

CROP FUND ONLY FOR SAFE BANKS

Treasury to Deny Aid to All Taking Risky Loans.

ALL TO REPORT CONDITIONS

Comptroller of Currency Will Then Know Which Banks Buy Stocks and Which Really Aim to Meet Needs of Their Sections—No Share in \$50,000,000 Loan For Former.

An important innovation has just been inaugurated by the treasury department at Washington to enlarge its control of the national banks of the country.

The immediate effect of the change will be that institutions which borrow or loan money for speculative purposes will be denied any portion of the \$50,000,000 of government funds to be deposited in the national banks to assist in moving the crops, and the entire amount will go to institutions that earnestly strive to meet the currency demands of the agricultural sections.

This policy of the treasury department was first announced when Acting Comptroller of the Currency Kane, in connection with a call for the condition of national banks at the close of business one day early this month asked every national bank in the country to report detailed information of all money loaned or borrowed. Upon the basis of such data, expected to be available in time for the distribution of the \$50,000,000, the treasury department will aim to differentiate between the banks which borrow or loan in connection with speculative operations or are chronic borrowers and those which endeavor to relieve financial strain wherever it exists.

To Provide For Future Loans. Information of this character, it was announced, will now regularly be obtained by the comptroller of the currency in order that the treasury department may know what sections of the country are in need of additional circulation at various periods of the year. This innovation is to be the forerunner of other material changes in the character of information the banks will be required in future to furnish the government.

Acting Comptroller Kane's statement reads in part: All banks have been requested to send on special forms furnished for that purpose detailed statements of all money loaned to other banks as well as all money borrowed from other banks in the form of rediscounts, bills payable or in any other manner. The new form will enable the comptroller more easily to determine the extent of the country are in need of additional circulation at stated periods of the year, what banks accommodate their correspondents in such sections and, in addition, should also enable the comptroller more easily to ascertain what banks borrow in order to meet legitimate accounts and varying conditions and what banks should be listed as chronic borrowers—that is, those which borrow to loan in normal times.

Create Good Banking Conditions. The treasury department, it was said, wants to single out the institutions that are not using their resources to help the crop moving period, so that it will be in a position to delineate their special deposits of the government to relieve stringency and place the money with banks which are sending currency to districts where it is needed. In addition, it was added, there are a few cases here and there where banks are badly over-extended and the government wants to hearth that condition in the interest of good banking.

The information collected probably will be available to congress for use in connection with the question of amending the pending currency bill so that banks may be permitted to keep a substantial proportion of their reserves with correspondents, as is done under the present system.

ROB MERCURY OF TERROR.

St. Louis Doctors Said to Have Overcome the Poison.

Drs. Frank L. Moore and C. O. White of St. Louis have made a discovery that promises to rob bichloride of mercury of its terror and may have the way for curing 60,000 men who each year in the United States are poisoned by lead.

The physicians have found, it is stated, that the action of bichloride of mercury can be arrested after its quick assimilation by the body and that the poison probably can be dissembled and then eliminated in a different form. An attempt was made to force out the mercury from a cat in the same way that electroplating is done. The first experiment with the electric bath proved a disappointment. The copper was not "electroplated" with mercury, but the discovery which physicians had searched for in vain was made. The mercury released its hold upon the kidneys within five or six hours. From eight to ten volts were used. Other cats were treated similarly and the results were the same. It was found that a second shock proved fatal.

Anti-cholera Serum Found. Dr. Pierre Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, has announced the French Academy of Science his discovery of an anti-cholera serum. He had monkeys infected with cholera and been perfectly cured by inoculation with the serum.

FORESTRY AND THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

Was the topic chosen by Mr. S. B. Elliott, of the Pennsylvania Forestry Reservation Commission, who spoke as the guest of the Lumbermen's Exchange of the City of Philadelphia. The address excerpted below was embellished by numerous lantern slides:

"While growing trees for economic purposes is a widely separated undertaking from that of harvesting and converting them into the various and well-known 'forest products,' there is still such a relation between them that the line of demarcation is dim and uncertain; hence it seems necessary that not only those engaged in each of these undertakings, but the general public also, should have an accurate understanding of the aims and labors of each.

