

THE CITIZEN

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All notices of shows, or other entertainments held for the purpose of making money or any items that contain advertising matter will only be admitted to this paper on payment of regular advertising rates.

The policy of the The Citizen is to print the local news in an interesting manner, to summarize the news of the world at large, to fight for the right as this paper sees the right, without fear or favor to the end that it may serve the best interests of its readers and the welfare of the county.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1911.

THE NEW YORK CALAMITY.

The pitying gaze of the entire country is turned from time to time to that section of the country which has been visited by an appalling disaster or has been overtaken by a terrible calamity.

Quite recently the East has had a series of horrible accidents. First there was the Newark fire but a few months ago with its death list of forty odd women and girls.

At 4:35 o'clock Saturday afternoon fire broke out in the rear of the eighth floor of the ten-story building at the northwest corner of Washington Place and Greene street.

On these three floors there worked some thousand men, women and children making waists. By the time the first alarm was sounded the whole inside was a flaming hell while from the street naught could be seen at first but a thin smoke trickling upwards from the windows.

Scores and scores were hemmed in the narrow aisles formed by the machines and the discovery of their skeletonized bodies still bending over their work showed the horrible quickness but the not less horrible painfulness of their death.

The horror of it is not lessened by the fact that many were just ready to go home and in a few minutes more all would have stopped for the day.

The building was undoubtedly fireproof and it is a curious fact that this very thing was responsible in no slight degree for the enormous loss of life; because the flames having nothing on which to feed in the walls and floors necessarily concentrated on all the food they could find within.

Now New York is endeavoring to fix the blame for this terrible loss of human life. The District Attorney will undoubtedly probe; arrests will probably be made; the Grand Jury will act, the investigation will of course be thorough and complete.

There was, it seems, only one inside fire escape for all. This led to a closed court. But the law of New York does not require fire escapes on so-called fire proof buildings that are loft buildings as this one was.

It is also known that just such a fire was predicted and that in this very building an expert had recommended the establishment of a fire drill quite recently. The Fire Department of New York has been demanding the placing of fire escapes on all sides of factory buildings.

It is easy to say that such and such a thing ought to be done in order to guard against a repetition of this wicked loss of life. It is also easy to say that a very great and terrible blunder was made by somebody and that this or that system is to be blamed.

Yet we question, in spite of the more rigid laws enforced after each successive calamity has brought a conscience-stricken community to a realization that something must be done and a belated public opinion has howled for the punishment of one or two individuals, whether to-morrow or the next day or next week or next month or next year another Slocum, another Windsor or another Iroquois calamity will not take place.

It is hard not to be pessimistic after such calamities. Public opinion quickens and dies. The horror of the thing vanishes more or less quickly. New laws passed for the people's protection are enforced for a while and then gradually relax as the memory of the disaster out of which they grew becomes ever fainter, until the same conditions come to exist again as were responsible for the previous calamity.

New and more rigid laws were passed regulating the hotels after the Windsor burned; but will anyone say that such another disaster cannot happen? Think of the hotels you have been in SINCE the Windsor fire and ask yourself if the most adequate protection against fire would have been yours had fire broken out? We venture to say it would not and that the same loss of life would have taken place again because the MOST RIGID LAWS GOVERNING HOTELS ARE NOT CONTINUALLY BEING ENACTED AND ENFORCED.

New and more rigid laws regulating steamships were passed after the Slocum burned, but will anyone say that such another disaster cannot happen? Recall the boats on which you have traveled SINCE the Slocum fire and ask yourself if the life preservers which you would have clasped, had fire broken out, might not have rotted away in your hands.

New and more rigid laws were passed regulating the theatres after the Iroquois burned, but will anyone say that such another disaster cannot happen? Bring to mind the theatres you have entered SINCE the Iroquois fire and ask yourself if your chance at the exit doors would have been worth the toss of a coin in the maddened rush for safety.

Take the Newark fire, also a factory fire, scarcely three months ago. Did that have any noticeable effect on the laws governing fire escapes on factories in New York? Not enough to act as a preventative in last Saturday's fire.

What effect will this fire in New York have on the laws of this state governing factories and fire escapes? Will they be made more rigid? Will they be more strictly enforced? We hope so. At best, such calamities must come, we suppose, but their terrible effects can be lessened somewhat if the proper preventative measures, as far as human skill and thought can make them preventative, ARE CONTINUALLY ENACTED AND ENFORCED.

