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70th YEAR --NO. 23 HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1912. PRICE [illegible] CENTS

PLEADS FOR PRISON TERM AT 88 YEARS

Old Criminal Induces the Court to Send Him to Clinton, the Only Home He Knows—Was a Former Wayne Countean.

"I don't want to go free and I don't want to go to the Poor House. I simply want to go to Clinton Prison for five years, and by then I may be dead," said Charles Bartlett, 88 years old, before Judge Edward Swann in General Sessions one day last week after he had pleaded guilty of attempted forgery in the second degree.

Bartlett entered the store of W. & J. Sloane, dealers in carpets, at 804 Broadway, on Jan. 27, and ordered two expensive rugs, giving in payment a check for $2,125, signed by W. B. Bennett and drawn on a Pittsburg bank. He then went directly to Police Headquarters and gave himself up. When arraigned in court the aged prisoner said he was ready to plead guilty of forgery, but Judge Swann would not allow him to do so, and then Franklin Grier, the prisoner's counsel, said he would plead guilty to attempted forgery in the second degree for his client.

"Your Honor, this man wants to go to Clinton Prison for five years, as he figures that he will die in that length of time," said the lawyer. "He says all his friends are there."

"Yes, that is right," interrupted the aged criminal. "I do want to go there; it will take me out of temptation and protect society."

"A very remarkable case," commented Judge Swann; "tell me about yourself."

"Well, about forty-two years ago I was swindled out of all that I had —$28,000—and have devoted the rest of my life to swindling swindlers to advertise them. I did not try to swindle the Sloanes; I simply wanted to get back into prison."

At this point the Grand Jury filed in and Judge Swann said:

"Gentlemen, here is a very remarkable case. This old man has pleaded guilty to a crime, and wants to go back to Clinton Prison, and I don't want him to go to prison. What shall I do?"

The Grand Jurors talked among themselves and then announced that they were of the opinion that the prisoner should be sent where he desired to go.

"Do you want to say anything more?" asked Judge Swann, again turning to the old man.

"Yes, I was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and my brothers were all lawyers, and my own son, who died at the age of 60, was a respected man. I invested all my money in a New Jersey land deal and was swindled out of it. I had earned this money in the publishing business, and then I decided to swindle other people myself."

Judge Swann handed the old man a slip of paper and told him to read it aloud, and holding the paper far from him, and without the aid of glasses, the prisoner read this:

"The criminal record of Charles Bartlett, aged 88: 1870, Brooklyn, grand larceny, the penitentiary; 1872, Sing Sing, 5 years, grand larceny; 1880, Sing Sing, 2 years, grand larceny; 1896, State prison, 7 years, forgery; 1902, Boston, forgery, 8 years; 1908, New York, forgery, 3 years, Clinton Prison."

"Yes, that is my record. A church has offered to give me a home, but I don't want it, for I am not good enough, and it would reflect on the church. I don't want to go to the poorhouse, because there you have to have a well-filled pocketbook to get along. I won't say that I have been no good, for I was in my day.

"I was a canvasser, and one rainy day in the Winter I was in my little room in the Bowery with but thirty-six cents to my name. I went outside and saw two men eating frozen apples which they had picked from a garbage can, and I thought to myself; 'I must commit suicide or come to that.'

"I am an immortalist and believe in the soul and have traveled the world over, but I thought of suicide and that decided me. I knew how the Sloanes did business, and made up my mind to forge a big check, so as to be sure of arrest. I wanted to go to Clinton Prison again, and still want to go there. I am an old man. I want free use of the prison library, so that I can read and study and think. Please send me there."

"All right, I will do so," said Judge Swann, "but if at any time you desire to come out, write to me and I will communicate with the Governor and obtain your release."

"Don't worry about that, your Honor. All the friends I have left in this world are in Clinton Prison, and I will never change my mind."

The old criminal thereupon was sentenced to serve five years, and gave a sigh of apparent relief as he shuffled out of sight.—Taken from the New York Times of March 15.

