

# THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1909.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

### JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Judge Robert Von Moschzisker, of Philadelphia.  
AUDITOR GENERAL,  
A. E. SISSON, of Erie.  
STATE TREASURER,  
Jeremiah A. Stober, of Lancaster.  
JURY COMMISSIONER,  
W. H. Bullock.

Next time you hear a Democratic politician grumbling about the way the farmer is being imposed upon by the low price at which the trusts keep the produce of the farm, especially food stuffs, get a stuffed club and chase the nuisance into a hole.

It is said that Kissing Bug Hobson is trying pretty hard to get back to Congress, and of course while this is on the Yellow Peril will not go very hard with the United States. But if the kissing gentleman is re-elected we shall expect several Japanese wars before breakfast all during next year and year after.

### APPRECIATED BY POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

While Judge von Moschzisker is a partisan candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in that he is the nominee of the Republican party, it must be a source of profound gratification on the part of the Judge and his friends to note that his fitness for the exalted office and his capability as a member of the legal profession is recognized and appreciated by representatives of opposing political interests.

In this connection The Citizen takes pleasure in quoting the following from that staunch exponent of the Democratic party, the Philadelphia Record:

"On motion of Samuel Dickson, Esq., the Board of Governors of the Lawyers' Club in Philadelphia adopted a deservedly approbative resolution extolling the fitness of the Republican nominee for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Robert von Moschzisker. This action should be as gratifying to the voters of Pennsylvania as to the subject of encomium at the hands of his legal brethren. It is most essential that a high standard of character and capacity should be maintained in the election of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The naming of von Moschzisker makes it practically compulsory the selection of an opposing candidate of equal greater fitness and ability. The Democrats could not do better than to name Samuel Dickson himself, the proponent of the commendatory von Moschzisker resolution."

**WAR OR EDUCATION.**  
A Persian journal has pointed out that Europe is skipping her schools to provide for her armies. The money that should go into school books is being spent on drill books, and instead of building kindergartens, Europe is erecting fortresses. France spends five times as much on her army as upon her schools; Germany three times as much; Austria and Russia, four and a half times, Belgium twice, and Italy nine times as much. Only one European country, Switzerland, spends more for education than for military preparation.

The prevailing system is vicious, foolish, short-sighted. When the stolid Russian peasants fled from the keen-witted Japanese, it was said that the schools and not the armies of Nippon were responsible for the victories. A dollar spent in schools makes a nation more formidable than two dollars spent in cannon, for the weapon of to-day is worthless to-morrow, while the education of to-day prepares the citizen and, it needs be, the soldier of the future.

Teaching the young idea how to shoot is better patriotism than buying gunpowder.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.**  
A few members of the Democratic County Committee met at the court house on Monday afternoon and on motion the old officers were re-elected unanimously. Resolutions were passed to the effect of making the Hon. Joel G. Hill the candidate for the nomination of State Senator, and Leopold Feurth as their nominee for Representative.

The rank and file of the Democratic party of Wayne county are to be congratulated that the bosses of their party are willing to take away any worry or care that they might have in selecting candidates.

White Lawn, and Madras Princess and One-Piece Dresses, at  
45w6 MENNEN & CO.'S.

### OPEN LETTER TO BRYAN.

Wm. Jennings Bryan.  
The paramount issue that was, Dear Old Counterfeit Bill:  
I am in receipt of a Commoner this morning, Vol. 9, No. 21, and I notice Bill, on the first page, that you want to know what is a Democrat, and we will say frankly without malice aforethought, that we will be "horns-woggled" if we know, and we question very much whether anybody else does or not. And as you say the Democrats in the House and Senate have voted against free lumber, have repudiated their party platform, have voted to raise the price of the chief necessities of life, have voted to tax the many for the few, have gone back on every pledge and proven themselves traitors to the common people, we believe with you at this time, that we would like to know what a Democrat is. But from what we've seen and heard Bill, a Democrat is a joke, a "bull con four flusher," a cheap two for five statesman, elected to office through the political spawn that you have spread over the land. But never mind, Bill, as long as the Commoner declares a dividend every week and it pays you to be the leading political faker of the land, it won't make much difference what goes to make up a Democrat now. The Grand Old Party has followed your lead Bill, as Waterson said, from the slaughter house to an open sewer. But so long as the people relish your political mush they are entitled to just what they are getting.

But say, Bill, I notice with extreme regret that your friend, political imposter, Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma, has drawn a few more indictments from his state's grand jury. He must be having a royal good time, and he is accused of everything except being honest. But stuck to him, Bill, he is your friend, and he may have everything all fixed so that if he is convicted he might give himself a pardon.

