

# LARGER 1912 CONVENTIONS

Reapportionment Gives More Party Delegates.

## THE NET GAIN IN FIGURES.

Republicans For the First Time Will Have More Than a Thousand Participants in the Work of Choosing Their Candidate For President.

For the first time in the history of the Republican party the number of delegates at its national convention this year will exceed 1,000, thanks in part to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, but particularly because of the reapportionment act, which became a law on Aug. 11 of last year, increasing the total representation in congress from 483 to 531. As the number of delegates from the states is by law of the party twice the representation in senate and house, the convention total was increased automatically. The same is true of the Democratic party, save for a difference between the two organizations in their treatment of the territories. Except for Hawaii, which will send six delegates, the remaining territories of Alaska, the Philippines and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia will have only two representatives each at the Chicago convention. The Democrats allow six delegates to each territory and to the District. The same rule held in 1908. So, because of that larger showing, the Democratic delegates passed the thousand mark in their national convention of that year.

**Net Gain For Both Parties.**  
The net gain for both parties is shown by these totals:  
Republican convention 1908, 984 delegates; 1912, 1,078, an increase of 94.  
Democratic convention 1908, 1,008 delegates; 1912, 1,094, an increase of 86.  
In the Republican convention the nominations for presidency and vice presidency are made by a majority vote of all the delegates. In the Democratic convention a two-thirds vote is necessary for a choice.

Arizona gains four delegates in the Republican convention. Under the party's territory rule of 1908 she had only two. Her two senators and one representative now give her an electoral vote of three and a convention delegation of six. In the Democratic convention the new state neither gains nor loses. New Mexico, which had only two delegates at the Taft convention of 1908 and six at the Bryan convention of the same year, will have eight at both Chicago and Baltimore next June.

New York state, which now has forty-five representatives in congress, including its two senators, is entitled to ninety delegates to the convention of each party, a gain of twelve over 1908 and 1904 and of eighteen over her representation at the McKinley convention of 1900.

**Official Call Explains.**  
In its official call for the convention to be held on June 18 the Republican national committee explains the matter thus: "The national convention shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates at large for each representative at large in the congress, two delegates from each congressional district, six delegates from each of the territories and two delegates each from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands."

"For each delegate elected to this convention an alternate delegate shall be chosen, who shall serve in case of the absence of his principal."

The four delegates at large referred to in the call are allowed, in theory at least, because each state has two senators chosen at large without regard to district lines within the state. The provision for "two delegates at large for each representative at large" is a special rule for this year, designed to cover such states as have not formed new congressional districts from which to send their newly acquired representatives to Washington.

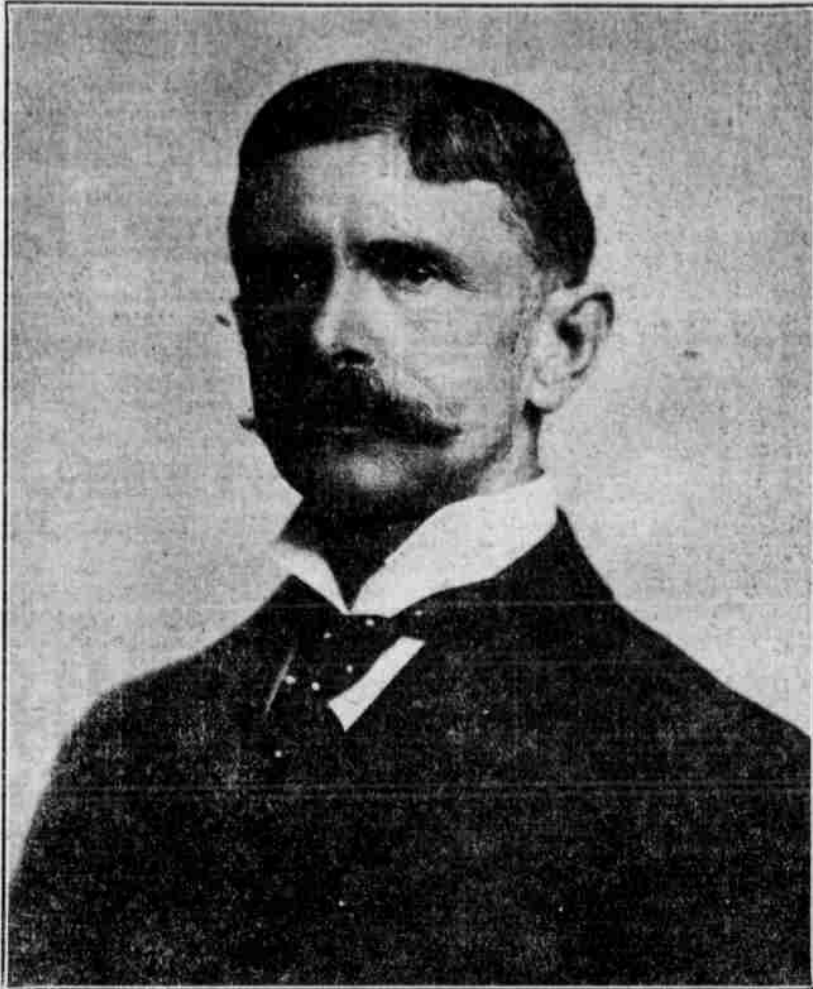
To resume the official call: "The delegates at large and their alternates shall be elected by popular state and territorial conventions called by the republican state or territorial conventions, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been published."