STRIKE SETTLED

Dexter-Lambert Company Among Others Return to Work—This Company Was Paying More Than Operatives Were Striking For.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Paterson, N. J., March 19.—The employees of the silk mills in this city have returned to their looms, the Dexter-Lambert company being among the number. The Eastern operatives were striking against a maximum of from $6 to $7 per week and a minimum of from $4 to $4.50. It is known that many hands in the above mentioned mill make twice the amount quoted as their weekly payroll.

REV. O'TOOLE'S SERMON ON SAINT PATRICK

Delivered Sunday Evening Before a Large Audience—"God is Wonderful in His Saints," Subject.

Sunday was a red letter day at St. John's Roman Catholic church. At 7:30 p. m. Rev. John O'Toole, the beloved priest of this parish, preached a ringing and patriotic sermon. Father O'Toole was greeted by one of the most select audiences that ever congregated in that edifice. Many persons were turned from the doors. For the benefit of those who were unable to hear this magnificent sermon and for the enlightenment of the public generally, we herewith present extracts from it. Father O'Toole based his remarks upon Saint Patrick and chose as his subject, "God is wonderful in His Saints." He said in part:

Every country has its heroes who are annually honored for their loyalty and patriotism. Every Christian country has her Saints whose feast days are fittingly observed for their loyalty to God and country.

The people of Germany annually honor St. Bonafice, their Patron Saint; the people of far off Poland celebrate the festive day of St. Stanislaus; England makes merry on St. George's Day; Wales commemorates the festal day of St. David; Scotchmen observe the anniversary of St. Andrew, and Irishmen and the sons and daughters of Irish parents, wherever they are found on the 17th of March, religiously and joyously celebrate the feast of St. Patrick, Ireland's Patron Saint.

If history speaks any warning, or teaches any lesson it is this great truth: that persecution has never yet put down a good cause, nor materially served a bad one.

Truth may be obscured or smothered for a time; it cannot be destroyed. "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again." The Saints are the channels through which praise is most acceptably given to God. They are the heroes of the Church. These holy ones were the messengers of God to mankind. It was through one of these heroes and sainted channels that God sent the light of Christianity to Ireland. For nearly 400 years the light of faith had burned before its bright rays penetrated Ireland.

During the first 300 years of the Christian epoch, the followers of Christ had to worship God in the dark caves and gloomy catacombs. First century of Christianity. Roman Emperor, Domitian, a tyrant, ordered himself called "lord and god," and was worshipped as such by his submissive subjects. He murdered many Christians; he plotted to kill his own wife, who, having learned of his intention, had him assassinated in 96. A fitting drop curtain for the close of his murderous administration.

Gleaming forth on the pages of the history of the second century of Christianity we see the blood-stained name and deeds of Trajan, the heartless Emperor, who came to Antioch, over which Bishop Ignatius presided. Trajan forced the Christians to choose between apostacy and death. Bishop Ignatius defended his people and opposed the Emperor. Ignatus was brought before Trajan for trial—the Saint and the sinner met—like bringing a Saint to hell to stand trial before Judge Satan.

Trajan opened the trial by asking Ignatius this insulting question: "Who art thou, poor devil, who settest our commands at naught?" Bishop Ignatius replied, "Call him not poor devil who bears God within him." Trial proceeded—Ignatius refused to yield to wishes of Trajan—latter had him condemned to be torn to pieces by wild beasts. He was devoured by hungry lions in the Roman Amphitheatre. The hungry and maddened beasts left nothing of his body but a few bones which reverently kept at Antioch.

The pagan empire of Rome had existed for more than 1,000, and had extended its power almost to every known country in the world.

But at last the day was dawning when God would grant to His Church and people the glorious victory over paganism. As God selected a Washington to lead the American people to civil liberty, so God selected a Constantine to win Christian liberty for his followers.

The man whom God had chosen to put out the fires of pagan sacrifice in the Roman Empire was one of the greatest warriors that ever faced an enemy.

