

THE CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Entered as second-class matter, at the post-office, Honesdale, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1910.

When a woman wants to get rid of her husband for an hour, she sends him up stairs to get something from the pocket of her dress.

Which is the greater evil to Honesdale, the Gallian who is earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, or the Organizer who gets his bread while a lot of other fellows do the sweating?

There are many striking examples of the value of good roads. Wherever roads have been permanently improved it is found that there has been a very great increase in value of the adjacent property.

This is just the right size town to settle down in and enjoy life. Everything for the comfort of life can be bought here and \$10 will go as far as \$25 will in the large cities. When you want to leave the farm, come to our town and build a nice comfortable home and be among the best people in the world.

Why is it that no one wants to live in the country anymore? Cities are full of people who live from "hand to mouth," and whose total wealth is represented by the clothing they have on. Years go by and these persons never have a home. They lose that independence that the proud owner of a farm has. If there is one needed reform it is to keep people on farms and away from cities.

We are not given to boasting, but we are proud of the farmer boys of this vicinity. They are, with rare exceptions, a healthy, intelligent and happy class of young men. We feel like taking our hat clear off when we meet them upon our streets, and no class is more welcomed to our office. Too many boys leave the farm where they would have made substantial and good citizens, and go to the city where only one in a thousand succeed in life's battle. There are farmers who fairly drive their boys away. There is no excuse for this. The farmer boy is entitled to his vacations, to several relaxations, his visits to the city, good books, magazines and his home paper. To the observing one it is plain to be seen that the old farm is the best place in the world for the average young man and never fails to bring a happier and more useful life than the city. Young men, you who till the soil and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow, we are proud of you; our latchstring is always out to you and you will always have a friend in this paper. Come and see us and give us the news from your neighborhood.

THEY ADOPT THE IDEA.

Citizens of Deposit Adopt Haines' Majority Rule Idea.

Ever since the old, reliable Erie ran its first passenger train through Deposit, there has been considerable suspense on the part of various individuals who have gathered at the depot to wait for trains; but never has that hurry feeling come so near reaching a white heat as on Friday last, when two union cut glass agitators from Honesdale came to town for the purpose of making trouble and blocking in every way possible the plans of the proprietors of the new cut glass industry about to locate here. As soon as the mission of these two disturbance-seekers was known, a dozen or fifteen good, strong, able-bodied citizens procured an officer and escorted them to the depot to await the arrival of the first train from the east. Gesso feathers and glittering tar, which in by-gone days have proven an excellent remedy for various evils, were suggested by the crowd that followed as a means of expressing our contempt for these fellows, but they were spared with the promise that they would leave town as soon as the Erie and the officer would let them, which they did. If Honesdale has any more of this class she will do well to keep them within the folds of the union.

As a rule Deposit is a pretty docile town, but when any one comes along looking for trouble and attempts to interfere with any of her industries, five minutes is ample time to recruit an army, that for enthusiasm and the protection of all within our borders, equals that of Teddy's rough-riders in their charge up San Juan hill.—Deposit Courier-Journal.

HONESDALE LOSES OVER \$21,000

WHAT MERCHANTS GET

A Large Amount of Money is Paid the Glass Cutters of Honesdale and the Merchants Receive a Large Share of It.

A careful canvass of the Cut Glass Manufacturers regarding the amount of their payrolls shows that the average amount paid by each factory every two weeks is \$2,100. This makes a total payroll every two weeks of \$10,500, and as the strike has now been on for four weeks, it means a loss to men of \$21,000. The greater part of this money, naturally, would have found its way into the cash drawers of our merchants. As the strike is not over, this loss will continue to increase. The manufacturers claim that if the strike was declared off to-morrow, they could not take back over half their men, as the trade outlook is bad. Several concerns, visited, freely expressed their opinions that while they deplored having the men go out, yet now that they are out, it is a blessing as at this season of the year they could do with half their force, but rather than lose them, by laying them off, they struggled along barely clearing expenses, so that the men in striking and remaining out, have done just what the manufacturers always hesitated to do. One manufacturer stated that he hoped the men would call the bluff of Organizer Luckock who proclaimed that the Union had \$147,000 to back them up, if they went out, as he knew when he made the statement that the Glass Blowers who are the bone and sinew of the Flint Glass Union will not allow their reserve fund to be used by the Glass Cutters. The manufacturers are unanimous in stating that there is nothing to arbitrate. They claim that their men voluntarily threw up their positions, and left their employer; and that they are under no obligations to reinstatement, and furthermore, they cannot be forced to do so, and that intimidation threats, etc., will not swerve them one iota in their determination to have absolute control and jurisdiction over their own property and business.

