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FACADE OF FESTIVE COURT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

FACADE of the superb East or Festive Court, one of the most beautiful architectural creations of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Louis C. Mullgardt, architect of the Fisheries building at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, is designer of this court, which will portray the splendors of oriental architecture.

COLD SPRING.

Cold Spring, July 17.—Farmers are all busy in the hay field.

We are glad to hear that Mattie E. Gager of Girdland is again engaged to teach our school. Mattie taught our school five years ago and was well liked by all.

Wm. Thorpe, our popular blacksmith, was confined to his home last week by illness. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Aretas Yale, of Susquehanna, is rusticated at his summer home here.

Robbins Douglas and Earl Coons are assisting the latter's grandfather, G. H. Douglas, with his haying.

Arthur Parsons, of Pine Mill, was fishing in our trout streams on Thursday after the heavy showers and caught a fine fry.

Coon's automobile of Seelyville was seen whirling on our streets last Sunday.

Emmet Megivern was summoned by phone Friday to the home of Patrick O'Neill of Flat Rock to furnish the music at a party given in honor of William O'Neill and wife of New York city.

STALKER AND BRAMAN.

Stalker and Braman, July 16.—Children's Day was held here last Sunday by a well filled house. People were present from all points on the charge. The children did very nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barrager, who have been visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Mary White, returned to their home at Carbondale today.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Latta and daughter, who have spent some time with his sister, Mrs. Mary White, who he had not seen in thirty years, leave today for their home, visiting a niece and nephew at Hancock and Carbondale on their way.

Miss Emily Schnackenberg has returned home, having spent two weeks in New York City.

Mrs. Mary White is visiting her son at Hancock and daughter at Carbondale.

James Kemp is not well.

Mrs. D. M. Stalker was at Hancock last Friday.

Mrs. Chance Lewis does not improve as fast as friends would like to see her.

TWO BLACK FOXES SOLD FOR \$12,000.

St. Thomas, Ont., July 15.—Sim Coil and H. S. Bates, who have a fox farm at Ridgetown, purchased from Ruck & Hubbel two fine female black foxes to mate with their own stock. The price paid was \$12,000. They were successful in raising eight puppies this year from two pair.

Hot weather makes aching corns but why suffer? PEDOS CORN CURE will give instant relief.

USE GOOD LUMBER.

Two-Inch Boards Best for Concrete Forms — Green Lumber Clear of Knots Preferred.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] Good lumber is necessary for good concrete work. Lumber free from knots should be used, but green lumber is preferable to kiln dry, as kiln dry lumber will warp when wet by the concrete. Two-inch boards should be used. Well surfaced lumber, matched, tongued and grooved, and free from knots is the best kind to get. The cement dealer frequently handles lumber, and where necessary to buy lumber, it is much more economical to get good material; which can be used over and over again for the forms for the concrete work. Before erecting the forms, paint the lumber with oil or soft soap. Never use kerosene oil for this purpose under any circumstances, but use linseed, black, or cylinder oil. This will prevent the cement from sticking to the forms and will give a much smoother finish and a better job.

COST OF RAISING WHEAT.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] It seems that the United States Department of Agriculture in computing the cost of raising a bushel of wheat states that 58 cents per bushel will cover labor, interest, marketing, depreciation, etc. This is based on an average production of about 15 bushels per acre. But Dr. Worst of the Agricultural College of North Dakota states that the loss of soil fertility is equal to 46 1/2 cents more.

According to this estimate every bushel of wheat costs \$1.05, and the farmer loses money on every bushel he sells for less than that price. A change in his method, however, and the introduction of proper diversification and soil building will allow him to grow wheat at a profit at regular prices.

This is a problem to be worked out by the Grain Club in each county, which are now being established in all the counties in the grain belt.

TRACTOR FOR DEEP PLOWING.

