

# THE CITIZEN

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## 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.

Whenever the people of Pennsylvania go to the polls in anything like their full numbers, they roll up a Republican majority that is the wonder and admiration of the Republicans of the rest of the country. These majorities have put the State at the head of the Republican column and made it the leader of Republican policy and sentiment.

There never has been a time when a large, an overwhelming Republican majority from Pennsylvania was more needed than it is this year. It is not merely a question of electing the Republican candidates for State offices; it is the more important one of giving support to the real principles and purposes of the party.

Those principles and purposes found their truest advocates and representatives in the Senators and Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania during the recent extra session struggle over tariff revision. They won their fight against both Democrats and Middle West Republicans, who had broken away from the safe anchorage of the party on the protection question, and they should be overwhelmingly endorsed.

Can there be any doubt about where Pennsylvania stands?

Certainly not. What is needed, however, is such a demonstration of its position as can be best given by an overwhelming Republican majority at the coming election. Every Republican should contribute to this, for the result will have unusual significance.

## Pennsylvania's Beginning.

The state has made an admirable start in the right direction. It now owns over 925,000 acres in forest reserves, in which an axe cannot be swung without the sanction of the state and without strict supervision. It has established three forest tree nurseries in which are being grown millions of seedlings each year. It has planted over 2,000,000 seedlings and aims to plant 20,000,000 each year. It has 30 trained foresters in the field and above all it has an active Forestry Commissioner and Commission. But this is only a start.

## PENNYPACKER FAVORS BALLOT FOR WOMEN.

Gallantly coming to the fore as a defender of the suffragette and a champion of the ballot for women, ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker addressed the Colonial Dames of New Jersey at their annual meeting at "Fairview," the country home of Mrs. George de Benvillie Keim, at Edgewater Park.

"The work of women is all leading to one ultimate end—woman's suffrage," said the former governor. "There is no doubt that the suffragettes will win, and I am with them in their purpose and efforts. Women have taken their stand for good government and have mastered the intricacies of politics. They are more energetic and successful than men in the work they undertake."

The speaker commended the society for its preservation of historic relics and records and declared that it has done valiant service in keeping alive the spirit of early America. The meeting was attended by 200 Dames, blue-blooded descendants of colonial settlers, all of whom wore the badges and insignias of their society. Many of the distinguished visitors were from other states, and scores of them were officers and leaders of the exclusive organization.

## Protection From Real, Not Imaginary Snakes.

"There is one thing which we export from this country that few people, in fact, no one outside those in the trade, ever know anything about," said S. C. Brown to a Milwaukee Sentinel reporter. "That is hair ropes. They are shipped mainly to India, though they go to any places where poisonous snakes are plentiful. Every cowboy and plainsman learned years ago that if he did not wish to wake up in the morning and find a rattler for a bed-mate when he had to sleep out on the prairie, he had to be careful

before he laid down to see that his horse-hair lariat was coiled carefully about him so that there was no opening through which a snake might crawl.

"No snake will tackle a hair rope. It is the only sure protection against them. Somehow this idea has permeated the minds of the East Indians and now they buy these ropes for protection against the poisonous snakes with which that country abounds. Large numbers of these ropes are shipped to India and adjoining countries each year.

"Over there they are coiled on the floor around the bed at night and the occupant can lie down in comfort, certain that no snake will ever attempt to pass over that hair rope. It is about the only way one can be sure of a night's sleep undisturbed by visits from snakes in that country."

## The Impulse of Courage.

In many cases courage is merely instinctive. Many a man has distinguished himself in the performance of some act of heroism the thought of which caused him completely to collapse when the danger was over. The same instinct which leads a man to dodge when about to be struck will lead him, without waiting to take counsel of his judgment, to risk his life in the performance of some heroic act. The impulse of courage is just as natural as the impulse of fear, and, however much cultivation may lead individuals to dislike physical danger, so long as there are Carnegie medals to distribute there will probably be no lack of persons worthy to receive them.

## A Fake Subscription Agent.

Sometime ago a stranger, having his headquarters in Wyalusing, Pa., canvassed the territory in that section taking subscriptions for the Success Magazine, a monthly that retails at \$1.00. It is a most excellent periodical, and besides the value of the magazine itself the agent offered patterns and other inducements that appeal to the feminine heart, and in consequence his success as a canvasser was most excellent. In one day he secured more than a score of dollars, and those who put in their cash have been on the lookout ever since for their magazine and the premiums that were to come with it, but up to the present nothing has been heard of either the man or the goods.

