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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1912.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Vice-President,
JAMES S. SHERMAN.
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 TO-DAY.

The virtue that comes out victorious in the crisis must have been nourished and cultivated in the humdrum moments.—Alexander MacLaren.

WHY PLANT A TREE?

If you have room for it, and you have the right to plant a tree where you think one should grow, do so on Arbor Day, October 25. Don't only enthrone over "what a good thing it would be," etc., but plant that which, if everyone having the ground to devote to the purpose would also place in the earth, would build a country wide monument to tree conservation in America, which would arouse the envy of all the rest of the civilized world.

Each live citizen is a unit of a great whole that will be similarly leavened if he or she and their thousands of co-workers will do such things from a sense of duty and from inspiration such as that which impels one to plant a tree.

BETTER NOT CHANGE.

They are having a labor famine in Pittsburg. Think of it, a labor famine! Mills and factories are in need of thousands of men at work. The situation has become so desperate that big concerns are actually accused of "stealing workmen" from each other, and lawsuits have been instituted as a result.

The man who has his labor to sell is in a position to dispose of his services to the highest bidder.

This state of affairs is not confined to Pittsburg, but is more or less general. The building of highways and other public improvements have been held up by lack of men to do the work. Here in Harrisburg, as well as throughout Pennsylvania, there is much more work to be done than there are laborers to do it.

The country is apparently entering on a period of unexampled prosperity. It is a time for the workingman to consider seriously whether his vote is to be cast for a continuance of the kind of government under which this has come about, or whether he is willing to take chances on a change of administration, with all its possibilities for interrupting the tide of prosperity.

The other day, at a Roosevelt meeting in Missouri, a workman appeared, carrying a banner with the inscription: "We want Taft. Let good enough alone."

All that the opponents of the President have to offer is a lot of untold theories. In behalf of the Republican administration is offered the record of substantial achievement attested by the tremendous prosperity of today.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE SCANDAL OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Why were those great sums of money given to the Republican Committee in the Roosevelt campaign of 1904? Why did a few men in Wall Street make contributions, including the Harriman and the Standard Oil gifts, amounting to three-quarters of a million dollars? Why did the corporations give the committee \$1,500,000?

Was it to make sure that Mr. Roosevelt would be elected? That is a preposterous explanation. There never was a moment of doubt that he would be elected, Mr. Parker never had the remotest chance of defeating him. The money was given in hope of favors to come. There is no other reasonable explanation. President Roosevelt had already

shown his teeth to the corporations. They feared him, they were apprehensive that in his uncontrollable desire for great popularity he would give them trouble, that he would be a dangerous President, dangerous to them. The interests sought to soften his calculated wrath by their prodigious contributions. They put him under obligations which they hoped he would recognize. They were deceived. The committee took their money, then he turned upon them with his prosecutions, his denunciations, and his ravings.

Good many sometimes comes out of evil, and out of the campaign funds scandal of 1904 great good has come. By law we have put an end to the purchase of indulgences through campaign gifts. The publicity law, including the ban upon gifts from corporations, is one of the most notable reforms in our recent history. Can it be wondered at that unrest has prevailed, that the people have shown discontent, that there have been hostilities against corporations? The people know that they are betrayed when the interests can buy immunity from molestation, when the beneficiaries of the protective tariff, by filling the campaign chest, can baffle all reduce oppressive duties. Great campaign funds that tend to perpetuate a party's hold on power interfere with the free choice of the people. It was an evil, it was a scandal, it was corrupt, and we have put a stop to it. The current revelations prove that the reform was urgently needed.—New York Times.

THE LINCOLN PARTY.

The friends of Taft and Sherman in Pennsylvania have taken the necessary steps to secure a place on the November ballot in this State for electors pledged to vote for them.

This has been done by filing in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as provided by law, petitions signed by the requisite number of voters under the caption of the Lincoln party, the title having already been preempted, and naming as candidates for president and vice-president William H. Taft and Jas. S. Sherman. It will be remembered that the bulk of the electors on the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania— notwithstanding the fact that the ticket is headed by the names of Taft and Sherman—have declared their intention, if elected, of voting for Roosevelt and Johnson. In order, therefore, that Republican voters in this state might have a full list of Taft and Sherman electors to vote for, it was necessary to create a new party to carry the names of such electors.

This action was delayed until the last day fixed by law for the filing of such petitions, on the hope that the Roosevelt electors would have a sufficient sense of political morality to withdraw from the Taft ticket, or that the leaders under whose orders they are acting would have a sufficient sense of political expediency to remove them. But neither political morality nor political expediency seem to have had any weight with the Progressive party leaders or their satellites.