But really, Bill, did you expect anybody to stand on the platform that you and Haskell made at Denver, when there wasn't a sound plank in it, and they yelled for forty-eight hours on its adoption? But say, Bill, I'll look around and if I can find one I will take him up to the "horspital" and have him dissected and see what he's made of. Opie Dilldock, the mayor, here, he thinks he's a Democrat, but his thinker is out of whack and our Democratic party here is a mole on the back of the neck of the body politic. And we are all balled up here politically; some of our Democrats are in favor of free lunch and get all you can while it is going. But I think things are going to be better soon. The Michigan legislature has just passed an act that a man has to find out the intentions of a skunk before he kills it. If this law will apply to the human skunk or the political skunk there may be some merit in the act, as we believe that it would be better for the communities if some of them were exterminated before they breed more of the same kind.

Well, Bill, I can't think of any more at present. Neuman just came in and we'll drop everything to entertain him. You know Neuman, he was formerly editor of the Sentinel, but the Sentinel died an unnatural death when it got into the hands of Mason and he wanted a show down. But if you really want to do something, Bill, for the Democratic party quit it, and perhaps new life could be put into the few good ones that are left and in 1812 we could run a man like Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, a man the people have confidence in.

With kind regards to Brother Charley and the dog, I am,  
Ever your loving friend,  
BUCKIE.  
—In Port Huron News.

**REBUKED BY THE DEMOCRATIC DICTATOR.**  
Now comes the turn of John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, once a promising candidate for a presidential nomination. He is a political outcast, all on account of a veto. He killed a bill defining and classifying the mineral lands of his state and providing for the taxation thereof, to the disappointment and chagrin of Mr. Bryan, who finds him guilty of party treason and subjects him to the extreme penalty of Democratic law, cutting him off in the flower of his political youth. No clearer case of criminality has ever been established.

By the platform upon which the Governor ran for re-election, taxation was demanded. As already stated, the bill provided for it. When, therefore, a veto was interposed, the platform, instead of being respected, was repudiated, flouted, ignored and treated with contempt. Of course, no treason could be higher; no guilt more unpardonable. Fortunately, retribution was swift. More than a page of the Commoner is devoted to the case. It declares the time to be ripe for emphasizing the doctrine that platforms must not be disregarded.

In the veto, the Governor made an effort to justify himself. He described the proposed tax as a more or less uncertain and ill-digested experiment not fully understood even by its friends. He charged that it would violate the fundamental principle of taxation—equality—and that it failed to meet the constitutional requirements for uniformity. And, lest this should not convince, he added that the moral, industrial and practical effect of the bill would be to strike a savage blow at the prosperity of the great mineral bearing counties of the state.

## Changing Ideas about the "Day We Celebrate"

THOSE WHO WOULD REFORM THE MANNER OF CELEBRATION SAY THE DAY SHOULD BE KEPT NOT SO MUCH IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE FEATS OF AMERICAN ARMS AS FOR THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.

The Legislatures of seven States and the City Councils of scores of cities have passed laws prohibiting the use of fireworks on the Fourth of July. This adverse legislation, which began as early as 1901, has so swept over the country that the Fourth of July celebration this year will be a radical departure from the old-time methods of honoring this auspicious day. The terrible loss of life that has accompanied every Fourth of July celebration in recent years is the cause of this legislation.

The present generation does not remember that during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and even during the greater part of the nineteenth, there were no such fireworks and explosives as are used to-day in celebrating the anniversary of independence. Our forefathers in knee breeches and powdered hair celebrated the day chiefly by patriotic speeches and dinners. Every club, every society and organization met around the festive board and honored the day in song and story.

The nature of the speeches and dinners varied with the locality, but in one respect all were the same. They agreed absolutely in the number of toasts. It was the custom to have thirty toasts—representing, of course, the thirteen original States. With the admission of new States this custom died out, probably because the banqueters were unable to drink so much.

Parades in the larger towns were features of the celebration during the early years of the Republic, but the principal part of the celebration was the banquet and its oratory. In recent years, however, there has been a great falling off in the exuberant qualities of patriotic oratory and the day has been celebrated with mere noise.

The prophecy of John Adams has come true: "The day is celebrated with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the country to the other." Oratory, prayer and praise are forgotten and the old time decorous celebration of the day has seemingly passed away forever.

It should not be taken from this that there was no noise connected with the early celebrations. Quite the contrary. Salutes of guns were fired, bells were rung, and in the evening tar barrels were burned, but there was not the continuous succession of noises which mark the celebration to-day. Nor was there any list of dead and injured on the day following.