Constantine was the first among the Roman emperors to embrace the Christian faith. His victory over paganism reads like a beautiful story of bygone ages. Historians tell us that Constantine marched against the pretended emperor, Maxentius, who had 188,000 soldiers under his command. Constantine with half that number marched out to give battle to him. On his way to meet the enemy, Constantine, looking heavenward, saw a brilliant, luminous cross in the sky bearing this inscription, "In hoc signo vinces"—"by this sign thou shalt conquer." To his banner Constantine attached a representation of the miraculous cross, and set out to meet Maxentius. Both armies fought a desperate battle (Oct. 3, 312) near the Milvian Bridge which spanned the majestic Tiber. Maxentius and his powerful army were defeated and routed. In rapidly retreating from the scene of battle, Maxentius and many of his men madly rushed onto the bridge spanning the river, the bridge gave way, and Maxentius and many of his men were precipitated into the waters of the Tiber whose tawny waves formed winding sheets for their lifeless bodies.

The next day Constantine entered

(Continued on Page Four.)

"MOMMER, I'M SCARED!"

—Donnell in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HONESDALE SOUGHT BY BIG CONCERN

Wants to Manufacture Their Ware on an Extensive Scale—Representative Coming To-day From Middle West.

Honesdale's future is exceedingly bright. The business prospects are brighter and to the persons who have been looking through dark glasses all winter it looks the brightest. New developments have changed things in their way of looking at matters and it is feared that they will be compelled to continue wearing their dark glasses to protect their eyes from the glittering and sparkling prospects of the town. Even though Honesdale has no slogan the town is growing and rapidly, too.

Honesdale has always been recognized as one of the great glass centers. It is here that quality counts and that larger manufacturers recognize this fact is demonstrated by a representative of one of the largest cut glass houses of the middle west coming to Honsdale to-day to locate what might be a permanent factory. The firm suffered a heavy loss by fire and immediately telegraphed Honesdale and White Mills parties to ascertain whether a factory with 50 frames could not be secured at once. An effort is being made to get the frames from a nearby town, which undoubtedly will be available and amicable arrangements can be made for the use or perhaps purchase of one of Honesdale's factories to manufacture their product.

TOWN UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

No Trace of Allen's Gang Seen——Thought to be in Devil's Den.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Hillsville, Va., March 19.—Two companies of State troops arrived to-day. The town is under martial law. It is presumed that the gang is hiding in Devil's Den. An effort will be made to round them up.

Edward R. Connolly, deputy sheriff, and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, leaves this city to-day to join the Virginia troop. Many of the soldiers are Spanish War veterans.

New School Account System.

Harrisburg.—William Lauder, of Riddlesburg, member of the State Board of Education, has submitted to the board a preliminary report on a simplified system of keeping accounts in school districts of the fourth class, in which thousands of dollars have been spent and a considerable amount wasted in handling school affairs. The new system, which will be submitted to the board for action at the coming meeting, throws a number of safeguards around the business operations of school boards, which it is believed will be advantageous.

Sang Himself Out of Jail.

Richmond, Ky.—Isaac Lakes sang himself out of jail here when he rendered "On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand" before a jury in the Circuit Court room. He was indicted for disturbing public worship by singing too loudly. Several continuances had been granted on account of the absence of witnesses, so the judge suggested that in lieu of testimony the jury be allowed to pass judgment on the prisoner's voice. The prisoner acquiesced and, standing in the witness stand, he sang with all his might.

Have Filed Last Papers.

Three foreigners of Browndale have filed their last naturalization papers and final hearing will be made in their cases on August 12, 1912. The men are, Frank Grusel, born in Australia, arrived in United States on December 22, 1902; John Bragae, born in Austria, arrived in the United States on August 17, 1899; Anthony Markel, born in Austria, arrived in the United States on Jan. 15, 1905.

JURY VINDICATES ARIEL MAN

G. W. Swarts, of Ariel, Freed a Second Time From a Charge of Larceny Brought by Floyd Bortree —Verdict a Popular One— Other Cases Against Swarts May Be Thrown Out of Court.

