

THE CITIZEN

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1910.

Encourage your daughter in her chosen vocation. It may be her life work.

No matter how small a sin is, examine its tracks and you will find that they point straight toward the pit.

Boys, bind together your spare hours by the cord of some definite purpose, and you know not how much you may accomplish. Gather up the fragments of your time, that nothing may be lost.

Now that the primaries for selection of nominees to Congress will soon be at hand, the papers are being requested to give free notices of the wonderful efforts, which Congressmen looking for re-nomination have been making to get special pensions for old veterans.

As we read the Philadelphia papers, giving an account of the riots and doings of the mobs, we are thankful that they have a faithful police force, for otherwise history might repeat itself, and the scenes that characterized the French Revolution might be enacted in the city of Brotherly Love.

To the man who did not like our articles on buying groceries and dry goods from home merchants, and who indignantly wrote us "I do not want your paper any longer," we would respectfully answer "That is all right, Brother." We can't make it any longer, if we did we would have to buy a new press. The present length of our paper just suits us, and we are glad it suits you.

Go along the streets of our borough and you can point out the boys, who in the next decade, will be the grumblers and growlers. You will see them standing around idle, smoking cigarettes and squirting tobacco juice. In ten or twenty years from now they will be doing the same thing and declaring the world has been made all wrong. Never having made an effort to do anything for themselves they do not like those who have; having nothing themselves, they look upon every man who has gained property or high professional reputation through unceasing toil and economy of time and means, as having wronged them in some way, and as an enemy to be denounced in season and out of season.

Make free use of printers' ink. Talk to the world about your business—the line of goods you carry; their style, peculiarities and adaptabilities. In purchasing, do so with care, remembering that goods well bought are half sold. Make careful selections, buy cheap, and make the selling price reasonable. Tell the people what you will do, and do as you advertise every time. Send out your messages every week. The people look for it and are disappointed if they see it not; and it is often the case after your long silence, the constant appeals of others have caught the eye and drawn thitherward many a good customer you once had, who is now a patron of him who neglected not to tell where to go to get what he wanted, at reasonable rates. This is as it will be, and as it should be, in this busy age. People take and read the paper for a purpose, and one is to find out where they can get what they want without spending a day hunting over town to find it. The merchant who apprises them of this fact, in a judicious way, will be the one that catches the trade, builds up a lucrative business, and makes his calling a success.

WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

It is said that the women of to-day are not as intelligent and influential as the women of a previous century, who helped their husbands, with hand and brain, to carve out homes in the new world that was to draw people of all nations to witness and admire. They have better facilities for instruction, for leisure to read and reflect, and for ease and comfort, and yet men are not as deferential to them as the old-time gen-

tle men were headed matrons of that time. We clamor for more and get less. Why? If they are losing prestige, it is because they are losing intelligence and helpful qualities, and are not managing our homes and training our children in solid worth as they did. We never used to hear much said about boys leaving the farm, or girls having to go out from home to earn money to dress themselves with. The love of finery and fashion had not been instilled; to pay one's debts was a higher achievement than to keep up style, and housewifely duties were deemed better than silks and velvets. Martha Washington could receive guests in a linsey-woolen gown and ply her busy knitting needles while she conversed with them. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." We have given our boys and girls the leaning towards what they are. Keep the child in dressed up idleness all his young years; give him polished society training; graduate him at the best seat of learning; and then set him out in the world to earn money and establish a good home. Will he do it? He hasn't been in the way of doing it. We can't lay our hands on many successful people who came up that way. The school of life is broader and deeper than any set of text books can compass. Webster was right when he said "observation and reflection is the way to intelligence; and without a fair degree of this commodity we must be failures everywhere."

WASTING \$300,000,000 A YEAR.

"If I were a business man and were given permission to manage the affairs of the Government I would run them at \$300,000,000 a year less than it is now costing to run them." "By the employment of proper business methods," said Senator Aldrich, "the ordinary expenditures of the Government can be reduced at least 10 per cent., or \$100,000,000 a year. At present the executive departments are being managed on obsolete business methods or none at all. The American people are never ruffled by reform or disturbed by the truth. The cost of arranging a system of modern business methods would be but a trifle compared with the great saving made possible by their adoption."—From the speech of Senator Aldrich, Republican leader of the U. S. Senate, Feb. 21, 1910.

