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FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1912.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Treasurer, **ROBERT K. YOUNG**.
Auditor General, **A. W. POWELL**.
Congressmen-at-Large, **FRED E. LEWIS**, **JOHN M. MORIN**, **ARTHUR R. RUPLEY**, **ANDERSON H. WALTERS**.
District Congressman, **W. D. B. AINEY**.
Representative, **H. C. JACKSON**.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

Dear is my friend—yet from my foe, as from my friend, comes good: My friend shows what I can do, and my foe what I should.—Schiller.

INDEPENDENCE DAY DISASTERS.

Independence Day is coming; day of powder-poisoning and lockjaw; day of hospitals and ambulances; day of mutilation and fire and death. If there is anything that is sane in the American people it is the growing revolt against our insane manner of celebrating the Fourth of July. It might be called "Incendiarism Day"; for on that day the fire-fighters run riot. No man having any public responsibility fails to dread it. No fire department gets through the day, and the nights on both sides of it, without exhaustion. It is doubtful if on some fifth of July an entire city may not complacently burn itself up in the faces of firemen and fire horses too exhausted by silly fire-cracker fires the day before to cope with it. The fire-fighting apparatus of our cities and towns is so overtaxed by the numerous calls which begin on the evening of July 3d that response to possible summons for help by neighboring towns or cities is impossible. What fire chief would dare allow even a hose wagon to go beyond immediate recall while alarms in his own city are coming in at ten-minute intervals? Even the large number of false alarms, due to the reckless use of the day, have their dire significance, for they tire out the horses and the men, and reduce the ability of the department to cope with actual fires. When the gong begins to ring at headquarters, its call is as imperative for a rubbish heap ablaze as it is for the home of a citizen. The wear and tear of the apparatus, and even the injury to the horses during thirty-six hours of almost constant runs, may be as great for false alarms as for real ones. It seems a sort of folly almost too unspicable to relate, but there are instances where American firemen have been killed in runs to fires on July 4th by being thrown from trucks by frightened horses swerving from their course at explosives thrown under them as they galloped past.

Never an "Independence" Day but scores of human beings are made dependent for life. Life and limb are jeopardized by explosives thrown from windows above the level of the street, setting fire to clothing and menacing the eyesight of those passing, while upon the child, who in his innocent love of noise and objective demonstration responds to our present absurd kind of celebration, falls the heavy hand of disaster. When our civilization was not so complex, it was possible for those who had the courage to leave their homes to the mercy of possible conflagrations, to shut them up and escape to the quiet of the country. Not so to-day. The trolley car and the automobile follow the seeker after peace to his country retreats, throwing explosives at his head as they roar past in their reckless irresponsibility.

And for what! Nobody stops to inquire. Nobody any longer cares. We have gotten wholly away from the educational significance of "Independence" Day, and lost ourselves in an orgy of fire and noise. It is perhaps, too much to expect any sudden return to sanity; but some effort at least may be made by cities and towns toward leading their people into more moderate and more intelligent forms of celebrations. If explosives must be used the authorities can limit their use to the public parks during certain hours of the day, where the folly-hunters may kill and maim themselves and each other.

to heart's content, without injuring other people, or destroying property by fire. The firing off of explosives among the closely built shingle-roofed frame houses, which compose the greater part of our cities, is wholly in accord with the reckless spirit of Americans regarding fire.

If before every Fourth of July all cities and towns were given a thorough cleaning of rubbish, and all use of explosives then restricted as to time and place, the police and public wardens might have at least a fighting chance to minimize the disastrous results of our public during the years it may require to inspire in our people a desire for a rational kind of celebration. And such a desire must be inspired. It is the duty of every city to arrange for its people suitable amusements or exercises definitely calculated to educate them in a rational observance of this historic holiday. Habits of folly can be most easily eliminated by a substitution of something better. The things a city can do to interest its citizens in a sane and wholesome celebration are unlimited, and the municipalities, which, in the past two years have taken steps in this direction, are already receiving national praise for their wisdom and their high sense of civic responsibility.

Independence Day of 1912 is coming. To what city, what town, what mother or father is it this year to bring suffering or sorrow the day after?

