# "NAVAL HOLIDAY"

Building Indorsed by Secretary Daniels. 00000000000000000000000

TLOSE on the heels of the an Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, urges strongly that all the great nations join in a "naval holiday," the same being a the powers shall refrain from buildthe first keel plates of the great super-Dreadnought Pennsylvania, destined fense. to be the most powerful fighting machine in the world, have been laid at Newport News, Va. Almost simultaneously the battleship Texas, just completed and at present the largest war vessel affoat, justifies the predictions of her builders by averaging a speed of 21.128 knots on the five high speed runs which marked the climax of her standardization trial at Rockland, Me.

From all the rest of the world news val construction. Nearly all the naval programs of the great powers contemplate the building of from one to five battleships annually for the next five years. Even New Zealand is planning a navy of her own, the first step in this direction being the building of a cruiser of the Bristol type of 4,800 tons displacement to cost \$2,000,000, which on occasion may become a part of the formidable fleet of Great Britain.

Germany, too, will adhere to her existing program of naval construction



WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

and development, at present consist ing of two battleships a year.

# "Naval Holiday" Impractical.

Unofficially the kaiser's experts destatesman to be impractical. The German fleet, they assert, is for defensive purposes only and as such must be maintained in a condition capable of protecting the coasts of the fatherland against possible enemies.

That the German naval experts are not without justification for the stand they have taken is evidenced by the report of a new invention lately tried out by the British government, by means of which a mine may be exploded at a distance of several miles without wires or other connecting ap- | millions on naval construction. paratus. This, in view of the fact that kaiser is the ever recurring bugbear of the German and British publics respectively, would seem to give color to the alleged need of a "defensive fleet" for the German coast, to say nothing of the fact that England's naval coning of at least four Dreadnoughts a year for several years to come.

Yet while other nations besides Germany have thus far turned a deaf car takes to build one of them. to the suggestion of the British first lord of the admiralty, at the same time in nearly every country there may be found a steadily growing sentiment in its favor. Indeed, there is scant doubt but that this feeling will take some definite form in the near future.

# Daniels Indorses Suggestions.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels in a recent interview strongly advocated the Churchill plan as a means of reducing the annually increasing naval budget of every nation and the added taxation which it necessitated. Economic reasons alone, he asserted, even without considering those tending toward a world peace, dictated the advisability of a worldwide agreement between all first class nations to close or at least curtail the construction of battleships for a stipulated period.

"I believe such an agreement must be made sooner or later for economic reasons," the secretary declared. "The hysteria of naval preparations is proving too great a burden for the people. We ourselves are spending about \$140, the efficiency of the navy. We were 000,000 annually on our navy and an told also that it would make for effiequal amount on our army, and that is clency in the army and make the

URGED BY CHURCHILL FOR ALL NATIONS

Plan to Suspend Battleship Meanwhile Increased Activity In Naval Construction Is Noted Everywhere. 

but a bagatelle compared to what the nouncement that Winston great powers of Europe and Japan are spending, with new vessels superseding and making obsolete all that have been built before.

"The world today is facing the anomaly of making its navy less adeperiod of a year or more, during which quate by increasing it, for when new vessels are built with their more powing battleships, comes the news that erful armament they render useless the smaller warships, save for coast de-

#### Would Benefit Humanity.

The secretary said that such an agreement joined in by Germany, England, France, Russia, Japan and the United States would result in the greatest benefit to humanity in general from an economic standpoint.

"Unless some such agreement is soon reached." he said, "every citizen will, figuratively, be carrying a soldier on

Secretary Daniels' statement is directly in line with the offer Mr. comes also of increased activities in na- Churchill made directly to Germany, as the chief rival of Great Britain.



Photo by American Press Association.

BATTLESHIP TEXAS, MOST POWERFUL FIGHTING MACHINE AFLOAT, ON HER TRIAL TRIP.

while he was discussing the British naval expenditures of \$375,000,000 a year and warning the nation of the inevitably heavy increase in armament if the rivalry continued.