One of those who were caught by the glib-tongued stranger, wrote to the Success Company, and the reply brought forth the fact that the dollars he had secured in this vicinity had gone to fatten the "roll" of a man who lives by his wits instead of earning the money by the "sweat of his brow."

## FAIR EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.

Rumania Gets Our Sweet Corn and Gives to Us Her Little Melons.

America's sweet corn has been traded for Rumania's little water-melons. Horace G. Knowles, ex-American minister to Rumania, who is soon to start for his new post as minister to Nicaragua, consummated the transaction in the interest of good living.

When Mr. Knowles found the melon, about the size of a grapefruit, growing in the Carpathian foothills, he realized that it would be just the thing to serve individually in America.

He obtained a quantity of the seed and transmitted it to the department of agriculture. The little melons have been cultivated with success at the government experiment stations in those regions where huge American melons are grown.

Having gained this desirable delicacy from Rumania, Mr. Knowles was anxious to repay the gift. He noticed that the people were utter strangers to sweet corn. Accordingly he obtained seed for this product from the department of agriculture, hired several plots of ground himself, and instructed the Rumanians in its culture.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## How the Ancients Wrote Letters.

A recent mission of the Chicago University resulted in the discovery of more than two thousand tablets covered with wedge-shaped characters (writing) dating five thousand years B. C.

They are of every possible variety of size and shape. The most ancient look like a little orange on which the scribe responsible for the writing painted scrawling characters and left them for the sun to dry. That particular form of tablet was replaced by flatter disks, and, last of all, about four thousand years before Christ, came the perfectly flat, square and rectangular tablets which were to hold their place indefinitely.

Among the rectangular tablets of the ancients there were a few designed for special use. Some of them were for the use of school children. They were very much like the slates used by the children of the infant schools—nearly round. One of the most remarkable of those special forms was that of the tablet used for correspondence dating from 2,500 years B. C. The clay slate was prepared and the inscription made as for all the ordinary documents; then, when that part of the work was done the slate, or tablet, was covered with a thin envelope, also of slate-clay, just as we use envelopes to-day, to protect the letter from curious eyes.

Advertise in The Citizen.

## ELECTRIFYING AMERICA.

### Fifteen Million Miles of Wire Used for Telegraph and Telephone.

More than 15,000,000 miles of single wire is used by the people of the United States in communicating with each other. Of this amount about 13,000,000 miles is operated by telephone systems, the rest by the telegraph companies. The length is enough to encircle the globe at the equator 600 times.

In fact it must be even greater by this time, as the above figures, though recently published by the Census Office, refer to 1907. At the 1880 census the telephone companies reported 34,305 miles of wire, about one-ninth of the mileage of the telegraph companies. In 1907 the telephone mileage was eight times as great as the telegraph.

In the amount of business done, the sum paid in salaries and wages and the capital invested in 1907 the telephone business was a little over three and one-half times as extensive as the telegraph industry, and during that year it furnished employment for more than five times as many persons.

Between 1902 and 1907 there was an addition of 8,098,918 miles of wire for the use of the telephone systems, as compared with an increase of but 259,611 in the mileage of owned and leased wire for commercial telegraph purposes. The increase in the wire mileage of the telephone systems during the five years referred to was more than six times as great as the total amount of wire added to the telegraph business since 1860.

The use of telephones by railroads exclusively in connection with the operation of the roads has increased rapidly since 1902. Although the electric interurban roads early recognized the advantages of the telephone for despatching purposes the larger steam railroads have been disinclined to substitute the telephone for the telegraph.

The bulletin points out that it gives the first statistics for the commercial wireless systems already established, and states that they were operated at a loss of \$47,628 in 1907.

There were six commercial wireless telegraph systems in 1907, operating 122 tower stations, located at most of the large ports of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, the great lakes and in Hawaii. They transmitted 163,617 wireless messages. Over the telegraph wires in 1907 there were flashed 368,470,509 messages, of which 5,869,317 were cablegrams.

It is shown that 90.5 per cent. of the cities with a population of at least 10,000 in 1900 were equipped with elastic fire alarms. It appears that for 1907 there were 120,719 fire alarms received. Concerning police patrol signalling the bulletin says that there were 41,961,650 calls.

## Hurrah! Alcohol Six Cents Per Gallon.

When the people of the United States heard the announcement that Uncle Sam was about to permit the manufacture and use of denatured alcohol without the internal revenue tax, there sounded from the general throat peans of joy and praise. The fact that, in a measure, disappointment followed has nothing to do with the satisfaction with which the announcement was received. In the whole history of the arts and of the industries there has been no demand so insatiable and imperious as that for cheap fuel and cheap light and hope among the workers is always ready to take fire instantly at the suggestion of promise of either.

