

# THE CITIZEN

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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 the 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.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1911.

## THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

In another column of The Citizen is printed a copy of the Republican ballot, this section of which is the same throughout the entire county. Other offices, and the names of the candidates aspiring to these offices, are added to the ballot for each district as the needs of each district require. Of course no voter can split his ticket for the Primary elections. But on each ticket, for nearly every office, there are so many candidates that every voter must choose for himself from among the list. Every office is important and therefore it behooves every voter to mark his selection according to the dictates of his conscience, and with the utmost care, to the end that the best men, the men who are qualified, the men who will devote themselves to the honest performance of their official duties, will receive the nomination.

## CANADA'S GREATEST BLUNDER.

Popular stupidity has rarely won a more decisive victory than it gained in Canada when Reciprocity was defeated at the polls.

The credit for the result must be variously apportioned. Part of it belongs to the manufacturing interests, which are highly protected in Canada as they are in the United States and resent even the slightest interference with their privilege to tax consumers.

Part of it belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which is more concerned about its own dividends than about the welfare of the Canadian people.

Part of it belongs to the United Empire Loyalists, who have never yet forgiven the United States for the war of the Revolution.

Part of it belongs to a super-patriotic Canadian element which foolishly feared that Reciprocity might lead to annexation and the loss of Canada's national identity.

Part of it belongs to the Conservative party, which appealed to every prejudice and passion in the campaign to dislodge the Laurier Government.

Part of it belongs to the American protected interests, which bitterly resisted the Reciprocity bill in Congress and helped to promote the Canadian opposition as soon as they found themselves beaten in Washington.

The time will come, we think, when intelligent Canadian opinion will regard the late election as one of the greatest disasters that has ever befallen the Dominion.

## CONGRESS FOR FARM WOMEN.

An interesting and unique convention, the first of the kind ever held, will be the First International Congress of Farm Women, which will open in Colorado Springs on October 17. It is expected that there will be a large attendance from all sections of the country and that the congress will be one of the most important conventions of women ever held in this country. The committee in charge has agreed upon the general outlines of the programme as follows: First day, equipment and beauty of and food values in rural homes; second day, laws of physical life in relation to the family, conservation of time and strength, labor saving devices, and simple hygiene, etc.; third day, economic value of women and children on the farm, influence of clubs, granges and other agricultural associations, care of infants and young children, etc.; fourth day, the rural church, reorganization of rural schools, recreations in the rural districts, etc. Each general topic is broken into many subjects, and there will be demonstrations by the Colorado Agricultural College Domestic Science Department and the Department of Agriculture showing the menace of the house fly and exhibitions and illustrations by many speakers.

## UNCLE SAM AS EMPLOYER.

In 1816 there were approximately 6,327 names on the Federal pay-roll, or about one to every 1,300 of the population. In 1911 there are 384,088, or one to every 242 of the population. Add 121,000 for the army and navy, 1,415 for representatives abroad and nearly 7,000 as employees of Congress itself and of the judiciary, and we have a total of 513,854, or one in 180 of the population. Fourth-class postmasters employ on private account some 64,000 clerks, many of whom do other than postal work.

Suppose that only the more plausible portion, even, of those schemes that are broached for extending the power and the functions of the Federal Government were put into effect. Suppose the half million employees of Uncle Sam become a million, with the States, towns and cities increasing their pay-rolls in proportion. Should we ever fall into that dry-rot of officialism which in Continental countries hampers private initiative by turning the attention of the educated classes so largely to government employment? And what would be the effect upon our political development of the interested support by ever-increasing thousands of the party government in power?

## ENORMOUS COAL VALUATIONS.

Under the present scheme of classifying government coal land 56,089,214 acres of withdrawn land had been, on August 1, examined in geologic detail and classified by the United States Geological Survey. The lands found to contain workable coal beds aggregated 16,873,370 acres. These lands, in 49-acre tracts, have been appraised by the Survey at a total valuation of \$711,992,537. In prices ranging from the minimum figure stated in the coal law—\$10 or \$20 an acre, according to whether the land is located within 15 miles of the railroad—to figures of over \$400 an acre where the thickness of the coal beds may aggregate 60, 80, or 100 feet, or even more. The government valuations accord in a general way with the market values of private coal lands in the West, although as a matter of fact they are some-

what more liberal to the purchaser. Four hundred dollars an acre may seem a high price for Uncle Sam's coal land, which a few years ago might have been bought for \$20 an acre. However, the Geological Survey's plan of classification and valuation contemplates that the Government should receive at least a reasonable return for its coal, admittedly the most useful rock mineral in its possession. When it is understood that an acre with, say, a 40-foot coal bed or seam contains approximately 72,000 tons of coal and an acre with 100 feet of coal contains 180,000 tons, the price asked by the Government, instead of being exorbitant, seems, on the other hand, hardly sufficient. On land having a thickness of 80 feet of coal \$400 an acre would be less than 3 cents a ton. In reality, under the Survey regulations which consider depth of the coal, number of beds, quality, and other physical details, the prices asked for many areas containing 80 feet of coal are equivalent to nearer 2 than 3 cents a ton.

