

THE CITIZEN.

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Bryan and the Herald.

The Herald continues to plunge through a bog of misstatement and a fog of misunderstanding, in a despairing effort to save the face of Bryan and the Democracy. The points which it thus develops, so far as they require further notice, are the following:

REPUBLICAN CREDIT TO BRYAN.

Says the Herald: "There is scarcely a Republican newspaper published in this country within the last two weeks that has not praised Mr. Bryan for his principles."

If any Republican newspaper has "praised Mr. Bryan for his principles," it would naturally be supposed that our neighbor would seize the opportunity to republish this praise, verbatim, and call attention to its source. But nothing of this kind has appeared in its columns. We have a fair acquaintance with the leading Republican newspapers in this part of the country, but have not observed anything of this nature in the columns of any of them. Some of them have given Bryan credit for zeal, sincerity, and clean discussion of campaign issues, with earnestness, eloquence and courage in maintaining his views in the face of a strong adverse popular opinion. But this implies no praise of the principles which he advocated; and if our neighbor can show anything beyond this, its publication would be helpful to the Bryan cause.

THE MATTER OF FREE SILVER.

The Herald rehearses the mouldy romance that represents Senator Platt, of New York, as dictating the gold plank in the Republican platform of 1896, and threatening McKinley with defeat unless it was adopted. For months previous to the Convention, Platt vigorously denounced McKinley's candidacy as impossible; declared that he could be neither nominated or elected; and opposed his nomination to the last. But on reaching St. Louis, just previous to the Convention, he found McKinley's nomination settled, and the financial plank of the platform, declaring for the gold standard, already framed, on the basis of a draft sent by McKinley through Gov. Foraker, who had been designated by the Ohio delegation as the Ohio member of the Platform Committee. In its completed form, this plank was the work chiefly of Foraker and Herrick, of Ohio, Merriam, of Minnesota, Kohlsaat, of Chicago, Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Lodge, of Massachusetts. As to Platt, nobody asked or regarded his views, and his influence was so small that he was unable even to gain the support of the New York delegation for Morton as Vice President, and Hobart, of New Jersey, was made the nominee. After the Convention, he made an attempt, through some of his followers, to claim the credit for the gold plank. But this claim collapsed under a letter from Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, published in that journal, June 24, 1896, in which all the details leading to the adoption of the plank were given, from the personal knowledge of the writer.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

Says the Herald: "It is understood by all political parties and all persons having any interest in the matter, that it is now a foregone conclusion that the independence of the Philippine Islands will be granted in the near future. No party advocates the contrary to this view. Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Taft would for a moment advocate the retention of the Philippine Islands by this government. So thoroughly was this settled during the presidential campaign of 1904 that it was not an issue in the campaign just closed."

IN 1900.

In 1900, the Republican platform said of the Philippines: "The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law." This, assuredly, was far from a promise of independence. The Democratic platform condemned and denounced our Philippine policy, demanded independence for the Philippines, with protection from outside interference, and declared this to be "the paramount issue of the campaign." The conclusion reached by the people on this issue was announced in a still more disastrous defeat of Bryan than he had suffered in 1896.

IN 1904.

In 1904, the Republican platform said: "In the Philippines we have suppressed insurrection, established order, and given to life and property a security never known there before. We have organized civil government, made it effective and strong in administration, and have conferred upon the people of those islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed. By our possession of the Philippines we were enabled to take prompt and effective action in the relief of the legations at Peking, and a decisive part in preventing the partition and preserving the integrity of China."

Only this, and nothing more; not a word of Philippine independence.

The Democratic platform said:

"We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans, and it is our duty to

make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny."

The people disposed of this issue by the most crushing defeat ever suffered by the Democratic party; and so far as the question of Philippine independence was "thoroughly settled" in 1904, it was settled with a most emphatic negative.

IN 1908.

This year, the Republican platform declared that—

"In the Philippines, insurrection has been suppressed, law established, and life and property made secure. Education and practical experience are there advancing the capacity of the people for government, and the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt are leading the inhabitants step by step to an ever increasing measure of home rule."

