

THE CITIZEN

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K. B. HARDENBERGH, - - PRESIDENT

W. W. WOOD, - MANAGER AND SEC'Y

FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1910.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor JOHN K. TENER.

For Lieutenant Governor JOHN M. REYNOLDS.

Secretary of Internal Affairs HENRY HOUCK.

State Treasurer CHAS. F. WRIGHT.

For Congress, C. C. PRATT.

For State Senator, WINFRED D. LEWIS.

COUNTY.

Representative, H. C. JACKSON.

In our last edition a statement regarding our late editor, Hilliard Bruce, was misleading. It should have read "Mr. Bruce filled the editorial chair of The Citizen since last June" instead of last issue.

Lower wages for labor means lower prices for all farm products brought about by less purchasing power on the part of labor, and thereby less consumption. See? All cogs in the wheel are interdependent on each other.

The cost of living may be going up but the cost of printing the ballots is going down. The Herald secured the contract this year at \$67.50. Congratulations, neighbor! The commissioners had to pay \$250 per election for ballots a few years ago.

THE FARMERS FOR TENER.

The most satisfactory political meetings Representative Tener is attending on his tour of the state are those at which his audiences are composed largely of farmers. Mr. Tener has delivered several addresses at county fairs and at other gatherings patronized by farmers and dairymen. These meetings have been notable for Republican enthusiasm. The Pennsylvania farmer understands perfectly the issues of the campaign, and, therefore, is entirely unresponsive to the blandishments of the demagogue. This year, as usual, an overwhelming majority of the rural voters will support the Republican party. That party in Pennsylvania and in the nation invariably has responded to the demand of the farmer for legislation that will advance his welfare.

This will be a big year for the Pennsylvania farmer. He is assured of fine crops and good prices. The industrial supremacy of the Keystone State and its tremendous mining interests overshadow its agricultural importance. Many Pennsylvanians do not realize that this is one of the largest wheat-growing states. This year, according to the estimates, the wheat crop of Pennsylvania will amount to thirty millions of bushels. This production will be exceeded only by the five great wheat-growing states of the northwest. In this state are 225,000 farms and many farmers do not raise wheat. Only two or three states exceed Pennsylvania in the value of its dairy products.

The duty of the Pennsylvania farmer this year is perfectly clear. He should talk for the Republican ticket until November 8th and then vote for it. In the revision of the tariff the farmers demanded protective duties on agricultural products and got them—from the Republican party. No other American producer was so well cared for in the revision of the tariff. Naturally, the farmers of Pennsylvania are grateful for what has been done for them by the Republican party, and they are anxious to give expression to their appreciation. They can do this in an emphatic manner by joining the Republican hosts who will record an unprecedented majority for the Republican ticket.

Mr. Tener's candidacy has proven very popular among the Pennsylvania farmers. His home is in a rural county and he understands thoroughly the requirements of residents of rural districts. He is an earnest advocate of the general extension of the good roads system and other projects with which the farmer is directly concerned. In the majority for the Republican ticket every farmer in Pennsylvania should be included.

Menner & Co. store are now showing the new line in carpets, house furnishings, rugs, porters, curtains and wall hangings. 74e04

The State troopers did good work at the fair this year.

SUCCESS.

There is but one way out of poverty for the generality of mankind, and that is downright hard work, economy and self-denial. Young man, draw your coat, roll up your sleeves and wade in. This everlastingly waiting for something to turn up—waiting to step into dead men's shoes, will terminate your career as a mere groveling, dependent, subsisting and only existing and filling space without a real or single purpose in life. Wake up! Stir around and send the life blood coursing through your veins. Hold up your head, clean your face, put on a smile, and cast that woebegone look into the rubbish by the wayside, where it belongs. Move forward, clear the track, and the grandest opportunities of life will open up, which you want to seize with a tenacious grip, and they will unfold to you all the hidden treasures you ever imagined or conceived. Young man, this is no imaginative drawing, a delusive sketch, a fantasy, and if you possess enough grit and stamina you can make it a picture true to life; thousands have done it, and you have an equal footing today. Few rich men owe their possessions to accident; few great men owe their distinction to luck and chance. Thus far greater number have won by perseverance, push and pluck, diligence in business, spending less their earnings, surmounting obstacles, overcoming difficulties, with a will invincible.