As we went to press last week G. W. Swarts was on the stand testifying in his own behalf. He produced receipts of all the transactions between himself and the mill. They corresponded to the duplicate slips of the same date held by Mr. Bortree. All of his testimony was straight forward and made a good impression upon the court and jurors alike. Twenty-two character witnesses were sworn and testified to the honesty an integrity of Mr. Swarts in his community. They were: J. Bigart, G. G. Collins, Rev. Van ScIver, George Miller, William Swingle, F. Kimble, S. B. Curtis, John Brown, Earl Rockwell, H. R. Sampson, Friend Osgood, J. W. Sandercock, Martin Kellam, A. B. Walker, George Bell, Miles Keesler, W. J. Bone, E. F. Jones, A. S. Keyes, H. L. Butler, George Frantz. All of the above men lived in the vicinity of Lake Ariel and testified that Swarts' reputation for honesty and integrity was good. Court was dismissed at 5 o'clock Thursday evening and on Friday morning Howell Bortree was called by the defense and when asked to show his note book of the transactions he objected at first but the Court prevailed upon him to show it and it went in as evidence. The fact was brought out that he had not made the entry of the articles he had delivered to the Swarts home until sometime afterwards. This closed the defense and the Commonwealth called Howell Bortree and Floyd Bortree for rebuttal but failed to establish any definite testimony against Swarts. The case was hotly argued before the jury on Friday morning by Attorneys Kimble and Holgate for the defendant and Attorney Scregg for the Commonwealth. Judge Searle in his charge to the jury said that the case had not brought out any evidence of larceny and the only important thing would be the matter of costs. The jury went out at about 3:15 on Friday afternoon and after considering the evidence in the case came in at 4:45 with a verdict not guilty and the prosecutor, Floyd Bortree, to pay all costs of prosecution.

This case has attracted much attention all over the county and especially in the neighborhood of Lake Ariel where the trouble started. The mill in question is owned by S. C. Bortree & Son and they enjoyed a good business from all the farmers in the community.

District Attorney Simons stated Saturday morning that G. W. Swarts was practically discharged. It is true that three more cases against him filed by the Bortrees still stand and have been continued over to the second week of court, but it is stated on good authority that these cases will not go to trial and in all probability will be thrown out of court.

TWENTY IDENTIFIED.

Majority of Persons Killed in Boiler Explosion Known.

(Special to The Citizen.)

[illegible] March 19.—Twenty of the [illegible] who were killed by the [illegible] explosion on Saturday have been identified. It is believed the [illegible] caused by careless[illegible] allowing water to [illegible] boiler. The theory [illegible] the place is [illegible]

[illegible] letters remain un[illegible] postoffice here: S. [illegible] Miss Agnes [illegible] Raymond, Mrs. C. H. [illegible] Stagner, Miss [illegible] Allen, Postmas[illegible]

HENRY BROOME JADWIN DIED SATURDAY

Member of Oldest Family in This Section—Brother of C. C. Jadwin, of Honesdale.

At one o'clock on Saturday morning occurred the death of Henry Broome Jadwin at his home in Carbondale which removes from this vicinity one of the pioneer residents and a citizen who at all times manifested a profound regard for the welfare of Carbondale. Mr. Jadwin has been confined to his room only a short time, but for the past few years there had been a gradual impairment in his health. Although the end did not come unexpected it caused much sorrow in the family circle and his numerous friends in that city and throughout the valley will learn the news with no little regret.

Henry Broome Jadwin was the third of eight sons of Henry B. Jadwin, Sr., and Alice Griswold Plumb. He was born in what is now Willow Lane, Carbondale, on May 18, 1836, his parents having settled here in 1832. Only two of the eight brothers are now living, Hon. C. C. Jadwin, of Honesdale, and Charles P. Jadwin, of Scranton.