At the minimum prices which were in effect before the government withdrawals of coal lands, the 16,873,370 acres above referred to would have been priced at only \$266,652,431, the difference in favor of the public revenue at the new prices being therefore \$445,340,106. Under the provisions of the national irrigation law the proceeds from all sales of coal land are credited to the "reclamation fund," so that Government irrigation has, as it were, a considerable trust fund for future operations.

## ACTING MADE PERMANENT.

While the most of the adverse criticism that has been directed against the moving picture business has been well deserved, we should not lose sight of the fact that the men who have control of this truly wonderful invention are entitled to a great deal of credit which they do not receive for honest and energetic efforts to improve the tone of their exhibitions. Nearly all the better class of films to-day are enacted by professionals who receive considerably more money for their work than

they could hope to get on the regular stage. It is said, for instance, that one girl whose name is virtually unknown, but who has a peculiar aptitude for pantomime, receives from one of the film manufacturing concerns \$2,000 a week for her services. This may be an exaggeration—probably is—but no doubt her actual salary is large enough to furnish a reasonable foundation for this magnificent version of it.

The moving picture men do pay well. They want the best and the only reason that we are enabled to see our Thespian stars anywhere except on a lantern screen is that their prejudices have prevented them from selling their whole time at their own figures to the moving picture firms.

But here, also, the camera men have driven in an opening wedge at last, and a very large wedge. Mme. Bernhardt—the "Divine Sarah"—after many indignant refusals has at last succumbed to their blandishments and will act for the camera. Whether she was influenced in her decision by the money offered her or by the opportunity to perpetuate her fame, the dispatches do not state, but it seems odd that this means of removing one of the greatest objections to acting as a profession—its impermanency—has not been eagerly seized upon.

The work of the composer, the writer, the partner, the architect, the painter, the architect, lives after them, but the achievements of the actor lap off into oblivion with his last performance. What do Booth and Forrest mean to the younger members of this generation? What will Joe Jefferson mean to the next generation? Only hazy suggestions of something that was said to be worth looking at and listening to.

But, thanks to the phonograph and the biograph, the stars that are left to us may be looked at and listened to by our great-great-grandchildren. The youth of 100 years from now may marvel at the sweetness of the Bernhardt voice and understand why the play of the Bernhardt countenance held thousands speechless. It will be possible to compare the voice of Caruso with those of the great tenors of generations to come and the "touch" of Paderewski will not be a matter of description after he is gone. It is preserved in the records for ages unborn.

The combination of these two inventions, the phonograph and the moving picture, has already been effected, so that we may see and hear at one and the same time. What this will mean to posterity if properly utilized to-day can only be imagined by endeavoring to conceive what it would mean to us to attend a concert by Jenny Lind; to see and hear Napoleon, George Washington, Queen Elizabeth, Cleopatra, Caesar, Moses.

History means nothing when there is no history to write. The biograph and the phonograph are too young for us to grasp the full import of the gift they have conferred upon mankind, by showing us how to fraternize with the next millennium, like Phra the Phoenix, or the Wandering Jew in Sue's tale.

Fifty years from now there will be no difficulty in persuading the most highly favored actors and actresses to perform for the phonograph and the biograph. The difficulty will be to get them to perform in the absence of these greatest historians the world has ever produced. —Harrisburg Telegraph.

## Directions for Handling the Apple Crop.

Now that the time for picking the apple crop is near at hand, Prof. H. C. Surber, Economic Zoologist of Pennsylvania, is mailing the following brief directions to the owners of State Model Orchards, telling them how to pick, grade and pack their fruit so as to realize the greatest returns for their efforts in growing fancy fruit:

### Picking.

All fruit should be most carefully hand picked when fully grown, and red varieties well colored. Too early picking sacrifices high quality and color, and also the fruit spur, while too late reduces the keeping qualities. The exact time of picking can be determined by the full development of the fruit, and an occasional specimen beginning to soften or show the yellow colors, or drop from the tree. In picking, the apple should be grasped in such a manner that the forefinger touches the stem, and then by a rolling and bending movement the apple will be unjointed at the fruit spur. Careless and hurried picking often destroys the fruit spur or pulls out the stem, breaking the skin at the basin and otherwise bruising it. Injured fruit will not keep so well, and its value is thus reduced.

A padded half bushel basket with a swing handle is the best receptacle into which to pick the fruit. Leaving apples lie in piles, with the hot sun beating upon them, reduces their keeping qualities. Instead they should be immediately cooled after picking, especially during warm weather.

