

# THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1910.

Now that the blue birds and robins have come, the (so-called) independent newspapers will begin publishing innuendoes concerning officials now in office, who are seeking renominations in order that they may know that it is time to "cough up" if they wish their support.

We have received several letters containing money in reply to our editorial on germs that infest paper money. There are a number of moral plagues which go with money whether it be specie or bills, and they are more dangerous than the bacteria that we mentioned in our previous article. Money carries the germs of selfishness, profligacy, indolence, love of power, hardening of the heart, atrophied emotions, intolerance, intemperance, moral blindness, contempt of justice, and a whole lot of other ailments that are dangerous to the present life as well as our future welfare. Some people are so constituted that they can handle money and do not become inoculated with the bacteria of any of the above ailments, while others are peculiarly susceptible to some if not all of them.

### NEW PARTY IN THE FIELD.

**Labor Will Nominate a State Ticket, It is Said.**

Wilkes-Barre, March 23.—"When we get through with this Philadelphia strike we will immediately proceed to organize a political party constructed solely along labor lines and will elect a governor, lieutenant governor, state treasurer, state senators and representatives," declared President Greenawald, of the State Federation of Labor, when asked about the new political uprising in Philadelphia.

"The new labor party will not affiliate itself with any reformers, neither will it endorse any candidate nor set of candidates of any other party. Every candidate must be a man who had proved to the satisfaction of the laboring class that he is not inimical to their interests. Other parties may endorse our candidates, but we will absolutely refuse to concur with the choice of any political clique or reformers."

"The executive committee of the federation is still discussing behind closed doors the state-wide proposition. Nothing has been arrived at thus far and the members are awaiting the arrival of Committee-men Humphreys and National President Mahon of the street carmen's union."

### ARBOR DAY PROCLAMATION.

**Gov. Stuart Speaks of Importance of Conserving National Resources.**

Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania, has issued his arbor day proclamation, designating April 8th and 22d as the days. The proclamation says: "The conservation of our resources has become a question of national importance. Among these resources, trees and forests hold a conspicuous place. It is the common belief that forests regulate the flow of water in streams. The destruction of our forests has intensified the floods and freshets that rob the soil of its fertility, closing the navigable rivers and harbors. On the other hand he who plants a tree or protects it from fire and other enemies, helps to make his state a better dwelling place and makes a substantial gift to future generations."

"Wise legislative enactment made it the duty of the commonwealth's chief executive to name in each year one or more days for the planting of trees and the dissemination of useful information in regard to the growth and economic value. "Therefore, I, Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, designating Friday, Apr. 8th, and Friday, Apr. 22, as Arbor Days throughout the commonwealth to be observed by the planting of trees and by other exercises that may be helpful in directing the attention of the people to the importance of conserving and restoring the forests upon the watersheds, and of planting trees around their homes, upon the hillside and in the public parks."

"Two dates have been designated so that every section of the state may find a day for tree planting suited to its climatic conditions."

### UNPRETENDING OBSEQUIES.

While Easter reminds us of the resurrection, it may benefit us to call fresh to memory a few facts regarding the burial of the Son of God. Joseph that day was mourner, sexton, liverman—had the entire charge of all the occasion. Four people only at the burial of the King of the Universe. Let this be consolatory to those who, through small means or lack of large acquaintance have but little demonstration of grief at the grave of their dead, it is not necessary. Long line of glittering equipages, two rows of silver handles, casket of costly wood, pall bearers scarfed and gloved are not necessary.

Christ looks down from heaven at a burial where there are six in attendance and remembers there are two more than he had at his obsequies. Not recognizing this idea, how many small properties are scattered in the funeral rites, and widowhood and orphanage go out to the cold charity of the world. The departed left enough property to have kept the family together until they could take care of themselves, but it is all absorbed in the funeral rites. That went for craps which ought to have gone for bread. A man of small means can hardly afford to die in one of our large cities. Funeral pageantry is not necessary. No one was ever more lovingly and tenderly put into the grave than Christ, but there were only four in the procession.

### A JOB AT WALNUT PICKING.

**Enlightening of a Hobo Who Was Looking for Easy Work.**

"Out on the Pacific coast," said the hobo, "they've got a way of putting up signs in the employment offices that are calculated to deceive the wisest guy. They read something like this: 'If you can eat oranges you can pick them. Men wanted to do both'; or, 'Why not camp out in the walnut groves? You don't have to climb the trees, but for every sack you gather from the ground you get 40 cents; or yet again, \$1.50 a day picking grapes, and board and lodging free. It's a picnic.'"

