

# THE CITIZEN

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E. B. HARDENBERG, - - PRESIDENT  
W. W. WOOD, - - MANAGER AND SECY

DIRECTORS:  
G. H. DORFLINGER, M. B. ALLEN,  
HENRY WILSON, E. B. HARDENBERG,  
W. W. WOOD.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1909.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Judge Robert Von Moschizker,  
of Philadelphia.

AUDITOR GENERAL,  
A. E. Sisson,  
of Erie.

STATE TREASURER,  
Jeremiah A. Stober,  
of Lancaster.

JURY COMMISSIONER,  
W. H. Bullock.

You know what it is to attempt

to drive a nail with a hammer, miss

your blow and land on your thumb

nail. Well, just read Peary's at-

tempt to nail those lies that he

claims Cook has been telling us.

Peary made the statement years

ago, that the Esquimos was un-

worthy of belief, that they find out

what you want them to say and then

will swear to it. This statement

made before the present controversy

came up is a boomerang for Peary,

as he now depends upon the Esqui-

mos testimony to disprove Cook's

claim of discovery.

Hot, hotter, hottest, is the way to

parse the election situation in New

York City. Judge Gaynor, who was

nominated for Mayor by Charley

Murphy, the Boss of Tammany Hall,

thinking he had a harveyized bomb-

proof reputation, had no sooner

called attention of the general public

to his immaculateness than William

M. Ivins, who is coaching Willie

Hearst, threw one of his penetrating

verbal missiles, that proved that Gay-

nor's reputation was full of blow-

holes, and that he had been hand in

glove with Pat. McCarren in an at-

tempt to annul the carrying out of

the legislation regarding race track

gambling which had passed the New

York legislature under Governor

Hughes' supervision. Our last re-

port was "Gaynor is sparring for

wind."

The Citizen some months ago ad-

vocated the formation in this borough

of a Civic Club in which every citi-

zen would have the right of mem-

bership. At the meetings of the Club

all questions bearing upon the pub-

lic welfare of the borough could be

discussed with a view of getting the

pulse of public opinion on any sub-

ject which has a bearing upon our

civic life. Public heart to heart

talks upon public affairs would be

beneficial to all interested and would

be a means of guidance to those

whom we elect to office and let

shoulder our burdens while we oft

times act as critics and in most in-

stances ungenerously so through ig-

norance. If ten or more citizens in

sympathy with this movement will

send a postal to this office a meeting

could be arranged to inaugurate the

same.

The Quay Statue.

The Quay statue, which has been

in the lime light for some time, has

at last reached its last resting place.

It would have brought tears to the

eyes of the staunchest of the Old

Guard to have seen the motley crowd

of workmen who handled this statue

from the railroad depot to the niche

where it now rests in the majesty of

its loneliness. The workmen

evidently were all stony hearted

Democrats with a few conscienceless

Republicans; armed with crow bars,

rolling pins and ropes enough to

hang a dozen men, they pounced

down upon the statue of the once

peerless leader and with clenched

teeth and unuttered curses they

pushed and shoved, dragged and

hauled this resemblance of the de-

parted chief until at last they had

it where it can only look down in

silence upon those who coveted the

smile of the one it represents. For-

tunately some lover of his beauti-

ful and good deeds, had soaked the

statue in arnica and bound it about

with bandages so that the jolting

and rough treatment it received did

not mar it, and when its outer cloth-

ing of bandages were removed, that

same old placid look overtopped with

the drooping eyelids was there, to

bring the blush of shame to the

many who objected to its being plac-

ed in a position where it can be seen

by the vast horde of unregenerate

and degenerate scoundrels who

might have to view it. There is

some talk of the Disconsolates trying

to get an act passed making the an-

niversary of the day this statue was

unveiled a day of fasting and gnash-

ing of teeth.

## What a Central U. S. Bank Means.

Washington.—Although the plan has not yet been worked out in all its details, it is now possible to give an outline of the general scheme of the proposed central bank of the United States, the establishment of which will be recommended by the monetary committee to congress. According to information reaching the United Press from authentic sources, it is to be essentially a bankers bank or agency to do business with and for the other banks. It is not to receive deposits from the public nor do any general banking business. Its main function will be to act as the fiscal agent of the government and through its large note issuing capacity—limited beyond a certain point by taxation—to come to the other banks in times of emergency.

Organizing with a capital of say \$100,000,000 the stock is to be apportioned among the several national banks and perhaps to state banks also on the basis of their capital with a provision prohibiting any individual bank from acquiring rights in excess of its quota.