### Grading.

To aid in assorting apples to uniform sizes for boxing, a sizing board with a row of holes will be helpful. These holes should be about 2 1/2 in. to 3 in. in diameter, representing the different sized apples that are put into boxes. The grader will soon become able to dispense with the sizing board except when in doubt. The apples are held up to the hole, but never dropped through. An ordinary table covered with a layer of canvas or soft cloth can be used with which to spread the apples in grading. Winter varieties can be assorted into four grades:

- 1st. The finest for boxes: This should consist of well colored and finest fruit of high quality varieties, free from blemishes, and of fine finish and uniform size.
- 2nd. First grade for barrels: Next sizes to box apples, free from blemishes and bruises, and of uniform size throughout the barrel.
- 3rd. Second grade for barrels: Second grade includes the smaller sizes of sound fruit free from blemishes.
- 4th. Culls: These include all the

rest of the fruit, and usually should not be sent to market to compete with the better grades, but used for evaporating, canning and cider.

### Barrel Packing.

The standard American barrel contains three bushels, and measures 17 1/2 in. across the ends, 23 1/2 in. across the center, and has staves 28 1/2 in. long. Second hand sugar barrels and smaller or "snide barrels" should not be used.

Take out the bottom head, and stand the barrel with top head down so as to pack the top end first. A corrugated paper or some other cushion to protect the head layer should be laid in position, and on this placed a fancy paper cap. Pack the layer of "facers" stem ends down in circular rows, fitting tightly together. A second layer of apples of the same kind is similarly placed in the depressions of the first. The facers are the same grade as the rest of the apples in the barrel, but are of the best colored. Over the facers pour gently a half bushel of apples at a time, shaking the barrel to settle the fruit. Fill the barrel to just above the ends of the staves, facing the top layer stem ends up, covering the top padded head to prevent crushing. Press down and drive the hoops into place and nail the head in.

### Cleaning With Oxgall.

This is another good method of washing a carpet, and will brighten and clean without injuring even the most delicate colors.

Buy about half a pint of fresh oxgall from a butcher. If stale it will have a most unpleasant smell.

Mix it with one pint and a half of lukewarm water. Have ready in addition to the sponge, cloths, two pieces of wash-leather. Dip one leather in the gall mixture, squeeze it, and wash about a yard of carpet, using a brush if very dirty.

Rinse, and then rub with the second leather, wring out of cold water. Mop with the sponge, and dry. Keep door and window open to get rid of any smell.

### TO BEAT CARPETS AT HOME.

Fold the carpet up carefully, carry it a good distance from any window, and hang it over a stout line, wrong side outwards. Two persons should beat it, one standing on one side, and one on the other.

Use pliable sticks and tie securely over the end of each piece of cloth, to prevent damage being done with the sharp end or by sudden splitting of the wood.

When the dust ceases to fly out turn and beat the carpet on the right side, and if there is any quite clean and dry grass drag the carpet right side downward over it to freshen it.

Lastly, sweep it over lightly with a carpet whisk, and it is then ready to be relaid.

Then examine the carpet and remove any stains.

For candle-grease stains scrape off all the solid matter possible with an old spoon, not a knife, as the latter is apt to cut the fibres of the carpet. Then lay over the mark two layers of blotting paper, and with the point of a hat pin, iron lightly over the place.

For oil stains mix a little fullers' earth to a thick paste with boiling water. Spread it over the mark, and leave it on for twenty-four hours without touching it.

Then brush it off with a hard brush. If some stain still remains, mix with one tablespoonful of fullers' earth, one teaspoonful of powdered magnesia, pour boiling water on, and use as above.

Another very good method of removing grease stains is to scrape a little French chalk and spread it dry on the mark. Leave it on for two days, and then brush it off thoroughly.

Ink stains should, of course, if possible, be removed when wet, taking up as much as possible with blotting paper to prevent it spreading. Then some milk should be heated, allowed to cool, and the skim removed, and the ink stain then saturated with the milk.

Keep repeating this process, changing the paper each time, until no mark is left. The iron melts the grease, and the paper absorbs it. Keep wiping it off and dabbing on fresh milk as it becomes discolored. When the stain is gone rinse the patch with tepid water and rub dry.

### To Wash a Carpet.

Lay it on the floor, get a coarse sponge, a moderately hard nailbrush, one or two coarse linen or other non-fluffy cloths, a bit of flannel, and two bowls of water.

Use either some of the good white soaps now procurable or the following:

### Home-Made Soap Mixture.

Ingredients: Two ounces of finely shredded soap.  
One pint and a half of boiling water.  
One tablespoonful of liquid ammonia.

