

# OUR LAWMAKERS

## The Work of Our Harrisburg Solons.

### AN UNUSUALLY SHORT SESSION.

#### Over Two Thousand Bills Introduced and Less Than One Thousand Become Laws—The Acts Passed and Failed.

The Legislature of 1909 will go down in history as the shortest session held in the last thirty-five years, with the single exception of that of 1905, when the session was adjourned on April 13th. All told, 2,005 bills were introduced, of which over 1,300 originated in the House. Only about one-third of the number passed.

About 100 bills were disposed of in the closing days of the session. Thus far the Governor has vetoed four bills.

In the way of appropriations upward of \$65,000,000 was allotted to State semi-private and private institutions, hospitals and charities, including an item of \$2,000,000 for the treatment of tuberculosis under the supervision of the State Department of Health. This is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the amount allowed two years ago, and for State care and treatment of tuberculosis.

With but about \$43,000,000 conceded to be available in revenue for the next two years, the responsibility of slashing appropriations to the extent of \$22,000,000 is forced upon Governor Stuart. Not a single revenue raising bill was passed.

Aside from the school code, the record of the Legislature, in the matter of bills of general interest, follows in the bills passed:

Governor Stuart's State highway from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, to cost \$5,000,000.

Increasing salaries of Supreme, Superior and other court judges \$250,000 annually.

Capitol Park extension, to cost \$2,000,000.

Jones dirt road bill for townships, appropriating \$1,000,000.

Sherman bill, regulating child labor.

Murphy pure food bill; also bills prohibiting adulteration of liquors, soft drinks, lard, milk and ice cream.

Townsend automobile bill, establishing speed limit of twenty-four miles in open country and twelve miles in congested territory.

Constitutional amendment, abolishing February elections.

Constitutional amendment, abolishing poll tax.

Constitutional amendment empowering legislature at will to increase number of courts and judges of courts.

Creating state board of osteopathy examiners.

Creating state board of registration of nurses.

Murphy bill allowing the connection of steam railroad and street railway tracks.

Shields bill empowering street railway companies to carry all kinds of freight.

Thompson bill making medical examinations in Pennsylvania uniform with those in Ohio, New York, New Jersey and other States.

Creating office of executive controller of accounts.

Making it a misdemeanor for State officials to pay out money not specifically appropriated.

Directing that the Quay statue be erected in the rotunda of the Capitol building.

Making October 12 a legal holiday, known as Columbus day.

Giving primary election officers the same salary as general election officers.

Tustin parole, probation and indeterminate sentence bills.

Tustin anti-white-slave bill.

Campbell anti-cocaine bill.

Campbell bill, readjusting the State Pharmaceutical board.

The most important bills which failed to pass were the following:

Local option.

Reynold soldiers' pension bill.

Dunsmore 2-cent railroad fare bill.

Dunsmore 2½ cent railroad fare bill.

Extending civil service system to state officers.

Empowering State Railroad Commission to regulate stock issues.

Creating five additional judges for Philadelphia.

Granting eminent domain to electric power companies.

McClain bills for return to counties of personal property tax and license fees which now go to the State.

Commission to codify tax laws.

Jones bill taxing gas companies.

Dunsmore bill increasing corporation tax from five to ten mills.

Taxing corporations for local purposes.

Keene bill taxing capital stock of manufacturing companies.

Creasy anti-trust bills.

Creasy bill taxing express companies.

Increasing the salary of the Governor from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Dr. C. R. BEADY, Dentist Honesdale, Pa. OFFICE HOURS—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. X. Any evening by appointment.

# PEACE DAY COMING

## Why and How it Should Be Observed.

### THE BLESSINGS OF ARBITRATION

#### How Schools Should be Taught in Reference to the Day—Many Practical Suggestions.

Peace day—the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference—has come to stay in the schools. Its observance was first recommended by the Secretary of the State Board of Education in Massachusetts. Ohio at once followed suit, and in 1907, the Superintendents in annual convention at Chicago recommended its observance in all States. Over a dozen States have already taken special action in regard to it, and in 1908 the State Board of Education of Connecticut distributed fifteen thousand programs to the teachers of the State which outlined the instruction to be given, and Rhode Island gave two thousand of the same programs to her teachers.

In European countries the 18th of May is not always the day chosen for peace day, February 22d, in honor of Washington, being chosen in some places, and in Germany the anniversary of the Franco-Prussian war being preferred whenever any day is celebrated. For local reasons in this country, especially in the South where Schools close somewhat earlier than elsewhere, another day may be preferred. The date is not of primary consequence, but that some part of one day should be set aside for special instruction on the peace movement and on the most important features of the history that is now making is now recognized by American educators.