"The most important feature of economic forestry is to produce suitable trees which, when properly prepared by the lumberman, will furnish such necessary commodities as timber, boards, planks, etc. But forestry has other significant features, such as beautifying the landscape, furnishing places for rest, recreation and health, providing homes for birds and other harmless wild animals, preventing erosion of the soil, and bringing about an equable flow of springs and streams—all important features but all subordinate in importance to the primal one of producing forest products so absolutely necessary for our civilization and national prosperity.

"Although the forester may not dispose of his product he still may be able to carry on such work as will bring forth the lesser benefits named, but the lumberman cannot do anything unless the forester provides him with trees; and this is true whether nature or man is the forester. He must have trees as the basis of his business or he will find his 'occupation gone.' Hence, in these features, there is a close association in fact and there should be in sympathy and effort. The lumberman can have no better friend than the forester should be, and the forester no more worthy ally than the lumberman. Each should know and appreciate the other's needs. When it is known that all but one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the lumber manufactured in the sawmills of the United States was cut from thirty-one species of trees, and that 86.9 per cent. of the total was from ten species only—of which the various species of pine furnished 50.2 per cent.—it is clear that the forester should not go after 'strange gods' and endeavor to produce species not demanded, but give the lumberman and consumer such as they most need.

"In all this, and more, there should be a close and intimate understanding and co-operation, and it is gratifying to know that such understanding and co-operation is on a rapid increase. The illogical view held by some in the early history of the forestry movement, that the trees of the forest are too sacred to have the 'profane hands' of the lumberman laid upon them no longer prevails, and all intelligent advocates of forestry must see that as soon as the trees are mature they should be cut down and used and new ones planted in their places. The forests should be for use and the lumberman should use them, but he should use them wisely.

"Thus it will be seen that the forester and the lumberman should be, and I trust are, in accord; and if so the future is full of promise; and this alliance is more gratifying from the fact that we are fast approaching a timber famine in this country, and the price of lumber in the market will, ere long, be the cost of production from seed planted, plus a reasonable profit, just as prevails with wheat, oats, corn, or any other crop of the soil. That day is inevitable, and not far distant, and the alliance of the forester and lumberman will do much to lessen the famine's severity. Our virgin forests will soon be exhausted and we can go to no other country for a supply, and we must depend upon such forests as we may be able to produce, just as Germany, France, Switzerland and some other European countries now do in part, and must fully do when their foreign supply is gone.

"While I do not approve of all



SCENE FROM BILLY, THE KID, COMING.

that the lumber manufacturer and dealer have done in the past, or are doing now, I do not, on the other hand, condemn them for all their acts. To charge that the lumber manufacturer of the past has been guilty of great waste, and that the dealer has made little or no progress in disposing of any but the best products of the forest, does not take into consideration the conditions which surrounded them. They manufactured and disposed of everything that they could without a loss, and who will claim that they should have done more? If we search out the really guilty party we will find that the consumer controlled in the matter. My greatest criticism of the lumberman is that he did not, nor is he now doing anything to perpetuate the forests. Therein lies his greatest fault, and it is "a grievous one."

WARNING TO WOMEN READERS

If You Read the Following You Will Be Shocked, for It Tells Much About the Fashionable Fad of Dressing Off in These Days of Divorce and Depravity.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—They're striking off the shackles of the Paris fashion creators at the big National Garment Makers' display opening here to-day, and in the words of a horrified male reporter, who viewed the preliminary exhibit: "They're striking off everything else."

It's the most daring exhibit in the history of the Garment Workers' annual displays, according to leading modistes. The keynote is "back to nature" and the backward movement is accomplished by mighty jumps.

Bathing suits in flesh colors, slit skirts with slits that reach—and reach, and ball room gowns that are visions of nothing at all, were placed on display and will be done by real, live models who will parade to-night on the orchestra hall stage—but solely for the benefit and instruction of the garment makers.