PHILANTHROPY AS IS PHILANTHROPY.

A millionaire of Scranton allowed his name to be used by a stock company. A large number of small investors put their money in that stock company because of the reputation of that name.

Our neighbors, the Tribune-Republican and the Carbondale Leader have pointed out that unless the Legislature takes the present opportunity to appropriate funds for completing the work of construction of the state hospital for the criminal insane at Farview, that hospital cannot be opened for another two years.

That such a postponement would be a most regrettable waste of time The Citizen does not hesitate to affirm. The structure is nearly completed and it needs but the appropriation of certain sums to finish the work on the sections now incomplete, to furnish and open such other sections as are already completed and finally, to start work on still other sections which the erection of such an institution will render necessary.

If the Legislature will have the good sense to make such an appropriation now the hospital can be opened sometime during the coming year. If the Legislature neglects for any reason whatsoever to appropriate the necessary funds during the close of the present session the completion of the hospital buildings must be left to the kindly mercies of the next Legislature.

Obviously there was a pressing need for the construction of such a hospital in the first place or the money would never have been appropriated to begin it. Now that the buildings are partially finished there is still that practical need, and in addition, there is the ethical need of doing a thing up thoroughly once it has been started.

We trust that the gratifying speed which has marked the construction of the hospital so far may not be marred by a two years' delay. Let the Legislators put aside for the moment their individual desires and work for the welfare of the whole by sanctioning the expenditure of the money for the completion and opening of the hospital at Farview.

It is not right that the good work thus far accomplished should be botched by a period of inactivity. The Legislature should see to it that the matter is taken up at once, the money appropriated and the Farview Hospital finished. It rests with the present body of men at Harrisburg whether the hospital shall become an established fact and begin its usefulness as soon as completed, or whether the unfinished buildings shall become in the next two years a series of ruined monuments to the "shortsightedness of the Legislators."

PEOPLE'S FORUM

Editor The Citizen: The value of a healthy tree means that the oxygen it gives off and which one breathes is of a better and purer quality than that given off by a sickly tree, or one full of decayed and broken limbs.

Walk from an open area into a forest or a grove of trees and soon one feels buoyant, breathes better and fills the lungs. This is because of the fact that purer and cooler oxygen is being inhaled than in the open.

By actual test it has been ascertained that the atmosphere about a tree in summer time is cooler by twenty degrees than the surrounding atmosphere. The giving off of moisture by the leaves cools the air. While on the other hand, a tree is warmer in winter by the same number of degrees due to the fact that its branches equalize the temperature about it.

While every tree possesses some of these properties there is an appreciable difference dependent upon whether the tree is in a healthy or poor condition. Then again a tree which is healthy is in a better position to combat pests and disease than its neighbor which is sickly and neglected.

To sit or walk under a tree of which care is taken, is a greater delight than to suffer the unhealthiness and annoyance of caterpillars and other pests, which make for their harbor the trunks of diseased or neglected trees.

A regard for the beauty and health of trees means much to the citizen who seeks comfort and recreation in their cooling shade at the end of his day's work. It is equally important to the tired mother and child who seek refuge in its shade from the sweltering rooms of her home, which no doubt is treeless.

In this connection too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of being advised upon the selection of trees and the manner of planting them. The condition of our trees to-day is due to the very fact that our forefathers planted indiscriminately, and without regard for the character of tree planted, or its location. So that we now have trees that are crowded, others unsuited for the climate, and those that attract pests.

To remedy this condition and preserve the trees for the comfort of those who will come after us, necessitates the appointment of a shade tree commission such as is provided for by the laws of this state. This commission would engage or employ a tree expert who would advise the land owner and how to care for them. They would also create ordinances prohibiting persons to prune, treat or plant trees that stood on the streets or in the parks.

Any person desiring to plant, prune or treat a street tree would first be required to obtain a permit from the commission and satisfy them that he understood how to treat a tree, and if he were planting trees, that he selected the proper variety. They would also prohibit the planting on streets, such trees as the Carolina Poplar, the Lombardy Poplar, the Box Elder, the Occidental Plane Tree or Sycamore, etc.

To care properly for a tree, means to protect it from horse bites, wagon wheel bruises, etc., by placing a proper tree guard about it, such as will be recommended by the Shade Tree Commission.

