

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.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1912.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

The men who are lifting the world upward and onward are those who encourage more than criticize.—Elizabeth Harrison.

THE STRAW BALLOT.

The straw ballot is in most cases a delusion and a farce. It settles nothing. It does not even express the popular will. Some enthusiastic advocate of a candidate takes a poll of the men on a railway train, or in a hotel lobby, or in an office building. He usually gets what he wants. People, knowing his proclivity, humor him, jolly him or ignore him as they feel inclined. The result of his poll has no serious meaning. A newspaper, aggressively pushing the candidacy of a certain aspirant for public office, takes a straw poll of its readers, who are usually in sympathy with it. Naturally the great bulk of those who respond vote in complete accord with the journal that requests the ballot.

The chairman of a political party in a certain district, sends out postal cards to a list of voters whom he selects, and asks for responses. The responses that come are bound to be in accordance with the will of the party asking for them. The vote is wholly without restriction, without responsibility, without serious purpose, misleading and meaningless. Voters who are confronted these days by the startling headlines in any factional organ announcing sweeping straw ballot victories for the organ's candidate, should not take the announcement seriously. There is no occasion for either satisfaction or alarm. It is the serious, well-considered vote at the primaries or the general election which decides the fortunes of a candidate, not the straw-ballot manipulated according to the will of the partisan who takes it.

THE RECALL.

One of the doctrines advocated by ex-President Roosevelt in his Columbus speech is the doctrine of the recall. This issue has been injected into politics in recent years by the ultra reformers and progressives of both of the old parties. It is the giving to the voters the constitutional right to recall to private life any public officer when they are dissatisfied with his official conduct. Of course the purpose is to recall an officer who has failed to do his public duty or who has abused his official power. But the same weapon which permits the recall of an unfaithful officer will also operate to recall a faithful, conscientious and capable public servant if a majority of the voters, impelled by whatever motive, see fit to oust him and put in his place one who will better serve their interests. A gust of popular passion, a powerful political propaganda, an appeal to selfish interests, may at any time under the power of the recall, result in ejecting from his office a most faithful and competent official. Ex-President Roosevelt declares that the recall "should be generally provided, but with such restrictions as will make it available only when there is a widespread and genuine public feeling among a majority of the voters." But who is to be the judge of how widespread and genuine the feeling is, and how can a law be framed to be put into operation only when there is a "widespread and genuine public feeling?" Either the power of the recall must be given to the voters or it must be withheld from them. A majority of the voters will judge, wisely or unwisely, after calm consideration or under a momentary gust of feeling, actuated by true patriotism or by utterly selfish motives, whether the situation is such as to justify the operation of the recall or whether it is not.

The recall may operate entirely for the public welfare. Indeed it has already done so in certain instances where it has been adopted. But it must not be forgotten that it is just as likely to result in public injury. Like any other result which depends upon the action of a majority of the voters, such as the elevation of a man to public office, the result in this case will be good, bad or indifferent, according to the judgment, interest, prejudice or passion of the voters who decide the matter.

But whatever may be the result of the operation of the recall as applied to short term elective officers, it is now generally conceded that the recall as applied to judges would be eminently unwise, improper and dangerous. The bench at least should not be subject at any and all times to the whim or action of the majority of voters of a judicial district, whose passions or self-interest may be wrought upon by demagogues, following a lawful, conscientious, but temporarily unpopular decision. It may be conceded that in those rare instances where a judge wantonly abuses his power to the prejudice of the public the recall would form an effective remedy, perhaps better than impeachment, to rid the bench of his presence. But so long as fairly effective remedies are already in force to protect the public against judges who abuse their power, this proposed remedy which would place all judges at the mercy of the disappointed suitor or the whim of passing popular prejudice should never be enacted into law. Judges must interpret the law as they find it, without fear, favor, bias or prejudice. How can they do this if they must constantly keep their ears to the ground to find what sort of an interpretation of the law will meet with popular favor, and what sort will be criticized by the populace, and if they must sit in constant fear of losing their places, on the bench if their judicial conduct, no matter how intrinsically wise and just, no matter how strictly in accord with their official oaths, happens to clash with the passing sentiment of popular opinion? Surely no doctrine, put into practice, would be more subversive of the rights of citizens of the republic, than the doctrine of the recall of judges.