LABOR BATTLE.

All Quiet Along the Lackawaxen and Dyberry.

The pickets of the strikers maintain their vigil watch to see that no union or non-union man deserts and goes over to the enemy. Their Generalissimo, with headquarters at the Hall of Fame and Temple of Industry, has the situation well in hand. The Independent's acrobatic efforts to get a strangle hold on the labor vote while he does a little slobbering for the manufacturers, who have an account in his bank, is causing a feeling of distrust among the strikers and disgust with everyone else. There was a rumor that a Padrone was in town last week and had arranged to bring 150 able-bodied Sicilians to town. It was stipulated that they must be sufficiently naturalized so that they could lawfully carry stilettoes (which is the Italian name of tooth-picks) and gassing guns. It was further agreed that they will have the right to vote for Judge at next year's primary. This clause was inserted so that the Independent would consent to their coming. The only qualifications the manufacturers insisted upon was, that every man must be strong in the arms and thick in the head, on account of the climate. This body of men are to be assembled at Port Jervis and in the dead of night will embark upon gunboats and by the light of the comet's tail will proceed up the Lackawaxen and land at the foot of East Eleventh street (which is the historical spot where the famous march of the 13th of April began) and go into camp in the old electric light station. These men are expected to reach Honesdale simultaneously with Harry Richard's gang of Glass Cutters, disguised as trolley railroad builders who are now being numbered at Castle Garden. It is expected that a public meeting will be called and every one who is afraid of The Boycott or Comet's Tail be recommended to prepare their cellars as a safe abiding place where their courage shrouded in darkness will not have any chance to assert itself, and expose the holder thereof to the loss of any man's trade.

SALESMAN.

ZEPPELIN II. WRECKED.

German Government Balloon Breaks From Moorings and is Smashed. Linburg-on-der-Lahn, Prussia, April 26.—The Zeppelin II, one of three dirigible balloons of the German government's aerial fleet, ran away and was destroyed. The airship, which was forced to descend here owing to a storm encountered while attempting a return trip from Homburg to Cologne, broke her moorings and without a crew drifted in a northeasterly direction. A half hour after its escape the dirigible dropped at Weilburg and was smashed to pieces.

MANUFACTURER EXPLAINS.

Mr. Editor:—

Perhaps a few words from a manufacturer would not be amiss to help enlighten the public regarding a few facts connected with the present controversy between the glass cutters and their employees.

While it is generally conceded by right thinking employers that it is wrong to use discrimination in hiring or discharging employees, the fact remains nevertheless that an employer must fortify and protect himself, also prepare for any trouble of any nature that in his judgment exists or is about to take place which would seriously cripple an industry which he has, perhaps, all his money invested in and which would naturally, if allowed to mature, be the means of throwing his best and satisfied employees out of employment. When such evidence exists we deem it proper and right to weed out the trouble-makers which we have always found to be the ones that are the least use to the manufacturer, the ones that do not care whether they work or not and are only too glad to use every effort to induce good men to join them in breeding discontent.

Being a manufacturer is not the most pleasant occupation that some people that haven't had the experience might imagine; on the contrary it is the most worrying business and I think the most imposed upon in a good many different ways. He has a great many things to contend with and to worry about which keeps his brain in a whirl night and day; in fact, he is never free from care.

There is a very great competition in the cut glass business to-day and a manufacturer has some sharp figuring to do to get in and out of this competition with a small profit. The cut glass business is not by any means what it was ten or twelve years ago, the market price being about 50 per cent. less and wastes about 40 per cent. more. Of course there has been a decrease of production due to modern methods in polishing but nothing compared to the decrease in selling price of the finished article.

Another thing that should be considered is that during the year there are about three months of dull season in which an enormous stock is piled upon the shelves. This is done more to keep the employees at work during this season. This accumulated stock is a risk, a gamble, whether the larger part of it will not be laying idle on these shelves for perhaps two years or more and then perhaps a large portion will be sacrificed on account of patterns being discarded in the meantime. All this time it means to the manufacturer an additional insurance and money tied up that otherwise might be turned over perhaps fifty times.

While the employee is always sure of his salary at the end of the week or two weeks, as the case might be, the manufacturer is receiving notice nearly every day of some one of his customers going into bankruptcy which will probably realize to him 1 per cent. to 33 per cent. on the dollar which would just about cover the expense of selling the bill of goods provided he received the larger amount. I don't think there is anybody in our city that deprecates this existing trouble any more than the manufacturers. It has been said that they are responsible for bringing on this trouble. If this is so, then it was through protecting their interests and investments only and which no doubt would be repeated if occasion required.