By Raymond Olney. Power Farming Expert, LaPorte, Ind.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Why is it that farmers do not plow deeper? Best practice considers it essential for increased yields. It provides a larger moisture reservoir by loosening up greater portions of the soil. This allows the water to enter the ground more easily and to a greater extent. The increased water storage insures the crops against drought. But deep plowing takes power. A farmer can plow as deep as he likes if he has the necessary power. The plowing season is short and the work hard. Extra horses are required, even more extra horses are needed than ordinarily. It is not profitable to keep more horses merely to furnish this increased power, which is needed for only a short time. During the rest of the year they are idle and it costs money to keep them. Unlike horses, it costs nothing to maintain a tractor when doing nothing. When it stops work, expense stops. Less power capacity is required, where a tractor is used, since by providing two crews, a tractor can be worked day and night, thus doing the work of twice the number of horses equaling it in power. A fifteen horsepower tractor will do the work of thirty horses, and it will also have the endurance of forty-five. When through work it requires no attention.

THE FUNCTION OF THE SPECULATOR.

By J. R. Pickell.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Public opinion has failed thus far in the study of grain marketing to comprehend the principle that it is the function of the speculator to take a reasonable chance. At Washington, when the anti-option bills were being considered in committee, Representatives and Senators with uniformity of thought propounded this question: "If the speculator takes the hedge of the grain dealer or miller, thus protecting grain purchases or sales, and flour purchases or sales, who protects the speculator?"

The speculator asks for no protection. It's his business, based upon his experience, his training, his knowledge of supply and demand and the capital at his command, to take the chance the marketing of grain affords. If the speculator was absolutely protected in his trading as the grain dealer or the miller, then there would be no speculation, for it is not speculation to hedge grain or flour. It's insurance.

The producer takes his chance when he plants the grain. If he was absolutely certain that a specified amount of grain could be produced per acre, and that it could be sold at a fixed sum per bushel, then there would be no speculation in production, but the laws of nature which make production uncertain, make the grain business, by its very nature, a speculative proposition.

Speculation, as it is commonly understood, in the grain business, removes the business just as far as possible from the realm of uncertainty and reduces fluctuations in grain prices to the minimum. The speculator seeks no protection. Desires no protection. Could get no protection, and still be a speculator. Speculation is the natural desire of a normal man who is not afraid to take a reasonable chance.

TO PILOT AIRSHIP OVER SEA IN 1915

Count Zeppelin Himself May Direct Atlantic Flight

FOR PANAMA EXHIBITION.

According to Plans, Two Machines Are to Be on View at San Francisco Exposition, It is Said—Flight to United States, It is Estimated, Will Take Three Days.

Count Zeppelin is seriously planning to drive one of his airships across the Atlantic, according to private advices received in New York lately by an aeronautic authority. The news is made more dramatic because of the fact that the letters say that Count Zeppelin himself will pilot the huge ship if his health, at seventy-seven years, continues to remain good.

The report, which originates in a highly reliable source, says the trip will be made in the summer of 1915, by which time the engineers at the great Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen expect to have completed an airship twice the size of the present Zeppelins. The ship is to be 1,000 feet long and fifty-two feet beam, with five to six motors, and the time estimated for the ocean passage is three days.

The plan contemplates that the airship will follow the ocean steamship lane, so that the air craft will be in continuous wireless communication with ocean vessels in case of emergency.

Airship's Powers Known.

Dr. Colman, director of the German Airship Navigation company, which operates the passenger Zeppelins in Germany, has announced that the radius of the Zeppelin airship is now known so definitely, owing to its conservation system for retaining its gas, that there is no longer any doubt of the airship's ability to cross the Atlantic.

The same information says it is practically assured that at least two Zeppelin airships will be sent to the Panama exposition at San Francisco by way of the ocean and overcontinental flight. Zeppelin engineers, it is said, will visit the United States this year to test the atmospheric currents and decide on the best route across the continent and to select bases for replenishment of the airships en route in case the heat of the American plains has a more powerful effect on the ships' gas supply than over the plains of the upper Rhine valley.

Zeppelin May Come Here.

Count Zeppelin, so the private correspondence says, may come to the United States with his engineers. Some time back the count denied a similar report that he was contemplating the achievement of crossing the ocean.

JAPS SWARMING IN HAWAII.

They, With Chinese and Koreans, Make Bulk of Population. More than half of the population of Hawaii is composed of Japanese, Chinese and Koreans, according to statistics of the thirteenth census not heretofore made public. Of the total population of 191,000 the Japanese numbered 79,075, or 41.5 per cent. Japanese, Chinese and Koreans combined numbered 105,882, or 55.2 per cent. From 1900 to 1910 the Japanese increased 52.8 per cent; the Chinese decreased 15.9 per cent.

