

# REPRINTED BY REQUEST

JUSTICE FOR WAYNE COUNTY.

Wayne county comes into the congressional field demanding justice. For more than one hundred years she has been deprived of her rightful representation in Congress. For more than a quarter of a century the discrimination against her has been notoriously unfair. A situation has now arisen in which no other county in the district can lay any peculiar claim to the nomination. The only possible argument that can be used in favor of a candidate from any other county is that it makes no difference which county the congressman comes from so long as he is competent to fill the position; that he represents the district and not any particular county in it, and that therefore county lines are of minor consideration. This reasoning is plausible but fallacious. It is against the theory, the practice, and the history of representative government. It is conceded by the great national parties that to select two successive candidates for the presidency from the same section of the country would be a fatal error. If a Roosevelt comes from the East, a Taft must come from the West. If the Presidential candidate comes from the West the vice-presidential candidate must come from the East. And this is the theory and practice down through all of the representative offices for which our national and state constitutions and laws provide. It must necessarily and of right be so. Human nature is so constituted. The system of rotation is the only system by which the people of any political section can be assured of the preservation of their rights. It is only now and then that a congressman from any district becomes such a national figure and occupies a position of such general importance to his party and the country that the welfare of his party and the country demands his continuous service in Congress. Galusha A. Grow was such a national figure and county lines might well have been obliterated in his case. But at this time no such question presents itself. The Republicans of the district will, under any circumstances, nominate a man who is new and as yet untried. Assuming that all of the candidates are equally competent, the question must of necessity resolve itself into a matter of county representation.

Wayne county, like Jacob of old, has served her seven years for this Rachel, and her seven more, and still seven more, and now she will no longer be put off. The people of Wayne county, regardless of political preference, feel strongly that the time has come at last when they should have in Washington, as the other counties in the district have had for many years, a representative who is no stranger to them, one whom they know personally, who knows them personally, one to whom they can at any time go and be assured of an intelligent and sympathetic hearing, and one who at the same time will creditably represent at Washington the best and highest interests of his party and his country. They are entitled to this, they are insisting on it, and the day has come when, in this congressional district, the voice of Wayne county must be heard and heeded.

### "COUNTED OUT AGAIN?"

The Towanda Reporter-Journal under the editorial caption: "Counted Out Again," has this to say:

"The Honesdale Citizen, writing of the congressional vacancy in this district, makes a strong argument in favor of the claims of Wayne county. The Citizen offers the name of Homer Greene. None better could be offered, for he is a man of ability and has distinguished himself in more ways than one. But the hard fact remains that again a man from another county will be named—this time from Susquehanna—and Wayne will again be forced to take a back seat. We can offer no apology, nor will we attempt to assuage the presumably wounded feeling of the bowled out county or the retired candidate. It is, we suppose, the exigencies of politics, and our slighted neighboring county is simply paying the penalty of not being large enough to have enough conferees to secure the nomination."

Our esteemed contemporary has stated the case candidly and correctly. It has been made a question not of fairness, but of figures; not of right, but of might; not of justice but of mere physical strength; a penalty which, as our contemporary well says, Wayne county pays for being smaller than her two neighbors. She presents a candidate whose fitness for the position is beyond criticism, she presents a claim the justice of which is beyond dispute, and is met, not with argument, nor logic, nor reasons of any sort, but with the cold "hard fact," that by political strategy, a majority of the conferees has already been secured for the Susquehanna-Bradford candidate, that the conference will be such in name only, and that, in the language of our contemporary, "Wayne will again be forced to take a back seat."

We are not ready to concede this result. We believe that the astute politicians of our neighboring counties will, on second thought, hesitate to force upon the district a situation which must of necessity be repugnant to Republican voters who love to see the political game played fairly.

Undoubtedly they have the cards in their hands to beat us, but—can they afford to do it?