"Sounds nice, doesn't it? I might have known better, but I fell for the walnut grove sign. I was in Los Angeles, broke. The idea of strolling under the trees and gathering nuts at 40 cents a sack seemed mighty good to me and I had an agent ship me to a desolate little way station called Rivera."

"Following instructions I tramped along a muddy road until a walnut plantation came in sight. At the house they told me that they guessed I wanted the next ranch, which remark was listlessly repeated at six different places. At last, however, I found the planter who needed men. He grunted when I explained, and pointed at his walnut grove.

"Sure, I want them nuts picked up," he said. "Don't you dare to climb the trees or you'll break the limbs, but gather all you can from the ground. Strip the husks off and I'll pay you 40 cents for every sack of clean nuts and only charge you \$1 a day for board."

"I began to understand the graft, but I took off my coat and got to work. The only walnuts I had seen up to that time had been those in brown shells; but I soon discovered that nature encases them in a fleshy husk. The latter has to be removed, and if the nut has lain on the ground long enough for it to rot so much the better."

"But in any case your hands get covered with an acid juice, which stains them brown. This walnut juice was used by the Indians to stain the skins of white children they had captured and intended to adopt. It is said that application for three months was sufficient to produce a fast color for seven years. That may or may not be a lie, but I know that it was six months before I got rid of all traces of the juice."

"There were other drawbacks to my walnut picking job. Merely bending over to gather nuts from the ground may not sound like strenuous work, but when it is kept up for ten hours it is no joke. A new set of muscles are put under strain, and at the end of the day you feel as if you had been kicked and beaten all over. My bed was the softest board in an outhouse, which didn't improve matters."

"Then there was the matter of pay. I soon found that only by working my head off could I get together three sacks of walnuts a day. Figure it out. Three sacks at 40 cents, \$1.20, less \$1 for board. I was really working for 20 cents a day, and sometimes I fell far short of my three sacks and was actually in debt to my employer."

"I kept at it for three weeks. Then I asked for my account and found that I owed that walnut grower 10 cents. I told him that I would work it out, and turned away."

"But I didn't walk back to the walnut grove, I strolled out along the open road and have gone on strolling ever since. Yes, I beat him out of his dime and I'm proud of it. It serves to prevent me from yielding to the temptation of working for money again. If I ever should earn anything, you see, I'd have to return that 10 cents first thing, and you know how hard it is to pay a dead debt."

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### METHODIST CONFERENCE.

**Will be Held in Binghamton, Beginning Wednesday Next.**

When the annual session of the Wyoming conference of the Methodist Episcopal church is held in the Centenary church, Binghamton, beginning next Wednesday, one of the five topics to be dealt with will be a recommendation that there ought to be four districts instead of six, as at present.

The recommendation will be made by a commission appointed last year at Plymouth.

The Wyoming Conference is at present composed of six districts, as follows: Binghamton district, 39 ministers; Chenango district, 26 ministers; Honesdale district, 32 ministers; Oneonta district, 32 ministers; Owego district, 32 ministers; Wyoming district, 37 ministers. A superintendent is chosen for each district.

The terms of three superintendents expire with the coming session. Who will get the places and what changes will be made in the ministers of the several churches depends upon whether or not the recommendation is adopted.

The salary question is also being agitated on the ground that salaries are too low in these days of high cost of living.

One minister in the conference gets \$4,900 a year; another \$4,600; another, \$3,600; one \$2,500; scores that do not get more than \$1,500; the majority less than \$1,000, and many less than \$800. Some get as low as \$500 and there is one who gets but \$150.

Bishop Berry, who will preside, and the superintendents, will meet the day before the conference opens. The Laymen's association, which will probably be represented by two hundred delegates, will open Friday of next week.

### WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

In the ancient times the Seven Wonders of the World were generally reckoned as follows: (1) The Pyramids of Egypt, (2) The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, (3) the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, (4) the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, (5) the Colossus of Rhodes, (6) the Pharos of Alexandria, (7) the Statue of the Olympian Jove in Ellis.

The Seven Wonders of the New World is an appellation sometimes conferred upon the following group of natural objects in the United States: (1) Niagara Falls, (2) Yellowstone Park, (3) Garden of the Gods, (4) Mammoth Cave, (5) Yosemite Valley, (6) Giant Trees, and (7) Natural Bridge.

### EASTER'S DATE.

**Some Diverting Incidents of the Great Church Controversy.**

"The festival of Easter is to be celebrated on the Sunday following the first full moon after the beginning of spring."