The "Buster Brown" bathing suit, which is universally admitted, caps the climax of the garment makers' creations. Modistes who saw it to-day declared that after one plunge in the surf the wearer would resemble nothing so much as the famous "September Morn."

The "Buster Brown" on display was made of flesh-tinted silk. The bodice is sleeveless and cut entirely too low for Chicago police regulations.

There is no skirt. The bloomers—the "Buster Brown" is the pair of indiscretion—and they don't pretend to cover the knees. From the bottoms of the bloomers to the tops of the stockings there is nothing at all—and the real startling feature of the "Buster Brown" is the pair of white silk half-hose that go with it.

Slit skirts are on display by the dozens. These vary from skirts slit a few inches to those slit above the knee. Underskirts and lacey something that fill the gap are flesh-tinted. In fact flesh colorings predominate on the Orchestra hall stage.

The live model display will be divided into three sections to-night—the bathing suit section, the street costume section, and the ball room gown section.

Porous Plaster Waists Disapproved By Firm.

New Britain, Conn., Aug. 23.—Yesterday was pay day for the twenty stenographers in the offices of Landers, Fray & Clark, hardware manufacturers, and in the pay envelope of each employe was a neatly worded note calling attention to the fact that the management "disapproves of slashed, slit and shadow skirts and porous plaster waists."

The girls were shocked, as they have enjoyed the reputation of being the first in New Britain to wear the latest things from Broadway.

They knew what was meant by slashed, slit and shadow skirts, but when they inquired about porous plaster waists they were informed that those are the kind that fit as tightly as a plaster and are so porous that there is hardly sufficient material to hold the holes together.

The Mania for Undressing.

(From The London Times.)

What is patent to the least observant nowadays is that women wear almost nothing under their gowns, even in the daytime. Petticoats went some time back and were replaced by tights—or not replaced at all. The stockings are of such diaphanous silk as to embarrass the beholder who sees, even in the street, so much of them, and they are not covered by any but court shoes.

So much for the foundation. Over this is worn a flimsy sheath of half-transparent material, cut almost as low by day as by night, and with such slashings and liftings in the skirt as may fully display the leg half way to the knee and which show every movement of the limbs—almost of the muscles.

A story has been going the round of Paris in which it is told that an Englishwoman was offered a dress with the following inducement to tempt her: "Madame will be satisfied with this robe, for by putting a pink ribbon underneath, Madame will appear completely nude." As if that were the absolute ambition of every woman for the moment! Certainly there is an orgy of undressing going on and it shows no signs of abating. And what is to be the end? It is difficult to see; but obviously, when you have gone on undressing for a certain time, you come to the end of what there is to take off, and the only thing to

do is to put your clothes on again. But no one can foresee when that happy hour of sanity will be with us. There are no signs of it at present.

But it says a great deal for the length of road we have traveled that the old-fashioned people (perhaps there are none left) have not lifted up their voices in the press to rebuke a generation which would have made their fathers gasp and stare and presently resort to prayer to avert a thunderbolt.

Lifting That Cup.

Still most of us are willing to bet that Shamrock VI. will be second.—Hartford Times.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he is sure of an even race. Of course, he means an even start.—Washington Post.

The big yacht race is far enough ahead to allow Sir Thomas over a year in which to enjoy the pleasures of hops.—Washington Star.

British Briefs.

There is in Great Britain a union of office workers with a membership approximating 14,000.

The British postoffice savings bank has more than 12,000,000 accounts, one-fourth being inactive.

English mistresses who can afford it are employing men instead of women for housework, as they find them more satisfactory.

Town Topics.

Amazing! The police have actually discovered that there is gambling in our city.—Chicago Record-Herald.

New York is to have the largest courthouse and the largest church in the world. Every city is the best judge of its own needs.—Omaha Bee.

Whether it is a thing to boast of or not we won't pretend to say, but we believe it to be a fact that Bolivar has fewer red headed girls than any town on the face of the globe.—

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