All indications of dead limbs should be removed, thus insuring the tree freedom from pests and diseases. The cut should be made as close to the trunk of the tree as possible, and then painted over with a good lead paint to harmonize with the color of the bark to prevent decay, and incidentally aid the bark to heal over.

One has only to witness the work done in towns where shade tree commissions exist, to see the wonderful transition of a tree from a mass of entangled and dead wood, to one of rejuvenation, beauty and symmetry.

Editor The Citizen: The following will no doubt be of interest to our Pennsylvania readers: Do you wish to have a package of your butter judged and comments made on it by an expert butter judge?

Do you wish to have your butter analyzed for moisture and salt? Do you wish the amount of overrun figured for you and comments made as to the securing and controlling of overrun?

The Dairy Husbandry Department of the Pennsylvania State College will do this for you. The contests are for the purpose of helping the buttermakers; they are entirely educational. Competition is becoming more keen and the consumer more critical. There is, therefore, more demand for educational work. Those who have taken part in previous contests want them continued.

Plan of the Contest: 1. Upon receipt of notice from a Pennsylvania buttermaker that he wishes to take part, we send him, express charges paid, a five pound tub and entry blank.

2. The buttermaker fills out the blank, giving the information called for regarding the making of the butter and returns the tub of butter to the Dairy Husbandry Department, State College, Pa., by express, collect. The butter should be expressed to reach State College not later than April 13, June 13, and August 13. The tubs should be well wrapped in paper, especially during warm weather.

3. Upon receipt of the butter it is placed in a refrigerator, so as to be chilled uniformly. An expert butter judge is then secured. A competent and experienced man, usually the United States Government expert from the New York market is employed. The judge scores the butter and makes comments. The

Department then takes a sample for analysis and also studies the entry blank. A letter is then written to each contestant, giving the Judge's score and criticisms, the analysis of the butter and suggestions from this Department regarding overrun, method used in making, etc.

4. The butter becomes the property of this Department. The proceeds are used to help pay the cost of package, express charges both ways, expense of the judge.

Award: A certificate will be awarded to all who take part in the four contests of the year and have an average score of 91 and no score less than 90.

Will you take part this year? It will cost you little; it may be worth many dollars to you; it has been to others. Write today to the Dairy Husbandry Department of the Pennsylvania State College for tub and entry blank, stating your post-office and express station.

THE YEAR IN THE HAWLEY CHURCH.

The year has been one of unusual trial with the church on account of deaths and removals. We have lost six by death and as many more by letter, while many of our young people, retaining membership with us, have secured situations abroad, thus depriving us of their efficient and valued service.

But for all this, the work has gone successfully and nobly forward. We have as fine a band of 270 members as can be found anywhere.

At the beginning of the year the pastor's salary was increased, putting the charge in the \$1,000 class. We faced then a budget of necessary expenses to run us through the twelve months of \$1500 in round numbers. This has been fully met with a surplus of about \$40 in the treasury.

The benevolent calls have been responded to as never before in the history of the church, our contributions aggregating \$360.

We use the full General Conference order of service with the addition of a few items from the Wesley Sunday service adopted by the "Christmas Conference" of the Methodists in 1784, which has never been abrogated by the action of any succeeding General Conference. The congregation joins in this service in most hearty and thrilling manner.

The choir is thoroughly organized and is composed of young people of high character and of great fidelity. The pastor meets them at every service for prayer in the League room on the north side of the vestibule of the church, and they march from this place to their loft in the auditorium, singing an inspiring procession, the congregation arising and joining. Thereafter the service goes rapidly but reverently forward without hitch or lapse and is always full of interest from beginning to close.

Result is we have a fine and growing congregation, doing the Lord's work in most delightful and successful way. We celebrate most of the days of the church calendar, as ordered to do by the Methodist Discipline. We have been observing the Lenten fast with services and sermons which have proved wonderfully attractive and helpful.

Already a movement is on foot for rejuvenation this Spring of the church property with paint and paper, and everything will be put in attractive form for the new conference year's work.

There is a very flourishing Sunday school connected with the church, having a membership of about 200. It costs \$100 annually to purchase the necessary supplies. This charge was met last year, and in addition quite a substantial sum was contributed to the official board for the current expenses of the church.

Benjamin F. Ripley.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

YOUR EYES In Two Minutes

Easy and Quickest Way to Break Up a Cold.