The School Peace League, which is supported by the leading educators of the country, and of which Supt. Van Sickle of Baltimore is President, was formed in 1908, and will devote part of its attention to Peace Day, which emphasizes the importance which the latter has come to take in the educational world.

As no modern text-books have kept pace with the movement for world organization which the Hague Conference of 1899 heralded, it is needless to say that the average teacher is not often prepared to make Peace Day exercises profitable or to teach history through the year so as to make it interpreted by the special instruction which needs to be given on this day. But the necessary preparation is not difficult of attainment.

Poems, songs, and speeches on the beauties of peace and the horrors of war have their place, but they will be unintelligible in the light of the observance of Memorial Day, which follows shortly after Peace Day unless interpreted by a teacher who has a grasp of the problem and who realizes why international war and civil war are in different categories and why war between nations can and will end long before all strife within nations can end. She must know how to present reverence for the soldiers of the war which was fought to preserve the Union and free the slave, consistently with that plan of world-organization and of reference of international difficulties to a Supreme Court of Nations which makes future war between the United States and any other nation unnecessary. The patriotism which sent a soldier to Gettysburg in '63 must animate his son to put our nation by arbitration treaties beyond the possibility of war with a foreign nation to-day. There are no questions which can not be arbitrated as well even now between France and England and the United States as between Tennessee and Kentucky; and when international organization and international law are but a little further advanced this will be true of all nations. How the United States points the way to a United World must form part of the instruction on Peace Day.

If possible, at least one school hour should be devoted to the exercises, and Longfellow's "Arsenal at Springfield" should be on every school programme. The peace flag, which is the national flag bordered with white, and, if possible, little flags of other nations, may be used for decorations. The dove and olive branch are the poorest of symbols for use as to some minds they imply an element of weakness and do not convey the primary element of justice which alone makes peace day significant. As righteous peace is founded on international justice, war is to be condemned, not chiefly for its cruelty and horror, but because it never, except accidentally, can do any justice. War decides only who is the stronger. We won in the war with Mexico, but General Grant rightly called it a wicked war. The glory of the peace movement is that it has produced machinery for providing international justice. This now is available for all; future war between nations is criminal because avoidable.

Some mention of the bloodless Turkish revolution should be made to the older classes on the next Peace Day; of the Central American Supreme Court which has just settled its first case; of the interchange of notes between the United States and Japan; of the return of the in-

demnity to China; of China's plan to expend it in educating her future leaders here; of the signing at Berlin and St. Petersburg last April of an agreement by the nations bordering on the Baltic and North Sea to respect each other's territoriality on those waters; of the peaceful settlement of Cuban and Venezuelan affairs; of the new International Institute of Agriculture just opened in Rome, the new International Institute of Hygiene, and other accomplishments of the last year in uniting the nations for their mutual good. The pamphlets published by the International Conciliation Association, 501 West 116th Street, New York city, are sent free on receipt of postage and are useful. Sample copies of programs and useful literature may also be obtained from the American Peace Society, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Probably no better mottoes can be found to be recited by the school in concert than that of the Latin poet Terence: "I count nothing human foreign to me"; and that noble word of Garrison's: "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind."

# THE NEXT CENSUS

## Pennsylvania will Take the Lead on Pay Roll.

### BIG PAY FOR 23 SUPERVISORS

#### The State to Have Six Thousand Enumerators—Examination to Commence April 15th, 1910—Supervisors to be Examined as to Qualifications.

Plans just completed by the census office for the taking of the census of 1910 will put an army of temporary federal employees into action. Pennsylvania will lead among the states in the number of men who will get on Uncle Sam's pay roll for amounts running from \$100 to \$3,000.

The state has been districted and 23 supervisors will be appointed to take the census here. These supervisors will get compensation varying from \$1,500 to \$3,000. They will have jurisdiction over districts practically conforming to the congressional districts except in the cities of Pittsburgh or Philadelphia, where a supervisor will have charge of each city, including six congressional districts in Philadelphia and in Pittsburgh three. There will be 23 districts in the whole state.

The supervisors in these two cities will have the fattest jobs connected with the census in Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia the supervisor will get probably a little over \$3,000.

The compensation paid these officials is \$1,500, and an additional \$1 per thousand of the population enumerated.

There will be about 6,000 enumerators employed in Pennsylvania. In 1900 there were 4,720. The enumerators are paid so much per capita except in districts where the enumerating is hard on account of the country being sparsely settled and traveling difficult. In such cases a per diem salary is paid. The supervisors will have the appointing of the enumerators so the amount of federal patronage for Pennsylvania next year is rather tempting.

