

LEAD THE WORLD IN SUGAR TRADE

Our Imports For 1913 Totaled 6,500,000,000 Pounds.

GUBA'S HIGH RECORD YEAR.

In Round Terms, Foreign Countries Supply United States With One-half Its Sugar, Our Own Islands One-fourth and Our Own Fields Balance Consumed—Big Increase Shown.

More sugar was brought into continental United States in the fiscal year just ended than in any other year in the history of the country, according to the latest figures of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, just given out at Washington. The quantity of sugar entering from foreign countries and our own islands in the year ended June 30, 1913, was 6,500,000,000 pounds and exceeded by 500,000,000 pounds the figures of the former high record year, 1912, when the imports from foreign countries and the islands were in round terms 6,000,000,000 pounds.

Of the 6,500,000,000 pounds brought in during 1913, 4,333,000,000 came from Cuba, 1,000,000,000 from Hawaii, 750,000,000 from Porto Rico, nearly 250,000,000 from the Philippines and the remainder chiefly from South America, Java, which has in some years sent as much as 1,000,000,000 pounds of sugar, sent but 13,000,000 pounds in 1913, while the quantity from Europe, chiefly beet sugar, was 182,000,000 pounds, against but 6,500,000 in 1912, but being materially less than in certain earlier years, the total quantity of beet sugar imported in 1901 having been 908,983,078 pounds and in 1897 1,895,567,495 pounds.

Falling Off In Value. In value, however, the year's receipts of sugar fell nearly 30,000,000 below those of last year, despite the fact that the quantity received was 500,000,000 pounds greater. The total value of sugar imported from foreign countries during the fiscal year 1913 was \$104,639,823 and of that coming from Hawaii \$30,097,820, from Porto Rico \$26,619,158 and from the Philippines \$4,593,193, the latter, however, being included in the figures of imports from foreign countries. The average value per pound of the sugar imported from foreign countries in the fiscal year 1913 was 2.2 cents against 2.81 cents in 1912, 2.46 cents in 1911 and 2.6 cents in 1910.

These figures, which show that the sugar imported in 1913 exceeded that of any other year, suggest that the sugar consumption of the United States in 1913 will be larger than ever before and will for the first time exceed 8,000,000,000 pounds. The quantity brought from foreign countries is about 4,750,000,000 pounds and, from Hawaii and Porto Rico nearly 2,000,000,000, while the domestic production now approximates 2,000,000,000 pounds, the figures for 1912 being of beet sugar about 1,200,000,000 pounds and of cane sugar 724,000,000 pounds. Speaking in very round terms, it may be said that foreign countries supply approximately one-half of the sugar consumed in the United States, our own islands about one-fourth and our own fields about one-fourth. Cuba supplies nine-tenths of that from abroad, Hawaii about one-half of that from our islands and beets nearly two-thirds of that produced at home.

Cuban Sugar's High Record. Sugar from Cuba made its highest record in 1913, 4,311,744,043 pounds, against 3,509,057,596 pounds in the former high record year, 1910, while that from the Dutch East Indies (principally Java) makes its lowest record in many years, being but 12,750,756 pounds, against 340,396,410 pounds in 1912, 916,858,331 pounds in 1909 and 1,102,202,854 pounds in 1900.

Figures indicate that the United States is clearly at the head of the list of sugar consuming countries, the figures of the current year suggesting a consumption of more than 8,000,000,000 pounds, while the latest figures indicate a consumption in India of about 6,000,000,000 pounds, in Great Britain over 3,750,000,000, Russia 3,000,000,000 and Germany 2,750,000,000 pounds.

CHINA'S EXHIBIT CURTAILED. Lack of Funds Hampers Participation In San Francisco Exposition. Dispatches from Peking state that the Chinese government will be unable, owing to its financial difficulties, to furnish the funds necessary to support the Chinese exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in the manner originally planned.

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel

Nonunion chickens are now tabooed in Boston. The Chicken Pickers and Handlers' union won a strike.

Moving picture shows on ocean liners is the latest plan of those catering to the entertainment of voyagers.

Amos Rusie, once famous pitcher of the Giants, is now a plumber in Seattle. Not long ago he worked as a day laborer.

Treasury officials are puzzled over the withdrawal from circulation of the recent issue of buffalo nickels. It is believed they are being hoarded.

Eccentric Swiss living in Moscow left \$10 in his will to a Geneva editor to "drink to my death on Jan. 1 and Aug. 1 of every year." The editor never heard of the man, but will accept the bequest.

WALKER CURRENCY PLAN SUBMITTED TO WILSON.

Well Known Editor Offers Substitute For Complex Currency Systems.