After making his plea for a universal 'naval holiday" Mr. Churchill expressed the oninion that if Great Britain and Germany took the lead all the other great countries would follow suit. and they would all be just as great and as sound as if they had built the ships at present projected.

# Feasibility of Plan.

If Austria and Italy did not build, the obligation, he said, would be removed from France and Great Britain, and the fact that the triple alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) was just now building no ships would make clare the suggestion of the British the proposal possible without the slightest danger or risk.

That no one will take issue with Mr. Churchill on the question of the benefit accruing to the world if his suggestion should be adopted is self evident. The problem lies in its feasibility, at present at least.

Great navies are rising everywhere. France, Russia, the United States, Japan, even Greece and the South American states, to say nothing of Austria-Hungary and Italy, in addition to England and Germany, are spending

The difficulty will be to set a time a clash between John Bull and the far enough in the future and yet not too remote to be of practical value to the present generation when all the nations will find it convenient to arrest for a time their naval develop-

In the meantime the shipyards of evstruction program includes the build- ery nation will be busy turning out great war machines, which, despite their enormous cost, become obsolete within but little more than the time it

As far as the United States is concerned, the annual naval budget will probably not be much changed, although the completion of the Panama canal will add much to the effective-

#### ness of our navy in some respects. Canal Strengthens Navy.

Far from greatly adding to the sea power of the United States, however, the canal will really be a negligible factor, although it was formerly claimed that its opening would double the navy's effectiveness. But it will increase its possibilities for coast defense vastly.

In this connection Secretary Daniels recently asserted that the canal, while adding much greater mobility to our fleets, would not greatly increase their strength except as defenders of our

"During the long campaign," said the secretary, "one of the strongest arguments for the large expenditure was that such a eanal would double

United States the dictator of the western hemisphere and the mistress of

#### Larger Navy Unnecessary.

"Now that the canal is nearing completion and the day is near at hand when ships will sail from San Francisco to the Caribbean in about 240 hours, as against the 1.824 hours it took the Oregon to sail around Cape Horn, we are told that the building of the canal demands twice as large a navy as formerly and that control of the canal demands a large standing army on the isthmus.

"The canal will not double the effectiveness of our navy, but it will greatly increase its ability to defend every part of the coast on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. It will not virtually multiply the numbers of the

Yet even if the canal will not greatly augment the sea power of the United States, except as regards coast defense, there is no reason why battleship construction should not be curtailed. It only remains for some of the powers to show the way.

#### Bryan Peace Plan.

Many regard the plan of Mr. Church-Ill as following in logical sequence the suggestion of William J. Bryan, secre tary of state, that the nations of the



@ 1913, by American Press Association. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JOSEPHUS DAN-IELS.

world enter into peace treaties, agree ing to try the arbitration of difficulties before going to war. A similar idea was embodied in Secretary Bryan's original proposal to the world powers for a universal peace pact, but was abandoned when it became evident that strong opposition would follow.

If Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan would adopt the British suggestion there is scant doubt that the United States would readily join in the agreement, and now that the plan has been presented in concrete fashion to the whole world it may not be long before negotiations between some of the powers are opened.

### STATE LIFE INSURANCE TRIED OUT IN WISCONSIN.

Man Who Drafted Law Authorizing System Gets the First Policy.

The first policies in a state life insurance fund in America have just been issued by the insurance depart ment of Wisconsin. Former Speaker Charles A. Ingram of Durand, who introduced the bill in the 1911 session to create state insurance, received the first policy.

Applications came from several states, but under the law policies may be issued only to residents of Wisconsin.

The lawmaking provision for state life insurance was enacted after the idea had been worked out by Commissioner of Insurance Ekern and a legislative committee. A study had been made of similar laws in Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium.

No policy is issued for a larger amount than \$1,000. When the number of policy holders reaches 1,000 the maximum policy will be issued for \$2,000, and when the number reaches 2,000 the maximum policy will be for \$3,000, the highest amount authorized. Existing governmental machinery

will be used in the administration of the law without the creation of additional offices. No paid agents will be employed.