These stockholders are to elect a board of directors by territorial districts. By this way it is claimed by advocates of the measure, every section of the country would have a representative of its own choosing on the board. There is also to be another board composed of government directors of which the leading officials designated by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency. This is designed to afford the point private and government control which it is alleged has contributed so largely to the successful operation of the banks of France and Germany. The active officers of the bank are to be selected for life, or good behavior by joint action of these two boards.

The professed purpose of this provision is to eliminate politics for private profit.

Much of the opposition to the Central bank arises from the memory of the disasters which befell the old "bank of the United States" conceived by Alexander Hamilton and killed by Andrew Jackson. It is feared by many that the new organization in its development would be but a repetition of the old. The old bank of the United States was a corporation organized for private profit. According to its charter the government was a minority stockholder having only \$7,000,000 out of a total of \$35,000,000 of stock. The government had only five out of twenty-five directors and they worked as one body so that the government could be outvoted.

The old bank did business just as any bank does to-day, accepting the peoples deposits and making loans and discounts to the public. It worked as a private organization and for a time was successful despite frauds in the sale of stock which was taken by the people and occasional bad management.

At the beginning of Jackson's administration its capital was about a quarter and its loans, circulation and deposits about one-fifth of the whole amount held and issued by all the banks of the country. Its parent office was in Philadelphia and it had twenty-five branches through the south. Its banks notes were as good as gold in any part of the United States and were accepted abroad within a fraction of their value at home according to the current rates of the exchange.

Later tales began to come to Jackson of the corrupt influence the bank was exerting in controlling elections and he came to believe that it was a dangerous institution. So he vetoed the proposed extension of its charter, withdrew from it all deposits of government money, scattered them among state and private banks of his own choosing and when the panic of 1837 came, most of those banks failed and a good portion of the government funds were lost.

In the meantime the withdrawal of the government charter and funds caused the bank of the United States to fall bringing widespread loss to the people who had funds on deposit and who had invested in its stock because of the government backing it had. Under the proposed central bank, so its advocates claim, none of these things could occur.

But the general public is admittedly skeptical. The fear has been freely expressed that the Central bank would mean a concentration of the money power and that Wall street would soon be in control of the currency of the country despite any safeguards Congress may throw about such an institution.

It is claimed by the advocates of this scheme that such an institution would give the banking system of the country cohesion that it has always lacked; that it would be a bond of union for all the banks great and small, much like the clearing house associations of large cities and instead of entering into competition with them would aid them.

President Taft already has indicated his friendliness to the central bank idea. It has the support of the chairman of the banking and financial committees of the House and Senate and has been endorsed by many of the bankers of the country.

The professed purpose of this provision is to eliminate politics so far as possible and to prevent any syndicate or clique from obtaining undue control. The two boards are to co-operate in the management of the bank, deciding questions of policy, etc.

All government moneys are to go into this bank, and it is to make

government disbursements. It is to have branches in each city where there is a sub-treasury replacing them and in such other cities is necessary to give adequate services to all parts of the country.

The central bank is to issue its own notes which as the present U. S. bond-secured National bank circulation is retired are gradually to supplant them. Central notes are to be secured by a large gold reserve and by gilt edged commercial credit or paper representing actual transactions in business between solvent concerns. It is argued that this will ensure elasticity by the notes to be issued by the bank in times of stringency and would automatically contract and be retired from circulation when the transaction creating the credit had been completed and the credit paid.

## Why Prices Are Higher.

The cause of the general advance in all kinds of food is not hard to find. The steady influx to the cities of the country people has increased the number of the unproductive eaters, and at the same time reduced the number of hands that produce the food products.

City life in a crowded apartment, working by the month on a wage that barely gives them a living, has a greater attraction for the average country boy, then the freedom of the country with an opportunity to save something for his old age.

Since the Civil War the very life of the people seems to have changed, and it is not for the better. Prior to that strife the country controlled the affairs of the nations, and each community supplied nearly all its needs. It raised its own feed and manufactured its wearing apparel and tools. The day of machinery came after the war and has specialized communities. The wheat and corn fields of the West can raise these crops cheaper than the East, so we have turned our broad acres into milk production which is thought to pay better.

But the specializing of sections gives the speculators and monopolists a better chance to reap where they sow not, owing to the cost of getting the products to market. This section, owing to its location, is naturally milk-producing, and it might be very profitable if feed was not so dear. Herein can be seen how the railroads and speculators reap big money by specializing sections. The Western farmer has to send his grain East for a market, and to do this he must pay the railroads a share of it, and several dealers must have a slice out of it before the milk-producing farmer of the East can turn it into milk. The consequences are that the price of milk has been forced skyward, and the city people are complaining over the high price. Milk has been produced for many years at a small profit considering the work and the amount invested in the business. And we are glad to state that the outlook for better milk-prices is splendid.