At sixteen, Mr. Jadwin began his life-long activity by taking a position as teacher in the South Canaan school, walking back and forth at week-ends. Later he became a clerk for Richmond & Robinson, pioneer merchants, and left them to work in the postoffice under Anthony Grady, one of our early postmasters. In 1856 he became a clerk, and later the Assistant Paymaster for the Delaware & Hudson, leaving the company in 1862 to become a partner in Jadwin & Co., retail druggists. In 1864 this firm was succeeded by H. B. & C. P. Jadwin, and in 1872 this firm was succeeded by Jadwin & Aitken, which firm dissolved in 1876. Thereafter Mr. Jadwin continued the drug business in his own name until 1896 when he retired from retail trade and for ten years or more devoted his attention to his private affairs and the management of the Brookside cemetery.

For the last four or five years of his life Mr. Jadwin's health has been very poor owing to severe nervous trouble.

In April, 1864, Mr. Jadwin was married to Louise Aitken, who died in 1909. Five children survive of the six born of their marriage: Mrs. M. J. Shields, of Scranton; Robert A. Jadwin, Mrs. T. L. McMillan, Mabel M. Jadwin of Carbondale, and Henry Jadwin of Scranton.

Mr. Jadwin has long been considerably interested in Carbondale real estate and always taken an active part in municipal affairs, serving numerous terms as school director, councilman, etc. In 1881 he was elected mayor of the city after a three-cornered contest with the late Thomas Voyle and John Nealon.

During the Civil war Mr. Jadwin acted as a special and secret agent of the War department in various matters pertaining to local affairs and stuck to his task until the end, notwithstanding the many verbal threats and written notices he received warning him that death would be the penalty of his course. His patriotism was further shown by his enlistment in the Wurts Guards who were sent South just after the battle of Antietam.

Mr. Jadwin about 40 years ago became connected with the M. E. church here and took a tremendous interest in its affairs so long as his health permitted. At the time of his death and for many years he had been one of the board of trustees.

Funeral services were held at the home in which he lived for 46 years, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Dr. Hall officiating. The interment was private.

HADDOCK WANTS INCREASE.

Believes That Operators Can Grant More Wages to Miners—Issues Statement.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Wilkes-Barre, March 19.—John Haddock, leader of the Independent coal operators, issued a statement today in which he favors an increase of wages for the miners. He says he sees no reason why the big operators cannot grant an increase to the miners. Mr. Haddock is president of the Plymouth Coal Company.

Boys Furnish Bond.

Lewis Kelly and Joseph Hendry, the two boys of Hawley who were freed last Tuesday from a charge of robbery and assault committed upon the person of Meyer Krawitz on the road between Hawley and Hoadleys last November, were arraigned before Judge Searle on Monday morning. He stated the case plainly to them, saying that he believed them guilty of the offense the jury had acquitted them of, and desired them to find a bondsman to be responsible for them for one year. P. H. Kearney, of Hawley, signed the bond for $100 to guarantee that the boys would keep the peace in Hawley for one year. The Judge reminded them of their former troubles with the strong arm of the law and told them to try to be good boys.

The Judge told Mr. Kearney that the conduct of the boys for a period of one year rested entirely with him.

Both Limbs Amputated.

Inglehart, March 18.—News arrived here from Benjamin Branning of Beloit, Wisconsin, that he has been removed from the hospital and he and his wife are again domiciled in their own home. It will be remembered that he had both lower limbs amputated recently. He withstood both operations very well and is feeling quite good at last accounts.

MANY REMONSTR[illegible]ES HEARD AT COURT

The hearing for hotel and other licenses commenced on Monday morning and took up most of the day of court. Three cases for hotel licenses were heard and four for wholesale licenses were put before the court and remonstrances given. There were many remonstrances to the wholesale license of Joseph Herewithen, and George W. Stiles, of Browndale, Clinton township.

The case of Paul McGranaghan was the first, who took the stand to testify why he should be allowed to have a license. Thomas Dunning, C. M. Betz, J. W. Cowperwaith, A. B. Walker, Dr. Griffin, Fred Schweighofer, all testified to the good character of Mr. McGranaghan and of his ability to keep a hotel properly. There was no remonstrance.