Death of Albert G. Decker.

Albert G. Decker, of Pine Bush, N. Y., youngest brother of George W. Decker, manager of the Grand Union Tea company, of this place, died at his home Monday evening after a lingering illness, death being caused by cancer of the stomach. The deceased was born in Delaware township, Pike county, 63 years ago, and for many years was a resident of Orange county, N. Y. He was a miller by occupation and conducted one of the best granaries in that part of New York state. He leaves a wife, two daughters and one son. Beside Mr. Decker of this place, two sisters, Mrs. James Cuddeback, of Port Jervis, and Mrs. Warren Estabrook, of Susquehanna, survive. The funeral was held Thursday from the deceased's late home at Pine Bush, N. Y., and interment was made at Phillipsburg, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Decker, of Honesdale, left Thursday morning to attend the services.

Sudden Death of James R. Culley.

James R. Culley, of Carroll street, died suddenly at the home of his sister, Mary Culley, Wednesday noon, after a few hours' illness. Mr. Culley was around the house as usual the day previous to his death, but was taken sick during the night. He was born in Ireland and came to America with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Culley, when a small boy. The family settled in Honesdale where the deceased has since lived. He was a veteran of the Civil War and got his honorable discharge January 29, 1866, being a private in Company C, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Charles A. Dunkleberg. After the close of the war Mr. Culley boated and for a number of years was watchman for the Delaware and Hudson Company. He is survived by one sister, Miss Mary Culley and one brother, Thos. Culley, both of Honesdale. The deceased was 62 years of age and was well and favorably known in Honesdale.

The funeral will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock with requiem High Mass, Rev. J. J. O'Toole, celebrant. Interment will be made in St. John's cemetery.

EFFICIENCY

How Many Men Know How to Keep It at Par.

Thousands; yes tens of thousands of men, grow old 10 years too soon. If you are a man and realize that your efficiency is on the wane and that you are losing money and happiness in consequence, get a 50 cent box of MI-O-NA stomach tablets today and take two after or with each meal for three days; then take one with each meal regularly until you feel well and vigorous.

MI-O-NA stomach tablets disinfect, tone up, restore elasticity to the stomach and intestinal canal and end indigestion. They do more; they increase the nutrition of the body and in case of nerve exhaustion, sleeplessness, night sweats, bad dreams of any condition that requires a restorative they act with astonishing rapidity. They can be found at G. W. Peil's, the druggist, and helpful druggists the world over.

FLINN'S MEN LEAD A BOLT FOLLOWING MEETING OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Angry Roosevelt Men Rush From Room.

ROOSEVELT TALKS

Pleads For Time to Make Up Mind.

LEAVE "BY COLONEL'S ORDER"

Heny, Record and Others So Declare. Taft Men Had Scored Again During Day, 564 to 510—Governor Hadley Received Ovation Which Looked as if It Might Stampede Convention.

Chicago, June 20.—The Pennsylvania Roosevelt delegates, by a vote of sixty-two out of sixty-four, shortly after midnight, voted to leave the Republican convention. William Flinn, the chairman of the delegation, made an announcement to that effect at a meeting of Roosevelt delegates held in the Florentine room of the Congress hotel. The announcement aroused the wildest excitement among the delegates, of whom there were present about 300. At the height of the excitement Colonel Roosevelt entered the room. He asked the delegates to suspend judgment and to delay decision until he had ascertained certain facts.

Mr. Flinn, addressing the delegates, said: "Many of you have heard personally or through the newspapers of the action of the national committee prior to your coming here. Their actions since our arrival are not altogether unexpected. We won't have them any longer. If this thing is to continue what is the use of holding a national convention? Why don't we turn it over to Penrose, Tom Murphy, 'Big Steve' and Scott and let the postmasters do their business themselves."

Colonel Roosevelt was brought into the room and said:

"I am going to ask you to take a recess until I can get certain facts which I wish to lay before you. I earnestly counsel you not to discuss this matter until I am able to put the facts before you. But I can tell you the general outline of course which I intend to pursue. I will never recognize as a Republican convention a body of which majority in an essential part was composed of fraudulently seated delegates. It is not the Republican party. I hold that this is no case of an ordinary faction fight."

