

LAKE COMO.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Lake Como, June 27. Preparations have been completed for a rousing Fourth of July celebration at this place.

Flag raising at 9 a. m. Noon dinner in the hall furnished by the Ladies' Aid society. 2 p. m., program in the grove, consisting of music, songs and an oration.

The Epworth League will hold a strawberry and ice cream social on next Friday evening at the Gilchrist.

Quite a number of boarders are to be seen at the various cottages and hotels.

GALLIEE.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Miss Alma Canfield, who has a severe cold, is still quite indisposed. Mrs. A. D. Rutledge has made great improvements on her premises by having a cement walk laid and the yard filled and terraced.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Tegeler returned to their home at Milanville yesterday and last evening were kindly greeted by a goodly number of friends who welcomed them with a skimmerton.

Miss Anna D. Tyler returned home Sunday from a short stay with relatives at Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Rutledge visited friends and relatives at Rileyville recently.

Miss Vera Rutledge of this place and Coe Rutledge of Rutledgeville, are attending the exercises of the Technical High school of Scranton, from which their cousin, Miss Louilla Gager was graduated Wednesday evening, June 19.

COCHECTON.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Mrs. J. L. Kopp and daughter, Etta and little granddaughter, Elsie, spent the greater part of last week with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Hoyt, at Sparrowbush.

Mrs. Lewis, of New York, is visiting her cousin, Miss Libbie Winters. J. M. Snyder has gone on a long visit to Kingston and Delaware counties.

John Knapp, of Howells, is spending some time with his family here. H. Inderleid, who was confined to the house last week with a lame back, is able to be out again.

Miss Musette Appley is going on a long visit to Pittsburg, Pa., very soon.

TYLER HILL.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Mrs. E. E. Oliver spent Thursday at Milanville. Joseph A. Johnson was the guest of friends in Lake Huntington on Friday of last week.

Romaine I. Boucher of Yonkers, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ella Boucher. Mrs. Howard Darling, of Callicoon, visited her brother, Fred Grella, this week.

The Tyler Hill Sunday school will hold its Children's Day exercises on Sunday evening, June 30.

Kennedy Johnston is painting his house with a buttermilk formula.

LOOKOUT.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Ellis Maudsley, who is spending the summer at Rileyville, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mrs. James Osborne and daughter, Marion, visited friends at Galliee last week. L. L. Teeple spent Sunday at Fosterville, N. Y.

Mrs. J. G. Hill entertained friends from Honesdale on Sunday. There will be a picnic in Mrs. Daney's grove July 4. Proceeds to apply on pastor's salary.

Mrs. J. G. Hill made a trip to Equinunk, Tuesday. Mildred Teeple of Pond Eddy, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Teeple.

Mrs. Reuben Stalker and son of Washington, D. C., are spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Kellam.

Sophia Blum, who attended state normal school at East Stroudsburg, is home for the summer vacation.

MAPLEWOOD.

(Special to The Citizen.)

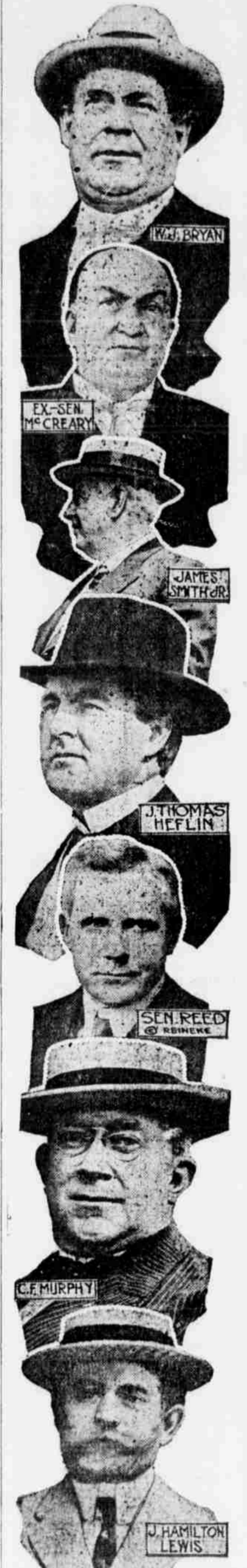
Lyle Jones has opened his stand back of the station for the season. The Maplewood team won their first league game Saturday by superior playing. The feature of the game was the battery work of Black and I. Ball, also of center fielder O. Keene.

