

# THE CITIZEN

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All notices of shows, or other entertainments held for the purpose of making money or any items that contain advertising matter, will only be admitted to this paper on payment of regular advertising rates. Notices of entertainments for the benefit of churches or for charitable purposes where a fee is charged, will be published at half rate. Cards of thanks, 50 cents, memorial poetry and resolutions of respect will be charged for at the rate of a cent a word. Advertising rates on application.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 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.**

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A cowardly attempt was made on the life of former president, Theodore Roosevelt, last night by an insane Socialist named John Schrenk, in Milwaukee. We are grieved to learn of this attempt on the life of a man who, although he is our political opponent for the office of president of the United States, has held the presidential chair for seven and a half years. The peculiar temperament of the man who did the shooting shows to what extent political frenzy may carry the mind of a man of that caliber, and it is right to suppose that men high in public life are safe from the attempts of men, who have a twisted opinion of what is of the Colonel is not more serious kill. We are glad that the condition of the Colonel is not more serious than is reported and that it will not prove fatal.

In the attempted assassination of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt the Nation, State and every individual therein, regardless of political affiliations, is in deepest sympathy with the former president. The country rejoices, however, in that the dastardly deed of the insane Socialist did not prove fatal when the bullet was fired. The Colonel's steel spectacle case undoubtedly saved him from being instantly killed in that the bullet pierced through the case before it entered Mr. Roosevelt's person.

Although the shot was fired by an irresponsible and crazed maniac, it is nevertheless a disgrace to our civilization, that our leading citizens should be unsafe in public or require a bodyguard to protect them as in foreign countries.

Although The Citizen is not in accordance with the views of Colonel Roosevelt, it pays tribute as does the entire nation regardless of political creed to his splendid manhood and his conduct after the attempt upon his life. His determination to go on with his speech, even though his life might be endangered, speaks volumes for the courage of the man and for the strength of his convictions.

## WHAT IS ETIQUETTE?

Etiquette at a political meeting is as important as etiquette at any kind of a meeting, business or social, and when a man raises a disturbance at a public meeting when speeches are being made he should be silenced or put out of the room. Such a thing occurred at the Democratic mass meeting in the court house last night and the man was silenced. He was intoxicated and did not know any better,—but in the front of the room, less than four feet of the speaker, a man who should know better, broke all rules of etiquette by deliberately smoking during the entire meeting. There was no excuse for this man as he ought to have known better. And he professes himself a good Democrat, at that!

## AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

William Flinn, founder and leader of the Washington party in Pennsylvania, and first lieutenant of the third term candidate for the Presidency, is casting a political anchor to the windward. The Philadelphia North American quotes him as saying recently: "I, myself, do not feel that I am other than a Republican, because I expect to vote for a majority of the Republican candidates on the Republican ticket." Mr. Flinn explains this later by saying: "I can vote for Roosevelt and Johnson, then I can vote in the Republican state ticket for six men."

On the Pennsylvania form of ballot the party as well as the candidate gets credit for the vote. It appears that Mr. Flinn intends to deprive his Washington party of the credit of his state vote and give it to the Republican party. This is a pretty strong indication that Mr. Flinn does not expect the Washington party or any other Roosevelt party to last beyond the present presidential campaign. This view is confirmed by his apparent anxiety to retain his standing as a Republican voter by casting his ballot this year for a majority of the Republican candidates. Mr. Flinn is politically wise in his day and generation. His prototype, the third term candidate, has declared that he is through with the Republican party forever; that it is dead anyway and only awaits decent burial. Mr. Flinn evidently feels otherwise. He wants to retain his legal standing as a Republican voter. He knows that the new party is founded on no principle which can give it permanent vitality. He wants to elect his state ticket, but, as no question of principle is involved, he is quite willing that the Republican party should have the credit of the election instead of the Washington party which is reasonably sure, after the present election, to be a thing of the past. When the next primaries are held, therefore, Mr. Flinn, according to his statement, will apply for a Republican ballot, on the ground that he is a Republican voter. If he is challenged he must make oath that "at the next preceding general election at which he voted, he voted for a majority of the candidates of the party for whose ballot he asks." Then Mr. Flinn will be up against it. He will not be able to comply with this requirement if he votes this fall for the Roosevelt and Johnson electors. The ballot this fall will contain the names of at least forty-eight Republican candidates, thirty-eight of whom will be presidential electors. If Mr. Flinn votes for the thirty-eight Roosevelt and Johnson electors it is perfectly plain that he will not have voted for a majority of the candidates on the Republican ticket, but that he will have voted for a majority of the candidates on the Washington party ticket. Therefore he will not be entitled to a Republican ballot at the next primary, and if he is challenged he will not receive one. By voting for the Roosevelt and Johnson electors he will as matter of law have voted himself out of the Republican party.