Disolve the soap in the water over a slow fire. Leave it until lukewarm, add the ammonia, and mix well together. If any is left over, keep it in a bottle tightly tied down.  
Now to proceed. Dip the brush in

### DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

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

the soap mixture, and scrub lightly about a square yard of carpet, but be careful not to use enough of it to soak through to the back of the carpet. Mop up the dirty water with the sponge. Rinse and rub with the flannel dipped into first one lot of clean water (tepid), then the other, wetting it as little as possible.

Mop with the sponge, and dry with the cloths. Finish off one piece at a time. A fire in the room will help to dry it.

—The Citizen from now until January 1, 1912, only 25 cents.

—The annual Wayne County Teachers' Institute will be held in the auditorium of the Honesdale High school, November 13 to 17.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

## TEXAS TAXPAYERS.

On Saturday next, all taxpayers and property owners should voice their sentiment in selecting a candidate for supervisor. The roads of Texas township have been grossly mismanaged and much of your money spent without results. As an example: The state road between Seelyville and Honesdale was built at a cost of \$11,000 per mile. This thoroughfare with proper management, would have remained in condition for years to come. Instead, the same was covered with ordinary wall stone and today is in no better condition than the road built from Seelyville to Prompton, the latter one having cost scarcely one-tenth of that of the new state road.

The new road machine purchased at a cost of \$2,500 has been used to build Honesdale streets at the expense of Texas taxpayers, supervisors running the same for \$8.44 per day which does not begin to pay wear and tear on the machine.

Our township to-day is heavily in debt; our roads in miserable condition. In the year of 1902 the township was \$4,400 in debt. Mr. Geo. Erk of Seelyville was elected as supervisor. Our roads were put in excellent condition, new stone roads built in various places and at the expiration of his term nearly \$2,000 on hand in the treasury. This money has all been used up as can readily be seen by the statements and as stated previously, the township is in debt with poor roads.

Geo. Erk has allowed his name to be put up after much persuasion by the taxpayers and it is hoped that each and every property owner will turn out on Saturday and vote for their own interest by electing Mr. Erk as supervisor.

COMMITTEE OF TAXPAYERS.

## Republican Candidate FOR County Commissioner

In announcing myself as a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, I wish to state that to many of you I am well known, while for the benefit of those who are not personally acquainted with me I will say that I was born on a farm in South Canaan township. I am the son of Hiram and Rebecca Rockwell. Was educated in the public schools of South Canaan township and the Waymart High school, after which I followed the occupation of farming until I was eighteen years of age. Then I entered the employ of C. C. Shaffer, the lumber manufacturer of Varden. After working for Mr. Shaffer for three years, I went to Wyoming Valley where I was for six years engaged in the construction of coal breakers for the firm of Kingsley & Terrel. I next took up the business of contracting and building but was obliged to leave the valley on account of sickness in the family. On doing so I came back to Wayne county and settled on a farm in Lake township, which occupation, along with contracting and building, I have followed ever since.

Have done considerable work in the line of cement construction and building and, therefore, am familiar with the making and letting of such contracts.

The only public offices ever sought by me was Assessor and Judge of Election. The former I held for two terms; the latter one term and was also appointed Mercantile Appraiser for 1911 by the present board of commissioners.

My father and his two brothers were soldiers in the Civil war. Joe Rockwell, father's brother, was killed in the war and his name now appears on the monument near the Court House at Honesdale.

I am a member of the Methodist church, a member of Salem Lodge of Free Masons, Honesdale Chapter and Melita Commandery of Knights Templar; also an enthusiastic member and a hearty supporter of the Grange, American Mechanics, Red Men and Modern Woodmen of America.

If nominated and elected to this important office, I will endeavor to perform duties thereof to the best of my ability and in the interest of the taxpayers. After looking me up carefully, if you find me qualified and worthy of your support, I will most heartily appreciate your helpfulness and also any favors you may be able to extend to me. Sincerely yours,

**EARL ROCKWELL**

ARIEL, PA.

74e 14.



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Twice as long as the ordinary kind at the price of the cheaper class. All the new styles.

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1. BECAUSE it is the Strongest Life Insurance Company in the World having nearly 100 million dollars Surplus to policy-holders. \$99,043,618.
2. BECAUSE the profits of the Company go to the Policy Holders and not into the pockets of rich stockholders.
3. BECAUSE the dividends paid to policy-holders have increased nearly 400 per cent. in the last six years and this year amounts to more than 13 1/2 million dollars. No other Company can show such an increase, or so large an amount appropriated for dividends to policy-holders in 1911.
4. It is the Oldest Life Insurance Company in the United States, having 68 years of experience and 572 Millions of Dollars back of its policies.
5. The Best is none too good for you and costs no more than the others. It will pay you to get our figures before insuring.

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The Low Cost Endowment Policy. \$1.00 Life Insurance for 20 years, then \$1,000 cash for yourself. costs \$43.42 per year for years at the age of 35 in the Prudential.

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