This action of the Pennsylvania delegates followed the withdrawal of the Roosevelt men from the credentials committee, which had been considering the seventy-two contested seats, and who had planned to sit all night.

The doors of the committee room were suddenly thrown open by J. J. Sullivan of Ohio, who rushed out with the cry: "All Roosevelt men walk out."

He was followed by Hugh T. Halbert of Minnesota, Francis M. Heny of California, George L. Record of New Jersey and other Roosevelt men.

As they pushed open the swinging doors after Sullivan they cried out to the newspaper men:

"All newspaper men come inside and see what they are trying to do to us."

Colonel Shay, assistant sergeant at arms, shouted to the doorkeeper to admit no one. The Roosevelt forces shouted again for every one to come in. Mr. Thayer called for policemen, who pushed their way through and kept the crowd from coming in.

Roosevelt's Orders, They Say.

The Roosevelt men poured from the room, declaring they were acting under orders from Colonel Roosevelt.

"Everybody go to the Florentine room at the Congress," shouted one man.

They rushed out, followed by the crowd, and in the street outside of the Coliseum they were overtaken by Secretary Hayward.

"Why did you act that way?" he demanded of Heny. "Why didn't you wait until some rules had been passed?"

"We are acting under the direct orders of Colonel Roosevelt," retorted Heny.

"We are obeying a better general than you," shouted George Record of New Jersey. "He told us to leave that room and we did it."

Notwithstanding personal utterances on the part of Colonel Roosevelt, William Flinn and others in Colonel Roosevelt's camp, and notwithstanding the remarks to the contrary of a number of President Taft's chieftains, there are well grounded reports, based on substantial evidences of efforts to bring about the nomination of a harmony candidate for president.

A number of President Taft's friends are to continue their efforts to nominate him on the first ballot. But according to the best figures today the president has no more than a majority of ten over the necessary 540 votes necessary to nominate him on the first ballot. In other words, the president's

GOV. HERBERT S. HADLEY.

Roosevelt Floor Leader Who Gets Wild Greeting in the Convention.



friends claim 550 votes. Others in the president's camp claim 562 votes. Colonel Roosevelt has but 470 votes. Senator La Follette has thirty-six, the votes of Wisconsin and North Dakota, and Senator Cummins has ten from the state of Iowa.

Says T. R. is Beaten.

According to the report presented to the convention, there are seventy-two delegates whose seats are to be reviewed by the committee on credentials. It is the firm belief of those directly interested in the culmination of this convention that by the time the committee on credentials submits its report to the convention it may be very difficult to nominate the president on the first ballot. Furthermore, it may be still more difficult to nominate him on the second ballot.

The La Follette bill will not go to him, and neither will the Cummins men, and if the credentials committee decide to overturn the recommendations of the national committee concerning any part of those seventy-two seats in dispute that decision would be in Roosevelt's favor. The decisions, however, would not be sufficient, it is declared, to bring about Roosevelt's nomination. Of one thing the Taft men are certain, it is the defeat of Roosevelt as the candidate of this convention.

Taft Men Score Again.

Chicago, June 20.—The arguments for and against the motion of Governor Hadley of Missouri to strike from the temporary roll as prepared by the national committee the delegates whose seats were contested before the committee to the number of some seventy-eight and to put in their places on the roll the contestants was begun as soon as the convention had been called to order by Senator Root. Mr. Root stated that through an agreement of Governor Hadley and Representative Watson of Indiana each side would have an hour and a half to present its case. Governor Hadley was the first speaker.

Former Congressman Watson moved to refer the Hadley motion to the committee on credentials.

Governor Deneen of Illinois moved an amendment to Watson's motion that no delegate whose status was in question should be allowed to vote in the selection of the members of the committee on credentials or on the report of that committee. This amendment was in the interests of the Roosevelt contingent.

Mr. Watson then moved to table the Deneen amendment. This brought the whole matter fairly and squarely before the convention. If Deneen's amendment was tabled it meant a defeat for the Roosevelt contingent.