District delegates are chosen at district conventions. These are also the methods of the Democratic party. There are twenty states that have gained nothing by the reapportionment. They are Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming.

### AND FOR EVERY NEWSBOY.

Philanthropist Devises Scheme to Encourage Saving.  
Edward Hickey, rich mining man of Butte, Mont., announced that he would put \$2.50 on deposit to the credit of every newsboy in Butte and at the end of a year the boy having the biggest deposit would get a prize of \$30, the second \$10 and the third \$5. No restriction is placed upon the deposit, and the newsies may draw it out as they wish.

# HOMER GREENE IS THE MAN



The people of Wayne county admire and respect, and, we have always understood, have implicit confidence in Homer Greene. For many, many years it has been the ambition and desire of a large majority of the voters of this county to have him represent them in Congress. Mr. Greene is known from one end of the United States to the other as a writer of great ability; he is a man of excellent judgment and high character; he enjoys an enviable reputation among all who know him; his honesty and integrity have never been questioned by anyone anywhere. As stated before, the people of Wayne county have desired for many years to honor Mr. Greene. The opportunity has arrived. Will the people grasp it?

Mr. Greene asks to be sent to the Republican National convention as a delegate unpledged to any candidate so that he can use his influence in nominating a man who, in his judgment, would best serve the interests of the nation as well as the grand old Keystone state and the Republican party. Can Mr. Greene be trusted? Has Mr. Greene's conduct in the past—politically or otherwise—warranted the confidence and good will of the voters of Wayne county and this congressional district? Has he demonstrated during his residence in Wayne county that he can be depended upon to act honestly, conscientiously and judiciously?

Yes! A thousand times yes! Mr. Greene can be trusted. He has been tested and tested and tested, and has emerged from each successive test with a higher price placed on his worth. He can be depended upon to do the right thing, and the fair thing, and the best thing at the right time. No man in Wayne county is more entitled to the support of the Republican voters of this congressional district at the coming primaries than Mr. Greene.—Hawley Times.

## GO. E MAY BE CALLED OUT

Mr. Gretna to be Point of Mobilization Should the Call for Troops Come—State Officers Remain Silent.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Harrisburg, April 9.—"War department officials know that we can concentrate the division of Pennsylvania's National Guard at any point within twenty-four hours and have known it for years. I have not made any report on the mobility of the State troops for a long time, but the regular army officers know the Guard and what it can do in case it is needed to assist the Federal government in Mexico," said Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart today, in talking about the rumors that reports had been made by him to Washington about what this state could furnish in the way of men.

It is pointed out at the Capitol that the War Department is not only fully informed regarding the conditions in the Guard by reason of reports, but because General Stewart is a member of the national militia board and that furthermore every organization of the Guard has been inspected by regular army officers in the last sixty days solely to determine efficiency for field service.

While no one at the Capitol will make any statement for publication, it is well understood that in the event of President Taft deciding to intervene in Mexico that he would call upon Pennsylvania for volunteers for service. In that event the Guard would be mobilized, at Mt. Gretna in all probability, and when the number of men desired was announced, such organizations as might be selected would simply be mustered into Federal service as was done at Camp Hastings in 1898.

