

# THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909.

In continuing the plan of making complete warranty maps of the whole state Secretary of Internal Affairs Henry Houck has sent to Allegheny county a corps of surveyors who will make a survey of all of the township lines in the county as well as look up the records of the original property transfers. This work is being done under an appropriation made by the last legislature and will give Allegheny the same facilities for search of titles and definition of township lines as have been given to Lawrence, Greene and Washington counties by similar surveys carried on in the last two years. If the money holds out it is expected to carry on some similar work in this part of the state, although it is said that the demand for such information is not as pressing as in the west.

## THE ICE BUSINESS.

The ice question is one that is becoming more serious each year. In this climate ice is a necessity. It is essential to the health and comfort of the community, and the poor man should be able to secure it at rates that do not severely tax his resources. While there may have been a shortage in the ice crop in some sections of the country last winter there has been no excuse for materially raising the price in this part of the country. In fact if the crop was short it would seem better to sell it at a reasonable profit than to put up the price to a figure that will force a good many to do without it and leave thousands of tons in the storehouses at the end of the season. The coal barons in advancing the price of coal offer the excuse that it costs more to mine coal than it did years ago. There are grounds for this statement. But not so with the ice industry. Ice can be harvested less expensively in this age than ever before. With the improved machinery ice on the ponds is cut and stored with rapidity that is almost marvelous. There is positively no excuse for the cornering of this necessity, and we believe that an artificial ice plant, which would produce at a reasonable price an article free from the impurities that come from some of the ice ponds, would not only prove a blessing to our people, but would be one of the most profitable of industries.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Regiment held its forty-third annual reunion in Corporal Skelly Post room, Gettysburg, on Tuesday last. About 100 members were present. Captain P. DeLacy, of Scranton, department commander of the G. A. R., and president of the association, presided. These officers were elected: President, Captain DeLacy, Scranton; first vice-president, Major O. E. Vaughn, Moscow; second vice-president, R. C. Crocket, Luzerne; secretary, J. H. Campbell, Montrose; corresponding secretary, Catherine DeLacy Roche, Scranton; treasurer, D. S. Beemer, Scranton. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry held a reunion the same afternoon, which was presided over by A. I. Ackery, of Scranton. All the old officers were re-elected.

A Binghamton message says that, on approval of George W. Ray, United States Judge, the receivers of the bankrupt Outing Publishing Company, of Deposit, sold the magazine to Thomas H. Blodgett, its Chicago advertising agent, for \$30,000. This magazine was considered to be the chief asset of the Outing Publishing Company and was appraised by the receivers at \$50,000. Mr. Blodgett will continue the publication of the magazine, but where it will be published he does not yet know. He will take possession on July 1. The report of the appraisers of the bankrupt Knapp Brothers, private bankers, of Deposit, indicates that the Knapps loaned to themselves personally nearly \$500,000 of the money deposited in their banks, and over \$500,000 to the enterprises in which they were the principal stockholders. Their loans to themselves and their enterprises aggregated \$1,006,000, of which about \$520,000 was to the Outing Publishing Company and the balance on notes of different members of the Knapp family.

A pet crow in the family of Alexander V. Anderson, at Rockport, Ky., has been found to have been the thief which for several years has been purloining diamonds and articles of jewelry which the family had missed from time to time, and for the theft of which several servants had been accused and discharged. The crow was seen to fly from the house with a diamond brooch in its mouth, and a search of its nest in a nearby tree revealed a gold watch, two rings, two \$10 bills, one \$20 gold piece, a woman's "rat," and many other articles of more or less value. The loss of the articles had long baffled the members of the family and a policeman of Rockport, had been at work on the various robberies in an effort to locate the missing articles and arrest the thief.

## HARRISBURG LETTER.

## THE SEELYVILLE COMMENCEMENT

June 8, 1909.—The primary elections over the state last Saturday developed some surprises and caused some people to sit up and take notice. In Philadelphia, the slow-going Quakers showed what might be done to the majority party when occasion demanded, and had the election been held a day earlier, one D. C. Giboney, a reformer, would have captured the Republican nomination for District Attorney. As it was he was behind Rotan only 5,000 votes, while he was 25,000 ahead of him on the total vote. Giboney was expected to receive the Democratic vote and the William Penn vote, but to come so near capturing the organization started the politicians thinking. However, the people are counted upon to have short memories on things political and by November the Republicans expect to be in working order again. No doubt the popular disaffection over the trolley strike and the increase in fares were responsible for the unexpected result, but there is a lesson to be learned in the way the people can vote if they choose.