Colonel Roosevelt said in his Columbus speech: "I do not believe in adopting the recall (of judges) save as a last resort." And he adds, referring to the Massachusetts provision: "And whenever it be found in actual practice that such remedy does not give the needed results, I would unhesitatingly adopt the recall."

But while Col. Roosevelt himself thus gives qualified approval to the theory, the leaders of the ultra progressive element in the party, who urged and who are backing his candidacy, are open and unqualified advocates of the doctrine of the recall of judges.

The matter cannot become a national issue. United States judges hold their offices by appointment, and may be recalled by the power that appointed them. Other judges are elected by the voters of the states in which they serve. It is, therefore, a problem for the states. The matter is of importance only because it is put forward by the new and ultra progressive element, the element which is pushing the Roosevelt candidacy, especially in the West, as one of the leading doctrines on which they pin their faith. Republicans who are advocates of genuine progress along conservative lines should think twice before allying themselves with an element in the party whose doctrines, if put into practice, would not only bring eventual disaster upon the party, but would seriously threaten the rights of the people.

PENNSYLVANIA IS STRONGLY FOR TAFT.

Harrisburg, Feb. 11.—Reports received by men prominent in Republican politics from every section of the State indicate that Taft sentiment is growing, every day and that while Colonel Roosevelt has many supporters, the trend is toward the renomination of the President, especially in Philadelphia and the Eastern counties.

Senator George T. Oliver, who returned to Washington yesterday from his home in Pittsburgh, where he spent two days, says there has been an almost miraculous change of sentiment in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania for Taft.

"I have just returned from Pittsburgh," Senator Oliver remarked, "and I have never, in all my recollection in politics seen such a complete reversal of sentiment in so short a time. It is sweeping in all directions."

"In Pittsburgh, President Taft is receiving support that has heretofore been put down to Mr. Roosevelt and it begins to look as if Mr. Roosevelt will find a practically solid delegation against him from Pennsylvania instead of the third of the delegates as his managers have claimed. Pittsburgh is no longer to be put down as promising much for the Colonel."

Senator Oliver also stated that the business men of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania are up in arms against the Roosevelt politics as enunciated in Columbus.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger in a Western dispatch says: "Ex-Senator Bayard Henry, here to-day, declared that the sentiment for Taft was strong in Germantown, where opinion ran rather favorable for Roosevelt before his Columbus speech. Mr. Henry is an enthusiastic Taft supporter, and it is believed that he will be one of the actual heads of the Taft citizens' committee which will be organized in Philadelphia next week."

"Mr. Henry, who is a trustee of Princeton University, and Edgar Fahs Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will be Taft delegates for the national convention from the Sixth district."

Delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Announcement has been made this week that Homer Greene, of Wayne county, and John W. Coddling, of Bradford county, were candidates for the position of delegates from this district to the Republican national convention, with Dr. D. W. Sturdevant, of Wyoming county, and H. F. Manzer, of Susquehanna county, as alternates. Bradley W. Lewis, of Wyoming, and D. R. Stephens, of Bradford, have announced themselves as candidates for delegates favoring the nomination of Roosevelt for President. The first mentioned four are not pledged, and if elected as delegates will vote for the candidate whom they deem will best suit the voters of this district and is best qualified for the office.

While many may favor the pledging of a prospective delegate to a certain favored candidate as being in keeping with the spirit of independence in voting, yet exigencies may arise between the primaries and the convention which would make it inadvisable for a delegate to be in duty bound to vote for a candidate to whom he had been pledged to support, even though conditions developed that would make such action unsatisfactory to the very voters who had elected him, or futile in the extreme. The delegate under such conditions would be unable with honor to pursue any other course.

The first four mentioned candidates place the party above the man and are left unhampered. Those who know the caliber of these men feel they can trust them to do their duty towards the people as a whole and support the best interests of the Republican party.

There are occasions in our history where national conventions have been carried by storm by almost unknown "possibilities." Even now Hughes is suggested as a compromise candidate if the party cannot unite on either Taft or Roosevelt. But if a delegate is pledged he must continue to vote for that candidate even though there is no prospect of securing his nomination. The April primaries will decide which method the voter desires.—Montrose Republican.

UNPLEDGED DELEGATES.