The State officials hope that if Pennsylvania is called upon it would not have to send more than half of its Guard into Federal service. If more is called new regiments will be raised. The State has half a million dollars ready for emergency service, but if trouble comes with Mexico all expenditures by Pennsylvania would be repaid by Uncle Sam.

## TO BLOT OUT BLIGHT

Resolutions Adopted at the Chestnut Tree Bark Disease Conference at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 21, 1912.

Whereas, this conference recognizes the great importance of the chestnut tree as one of our most valuable timber assets, having an estimated value of not less than \$400,000,000; and  
Whereas, a most virulent fungous disease has made its appearance in wide sections of the chestnut timber region, and already many millions of dollars of damage have been sustained, and the total extinction of the chestnut tree is threatened by the rapid spread of this disease; and  
Whereas, we recognize the importance of prompt action;  
Therefore, Be it Resolved, That

the thanks of this Conference are tendered to Governor Tener for calling it, and for the courtesies he has shown.

That we appreciate the interest of the President of the United States, as evidenced by his communication to Governor Tener, showing, as it does, that the head of the National Government is not unmindful of the great danger presented by the chestnut blight problem.

That the Commission appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania be commended for the earnestness and diligence they have shown in the conduct of their work.

That we urge the National government, the states, and the Dominion of Canada to follow the example of Pennsylvania, which is analogous to that of Massachusetts in starting the fight against the gypsy moth, and appropriate an amount sufficient to enable their proper authorities to cope with the disease where practicable.

That we favor the bill now before Congress appropriating \$80,000 for the use of the United States Department of Agriculture in Chestnut Bark Disease work, and urge all States to use every means possible to aid in having this bill become a law at the earliest moment.

That we believe trained and experienced men should be employed in field and laboratory to study the disease in all its phases.

That we believe definite boundaries should be established where advisable in each State, beyond which limits an earnest endeavor should be made to stamp out the disease.

That we believe strong efforts should be made in all States to stimulate the utilization of chestnut products, and in order to do so, we recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission permit railroad and other transportation companies to name low freight rates so that chestnut products not liable to spread the disease may be properly distributed.

That we thank the State of Pennsylvania for its intention to publish immediately the proceedings of this conference.

If the Pennsylvania delegation is to take the prominent part in the national convention usually accorded to this state it must send uncommitted delegates, as has always heretofore been the case, who can caucus on the eve of the convention, select a candidate likely to be a winner before the people in November and support him as a solid unit in the convention. In Messrs. Homer Greene and J. W. Coddling the party have two splendid candidates for delegates and those, with Messrs. Manzer and Sturdevant, as alternates, are worthy of the support of Republicans.—Forest City News.

In a recent number the Bradford Star said that Joel G. Hill of Wayne county will probably be the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district and that he is the right kind of timber. If it is timber that Joel is made of he must be a wooden man, and we don't want a wooden man in Congress.—Towanda Reporter-Journal.

# TAFT INSISTS ON AID TO FARMERS

Says Department of Agriculture Work Must Go On.

## LABORS FOR CONSERVATION.

Far-reaching Legislation Administered by Scientists of Rank Brings Good Results to Tillers of Soil—Food and Drugs Act Upheld to the Letter.

In his inaugural address President Taft called attention to the deficit then existing in the revenues and the consequent necessity for rigid economy in expenditures. However, the president singled out the department of agriculture as an exception. He said, to quote his exact words, "In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale, and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go on." This view the president has steadily maintained, and repeatedly has urged appropriations for the work of the department.

In his comprehensive message on conservation President Taft said, "The feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the country," and that all means at the government's disposal should be used to conserve the soils, adding, "A work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the department of agriculture."

Reports made recently to Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture by the heads of his bureaus justify this solicitude on the part of the president for the department. In calling for these reports the secretary asked that they be brief and that they mention notable achievements of the last five years only, inasmuch as that period is really the period of fruition in the department, the period during which, owing to the broad foundations previously laid by the training and grouping of many corps of scientific men, by securing far-reaching legislation, by gathering together masses of statistics and other information, by providing scientific and other equipment, it has been possible to produce most marvelous results for the common good of the people.