Caucasians in the Hawaiian Islands numbered 44,048, being 22.9 per cent of the total population. Of these 22,301 were Portuguese, 4,900 Porto Rican, 1,990 Spanish and 14,857 of other Caucasian descent. Pure Hawaiians numbered 26,041, a decrease of 12.6 per cent in the ten years. Of the Japanese males twenty-one years old or more, numbering 41,718, only eleven had become naturalized. Of the foreign born male population of Hawaii twenty-one years or older 91.9 per cent were Chinese, Japanese and Korean.

More than half of the entire population cannot speak English, the highest portion being Korean, 81.7 per cent, and only slightly lower among the Japanese, 79 per cent.

Statistics of occupation and the ownership of homes are not included in the report.

COMPANY IS REORGANIZED.

Independent Harvester Accepts Resignations and Elects New Managers.

Officers and directors of the Independent Harvester company at Plano, Ill., whose methods of stockholding are being investigated by the government, have resigned, and new officers have been elected. William Deering Stewart, president of the Plano State bank, replaces W. C. Thompson as president and general manager.

The company is a \$10,000,000 corporation and has issued approximately \$7,000,000 of stock, but only \$800,000 of the stock is common or voting stock.

TERRANCE J. FORD ON TREE SURGERY.

Forestry or more properly termed Tree Surgery is a comparatively recent profession in the United States. In Europe, however, men have studied this branch of science for many years and have made many discoveries in the control of plant disease.

Trees die not as a result of age but as a result of disease which for the most part gains a foothold through decay. The primary work of the Tree Surgeon can be compared to that of the dentist; his duty is to remove decay from any part of the tree wherever found; to clean the cavity thoroughly; to disinfect it carefully and then put in a suitable filling thus restoring the tree to health and beauty.

The true Tree Surgeon must understand the life of a tree, the composition, construction and functions of each individual organ such as the root system, the wood fibres and the leaves, and susceptibility of those organs to injury from fungi, insects and moisture; also the nature and mode of life of the organisms causing decay, and the chemical and physical changes that occur in the cells and tissues of the wood.

Moreover, he must understand how far nature itself will go in the process of healing after the cause of decay has once been removed. For instance, if a cavity has been properly treated and filled, the natural healing process of the growing wood, or cambium, as it is technically known, will gradually grow over the filling and completely hide the latter.

Some of the diseases to which trees are subject result from poisoning, injuries from heat and cold, abnormal food and moisture supply, mechanical injuries, fungi and insects. None of these, however, are incurable.

Cutting the cavities involves more than merely taking a mallet and gouge and cutting out the rotten wood. It must be done by one who knows how or more harm than good will be done.

After all the decayed wood is cut out the cavity should be thoroughly disinfected the Allen Forestry Co. for whom I am representative with offices in Rochester, N. Y., and Richmond, Va., use a specially prepared disinfectant called Allerite.

The cavity should next be studded and wired. That is done to hold the cement.

Now the cavity is ready to be filled. When putting in the cement we put in packing to allow for the swaying of the tree.

When we find it necessary to bolt or brace a limb we put bolts into the limbs and a chain with a turnbuckle to hold them in place. The chain gives with the swaying of the tree and the turnbuckle can be let out to take care of the natural growth. This method has saved many beautiful and profitable branches.

Pruning needs a Tree Surgeon. Hit or miss pruning is the cause of most tree diseases. Scientific pruning keeps four things in mind: Removal of all diseased or decayed limbs which are beyond filling; correction of cross branches; removal of unnecessary live wood to restore proper relation between roots and branches; thinning, if it is a fruit tree, so that the sun may develop the fruit.

Spraying is also a part of the Tree Surgeon's work. If spraying is done at the proper time and with the proper sprays the insects and scale will be done away with.

MOSQUITO PREVENTION.

State Zoologist H. A. Surface, Harrisburg, is authority for the statement that there is no need of suffering from the torments and evils of mosquitoes, as the Mosquito Nuisance is very easily prevented if rightly undertaken. He says that these pests breed or mate in pools or small ponds, and more frequently in vessels containing rain water.