John Brisben Walker, formerly chairman of the Colorado state monetary commission and whose reputation as editor and publisher is nation wide in character, has submitted a plan dealing with the currency problem to President Wilson which is far simpler than any of the many hitherto offered to the administration for consideration. In a letter to the president, under date of July 26, 1913, now made public for the first time, Mr. Walker points out that the plan was previously presented as a substitute for the Aldrich bill in 1911. He adds that it would be "certain in its operation, quick of action, infallible and requiring no political pull."

Here is the plan as embodied in Mr. Walker's letter to President Wilson: "First—Subject all commercial paper accepted by the banks to a double inspection, first by the government and then by the clearing house, and stamp 'O. K.' if so found. "Second—Permit any banker who finds danger of unexpected withdrawals to go to the nearest treasury—subtreasuries to be established at convenient points throughout the country—and upon presentation of his inspected and stamped commercial paper obtain from the government currency amounting to 50 per cent of the face value of the paper so presented. "The banker's visit need not be known to the public, his right to the currency could not be questioned, there would be no political influence required, and the government's security would be absolute. A high rate of interest would prevent undue inflation. "If this plan appeals to you I will be glad to send a report prepared upon the subject while acting as chairman of the Colorado state monetary commission. But if it seems to you obscure or unworkable I will feel obliged if you will so state in your answer, that I may be able to lay stress upon any points which may seem weak or doubtful."

WOMAN IS GAME WARDEN.

Mrs. Gibboney of Alabama Not Afraid to Arrest Lawbreakers. Mrs. Norma F. Gibboney of Aloha, Ala., is the only woman game warden in the United States. Living near Mobile bay, she has always been fond of outdoor life and is expert in the use of the rifle and shotgun. Her friends were not surprised when Governor O'Neal appointed her a state game warden, which gives her authority to make arrests. Speaking of her new place, she said: "While I am not fond of publicity about most of my affairs, I am not averse to having it known that I am deeply in earnest about protecting the birds. I have been shocked to find how rapidly the birds are disappearing right here in my own neighborhood. "I wanted to do something to stop the wanton slaughter, and if possible, give them an opportunity to come back to their old haunts. An ardent sportsman, a friend of mine, suggested that I could do this most effectively by being appointed a game warden. "Having ample leisure and a good saddle horse, I decided that I would do what I could if appointed to stop the pothunters and the game hogs from slaughtering our birds. I have made two arrests already and am ready to make more if it is necessary."

SCIENTISTS SEEK NEW GAS.

A New Ballooning Era Forecasted if Search is Successful. Leading London scientists, including Sir William Ramsay, are making an endeavor to produce on earth the new gas coronium, the weight of which is one-sixteenth that of hydrogen, whose presence in the sun was definitely established at the time of the last eclipse.

The successful production of coronium would revolutionize the science of aerostatics. The new gas would take the place of hydrogen in balloons, according to scientists.

REEF MAY HAVE WRECKED TITANIC

Part of Vessel's Hull Sighted at Scene of Disaster.

PROTRUDED FROM WATER.

Report of Liner's Captain Believed to be Important by Naval Official—May Establish Contention That Ship Was Torn by Sunken Ledge as Well as by Giant Iceberg.

Much of the mystery that surrounded the sinking of the White Star liner Titanic on April 14, 1912, may be dispelled by the discovery of a wreck, believed to be part of the hull of the ill starved vessel, standing on end in the Atlantic ocean off the grand banks of Newfoundland, practically in the spot where the disaster occurred.

Captain Remnant of the British steamship Luciline, which arrived at Philadelphia from Bordeaux some time ago, reported sighting the derelict, and the United States hydrographic office has begun an investigation to learn more about the wreck. Lieutenant Commander Landenberger, United States hydrographer, stationed in Philadelphia, attaches much importance to the report.

May be Titanic.

Should the wreckage sighted by the Luciline prove to be part of the remains of the Titanic the story of the memorable wreck would be rewritten. The fact that after more than a year the hull stands vertically in the waves, protruding eight feet or more above the surface, would indicate that a submerged ledge of rock had prevented the wreck from going to the actual bottom of the sea. If such a ledge exists—and evidences of one were reported as long ago as 1722—then it is regarded as possible that the foundering of the Titanic was caused by the hidden obstruction ripping open her hull as much as by her collision with the iceberg.

Should these theories prove to be facts, Captain Smith, who was in command of the Titanic and perished when his vessel went down, might be absolved, it is said, of the charge of lack of vigilance and damage suits against the International Mercantile Marine based on the disaster would fall, admiralty lawyers say, for the same reason. Captain Remnant of the Luciline believes that what he saw was the wreck of the Titanic or part of it. It was covered with a marine growth of comparatively recent formation, tending to show that it had been in the water a little more than a year. It had the appearance, Captain Remnant said, of being held down by anchors in shoal water and of being buoyed up by water tight compartments. He is of the opinion that it was the forward part of the Titanic, which, it was said, split in two just before it sank.