The same thing holds true of any voter who is clinging to the false theory that he can vote for the Washington party ticket in Pennsylvania this fall, and retain the privileges of a Republican voter at the next primary. Mr. Flinn is right in his judgment that the Roosevelt party is ephemeral in its character; he is wrong in the belief that he can vote the presidential ticket of that party this fall, and retain his legal standing as a Republican voter. He cannot both run with the hare and ride with the hounds.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Hon. W. B. D. Ainey: The voters of this Congressional District would like to know which is right. Boss Killron of Susquehanna, and Boss Lilley of Bradford, say you are an ardent supporter of President Taft. Leaders of the Bull Moose party, which say they have no bosses, say you are an ardent supporter of Roosevelt. You cannot support both. Speak up, Mr. Ainey. Let us know where you stand on the national issue. Advertisement. A VOTER.

## DEMOCRATIC RALLY MONDAY NIGHT.

A. Mitchell Palmer, of Stroudsburg, and Wm. H. Berry Speak to Large Audience. The Democrats held a rousing big rally on Monday night and the Honesdale band, engaged for the occasion, played several selections in front of the Allen House. The band led the march to the court house where the meeting was opened by Hon. F. P. Kimble, chairman, and after a short address introduced Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, who spoke for an hour. Mr. Kimble next introduced William H. Berry, candidate for state treasurer. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and was attended by many Republicans and Bull Moosers.

## IS THE PUBLIC SCHOOL A FAILURE?

By A. E. Winship, Editor Journal of Education.

The Ladies' Home Journal for August has been led to say that the failure of the public schools is so momentous as to be astounding and proceeds to give a group of statistical monstrosities in proof thereof.

As to opinions we have nothing to say, but when one attempts to give as a reason for the opinion as fact, statements that have not the shadow of suspicion of truth in them, there is occasion for public and emphatic protest.

Those who have followed me on the platform, or in the press, need not be told that educational progress is my slogan and that wherever there is improvement in school conditions, administration, methods or spirit, there we place the emphasis.

We protest, however, that educational progress is hindered and not helped by such misrepresentations as appear in the Ladies' Home Journal for August under the title, "Is Our Public School System Proving an Utter Failure? It is; the Most Momentous Failure in Our American Life to-day."

We deal with a few of the more momentous misstatements. "Just seven out of every 100 pupils in the elementary schools ever enter the high school."

There is not a trace of diluted truth in this statement and its falsity is so apparent that a wayfarer with his eyes closed could hardly be such a fool as not to see it. The only way to obtain seven per cent. is to assume that the entire 16,000,000 children now in the system from the kindergarten to the high school should be in the high school. This is a proposition so preposterous that a printer's devil who did not see its absurdity should be discharged.

"But what in the world becomes of the other ninety-three? They just drop out; a large number of parents can not afford to keep their boys and girls in school beyond the elementary school and they send them to work; other children beg not to be sent to school any more and they go to work themselves; others, either parents or children, get disgusted and decide that an education is not what it is cracked up to be—and so on. Whatever the reason, the startling fact remains that only seven out of every 100 enter the high school."

This is intensely and momentously silly. Where are the 16,000,000 that are not in the high school? Why, according to the conditions of the statement, they are still in the elementary schools. The whole contention is that the 16,000,000 pupils are in the elementary schools and not in the high school. By a sort of literary legerdemain, these 16,000,000 children who cause all this trouble by being in the elementary schools are suddenly taken out of school altogether by various awful domestic and industrial processes and tragedies. It is the biggest bunco game imaginable to try to work both ends of that statement. One statement or the other must be momentously false. The 16,000,000 children, or the other ninety-three per cent., are either in school or they are not. By no possibility can they be in school to bolster up one statement, and at the same time out of school to bolster up the other.