This is all, and it is not the shadow of a promise of Philippine independence.

The Democratic platform condemned "the experiment of imperialism" in the Philippines, and added:

"We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines, our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases."

But even with the modification contained in the last clause, Bryan's proposition was rejected by the people by the largest majority ever given against him.

Thus the alleged "foregone conclusion" of Philippine independence "in the near future" proves to be a bare assumption, with nothing whatever to rest on in the form of action by the Republican party or approval by the people. It is a most diaphanous conclusion, dissipated into thin air by the popular verdict. The attitude of the Republican party is contrary to this view, and nothing in the attitude of Roosevelt or of Taft is inconsistent with our retention of the Philippines.

DECLARATIONS BY CONGRESS.

The Herald further says:

"It was declared by Congress at the time of the declaration of the war against Spain, that any territory recovered from Spanish dominions should be turned over to the inhabitants. In the treaty of peace however, Porto Rico was ceded to this country by way of an indemnity."

This is a point in modern history on which our neighbor might easily be better informed.

When war was determined on, the island of Cuba was the only subject of consideration, and the only declaration relating to it was the resolution approved by the President April 20, 1898. The first three sections of this, in brief, declared that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent; that it was the duty of the United States to demand the withdrawal of Spain from the island; directed the President to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect; and the fourth section declared:

"4. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over SAID ISLAND, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of THE ISLAND to its people."

THE TERRITORY ACQUIRED.

The first reference to any other territory than Cuba was in the peace protocol, signed August 12, 1898. This provided that Spain should relinquish sovereignty over Cuba: that "Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladroneas, to be selected by the United States, should be ceded to the latter;" and that the United States should hold Manila pending a treaty of peace "which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines." On October 31st, the formulated demand of the United States for the cession of the entire Philippine archipelago was laid before the Peace Commission, with an offer to reimburse Spain to the extent of her permanent improvements, the amount being finally fixed at \$20,000,000. The treaty of peace was signed on December 10, 1898, and ceded the islands specifically mentioned in the protocol, the island of Guam, and the Philippine archipelago; but there is nowhere any indication that Porto Rico "was ceded to the United States by way of an indemnity," as the Herald asserts.

STATUS OF THE PEOPLE.

Article 9 of the treaty provided that: "The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE CONGRESS."

Congress has legislated on various points in relation to the Philippines and their inhabitants, but remains as far as ever from promising independence; and judging from the attitude of the American people thus far, there can at this time be no safer prediction than that the present generation will not see Philippine independence.

REAL AUTHOR OF POLICY.

Years before Bryan thought of claiming the authorship of the policies which McKinley and Roosevelt have enforced, under the Sherman anti-trust law and other enactments, he let the world into the secret of their real origin. In his newspaper, "The Commoner," of October 31, 1902, he pointed this out in the testimony given by the Standard Oil officials before the Industrial Commission in 1899. Said "The Commoner":

"The plan of vesting in the federal government exclusive control of trusts was not originated by the present leaders of the Republican party. John D. Rockefeller, in his testimony before the Industrial Commission, when asked what legislation would be advisable, said: 'First, federal legislation under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that were possible.' Vice President Archbold, of the Standard Oil Co., said: 'The next great, and to my mind inevitable step of progress, in the direction of our commercial development, lies in the direction of national or federal corporations.' Henry H. Rogers, a Standard Oil magnate, endorsed Mr. Archbold's suggestion."

Thus Bryan, now posing as a jackdaw adorned with the feathers of other birds, concedes that his borrowed plumes belong to none of the Republican leaders, but are really Standard Oil feathers! "So mote it be."

In the Herald's article on Bryan and his Principles, he advises us to consult modern history. We have done so and find that the only thing totally destroyed in 1904, was Democrat Parker's aspirations for the Presidency, and that the destruction was due largely to one of Wm. Jennings Bryan's chimerical, loud sounding war cries, "Imperialism," and among well informed Democrats it is generally understood that this sweet morsel, "Imperialism," was manufactured especially by Wm. Jennings Bryan to destroy the aspirations of Mr. Parker and several other leading Democrats who opposed Bryan in previous campaigns, and while the day after election, Parker looked and felt like a "Sick Hen," Bryan "wore the smile that does not come off," as the result of that contest that gave him a clear road to the next Democratic nomination for President; and if the Herald student of Political History will just look over the Bryan vote in Ulster county, the home of Mr. Parker, he will know who "wears the smile now," and who has the sick hen feeling.