Allegheny county Republicans named as their candidate for Sheriff a man who was almost unknown among the workers; a man who walked the county making his campaign against a veteran in politics, Arch Mackrell. The latter had the support of Mayor Magee, now a power in that locality and apparently of the strong party organization. It develops that ex-Senator Flinn, who is taking notice in politics, mixed up in this fight and engineered the victory. Flinn may have to be consulted hereafter.

In Westmoreland county J. E. B. Cunningham failed to make the Republican nomination for Judge, with ex-State Treasurer Beacon a bad third. Mr. Cunningham is now the Assistant Deputy Attorney General, and as Mr. Pleitz is expected to sever his connection with the Department next week, the Assistant Deputy may be made Deputy, with a salary of \$4,500 a year. Not so good as being a Judge, but lots better than nothing.

The Red Men are having a grand pow-wow here this week, with several hundred delegates in attendance. Mr. Schloss is here for Oslek Tribe, Honesdale, and Mr. Conkling of High Sun Tribe, Hawley. Unfortunately we are having a great deal of rain, which interferes with the parades, concerts and a good time generally. In a few days the Engineers Society of Central Pennsylvania will have a large gathering here and a most interesting session is anticipated. Several eminent lecturers will be present.

Next week we shall have the Republican State Convention with us to name the winning candidates to be voted for this fall for Auditor General, State Treasurer and Judge of the Supreme Court. No one appears to be slated for Auditor General, though Senator Sisson is believed to be first in line. Others are Crawford, Kies, James and Hartman, with some dark horse possibilities. Stober, of Lancaster, is apparently in the lead for State Treasurer, though he has made but little effort to land the delegates. He has concluded that if he is to be slated, no one could beat him, and if he is not slated, his friends could not pull him through without the aid of Penrose. Headquarters are opened at the various hotels for the different candidates and from now until after the convention considerable work will be done, a lot of it looking toward the nomination for Governor next year. Judges Von Moschikow, Ralston, Rice and Criswell are the only ones mentioned for the Supreme Court Judgeship. Any one of them would be a good enough candidate.

N. E. HAUSE.

It is always interesting to notice the fashions of the moment in stickpins for men; and probably because, for so many months, it has been a fad of the moment to wear very large and striking pins, it is now to be observed that the more particular men do not wear any stickpins at all in the morning or at business, or if they do are apt to affect only those of the very smallest design. If one cares about being absolutely "correct" it is better not to wear any pin with a four-in-hand scarf. Pins are meant to be worn with what are known as "pin ties," that is, ascots or fold-over scarfs, in which they have a real raison d'être. They are now considered out of place in a knotted scarf, the ends of which, especially if no waistcoat is worn, should be loose and flowing. The best-dressed men do not wear the graceless, narrow scarfs which are so popular at the present moment, and which are so stiff and uncompromising in their general effect.

## Medicine.

"All the medicine you need," says an eminent doctor, "is right at your door, and can be had for nothing. Drink an ounce of salt water once every fortnight and you will never have to telephone for a physician."

## Sore Throat Cure.

Gargling for a sore throat every half hour with lemon juice and water will often give relief. If the trouble is from the stomach swallowing half a cupful twice a day is helpful.

## First English Regatta.

The first English regatta took place upon the Thames, between London bridge and Millbank, June 23, 1775.

## TWENTIETH CENTURY PROBLEMS.

BY LUTHER H. HORST.

Twenty-first century problems are of interest to all American citizens. Some in the past few years have attracted universal attention.

The Panama canal which is to be built across the Isthmus of Panama is 45½ miles in length, 72 feet wide and has an average depth of 28 feet. Operations were commenced on this in 1881 by a French company and after expending \$266,000,000 they failed and in 1892 sold out to the United States. The cutting of the Cordilleras and the building of the Gatun dam are the chief difficulties which the engineers have had to battle with. This dam is to be one mile long, one-fifth of a mile wide and 130 feet high. This will form a lake 170 miles square through which easy and safe navigation can be had. This will save great expense as well as labor.