ENTIRE NEW GOVERNMENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A state campaign which is to open soon will be the most important in recent years. Seldom in the history of the state has there been such an array of offices to be filled at a single election. These include a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs, state treasurer, 32 Congressmen, 26 state senators and 207 members of the House of Representatives. The men elected to the House are to name a United States Senator for a full term of six years. Thus the choice of the voters in the campaign about to begin will determine the course of law making in Pennsylvania and largely influence that at Washington for two years, and dominate the entire state administration for four years, for the officers now to be elected will manage not only the executive, internal and treasury departments, but will either constitute or appoint the majority of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings at Harrisburg, which manages the business affairs of the Commonwealth; the Board of Revenue Commissioners, with supervision over the collection of personal property tax and the selection depositories for state money; the Board of Pardons, with its great power over life and liberty, and other boards and commissions charged with important public duties.

With the exception of the Auditor General and twenty-four who hold over, every officer and employe of the state government will either be elected this year or be subject to the appointive authority of one of the officials thus elected. The people of Pennsylvania are about to name virtually an entire state government.

BALLOTS WERE ILLEGAL.

The ballots furnished for the recent election in Pike county, were not legal, as they did not contain the endorsement with the fac-simile signatures of the commissioners on the back and as it was, in a number of districts, a straight ticket could not be voted on account of bungling work in printing. This should be a warning to the county commissioners not to entrust this important work of printing ballots to a novice in the future.—Milford Dispatch.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

WRONG VIEWS OF THE CENSUS.

No Harm Can Come to Any Person Who Answers the Questions.

Letters from the census supervisors to the United States Census Bureau show the erroneous apprehension of a considerable element of the population that their answers to the enumerators' questions in the next census, beginning April 15, this year, will cause increased taxation, legal entanglements, or injurious consequences to their persons and property.

In order to quiet such unfounded fears, which would, unless removed, materially affect the accuracy of the census, the bureau has prepared an official statement relative to the decennial census, its origin, purpose, and uses.

This statement should furnish complete assurance to those concerned that information given the enumerators is held by the Census Bureau in the strictest confidence with reference to the identity of the informants, as required by the policy of the bureau and commanded by the law of the United States.

The bureau earnestly hopes that clergymen, priests, physicians, school-teachers, employers, and other public-spirited citizens who come in contact with large numbers of people, will co-operate with the bureau by telling persons who are believed to entertain erroneous opinions of the census the real facts and urging them to give full replies to the enumerators. Teachers are particularly requested to speak of the census to the school children and ask them to tell their parents about it.

The statement issued by the bureau explains that the Constitution requires a census of the population to be taken every ten years in order to reapportion state representation in the National House of Representatives. It is the means also to ascertain the increase in the population, agriculture, industries, and resources of the nation since the last census.

It is emphatically declared, by the statement, that the information sought from the people of the United States is used solely for general statistical purposes. It will neither be published nor used in any other way to disclose facts regarding any individual or enterprise. The census, it goes on to say, is not, never has been, and can not be employed to obtain information that can be used in any way in the assessment of property for purposes of taxation or the collection of taxes, either national, state, or local; or for deportation proceedings, extradition measures, army or navy conscription, internal-revenue investigations, compulsory school attendance, child-labor law prosecutions, quarantine regulations, or in any way to affect the life, liberty, or property of any person.

It points out that replies to the enumerators are and must be held by the Census Bureau in strict and absolute confidence. All the bureau officials, supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators, and interpreters, before entering upon their duties, are obliged to take a solemn oath not to disclose any information they may obtain, except to the Census Bureau, and a violation of the United States law in regard to this oath means a \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for two years or both, in the discretion of the court.

SHEATZ WON'T GIVE UP.

He Will Hold on to Treasurer's Office Until Supreme Court Ousts Him.

State Treasurer John O. Sheatz on Saturday made reply to the opinion given to Governor Stuart by Attorney General Todd, in which the State's legal officer ruled that the Governor had authority to name a State Treasurer to fill the office at the expiration of the term of Mr. Sheatz, by notice that he will not give up the office until the Supreme Court passes upon the question of the authority to appoint.

The treasurer says that "no individual opinion" can settle any question of the importance of succession to the treasury until the court passes on the matter. The question will have to remain unsettled, but under no circumstances will I enter into any contest to hold this office one hour beyond the time for which the people commissioned me to safeguard their funds, neither will I permit any one to enter upon the duties of this office until the Supreme Court has passed upon the question of authority to qualify a man to become custodian of the millions of dollars of State moneys for which I am bonded to the extent of \$500,000.