The following is an extract taken from an editorial in the Susquehanna Evening Transcript of Saturday last:

"In this district there are two men named for delegates and two for alternate delegates who meet the seeming demand in this respect, viz., for delegates, Homer Greene of Honesdale, and John W. Coddling of Towanda; for alternates, Henry F. Manzer, of Montrose, and Dr. D. W. Sturdevant of Laceyville, Wyoming county. The sterling character, high standing and unquestioned republicanism of these candidates is above reproach and if they are elected they will go to the National Convention at Chicago unpledged, unbossed, with the single object in view, of serving the Republican party to the best of their judgment and ability, based upon such developments as may appear between this time and the date of that Convention."

Mrs. Caroline Boyd Eighthy Dead.

Mrs. Caroline Boyd Eighthy, a life-long resident of Damascus township, died at her home in Calkins on Saturday afternoon, March 9, of a complication of diseases. She was ill for a long time during which she suffered greatly. Deceased was born in Damascus township on October 7, 1835, and in 1854 she was united in marriage to William Eighthy, who preceded her in death about 16 years ago. She is survived by three children, Miss Helen, who lived with her; Mrs. Henry Grossman, of Girland, and L. B. Eighthy, of Port Jervis, six grandchildren and two great grandchildren. For many years she was a consistent member of the Christian church at Calkins and was beloved by all who knew her. The funeral services will take place at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning at the Union church at Calkins, Rev. M. S. Spear, of Dunmore, officiating.

COULD HONESDALE SUPPORT MORE FACTORIES?

Oftentimes we hear a wish expressed that "Someone would come to Honesdale and build more factories." The wisher thinking evidently that there are certain individuals and corporations or syndicates of capitalists waiting around for a chance to build factories in the small towns for the purpose of building up the towns in question. This is far from the truth. The number of small towns that attract outside capitalists as a good field in which to invest money in factories is very few. The few that do attract these men have the facilities for making factories successful. Their close proximity to the railroads, in the vicinity of coal fields where fuel can be obtained cheaply or sometimes where there is good water power facilities, have everything to do with the location of factories in a town.

In ninety-nine towns in a hundred these facilities do not exist and the only way for these towns to get factories located there is to build them themselves, however, Honesdale is not in this class although she wants more factories, and what is the reason that this town with all the facilities can not have more factories. The reason is this. There are too many knockers in the town. There are people here in Honesdale who are continually knocking on the prospects of the town, who throw a boom every time they have a chance to throw a bouquet. It is just as cheap to have pride in our home town and be a booster as it is to be continually knocking the town and keeping the factories that might come here away. Of course the whole trouble is not with the knockers. There are good prospects that have fallen down on account of lack of capital. There are business men here who have hundreds or thousands of dollars that they can safely withdraw from their business. If these men would only band together and form companies and promote factories, it would prove a good investment and at the same time "build up the town." It ought to be very easy to do this in a community where the bank statements aggregate nearly six millions of dollars. Of course they would have to be very careful in selecting the kind of goods they intended to manufacture. A staple article is usually successfully manufactured because there is always a demand for it, and if the factory has sufficient capital it will be successful. But if the men in any town for that matter prefer to go on investing their money in first mortgage or real estate, with interest compounded semi-annually, the chance for factories is small indeed. The man with \$50,000 or a \$100,000 to invest in a manufacturing enterprise is not looking for a town, he usually builds the factory in his home town.

A Board of Trade or a commercial club can not go out and collar individuals with industries and bring them to the town. The people must help themselves. Perhaps after the merchants of the town have built a dozen or so factories, we will attract so much attention that outsiders will want to come here. At present, however, we do not know of many outside capitalists, who are lying awake nights in their anxiety to come here and invest \$100,000 in factories. But there is undoubtedly that amount in this vicinity that should be invested in factories in this town rather than in some outside scheme.

DAILY BATHING.

Take a bath every day. Your body needs it. The skin through its thousands of pores is constantly taking oxygen from the air and giving it to the blood. In this way it helps the lungs. It also assists the kidneys by throwing off waste material from the body. Between taking in oxygen and getting rid of waste material the pores of the skin very easily become clogged. The skin should therefore, be washed regularly. Eventually if you were not to bathe, you would grow anemic and sickly. Regular bathing on the other hand keeps one alert and prevents one from becoming sluggish. Bathe always in a warm room. Take hot baths only at night when you can get right into bed. A cold bath in the morning is a splendid tonic. Do not take one, however, unless you feel your body glowing afterwards. Bathe in whatever temperature of water is most agreeable to you. The main thing is to bathe—and bathe daily.

