

THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.

Only wind is needed to spread rumors but for reliable news you must read The Citizen.

Every community should enact laws to protect itself against the "outsider" who brings trouble and strife into its homes and factories.

We feel sorry for the misguided workman who allows himself to be hypnotized by the smooth-tongued stranger, who strips him of his independence and makes him his vassal.

The glass cutting manufacturers say that the latch string of their factory door is on the outside to be used by any workman who is willing to work for the mutual benefit of himself and proprietor.

One of our good farmers was telling on the streets yesterday a conversation he chanced to hear between a young boy in his teens and a Christian Scientist. It appears the Scientist came across a small boy sitting under an apple tree doubled up with pain. "My little man," he said, "what is the matter?" "I ate some green apples," moaned the boy. "And, oh, how I ache!" "You don't ache," answered the follower of Mrs. Eddy; "you only think you do." The boy looked up in astonishment at such a statement, and then replied in a most positive manner: "That's all right; you may think so, but I've got inside information."

We regret to see a disposition on the part of a few of our young people to quit school. Stay at school another year or two, and don't be ashamed of what ought to be your glory, that you want to learn more. Step from the district school to the High school, from the High school to college if you can. Get a business education by all means—you will never learn too much. If you desire to become a mechanic instead of an engineer or farmer, an education will not unfit you to become either. It will always be capital bearing a large income of interest. "When home and lands are gone and spent, Then learning is most excellent."

No town will become a good business center so long as its business men rely on a few merchants to make the effort to bring trade to town. Too often the men in a few lines of trade are about the only ones that reach out after custom. Other merchants wait until these men induce the people to come to town and content themselves with trade that naturally drifts to their place. A public spirited man should ask himself if he is doing his part to attract people to come to town to trade, in helping the entire business community, and no town is a success unless all lines are working to extend the trade as far as possible, and trying to bring a larger territory in the circles in which the town is the business center.

We wonder how many of our boys realize that land is going fast—boys brought up to think that in America land can never be scarce; that when they have played out at everything else they can somewhere get a piece of land for nothing, and the next day be a prosperous farmer, can with difficulty be made to see it. In 1865 there were but little over 81,000,000 acres under cultivation in the United States. To-day the cultivation acres number 236,000,000 and these acres are not only our best, but they are fast going up in value beyond the reach of men of small means. Keen scented corporations snuffing the inevitable battle from afar are turning their attention to land, and greedily buying whole counties with no idea of ever letting an acre go; but the boy who thinks he is made for something higher looks calmly on thinking there will be plenty left for him should he ever have to stoop to it. The sons of half starved teachers, lawyers, traders and others, who are unsuccessful in their over-crowded callings, are turning to our cheaper lands, sure to find there what they nor their parents have never known before—truly independent homes.

Which is the best asset for a community, a manufacturer working overtime or a workman drawing strike benefits?

We feel ashamed to write this article, and as our pen touches the paper we can feel the hot flush of our blood as it circulates around the corners of our conscience. We read in a Democratic paper that "Mr. John Doe and Mr. Richard Doe HAD BEEN SLATED as delegates to vote for Berry for Governor." To think that the Democratic party, who have been politically sanctified and purified by fasting so many years from office-holding and whose cardinal principal of faith is opposition to Ring Rule and Boss Ridden politics, should at this important epoch in the history of their party, stoop so low as to SLATE DELEGATES. This shows that the Democratic family alter is being neglected and that the purified are longing for the flesh pots of office holding, and it behooves Moses (Berry) to revive the waning ethics of his party by calling attention to St. Lucifer's first epistle to the Guffittes.

CLEAR STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The railroad side of the controversy between the Erie railroad and its conductors and trainmen is contained in a statement issued Monday. It is as follows: "The indications are that the difficulties between the trainmen and conductors of the Erie Railroad and the Company are not of such a serious nature as to make a strike inevitable. It is the usual procedure of railway organizations, when their original demands are declined, for the general officers to fortify themselves with what is known as a strike vote; i. e., the men are requested to authorize their chief officers to take any necessary steps, including the declaration of a strike in case a satisfactory settlement is not made with the employer. "In calling for a vote on the Erie Railroad, each employe of the organizations referred to is requested to sign to the effect that he will strike "unless a settlement of the above referred to questions, satisfactory to the General Committees and officers of the two organizations, can otherwise be effected." The Erie officials are somewhat at a loss to understand what is meant by a "settlement," for the reason that the Erie Railroad Company has been dealing with the general officers of the organizations rather than with the committee of its own employes. The proceedings have been carried on absolutely and entirely by the presidents and vice-presidents of the two labor organizations, none of whom is an Erie employe.