But the poor city people will be the ones to suffer owing to the advance in prices of all food stuffs. And they must either get back to the farm or find living more expensive as long as their is a lack of hands to till the soil. Life on the farm is getting attractive because of the improved methods of farm work, and the many modern conveniences of life which rural people are securing.

The influx to the cities is our nation's greatest danger. City life shows the extreme conditions, and makes the working class dissatisfied as they daily witness the great difference between those who work with their hands and those who work with their head.

As the cost of living increases, as it must so long as the supply of farm labor is limited, the time must come when hunger will serve to work a power that will cause cities to tremble.

Our farms are capable of producing twice as much as they do and the call of the day is for help to make them produce. It has been claimed by some that the soil has lost some of its productive force. Probably this is on farms where no husband-like regard for the future was used. But by proper care and usage the soil will never fall to yield her increase. But the farmer who robs his acres of their fertility will come to want in the end.

The farmer of to-day is the peer of them all. The life that he lives is broader than that of any other occupation; for he has time to think out the great problems of life while following the plow. He lives the best, he sleeps the sweetest, and his mind is not always working on some scheme to rob his fellows.

We believe the time is coming soon when the exodus from the cities to the country will commence, for the cost of living will be so expensive in the cities that it will be necessary to seek a home in the country, where at least a part of their living can be produced. In the meantime the farmers must increase the yield of the farm.—Nicholson Examiner.

## Great Britain and Germany May Open Hostilities at Any Time.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, who has just returned from Europe, thinks that the relations between Great Britain and Germany are so strained that war may break out at any time. He says this situation is due to the inroads that Germany has made into England's commercial life.

"Germany," says the senator, "has been poking the noses of her ships into commercial ports that England has regarded as her own. England

seems to have been asleep. Awakening she attempted to get back what she had lost. Failing she has begun preparing for a conflict and the situation to my mind is serious."

Depew deprecates that America has not a better merchant marine. "We are broadening out in other directions but not one cent has been spent for the merchant," he declared.

## NEWSPAPER OFFICE ON STAGE.

### Fourth Estate Depicted in Play by J. M. Patterson.

At last "a newspaper play" that presents the workings and atmosphere of a newspaper office with wonderful fidelity, has been given to the stage in "The Fourth Estate," the joint product of Joseph Medill Patterson, son of the proprietor of the Chicago Tribune, and Harriet Ford.

The stage picture is drawn with such truthfulness that in the thrilling last act, showing the composing room of a great newspaper in full blast, a battery of six linotypes is operated by members of Typographical Union No. 6 or "Big Six." This and other scenes created furores of enthusiasm.

Young Patterson is a man of well known socialistic tendencies and it is not surprising that the "Fourth Estate" should center in a muck-raking episode, which seeks to show the assumed venality of the present day newspapers and the impossibility of editor hewing strictly to the line of duty.

Naturally the newspaper criticisms of the play attack this feature, charging that the authors argue general corruption from a specific case. All criticisms, however, agree that aside from certain crudities of the amateur playwright, the play is powerful and appealing.

## The Value of a Smile.

No matter what may be President Taft's faults, his smile causes us to forget them all.

Few of us realize the true worth of a good, wholesome laugh. This old world would fly into the bottomless pit if the human race would be unlike Mr. Taft for one whole month. If every face we met wore a frown; if every pair of lips on earth uttered no words of cheer, the desolation would be so deadly before the last quarter of the present moon that the dead literally would have to bury its dead.

Medical scientists tell us that there is something in the smile, or the laugh, that releases to the over-worked organs the necessary juices which rest them—which build them anew.

The man who laughs excessively never has dyspepsia. Traveling men, as a rule, are large and healthy because they spend much time together, telling and laughing about funny stories.

The man who kicks about the weather, about the government, about the town in which he lives, about the victuals he has to eat, actually kicks himself into an untimely grave. His self-inflicted anguish really fills his organs with poisons that are detrimental to his physical well being.

Once there lived a little girl who became interested in church work. She got the mistaken idea into her saintly little head that, since there was so much misery and suffering in the world, it would be a sin for her to smile. She went about doing good. However, at all times she was sad and downcast. In a few short months she died. The minister at her grave said she had become an angel here, she had become so good that God had taken her. He dwelt on the much advanced belief that when one reaches angelic perfection that one will be taken away from this sinful world.

But this was not the trouble in this particular case. The little saint had neglected the God-given right to smile—to see the joy, the beauty, the gladness in this beautiful old world. Deprived of this wholesome food, her vital organs were unable to throw off the poisons and she died—she starved for the want of a smile.

The man who smiles has the world at his feet. People overlook his faults because he is a jolly good fellow.

The employer who meets his help with a smile, who tells them a funny story which causes them to laugh, has given them a nerve and brain tonic on which they can do more and better work and which will create in them a respect for him that nothing else can do.