**Taft For Conservation.**  
In his conservation message President Taft emphasized the importance of the maintenance of the forests and urged their scientific treatment "so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply," and in other messages he pointed out the necessity of reforestation. In accordance with these views much available work has been done in protecting the national forests and by researches in the laboratory of the department at Madison, Wis., and in the past five years the work of reforestation burned over areas has proceeded at the rate of 15,000 to 30,000 acres a year. The department takes justifiable pride in its forest work, considering the administration of 100,000,000 acres of land protected and managed for the public benefit a great achievement.

Since Jan. 1, 1907, when the food and drugs act went into effect, more has been done to provide a good, clean food supply than in all the preceding life of the nation. A wonderful change has also been effected in the character of the drugs on sale. The department has a trained force of inspectors and chemists doing excellent work in all parts of the country in behalf of pure foods and pure drugs. This salutary law, however, needs amendment, as the supreme court held in May, 1911, that its provisions, to quote President Taft's words in his vigorous message to congress a month later, "do not cover the knowingly false labeling of nostrums as to curative effect." The president added: "An evil which menaces the general health of the people strikes at the life of the nation. In my opinion the sale of dangerously adulterated drugs . . . constitutes such an evil and warrants me in calling the matter to the attention of the congress."

**Work of Soil Mapping.**  
Of importance to the farmer has been the work carried on in the past five years of soil mapping and classification, so that now the area included is 407,000 square miles, or nearly 41,000,000 acres. The value of this work is incalculable.

Disseminating the valuable information acquired by the department has proved a wonderful work. Practically 200,000,000 publications have been distributed since Secretary Wilson assumed control of the department, and more than half (103,598,100) of that number have been distributed within the past five years.

Other work accomplished by the department includes a comprehensive system of weather warnings and forecasts, the meat inspection service in which 2,500 experts are employed, who see that every pound of meat sent interstate is fit for human food, protection of live stock, the checking of rodent pests, the destruction of noxious insects, the conservation of water supplies, the building and care of public roads, and the policy for better farmhouses, so that every dollar expended in the prosecution of this work in its numerous phases has brought back a hundred fold to the people.

## To Patrons Along the Scranton Branch of the Erie Railroad.

The afternoon train leaving Scranton as per schedule following, runs daily directly to Honesdale, giving people time to transact their business at the county seat and return home the same evening.

ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
8:20 . . . . .Scranton . . . . .	1:30 . . . . .Honesdale . . . . .
8:13 . . . . .Dunmore . . . . .	1:37 . . . . .
8:02 . . . . .Nay Aug. . . . .	1:46 . . . . .
7:54 . . . . .Elmhurst . . . . .	1:55 . . . . .
7:43 . . . . .Wimmers . . . . .	2:07 . . . . .
7:40 . . . . .Saco . . . . .	2:10 . . . . .
7:34 . . . . .Maplewood . . . . .	2:16 . . . . .
7:20 . . . . .Lake Ariel . . . . .	2:34 . . . . .
7:09 . . . . .Gravity . . . . .	2:41 . . . . .
6:53 . . . . .Clemo . . . . .	2:51 . . . . .
6:53 . . . . .Hondleys . . . . .	2:56 . . . . .
6:37 . . . . .West Hawley . . . . .	3:27 . . . . .
6:12 . . . . .White Mills . . . . .	3:34 . . . . .
6:03 . . . . .East Honesdale . . . . .	3:47 . . . . .
6:00 . . . . .Honesdale . . . . .	3:50 . . . . .

Published by the Greater Honesdale Board of Trade, Honesdale, Pa.

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The wise man chooses the better plan and places his money in this bank.

## HONESDALE DIME BANK,

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VICK'S FLOWER SEEDS

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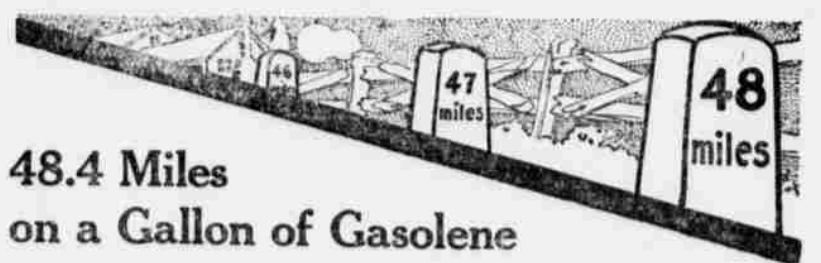
All of the crops of 1911 experimentally tested and hand picked from the yield of the justly celebrated gardens of Vick.

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