"The general officers of the O. R. C. and B. of R. T. have stated plainly to the management of the Erie Railroad that they demand the wage scale now in effect on the Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central Railroads and some other eastern lines and that if it is not granted and they secure sufficient votes, they will declare a strike on the Erie Railroad to enforce their demands. They also state positively that they will not consent to any mediation or arbitration of the questions involved.

"A statement has been made on the part of the organization leaders to the effect that the Erie company stated clearly that all it would give would be an increase of approximately six per cent, which offer was refused. As a matter of fact, the Erie has recently concluded agreements and increased wages of other employes in similar service, which advance amounted approximately to six per cent, and it is ready to negotiate with the conductors and trainmen on relatively the same basis.

"When an advance of six per cent, was discussed, it was distinctly understood that if there should develop any conditions which would justify further consideration, each case would be considered on its merits.

"It was further stated on the part of the Erie Railroad that it was opposed to a standardization of wages applying to all railroads in the territory traversed by the Erie without giving conditions proper thought and consideration. However, the labor leaders have taken the stand that a standard wage which they themselves have formulated must be accepted by all railroads regardless of conditions or ability and they state if their demands are not complied with, that strikes will be declared for the enforcement of their principles, and even going further by making the statement that neither mediation nor arbitration will be accepted.

"As a matter of fact, however, the situation has not reached a point where either side expects a strike and it is quite likely after the vote is taken that a compromise will be effected. Either side, however, still has the right in case of a deadlock to demand arbitration under the Erdmann Act.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Gifford*

WHAT A DOCTOR SAID.

Gave His Reasons For Not Patronizing Sears & Roebuck.

A physician of a neighboring county wrote a Chicago mail order house the following letter in response to a personal letter from them in which they stated: "If there is any reason why you do not buy of us, please give us your reasons in the enclosed stamped envelope and we will strive to remove the cause." The physician wrote as follows:

"Your letter of recent date, asking why I had not traded with you for a long time, is received and as you ask me to tell you frankly why, I will give you a few reasons. First, I am in business in this community and am looking to this community with its varied industries for my support. I cannot ask the merchants of this town for their support if I do not give them mine. Second, in looking over my books I fail to find any of your company's members' names, which reminds me that none of the gentlemen have ever given me a penny's patronage. Why is this? Am I too far away, or have neither of them needed a physician, or are they afraid of the mail-order plan when it comes to the practice of medicine? I can certainly give as good satisfaction by mail as your house can, and will appreciate a call from either of them when in need of medical service. Third, in looking over the subscription lists for improving our streets and public highways I have failed to find the name of any member of your firm down for one penny to assist in the work. Also, I have been unable to find your name on any of the charity lists where help has been rendered to our poor. In other words, you are not down as a contributor to our Helping Hand society. In fact, in all the movements for the betterment of our condition, where our community has needed the united efforts of her public-spirited citizens, I have failed to find your name among the list of our contributing merchants. Your name is not on our city tax books, nor do I find where you have paid a city license to do a mercantile business in competition with our home merchants. These are a few answers to your questions, and I trust you will see the justice of them."

PAVEMENT PHILOSOPHY.

No one can ever make good by making bad.

A soft answer turneth away discouragement.

To-morrow never comes; neither does yesterday.

There are no great men, in their own estimation.

Lots of good advice is wasted simply because it is free.

Time will tell, and therefore time must, of course, be feminine.

Some folks put their shoulders to the wheel and then don't push.

Although actions speak louder than words they can't be heard so distinctly.

If a man was "made to mourn," then woman was made to make him mourn.

If a man were what he'd like every other man to be, what a fine old world we'd be living in!