Therefore if the moon becomes full upon the day on which spring begins the Sunday after the next full moon is of course indicated by the directions of the council as Easter day. And if the moon becomes full on a Sunday the next Sunday similarly must be Easter day.

The history of this controversy respecting the date of Easter, which the Nicæan council happily settled, includes a number of diverting anecdotes based upon the disinclination of different people to accept even the council's rulings.

A story is told of a European of prominence who celebrated Easter every year on the very same day on which his wife celebrated Palm Sunday. Another story is told of a devout old couple in Germany who refused to abide by a new church decree relative to Easter. The decree altered the date, and on the day on which they had always attended the Easter services the old people walked from their home to the church. They found the church closed and no Easter service in progress. The old gentleman beat upon the door with his stout stick and demanded admittance and when there was no response from the uninhabited church the old people retraced their steps to celebrate Easter at home.

### Blushing a Sign of Sense.

Sir Arthur Mitchell, K. C. B., of Edinburgh, who knows much that is strange about dreams, laughter and other commonplace human characteristics, has just advanced the consolatory theory that blushing is an achievement of which every one who can blush should be proud.

He says it requires brains to blush. Idiots cannot blush, neither can animals. Sir Arthur calls attention to the fact that tiny infants do not blush, although they learn to at an early age, just as soon, in fact, as the brain begins to exercise its functions. In blushing, he says, the mind always must be affected. It is always and only a bodily expression of mental state. It is a natural thing for a blusher to say that he had tried not to blush. No individual blushes of his own free will. The blush arises without call instantaneously and vanishes almost as quickly. Neither for its coming nor its going is there any exercise of volition. It is controlled, Sir Arthur says, solely by the brain, and is a positive sign that there is an active brain there.

### Brief and to the Point.

There is no superfluous verbiage in the note which a tradesman sent to a dilatory creditor: "Sir, the enclosed is a bill. If you pay it, you will oblige me. If you don't, I shall oblige you."

## WAYNE APPLES AS GOOD AS OREGON'S LETTER FROM THE WEST

**The Writer Says: "Get Together, Know Your Own Country"—We Should Push "Home Industry" in Every Way Possible.**

I noticed in the columns of The Citizen, the "getting together" in orchard work. Now this is a splendid move. A great many know very little about home affairs in a general way. "Know your own country first."

I noticed the item about the editor having a McIntosh Red from Oregon, and did not think it better than apples grown in Wayne county. Now I would like to ask this: Was it as good?

I was born and raised in Wayne county; have spent twenty years in Oregon, raising fruit. I understand the apple from the nursery until it is put in the car to be sent to the far-away East, and I fail to see yet that apples grown here are any better than can be grown there.

Now I want to say to those that have worked up to the idea of planting orchards, "Good for you." If there is anything meritorious here, it is the same there. You should push "home industry," not let the Pacific people here say that "you will always be glad to buy these apples at such figures," for I think there are as smart a people there as here, only the Pacific people have got ahead of you in learning and understanding the apple.

Now your late move is a splendid move that shows that you will not be set down as a lot of back-woodsmen that cannot learn the apple culture. I am deeply interested in Pennsylvania getting ahead in the apple question. I noticed the item from the gentleman from Waymart, saying that your section was a grassy country. Now in most cases here, except on a sandy loam, river bottom, a crop is planted to be plowed under, clover being best, and it is not any different in Wayne county than in Oregon, as it is the way you care for your trees and apples after bearing.

Once supposed when living there that apples generally bore every other year. Now you can control your trees, so that they will bear each year, all they ought to bear. I have not time, and do not know as the editor will allow me space to go through it all. In fact, it is like beginning with the Alphabet, and going through your common branches at school, if you follow the apple from the nursery until it is about the car. But a very essential thing is the pollenization of the apple, and you must, among other things understand the pollenization of the apple. You should plant the pollenizer with the non-pollenizer. But you ask how shall we know the pollenizers from the non-pollenizers. I will tell you that if you will bear with me, that experiments here have demonstrated the fact beyond a question that cross pollenizing is essential in the majority of cases if a crop is insured.

In determining this—the pollenizer of any variety—it is essential that they come into blossom about the same time, if cross-pollenizing is insured.

In selecting a good pollenizer, its pollen producing qualities should be taken into consideration as well as the market value of the apple. A good pollenizer should produce an abundance of pollen, but there are exceptions to this rule for some varieties known to be shy pollenizers when used as pollenizers, have given excellent results.