### NEAR PEACE AGREEMENT.

**French Ambassador Presents Compromise Moroccan Proposition.**

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The French-German negotiations regarding Morocco were resumed at the foreign office, when M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, called and presented the compromise proposition agreed on at the French cabinet council last week.

While the answer is in the nature of a compromise and is known in a general way to be an offer by France of territorial concessions in return for recognition of her chief supervisory rights in Morocco, it is not expected that it will be accepted without a request for changes. Germany, however, has recently adopted a conciliatory tone, so that there is little chance of a serious rupture, at least for some time. All are now hopeful of a peaceful settlement growing out of the negotiations resumed today.

### SAY HE IS SCHIEMANGK.

**German Police Believe New York Bridegroom Is Fugitive.**

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The German police believe that Max Schiemangk, the fake army officer who broke jail at Heilbronn some weeks ago, is the "Count Albert Marcel de Passy," who was married at the New York city hall on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

There is no longer any doubt about Schiemangk having had confederates inside as well as outside the prison who aided in his second jail breaking. The police say his chief accomplice was Lelia Frances Allendorf, with whom he fled to Hull, London and New York. On arriving at the latter place the couple were married. The New York police are well acquainted with Schiemangk's record.

**Aviator Breaks Neck in Fall.**  
Chicago, Sept. 5.—Alex McLeod of Waukegan and of the Chicago aviation school, was fatally injured when

he fell out of a Curtiss biplane while making a flight over the practice field. His neck was broken and he was hurt internally. He was unconscious when taken to the Pullman hospital. Doctors say there is little hope of his recovery.

### Dies in Long Sleep.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—After a ten day sleep, from which physicians were unable to arouse her, Josephine Gerbel, known on the stage as Genevieve De Forrest, is dead.

### "HONOR THE OLD MAIDS."

**Creed of Newest Religion Founded by a Cincinnati Man.**

"Honor all 'old maids,' for they are worth more in ability and in character than the mollycoddles they are replacing right and left every day."

This is the creed established by Henry Andre of Cincinnati for his new organization, which will be established in forty countries on the globe.

The new body will take the form of a new seven day a week religion, which will be spread everywhere so that everybody may learn its doctrines. Mr. Andre says the organization is not to include suffrage clubs and sewing circles, but rather is to be preached to men by men. The keynote will be courtesy.

"Personally I'd rather marry an old maid who knows life," said Mr. Andre, "than some brainless, extravagant young girl. There is less danger of divorce."

### Coming.

Oh, maiden, sweet and slim and tall  
And graceful to the view,  
When Fashion decrees his again  
She'll get the bulge on you!  
—Exchange.

### The Difference.

Mabel—What's the difference between electricity and lightning?  
Willie—You don't have to pay anything for lightning.—Boston Transcript.

# MANY GOVERNORS WILL ATTEND THE CONFERENCE AT SPRING LAKE, N. J.

### Program of Subjects to Be Discussed During the Five Days.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE house of governors, or governors' conference, as it is officially called, has now been in existence two years. It is no longer an experiment. Of concrete results there are perhaps not many to show, at least on the surface, but the one big concrete result is the body itself. That is permanent. In it are bound up all sorts of possibilities. It has already given direction and expression to what the Outlook calls "the new statism," as the complement and accompaniment of the "new nationalism."

This year the governors' conference meets at Spring Lake, N. J. The sessions extend from Sept. 12 to 16, inclusive. Spring Lake is the home of former Governor John Franklin Fort of New Jersey and is near the summer home of Governor Woodrow Wilson at Sea Girt. Governor Wilson, by the way, is chairman of the executive committee and therefore the presiding officer of the conference.

The meeting of last year at Frankfort and Louisville, Ky., was not as productive as it otherwise would have been for the reason that a large number of governors were going out of office and others were coming in. This year the new men are firmly in the saddle and have a prospect of continuing for a year or two at least. They are not distracted by the prospect of private life immediately before them and by the presence of their soon to be successors sitting in the same body with themselves. Thus the Spring Lake conference should have more tranquility and peace of mind than did the one in Kentucky. Possibly also the form of hospitality may not offer so many distractions.