If Deneen's amendment was not tabled it meant that the Roosevelt contingent had won their main contention. It meant that none of the contested delegates could vote, and it meant ultimately a clear cut majority in the convention for the Roosevelt men.

Deneen's amendment was tabled by a vote of 563 to 510. The convention then adjourned till noon today.

Hadley's Great Ovation.

Chicago, June 20.—The session of the convention witnessed a demonstration. It lasted forty minutes and served to draw all eyes toward the figure of Governor Hadley of Missouri. It was a demonstration made by the Roosevelt following, to be sure, but it was significant in showing that some of the colonel's followers would like to see him nominated. The racket lasted forty minutes. While it was in progress one of Bill Flinn's lieutenants, William H. Coleman, jumped on the platform. "Three cheers for Hadley, our next president!" said this Pennsylvanian, and many of the Pennsylvania delegates and others were seen to cheer.

The cheer began when Governor Hadley came forward to reply to a statement made by Representative Watson, the Taft floor leader. It was quite expected apparently, but, seeing

its spontaneity, the Roosevelt people at once seized it for a demonstration for the colonel, which they had been just itching to make in the hope of stampeding certain delegates to the Roosevelt side before a vote was taken on the question debated as to the right of the men seated by the national committee in the contested cases to vote on the selection of the committee on credentials.

The Hadley cheer was thereupon turned into a Roosevelt cheer, but if the demonstration that followed helped anybody that person was Bert Hadley. The real part of the racket was for Governor Hadley of Missouri. That was perfectly plain to any on-looker.

Woman Yells For Roosevelt.

A large part of the racket stirred up, once the thing got going, was played by a woman, who seemed to know just what to do and worked with a will. She was Mrs. Becky J. Davis, the wife of a Chicago lumber man, it was said. She sat in the west gallery. Beside her sat George R. Manchester, one of Roosevelt's New York lieutenants and once secretary of the New York county committee.

After the noise had been going on about ten minutes this woman drew all eyes toward her by getting up in her seat next to the gallery railing and, unrolling a lithograph of the colonel, began waving it and throwing kisses at the delegates on the floor below. She wore a big black hat, a white embroidered gown and carried a big bunch of pink sweet peas. Before she got through she had been brought down to the floor and lifted up to the press seats, where she cried "Roosevelt, Roosevelt!" while the Taft delegates laughed at her. The thing finally got so ridiculous that the police made her get down. Mr. Manchester was seen to escort her back to her seat in the gallery.

Watson Started It.

For two hours and a half the delegates had been listening to the arguments for and against the motion of Governor Hadley that the names of the men seated by the national committee be stricken from the temporary roll and the contestants put in their place. Curiously enough, it was Mr. Watson himself who was responsible for bringing the mention of Governor Hadley's name which started the ball rolling. The Indiana statesman, in closing the argument, said that it was no time to decide the question which had been raised. This was the signal for some of the Roosevelt delegates to start the outbreaks of protest, and Senator Root had to pound with his gavel.

Mr. Watson, after quiet was restored, continued: "My proposition is to send this whole question to the committee on credentials when appointed. [More applause, from both sides this time, and cheers.] And gentlemen, I am authorized to say that so profoundly is my friend, Governor Hadley, impressed with the proposition that this convention is not in a condition to determine the merits of this controversy and of these controversies that he himself, with certain modifications, will favor sending it up to the committee on credentials."

[A voice, "What modifications does Hadley want?" More cheers, applause and cries of "Hadley!"] Governor Hadley then walked to the front of the platform as though to speak and stood there beside Mr. Watson. In a moment there was wild applause from the Roosevelt men and cries of "Hadley! Hadley!"

T. R.'s Double on Job.

John M. Keyes of Massachusetts, generally known as Roosevelt's double, who glories in the title, stood up in the aisle, waved his slouch hat and counterfeited every move of the genuine colonel. This only added to the excitement. Presently a policeman went to Keyes and spoke to him, but he kept on yelling and counterfeiting the colonel's wave of his big black slouch hat.

Finally Assistant Chief of Police Scheuttler walked up to Keyes, took him by the arm and made him go to the Massachusetts delegation's seats. The Californians tried hard to start

(Continued on Page 8.)