WORKINGMEN THAT ARE NOT BEING ROBBED.

If, as is claimed by Free-Traders and Insurgents, American labor is being "robbed by the Tariff-fed trusts," how does it happen that the enormous sum of \$275,000,000 a year is being sent out of the country by immigrants to the United States who save their earnings and return them to the European countries from which they come either for the purchase of land, the assistance of parents or friends, or the payment of expenses of emigration of those who desire to come to this country? If the wage-earners of the United States are being so oppressed and ground down by monopolies which owe to the tariff their existence and their power to extort, where does this \$275,000,000 a year come from? Yet that is the sum which, according to the official report of the United States Immigration Commission, annually goes to Europe from this country, sent there by foreign born wage-earners. The report shows the amounts sent abroad in the fiscal year 1907—a normal year because not affected by the panic which occurred in October—were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Amount. Italy \$85,000,000; Austria-Hungary 75,000,000; Russia (including Finland) 25,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland 25,000,000; Norway, Sweden and Denmark 25,000,000; Germany 15,000,000; Greece 5,000,000; Balkan States 5,000,000; Japan 5,000,000; China 5,000,000; Other countries 5,000,000; Total \$275,000,000.

This is an estimate of the amount of money sent home by immigrants and consequently does not take into account the large sums carried by returning immigrants. It is meant to cover conservatively only remittances made through the postoffice by international money orders; through immigrant banks; by money orders of large metropolitan banking houses and express companies; or by drafts direct on foreign banks; through foreign banks directly by means of general agencies in this country; and through American banking houses with foreign departments or other mediums of selling exchange directly to the immigrant. The considerable sums sent through consular offices, charitable and other associations, except where included in one of the above groups, are not taken into account, nor are the comparatively small amounts sent in currency through the mails.

The full amount of American money which goes away and stays away every year in the shape of small remittances by American wage-earners and of sums carried abroad by returning immigrants probably is not less than \$300,000,000. That this huge sum is earned and saved by the foreign element among our workers proves conclusively that the workingmen cannot be "robbed by the Tariff-fed trusts." Exactly the same conclusion is forced by the constantly swelling deposits in savings banks, which are increasing at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 a year. All these workers are not being robbed. It is not possible. On the contrary, the tariff increases their employment and wages.

INSURGENCY DUE TO SELFISHNESS.

The Democratic papers are having much to say about Insurgency. Insurgency is as prolific a topic as we have in the whole scope of politics and a few sidelights along that line are likely to be interesting. Take Kansas Insurgency when it came down to the Eastern end of Kansas and reached the district of Hon. Phillip P. Campbell, which is located in the Kansas portion of the Joplin zinc region, Insurgency came to a sudden and effective halt. It so happened that the good people of the Ninth Virginia congressional district got in the Payne law the Protection that they needed for their zinc. The good people of the Third Kansas district "knew which side of their bread was buttered," and we heard of no Insurgency against Congressman Campbell.

Take Texas for instance. Most of the Texas delegation, all Democrats, came in and assured the Ways and Means Committee that they could take the tariff off of everything except hides. There was one exception in that galaxy, and he was Hon. Oscar William Gillespie, of the Twelfth Texas district. He wanted free hides, and lifted up his voice on behalf of free hides. The good people of Mr. Gillespie's district, it happened, raised cattle and lots of cattle. They also knew which side of their bread was buttered and

therefore they insured, and their insurgency was against the Hon. Oscar W. Gillespie, who endeavored to betray their interests. Result—in the primary Mr. Gillespie was overwhelmingly defeated for re-nomination. About two sides to this question of Insurgency.

Take Iowa. Senator Dolliver—noted Insurgent. In the making of the tariff, however, Senator Dolliver knew which side of his bread was buttered, and therefore strove for, and eventually gained increased protection on barley. Iowa is a barley producing state. Senator Dolliver was obviously a little more politic than Congressman Gillespie.