### Scope of the Conference.

Some idea of the scope of the conference may be had from the official program, which is as follows:

Tuesday.—Address of welcome by Governor Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey; response to address of welcome by Governor Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming; appointment of temporary chairman; address on "Possibilities of the Governors' Conference," by Governor Augustus E. Wilson, Kentucky; organization; discussion and appointment of committee on organization.

Wednesday.—"Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation," address by Governor Charles S. Deneen, Illinois; address by Governor Eugene N. Potts, Massachusetts; discussion. Evening session—report of committee on organization; discussion; appointment of executive committee for 1912; discussion of plans, details and suggestions; arranging budget for 1912; miscellaneous business.

Thursday.—"The Inheritance Tax and State Comity," address by Governor John A. Dix, New York; address by Governor Edmond F. Noel, Mississippi; discussion; "The Right of the State to Fix Interstate Traffic Rates," address by Governor Herbert S. Hadley, Missouri; address by Governor Chester H. Aldrich, Nebraska.

Friday.—"State Control of Public Utilities," address by Governor Francis E. McGovern, Wisconsin; address by Governor Beryl F. Carroll, Iowa; discussion.

Saturday.—"Problems of Prison Labor," address by Governor Oswald West, Oregon; address by Governor Chase S. Osborn, Michigan; discussion; adjournment.

### Plan for Permanent Body.

One of the most important subjects of discussion will be the permanent organization of the conference. If this follows the plan worked out by the secretary, William George Jordan of New York, it will result in making his office a clearing house of ideas and information relating to the states. In a sense Mr. Jordan's library has already become that, since he is in constant touch with the members of the conference and is gathering and supplying information. What he now proposes is an enlargement of his present activities so that through them the conference may be in a sense in continuous session. To this end he needs an enlarged office force, in order that he may get out bulletins on the multitude of subjects engaging a governor's attention. For example, Secretary Jordan recently learned that Pennsylvania intended to appoint a commission to investigate a certain subject. He immediately forwarded to Governor Tener the results of similar investigations in other states. He has also been collecting and tabulating the party platforms, the governors' messages and the session laws. From these he is arranging side by side under various heads what each state is discussing and what it is actually accomplishing. The party platform represents "promise," the governor's message "promotion" and the laws passed "performance." Rather neat, don't you think? Also alliterative. To the mind of a rank outsider like myself this job laid out by Mr. Jordan of tabulating all the party platforms, governors' messages and session laws constitutes a task not for one man, but for a regiment.

The cheerful way in which Jordan outlined the work he has already done along this line and others almost paralyzed me. As a newspaper man I always imagined that I knew how to eat up a small amount of work; but, believe me, the chore laid out for himself by the secretary of the governors'

### Secretary Jordan Has a Plan For Permanent Organization.

conference would make any mere newspaper man dizzy. Jordan himself is a sort of newspaper man, or, rather, a magazine man, having been editor of Book Chat, Current Literature, the Ladies' Home Journal, the Saturday Evening Post and other publications. He has also had time to write various books on the way married folks may be happy (he is a bachelor himself), on the development of individuality, on mental training and generally on how to live and be good. From all of the above it may be gleaned that Mr. Jordan is a thinker and that he is not afraid of work. He has been laboring five years or more on this house of governors plan and is just now beholding it take form. If his program is followed the body will soon have a building of its own, with a fine library and a force of men sufficient to gather, tabulate and send out information telling each state just what all the other states are doing. Thus if any governor contemplates prying loose the grafters he will have at his elbow the methods used by other governors in graft prying and the success or lack of success attending the same.

Mr. Jordan has already got out bulletins on party platforms in the va-

gentlemen. It is recognized neither in the statutes of the nation nor the states. But if each state would take the action of Wisconsin the conference would at once become an official body.