The secret of President Taft's popularity lies in his smile. He laughed his way to the hearts of the simple minded Filipinos, putting down a rebellion that shot and shell never could have quelled.

He took the nomination for the presidency when his party was torn with a dissenation that would have defeated a Lincoln, a Blaine or a McKinley. But he smiled himself to victory.

Now, when his party is all but hopelessly divided on the tariff question, he is smiling it into a firmly cemented and perfectly harmonious union.

If he lives, he will smile himself into another four years in the White House.

He is not a brilliant man, nor does he possess many of the elements of greatness. He simply knows how to smile, and there is such a wholesomeness in his smiles that the people simply surrender and enlist under his banner.

—The Weber Stock Co. at the Lyric theatre this week.

## WELLS-FARGO'S BIG YEAR.

Gross Revenues from Express Business Totalled \$24,476,000.

Gross revenues from the express business of Wells-Fargo & Co. for the fiscal year ended June 30 last totalled \$24,476,000, according to the company's annual report, issued last week, an increase of \$1,530,964 over the fiscal year ended July 31, 1908. Net earnings were equal to 58.3 per cent. on the \$8,000,000 capital stock, as compared with 50.97 per cent. for the twelve months ended July 31, 1908. Disbursements on express account were \$21,213,953, leaving net earnings from express of \$3,262,479, and this, with other income of \$1,401,900, made the total net income \$4,666,379.

According to the statement made by the president, Dudley Evans, the railroad mileage covered by the company's contracts on June 30 last in this country and Mexico totalled 61,869 miles, and the stage, inland steamer and ocean steamship mileage aggregated 8,516 miles, a grand total of 70,385 miles. There were 6,368 agencies, an increase of 1,060.

## GREAT PLAY COMING.

The Lyric Theatre Should Be Crowded to See the "Isle of Spice."

When Allen Lowe and George E. Stoddard wrote the book and lyrics of the "Isle of Spice," which will appear at the Lyric on Monday, Oct. 25, they laid the scene of their clever story on an island in the Japan Sea, where all sorts of funny things are likely to happen. Very shortly after the opening of the piece they do. There is the funniest kind of a king with a desire to reform things, which to him means simply to change the existing laws. He has a beautiful ward, Teresa, who has received an American education and desires to have a young lieutenant of Uncle Sam's marines thrown in for good measure.

The king, who accumulates wives, as the average American boy does marbles, desires to wed his ward, but there is a law which makes it necessary for his betrothed to first spend years of her life in the "tomb of silence." While his majesty is endeavoring to devise ways and means of keeping his ward from this ordeal, an Irishman and a Scotchman, who have deserted from the U. S. navy in a balloon are precipitated into the midst of his cogitations, and he gives them the choice of taking her place in the tomb or being beheaded. They choose the former, but the scheming court treasurer, who wants Teresa out of the way, liberates them and introduces the pair to the king as a noted magician and astrologer. The story is set to music of that delightfully refreshing kind by Paul Schindler and Ben. M. Jerome.

Remember the date.

Legal blanks at The Citizen office.

## BREGSTEIN BROS. FALL OPENING.

We want you here today!

Rather a pointed request but we're saying it by right of superior knowledge on the subject of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

The need of heavier garments is as insistent as we are about hurrying you male folks here. We know what a great store this is; know how well prepared we are to save you. That's why we say with all the confidence in the world, "Come Here."

## HIGH ART AND COLLEGIAN

Suits and Overcoats are ready in all the striking patterns for the present season. Styles for the young man—styles for the older. All in all, it's a grand gathering of clothes you should wear—\$10 to \$20.

## Hats

If your price is \$1.50, we'll show the Prominent; if you'll pay \$2.00, Gold Bond is the hat for you. Then comes the Knox at \$3.00. Variety a plenty.

## Furnishings

There are a great many places to buy fixings, but there's always one

## Underwear

We feature the Australian natural wool underwear at \$1.00 per garment; also Setaung Union Suits for men at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per suit.

## Bregstein Brothers, Honesdale, Pa.

## Blizzard in the West.

The middle west, especially the northern part thereof, was hit by a blizzard Tuesday. Chicago experienced its first snowstorm of the season. The poor in all parts of the city suffered, being unprepared for the sudden change.

Duluth reports that Monday's blizzard was maintained on Tuesday, causing great delay to lake shipping and transportation generally. South-eastern Minnesota is also suffering, as Winona reports a heavy snowfall, accompanied by a fifty mile gale. Low temperature is reported throughout Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and northern Texas. In the western part of Nebraska the mercury went to 12 above. Snow fall is also reported from points in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, but higher temperature prevails.

## \$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## The New Electric Road.