Take Wisconsin. Senator LaFollette—big Insurgent. In the making of the tariff, however, when pulp wood and paper manufacturers were under consideration, Senator LaFollette was there fighting for more Protection. Senator LaFollette knew which side of his bread was buttered. They produce pulp wood and have paper mills in Wisconsin.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana—leading Insurgent—in his speeches he declared in effect: "I want Protection on all the manufactures of Indiana. On other things let the tariff be reduced." A very generous attitude on the part of Senator Beveridge, maybe.

There are other phases of Insurgency—Tennessee, for example. Apparently there is Insurgency in that state that counts for something. It is Democratic Insurgency. They are fighting against something that they will not stand for, something they want changed.

Another instance, is Maine. In that state they have had prohibition, and some of the provisions of the Sturgis law, which put Maine in the grip of prohibition, proved very irksome to the people; whence the majority of them changed their minds and decided that they wanted local option instead. Therefore they Insurgency. The Democrats of Maine espoused the local option side of the question and nominated their candidates accordingly; whence the people turned in and elected them. The people were Insurgency against the objectionable phases of prohibition for which the Republican party continued to stand and they made their wishes known by electing a Democratic governor and legislature.

Take California. They are Insurgency there, and have been for years, against the ironclad grip with which the Southern Pacific has held the state for several decades. This situation in California is nothing new. Men who have kept in touch with the progress of events remember well the hard fight of the Insurgency that was waged in California a few years ago, but which failed at the time, and Governor Gillett was nominated. The only difference is that it was not called Insurgency at that time. The Insurgents of California were fighting the power of the Southern Pacific Railroad company.

Take Virginia. There have been mutterings of Insurgency against the Democratic machine for years, but as in the case of California up to this year, the Virginia Insurgency has gained no measure of success. Now the good people of the second district are up in arms. The Democrats of Norfolk and Portsmouth are flaying the state machine for all they are worth. Just how far the movement will spread remains to be seen. It ought to, and probably will under the impetus of the present general wave of Insurgency make strong headway all over the state.

As to the Ninth district. The Democratic papers and orators have been ardently hoping for some Insurgency there. But not so. The good people of the Ninth district are as fully alive to their interests as are the people of the Third Kansas district, represented by Mr. Campbell, and the good people of the Twelfth Texas district, which will no more be represented by Gillespie. The Ninth district knows fully as well "which side of its bread is buttered" as do those two districts, or as did Senator Dolliver in fighting for more Protection on barley, or as did Senator LaFollette in fighting for more Protection on wood pulp and paper manufacturers, or as did Senator Beveridge in fighting for Protection on the manufacturers of Indiana.

THE STEEPLE JACK.

He Must Conquer Many Difficulties in His Dangerous Work.

The successful steeple jack must possess determination, perseverance and ingenuity. He must solve many a practical problem in hoisting great bodies aloft. He must know how to fasten a hook over the summit of a skyscraping chimney. He must have the nerve to paint a steeple that sways like a pendulum at the slender top. He must be able to tear down, build up, gild, paint, place electric wires and do many another task that would be difficult enough on the solid earth.

There are many ways of getting up on a steeple, and when all others fail the man will tie a rope around it and then, with a coil on his back, walk round and round it until the entire steeple is covered with rope, and in such case he has probably been round it fully 300 times.

But a steeple is not the most difficult height to climb. Straight, tall chimneys are the hardest of all. There a man has to work with might and main to lift himself inch by inch from the ground to the top. Sometimes the top is 300 feet high. When it is reached a hook is placed over the edge, a pulley is made fast, the swinging chair is hauled up and work begins.

When the chair is near the top it is easier to work, because the ropes are short, but when they lengthen as the ground is approached there is a tendency to swing, and the wind gives impetus.

The steeple jack's safety depends upon the hook, and until he has raised himself almost to the top it is impossible for him to see whether or not the hook has been properly adjusted. More than once a steeple climber has seen within ten feet of the top that corrosion of the iron and the collection of soot have so thickened the wall that the hook is merely balancing on the top, so that the slightest pull in the wrong direction would drag it off. Again,

the bricks are often loose at the top, and the hook is likely to tear them away.

