,063; the wages of cooks, helpers and bakers, \$27,930, while the mess kits would add to this total about \$10,000. Add to this \$534 for one field bakery, \$1,084 for 400 army ranges and the railroad fares of the commissary force, and the total cost of the commissary equipment and service amounts to \$112,160.

The Water Supply.

In order to provide an adequate water supply the government expended at the Gettysburg camp about \$44,000. The lighting of the streets of the tented camps cost about \$6,000, while the rakes, spades, brooms, garbage cans and other utensils needed in the proper sanitation of the camp adds still another item of about \$1,500.

TEACHES LOVE OF ANIMALS.

New Cult in Boston Is Called the Millennium Guild.

Strict abstinence from wearing leather in all forms, such as gloves, shoes, slippers or belts, or aprons, wings, quilts, toilet sets or ivory and from the eating of meat forms the fundamental principle of the Millennium Guild, a new organization of Boston women devoted to spreading the idea of universal love.

"We will neither wear nor eat anything that is produced by the torture or death of any living thing," is the vow which all members of the guild must take and rigidly live up to.

The members wear silk or cotton gloves, cloth shoes, ribbons or artificial flowers on their hats and combs made of celluloid, amber or rubber.

The founder of the guild is Mrs. Maude R. L. Sharpe of 79 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, at whose home the meetings are held.

Mrs. Sharpe declares that Jesse Pomroy, the notorious slayer of little children, would never have committed his crimes but for his experience in cutting up the flesh of animals for food.

"Is life to become dependent on slaughter?" she asked. "Can we not live without flesh? Can we not dress without furs, nigrets and feathers? Can we not give up many of the things we consider essential to fashion? Indeed we can and will."

COUGHS UP FOUR INCH FISH.

Michigan Man Discovers That He Is a Human Aquarium.

Paul Nickols, a farmer, who lives near Benton Harbor, Mich., is a human aquarium.

For weeks he has been suffering from a serious stomach ailment. Recently he was seized with a violent coughing attack and emitted a four inch fish. Other coughing spells have been attended with like results. Attending physicians say "Mr. Nickols swallowed tiny minnows, which lived and grew in his stomach. He is recovering rapidly."

He kept the fish and has it in a glass jar. He calls it Jonah.

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