The case of Paul Vaverschak for a hotel license in Canaan was called and Mr. Vaverschak was called to the stand. He stated that he had lived there for 13 years that in his opinion a hotel was necessary at that point for the accommodation of the general public. He admitted that he "took a little" once in a while. Frank Lee, Michael McFadden, John Bartley, James Ryan, William Skelly testified to his good character and the necessity of a hotel at this point. John Learey said that Mr. Vaverschak was a good man to run a hotel but did not think one was necessary at this point. It is six miles from Honesdale.

The case of Matthew F. Clemo, for a hotel license in Dyberry was called. There were six remonstrances to the hotel at this place and the manner in which it was conducted. Walter Ackers, George Madeford, James Henshaw, Walter Thomas, Leo Paynter and John R. Leppert, all living in the vicinity of the hotel on the road between Mt. Pleasant and Honesdale testified that a hotel was not necessary at this point because of the lack of much travel on this road. They all objected to the way the hotel had been conducted and some were opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquors on general principles. District Attorney conducted the opposition and Searle & Salmon for the defense. A. O. Blake stated that he was a cattle dealer and lived at Bethany and at various times during the year he stopped at this hotel for accommodations and stated that many times he brought many strangers there. He thought a hotel was necessary there. He stated that it was the only hotel on the road between Mt. Pleasant and Honesdale. Among the other witnesses called for the defense were: Thomas Dunn, of Mt. Pleasant, Frank Ferrell, James O'Brien, Peter Haggerty and Harry Gummoe, all of whom had found the hotel necessary to them and thought that the license should be granted. The hotel in question although owned by M. F. Clemo, is conducted by a man by the name of Davis and the place does not have a very good name and most of the persons making remonstrances state that their action is mostly against the way the place is conducted and they would not object to a hotel at this point if it were conducted properly and run by competent persons.

The case of Lafayette Rolloson for a hotel license at Hawley was argued and there were no remonstrances. Herman Eberding, Harry Stone, Patsy Fried, all of Hawley, were called and stated that they were acquainted with Mr. Rolloson and that he was a fit person to conduct a hotel and that another hotel was necessary in Hawley on account of the increased building operations there.

Frank Mang for hotel license in Texas township. Nolis Cole, John Decker, Harry P. Deck, Frank C. Kimble, Frank Compton, Levi Bunting were called for the defense and testified to the good character of Mr. Mang and stated that a hotel was necessary at this place. They said that they had always found everything there to be in first-class order, good meals, and conducted in a proper manner. There were six remonstrances to this petition. A. M. Eno, Seelyville; Robert Ransom, near Seelyville; George Mackle, living about one-third of a mile from Mang's place; Fletcher Coons, Dyberry; E. H. Lake, Dyberry, and George Robinson, of Prompton, and formerly living near Mang's place, all signed a remonstrance and stated that Mang was not a fit person to conduct a hotel for they had often seen him intoxicated and furthermore they stated that in their opinion a hotel was not necessary at this place.

The cases of George W. Stiles and Joseph Herwition, for wholesale license at Browndale, Clinton township, were argued together for the same witnesses testified in remonstrance. Browndale is a small village near Forest City and it was stated by these persons that the people of Browndale did not need any more licensed places there and that they could get all they could use at the two hotels that were already there. Brewing companies from Forest City and Carbondale send wagons there every day and deliver beer and whiskey and the defense tried to bring out the fact that Stiles and Herewition wanted to compete with the Lackawanna companies who were supplying the Browndale trade. They believed in keeping the business in their own county. There were five persons who appeared and testified that wholesale licenses were not necessary to the welfare of Browndale.

Judge Searle announced that all the cases would be decided on Wednesday morning and it is expected that many of the licenses will not be granted.

The case of John Woodmansee for a hotel license in Starrucca bor-

(Continued on Page Five.)