

**THE CITIZEN**  
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K. R. HARDENBERGH, - - - PRESIDENT  
W. W. WOOD, - - - MANAGER AND SECY  
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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1910.

**IN CASE OF FIRE!**

Ordinance No. 15, Fire Alarm Signals, section 1. The steam gong shall be sounded only at 12 M. noon and in case of an alarm of fire. For GENERAL ALARM, the gong will sound ONE LONG BLAST; for fire about TWELFTH STREET BRIDGE one long and one short blast at intervals of ten seconds; for fire BETWEEN 12TH STREET AND 7TH STREET, one long and two short blasts at intervals of ten seconds; for fire BELOW 7TH, one long and three short blasts at intervals of ten seconds; for fire OUTSIDE OF BOROUGH LIMITS three long blasts.

**SENSATIONAL CHARGES.**

In the course of an address at the annual convention of Wayne County School Directors Saturday morning, Attorney F. P. Kimble made sensational charges. He said:

At one time it was charged that in at least one school district in Wayne county, teachers were obliged to agree to pay one, or sometimes, two months salary direct to a syndicate of directors in order to secure the appointment. I scarcely know which portion of such a board of directors deserves the greater condemnation; the portion that accepts bribes or that portion that countenance such illegal conduct by refraining from making an open exposure of it. Newspapers have frequently given accounts of this illegal practice in some of the mining districts of Pennsylvania, but who would have suspected such venality in more enlightened and rural communities. To exact such spoil from applicants for schools, is nothing short of robbery; and any man who stoops to the practice, should be dealt with most summarily to the very limit of the law, and his illegal conduct should receive the widest publicity and condign punishment.

THE CITIZEN welcomes any information that may lead to a conviction of any syndicate of directors who may have been guilty of the charge specified, and will furnish the wronged parties an attorney free of charge, and see to it that the alleged criminals are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

**WHY SHOULDN'T CHURCHES ADVERTISE? WHY NOT?**

A church in Atlanta advertises, carries a regular paid space just as a store business would which leads the Atlanta Constitution to ask: Why shouldn't a church advertise the same as any other institution, and it concludes that there is no reason in morals or logic why churches shouldn't advertise in newspapers or through other mediums of publicity.

It would be possible, if essential, to placate the supersensitive, to give Biblical warrant for an innovation already practiced in other American cities. "Go ye forth into the highways and byways" is capable of liberal interpretation, and The Constitution knows of no route more certain to reach the highway or the byway than that found in the columns of a representative paper.

On the common sense side of it, the object animating the majority of the churches is to keep intact their respective flocks, and to make recruits.

Fervent preaching and attractive services will do the one. But unless strangers are told about them, neither will be effectual in attracting "they that are not of this fold."

Why, then, should not the church meet the world on its own battleground, using the world's own weapons so far as they may legitimately be used?

**THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF ELIMINATING THE PERSONAL EQUATION.**

It is rather tiresome to listen to two-hour lectures (?) on subjects pertaining to the matrimonial relation, in which theories absurd and dangerous to society are advanced in illogical sequence. Is the human being to be placed upon the same level as the dumb brute of the field? Are the same standards of procreation to be applied to beings of higher intelligence as are employed in the reproduction of the bovine species?

If their principles of selection, and their pressing of the "survival of the fittest" hypothesis be carried out to their logical conclusions, this world would dwindle down to a few hundred thousand people, so select, so perfect, so holy, so divine, that this mundane sphere would not be able to contain them, and forthwith angelic wings would sprout from their shoulders, and they would be

transported to regions celestial. Artificial barriers to the natural course of true love can never be set up with any hopes of their stability. When a young man says to a young woman "I love you," and the fair young creature responds "and I love you too," all the physical ills that flesh is heir to can not separate them for time or for eternity. The Almighty Himself has said "Be ye fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth," and he did not add "You dare not marry unless you are perfect men and perfect women"—"You dare not be joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony, if the man or the woman cannot furnish clean bills of health"—"You dare not love each other with an everlasting love unless the State Board of Health gives you a permit to do so."

These wandering non-producers of wealth, who sow the seeds of such dangerous and heretical doctrines ought to be excluded from lycium bureaus, and their activities confined to the production of erotic novels, for the delectation of those who delight in the French school of fiction. Let us have sane, constructive, practical theories as to the requirements for entrance upon the most sacred of all relations. Away with destructive theories which tend to unrest, hypocrisy, and eternal damnation!

**JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.**

From Boston comes this interesting bit of information: "The successful campaign of E. N. Foss, the Democratic candidate for Governor, cost him \$37,000 according to his sworn return."

And we believe that Mr. Foss is one of those conscientious Democrats who are eternally harping upon Jeffersonian simplicity!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**FOUR MONSTER D. & H. ENGINES**

**DELAWARE AND HUDSON INSTALLS FOUR OF THE LARGEST TYPE COAL ENGINES IN THE WORLD.**

The six large Mallet Articulated Compound Engines built for the Delaware & Hudson Co. by the American Locomotive Co., which are in fact the largest in the world of that type, built the early part of this year, have proved so eminently satisfactory in hauling heavy coal tonnage over Ararat Mountain, that an order for four more has just been placed. These will be equipped with superheaters, a device causing the steam on its way from the boiler to the cylinders to come in contact with the escaping gases, raising the temperature and increasing its efficiency. Seven oil burning locomotives of large and modern design have also been ordered for operation on our Chateaugay Branch during the summer season. These engines are also equipped with superheaters. They will be used in certain parts of the mountain territory to prevent the possibility of fires caused by sparks, and for the thorough protection of the Forest Preserves.

A new steamer now under construction at Baldwin for service on Lake George in the season of 1911, will be launched on December 1. The new steamer will be called "The Horizon," and will replace the old wooden Horizon which was built in 1876, and placed in service in 1877. The new steamer will be 230.6 inches in length overall, 59 inches extreme breadth, will have three decks similar to the Steamer Sagamore now plying on the lake, a main deck, saloon deck, and hurricane deck, dining room will have seating capacity of one hundred people, and will be located on main deck aft. The interior finish of the steamer will be natural wood, butternut with cherry trimmings, the decorations will be on canvas of attractive design. Will be equipped with two boilers, lobster return tubular type, 19.6 in. in width of front, 26 inches long. The engine will be a jet condensing vertical beam type, 52 inch cylinder, 10-inch stroke, patent feathering wheels, sewage tanks, trimming tanks, electric lighted throughout, including a powerful search light, steered and heated by steam. The vessel will be up to date in every particular, and will have all the latest features known to modern shipbuilding.

The work on the New Fort William Henry Hotel and Hotel Champlain is progressing very rapidly. The former is well under roof and the Hotel Champlain will be within a week. These will replace the houses which were destroyed by fire and will be ready for occupancy for the summer of 1911. Each of the new houses will be of adequate size, modern in every particular, of absolutely fire proof construction. Architecturally the hotels will be of long and low appearance; the designs follow those of the Elizabethan period, with their tile roofs, attractive porches, massive concrete walls, and generally magnificent furnishings, they will at once take high rank as popular resorts meeting a long felt want in the Adirondack Lake and Mountain territory, and provide two high class stopping points for tourist and automobilist traveling through the Adirondack region into Canada. The houses will be operated on the European plan.

Unclaimed Letters. Letters remain unclaimed in the Honesdale postoffice, November 21, for the following persons: Mr. E. Genung, Mr. Martin Hensel, A. M. Smith, Mrs. A. M. Ward.

—Don't travel—use the Bell.

**WAYNE SCHOOL DIRECTORS HOLD 15th CONVENTION**

(Continued From Page One.)

Director had written books on School Economy, Methods of Instruction, Culture of Education, etc., etc., had also been Principal of a Normal School and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was able to properly estimate the honor and dignity attached to the office of School Director. He rightly contended that the directors are the guardians of our children physically, educationally, and morally.

And he was right in this matter. Whenever you find a Board of Directors fully awake to its responsibilities, you invariably notice suitable accommodations for the physical comfort of pupils, ample provision for their intellectual advancement, and a spirit of educational progress, pervading the whole neighborhood.

A few years ago the matter of pay for directors was vigorously agitated. It was strenuously claimed by many that in order to get prompt, efficient service from directors, a fair compensation in money for services rendered should be provided. On the other hand, a still greater number of men it was held that the paying of money consideration for services would have a tendency to replace noble and altruistic men by selfish ones, whose zeal in the cause of education would be measured entirely by the amount of pecuniary compensation offered. Many good reasons can be given why directors should be paid for their time and expense but I am inclined rather to the other view of the question.

If any considerable salary went with the office of director we should expect to find more mercenary men on school boards. The opportunity of letting contracts for supplies or to traffic in the appointment of teachers for money, in some sections of our state, has induced men of the lowest instincts and deficient in scholastic attainment, to seek the office of director. What might we not expect where the office itself carried with it a salary? We believe our legislatures have gone as far toward compensating directors as is consistent with the best interests of our schools.