Nearly every resident of a city who can do so goes out of town to avoid the noise of the Fourth. Just the reverse was true of the early celebrations. The first big celebration was held in Boston in 1779. All the vessels in the harbor fired salutes in the morning, and the day was given up to oratory, prayer and praise. Societies and organizations

### NEXT CENSUS.

The way has now been paved by Congress whereby the Director of the Census may count noses in the United States next year. The measure providing the machinery to take the thirteenth census was agreed to in the House and Senate, Monday. The bill appropriating \$10,000,000 to defray a part of the cost of the work had already passed both branches of Congress. Both bills now go to the President for approval.

The bill agreed to makes provision for mechanical equipment and the appointment of additional employees. It reduces the salary of the Director of the Census from \$7,500 to \$7,000 and fixes director at \$5,000. As the bill originally passed the House the additional clerks to be appointed incident to taking of the census were to be paid \$600 a year. This was increased to \$720 by the Senate, but as the bill becomes a law the \$600 limit for clerks stands. The amendment making an appropriation for the construction of a census building was lost in conference.

Preparations will be made at once for the taking of the census. Supervisors will be appointed and trained in their work, and beginning January 1, next the enumerators will be named. It is estimated that it will be necessary to employ about 370 supervisors, who will be assigned as a rule to districts conforming to the Congressional districts. Approximately 70,000 enumerators will be employed in the work. Enumeration will be begun April 15, 1910. In all cities of 5,000 population and over it must be completed in fifteen days, but in country districts enumerators will be allowed thirty days in which to complete their labors. It is estimated that the thirteenth census will cost approximately \$14,000,000.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

held banquets at noon and in the evening, and the celebration was concluded with the burning of tar barrels and more salutes from the ships in the harbor.

Early in the nineteenth century fireworks began to have a place in the celebration. These were harmless and simple compared with the nerve-shattering explosives which are put on the market to-day. Not only were they less dangerous and noisy, but their use was restricted to a comparatively small number of people. Those who were unable to get fireworks out their muskets and shot them off. Others fired improvised cannons. Even blacksmiths got out their anvils and by placing powder in little holes were able to touch it off so that it made a satisfactory amount of noise.

With the increase of the noise came the decrease in the patriotic orations and prayers. Before the fiftieth celebration of the day had been observed noise had almost entirely supplanted oratory.

The question to-day is, How should the Fourth of July be celebrated? The manner in which it is celebrated, many declare, is not in entire keeping with the spirit of the day nor with the comfort and pleasure of the majority of citizens.

Those who would reform the manner of celebration say the day should be kept not so much in remembrance of the feats of American arms as for the spirit of liberty and progress. It should be a true festival without forgetting the claims of the young. There should be civic banquets, gatherings at which the progress made in all lines during the past year could be reviewed. There should be oratory and speeches in every community, with an effort to make the celebration more like the early observances.

There should be processions, but they should be less military in character than formerly. And, quite as important, there should be no monster concerts and entertainments where nobody has a good time, but divers assemblages where every one can enjoy himself. The day should be ushered in with martial music and sufficient military display to be in keeping with the spirit of the occasion, but orations, feasts and banquets, exercises for children and public gatherings should be the real features of the celebration. In the evening there should be fireworks, the less noisy and the more spectacular the better.

When the day is celebrated in this way there will be no occasion for people of refined taste and sensitive nerves to leave the city to escape the noise and crowds, say the reformers. In fact, the celebration just proposed will attract rather than dispense them. And if Maxim's new noiseless gun is adopted there is no reason why the problem of a safe and sane Fourth cannot be solved for all time.

### APPROPRIATIONS FOR ROADS.

#### Wayne Gets \$14,215,885.

Apportionment of the state highway appropriation among the counties of Pennsylvania for the coming year was completed recently at the state highway department. Westmoreland county will receive the largest amount, \$33,485. York being next, with \$32,063. Cameron county gets the smallest appropriation, \$1,534. This money is apportioned among the counties on the basis of the number of miles of public roads in each. It is to be expended under the act of 1903, which provides that the state shall pay three-fourths of the cost of constructing state roads, and the county and township each one-eighth.

The recent legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 a year for the next two years for state road building, which is \$500,000 a year less than was granted two years ago. Of this amount, 10 per cent is reserved for maintenance of state roads already built, and the remaining \$900,000 a year is to be distributed among the counties as they petition for state roads.

In addition to the distribution completed recently, the counties that used all the state appropriation last year will receive their proportionate share of the available state money that was not used by the other counties. This latter distribution has not yet been made.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Delaware & Hudson R. R.  
Trains leave at 6:55 a. m., and 12:25 and 4:30 p. m.  
Sundays at 11:05 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.  
Trains arrive at 9:55 a. m., 3:15 and 7:31 p. m.  
Sundays at 10:15 a. m. and 6:50 p. m.