HAD the lawyer who wrote for the Herald the long and misleading article condemning the present board of County Commissioners, and published just prior to election, read the county statement of 1907, he would have seen that the Commissioners' expense bills were all accounted for. If he will take the trouble to look up that statement he will find that for 1907, Mr. Madden's bill was \$735.02; Mr. Hornbeck's \$758.32; Mr. Mandeville's, \$756.40. The salary is \$700, and the difference between \$700 and the amounts above quoted are the expenses of each Commissioner for that year. In that same article it was said that the county duplicate for the last three years has averaged \$51,520. This is as false as the rest of the article. The records in the Commissioners' office show that the average amount of the county duplicate for the last three years is \$43,999.

THANKSGIVING.

The Governor's Proclamation.

In conformity with a well established and laudable custom, I, Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby set apart Thursday, November 26th, as a day for giving thanks and praise to the Lord for His infinite goodness and mercy.

For bountiful harvests, peace and returning prosperity, for protecting us from pestilence and famine, and for the manifold mercies we have received during the past year, our people have reason to go to God in thanksgiving and prayer.

For a land of homes, churches and schools, and for the things which make happiness and contentment, we should never cease to be grateful.

On this day let us assemble in our churches and places of worship, and express our gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings we have received, and pray for a continuance of His divine favors.

Let us not forget that our thanksgiving is mere lip service if we neglect the poor, the unfortunate, and the afflicted.

EDWIN S. STUART.

Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents of THE CITIZEN will kindly note the following: Write on one side of the paper only. Leave a blank space between items. Be especially particular to write proper names plainly—if uncommon, print them out. In cases of deaths, marriages or any special articles, be specific, give all details. The last forms of THE CITIZEN for Wednesday's edition close on Tuesday morning; for Friday's issue on Thursday morning. Any special articles such as marriages, deaths, accidents, fires, etc., may be mailed or telephoned to reach us not later than noon of those days, and it is such news that we desire our correspondents to give special attention to. We want to make THE CITIZEN the best semi-weekly in the State, and realize the fact that it can only be done by the active and painstaking help of our country contributors. Kindly let us have it promptly and regularly, and keep us posted as to when your supplies of stationery, etc., need replenishing.

Be sure your sins will find you out: the recording angel is expert at short-hand.

FOR JOB PRINTING call at the The Citizen Office. Bill Heads, Statements, Letter Heads, Circulars, Hand Bills, Public Sale Bills, Programs, Ticket, Etc.

School Directors' Meeting.

The School Directors meeting was held on Friday, Nov. 13th, at 1:30 P. M. Meeting called to order by President, E. R. Bodie. James Henshaw was elected Secretary.

Prof. Lang, of New York City, was introduced by President Bodie, who stated that the Professor, having to take the 2:50 train, was accorded the first part of the programme. The subject of his remarks was "Schools as an Investment." He brought out many important points to prove that in many ways schools were a very profitable investment. Suburban towns grow more rapidly, and the increase in population and value of real estate advances faster when good schools are established, as they are the inducement for parents to locate. Good teachers make good schools; but efficient supervision is necessary. Encouragement by directors and parents is essential to success. He spoke highly of the status of Wayne county teachers, and stated that in point of intelligence, attention and interest, they compared very favorably. He recommended directors to study the needs of their respective districts, and claimed that every educated individual adds to the wealth of the State. School houses should be built back from the road in order to leave room to beautify the surroundings. He laid great stress upon the importance of keeping the school rooms well cared for, as it tended to educate along the lines of cleanliness. Cleanliness does not cost much; and it adds to the interest of the investment. Taxpayers should be entertained occasionally at school, in order that they may see the condition of school houses and be induced to remedy defects in construction and management.