There may be nothing new under the sun, but remember the sun doesn't shine all the time.

It makes a cat mad to stroke its fur the wrong way, and people are not above cats when it comes to that.

It is pathetic when a man imagines he is capable of ruling a lot of people, or controlling a large business, when he can't control himself.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

AN APPRECIATED DISTRACTION.

"So you think the automobile has made life much pleasanter?"

"It has for me," answered the comfortable citizen. "I drive a fast horse and my son rides a bicycle. The automobile has taken the minds of the police off both of us."—Washington Star.

—Read The Citizen.

THE CENSUS.

"Does the Census Have Anything to Do With Taxation; if so, what?"

In the United States a census is taken every ten years. In other civilized countries various periods intervene. It may be interesting to note that the United States was the first modern nation to order a count taken of the people. Great Britain followed eleven years later. The term census had its origin in Rome and the function of our present courteous enumerator was performed by a high officer called censor. The Roman census was deemed valuable in the adjustment of claims and suits at law. This would seem to be a logical use. The object of knowing how many people there were was almost lost sight of. The Roman census was complete and full, containing information about persons, property and domestic relations. In the Middle Ages the census was used to denote social rank and for purposes of taxation. And to-day the inquiry is often put to the enumerator, "Does this deal with taxation?"

Modern Europe was slow to adopt census taking and to-day estimates of the population of nearly half of Europe are merely guesses and the amounts are grossly exaggerated as are all guesses about population. There seems to be a universal desire to excel in numbers which prompts people to estimate their local towns too highly. The population of China to-day is counted that way. Some local authority places his estimate and sends it in. Thus one can see why the total population of China is exaggerated by about one-third. When our first census was taken in 1790 the returns so far fell short of expectations that great disappointment was felt and dissatisfaction at methods of enumeration was loudly expressed. Thos. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, issued tables of results noting that the tables fell short of expected results and he even went so far as to supply the omissions which he supposed to exist. The results of later censuses however substantiated the accuracy of the first census and proved that the disappointment of the time was the result of over strained anticipations accompanied by a lively local desire everywhere to excel in numbers.

The peculiarities of the new Constitution made census taking a political necessity. It says: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, * * * the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as they shall by law direct."

So while the main purpose of the census was to ascertain the number of people in order to determine the number of representatives, it was also ordered for the purpose of a direct tax. So the general fear of the skeptical public that the census may have something to do with taxation is not so unfounded after all. But the danger of its use is slight as will be shown. A general analysis of taxation will show this. At present the taxes paid by the people are for township, county and state purposes. The national government is supported by the tariff, internal revenue such as the stamp tax on tobacco and intoxicating liquors, and by the sale of public lands; but in case money is needed Congress has power to lay a direct tax on each person or owner of a particular thing. But no direct tax has been levied since civil war days. So we are in little danger from a direct tax by the national government. Then a direct tax must of necessity be an unjust tax. An example will show this. In the early part of the last century the United States placed a direct tax on carriages. Now the Constitution says that direct taxes must be apportioned among the states according to their population. Now suppose Virginia had 100,000 people and 10,000 carriages and suppose Maine had 50,000 people and 10 carriages in those days. Now a direct tax falls on the owner of the specific property taxed. One state would be selected as a standard and the others must measure up according to population. Suppose again Virginia were selected. The government, placing a \$1 tax on carriages in Virginia, would derive therefrom \$10,000 from the 10,000 carriages owners. That would be a direct tax and would perhaps seem not unreasonable; but according to the constitution direct taxes must be laid upon the states according to population. Now Maine having half as many people as Virginia would be expected to contribute half as much to the direct tax fund, or \$5,000. Now this sum would fall on the carriage owners of Maine. Referring to the census tables the authorities would find ten carriage owners in Maine who would be required to pay the entire carriage tax for Maine, or \$500 each for the privilege of using a pleasure carriage, while the carriage owner of Virginia would have to pay only \$1. Congress saw the injustice of the whole scheme of direct taxation, as authorized by the constitution and very few attempts have been made since to lay a direct tax, founded on the returns of the census. So the danger of taxation from that source is slight. However the government raises money from indirect taxation, such as tariff on imported goods and

by means of internal revenue, and there would seem to be no objection to using the census information as a general guide to the condition of the country from time to time. For instance, in a general way we can compare the prosperity of free trade trade times with the present times if we get accurate census information and that is the only true way to prove the usefulness or inefficiency of any governmental policy. Our political policies must stand actual test and the census department will furnish the crucible.