As the matter stands now the voter will have an opportunity to vote for Taft and Sherman by voting the Lincoln party ticket for presidential electors.

If, in the mean time, the Progressive leaders see that their petty political game is up, and that there is trouble for them just around the corner unless they withdraw their Roosevelt electors from the Taft ticket, the Republican ballot may still be purged of those electors who intend to betray Republican voters if they have the opportunity. In this event no harm will have been done, and much good will have been accomplished by the filing of the Lincoln party papers.

It is worthy of note that the interests of the Republican candidates for president and vice-president have thus been protected in this state, not by the Republican State Committee whose duty it was to do it, but by loyal Republicans who are not members of that committee. This

failure in duty on the part of the State Committee being due to the fact that three-fourths of its members, while retaining active membership in the committee, have allied themselves to an opposing party, and are using their membership in the Republican State Committee in an attempt to wreck the Republican party, its candidates and its platform.

VERY OBLIGING.

In complying with the act of Congress requiring newspapers to publish quarterly statements regarding business, management, ownership and stockholders and a few other questions, Editor Newell of the Canton (Pa.) Sentinel had the following attached to his statement which appeared last week:

"It is not required by the Act of Congress, but we do not mind telling the Postmaster General that we also own a lawn mower, and have a limited amount of stock in two different telephone companies. A dog locally known as 'Nigger' tags us around sometimes, but we disclaim all ownership of or responsibility for him. Said dog sleeps on the mat by our front door when he don't sleep somewhere else. He comes to our house when we have chicken for dinner, and he climbs up and licks our hands and face when he wants a favor. At other times he don't know us. Said dog is a pretty good politician. We don't know what he is running for, but the last we saw of him he was running from a chunk of wood we threw at him because he played tag with our undershirt hanging on the clothes line."

"We are a Taft man and we wear false teeth."

"We used to go to Sunday school. If there is any further information that the postmaster general wants in regard to us, or The Canton Sentinel, he is respectfully referred to the police."

THE ROOSEVELTIAN CREED.

It is the characteristic Roosevelt who testified last week before the Clapp Committee of the United States Senate. Whatever he did while he was President, however he saw, whatsoever sums were contributed by trusts or trust magnates to his campaigns—his motives throughout were the protection of the people and the enforcement of the law.

Belief that Theodore Roosevelt is actuated in all he does and has been actuated in all he has done by the deepest love for the people and for the welfare of his country is at the bottom of that popularity which gives him his present following. He firmly believes it himself—of that there can be no doubt. If one can see no error in Roosevelt's ways, if one can convince himself that whatever Roosevelt proposes is right because he proposes it—and that is the state of mind of a large number of his followers—then arguments become idle and proof futile.

But Colonel Roosevelt is being judged by his countrymen who will decide between him and his rivals next month by what he has done as well as by what he has said. He has in the past, not once but many times, specifically stated that he would take no money from trusts—though receiving contributions from trusts is not necessarily dishonest. He amended that last week by stating that any money contributed by trusts was not with any understanding that they should get favors. The recollection in the public mind is fairly clear of his vitriolic denunciation of Judge Parker in 1904 for the latter's statement that the trusts were among the heaviest contributors to his campaign fund for that year. Last week he testified that what he denied to Judge Parker was that "any contribution was obtained by any improper promises or threats." Elsewhere in his testimony he quoted from one of his letters written in October, 1904: "If a corporation subscribes for the national welfare, well and good." Surely some people may be pardoned for asking who is to decide that delicate point. This naive explanation of what Colonel Roosevelt meant recalls another explanation of what he meant when he said that under no circumstances would he accept a nomination for a third term.

The Senate committee last week did not convict Colonel Roosevelt of corruption in office. What it did develop is further proof of the amazing assurance with which this extraordinary man replies to all his critics, to all his questioners, to all who differ with him with the retort that everything he has ever done was done with the purest motives and for the good of the country, and that no one but himself is fitted to direct the destinies of this nation.

WAVE OF PROSPERITY SWEEPS THE UNITED STATES.

Baltimore, Md.—Ten pages of letters from manufacturers in all parts of the country published in last week's issue of the Manufacturers Record, tell of remarkable activity everywhere and in every line of industry. Summing up these letters, the Manufacturers Record says:

A rapid expansion in business interests increasing activity everywhere, factories overtaxed with orders beyond their capacity to fill, a growing scarcity of labor, especially of skilled mechanics, a car shortage which in many cases is greatly retarding shipments, a shortage so pressing in some cases that one report tells of cement being delivered by the use of passenger cars as well as cattle cars—such is the condition of business throughout the country as voiced by leading manufacturers in every section in letters to the Manufacturers Record. The story is one of exceeding interest as a whole, while many of these individual letters throw an illumination upon business questions which makes them of more than usual interest.