State K. of P. to Meet.

The general convention committee of the Harrisburg Knights of Pythias is busy preparing for the state convention of that order which is to be held in Harrisburg in August. It is expected that there will be at least 1,500 visitors in addition to the delegates and their entertainment will be the chief concern of the committee. Means are being devised to raise money necessary for carrying out these plans.

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.

Death of Mrs. M. B. Bennett.

Mrs. M. B. Bennett passed peacefully away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Buel Dodge, on Church street, last Friday evening at 8 o'clock after a lingering illness in her 83d year of her age. During the past eight years Mrs. Bennett had lived with Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, the latter being an adopted daughter. Henry A. Bennett, of Bethany, is the deceased's own son and Chas. B. Bennett, of Chicago, a step-son. Two brothers, Daniel Bryant, of Okiahoma, and Frank, of St. Cloud, Iowa, also survive.

Mrs. Bennett's maiden name was Elizabeth A. Bryant. She was born in Dyberry township and was fourth in a family of fourteen children. Mrs. Bennett's last birthday occurred December 4 last, when she passed the four score and two mark. Her girlhood days were spent in Bethany and Honesdale. She was twice married, her first husband being John Oaks. A few years after his death she chose Moses Bicknell Bennett as a companion. His death occurred 34 years ago.

Mrs. Bennett had always been a member of the Methodist church either at Bethany or Honesdale. The local Methodist church was made possible in a great measure through the toil and sacrifice of Mrs. Bennett, who inspired the work and in so splendid a way carried it on. Mrs. Bennett was a rare woman. Her friends were many. She had her trials but her life was one long day of sunshine. Her chief joy was in making others comfortable and happy, and in smoothing the pathway of those she loved. She loved the Methodist Episcopal church of Honesdale and its teachings and doctrines found ready confirmation in her mind and heart. These she adorned by a faithful, godly, consistent and sanctified life. To everyone who knew or saw her she showed forth the beauty of a Christian life.

The funeral was held from her late residence Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, her late pastor, Rev. Will H. Hillier, conducting the services. C. J. Dibble sang "Face to Face." Interment was made in Glen Dyberry cemetery.

The pallbearers were her nephews.

Mrs. Caroline Kuhlen Dead.

Mrs. Caroline Kuhlen, mother of Mrs. Peter Nonnemacher, died at the latter's home in East Honesdale on Monday morning, March 11, at the age of eighty-five years. Deceased was born in Germany and after coming to this country she lived at Roundout for some time. She has made her home with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Nonnemacher, for about twenty years. Mr. Kuhlen preceded her in death.

DANDRUFF AND ITCHING SCALP YIELD TO ZEMO TREATMENT.

Why should you continue to experiment with salves, greasy lotions and fancy hair dressings trying to rid your scalp of germ life. They can't do it because they cannot penetrate to the seat of the trouble and draw the germ life to the surface of the scalp and destroy it.

Why not try a PROVEN REMEDY? One that will do this. We have a remedy that will rid the scalp of germ life and in this way will cure DANDRUFF AND ITCHING SCALP.

This remedy is ZEMO, a clean, refined, penetrating scalp tonic that goes right to the seat of the trouble and drives the germ life to the surface and destroys it.

A shampoo with ZEMO (ANTI-SEPTIC) SOAP and one application of ZEMO will entirely rid the scalp of dandruff and scurf. Do not hesitate, but get a bottle of ZEMO today. It acts on a new principle and will do exactly what we claim for it. Sold and endorsed by the A. M. Leine's Drug Store.

death about twenty-eight years ago. She was a member of the Alter society of St. Mary Magdalen's church and was loved by a large circle of friends who will greatly mourn her loss. She had just past her eighty-fifth birthday which occurred on Feb. 19 last. She is survived by one daughter mentioned above and one sister, Mrs. Regina Keller, of this place. The funeral services will be held on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Mary Magdalen's church, Rev. Dr. Balta will have charge of the service. Interment will be made in the German Catholic cemetery.

Daniel B. Owen Dead.