Sunken Ledge May Exist.

Mariners say there is every reason to believe the existence of a submerged ledge of rock at or near the spot where the Titanic was destroyed. Three different obstructions of such a character have been reported and the calculations of the position of the grave of the Titanic as well as those of the sunken rocks and of the wreck reported by Captain Remnant are all approximate.

Lieutenant Commander Landenberger, United States hydrographer, said in discussing the report that the matter is one of the utmost importance. He asserted that the government should dispatch a surveying vessel to the scene of the disaster to establish or disprove at once the existence of the sunken ledge and to ascertain if possible if the wreck seen by the British officer was that of the ill fated Titanic.

U. S. WATCHES TOMATO CLUB

Farm Girls Compete in Getting Up Cheap Meals.

The Ohio Tomato club, founded by Mrs. J. K. Turner of Cleveland among a group of farm girls, and the recent attack on the high cost of living on the farm, also led by Mrs. Turner, have attracted the attention of the United States government.

Miss Iena May Bailey of the farm management office of the department of agriculture is at the Turner farm, near Chardon, O., to investigate the work being done. Miss Bailey is interested particularly in the contest among farm women to prepare the best and most economical meals in the farmhouse for the month of August.

"The need of such work among farm people has been apparent for a long time," said Miss Bailey. "Mrs. Turner is doing great work. I am much interested in the Tomato club girls, and I believe it will be a huge success and will be copied by people in farm communities all over the country within a few years."

Record Big Tree Discovered.

All previous records of big trees discovered in Washington and Oregon forests have been eclipsed by the latest find in Snohomish county, Wash. The giant is a yellow fir, is nearly sixty-six feet in circumference at the butt and is twenty-eight feet to the first limb, which measures 100 inches in circumference. The estimated height of the big fir is 900 feet.

SIRES AND SONS.

F. W. Vanderbilt has given Yale \$100,000 for a new dormitory. Sir Gerard Lowther, who has resigned the post as British ambassador to Turkey, has been in the diplomatic service for thirty-four years, representing his country in Chili, Morocco and Turkey.

Sir John Hare, the English actor, has just begun his sixty-ninth year. He made his first appearance on the professional stage at Liverpool, in Sept., 1864, and will next year celebrate his theatrical jubilee. He is a native of London, where he lives.

The Rev. John Fryer Mesick, upon whom Rutgers college recently conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws, is the oldest living college graduate in this country. He graduated from Rutgers in 1834, and has just celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary. He lives at York, Pa.

Albert Broden, whom the king of Sweden has made a knight of the Order of Vasa, first class, is the superintendent of an iron company at Reading, Pa. He has always displayed great interest in the development of commercial relations between Sweden and the United States, and the decoration came in recognition of his work in strengthening the international friendship between the two countries.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Miss Alice Montgomery of New York must marry before she is thirty-five to secure the \$15,000 provided for in the will of her grandfather.

The president of the Chicago Woman's Association of Commerce is Miss Florence King, who won special recognition a decade ago as a patent lawyer.

Miss Nebraska Cropsey, on whom the Indiana university has conferred an honorary degree of master of arts, is the first woman in the history of that school to receive this mark of distinction. Miss Cropsey is assistant superintendent of schools of Indianapolis.

Cristabelle Millgate, though only twelve years old, is lady mayoress of the town of Newport, England. Her father is mayor, and her mother being dead, she performs acceptably the duties of the position on all public occasions. She is undoubtedly the youngest person holding such a position in England.

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SEALED proposals will be received for furnishing groceries and provisions, fresh and cured meats, grain, feed, etc., for the quarter beginning September 1, 1913, and ending December 1, 1913, to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Farview, Wayne county, Pa., until August 30th, 1913. Bids to be addressed to the Superintendent of the Hospital, T. C. Fitzsimmons, M. D., Waymart, Wayne county, Pa., and from whom all additional information may be obtained. Blank schedules will be mailed to bidders on application to the Superintendent.
HENRY F. WALTON,
President.

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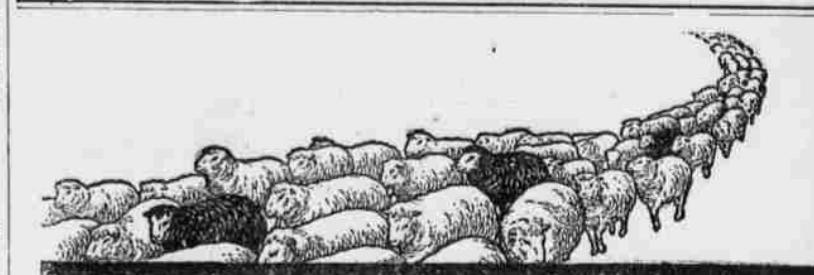
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