Commencement Exercises of St. Mary Magdalen's Graded School.

The first annual commencement exercises of St. Mary Magdalen's graded school of this place were held on Monday evening, June 17, at 8 o'clock in the German Catholic club rooms. The following interesting program was rendered:

Overture.....G. C. C. Orchestra
Welcome Song.....Class
Salutatory.....Dolores Rickert
Recitation....."One Thing at a Time"
Paul Schwesinger.
Recitation....."Our Colors"
Marie Brunner.
Song, "Flag of Liberty".....Class
Recitation....."The Curfew Bells"
Lella Hessling.

Selection.....G. C. C. Orchestra
Recitation....."Vacation Time"
Francis Balles
Song, "Far Away".....Class
Valedictory.....Bertha Weniger
M. J. Hanlan delivered the commencement address. He congratulated the young people on being fortunate enough to be the first graduates of St. Mary Magdalen's Parochial School. He referred the charges made against the church that it is non-progressive and does not seek to educate its members. The desire of the church to educate humanity and establish a higher standard of intelligence and morality in this country is evidenced by the fact that she is maintaining institutions of learning in the United States in which nearly two million boys and girls are educated without one cent of cost to the national, state or municipal government. The church has been one of the greatest factors in civilization ever since the establishment of Christianity. When the Northern Tribes swept down over Europe and conquered the great Roman Empire, the conquerors were converted by the Roman priests and became the missionaries of the Christian faith. They founded monasteries and other institutions in which the learning of Europe was preserved and by their faithfulness and zeal saved the Old World from being plunged into an abyss of ignorance and vice from which it would not have yet emerged. But it was here in America that the highest ambitions of man were to be realized. Here on the western shores of the Atlantic a nation has arisen which bids defiance to the monarchies of Europe and is mightier than the powers of the Old World. But the stability of that nation depends on the intelligence and morality of its citizens. Hence it behooves the American people regardless of church affiliations to establish and maintain schools where in the young people will have an opportunity to acquire the greatest gifts, an education. Our governments, national and state, are spending millions of dollars annually on the education of the American boys and girls, and the old Mother Church is contributing her share toward the dissemination of knowledge in the great land of the free. The speaker closed by advising the graduates to be loyal to their God, true to the flag under which they were born, and faithful to the ones who struggled and toiled for them and made every sacrifice in order to give them the education they have acquired, their parents.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Balta then gave the award of prizes.

SIXTH GRADE.

Gold Medal, Paul Schwesinger; Gold Cross, Lella Hessling.

Second Prize: Life of Columbus, Edward Flederbach; Gold Chained Rosary, Mildred Guelstein; Longfellow's Works, Marie Brunner.

Prize for Catechism: Fabiola, Bertha Weniger.

Prize for United States History: History of the Civil War, Dolores Rickert.

Prize for Spelling: Meredith's Poetical Works, Loretta Weidner.

Prize for Arithmetic: Scott's Poetical Works, Francis Balles.

Prize for Vocal Music: History of our Own Times, Robert Steger.

Prizes for Fifth Grade: Life of Columbus, Joseph Reisch; Key of Heaven, Hildegard Mohr.

Honorable Mention for Good Attendance: Edward Flederbach, Bertha Weniger, Loretta Weidner, Gertrude Herold.

After presenting the awards Dr. Balta admonished the graduates of the parochial school to attend the Honesdale public school, if they could afford to do so.

Graduates of 1912, St. Mary Magdalen's Graded School:

Edward Flederbach, Walter Weisch, Vernard McArdle, Francis Balles, Arnold Smith, Robert Steger, Paul Schwesinger, Paul Herzog, Frances Kiegler, Marcella Wuest, Marie Brunner, Dolores Rickert, Mildred Guelstein, Loretta Weidner, Lella Hessling, Bertha Weniger.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins of Wood avenue, was a Seranton shopper on Wednesday.

Get Ready for Haying

Knives for all mowers\$1.00 per box of 25 with rivets
Guards for all mowers 25cents each
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Hay Carriers \$3.50 each
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