One of the natural difficulties to conquer is the swaying of all high steeples and chimneys. In a gale a steeple point will sway a foot and a half. Usually it sways from seven to nine inches. Painting it means reaching for a spot on the right side, and finding it on the left, and, when making a dive for it on the left, to see it sway back to the right. Yet in spite of the constant danger a born steeple jack exults in his work and is at home, like the ironworker on the skyscraper, only when high above the world. He can stand triumphantly at any height, if he can have two and one-half square inches to bear his weight.—Harper's Weekly.

DAVE RANNEY—MENDER OF MEN.

In Human Life for October Max Marcou tells the strange story of how Dave Ranney, who is winning the outcasts of the Bowery back to manhood, was led to become a practical savior of souls.

The article opens with this striking picture of the Bowery: "Light—noise—blatant, dissolute abandon, laughs without mirth, tears without hope, the primal brute in the raw, a never-ending biography of vice, pain and shame rioting in hectic confusion! Such is the Bowery, that strange apotheosis of the underworld running through the center of New York's lower East Side. From Texas to Georgia, from California to Canada, it is the mecca and ultimate dream of the tramp and the 'down and outer.' There, beneath the rumble of the elevated overhead, the panhandler and the weakling, the criminal and the prostitute, the 'con' man and the 'white slaver' jostle one another on the pavement. Jammed side by side are gambling houses and cheap tawdry shops to tempt the idle. Everywhere—always, sham! Pawn-shops where 'no questions are asked' wait grimly beside the glittering line of the dance-hall, the 'dive' and the saloon. And at the same time, in the thick of all, flourishes Dave Ranney, savior of souls—mender of men."

SAMPLE LIES.

Democratic and Insurgent newspapers have been passing around very generally the following:

The American Magazine compares prices in Detroit, U. S., and Windsor, Canada. These two towns are separated by a half mile of river. The same hat that costs \$5 in Detroit can be bought for \$3 in Windsor, and a suit of clothes that sells for \$25 in Detroit can be bought for \$15 in Windsor. Both hat and suit are made in the United States and the laborer gets the same wage for making each.

The Tariff enables the manufacturer to rob the consumer in Detroit, while in Windsor he has to sell in competition with the world and the consumer does not have to pay a royalty to millionaire trust magnates.

This is a fair sample of the lies which are spoken and printed by Insurgent orators and muckraking newspapers and magazines. They do not undertake to tell the truth, but deal wholly in falsehood and misrepresentation. The hat that costs \$5 in Detroit cannot be bought for less than \$5 any place in the world. It is one of the high-class makes which are sold to retailers upon hard and fast contracts binding them under no circumstances to sell at less than \$5. Therefore it is folly to suppose that these \$5 hats, which leave the American factory at \$36 per dozen, are being sold in Windsor at \$3. In addition to the factory price of \$3 each the Canadian hatter must pay 35 per cent. duty on hats imported from the United States. Another reason why the statement is a lie. There are plenty of hats to be bought for \$3 or less in the United States, but they are not the \$5 kind.

Equally false is the statement that a suit of clothes that sells for \$25 in Detroit can be bought for \$15 in Windsor. The fact is that clothing of the same quality and style cannot be bought much, if any, cheaper in Canada than in the United States, certainly not if it is imported from the United States. As a matter of fact, clothing in this country was never cheaper than now. The New York Daily Trade Record of September 5, 1910, says:

Substantial worsted suits that heretofore were never sold below \$15 to \$18 are now being put on the market at from \$12 to \$15, showing substantial decrease in price.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

AUTUMN ARBOR DAY.

The observance of Arbor Day has created a patriotic interest in the planting and preservation of trees. It has convinced the public of the importance of preventing and stopping forest fires, of the need of re-foresting the vast mountain areas from which the timber has been cut, and of the necessity of conserving the forests at the sources of our streams thereby to regulate the flow of water and to lessen the floods and freshets which rob the land of its soil and fertility.