Black deserved a shut out as he held the opposing team scoreless for six innings, only one man getting to third base in that time. The trouble came when two infield errors let three runs across in the seventh inning. Bell nulled every man but two who tried to steal.

Keene made some hair-raising shoot-out catches that cut off runs twice. The final score: Maplewood 6; Saco 3. Hollisterville defeated Saco 10 to 5. Standing of the clubs of the Clover League:

Table with 3 columns: Club Name, W., L., P.C. Rows include Hollisterville, Saco, Maplewood, and Saco.

LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY



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A. L. SELIGMAN KILLED.

New York Banker Tossed From Touring Car—Dies Instantly.

New York, June 25.—Alfred L. Seligman, brother of Isaac N. Seligman, head of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., was instantly killed when his high powered touring car, in which he was riding with Morris Rainier, his nephew and secretary, collided with a car owned by Russell W. Stuart, who is in the automobile business.

The accident occurred as each machine was going at a speed of ten or fifteen miles an hour. Mr. Seligman was hurled from his seat in the tonneau like a skyrocket and landed on his head on the sidewalk in front of two policemen. His body was taken to the police station, from which it was later taken to his home.

Half Million in Auto Licenses. Harrisburg, Pa.—The State Highway Department received sufficient revenue from automobile licenses to make the total for 1912 half a million dollars, the greatest ever realized in one year's licenses, and there are five more months to run.

THE WEAK LINK IN OUR SYSTEM OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT

No Law to Compel Electors to Choose Candidate Who is Successful at Polls. 1912 Popular Vote Will Exceed 15,000,000—266 Electoral Votes Needed to Win.

To have left the choice of chief magistrate to a direct popular vote over the whole country would have raised a dangerous excitement and would have given too much encouragement to candidates of merely popular gifts," says James Bryce, now British ambassador to the United States, in his "American Commonwealth."

"If ever the tranquillity of this nation is to be disturbed and its liberties endangered by a struggle for power it will be upon this very subject of the choice of a president," said Chancellor Kent in his discussion of the method of electing the president.

The makers of the constitution, with full appreciation of the danger of subjecting the fortunes of the country to the caprices of the multitude, after long and serious consideration reached the conclusion that it would not be safe or prudent to refer the election of president directly and immediately to the people and confided this power to a small body of electors appointed in each state, under the direction of its legislature, and as a further safeguard against negotiation, intrigue, and corruption intrusted congress with the power to determine the time of choosing the electors, the day on which they should be chosen and that the day of their election should be the same in all the states. Each state is entitled to the same number of presidential electors as it has senators and representatives in the federal congress. No senator or representative or other person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States can be chosen or appointed a presidential elector. The legislature of each state has absolute power to determine how the electors shall be appointed.

Dougherty's Comment.

"The word 'appointed,'" says Dougherty in his admirable work on "The Electoral System of the United States," "is highly significant. It was designedly employed. It is not a democratic term; there is no indication of a popular election in it. The convention could not have employed a stronger expression to impart the plenary authority of the state."

"The theory of the electoral college," said the senate committee on privileges and elections in 1874, "was that a body of men should be chosen for the express purpose of electing a president and vice president who would be distinguished by their eminent ability and wisdom, who would not be influenced by tumult, cabal or intrigue, and that in the choice of the president they would be left perfectly free to exercise their judgment in the selection of the proper person."

The object of the framers of the constitution was to save the country from the blighting effects of party spirit against which Washington protested so vigorously in his farewell address, holding that "the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government" and that "all obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community, and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests."

This is a representative government, not a pure democracy; a government of checks and balances, of law and order; a government of independent states in which the least has equal representation with the greatest in the senate of the country; a government of the minority equally with the majority.

The Original Procedure.

Under the constitution as originally adopted the candidates for president and vice president were voted for in the electoral college of each state without designating which the elector intended for the first and which for the second office. Lists of these were transmitted to the seat of the federal government, and the candidate having the greatest number (if a majority of the whole) of votes cast became president, and the one having the next greatest number of votes became vice president. If the two highest candidates received an equal number of votes the house of representatives proceeded immediately to choose by ballot one of them for president, voting by states, each state having one vote and a majority of all the states being necessary to a choice. In case of a tie on the vice president the senate chose between the candidates having an equal number of votes.