The problem of our standing army and navy has called forth no small amount of discussion. The proposed increase in our army has created much opposition to the movement by some of the best thinking men of our time. Our standing army to-day is 77,237 men, being one soldier to every 1000 inhabitants. Of these 40,000 are in the Philippines, thus leaving 37,287 for duty in the United States, Porto Rico and Cuba. Comparing the organization tables published in the army register of to-day with those of twenty years ago, we find the increase striking. In 1877 we had 10 regiments of cavalry each with 889 officers and men; now we have 15 regiments with 1260 officers and men. In former years we had 5 regiments of artillery, now we have abolished the regimental organization of artillery. It is a proof of good organization that our army could be raised to more than three times its former strength with little or no trouble. We have now 15,840 cavalry, 18,862 artillery corps, 38,520 infantry, 1,282 engineers corps, and 2,783 staff department.

Now there happen to be thousands of intelligent and influential women who disagree entirely with the suffragists and suffragettes. Women who in the kingdom of home, the realm of social power, the avenues of literature and industry, have thought the problem out from varying sides, and come to the conclusion that it would be of no benefit for women to cast the ballot. Suffragists in their speeches lead us to believe that the American woman really wants the vote, but she is pleading for her own cause. The field of politics is a new excitement for a few restless American women, who if they were attending to home duties would not be so exercised in the affairs of men. Women may take a part in public affairs but to do this they do not need the ballot. Women that are yearning for your rights take them; they are waiting for them. It is their right to influence the supreme power of a national human being, that of concerning glorious deals of human service. Of supporting and inaugurating new activities with the lesser ones. The wife of a working man has the sole care of the children, and in a majority of cases is overburdened by it. Her thoughts do not travel beyond the home circle or that of the nearest local affairs; she has indeed neither time nor interest for public affairs.

What, for example, will the influence of suffrage be on the woman herself? Participation in public affairs needs not of itself make woman unwomanly, by examining the influence on those who have had suffrage. Are men today fighting for great causes, responding to great impersonations? Years ago when the dreams of the utilitarian was upon us, that great soul, John Stuart Mill, fondly believed that, given the ballot, men would rise to more glorious conceptions of social duty, but he lived to see his illusions vanish.

How is it to-day? What are men fighting for in the political arena? Men are playing the game for material prizes, not for principles. They join forces, play off great issues and toss the destiny of the nation lightly to and fro, all for the glittering bait of political advancement.

Would women play the game more wisely? The promise of a "Merry Widow" hat or a "Paris gown" might as easily turn the destiny of a nation as that of more masculine craft.

Women may say what they please, but the state of the civilized world shows that force, physical force, armed with the most deadly invention known to the brain of man, is what every state in the long run and in the last resort depends upon for its existence. Women have no right to claim full political power in a state where she herself can never take the responsibility of her actions. Commerce and finance are carried on by man, and in the past year there have been disastrous evidences among us. But shall we bring in the vote and political influence by those who have never had any guiding in commerce and finance?

The framework of a state was made by man and must be maintained by man.

The government has made many efforts to stop the crusade being waged by woman suffragists but in spite of their many efforts to stop it they have gained many converts among the wealthy and cultured women.

The press of the country has suddenly begun talking woman suffrage, and the newspapers have delighted in announcing the suffragists' uprising, and the magazines have published serious articles on the political, historic, economic phases of feminine enfranchisement. There will never be such a thing as commercial aerial freighters. Freight will continue to drag its slow length along the patient earth.

## OBITUARY.

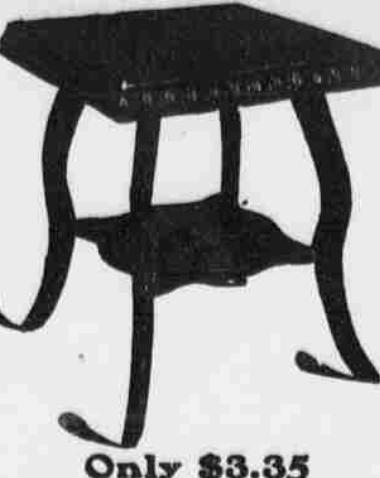
Edwin W. Ireland died at his home, two miles west of Lackawaxen, on Monday evening, after a long illness, aged 75 years. He was a veteran of the Civil War and had lived near Lackawaxen for 12 years. The surviving relatives are his wife, one son, George, of East Branch; four daughters, Mrs. Frank Lilley, of Equinunk; Mrs. Emma Lovelace, of Port Jervis; Mrs. Edward Wilcott, of East Branch; Mrs. Fred Hulse, of East Branch; and Mrs. Fred Mitchell, of Worcester, N. Y. The funeral was held in the Union church at Lackawaxen yesterday afternoon with interment in the Lackawaxen cemetery.