Attorney General Todd also made public a letter written by him to Mr. Sheatz on February 11, inviting the State Treasurer to unite with him in requesting the Supreme Court to pass upon the question before the date of the expiration of the term for which Mr. Sheatz was elected in order that officials and others having business with the State Treasurer should know that they were transacting this business with a qualified official.

Mr. Sheatz replied Feb. 17, declining to enter into any contest.

TURN STAMPS DOWNWARD.

As a precaution against the spread of disease the postoffice department has issued an order to deliver all postage stamps face down on the counter. The measure is taken because of many complaints from physicians and boards of health that stamps, when pushed across the counter with the adhesive side down, pick up germs which are taken up by the tongue when the mucilage is moistened in affixing the stamp.

TROUBLES OF DAVENPORT AND HIS WIFE.

Homer Davenport, the great cartoonist, who lectured in Honesdale and has many friends here, has been staying at Point Loma, Cal., since Christmas, recuperating from a nervous breakdown due to trouble with his wife. Concerning this unfortunate affair which has been aired in the newspapers at considerable length, Mr. Davenport has made a public statement.

"I have retained from saying anything up to date," he says, "of my unfortunate case. It was a matter that did not develop recently. It was a mistake that is possibly most commonly made by young people unfamiliar with the sacredness of married life. In the beginning one was not to blame more than the other. But marriage on two weeks' acquaintance should not be encouraged.

"In my case these two people entertained entirely different views of home life and the obligations there-in entailed. From the very beginning our views were widely different, and our tastes very dissimilar. I had not been married a week before I realized that this marriage combination between Mrs. Davenport and myself was a travesty. As time went on the gap was continually widening. In upholding this false condition of home life, I may have done an injustice to my children, but I still had a faint hope that time might bridge some of its difficulties. Later when there was no longer any hope of this, I decided for the happiness of myself and family, not to remain with them, though my wife and I had occupied different apartments in the same house for two years prior to my final leaving.

"It was not until Mrs. Davenport circulated stories which reflected upon my character as a man that I decided to leave Morris Plains, N. J. To my surprise I discovered that she had made companions and confidants of her servants, and that they discussed me in the presence of my young children as a worthless character, unworthy of respect.

"So by mutual agreement I left my home a year ago. Previously I had decided to her all my property, including real estate in California, a beautiful home in East Orange, N. J., one of the most beautiful and expensive country estates in America at Morris Plains, N. J., together with a large life insurance, and a vast amount of valuable furniture, works of art and rare paintings, library, etc.

"There are no scandals, no affinities, in this deplorable mix-up, as might be imagined by some. Mrs. Davenport's tendency was to rant against literary and artistic persons. This was a direct blow against my profession, which was my only means of providing for my family, and what had supplied Mrs. Davenport for years in her extravagance.

"At my Morris Plains estate I had spent some sixty thousand dollars trying to make it beautiful. In this my wife and children were to have their share of enjoyment, and they still have it.

"I have no disposition to impeach Mrs. Davenport's moral character in the deepest sense. I have no grounds that would give me the right to ask for a legal separation from her other than that of incompatibility. I believe that her heartless attacks on my moral character were partly due to the influence of a man and woman whom I once welcomed to my home, but whom I later, for good reason, asked to visit my home no more.

"Before I took any legal steps in my matrimonial affairs, I begged Mrs. Davenport not to run any bills without letting me know what she ordered. This she promised to do. I was afraid that she might run unnecessary bills that I might not be able to meet. Yet, immediately afterwards, in one week's time, she added a \$500 account to one she had already contracted of \$1,000 for dress goods only, without telling me she had done so.

"The legal transaction between us has reached this point: The decision of a court in New York state allowed Mrs. Davenport \$400 a month in addition to what I had given her, for the support of herself and children; which sum I gladly paid until I was too ill to attend to business. From this, however, she did not pay her bills, and now I am being appealed to by her creditors.

"However, during these years of discouragement and friction I have never failed to be able to carry on my professional work, as cartoonist, which was my only means of supporting myself and family. Some weeks ago my health broke down in New York.

"I have not seen my children since last April. I saw my breakdown coming, and to get down to some basis that would let me continue in my profession and avoid the collapse, I went to Mrs. Davenport's lawyer and told him that I would gladly give Mrs. Davenport \$500 per month and all chattels and property, if she would secure a divorce from me, provided I could see my children and help in the direction of their education. I would be useless on any newspaper unless I could see my children once a week. I offered to meet Mrs. Davenport's demands as far as I could do so, but unless I could see my children who were dear to me, I felt I could not endure much longer, as for months I had been suffering from insomnia with the picture constantly before me that my innocent children's minds were being poisoned daily against their father.

those closest to me in my newspaper office, my nerves broke down under the strain. To-day I can honestly say there is no one's real welfare in which I am more concerned than my children's and even Mrs. Davenport I feel, should have all the consideration and protection that are justly due her.