The young Mosquitoes are the little wrigglers or wigglers commonly seen in rain water barrels. As they can not breathe under water, but must come to the surface of the water in order to obtain fresh air, it is

a very easy matter to destroy them; even in places where one can not get rid of standing water. Of course, the fundamental principle in Mosquito control is to destroy their breeding places by emptying water vessels, draining pools, ponds and swamps, and being careful that there is no stagnant water for them to breed in.

The worst kind of Mosquito infestation in any neighborhood can be suppressed and the pests disappear within two weeks, if proper and efficient steps are taken toward breaking up the breeding places, or oiling water where the young live. A film of oil, such as common kerosene oil, or lamp oil, on the surface of the water will destroy the larvae within a few minutes. When the oil is first poured on the water these little wrigglers will go down, but they soon come to the surface to breathe. When they come in contact with the thin film of oil they are unable to breathe, and they are sure to perish at once. Thus it is possible to keep the water in the rain barrel, tank or cistern without Mosquitoes multiplying therein. The addition of a little kerosene oil to water that is to be used for laundry purposes will not prove harmful in the least, but on the other hand will be really beneficial. Of course, where water is to be used for drinking by poultry or livestock, the oil should be dipped or drained off before one can expect the animals to use it.

An inspection of the premises where Mosquitoes are bad sometimes reveals the facts that they are going in or out of drain pipes or cisterns or other places where there is water, and if these are properly screened it is sufficient to prevent the passage of the Mosquitoes, and, consequently, obviates the nuisance.

Often old tin cans, discarded buckets, jars, pitchers, etc., are left on a dump pile, or in some neglected spot where they retain water and serve as breeding places for these annoying pests. A crusade of inspection around the borough will generally result in revealing the presence of the pests in some unexpected places, and this may result in their extermination at an expense of only a few cents for oil or labor. Of course, where there are large swamps to be drained, the expense becomes greater, but the improvement in the value and possibility of the land is such as to justify every effort in this direction.

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Gossip From Washington

WITH the intention of having the national capital set an example for other civic and state governments in the framing of marriage laws, Cuno H. Rudolph, commissioner of the District of Columbia, is at work on a bill which will be presented to congress in the near future. Fundamentally the proposed law would make compulsory the production of a certificate of good health by prospective bridegrooms before the District government would issue licenses to wed.

Miss Eleanor Wilson is keeping a diary of her daily life as daughter of a president of the United States. Since March 4 much curiosity has been expressed as to what she does. Miss Wilson will make of the numerous notes she jots down everywhere she goes, even at dances and other evening entertainments. She carries a very tiny gold lead pencil and a small piece of paper folded in the palm of her glove. That society men and women will be discussed in a forthcoming book is generally believed.

Some ingenious person out in Arkansas recently sent the president a fly trap eighteen inches long and a foot in diameter.

Mme. Ali Kuli Khan, wife of the Persian charge d'affaires, is an American, before her marriage being a Miss Breed of Boston. She is a leader in the movement for a higher education and greater freedom for the women of her adopted country and probably knows the social conditions of Persia better than any other foreign woman. Incidentally she was the first woman to be decorated by the shah with the Order of the Sun and the Lion for her distinguished services on behalf of the women of Persia. Both her husband and herself play a large part in the social and educational life of the capital.

John Bassett Moore, whom professor of international law at Columbia university and at present counselor of the department of state, is the one man on whom President Wilson leans in all matters dealing with our foreign relations. Moore's capacity and ability in this respect make him one of the few men in the United States whose worth is recognized in all civilized nations. His attainments have been made use of by Democratic and Republican administrations alike, and it took a lot of persuading on the part of President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan and others to get him to give up his pleasant berth in the Columbia faculty and come to the capital.

Senator Henry F. Lippitt of Rhode Island, who succeeded Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, is one of the foremost cotton experts in the country. A wealthy textile manufacturer himself, he was credited with having written the cotton schedule in the Aldrich tariff law; but, though active in politics in his native state for many years, he never sought office before coming to the senate. He has a curious resemblance to Senator Elihu Root that often leads to amusing situations, as he is frequently mistaken for that statesman.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union of the National American Woman Suffrage association, has a busy summer's work laid out for her. The association is to conduct a campaign in every congressional district in the United States for the advancement of the "cause," and the work of organization is already well under way. As the brunt of this work will fall on Miss Paul, she is not likely to have much leisure during the coming months.



ELEANOR WILSON.



J. B. MOORE.

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