Elizah E. Wood, one of the oldest residents of Pike county, died at Lackawaxen on Thursday, May 27, 1909, from general debility, he having recently passed his ninety-first birthday. A brief notice of the death of Mr. Wood appeared in our issue of the 2d inst., but as it was incorrect in some particulars, we make room for the following: Mr. Wood was twice married, his first wife being Caroline Higby. Six children survive from this marriage: Bateman and William of Lackawaxen, Pike county; George, of Honesdale, Wesley of Sidney, N. Y.; Mrs. John Cole, of near Honesdale, and Byron of New Jersey. His second wife died several years ago. The greater portion of Mr. Wood's life was passed in Beaver Brook, Mast Hope and Lackawaxen. During the last few years of his life he had been cared for by his son William and wife. Mr. Wood united with the Baptist church over fifty years ago. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon from the Union church, Rev. S. Almand and Rev. T. E. Webster officiating. A large concourse of friends was in attendance to pay the last tribute of respect. Interment was made in the cemetery at Ten-Mile River.

Richard Wolff, whose death was briefly announced by our Dreher correspondent in Wednesday's issue, died at Greentown, on Friday last, June 4, 1909, from a stroke of paralysis. He was born at Muelldorf, Saxony, Germany, December 9, 1829, coming to this country while a young man. He married Miss Ernestine Ehrhardt, who preceded him in death, October 11th, 1878. Mr. Wolff is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Frank Sehring, of Canadensis, Pa., and seven sons, as follows: Frank, Alameda, Cal.; John, St. Paul, Minn.; Richard, Washington, D. C.; Edward, Montclair, N. J.; Samuel, Stroudsburg, Pa., and William and Charles of Greentown, Pa. Mr. Wolff was one of the oldest members of the Moravian church of Newfoundland, this county, having joined in 1850, and remaining to the date of his death a faithful member of the congregation. For more than a year he made his home with his son William, who with his wife, kindly cared for him during his illness. The funeral services were held on Monday, June 7th, at the Moravian church, Rev. A. E. Francke conducting the services. The quartette of the Moravian choir sang the following selections: "Asleep in Jesus," "Blessed are the Dead," "How Blest the Righteous," and "Nearer My God to Thee."

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**  
Estate of MARIA HUFTELN  
Late of Preston, deceased.  
The undersigned Auditor appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend the duties of his appointment on  
**TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1909.**  
at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office in the borough of Honesdale, Lackawaxen, Pa., and all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost. O. L. BOWLAND, Auditor, Honesdale, Pa., April 20, 1909. 33

This Parlor Table is made of Quartered Oak; Retail in stores for \$4.50 to \$5.00.



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For this handsome Parlor Table in Quartered Oak. Finished and polished golden Quartered Oak, Fancy 24 x 34 top, richly carved rim shaped undershell, French style legs. Also in the rich Mahogany Birch for \$3.35. Carefully packed and shipped for \$3.35.

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**HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK.**

This Bank was Organized in December, 1836, and Nationalized in December, 1864.

Since its organization it has paid in Dividends to its Stockholders,

**\$1,905,800.00**

The Comptroller of the Currency has placed it on the HONOR ROLL, from the fact that its Surplus Fund more than equals its capital stock.

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are YOU in?**

The world has always been divided into two classes—those who have saved, those who have spent—the thrifty and the extravagant.

It is the savers who have built the houses, the mills, the bridges, the railroads, the ships and all the other great works which stand for man's advancement and happiness.

The spenders are slaves to the savers. It is the law of nature. We want you to be a saver—to open an account in our Savings Department and be independent.

One Dollar will Start an Account.

**This Bank will be pleased to receive all or a portion of YOUR banking business.**