President Bodie gave a short address in which he reviewed the work of the past year; complimented the ex-superintendent and praised his successor for the able manner in which he had taken hold of the work of his office.

Dr. Pattengill was then introduced and made a short but spirited address on school work in general, and the duties of school directors particularly.

R. M. Stocker was called on and spoke on Forestry, describing very fully the terrible loss necessarily resulting from the destruction of our forests for commercial purposes. He urged that public sentiment should be aroused to prevent wanton destruction of our timber.

A. T. Searle spoke of the necessity, on the part of the general public, of giving more attention to our schools, roads and forests, and suggested that no tax should be levied on tracts of growing timber, but that taxes on timber lands should be collected only as the timber is cut.

Prof. Dooley spoke for high schools in the different townships; for an opportunity to educate nearer home in the higher branches, and a more thorough education in the elementary branches.

On Saturday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. M. Stocker, President; Dr. A. Simons, 1st Vice President; C. A. Wonnacott, 2d Vice President; A. M. Leine, Secretary, and Fred. Saunders, Treasurer.

Forest Fire Fighting.

Some of the men who were employed in fighting fires during the drought were inclined to find fault with the Commissioners' office because objection was made to paying men for protecting their own property. Here is what the Auditor General wrote the Commissioners:

In view of the large number of forest fires that have occurred recently, it is deemed proper that this department should offer a few suggestions relative to the payment of bills by the County Commissioners. The state appropriation, though sufficient for ordinary years, is likely to prove insufficient this year, and while the legislature will doubtless appropriate to cover any deficiency, it is to be desired that the bills be kept as low as possible.

Both county and state are peculiarly liable to fraud in this matter at the hands of unscrupulous persons. We suggest therefore that the bills be most carefully revised by the county commissioners before payment. The number of hours per day for each warden or deputy should be kept within bounds of probability. The warden should be carefully questioned with reference to the origin of the fire, its location and extent, the number of persons employed by him and the number of hours each person worked. Care should be taken to eliminate claims for fictitious persons or persons physically incapable of performing the work.

It should also be borne in mind that no person or corporation has a right to compensation for extinguishing fires on his own property, and great care should be taken to inquire into all claims with this matter in view. Pay no man who has worked to save his own property or the property of his employer.

Bills are payable Jan. 1st, and whatever money is available will be disbursed pro rata on that date.

THE Jews of Austria are elated at the appointment of a co-religionist, Major General Edward Ritter von Schweitzer, to the rank of field marshal. This officer, who has seen over forty years' service, was born of poor parents, and entered the army as a private. He fought in Bohemia, and took part in 1878 in the occupation of Bosnia, being decorated on this occasion with the Order of the Iron Crown and raised to the rank of hereditary nobility. Four years ago he was gazetted major general at the express instance of the Emperor.

"Yes," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "I have succeeded in life, and by the hardest kind of work."

"You don't look as if you had had much personal experience with hard work."

"Of course not. I hired it done."

Uswick.

NOVEMBER 16th—Mrs. Isabelle Engle was the guest of Honesdale relatives and friends from Monday until Friday of last week.

Mrs. Jane Killam, of Lake Ariel, visited her brother, Joseph Pennell, of Wilsonville, on Monday and Tuesday.

Patrick Keary and wife entertained Miss McAvoy, of Sherman, over Sunday. Conrad Burke and Gladys Pennell called on Hawley friends on a recent Sunday.

Whooping cough is prevalent among the children at Wilsonville and vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Irmish lost an infant with the disease on Friday.

Mrs. Byron Tuttle, who has been ill, is improving. Her cousin, Myrtle James, is staying with her.

David Degrote moved his family from East Hawley into the Dempsey house, here, last week. He will work on the "Wall" lumber lot, near by.

Mrs. L. Cohen, of Long Pond House, was called to New York the latter part of the week to attend the funeral of her aged mother.

Rev. Wm. Schenck will go to Lookout this week to assist in the revival meetings being held there.

Elmer Dunning has moved his household goods from the Von Frank boarding house to the Conklin house at East Hawley. Mr. Quick and family now have charge of the boarding house.