In some sections there is yet no car shortage reported; in others, the railroads are reported as wholly unequal to cope with the business, and manufacturers crowded with orders that they cannot fill because of the lack of transportation facilities. This is so strongly presented in many letters that it should command the immediate attention of every rail-

road man in the country, as well as of every business man and politician, for all must unite to find some way by which the money needed for a vast expansion of railroad facilities can be secured. Though we are apparently only at the beginning of a period of great activity, and the country is not yet in the full swing of its highest tide of prosperity, traffic is running far beyond transportation facilities. How great the difficulties of transportation will be with a continuance of a few months longer of present activities it is difficult to estimate. The problem of one that will tax the best effort of the railroads and the heartiest cooperation of the people of the whole country. Not a day is to be lost in trying to find a remedy for this situation.

LABORING MEN TURNING TO TAFT

Former President of Union Reports on Conditions in New Jersey.

Beverly, Mass., Oct. 7.—J. L. Feeney, ex-president of the Central Labor Union, of Washington, writes President Taft that, as the result of a recent trip through New Jersey, he has discovered that thousands of workingmen and small business men who have always been Democrats are going to vote for Mr. Taft.

"They no longer fear Roosevelt and they do fear the effect which Wilson's election would have on business and the manufacturing industries," says Mr. Feeney. From Missouri comes a live report from a man who says that when the primaries were held there were only six Taft men in the entire town, but that now every Republican has come back into line and will vote and is shouting for Taft.

Ex-Senator Mason of Illinois, who as candidate for Representative-at-Large, is making a most extensive campaign in that State, writes that Illinois will be found in line for Mr. Taft on election day.

Back in Fold of Abraham.

"We are gaining every day," says Mr. Mason. "At the two meetings I addressed last men wearing Bull Moose buttons took them off after the meeting and gave them to me, saying they purposed to return to the fold of Abraham."

President Taft has received the following letter from B. Prieth, proprietor of the New Jersey Free Zeitung, a German newspaper, published in Newark, and a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1891: "It may interest you to know that the Taft sentiment in Essex county, New Jersey, is growing daily. This newspaper always has been, and is now an enthusiastic champion of your cause, and we feel convinced that by the time November 5 approaches the majority of the local Germans will cast their ballots for you."

Roosevelt in New Orleans. (Connecticut Courant).

Some of the Louisiana folks had a fear before the speech that Roosevelt might presently resume being a Republican, but in the speech the Colonel told them that his former party had ceased to be a factor of the situation. "We are absolutely through with the Republican party," he told them. "We are through with it because it has ceased to be an instrument for good." And when did the Colonel discover that? Not until he discovered, only a few short months ago, that his desperate efforts to stampede the Republican party into breaking the unwritten law, and giving him the third term it denied to General Grant, had failed.

GOLD-BRICK GOVERNMENT. (New York World).

Explaining his infamous political contract with Quay, William Flinn, the Roosevelt boss in Pennsylvania, said to the Senate committee: "You know, out in our country we have a habit of selling gold bricks, and I sold Senator Quay a gold brick." Commenting on the Harriman contribution in 1904, the New York Press admits that both the Republican National and State tickets "profited by the expenditure" of this money, but insists that "all the letters that passed between Roosevelt and Harriman are full of evidence that Roosevelt showed no favor to him." In other words, after Harriman's money "turned 50,000 votes for Mr. Roosevelt" in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result, Harriman found that Roosevelt had sold him a good brick, just as Flinn sold Quay a gold brick.

What assurances have the American people that Roosevelt and Flinn are not now engaged in selling them another gold brick, the same kind that Quay bought from Flinn and Harriman bought from Roosevelt? As a matter of fact, is not the whole third term movement a gold brick?

LARGE BALLOT ELECTION DAY.

Nine Tickets May Have to be Set Out for the Voters—One Week for Contests.

Harrisburg.—Officials at the state department who have begun to check up nominations filed for the November election predicted that the ballot this year would be one of the largest since the enactment of the present law. If the nominations for presidential nominations for presidential electors and state candidates stand there will be nine electoral tickets in the filed, those of the Washington, Bull Moose, Roosevelt Progressive being identical.

The time for withdrawal and making substitutions will end fourteen days before the election, when the nominations must be certified to the counties for printing. Contests must be filed before October 9.