The office of school director ought to appeal only to men of noble instincts, true patriotism and highest altruism. Men of character who are glad to give their time and talents for the educational welfare of the youth of their state and nation.

At one time it was charged that in at least one school district in Wayne county, teachers were obliged to agree to pay one, or sometimes, two months salary direct to a syndicate of directors in order to secure the appointment. I scarcely know which portion of such a board of directors deserves the greater condemnation; the portion that accepts bribes or that portion that countenance such illegal conduct by refraining from making an open exposure of it. Newspapers have frequently given accounts of this illegal practice in some of the mining districts of Pennsylvania, but who would have suspected such venality in more enlightened and rural communities. To exact such spoil from applicants for schools, is nothing short of robbery; and any man who stoops to the practice, should be dealt with most summarily to the very limits of the law, and his illegal conduct should receive the widest publicity and condign punishment.

No man is fit to hold the office of school director who cannot appreciate the importance of the position. His own debt of gratitude to the public schools, his responsibility to society and the nation's welfare ought to rest upon him with such increasing weight as to win his greatest efforts in the furtherance of education.

No thought of money consideration or other mercenary motive, should influence his course, but with broad intelligent views of his duty and privilege, he should do his official work, looking for recompense in the increased efficiency and happiness which he can bring to the future citizens of his state and nation.

Directors should be practical men. Many of the duties devolving on the Board of Directors relate to the temporal well-being of the pupil.

Procuring cheap and necessary fuel, building and repairing school houses, architectural construction of school buildings and grounds to secure the largest accommodation consistent with proportion and symmetry; the keeping of the budget of expense within the taxing limitations; enforcing regular attendance of pupils and persuading or compelling delinquent parents to observe the school law; payment of teachers at stated periods without compelling such teachers to travel monthly around a whole township to secure an order and its approval for their salaries; and upholding an honest and energetic teacher in the matter of discipline of incorrigible students, or in an effort to conciliate pugnacious parents; all these matters call for capable and willing directors.

Endless indeed would be the enumeration of the several duties to which a wide-awake board of directors is expected to give its official attention.

However important may be the temporal duties above named or suggested, still more important is it that directors shall have a clear apprehension of the general scheme of education, its aim, and purpose, and readily fall into the plan for the achievement of the desired results. In some districts it is not infrequent that we hear of directors dividing up the schools in the district into six parts, and assigning to each director or the supervision and control of one of these subdivisions. Where this is done, a school is spoken of as Mr. A's school or Mr. B's school. So completely are the affairs of each of these schools left to one director, that he selects and virtually appoints the teacher; buys the supplies and literally assumes general direction and supervision of the school, as effectually indeed, as if he were the sole director of the whole district.

This system of running the schools is not in conformity with the general plan of public education and the practice should be promptly discontinued. No public school is so small, or its welfare so inconsequential, that the control should be left to the discretion of one director.

Who can measure the responsibility or enormous consequences incident to the appointment of a suitable teacher for each particular school in the district?

The law very properly requires the affirmative votes of at least four directors in order to appoint a teacher. Regardless of the spirit of the provision in this statute, many boards in a perfunctory fashion approve the appointment which is in reality made by one director only.

This loose method is wrong and prejudicial to the best interests of our schools. No other duty, nor all other duties combined, that come before the school board can equal in importance, and far-reaching consequences, the appointment of efficient teachers. So many elements of strength in the applicant, so many phases of character, so many points of co-ordination of applicants to position, are to be considered by the board before a wise appointment can be made, that no board should approach this part of its duty, except it is moved by a spirit of fairness, progressiveness and intellectual patriotism.

I deem it more important that a school board be fired with an exalted conception of its public duty, than that its individual members possess scholastic knowledge to a large degree. Generally an exalted purpose and honest united endeavor on the part of the board gives better educational results than are secured from scheming boards whose members are scholastic. It is the old comparison, heart against head, altruism against self-service. But our directors should possess both intelligence and altruism. When we consider the rapid strides education is making in the world, it behooves educators to put forth for directors men possessing both scholastic attainment and progressive idealism along intellectual lines.

Pennsylvania has long been honored for its liberality in large appropriations to education, but it takes something more than money to build up an efficient system of public instruction. As stated before, at the very foundation of every successful system of instruction, stand the school directors; their efficiency and character measure the success or failure of the system of public instruction.