"There are 25,000,000 children of school age in America and yet fewer than 20,000,000 are in school."

Again, this stupidity is simply momentous. 25,000,000 children of school age! What is school age? The article assumes that it is compulsory school age, which is usually from six to fourteen. But school age is usually from five to twenty-one. Of the 25,000,000 children of school age, 19,000,000 are either under six or over fourteen and it is no crying evil for a child of five not to be in school and it is not a momentous failure if those above fourteen are not in school. According to these figures, about 5,000,000 children who are not expected to be in school by the general judgment are there and the wonder is not that there are 5,000,000 children of school age who are not in school, but that 5,000,000 such children are there.

It would not require an overplus of brains to realize that 25,000,000 is about thirty per cent. of the entire population and it would be inconceivable that nearly one-third of the entire population could be between the years six to fourteen.

"The public school is not American in its origin; it comes to us from across the water; it is principally of Dutch origin. It was grafted on to our national life when ideals and conditions were different than they now are. Roughly speaking, the public school is about fifty years old in America."

"Roughly speaking, the public school is about fifty years old in America." There is no possible way with facts that can locate the birth of the public schools within two hundred years of fifty years ago. Except in some of the Southern states there have been public schools in every state from the time each was a colony or territory until the present time. Surely the public school did not come from the Dutch fifty years ago! The most momentous trick we ever saw is the putting of those statements in the same paragraph. It is an old saying that "one needs to have a level head, clear mind, and reliable memory to make a profession of lying."

Again—"In the last ten years the number has dwindled from fourteen in every hundred to five in every one hundred children who leave high school for college." The private schools where parents pay—not the public schools—are now preparing our boys and girls for college. Yet the fact remains that in spite of this dwindling number of public school pupils, until it has reached the merest bagatelle hardly worth mentioning, the old idea on which the public school system was started—of preparing the boy or girl for college—is still in vogue. Do you see?"

"In the last ten years, for instance, the number has dwindled from fourteen in every 100 to five in every 100 who leave high school for

college." The report of the United States Bureau of Education says that thirty-four in every 100 graduates of the public high school in 1911 prepared for college.

"Merest bagatelle hardly worth mentioning." That is a matter of taste.

"The private schools where parents pay—not the public schools—are now preparing our boys and girls for college." In 1911 the public high school graduated 50,000 who were prepared for college, and the private schools 8,000. Really there seem to be a few parents who are not supporting private schools in the preparation of children for college. So long as the public schools provide free for six times as many as go to private schools for college preparation, there is no cause for alarm.

There are 1,373 private high schools in the United States, and 10,234 public high schools. Quite a gap to close up.

It is interesting to know that in the last three years there have been more public high schools established than there are private high schools all put together.

In the public high schools ninety-six per cent. of the students are taking high school studies, and in the private high schools only sixty-six per cent. Evidently the private high schools are not confining themselves to preparation for college.

Until about thirty years ago there were several times as many private high schools fitting for first class colleges as there were public high schools. Now there are five times as many public high schools as private schools fitting for college. Not a momentous landslide to private fitting schools.

With a few unimportant exceptions the public high schools never fitted for a first-class college until recently. The momentous bugaboo that the public high schools have been fitting for college in all the years is merely the nightmare of some deluded souls.

Here is another brilliant dash of braininess: "Only five of every hundred pupils in the public schools go to college." It has been said already that "only seven out of every hundred pupils in public school ever reach the high school"; that is to say—"five out of every seven in the high school go to college." That is to say, only seven per cent. ever get to the high school, and seventy per cent. of all who ever enter the high school go to college. How well informed the Ladies' Home Journal must be as to the conditions in the public high school to say that seventy per cent. of all its students go to college!

In another connection it says there are 1,000,000 in the high schools and 330,000 in college therefore 330,000 must be seventy per cent. of 1,000,000. There must be danger of nervous prostration after such a brain storm as that represents.

We could go on almost indefinitely with these exposures, but these will suffice for the present, and we will try to explain in detail the extent of the stupidity.