Moreover it is now generally admitted that Arbor Day should be observed when all the country schools are in session. For this reason Friday, October 28, 1910, is designated as Autumn Arbor Day, and all the schools, both public and private, are hereby urged to observe the day by suitable exercises, especially by the planting of trees. Let us all plant trees and ask others to plant trees. Let us plant trees for fruit, for shade, for beauty and for the sake of the many industries in which wood is used. Let us plant trees for the sake of ourselves and our posterity, for the sake of the nation and of humanity.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER, State Supt. of Public Instruction.

The nobby suits at Menner & Co. stores are the new models for autumn and winter. 74e04.

The long coats for Ladies, Juniors and Misses at Menner & Co.'s store. All latest makes.

Two Tablets and Stomach Misery Gone

G. W. Pell sells and guarantees the best prescription the world has ever known for disturbed and upset stomach, gas, belching, heaviness, heartburn, acid stomach and biliousness.

It is called MI-O-NA, remember the name, and it banishes distress from over eating or fermentation of food in five minutes.

It is guaranteed by G. W. Pell to cure indigestion, sick headache, nervousness and dizziness, or money back.

No matter how long you have suffered you will find a certain cure in MI-O-NA stomach tablets.

About six weeks ago I purchased a box of MI-O-NA tablets for an aggravated form of stomach trouble. I had been troubled for four or five years, had tried different physicians and a great many patent remedies, but of no use, until I used MI-O-NA. They entirely relieved me from pain and I can now eat most any kind of food and relish it.—A. J. Fish, West Carthage, N. Y.

MI-O-NA stomach tablets are only 50 cents a large box at G. W. Pell and druggists everywhere. Get a trial treatment free, by writing MI-o-na, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Miracle Play. Passion Play is a dramatic representation of the chief events in the passion of Christ, performed every tenth year by the inhabitants of the village of Oberammergau, Bavaria, in accordance with a vow made by them in 1633 to express their gratitude at the cessation of the plague. This vow has been religiously kept, with few interruptions, ever since. The play depicts the events recorded in the Gospels, and is interspersed with tableaux from the Old Testament and choral odes. It occupies about seven hours and a half in its representation, enlists the services of 500 persons and is performed in an open-air theatre accommodating 6,000. The Passion Play is probably the only "miracle play" or "mystery" in existence, and attracts great numbers of tourists, as well as peasants, from all parts of the Tyrol and Bavaria. The last performance took place in 1900.

Are You PLANNING for To-morrow? No man ever accumulates a fortune unless he has the habit of making sacrifices today in order that he may have something to work with to-morrow. The small amount that you are able to save every week may appear very small, but in time systematic saving, with the aid of 3 per cent. compound interest, will give you some substantial capital as a basis for investment or to live on when you can no longer work and earn. HONESDALE DIME BANK is yet young but it has helped many ambitious persons on the road to independence and success.

'Come Back' Sale

Having closed up our branch store at Delhi, N. Y. we will close our stock at

HALF PRICE AT OUR POPULAR STAND

Full line of Men's, Gents' and Children's clothing and Gents' Furnishings must go to make room for our large fall stock.

Bregstein Bros., Leading Clothiers, Honesdale, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1836 THE OLDEST BANK IN WAYNE COUNTY - THE - HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, \$ 150,000.00 SURPLUS 241,711.00 TOTAL ASSETS 1,902,000.00 WE ARE AFTER YOU! You have more or less banking business. Possibly it is with us, such being the case you know something of our service, but if not a patron would it not be well for you to become one? OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT will help you start. It is calculated to serve all classes, the old and the young, the rich and the poor, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IT RECEIVES DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UP and allows three per cent. interest annually. Interest will be paid from the first of any month on all deposits made on or before the 10th of the month provided such deposits remain three calendar months or longer. HENRY Z. RUSSELL, PRESIDENT. ANDREW THOMPSON, VICE PRESIDENT. EDWIN F. TORREY, CASHIER. ALBERT C. LINDSAY, ASSISTANT CASHIER.