But if disappointment was all that first came of Uncle Samuel's generosity, nearly everybody, at least was educated to understand what cheap alcohol would mean. It will require, therefore, no long-winded explanation to make perfectly clear the meaning of the news which is now to be published for the first time in the pages of the Technical World Magazine.

Cheap alcohol is here; and the dreams and hopes of manufacturers, of farmers and the housewife have come true. Indeed, the wildest imaginings of the most sanguine of those who saw commercial revolution in the freeing of denatured alcohol from the tax, will fall short of realities. Alcohol—the highest grade of wine spirits—can be made—is being made—has already been made—in huge quantities at a cost of six cents a gallon including raw materials and all manufacturing processes.

Out of one of the commonest, heretofore most useless and despised of all the wastes in the commercial world this most valuable product is being extracted. Sawdust, which has been not only a worthless nuisance on the lands of the lumberman of this great lumber producing country, source of danger and of great expense as well, is now furnishing fuel for lighting and heating purposes which can outshine kerosene, out-heat anthracite and sell below both.

## Everybody Sold.

The stock of the Ridgeway company, publishers of Everybody's Magazine, will be taken over by the Butterick Publishing Company. They will increase their capital stock to allow for the consolidation. The stockholders of the Butterick company voted to approve this consolidation and increase of stock.

"Paid in Full"—soon to start in The Citizen.

## SPAIN'S PERIL ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION

Spain is a Seething Sea of Intrigue and Revolution is Close at Hand.

King Alfonso's throne is tottering. Spain is a seething sea of intrigue and revolution on which the royal ship of state, a battered and weakened hull, is being tossed about in a last struggle. Revolution is inevitable. The flash may not come within a week or a month. It may be stayed off for a year, but there is every reason to believe to-day, following the white heat engendered by the State's murder of Francisco Ferrer, that the outbreak is very near at hand.

Moreover developments of the last two days have indicated clearly that once the fires of revolution break out in Spain, there will be the gravest danger of the conflagration spreading to every Latin country of Southern Europe.

I have just returned to London from a personal investigation of the conditions in the Spanish peninsula. The situation is a hundred per cent. graver than I found it at Barcelona during the uprising last July.

At that time the disorders were largely Socialistic and Anti-military. Since then the Anti-Clerical factor has become vastly larger and Anarchistic propaganda has been spread throughout every district of the peninsula. So universal has become the disaffection and spirit of revolution that in my opinion no scheme of evolution can be made to solve the problem.

The Spanish Cortes has been called to meet to-day, at the instance of Premier Maura. The call was issued at a time when the Government had by dint of special effort created a semblance of order and when it was possible to issue the call without appearing to do so under stress of public demand. It that time no member of the Spanish royal party was far-sighted enough to imagine the furors that was to be created by the execution of Ferrer. The alarm in the Spanish capital is so great that every Government in Europe is on the anxious seat, lest the opening of Parliament shall be characterized by a bomb outrage.

There is going to be trouble with the Cortes. The Liberals have long been in the majority over the Conservatives, but the former have hitherto been split into so many factions that the Conservatives have had a greater strength than any one branch of the Liberals and Alfonso has been able to have his own way. Since the suspension of the constitution, however, the Liberal factions have united and agreed that their first action will be to demand an anti-clerical legislation along lines similar to those enacted recently by the French Assembly. This demand is apt to be the one incident which will set the country aflame.

The church, which has for generations been a frightful burden upon Spain, has recently become well nigh unbearable, not because it is the Roman Catholic Church, but because it is the State Church. It controls an immense unearned share of the country's wealth and pays no taxes. The people are inhumanely taxed to support it. Industrially, it competes at an unfair advantage with Spanish workmen and is the "vested interest" of the nation.

Alfonso realizes that his hold on his people has been broken. He looks to the church for support and will never consent to its separation from the State. If he clings to his present course, his overthrow is inevitable. The fall of the present dynasty will assuredly be followed by the establishment of a republic. The Pretender is little known and less liked. His party is small and the country is sick of anarchy.