"I am ready to face any charges that can be worked up against me, as soon as I am well enough to do so. Just how a man can pay \$400 a month alimony with all his possessions, even his health, taken away from him, is a mystery."

USED SPECIMEN BALLOTS.

Official Kind All Used, the Pink Ones Were Brought Into Play.

Up in one of the districts of Banks township, when the ballot box was opened, it was found to contain two pink specimen ballots, marked, and the board counted them, just as though they were official ballots.

This is the way it happened: The election district did not receive as many ballots as should have been provided, and before the closing of the polls the supply was exhausted. As more voters were expected, the judge of election took several pink specimen ballots, had the entire board affix their signatures to them as a means of their identification as "authorized" ballots, and two of these were then marked and deposited in the box by qualified voters. While this proceeding may not have been regular or legal, and was very unusual, still it appears to have been done in absolute good faith.—Manch Chunk News.

INOCULATED WITH GERMS OF TYPHOID.

New York, Feb. 24.—Fort Wadsworth is a huge scientific laboratory to-day. Over 320 officers and men have been inoculated with typhoid fever germs in a voluntary aid to science. Major F. R. Keefer, of the medical corps surgeon in charge of the post, was the first, and the hypodermic needle sent 500,000,000 germs surging under his skin.

Every one of the soldiers at the post, officers and men, caught the flag quickly, were vaccinated, and each boasts a miniature case of typhoid. Recovery is rapid, however, and but one hospital case has resulted.

Typhoid fever is the scourge of the American army, declares Major Keefer. In the war with Spain there were 29,730 cases and 1,580 deaths.

MINISINK BATTLE GROUND.

Effort Being Made to Have Famous Site Preserved.

Horace E. Twichell is soliciting subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing the site of the battle of Minisink. Mr. Twichell has made a special study of the battle of Minisink, which took place on July 22, 1779, east of the Delaware river, near Lackawaxen, and is making an effort to have the spot where so many early settlers were massacred by the Indians properly protected. The site is to be deeded to the Minisink Valley Historical Society.

Mr. Twichell's plan is that the Minisink Valley Historical Society shall take title to and enclose the site of the battle of Minisink and properly protect it and the monument thereon. His plan has the approval of the society.

Mr. Twichell also hopes to erect a monument to Colonel Tusten, who led the settlers in the Battle of Minisink and was killed.

JUST TRY ONE OF THOSE LITTLE ADS. IN THE CITIZEN; YOU WILL BE SURPRISED AT THE RESULTS.

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.
ANDREW THOMPSON, VICE PRESIDENT.
EDWIN F. TORREY, CASHIER.
ALBERT C. LINDSAY, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

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 Stock holders,

\$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.

What Class? 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 saver 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.

WHERE LIFE IS STRENUOUS.

One Dollar Reward for "Shooting Up" Hungarians.

The Good Roads Committee of the Board of Supervisors, of Orange county, N. Y., was down in the town of Newburgh, Monday, acquiring rights of way for the Newburgh-Cedar Hill road. They found a very interesting section of the country where the slate-ribbed hills are covered with fruit orchards and vineyards, almost every available acre yielding large revenue to the industrious occupants. They were shown one place of comparatively small acreage from which \$2,000 worth of fruit had been shipped each day for a number of consecutive days last season.

In that locality forty years ago large dairies used to be kept, but now there are none. Here and there a cow is still to be found, but milk production has given way to fruit growing.

One feature of life in that locality would doubtless appeal to ex-President Roosevelt and all others whose systems are filled with the red corpuscle. Daniel D. Barnes, one of the big fruit growers, informed the committee that the greatest trouble connected with fruit growing was the pillaging of the orchards by the Hungarians brickyard hands, and instances were cited where they had stolen \$200 worth of peaches from one orchard in one night. It is the custom to keep guns loaded with bird-shot for these poachers and in the fruit season doctors are kept busy picking fine shot out of the men who couldn't get away fast enough. A standing reward of \$1 is paid to all employes who shoot a Hungarian and some of them spent their Sundays and holidays behind the orchard fences waiting for a chance to project a load of shot into the anatomy of some fleeing brickyarder.

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States

Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.

Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00

Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1908.