Electoral tickets have been filed by the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist, Bull Moose, Industrialist, Lincoln, Roosevelt Progressive and Washington parties. State tickets have been filed by the Keystones and Progressive parties.

AS A DELEGATE SAW IT.

A delegate in the Republican convention at Chicago has published the following statement of his experience in that convention:

"I have been proud of being a Republican many times in my life, but never was I quite so proud as when I sat day after day in that great gathering of Republicans in Convention in Chicago and noted every attempt on the part of the T. H. following to stampede, bamboozle, bribe, bulldoze, intimidate and force a minority candidate onto a majority, dignifiedly and legally defeated."

"The T. H. people came to Chicago, thinking that the regular Republicans were made of the same kind of stuff as themselves and that all they had to do was to produce doubt as to the possibility of winning with Taft and T. H. would be readily accepted, because of the usual custom of nominating a candidate who is most likely to win at the polls."

"For the most part, political conventions are attended by politicians, and politicians want to be on the winning side."

"But be it said to the everlasting credit of the great Republican party, that while most of them appreciated the grave danger at the polls, that at no time was there ever a

BREATHE HYOMEI AND END CATARRH

If you really want to get rid of vile Catarrh why not give Booth's HYOMEI treatment a fair trial.

G. W. Pell, the druggist, is authorized to refund your money if you think you have not been benefited, and on that basis every Catarrh victim in Honesdale ought to start to banish Catarrh this very day.

HYOMEI is a soothing, healing antiseptic air made from Australian Eucalyptus and other antiseptics; it kills Catarrh germs and contains no poisonous drugs. Simple instructions for use in each package. Complete outfit, \$1.00; extra bottles, 50c.

chance of stampeding the convention for T. H.

"A compromise candidate could have been nominated up until the very time that balloting began, providing the T. H. people would agree to turn in and endorse him, but T. H. steadfastly said:

"Compromise only on me." "And the Republican party went down in history as preferring to do that which was honorable and right and run the chance of losing, rather than prostitute itself to a demagogue in order to assure victory at the polls."

"Verily it is better to be right than to elect a President."

F. A. Jenkins, R. M. Salmon, Misses Elsie and Gertrude Krantz and Miss Florence Watts motored to Scranton Sunday in Mr. Jenkins' machine.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

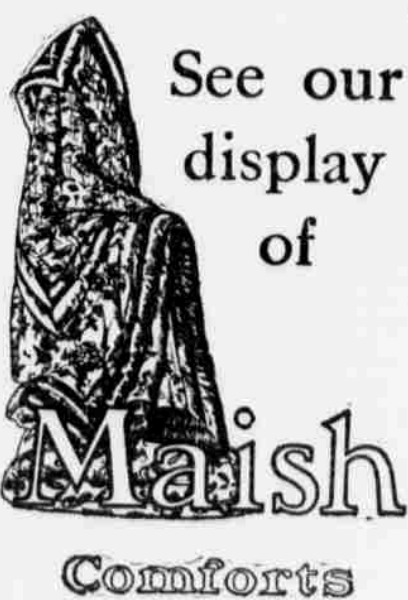
The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Pillow Tops, Center Pieces and Fancy Aprons partially given away.

Be a student—analyze the merit and value of the proposition and share in the benefit of this special offer.



The Maish Comfort is the ideal winter covering. With it you can sleep in a room with plenty of cold fresh air yet be perfectly warm.

Try the Maish, Sleep under one. See the difference. It is so warm yet so wonderfully light. We want you to know the absolute restfulness of sleep under the Maish. Come in now and let us show you the Maish filling and our selection of Maish Comforts.

FREE THIS BEAUTIFUL CENTER PIECE

Size: 22x22 inches—tinted on Pure Linen Russian Crash. All we ask is that you purchase 6 skeins of Richardson's Grand Prize Grecian Silk Floss and a fully illustrated Lesson at the regular retail price of 25c. The Center Piece is absolutely FREE. This Bargain Offer is made solely to convince every woman of the superiority of Richardson's Grand Prize Grecian Silk Floss.

WASH COMFORTABLES

Welcome News. In the cool October nights an added comfortable will do most to induce healthy sleep. Here they are ready for you—the best money-giving kind at considerable smaller cost than the values they represent.

Katz Bros. Inc.

SEE OUR Big Stove Display

Dockash Stoves and ranges in new styles and designs. Our factory could not make them better but they are making them more convenient and better appearing.

All styles of Dockash and Wayne County oak stoves at prices from \$7.00 to \$40.00.

If it is a Dockash that is all you need to know about a stove.

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Everything for the Farm. Honesdale, Pa.