If you want instant relief from cold in head or chest, or from acute catarrh, try this: Into a bowl of boiling hot water pour a teaspoonful of HYOMEL (pronounce it High-o-me) hold your head over the bowl and cover head and bowl with towel. Then breathe the pleasant, penetrating, antiseptic vapor deep into the lungs, over the nose, raw tender membrane, and most gratifying relief will come in a few minutes.

Druggists everywhere will sell a bottle of HYOMEL for 50 cents. Ask for extra bottle Hyomel Inhalant. Don't be stubborn. Don't be prejudiced. There is not a particle of morphine, cocaine, or any injurious or habit forming drug in HYOMEL.

Give it a trial at G. W. Pell's risk, who guarantees it. It is made of eucalyptus and other grand antiseptics. It will chase away the misery of catarrh or any affliction of the nose and throat in a few minutes. You can get a trial sample free by writing Booth's Hyomel Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

EDITOR'S CORNER

We get a lot of fun out of this column. We want you to enjoy it also. Primarily it is fun for your amusement. If anything appears here which offends you in any way whatsoever, drop us a postal or phone us to that effect. An apology will appear in the next issue of the paper. That's fair, isn't it?

We have no wish to hurt anybody's feelings. All we want to do is to brighten one moment of your day; and if out of single tears brings a smile, we shall feel it was not written in vain.

Our perverted and wholly unreasonable idea of nothing to wait for is a hair cut when Bryan is elected? What is your idea?

If we should have a quiet game of checkers with the owner of our block would C. C. Jadin? Yes, indeed, Mr. Bones, men have been hung for less than this.

Simply because the door to our sanctum slams hard enough to shake the building if you look at it at exactly 6 p. m. is John's Dorbad? Don't worry, gentlemen, the Farview Hospital will soon be finished.

If an orphan child should suddenly appear in our midst and the poor little thing didn't have any home to go to, would Fannie Hauser? The quartette will now render that touching little ballad entitled, "Fireman, please save Fido, 'cause my husband's used to smoke!"

Ethel—Not to-night, but mebbe between some Thursday in September.

Jack—The only way to get out of it is to break a leg. No, it doesn't make any difference which leg.

Mrs.—You are quite right, my dear madame. Divorce him at once. Any newly-married husband who thinks he can make his wife believe the doctor ordered clothes for his lumbago ought to be taught a severe lesson.

Hon. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Supt. of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: By your favor of February 14th, addressed to the Attorney General, you ask to be advised whether the election of School Directors will hereafter be held in November and whether the Director whose term of office expires in June, 1911, will hold over.

The February election has been abolished, and the November election in the year 1911 is the election appropriate to the election of School Directors. The Act of Assembly approved March 2, 1911, entitled "An Act to carry into complete operation the amendments to sections 5 and 21 of Article IV, Sections 11 and 12 of Article V, Sections 2 and 3 of Article VIII, Section 1 of Article XII, and Sections 2 and 7 of Article XIV, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, adopted November second, one thousand nine hundred and nine, preventing any hiatus in the terms of offices affected thereby, fixing the time when the terms of certain offices shall hereafter begin validating the official acts of certain officers during their extended terms and defining the term 'public officer' as used in this Act," provides, in Section 1: "That all public officers holding office at the date of the approval of said amendments not otherwise provided for, whose terms of office expire at any time during an odd numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next even numbered year; and that all such officers whose terms expire in an even numbered year shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next even numbered year."

The term "public officer" is defined in the Act to include "all officers elected by vote of the people, whether the offices that they fill were created by the Constitution or by special or general Acts of Assembly."

This Act of Assembly answers your inquiry, and you are therefore advised that there will be no vacancy in the office of School Directors in June, 1911.

Very truly yours, WM. M. HARGEST, Assist. Dep. Attorney General.

Death of John J. Crowley.

John J. Crowley died Monday morning at four o'clock at the Hotel Wayne, after a week's illness, from heart trouble, aged thirty-nine years. His body was shipped Monday afternoon to his home at Deposit, N. Y., where interment will be made. He is survived by a wife and three small children, Henry, Daniel and Leona, and by his mother, Mrs. D. Crowley, Deposit, N. Y., and three brothers, viz., Thomas, Edward J. and Henry D., all of Susquehanna, and by one sister, Mrs. L. A. Hemingway, Bridgeport, Conn.