This arrangement was not satisfactory and resulted in the twelfth amend-

ment to the constitution, which changed the mode of voting for the two officers, the electors being required to vote separately for president and vice president, naming in their ballots the person voted for as president and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president.

The theory of the framers of the constitution was that by means of the electoral college the best men of the country would be chosen in the several districts and they could better express the wishes of the people concerning a choice of president and vice president than a vote directly by the people for these officers. The electoral college is composed of electors chosen by the people at an election held for the purpose on the same day in all the states. The basis of representation in the electoral college is population, but it is more than this, the constitution guaranteeing to each state equal representation in the United States senate, so that, in addition to its representation in the electoral college on the basis of population, every state is entitled to equal representation because it is a state.

Electors Not Bound.

There is no constitutional command or statutory provision, which would be worthless without constitutional warrant, requiring the members of the electoral college to vote for the candidate of any political party, but the unwritten law requires that the electors, though selected because of their wisdom and integrity to discharge the highest duty known to our institutions, shall vote not as their wisdom would direct, but as their partisan obligations demand.

This is one of the weak places in the system which has long given serious concern to those who take a philosophic view of the American experiment. When Washington determined not to be a candidate for a third term party divisions and party names appeared, with the result that the twelfth amendment to the constitution was adopted, which assures practically direct popular election of president and vice president, the candidates being named by the conventions of contending political parties, the party system, though without the sanction of law, amounting in effect to the choice of president by direct vote of the people in all the states, the electors chosen by popular vote being merely the instruments to record the will of the voters. "The United States has no machinery of its own for electing presidents," that business pertaining exclusively to the states and with but slight restriction from the federal authority.

The germ of the so called preferential primary of the day is imbedded in the present electoral system. Hamilton was much impressed with the wisdom of the plan adopted by the convention which framed the constitution, because, in his opinion, it promised effectual security against the tumult and disorder by which communities would be convulsed in times of great partisan activity. Gouverneur Morris, Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinson, James Wilson and Daniel Carroll all advocated the election of president by the people. On the other hand, Roger Sherman of Connecticut thought that "the people would never be sufficiently informed of the character of men to vote intelligently for the candidates that might be presented." Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts regarded a popular election as "radically vicious," and George Mason of Virginia declared that "it would be as unnatural to refer the choice of a proper person for president to the people as to refer a trial of colors to a blind man."

The Case of Harrison in 1838.

As a result the electoral plan was devised and has continued with such modification as the twelfth amendment provides to the present time. A good enough system in itself in fair weather, it has on occasion developed defects which have threatened the peace and security of the country, as, for example, in the great contest of 1876, when extraordinary measures were resorted to for the purpose of perpetuating the power of party control.

Though the president is not elected by the people, he is, in fact, elected by the people and in some cases by a minority of the people, as in 1838 when Mr. Harrison was elected president, although Mr. Cleveland had a majority of the popular vote.

The twelfth amendment to the constitution was ratified in 1800 and became effective in the presidential election of 1804, when Jefferson, Republican, was elected president by a vote of 162. His opponent was Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Federalist, who received fourteen votes. In 1808 Taft received 321 electoral votes and Bryan 162. The popular vote for president in 1908 aggregated 14,888,442. The vote for the Taft electors was 7,678,968 and for the Bryan electors 6,469,104. The Taft popular majority over Bryan was 1,209,864 and over all candidates 469,374. The popular vote in the election next November will exceed 15,000,000. The number of votes in the electoral college will be 531. The number necessary to election will be 266.

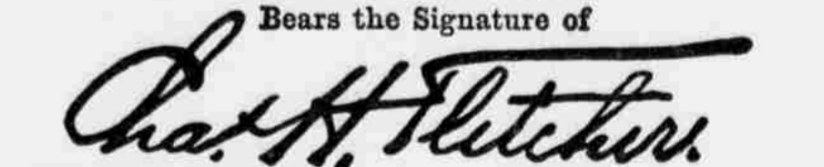
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D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

In Effect June 15, 1912.

Table with columns for A.M., P.M., and stations including Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, Lincoln Avenue, Whites, Coyley, Parview, Canaan, Lake Lodiore, Waymart, Keene, Steens, Prompton, Fortenna, Seelyville, and Honesdale.

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