It is humiliating that it is necessary to treat persons of mature age as though they were in the kindergarten. If intelligent people think we waste precious time and space on what is entirely obvious to ordinarily intelligent persons, we answer that there seems to be no other way to enlighten some people.

If a boy entered the first grade in 1900 and graduated from the high school in 1912, what percentage of the boy graduated? The Ladies' Home Journal for August would say that only a twelfth of the boy graduated, because he counts as only one-twelfth of him is graduated. Do you say that would be idiotic? Surely. That's what we say.

But to make the idiosyncrasy clearer: If a school system had been started in 1900 with one hundred pupils, and if the one hundred remained in the system and were all promoted regularly, graduating in 1912, what percentage would graduate? One hundred per cent. of course. What would you say if anyone contended that only eight and one-third per cent. graduated? "All sorts of a fool!" Surely, and that is what we are demonstrating.

Does it make any difference to those one hundred who stay in school twelve years and graduate one hundred per cent. of their class how many other students come and go in the other years?

Let us assume that twelve enter each year for twelve years, beginning in 1900. There would always be twelve in the class entering in 1900, and they would graduate in 1912, but in 1901 there would be twenty-four pupils in school, in 1902 there would be thirty-six, and so on until 1912, when there would be 144 of whom the original twelve graduate. What per cent. graduate? One hundred per cent. of course. What have the other 132 to do with the per cent. who graduate? Nothing of course.

Now what would you say of the momentous intelligence of anyone who should persist in saying that only eight and one-third per cent. graduate because the twelve who graduate are only eight and one-third per cent. of those who have entered in the whole twelve years? What would you think of anyone who should say that the 144 students who have had all the way from one year to twelve years in school should be treated as though they had all had the same twelve years of education, that the twelve students have who graduate?

But in order to make it still clearer let us take another illustration. Divide the school life into three parts of four years each—primary, grammar, and high school. Beginning with 1900 let one hundred enter each year. There would then be, at the end of twelve years, 400 in the primary grades, 400 in the grammar grades, and 400 in the high school. What per cent. of the children go to high school? One hundred per cent. of course.

"Oh, no," says the Ladies' Home Journal for August. "Only one-third go to the high school." The Ladies' Home Journal is so astounded to find that the whole 1,200 are not in the high schools instead of being one-third in the primary, one-third in the grammar, and one-third in the high, that it pro-

poses to enlighten the public for several months as to the condition of its mind.

If it can be any possibility explain the mental processes that have given birth to such a combination of statements, it will be worth several years' subscription.

We have considered only a few of a multitude of statements just as intelligent and just as truthful as those we have exploited, but we hope these few will disillusionize those who had thought there might be some blaze where there is so much smoke. It is not smoke at all, just dust being thrown into the eyes of a million trusting, admiring mothers.

## STALKER FAMILY REUNION.

The eleventh annual reunion of the Stalker family was held August 28, 1912, at Abrahamsville, Pa. The day was somewhat saddened by the absence of the last one of the oldest members of the Stalker family, David Stalker of Stalker, Pa., who died last January and Mrs. Russell Stalker of Peakville, N. Y., who always helped to make the day cheerful, who died last March. After dinner in the grove the business meeting was held and report read of the last meeting and the following officers elected: President, Claren M. Stalker; secretary, Emma V. Stalker. There were fifty-four present: Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Stalker and children, Elwood, Nathan, Ray, Floyd, Frank and Mae, D. M. Stalker and daughter Edith, Mrs. John Stalker and children, Thomas, Emery, Pearl and Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Stalker and son Arnold, Mrs. John Quinn, Mrs. Harry Quinn and children, Esther and Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gregg and son Perry, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Welsh and children, Bessie, Sadie and Orville, Mrs. W. E. Lawton and children, Asa, Kermit and Harold, Alex Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Walker and son Clarence, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marks and children, Emery and Mae, Mr. and Mrs. John Harford, Mrs. Irvin Conklin and son Arnold, Claud Keesler.