The varieties used here on the coast for long keeping apple pollenizers are: Staymen's Winesap (not the little common Winesap), Arkansas Black, Black Gano, and the Newton Pippin. Newton Pippin with less success than the other varieties. I think I hear you ask, "Shall we plant Ben Davis?" Decidedly no, for these reasons. Very few markets in the United States accept them, and not then until all others are gone. They are a light weight apple. We pack in boxes here; each box holding 45 pounds of apples, 50 pounds including box; while the Ben Davis only weighs about 40 pounds to the box, and cannot be shipped here in carloads very well with other standard varieties. In fact, we are cutting the Ben Davis trees down, or grafting them over. I think you will say: "Shall we plant the Mammoth Black Twig?" The answer is: The apple is good enough, but no better than the others, and it is a very large apple which makes it an undesirable apple to pack, if you pack in boxes as we do, which I hope you will soon adopt.

Shall we plant the Baldwin? Here it is not considered a long keeping apple, and not in the list of commercial apples. Besides here on bottom land, it has black spots which render it unfit for anything but stock food.

The Arkansas Black so nearly resembles the Spitzenburgh that it easily takes its place.

I expect to be in Pennsylvania soon, and will be glad to work with the apple industry of that State.

MRS. SUSAN E. ALLEN,  
Yoncalla, Oregon.

TAKE THE CITIZEN THIS YEAR

### WOMANLY WISDOM.

Always keep your flour cool, dry and securely covered.

You can generally save money by avoiding the dead-sure things.

Love what is good, support the feeble, fly the wicked, but hate no one.

To distribute spice evenly through a cake or pudding, carefully mix it with part of the granulated sugar to be used.

When frying potatoes, drippings, if they have been carefully saved, are equally as good as butter and much less expensive.

It is not generally known that candles as well as soap, will last much longer by being exposed to the air for some time to harden before using.

When you wish to separate eggs, break them, one at a time, into a small-sized funnel. The whites will pass through into the bowl below and the yolks will be left in the funnel.

Stiffly-starched muslin bags in which to put woolens in the spring will keep them unharmed by moths, if they are free from them when put in and if the bags are tightly closed.

A penny lies on our breakfast table each morning for the child who is there first, neatly washed, dressed and combed. It works better than a scolding for the one who is late.

In looking over a lot of discarded clothing, I found a suit of men's clothes. I ripped it up, pressed it carefully, and dyed it a pretty dark red. I found I had plenty of goods to make a warm spring jacket for a girl nine years old.

For the clothes-line: Screw some strong steel hooks into the posts or trees where you wish to have the line, fasten some two-inch rings into the end of the line, slip these over the hooks and see how nicely they work. You can take the line in every time very easily. All you have to do is to slip the rings off the hooks and wind the line up. Fix it up so and surprise the women folks.

Last year we had excellent success in keeping hams in good condition

through the warm weather. Before the flies had a chance to deposit their eggs in them, we dusted some cayenne pepper into the hock end, wrapped the whole ham closely in brown paper, then in coarse muslin sewed it fit closely. Lastly we gave them a coat of thick whitewash and hung them where it was cool, dry and dark, and they did not even mold on the outside.

To can asparagus: Tie it in bundles, each the size to fit in a jar, and cut off the stem end so that the bundles are an inch and a half shorter than the jar. Lay them in a saucepan, putting in the cut-off ends also. Boil until they begin to be tender, but not soft. Take out, untie, and fit into the jars, stem end down. Set each jar on a perforated board in a boiler, putting in the small pieces cut off; add a teaspoonful of salt for each bunch to the water in which they were boiled and divide it among the jars, filling up with boiling water till full. Put on the lids, but not the rubbers, pour around them hot water to the neck of the jar. Bring to a boil and then with less heat boil steadily for half an hour. Take out one jar at a time, remove the top, put on a new rubber, after sealing it, and screw on the top. When all are done go over them and tighten the tops if needed. Set upside down in paper bags and put in a dark place. Keep standing on their heads and do not shake more than necessary.—April Farm Journal.

### A Golfing Hint.

"Now, what shall I do?" inquired the beginner, having run through the gamut of his clubs. "Try kicking it," advised his caddy, who had been an interested spectator of the orgy.

### Dangerous Propelling Power.

The use of alcohol for propelling power in automobiles is being discussed. In some cases of speed mania the suspicion is that there has been an overuse of it.

### Deeds Alone Count.

A good intention will no more make a truth than a fair mark will make a good shot.—Spurs-town.

W. B. HOLMES, PRESIDENT.  
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