Erie R. R.  
Trains leave at 8:27 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.  
Sundays at 2:50 p. m.  
Trains arrive at 2:13 and 8:02 p. m.  
Sundays at 7:02 p. m.

### CORNERSTONE LAYING AT FARVIEW HOSPITAL.

The cornerstone of the State hospital for Criminal Insane will be laid at noon Saturday, July 24. The time for this important ceremonial was decided upon at the last meeting of the hospital commission. Preparations are now being made at the grounds, as it is expected there will be a large crowd present, including many state officials.

Invitations will be extended the chief executives, officials and councilmen of Scranton, Carbondale and Honesdale, the judges of the adjacent counties and prominent men throughout the state. Governor Stuart has signified his intention of being present, and it is expected the secretary of the commonwealth, the attorney general, secretary of internal affairs and heads of all the other departments at Harrisburg, will also be present. Among the other distinguished men who have signified their intention to be present are Judge Moschzisker of Philadelphia, and Judge Holland, of the western district of the United States court in this state.

It is intended to run a special train from Scranton to Farview on that day. The governor will arrive in Scranton the evening previous, and be conveyed to the grounds on the special train Saturday. Hon. Henry F. Walton, president of the hospital commission, will preside at the exercises and will deliver a brief address.

The cornerstone, which will arrive next week, will contain a copper box 8x14 inches and 12 inches deep in which will be deposited recent copies of the newspapers of this vicinity, United States coins of the most recent date procurable and such other matters of record as may suggest itself to the commission before that day.

### PENSION ROLL DECREASING.

During the last fiscal year nearly fifty-five thousand names have been dropped from the pension rolls of the government and about thirty-seven thousand new pensions have been granted. The explanation of the addition of so large a number of new names is that the volunteer army was young. Since we have the new legislation giving practically a service pension a great many who were boys in '61 are arriving at the age where they come under the provisions of the new law and so they are being given pensions, though they have never been able to get them before because of the lack of sufficient evidence of disability contracted in the service or for other reasons.

Congress, too, has been liberal with the widows of the veterans. There will be more to do for them as time goes on. We know of a case in this county where a widow of a veteran is unable to get a pension to-day because she married her late husband just fifteen days too late to come within the provisions of the law; yet she took care of the veteran through all his declining years and was a faithful helpmate to him and is deserving and needy if ever a woman was of the pittance the government gives to a soldier's widow. She must

HENRY Z. RUSSELL,  
President.  
ANDREW THOMPSON  
Vice President.

wait; but such cases will come for a pension a little later, perhaps during the next session of Congress. There are still two women receiving pensions as daughters of those who fought in the Revolution and 500 women are receiving allowances as widows of men who took part in the war of 1812.

It is estimated that during the next ten years the ranks of the veterans of the civil war will be reduced nearly 60 per cent, and that by 1919 not over 350,000 will be still living.

### FREEDOM.

Here in the forest now,  
As on that old July  
When first our fathers took the now,  
The bluebird, stained with earth and sky,  
Shouts from a blowing bough  
In green aerial freedom, wild and high,  
And now, as then, the bobolink  
Out on the uncertain brink  
Of the swaying maple swings  
Loosing his song out link by golden link,  
While over the wood his proclamation rings,  
A daring boast that would unkingdom kings!

Even so the wild birds sang on  
bough and wall  
That day the bell of Independence  
bald  
Thundering upon the world the word  
of man,  
The word God uttered when the  
world began—  
That day when liberty began to be  
And mighty hopes were out on land  
and sea,  
But Freedom calls her conscripts  
now, as then;  
It is an endless battle to be free.  
As the old dangers lessen from the  
skies  
New dangers rise.  
Down the long centuries eternally,  
Again, again, will rise Thermopylae;  
Again, again, a new Leonidas  
Must hold for God the imperiled  
pass.  
As teh long ages run,  
New Lexington will rise on Lexington  
And many a valorous Warren fall  
Upon the imperiled wall.

Man is the conscript of an endless  
quest,  
A long divine adventure without  
rest,  
A holy war, a battle yet unwon  
When he shall climb beyond the  
burnt out sun.  
Each hard earned freedom withers  
to a bond,  
Freedom forever a beyond—beyond!  
—Edwin Markham in Independent.

### JOB WORK AT THE CITIZEN.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION,  
ESTATE OF  
VIRGIL CONKLIN,  
late of Preston, 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.  
JOHN RANDALL, Administrator,  
Lake Como, Pa., June 29, 1909. 3213

EDWIN F. TORREY  
Cashier.  
ALBERT C. LINDSAY  
Asst. Cashier.

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