The methods of enumeration in the United States have been but little changed from the first and they are to-day antiquated and inefficient to a high degree. Every enumerator who has had to write the word "Pennsylvania" in full three times for each inhabitant enumerated will substantiate this. The census schedule we believe could be made easier and simpler. It appears that it could be made to show the same amount of information that it does now with at least one-third less labor on the part of the enumerator. This means that over one-third of the cost is unnecessary and that we are longer in getting returns than we should be and that the information so much more liable to be inaccurate.

The first census was taken by the Marshalls of the U. S. District Courts who had power to count the people merely. The first enlargement of the scope of the census occurred in 1910 when the enumerators were required to take information about the manufacturing establishments of the land. In 1850 it was extended to cover such subjects as mortality, agriculture, industries, schools, newspapers, etc. The schedules have been largely increased because of the inability of the government to obtain under cover of the Constitutional provision for a decennial census.

Stomach Misery for Over Six Years

Read what Mr. Hoffman, landlord of the Webster Hotel, writes:

"I suffered misery and intense pains from stomach trouble for over six years, and all the doctoring that I did or medicines I used were of no avail until about two years ago, when I used a treatment of Mi-o-na. The first few days' treatment helped me greatly, and upon using it a while I was made entirely free from any stomach trouble or complaint whatever. Since the cure by Mi-o-na I have regained my weight, I eat and sleep well, am never nervous, and my entire general health is much better."—Max M. Hoffman, Webster, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1909.

Mi-o-na stomach tablets relieve distress in five minutes. They act like magic. They are guaranteed to cure sour stomach, gas eructations, heartburn, dizziness, biliousness and nervousness, or money back. For sale by druggists everywhere and by G. W. Pell, Honesdale, for 50 cents a large box. Try Booth's Pills for constipation; they never disappoint, 25c.

ADDS IN THE CITIZEN ALWAYS BRING RESULTS

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERIE TRAINS.

Trains leave at 8:25 a. m. and 2:45 p. m.
Sundays at 2:45 p. m.
Trains arrive at 1:40 and 8:05 p. m.
Saturdays, arrives at 3:45 and leaves at 7:10.
Sundays at 7:02 p. m.

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.
ANDREW THOMPSON, VICE PRESIDENT.

PROPER ESTIMATE OF VALUES.

Life is spoiled because we fail to estimate values. We think too much of trifles. The sick woman toils away until death comes prematurely; she thought darning socks was more important to her children than her own life.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION FOR REPRESENTATIVE.



FRED C. REICHENBACHER, Druggist, Honesdale, Pa.

Was born at Honesdale in 1864 and has always been a resident of the borough. He was educated in the Honesdale high school and learned the druggist's business in the pharmacy of C. C. Jadwin, and is still engaged in that calling. He has always been an active and consistent Republican, is well versed in and an able exponent of the principles of the party and wholly devoted to its interests. Mr. Reichenbacher is a member of the American Federation of Musicians. He was placed in nomination for state senator of the 14th district by the conferees of Wayne at Stroudsburg in 1908 and during the deadlock had the highest vote of any candidate; but notwithstanding the nomination belonged to Wayne, his name was withdrawn on the fifty-second ballot and the nomination went to Carbon county. Turn out to Primaries Saturday, June 4, 1910.

Lyric

BENJ. H. DITTRICH, Lessee & Manager.

MONDAY, MAY 16th

The Greatest of All Rural Plays

"JOSHUA SIMPKINS"

SEE and HEAR Our Band and Orchestra

STREET PARADE AT NOON
Don't Fail To See The Great SAW MILL Scene.

PRICES: 15-25-35 and 50c.

Sent Sale opens at the Box Office at 9 A. M. Monday, May 16th.

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.
ANDREW THOMPSON, VICE PRESIDENT.

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.