# BARS PHOTOS IN WATCHES.

Illinois Central Issues an Efficiency Order to Operating Employees.

No longer may engineers, conductors, brakemen and other employees in the operating department of the Illinois Central railroad carry pictures of their wives, sweethearts and bables on their watch crystals. An order against the practice has just been issued by the management.

Officials of the company have decided that such pictures are likely to distract the attention of employees from their work, and that accidents might sosult. The order also specifies plain dials of a uniform design.

"This rule may seem to be a small matter, but, after all, it is the little things that count," said Vice President W. L. Park in discussing the order. Every railroad man will admit that success in the operating department re-

# FILIPINOS' TAXES SHOW PROGRESS

Returns Give \$800,000 Gain In Collections.

# TRADE IN OPIUM GUT DOWN

Increased Revenues Chiefly Due to Larger Output of Factories-Decrease of More Than 25 Per Cent In Penalties Means Successful Enforcement of the Law by Officials.

Progress and prosperity in the Philippines under the administration of the United States are reflected in the annual report of William T. Nolting. collector of internal revenue for the islands, for the last fiscal year. The report has just been made public by the bureau of insular affairs at Wash-

For the year ended June 30 last Collector Nolting reports total collections of \$11,392,382.98, an increase of \$800,-298.83, or 71/2 per cent. over the preceding year. Of the increase nearly \$700,000 was due to a larger output by manufactories of taxable articles and to a stricter enforcement of the laws imposing taxes.

The amount named includes the land tax, \$682,715.40, in the city of Manila, which has a population of approximately 300,000. Of internal revenue proper the tax collected on alcoholic and tobacco products was \$4,040,618.31, on dealers \$333,165 and on imported articles of this nature \$333,996.

#### Collects Many Taxes.

The internal revenue bureau collects not only the taxes on liquors and tobacco, but also the cedula, or poll tax. the percentage tax on sales of merchandise and all occupation taxes. These are to some extent of a local nature, the cedula being entirely so, and, while collected by the agents of the central office, are later apportioned to the provinces and municipalities. In other words, the practice which obtains in many states of having taxes paid to the state and then apportioned among the counties is extended in the Philippines so as to include the towns or municipalities.

"One item of decreased receipts is very gratifying," says the bureau of insular affairs, "the amount of penalties collected under the opium law, it being less than \$46,000, or a decrease of more than 25 per cent. The Philippine government, having been the pioneer in the recent worldwide movement for the suppression of opium and having taken the successive steps of licensing medical treatment and probibition, with the rigid enforcement of punitive laws, may now look forward to the early completion of the task taken up of effectually eradicating the opium evil among the Chinese residents, as

it has already among the Filipinos." The apportionable taxes amounted to 17.434,278 pesos, or half that many dollars, including the regular cedula or poll tax of \$1,071,581, which was divided equally between the municipalities and provinces, the extra cedula tax voted by the various provincial boards, gone to the provinces for road and bridge purposes. The municipalities received license taxes to the extent of more than \$300,000, while the other collections of \$1,582,041 were divided equally between the municipalities and

# Replacing American Employees.

One phase of Mr. Nolting's report throws an interesting bit of light on the working out of the policy of reducing the number of Americans in the Philippine service as rapidly as qualified Filipinos became available. The bureau of internal revenue began the year with 430 regular and temporary employees, of whom eighty-five were Americans, while on June 30 the number of Americans had been reduced to forty-eight.

In the process of reorganization the collector substituted Filipinos in several offices heretofore occupied by Americans exclusively, and he has found, with few exceptions, that the results have been better than hoped for, the new force of agents' assistants especially rendering excellent service.

The bureau plays an active part in the enforcement of several laws, and its disbursements represent more than the mere cost of collecting taxes, but this was done at an expense of 2.64 per cent of the money received.

# PURITY CONGRESS PLANS.

Opens In Minneapolis Nov. 7 and Continues Five Days.

B. S. Steadman of Lacrosse, Wis., president of the World's Purity federation, has prepared the program for the organization's seventh annual congress, which will be held in Minneapolis, beginning Nov. 7 and continuing until Nov. 12.