Directors, if faithful to their mission, must fall in with the onward educational movement, recognizing the routine affairs of the office as necessary but only incidental to their higher obligations.

Education by public schools, as we have before suggested, is a growing system of instruction and in the light of this forward movement can directors learn their part in the educational procession?

Do we fully appreciate the rapidity of this educational movement? Only about two hundred and fifty years ago Comenius urged, with ardent zeal, the establishment in London of a college of learned men who should collect the sum total of all learning into one book that should suffice for the present and all future generations.

It was a favored theory in the Seventeenth Century that education consisted in the possession of certain definite facts on given subjects, and that education could be measured quantitatively. This, however, is an erroneous theory, and ought never to be applied for the ascertainment of a measure of instruction.

The old doctrine of cramming facts into the memory of a pupil and then estimating his education by the number of facts thus thrust into his mental repository, has long been exploded as fallacious. Today the intelligent director seeks to impress on the school a broader conception of educating the mind and sees to it that only such teachers are employed as exemplify in their instruction a more intelligent theory of teaching. To-day it is held that the fountain of knowledge is kept full by outlets rather than by its inlets; and that the pupil who gives out the facts acquired most quickly and readily, is making the surest progress. The selfish doctrine of "Get what you can and keep what you get" may be tolerated when applied to material things, but this sentiment has no place in a system of education. It is better to say "Get all you can and keep what you give." This sounds paradoxical and yet it is true. In morals and in intelligence we are made rich by what we freely give.

Directors, don't measure your own official works for the schools, quantitatively. If you have during this institute week imbibed new ideas, or taken on new educational inspiration, go home, and give expression to these new ideas and sentiments by intelligent application of them in your official duties.

Catch on to the spirit of progress, drop all low incentives, if you have any, that may be cumbering you as director, and live in a purer and more exalted atmosphere of intellectual advancement.

**DEATH OF ATTORNEY WEISS.**

Prominent Legal Light, of New York, Born in Honesdale, Succumbs.

After a short illness Samuel W. Weiss, a lawyer, with offices at No. 45 Wall street, died Sunday at his home, 180th street and Riverside Drive. Mr. Weiss was born at Honesdale, Pa., fifty-eight years ago. He received his early education in his native town. Later he entered Yale University, and was graduated from that institution with the class of '72, and from Columbia Law School in 1874. Mr. Weiss was admitted to the bar in the same year, and had been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this city since. He was a member of the Yale Club. He leaves two sons and two daughters.—New York Tribune.

—Decrease expenses—use the Bell.

**TRAUERS-MAHL NOT PROPER FUNERAL EXPENSE.**

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 18.—The proper and improper ways of expending money at a funeral were explained in an opinion by Judge Freas in an account of the estate of Isaac Davis, of Freeland.

The executor, John H. Jones, is surcharged with \$27.60, which he expended for providing refreshments for those attending the funeral, and this Judge Freas contends, in a town like Freeland, where there are hotels and restaurants, is an unnecessary and improper expense.

**Shortest Will on Record.**

Probably the shortest will ever probated in Monroe county was that made by the late Joseph A. Stecker, of East Stroudsburg, who was killed

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, SS.:

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. L. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every cure of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

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

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

ed by being run over by a Lackawanna engine a couple of weeks ago. The will is as follows: East Stroudsburg, 12, 15, '06. "To whom it may concern: "Be it made known that this is my last will and testament that all of my earthly possessions shall belong to my lawful wife, Mary Catherine Stecker."

—Many of our letters from correspondents were omitted this issue. We were very much crowded.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CITIZEN.

**Try This for Catarrh**

Get a HYOMEI (pronounce it High-o-me) outfit today. Pour a few drops from the bottle into the inhaler that comes with each outfit, and breathe it in four or five times a day.

Immediately you will know that HYOMEI soothes and heals the inflamed and irritated membrane. But HYOMEI does more than soothe and heal; it kills the germs, those persevering pests that are at the root of all catarrhal conditions. "Last year I suffered terribly with catarrh. I used one bottle of HYOMEI, and my catarrh was better."

—Miss Helen McNair, Loyalton, Cal. A complete HYOMEI outfit, including a bottle of HYOMEI, a hard rubber pocket inhaler and simple instructions for use, costs only \$1.00. If you now own a Hyomei Inhaler, you can get an extra bottle of HYOMEI for only 50 cents at G. W. Pell's and druggists everywhere. Guaranteed to cure catarrh, croup, asthma and sore throat, or money back.

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.

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