## Funeral of Roger Allen.

Roger Allen passed away on Tuesday of last week at Rochester, Pa., after a long illness of Bright's disease. The remains were brought to Pleasant Mount for interment, the funeral being held Thursday afternoon, Rev. W. T. Hunter officiating. A large concourse of sympathizing friends and relatives were in attendance. The deceased was a native of Mount Pleasant township and was born on July 18, 1883. About two years ago he went to Pittsburg, where he engaged in railroad work. Last April he discontinued his labors on account of illness and suffered from that time until released by death. He was engaged to be married to Miss Ethel Little, of Rochester, Pa., an accomplished lady who accompanied the remains to their final resting place. The deceased was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Pleasant Mount.

**EXECUTORS' SALE**—The undersigned executors of the estate of John Kuhbach, late of Honesdale, deceased, will offer at public sale at the office of Charles A. McCarty, in the Borough of Honesdale, Pa., on Wednesday, the 23d day of October, 1912, at ten o'clock a. m., the following stocks and securities, viz:

- 54 shares Wayne Cut Glass Co.
- 10 shares Honesdale Footwear Company.
- 18 shares Pocono Distilling Co.
- 10 shares Honesdale Realty Co.
- 20 shares Herald Press Association.
- 20 shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank.
- 12 shares Crystal Mfg. and Patent Co.

Wayne Common Pleas: Trial List  
Oct. Term, 1912.  
Wagner vs. Wagner.  
Knapp vs. Stinnard.  
Skinner vs. Dolsen.  
Noble vs. Bramer.  
Lippert vs. Cortright.  
Honesdale Milling Co. vs. Kuhbach.  
Farnam vs. Erie R. R. Co.  
W. J. BARNES, Clerk.

## ARE YOU READY FOR THE HUNTING SEASON

Reports from this section indicate that Rabbits, Gray Squirrels and Pheasants are very plentiful and that the hunting will be exceptionally good. We have anticipated the heavy demand there is bound to be for shot guns, rifles and shells and at present we are able to offer a large assortment at very reasonable prices.

Game Laws Free for the Asking.

Ithaca, Stevens, Davis and U. S. Double barrel shot guns, hammer and hammerless.

Priced from \$9.00 to \$22.00

Stevens Favorite Rifles, 22, 25, & 32 calibres \$4.50  
Other Stevens Rifles from \$2.50 up.  
Single barrel Shot Guns \$4.00 with ejector \$4.50  
Hunting Coats \$1.25 to \$4.75  
Shell Vests \$1.00 each. Leggins 40c. to 90c.

All Standard Sizes in Shells and Cartridges

O. M. SPETTIGUE,  
Honesdale, Pa.

## 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. Peil, 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.

the Elks, of Pittsburg, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Frank Webber, of Rochester, represented the Elks and trainmen at the funeral. He is survived by his aged mother, Mrs. Augustina Allen and one sister, Alma.

## SOMETHING GOOD COMING FOR OUR READERS

We announced recently that we would publish the serial story of "Freckles" in the near future. The Citizen, has since received a communication from A. G. Delamater producer of "Freckles," which state he regrets that the plate house has withdrawn "Freckles" from their serial publications, owing to an objection of the writer of the story Mrs. Porter.

The management of The Citizen also regret that it cannot publish this story, but rather than disappoint our readers we will secure an equally as good story to run in its stead. Announcement of our new story will be made soon. Watch for the opening chapters.

## ARE YOU PROSPEROUS?

Do you know that Taft's record for four years is the best reading of a tale?

## Zemo for Dandruff

You Will be Surprised to See How Quickly it Disappears.

No more dirty coats from dandruff heads. Zemo stops dandruff. Apply it any time with tips of fingers. No smell, no smear. Zemo sinks into the pores, makes the scalp healthy, makes the hair fine and glossy.

Zemo is prepared by E. W. Ros Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., and regularly sold by all druggists at \$1 per bottle. But to enable you to make a test and prove what it will do for you, get a 25-cent trial bottle fully guaranteed or your money back at A. M. Leine's drug store.

## Public Sale

at the

## LAWRENCE FARM

1 Mile North of Bethany, Pa.

10 cows, 1 mowing machine, yearlings, 1 horse rake, 2 calves, farming implements, pigs, wagon, 1 mare, quantities of hay, straw, cream separator, buckwheat, etc.

Sale Commences at 1:30 P. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1912

TERMS: One year with judgment, note with good security.