The census of manufacturers will be taken by special agents which will also add somewhat to the amount of money the Keystone state will get from the federal government for this census work.

The taking of the census will begin on April 15th next year, but the appointment of the supervisors and the selection by the latter of the army of enumerators will probably be completed before the first of January next. As soon as the House and Senate agree upon the new census bill as to how the supervisors are to be appointed, whether by appointment by the President with the consent of the Senate or upon the recommendation of members of Congress, these officers will be selected. The Senate wants them appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The House prefers to have them appointed upon the recommendation of its members. William H. Lee was the enumerator for this county in 1900.

There will be examinations held at different points to determine the fitness of the supervisors for the work. The Pennsylvania supervisors will probably be required to go to Washington for instructions. The enumerators will be required to fill out blank enumerating sheets to show their intelligence. This form of examination will be conducted by the supervisors in their districts. In the whole country there will be an army of 65,000 enumerators.

# WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

Honesdale, Pa., April 16, 1909.  
NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act of Assembly, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Wayne County Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Thursday, July 22, 1909, from one to two o'clock p. m., to vote for or against the proposition to again renew and extend the charter, corporate rights and franchises of said bank for the term of twenty years, from February 17, 1910. By order of the Board of Directors.  
H. S. SALMON Cashier.

# THE NEW TARIFF

## Full Protection for the Tobacco Industry.

### PHILIPPINE PRODUCT NO MENACE

#### Tobacco Raising a Great Pennsylvania Industry—Lancaster County the Largest Cigar Manufacturing District in the United States.

[From The Citizen's Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Members of Congress who are directly interested in the tobacco schedule of the Payne bill are positive in the statement that under the provisions of that bill the tobacco industry will be as fully protected as it now is under the Dingley law. The growing and manufacture of tobacco is one of the great industries of Pennsylvania. That state produces more cigars than any other state in the Union. Several delegations have come to Washington and consulted Senator Boise Penrose regarding the revision of the tobacco schedule. In the Keystone state the raw product is at the factory door. The Ninth Internal Revenue District, which includes Lancaster county, is the largest cigar manufacturing district in the United States. In 1906 there were manufactured in that district nearly 802,000,000 cigars and in the last seven years it has paid the federal government in revenue \$17,377,343. In Lancaster county are over 400 tobacco factories employing many thousands of men and women.

The tobacco men who called on Senator Penrose argued against any reductions in the duties on tobacco imports and against free tobacco from the Philippines. The Senator presented their arguments to the House Ways and Means Committee and brought them before the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is a member. Both committees revised the tobacco schedules. The House bill makes no reductions in the Dingley rates but it contains a provision admitting to this country certain tobacco imports from the Philippines free of duty. The free imports were limited by the House to these shipments: Wrapper tobacco, 300,000 pounds; filler tobacco, 3,000,000 pounds; and cigars not to exceed 100,000,000. The Finance Committee adopted an amendment admitting free 300,000 pounds of wrapper tobacco and 150,000,000 cigars and reducing the amount of filler tobacco from 3,000,000 pounds to 1,500,000 pounds. The provision admitting Philippine tobacco free was adopted upon the recommendation of President Taft.

Mr. Taft stated that justice requires of the United States fear in the open her sugar and tobacco market to the Philippines. He said he was confident such a course would not injure by way of competition either the sugar or tobacco industries of this country, but that it would merely substitute Philippine sugar and tobacco for a comparatively small portion of the sugar and tobacco that now comes in after paying duty. Mr. Taft added: "So confident am I that the development, which the sugar and tobacco interests of the United States fear in the Philippines from an admission of those products free to the United States, will not ensue to the injury of those interests that I would not object to a limitation on the amount of sugar and tobacco in its various forms, manufactured and unmanufactured, which may be admitted to the United States from the Philippines, the limitation being such a reasonable amount as would admittedly not affect the price of either commodity in the United States or lead to a great exploitation of the sugar and tobacco interests in the islands. The free admission of sugar and tobacco up to the amount of the proposed limitation, for the purpose of restoring the former prosperity in these two products to the islands is very important."

It was in accordance with Mr. Taft's recommendations that the committees of Congress inserted the provisions admitting free of duty the amounts of Philippine tobacco stated. Experts who appeared before those committees stated that in the Philippines tobacco is cultivated by crude methods and as a result is of a very inferior quality. Secretary Wright, of the War Department, who is thoroughly familiar with the Philippine tobacco industry, informed the Ways and Means Committee, that the industry in this country had nothing to fear from Philippine competition. He stated that the islands would not produce sufficient tobacco to supply imports to the amounts under which the Payne bill may come into the United States free.