Peter Daniels and son Irvin, Daniel Jennings and Chester Pennell comprise a party of hunters who started yesterday for Pike county to be on hand this morning to begin hunting. They will remain for a week.

The Ladies' Aid will meet on Thursday of this week with Mrs. J. S. Pennell, at her home at Wilsonville.

Miss Lulu Courtwright came home on Monday to spend a week with her mother, Mrs. John Roescher.

Clinton.

NOVEMBER 16th—The Lake Lodore Company has shipped all its ice, and is waiting for a freeze-up.

Galen Perry, of Carbondale is spending a few days in this section on a hunting expedition.

J. E. Hales butchered three spring pigs last week, the average weight being 21 pounds a piece.

George Chapman, of Carbondale, made a business trip to Honesdale Saturday.

David Wonnacott called on friends at Waymart, Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Short, widow of the late Richard Short, died at the home of her son Frederick, at Waymart, on Wednesday of last week. The funeral services were held at the M. E. Church, Waymart, on Friday afternoon, Rev. W. E. Davis officiating. Interment at Keen's cemetery.

Mrs. Minnie Mill and son, Lester, visited friends at Carbondale, Saturday.

Frank Magloski spent Saturday night and Sunday with friends at Forest City.

One by one Mr. Short's turkeys are disappearing. Although "Johnny has his gun," he doesn't draw a sight on the intruder.

For a wonder all of the school directors of the borough of Prompton attended the annual convention of the school directors at the court house, at Honesdale, last Saturday.

Constable Baker, of Prompton, has accepted a position as painter with the O. & W. railroad company; his headquarters being from one end of the road to the other; having an accommodation car in which the men eat and sleep.

Hamilton.

Nov. 14th.—Thanksgiving service will be held in the M. E. church, Thanksgiving day at 10:30 A. M.

The new furnace for the church has come and will be ready for use this week.

Mae Walker is visiting her sister in Uniondale.

The changed form of your paper is convenient and a great improvement.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION. ESTATE OF JOHN T. BALL, late of Honesdale, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them, duly attested, for settlement.

JOSEPH A. BODIE, Executor.

WHEN THE ENGINE COMES

is no time to be regretting your neglect to get insured. A little care beforehand is worth more than any amount of regret.

KRAFT & CONGER, General Insurance Agents

HONESDALE, PA.

LYRIC THEATRE!

BENJ. E. DITTRICH - LESSEE AND MANAGER

MONDAY EVENING NOV. 23

The Musical Event of the Season
B. C. Whitney presents

THE BIG MUSICAL HA HA!

A Knight for A Day

WITH FRANK DESHON

AND B. G. Whitney's Merry Musical Co.

The Show of 1,000 Laughs, 12 Big Song Hits and 10 Surprise Beauty Choruses.

Prices: 35, 50, 75, \$1. & \$1.50

Diagram opens at the box at office 9 a. m., Saturday, Nov. 21.

ROLL of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County

SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stan's 38th in the United States. Stands 10th in Pennsylvania. Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00
Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1908.

IN THE SHOW WINDOW OF G. P. SOMMER'S are

Two Dainty 14 k GOLD WATCHES

One will be given to the MOST POPULAR SCHOOL TEACHER, either lady or gentleman, in Wayne county, on CHRISTMAS DAY, December 25, 1908.

Every purchaser will be entitled to ONE VOTE for every Dollar's worth of Goods purchased in SOMMER'S STORE, commencing Nov. 9th to Dec. 24th.

BALLOTS to be deposited in sealed box, and counted Christmas eve by a committee to be appointed by County Superintendent, J. J. Kehler.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF H. C. GAYLORD, Late of Clinton township, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1908, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.

WM. H. LEE, Auditor.
Honesdale, Nov. 9, 1908.

LET US TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES?

It will pay you to call at the finely equipped GOLDEN'S OPTICAL PARLORS. 11 South Main St., CARBONDALE, PA.

DR. C. R. BRADY, Dentist, Honesdale, Pa. OFFICE HOURS—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. ANY evening by appointment. Citizens' Phone, 33. Residence, No. 38 X.