

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel

An ordinance introduced in Lexington, Ky., declares motorcycles a nuisance and forbids their operation in city streets.

The enemies of Mayor Sam Tschappott of Clarksville, O., have tried to have him removed because he refuses to wear shoes.

Pat Crowe, famous as the kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy, was ordered to leave Washington on penalty of imprisonment for vagrancy.

Vincenzo Gilie, an Italian, and Anna Calnadia, an Austrian, were married in Clarksville, W. Va. He proposed through an interpreter. Neither understands the language of the other.

The resignation of the Rev. A. T. Cox of Elm Grove, W. Va., has been asked. The father of Elsie Gamble, fourteen years old, was about to chastise her when Cox announced the child had been his wife since July 7.

LEGISLATION TO HELP STATE FARMERS SELL.

Kansas Educators Plan Co-operative Bureau to Cut Living Cost.

A marked feature of legislation in the western and southern states last winter was the trend toward the encouragement and development of the co-operative principle among farmers or among farmers and producers together.

In some states this was the natural outcome of recent efforts, usually under the direction of the state university or agricultural school, to bring together sellers and buyers of agricultural products. Thus the Kansas Agricultural college and the University of Missouri have served as clearing houses for apples in their respective states. They obtained lists of producers and lists of buyers and acted as go-betweens.

So successful was this work in Kansas that Dean Miller of the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural college and his colleagues plan to establish at once a co-operative buying and selling bureau for all Kansas farm products. Professor Miller says:

"We shall co-operate with all existing organizations of farmers of the state, making each local association a sort of branch of the central bureau at the college. In counties where county demonstration agents are employed much of the work of organization and operation will be done through these agents."

The University of Wisconsin is leading in similar work in that state, where an effort has been in progress for some time to establish co-operative stores and markets. One of the bills introduced at the present session of the legislature provided for a commission, to be composed of representatives from various organizations, such as the Consumers' league, Dairy-men's, Horticultural, Tobacco Growers' and Live Stock association, the grange, the Society of Equity, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Federation of Labor, which should consider plans "for the encouragement of co-operative buying and selling, the betterment of the condition of agriculture and the reduction of the cost of living."

AFRICAN CHIEF TO COLLEGE.

A Tribe Without a Written Language Represented at Harvard.

A full blooded African chieftain this fall will enter Harvard university as a member of the class of 1917.

He is P. Gbe Wolo. His people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia. They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast who send the message by word of mouth along the trail.

With the assistance of Mrs. Charles E. Dickerson, wife of the principal of Northfield seminary, and Professor Frank L. Duley of the seminary, he has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing, making a grammar and translating the Bible.

At Mount Hermon, his preparatory school, Wolo made an excellent record in his studies. He delivered the Latin oration at his commencement. He speaks French fluently and English without the trace of an accent.

DANES DISCARD UNIFORMS.

Socialistic Tendencies Responsible For Extreme Simplicity of Ministry.

The new Danish ministry, in session at Copenhagen, which went into office last June, is radical, with certain well defined leanings toward Socialism. The members are so democratic that they recently asked the king to be excused from the necessity of wearing the customary ministerial uniforms on official occasions. His majesty consented, and, although he will wear his own uniform in the cabinet councils, hereafter the ministers will meet in evening dress.

An exception, however, had to be made in the case of the minister of foreign affairs. When meeting foreign ministers he will make a concession and appear in uniform.

UNCLE SAM'S LAST BIG LAND RAFFLE

Fort Peck Indian Reservation Thrown Open.

8,406 FARMS AVAILABLE.

Drawing Commences Sept. 1 and Will Continue Until the 20th For Homesteads, Which Are Worth on the Average \$25 an Acre—Terms of Payment Very Easy.

Nearly 9,000 160-acre farm homes will be drawn by the "lucky ones" as the result of the throwing open of 1,345,000 acres of land upon the Fort Peck Indian reservation in northeastern Montana early in September. This is the last great land drawing Uncle Sam has to offer his people and one of the greatest in the history of the government land openings in point of fertility.

Government agricultural experts estimate that when this vast stretch of soil is tilled it will add about 25,000,000 bushels of grain annually to the production of the United States—enough to feed an entire nation.

The interior department is making extensive preparations to rush a big corps of clerks to Glasgow, Havre and Great Falls, Mont., which are to be the registration points. These land offices will be open Sept. 1, and the work of filing for this land will then begin. The people will have a chance to continue filing until Sept. 20.

Good Chance For All.
The vastness of the area opened to white settlement is expected to make this one of the most alluring land openings ever presented to the people inasmuch as their opportunity of getting something in the drawing will be much better than in any previous land opening. For instance, when the Coeur d'Alene, Flathead and Spokane land drawings were held last year 90,000 persons filed and drew for the lands in those three Indian reservations, the total area of which was about one-fourth of the area to be opened upon the Fort Peck reservation.