The real foundation of this trouble dates back to last year when the organizer appeared in our quiet and peaceful town and sowed the seed of discontent among our satisfied employees and from this seed has sprung the present trouble.

Before this gentleman appeared among us everything was going along very smoothly and everybody seemed satisfied. From this seed I think we shall reap a harvest that will not prove a blessing to our town, as already we can see the effects of it, as one factory has already moved away and more are likely to follow. It is not so easy to get factories to replace the ones lost as the editor of the Independent might think, as once a town gets a reputation for this kind of trouble there are few manufacturers that care to invest or settle where others are being driven away. Of course the record this town has had in the past in encouraging and helping manufacturers to locate here and doing all possible to keep what they have might overcome this one objection.

Honesdale's manufactured goods, especially its cut glass, has enjoyed the greatest prestige the whole country over, so much so that the factories here have been kept running even through the panic while factories in other towns and cities have been at a standstill, but I am afraid this trouble, if allowed to go on, will hurt this reputation so much so that we will gradually be in the same class as the towns I might mention which has gone through this same experience.

In conclusion it would be well to remember that in order to remove a trouble we must first remove the cause. I therefore would suggest that this cause be given his passports and told to go home and make his garden, and if he needs any help we would suggest he take along our prominent trouble-makers, who are trying to educate the editors of our local papers. At

present we do not feel the need of them as there will be no closed cut glass factory run over the jurisdiction of the A. F. G. W. U. in this town and those interested might as well know it first as last. In this assertion I am sure I voice the sentiments of all the manufacturers of cut glass.

MANUFACTURER.

OBITUARY.

DUNN—Eva L., wife of Benj. F. Dunn, died at her residence in Scranton, April 22, 1910, aged 57 years and 2 months. The family were for many years residents of Dyberry township, this county. The deceased was formerly Miss Eva L. Keen, of Canaan township. Interment in the Damascus cemetery.

SAUNDERS—Grace Brock, wife of Samuel Saunders, died suddenly at her home at Indian Orchard on Saturday evening. Mrs. Saunders had seemed to be in unusual good cheer and health on the day of her death, and her sudden taking away was a great surprise and shock to friends and relatives. She was born in Cornwall, England, in 1836, came to this country while very young and was married in 1862 to Samuel Saunders. She is survived by her husband and four children, namely: Mrs. William Buckingham of Indian Orchard; Mrs. S. D. Noble of Fallsdale; Mrs. Wm. H. Peggall of East Honesdale, and Joseph, who is at home. Two brothers and one sister, also are living, Richard Brock of Bend Lake; James of South Dakota, and Mrs. Simon Marshall (widow) of Honesdale. Funeral to-day at her home; burial in Indian Orchard cemetery. Rev. A. L. Whittaker will officiate.

SCHOONOVER—Deley, widow of Levi Schoonover, died Saturday morning in Scranton from the effects of an operation performed to remove a cancerous growth. She was 66 years of age, born in New York state and married to Levi Schoonover of Carley Brook. Mr. Schoonover served as a private in Co. I, 188th N. Y. Volunteers. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Schoonover lived at Prompton, he being employed by the D. & H. Railroad Co. until his death. Four daughters survive her: Miss Jennie, and Mrs. Ruth Voigt of Honesdale; Mrs. John Reifer, of Tanners Falls; Mrs. Ernest Bodie, of Bethany; also three sisters, Mrs. Lucy Davis, Gloversville, N. Y.; Mrs. Anna Sampson, Seelyville, and Mrs. Ferris Ashland, Bath, N. Y., and Alfred, of Clarendon, N. Y. The funeral was held Monday afternoon from her late home, Rev. Dr. Swift officiating. Interment was made in Glen Dyberry.

CAUFIELD—Mary A. Fannon, wife of Martin Caufield, died at her home on West Park street, on Monday morning, April 25th. She had been ill for several years, but it was not thought that the end was so near. The deceased was the mother of a large and interesting family, and the imprint of her loving and generous nature was stamped upon them by her unselfish devotion that they might be successful and happy in life. No one ever entered her home without a warm welcome, nor left without feeling the warmth of a genuine hospitality, so characteristic of the people of her ancestry. Adhering to the faith of her fathers, she was a consistent christian woman, who loved to attend the services of her church, when health permitted. To her the struggle and burden-bearing of earth are ended, and we know, like one who awakes from a troubled dream, she has awakened to see life's endless morning break and knows herself at home with all the vast throng of loved ones, missed from earth about her. Her home instincts were strong here in this world of disappointment. Her affection for friends and kindred were tender and abiding. Among us all she ranked a woman of sympathy, a kind neighbor, a faithful wife, a devoted mother, and a true friend, and her memory will ever remain with those who mourn her loss. Mrs. Caufield was born in Honesdale, April 27, 1857, where she had always lived. Deceased was married Feb. 4, 1877, and besides her husband, Martin Caufield, the following children survive: Mrs. M. T. Lynch, of Towanda; J. Joseph, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Eugene, of St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany; John, Anna, Helen, Elizabeth and Frances, at home; also by one brother, John Fannon, of Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama. The funeral will take place on Thursday at St. John's Roman Catholic church at 10 o'clock. Interment in the church cemetery.