Owing to the exercise of censorship, the rigidity of which has never been equaled, even in Russia, it has been impossible to give an accurate detailed daily account of the disorders in Spain. A brief size-up of the situation may not be amiss. At the time of the Barcelona riots, Spain was placed under martial law. This act, instead of checking sedition outside the Catalonian provinces, caused it to spread through all Spain. Premier Maura saw the necessity of restoring the constitution and convening the Cortes. He must have some excuse other than a popular demand. He ordered General Marina, commander of the Spanish forces in Morocco, to furnish the Government at once with a victory or something that looked like one.

A real victory was impossible. The Riffs insisted on a guerrilla campaign. An imitation victory was easier. General Marina began his widely advertised "forward movement" on Mt. Gurugu. The Riffs saw no advantage in holding a worthless sand dune and retired. Only three rifle shots were fired by the Riffs during the engagement. Two days later a Spanish column under General Vicario ventured a few miles from the main body, was ambushed and lost 200 men including the commander. The following day 15,000 fresh soldiers from Spain were ordered to Morocco. That was the real story of the "Mt. Gurugu victory."

Premier Maura made the most of it, however. Householders were ordered to decorate their homes under threat of punishment if they failed, to do so and a fete day was declared. Toasts were ordered drunk to the King. Hundreds of men were hired to stir up "enthusiasm" and lead in the cheering for the Government.

The theatrical climax came when the Premier ordered the restoration of the constitution in all provinces except Catalonia and ordered the summoning of the Cortes. The act means nothing. The censorship continues and suppressed newspapers remain suppressed. The Government prisons are crowded and executions are occurring daily.

On the other side bomb outrages and assassinations are a daily occurrence. The Spanish people are densely ignorant and uncomprehending, but even they see the injustice of dragging the bread-winners of thousands of families away to die in Morocco for the benefit of a small group of French capitalists, while the wives, mothers and children are starving at home.—Philadelphia Star.

## CAT SUFFOCATES BABY.

Mother After a Long Fight Drove Cat Through Broken Pane.

Over the fences and through the yards of the houses in Scholes street, Williamsburg, a big black cat roamed last Wednesday night. It was cold and the cat wandered from yard to yard seeking some place where there was warmth and shelter. At length it came to the rear house at 173 Scholes street. In a window on the second floor about six feet from the ground was a hole. Johnny Sanders had driven a baseball through the pane in the afternoon. The cat leaped from the ground, gained a foothold on the windowsill, and crept through the hole into a bedroom inside. Sleeping in the bed were Mrs. John Sanders and her nine-weeks' old infant. The cat leaped lightly to the counterpane of the bed, stepped gently across the form of Mrs. Sanders, and nestled comfortably on the chest of the sleeping infant.

It was several hours later when Mrs. Sanders awoke at 5 o'clock with a premonition that all was not right. She threw her arm across the bed feeling for the baby that lay beside her. Her hand encountered a warm, velvety substance, and in a sudden fright the woman sprang out of bed. The cat which her touch had disturbed, leaped up also, and sprang at the woman. Mrs. Sanders beat it off with her hands, and then managed to seize a broom that stood in the corner of the room.

The cat leaped at the woman, clawing at her night gown, and trying apparently to reach her throat. Mrs. Sanders struck right and left with the broomstick, missing the cat as often as she hit it, while the cat continued to leap at her and claw her. Still Mrs. Sanders did not cry out. She feared to awaken the baby and continued the fight with the cat until at last she drove it out through the hole in the window through which it had climbed hours before.

Then Mrs. Sanders turned to the bed. Through her mind was running the old superstition that cats will inhale an infant's breath and thus suffocate it whenever they gain the chance.

She grabbed the baby up and pressed it to her. The child's eyes were closed, and they did not open as the mother caressed her infant. Then Mrs. Sanders felt the child's cheek, against which she pressed her own, cold. She held the baby off from her, looked at it hard, and then rushed screaming toward her husband's room.

Mr. Sanders was awakened instantly. Mrs. Sanders told hysterically of the visit of the big black cat, of her discovery of it asleep on the baby's chest, and of her fight with it before she could drive it from the child. Mr. Sanders, as frightened as his wife, called Dr. Driscoll from St. Catherine Hospital.

The surgeon examined the baby and said it was quite dead, and had been dead for more than three hours, probably. He said it had been suffocated, and joined with Mr. and Mrs. Sanders in the belief that the cat had suffocated the child while lying heavily across its chest for the sake of the warmth.

## SINGING EVANGELISTS.

The Rines Brothers, the singing evangelists, will conduct services in the Waymart M. E. church from October 18th to 31st. ALL ARE WELCOME. These sweet singers and inspiring talkers will interest and help you. 83tf.

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