Government officials do not believe that more than 75,000 people will file for the Fort Peck land. Hence the chances of drawing a quarter section in the Fort Peck reservation "lottery" are about four times as good as they have been in previous government land drawings. The actual value of this land is said by government agricultural experts to average about \$25 an acre. However, the government's appraisal for its opening to white settlement is only from \$2.50 to \$7 an acre, thus making real prizes for those who draw this land.

Method of Drawing.
The drawing will take place in this way. The names of all who file for land will be placed in a big box, and the envelopes drawn out one by one and numbered, until enough envelopes are taken from the box to correspond with the number of quarter sections available—8,406. Those getting the early numbers will, of course, get first pick of the land, in rotation, according to the numbers drawn. The actual settlement of the land will begin May 1, 1914.

Settlement is the same as under the homestead law, except that the appraisal valuation must be paid—from \$2.50 to \$7 an acre, at these terms. One-fifth of the total draw at time of entry and the rest in five annual payments. The settler, however, has the option of taking advantage of the new three year homestead law by paying for his land at the end of three years and thus proving up on it. That gives the man of small means a chance for his "white alley."

FLEET TO SAIL IN OCTOBER.

Mediterranean Cruise Will End In Time For Christmas Holidays.

Oct. 25 has been set as the date for the Atlantic fleet to start on its Mediterranean tour. Plans for the trip were discussed recently by Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Rear Admiral Badger aboard the flagship Wyoming.

The fleet will return Dec. 20, so the sailors may spend the Christmas holidays at home. The ports at which it will call will be tentatively decided upon by Admiral Badger and submitted to the navy department.

Secretary Daniels also announced that the battleship Oregon, made famous by her run around Cape Horn from the Pacific to the Atlantic in the Spanish war, will come through the Panama canal next spring to lead the Atlantic fleet through to the Pacific.

Barthold's Last Work Unveiled.
The last work of Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor of the statue of Liberty, has just been unveiled at Belfort, France, with impressive ceremonies by Antoine Rattier, the French minister of justice. It is a monument commemorating the three sieges of Belfort in 1813, 1814 and 1870. It was left unfinished by Bartholdi and was completed by Louis Noel, one of his pupils.

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Over \$1,000 cash has been found in the dead letter mail during the last year.

Ordinance, just passed by the St. Louis city council to end the tipping habit had the indorsement of the Waiters' union.

Birth strike is suggested by Berlin Socialists to bring about electoral reforms in Prussia. Zero birth rate would quickly bring the government to terms, they assert.

The first women's jury to be impaneled in Illinois since the recent enfranchisement of the sex in that state convicted a woman in East St. Louis, Ill., of disturbing the peace.

The government of India has under consideration fifty-five schemes for irrigation. The capital involved is \$182,493,750, and it is planned to irrigate by these works nearly 10,000,000 acres of land.

Colebrook, N. H., in the White mountains, has only 2,000 inhabitants, and more than 200 have been operated on for appendicitis. The operations continue at the rate of two a week, and social functions consist of appendix dinners and dances.

MODEL OF UNSINKABLE SHIP SHOWN IN WALES.

Water Tight Belting the Secret of Craft's Remarkable Buoyancy.

Remarkable experiments with the model of an unsinkable ship are described in a letter to the London Times by John Rees, harbor superintendent at Llanelly, Wales. The model, four feet in length, nine inches wide and scaled to represent a steamboat 410 feet long and 72 wide, drawing 21 feet, was loaded through five hatchways with copper ore down to the Plimsoll mark, and Mr. Rees was invited to do what he liked with it.

He tilted the vessel sidewise until water filled the whole interior to the deck level; then he let go. She immediately righted herself and floated easily and buoyantly, with the deck just above the water level.

Mr. Rees pressed her well down under the water and then let go. She immediately bobbed up to the surface and floated exactly as before. With her whole cargo shifted and still full of water, she had a corresponding list, but still three-quarters of her deck was well out of water.

This floating power is obtained by such a plan of construction as to allow water tight belting being built outward and downward from the deck level. It is absorbed in the ship's form, does not extend to the water level and, following the lines of the ship, is roughly triangular in section. There is thus apparently no interference with speed, so far as water contact with the hull is concerned, nor does it interfere with cargo carrying for the vessel to all intents and purposes is an ordinary sized and shaped one.

The inside belting being divided into water tight compartments, if any portion of it is injured owing to a collision there is only a loss of floating power corresponding to the section crushed in and rendered useless.

The inventor has been working on his idea for twenty years. He says that the added cost of construction to embody his idea is about 5 per cent.

MAKEUP STONE AT GRAVE.

William D. Howells Writes Brother's Epitaph on Printer's Block.

One of the most remarkable grave-stones on record has just been placed in the cemetery at Jefferson, O.