Some of the tobacco men opposed free Philippine tobacco on the grounds that it would open the way for larger imports of Sumatra wrappers. They urged that the tobacco dealers in the Island of Sumatra would ship their product to the Philippines and then send it into the United States as Philippine tobacco and free of duty. The Senate Finance Committee met this objection by inserting a provision which makes such shipments impossible. It directs that tobacco imported to the Philippines shall pay the same duty as it would pay if shipped to this country.

# Senator George Vest's Eulogy on a Dog.

"The best human friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps, when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deceives him, the one that never proves ungrateful and treacherous, is his dog.

"A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground where the wintry wind blows and the snow drifts fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer. He will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounters with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journeys through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying, to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside may the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death."

# A SUGGESTION.

Another thing that might be done with ex-Presidents is to put them in charge of the Secret Service.

Mr. Charles Capen, master of the Boston Latin School, the son of a Unitarian minister and the youngest of twelve children, fairly illustrates old-fashioned Unitarian psychotherapy. He has taught in one school fifty-seven years and never lost a day, and at the age of eighty-five is still teaching.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

H. C. HAND, PRESIDENT.  
W. B. HOLMES, VICE PRES.

# PROVING IMMORTALITY.

Of all the queer ways of trying to prove the existence of a soul it seems to us that weighing a person at the point of death to see if anything was lost in the process reaches the limit of absurdity. That the passing soul weighed about an ounce, if it was a fact, might explain the difficulty we have in communicating with it.

# THE EGG'S BIRTHDAY.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Detroit Free Press, offers a very practical suggestion when it says that all eggs should be dated with the hour and day they are laid. If this were done, lots of trouble could be avoided in restaurants.

The present condition of Hayti and San Domingo shows that liberty, fraternity, and equality being proclaimed and adopted, all has not been done that must be done to establish the higher forms of civilization.

# SIGNS OF THE AWAKENING.

The fact that China proposes making a big bond issue is all the evidence needed to prove that American ideas are at last making a dent on the old empire.

The decrease of registration at Harvard is inexplicable in the face of the university's triple victory in college sports over Yale. Must further proof of pre-eminence be furnished?

# THE CITIZEN

Has made arrangements for

## A FIVE MILE FOOT RACE

AFTER THE MARATHON PLAN

WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE ON Decoration Day **MAY 31**

5 Handsome Gold and Silver Medals will be Awarded the Winners!

ENTRANCE FREE

To all competitors living in the county, exclusive of professionals; entries to be made at any time prior to May 20th.

ALL CONTESTANTS will be required to submit to a physical examination by competent physicians, to insure proper endurance condition for race.

FURTHER DETAILS, including instructions for proper training, will appear in succeeding issues of THE CITIZEN.

CITIZEN JOB PRINT means STYLE, QUALITY, and PROMPTNESS. Try it.

We want you to understand the reasons for the ABSOLUTE SECURITY of this Bank.

# WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

HONESDALE, PA.,

HAS A CAPITAL OF \$100,000.00  
AND SURPLUS AND PROFITS OF 355,000.00  
MAKING ALTOGETHER 455,000.00

EVERY DOLLAR of which must be lost before any depositor can lose a PENNY. It has conducted a growing and successful business for over 35 years, serving an increasing number of customers with fidelity and satisfaction.

Its cash funds are protected by MODERN STEEL VAULTS. All of these things, coupled with conservative management, insured by the CAREFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION constantly given the Bank's affairs by a notably able Board of Directors assures the patrons of that SUPREME SAFETY which is the prime essential of a good Bank.

Total Assets, \$2,733,000.00

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE BY MAIL.

DIRECTORS: H. C. HAND, A. T. SEARLE, T. B. CLARK, CHAS. J. SMITH, H. J. CONGER, W. F. SUYDAM, W. B. HOLMES, F. P. KIMBLE, H. S. SALMON

Is Your Money Lying Around Idle?

Nobody knows without trying it how easy it is to make money save money when an account is opened in the

# HONESDALE DIME BANK

Right away you will get the desire to enlarge it. Then it furnishes the very best lesson in economy, weans a person from habits of extravagance and is one of the greatest comforts in the world. It is not safe in these days of hold-ups and robberies to have money lying around idle in your home or pocket. It is safe in the bank where it works for you day and night.

The modern burglar proof safe and vault of this bank afford the greatest protection for your money, and its safety deposit boxes for all other valuables. Active or savings accounts received. Three per cent. paid on savings deposits. Its drafts are the safest and cheapest method of sending money to foreign countries. Call and get a pocket check book. Money loaned on good security to home people to whom preference is always given.

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