Daniel Burrell Owen died at his home on Delaware Drive in Matamoras, Pa., at 6:30 o'clock Friday morning after an illness of over one year, of a complication of diseases, aged 67 years. Deceased was born in Pin Bush, N. Y., June 8, 1850, and was a son of Levi Owen and Elizabeth Burrell. When a child his parents removed to Milford, Pa., where he resided for many years. On March 16, 1871, he was united in marriage to Harriet C. Billings, of Manchester township, Wayne county, Pa., and for the past 35 years they have resided in Matamoras. Mr. Owen had been a faithful employe of the Erie Railroad company for the past 4 years and for many years was conductor on the New York division of the Erie.

During his recent illness, Mr. Owen has been a patient sufferer, always willing to submit to the will of his Master and gentle toward those about him.

Mr. Owen had qualities of mind and character that inspired the respect and attachment of all who knew him. He was a kind neighbor, and devoted husband and father. He was an attendant at the M. E. church, of Matamoras, and led a Christian life. He was highly respected by his fellow workmen and by all who knew him.

Mr. Owen was a member of Neversink Lodge No. 52, Order of Railroad Conductors.

He is survived by his wife and five children: Mrs. William Davis, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Henry F. Terbell, of New York; Mrs. W. M. Van Zandt, of New York City; Albert Billings, of San Diego, Cal.; and Agnes V., at home; also one sister, Ida L. Owen, of Bridgeport, Conn.; three brothers, John Owen, of Port Jervis, Edward and Levi Owen, of Milford, Pa.

The funeral was held at his late home in Matamoras, at 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. A. C. Covey officiating.

—New Zealand now ships frozen ducks to London. They sell for a most 75 cents each and compare favorably with the English kind.

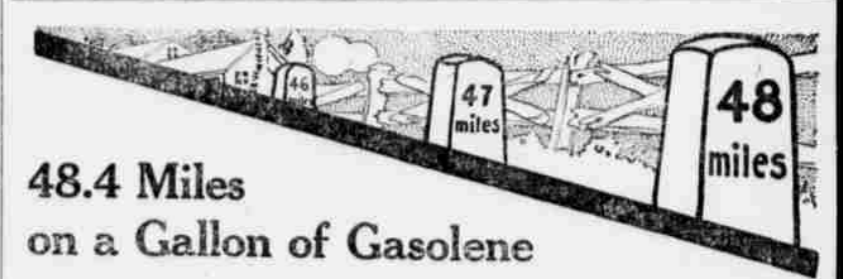
Colds Vanish

The Sensible Overnight Remedy for Sensible People.

After you have upset your stomach with pills, powders and violent nostrums and still retain possession of that terrible cold, do what thousands of sensible people are doing. Do this:

Into a bowl three quarters full of boiling water pour a scant teaspoonful of HYOMEI (pronounce High-o-me) cover head and bow with a towel and breathe for five minutes the soothing, healing vapor that arises.

Then go to bed and awake with clear head in the morning. HYOMEI does not contain opium, cocaine or any harmful drug. A bottle of HYOMEI Inhalant costs 50 cents a Peil, the druggist, and druggist everywhere. Guaranteed for catarrh, asthma, croup and catarrh deafness.



48.4 Miles on a Gallon of Gasolene

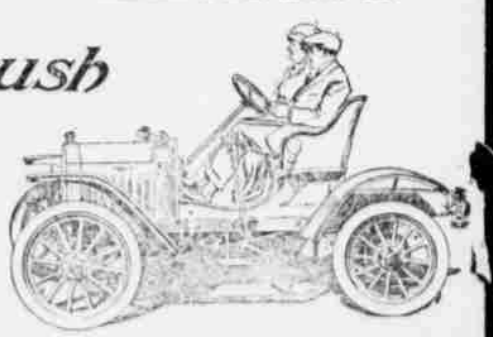
This wonderful record of Brush economy was made in competition. Thousands of other Brush runabouts are establishing economy records every day in the hands of their owners.

Performances such as these prove that the Brush is the most economical automobile built. It is one of the countless reasons why Everyman can now maintain a real motor car.

The Liberty-Brush

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A Guaranteed Efficient Automobile



At this initial cost and this cost of maintenance the Liberty-Brush affords cheaper transportation than the horse, trolley or train. Moreover, it increases your earning capacity, saves time and money, insures convenience, pleasure and health for yourself and your family.

Salesmen, storekeepers, physicians, insurance and real estate men, farmers, tradesmen, architects—men in all lines of business—are using Liberty-Brush cars because of their utility and economy. Let us demonstrate how the Liberty-Brush can be profitably employed for you or send some interesting literature.



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