Educators, ministers and social workers from all parts of the United States and from several foreign countries will deliver addresses on topics covering a wide range of activities.

Governor Eberhart of Minnesota has assued a proclamation designating Nov. 9 as "purity Sunday," on which day there will be special services in churches throughout the state. Governor Earl Brewer of Mississippi has issued a similar proclamation.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

NO INCREASE IN DRINKING.

The internal revenue report for 1913 has been widely commented upon by the press, its figures being generally accepted as proof of an increase in drinking, "notable," "alarming," "shameless," according to the point of view of the commentator. We do not challenge the accuracy of the report, but we do maintain that the press of the country has given it too hasty consideration, and that the public has too readily accepted the conclusions of the newspapers. The figures given are true as far as they go, but it is not the province of the internal revenue commission to explain those figures. The National W. C. T. U., through its bureau of publicity, sends out the following explanation:

First, with regard to distilled liquors, it is not so generally known as it should be that the figures of the government report are based on the number of gallons withdrawn by wholesalers from the bonded warehouses, and that the amount for any one year may or may not represent the actual consumption for that year. It happens that for the year just closed the amount withdrawn does not represent actual consumption. To the average reader the situation is somewhat confusing, but it is easily explained. Under the law liquor may remain in bond not longer than eight years. At the expiration of that time it must be removed from the government warehouses whether there is demand for it or not. During the year covered by the 1913 report a large amount was, it is stated, thrown upon the market because the bonding period had expired. The fact that such a large quantity remained in bond until forced out by the time limit is sufficient proof that the sale of spirituous liquors has been decreasing.

When the liquor is taken from the bonded warehouses the government tax is paid, and it is then officially recorded as "consumed." The truth of the matter is that much liquor reported as "consumed" from June 30, 1912, to June 30, 1913, is now stored in private warehouses waiting a demand. Those who understand the state of affairs have expected just such a showing as that now put out by the internal revenue department. They have expected, too, that it would be generally interpreted as meaning a "marked increase in drinking." They know that while an unusual amount of liquor was withdrawn last year from the bonded warehouses it by no means follows that all of it went down the throats of American citizens.

Second, there is more or less juggling of official figures by liquorites. Desiring (in their effort to discredit the so-called "reform wave") to make the per capita increase appear large, they have a way of bunching together the figures referring to all kinds of liquors, distilled and malt. And newspapers have a way of repeating without investigation this manifestly unjust estimate. For example, some "wet" authority states that the per capita amount of liquor consumption has risen in twenty years from 15 gallons to 21 gallons (this, of course including all liquor on which tax has been paid), and the misleading statement goes the rounds.

Third, in view of these facts it is clear that there are more total abstainers and more prohibitionists in this country than ever before, andgranting for the sake of argument the increasing consumption—that drinkers are drinking more than ever before. It is one of the characteristics of alcohol to increase the desire for itself, so we may expect the moderate drinker (or his children) to become the excessive drinker and the excessive drinker to become more exces sive. It isn't from the number of gallons of liquor consumed that one ludges of the nearness of nation-wide prohibition, but from the rapidly growing prohibition sentiment and consequent number of prohibition votes throughout the country.

The liquor interests are trying desperately to hide the fact that theirs is a losing cause. In their journals and in their conventions their utterances are doleful and warningful, and in the stock market there is marked shrinkage in the value of liquor securities. Pessimism in the liquor camp, optimism among the prohibitionists—this, despite the internal revenue report for 1913, is the situation today.

# VITAL QUESTION.

There is not, at the present day, any question which so deeply touches the moral, the physical, and the religious welfare of the world as the question of temperance.-Lord Chancellor Cairns.

DRINKERS NOT WANTED.

The United States census bureau re ports that nearly every industry is discriminating against the hiring of drinking men. The figures are: Agriculturists ......72 per cent Manufacturers .......... 79 per cent 

SHIFTS RESPONSIBILITY. The man who takes the drink never takes the consequences; they are borne by his family, his employer and PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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