It stands at the head of the grave of J. A. Howells, the veteran editor of the Ashtabula Sentinel, who died recently. It consists of the makeup stone used by Mr. Howells for fifty years, during his successive evolutions as printer's devil, printer, and editor. It is inscribed with these lines, written by William Dean Howells, a brother of the editor:

Stone, upon which with hands of boy and man
He framed the history of his time until
Week after week, the varying record ran
To its half century tale of well and ill,
Remember now how true through all those days
He was—friend, brother, husband, son—
Fill the whole limit of your space with praise.
There needs no room for blame—blame
There was none.
The boyhood of William Dean Howells was spent in the office of the Sentinel. The father of William Dean Howells and J. A. Howells was editor of the paper.

Trees on Lighthouse Grounds.
The lighthouse service, so far as the great lakes are concerned, proposes to grow its own timber for the manufacture of spar buoys, piling and the other wood necessary to the service. Four forest service experts will investigate the reservations on which the lighthouses stand with a view to their reforestation. Lighthouse reservations in the lumber states of Michigan and Wisconsin aggregate nearly 5,500 acres. On these reservations white and Norway pine and cedar will be planted.

CORN BELT FARMERS
Now Building Concrete Floors and Concrete Barnyards.

(National Crop Improvement Service)
County agents, especially from corn belt counties, report that a great deal of concrete work is being done by farmers. Concrete feeding floors seem to be especially popular and where feeding floors were built last year, many farmers are building concrete barnyards also. After a farmer realizes the great saving in time and money, especially in feeding hogs by the use of a concrete feeding floor, he plans to extend his operations. The next step frequently is to build a concrete barnyard which will be sanitary at all times of the year and give good footing to man and beast every day of the year. These concrete barnyards are easily drained, and kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and all the valuable manure is easily saved.

Where a feeding floor and barnyard have been built, sanitary water troughs are also built of concrete as the next step. County agents also find that when the farmer sees it easy to keep out of the mud around his barnyard, he naturally builds a cement sidewalk connecting his farm buildings and also connecting the buildings with the house, so that at all times of the year, regardless of the mud, rain or snow, he can keep himself and his cattle in a dry and sanitary condition.

Good Concrete Is Watertight.
County agents and State agricultural experts during last winter's Short Course work, found out that hundreds of farmers had concrete basements, but did not know how to make the walls waterproof. All that is necessary in building a concrete cellar wall, cistern or silo, to make them waterproof is to use a little care and common sense in mixing the cement.

Use a 1:2:4 mix for the cellar and cistern walls, and a 1:2:3 mix for the silo. A 1:2:3 mix is a mixture of one part Portland cement, not more than two parts coarse, sharp well graded sand and not more than three parts of crushed stone or gravel, for silo or cistern work not over one inch in diameter. Everything which passes through a 1/4-inch screen or wire cloth can be classed as sand. Both the sand and gravel must be free from clay, dirt, vegetable matter or other foreign substance. In order to make his cellar walls or other structures watertight, the farmer must be very careful to use clean materials, screen them as indicated above and when putting them into the forms, must tamp down carefully and thoroughly. By spading up and down along the edges of the forms, the cement mortar will come to the surface, making the wall tighter. Then the mix should not be too dry or too wet, but should be what concrete engineers call a "quaky" consistency, that is, the cement mortar and water should come readily to the surface when it is worked. Farmers should remember that concrete, properly mixed, is water-tight.

A PERMANENT BASIS.
How County Farm Bureaus Are to Be Financed in the Future—Appropriations Made in Fifteen States—Other States to Make Similar Provision.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
It has worried our friends considerably to know how the County Agent movement is to be placed upon a permanent basis and financed after the first year. We have always replied that when a county had duly qualified and had raised its own quota from individual sources, that the work should be financed from taxation by county, state and government funds. Our prophecy in this regard has come true, and fifteen states have already passed bills in support of this County Farm Bureau proposition. These states are, Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Vermont, Colorado, Montana and Idaho. We have been instrumental in framing some of these bills. Bills are also pending in Pennsylvania and Illinois with some prospect of success. Some of the states which have passed no county farm bills are North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

SPECULATION.
The More Active the Market, Usually the More Steady the Price.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
"Ownership of any commodity imposes a risk," says Mr. J. C. F. Merrill, President of the Council of Grain Exchanges.

"Many unthinking persons confuse the word 'speculation' with 'gambling.' Every human endeavor has its elements of chance, of course. The great grain exchanges of America distribute the surplus grain at a minimum expense. Somebody must own the grain from the time it is harvested to the time it is consumed. Hence, the speculator who carries this grain is a very necessary adjunct. The farmer wants his money usually as soon as harvest is over, if possible. The speculator makes it possible for him to get his money and forego all risk of fire, rats, weevil, dampness, and a hundred other things, to say nothing of the risk of bad roads, lack of cars, congestion and storage charges. All of this risk is undertaken for a corresponding charge. Somebody must do this work and take this risk. The farmer is welcome to do so if he chooses and frequently does. The middle man could not live unless he had a service to perform.

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Nov. 12, 1912.

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