There is another feature of the Wisconsin act that is gratifying. That is the empowering of the governor to make arrangements for his state's share of the expenses. Just the vulgar subject of money! To carry out its legitimate work the governors' conference should have at least \$50,000 per year. That would average only a trifle more than \$1,000 to each state, which is a pitifully small sum, considering the importance of the work. Yet, through oversight or for some other reason, little or no money has been appropriated thus far. As a consequence most of the governors have had to pay their own expenses in attending the conferences, and the secretary's office has been hampered for funds. We are a rich people, with a congress appropriating billions and state legislatures spending millions. Yet we have not seen fit to lay aside a few paltry thousands for a body as important as the house of governors.

### What It Would Do.

If the plan is ever fully under way it will prove of inestimable help not only to the legislatures, but to lawyers and judges. A tabulated compendium of the laws of all the states, such as Secretary Jordan contemplates, would furnish a handy reference book of untold value. The bulletins got out by the office would be convenient not only for governors and lawmakers, but for newspapers. The office of the secretary would become a sort of central information bureau for the states in their relations to each other.

Very many of our state laws are now copied from the statutes of other states. Suppose there were some central office that could supply at a moment's notice all the laws passed by other states on a given subject. How



Photos of Dix and Wilson copyright by American Press Association. FOUR GOVERNORS WHO WILL BE PROMINENT AT THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE.

rious states and on popular elections of United States senators. He has the material almost ready for bulletins on the messages of the governors, on conservation in the states, on the session laws of the various legislatures, on prison labor, pardons, paroles, extradition and various other subjects. The matter of a uniform divorce law is not scheduled to come up at this session, but Secretary Jordan contemplates collecting information as to the divorce laws of the states and issuing them in bulletin form. Then the subject will be properly before the body and can be discussed intelligently.

### Substantial Progress Made.

Secretary Jordan's original plan was to create a permanent chamber, a sort of third house in American legislative affairs, but one relating to state and not to national affairs. This was to be called the house of governors. Like all things human, there have been obstacles in the way of realizing his ideal. The deed has lagged behind the dream. Yet substantial progress has been made. Recently he was gratified by the action of the legislature in progressive Wisconsin. The state has come up to the mark in a practical manner by passing the following law:

The governor of the state of Wisconsin is hereby authorized to attend and represent the state of Wisconsin at any and all conferences of governors and to make such arrangements as he may deem necessary for the state of Wisconsin to bear its share of the expenses of such conferences.

Designating the governor the official representative of the state at the conference is more significant than it at first seems. It may be argued that the very fact of his being governor constitutes him the state's representative. Morally this is true, but officially it is not. So far as the law goes the governors' conference has no more official standing than any other meeting of

much the legislator would be helped in his work! He could then choose the form of statute best fitted to the needs of his own state and make that his model. These are only suggestions of a few of the many benefits that would flow from the plan if it were carried out. The beauty of it is that the machinery is already constructed and put together. All it needs is a little oil—get that, oil—and motor power. The governors are ready to furnish the motor power. Now let the legislatures come across with the oil and all will be happy.

There should be a great session at Spring Lake. The town is a sort of Atlantic City, with most of the disadvantages and crowds of Atlantic City left out. It faces the Atlantic ocean, which will furnish appropriate scenery, background and salt breezes for the occasion. Governor Wilson will be on hand to entertain his brother executives, and former Governor Fort will do his best to help along with the entertainment. Governors are hard working folk, and the prospect of such an outing should make them sit up and take a keen interest in life. Most of them will be on hand, I am told, or between thirty and forty, at any rate. Harmon will be there and Stubbs of Kansas and our old friend John Shafrath of Colorado and Dix and a host of others from both coasts and all the way between. The governor of North Carolina will hold conversation with the governor of South Carolina, but whether these two estimable gentlemen will repeat the time honored query becomes me not to say. There are certain private affairs even of governors into which the public should not too closely inquire. But I am sure they will make a great time and that they will make of the honorable house of governors a factor of great and growing influence in American affairs.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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