M.A.L.E.—John Male, Sr., died at his home at Cherry Ridge on Saturday evening, of paralysis, aged 92 years. Mr. Male was a retired farmer and dairyman, having for almost a half century been identified with the agricultural interests of Wayne county. Mr. Male was born in Cornwall, England, January 8, 1818. He remained in his home town until he was married in 1841 to Elizabeth B. Medland. In 1850 Mr. Male emigrated to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of six weeks and four days. After spending the first winter in St. Thomas, Ontario, he came to Honesdale, where he worked at general labor for eighteen months and then rented from B. F. Kimble a farm in Texas township, which he successfully operated for three years. He then removed to his present farm which he purchased in 1852, paying \$24 per acre for same. At that time it

was almost an unbroken wilderness, but his untiring labors transformed it into one of the most highly cultivated tracts in Cherry Ridge township. In politics, Mr. Male has always been a Republican but never aspired to an office. He was a member of the Episcopal church of England. Mr. Male's parents, John and Lucy Bant Male, also lived to ripe old ages, the father died when he was 85 years of age while Mrs. Male passed away at the age of 87. The maternal great-grandfather, John Bant, Sr., died at the age of 84, while the subject's grandfather, John Bant, Jr., lived to the extreme old age of 96 years. Mr. Male is survived by three children, namely, John, Jr., at home; Isaac, of Hawley, and Mrs. J. B. Sliter, of Elmira, N. Y.; also by one brother, Isaac, who is blind and is now 87 years old. He lives in England. The funeral will be held from his late home on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. W. H. Miller, pastor of the Honesdale Methodist church, officiating. Interment will be made in Glen Dyberry cemetery.—Herald.

HOW THE TROLLEY HELPS.

When the trolley began to invade the rural districts, many farmers resented their intrusion on the ground that they took short cuts through their farms, frightened their cattle and were a nuisance on general principles.

The country merchants rose up in arms against this chariot of modern civilization and declared that it was carrying destruction to their business because it afforded country people better facilities for trading in the large cities where they spent their money.

But after the trolley had forced its way into the rural districts

against all opposition of this kind it quickly won the support of the very people who had opposed it in the start. Farmers found that the advantage of being able to go to the city by a dozen trains a day instead of one and of having their purchases delivered almost at their doors the same day, more than offset the disadvantage of cut-up farms and nervous cows.

The country merchant discovered that after a short time his trade increased instead of falling off. The trolley brought the country so near to the cities that thousands of city people either bought or rented country places and transferred their trade from the city to the country stores. This was clear gain because, while their old customers perhaps spent more money in the city stores than before, their desire of trading grew upon them, and with increasing prosperity and business activity their patronage was larger and more profitable than ever.

This may not be true of all lines of business, but it applies as a general rule and the man who lost trade lost it more through his lack of enterprise than through the fault of the trolley.

The trolley has not only greatly enhanced the value of farm lands but of country town property as well. It is an easy matter for a city man to live on a farm or in a country town from 30 to 50 miles from his business because the trolley affords him swift, cheap and reliable transportation.

Like the sewing-machine, the reaper, the printing, express trains and every other modern improvement in civilization, the trolley has proved a blessing by expanding the country's growth and adding to the comfort and convenience of the people.—Farm World.

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.

FREE AUTO RIDE

HAWLEY and WHITE MILLS PEOPLE who take the auto to KATZ BROS. Store receive the money for the return trip by purchasing \$5 worth of merchandise.

Our Prices are Always Lowest.

Not only on goods advertised, but throughout all grades in every department.

The Greatest Sale of Tailor-Made Suits ever held in Honesdale.

150 samples of one of the most noted makers, including all the latest models at money-saving prices.

Suits formerly sold at \$20. Sale Price \$14.75
Suits formerly sold at \$22.50 Sale Price \$18.50
Suits formerly sold at \$27.50, \$30.00 Sale Price, \$22.50



Are You All Ready with your spring attire? Are you sure you have all the Gloves, Belts and Neckwear which you need for the warm weather?

KATZ BROS.