

HAT TAFT HAS NOT DONE.

[From the Baltimore Star, Rep.] He never signed a round robin. He never tried to muzzle the press. He never organized an Annapolis club. He never compared himself to Lincoln. He never organized a bull moose party. He never advocated the recall of judges. He never capitalized his hunting prowess. He never disgraced the general of an army. He never tried to dictate terms to the Vatican. He never had a Wall street tainted money backer. He never told Great Britain how to govern Egypt. He never encouraged muckraking or rock rakers. He never played the drum major to react a following. He never turned traitor to the party at honored him. He never imagined himself the whole republican party. He never humiliated an admiral after a brilliant victory. He never aroused the enthusiasm of a harvester trust. He never caused a printing office to go out of capital "I's." He never favored a government by proxy for ME and of ME. He never questioned the authority of the supreme court. He never said, "If they want the word they shall have it." He never insulted prominent citizens by calling them liars. He never was a radical in the west or a conservative in the east. He never was accused of appropriating to himself ideas launched by Bryan. He never marched up to a national convention and then marched down hill. He never had a friend in the senate to vote to defeat the peace treaty. He never thought himself a greater man than Washington or Lincoln. He never instructed the attorney general of the United States to halt a trust prosecution suit. He never thought that association with himself would turn a corrupt political boss into a party leader. He never tried to fool all of the people some of the time, nor some of the people all of the time, nor all of the people all the time.

CONTENTMENT—NOT APATHY.

What All Should Remember That Vigilance Is the Price of Prosperity. It's contentment; not apathy. The wishes of the people are satisfied. The satisfied are a number, large in the aggregate, but not large in proportion to the total population, who are anxious for a political eruption, in the shape of coming out on top, or higher than they are now. The malcontents are mostly of the nonproductive class. They include a lot of young fellows who hate hard work and think that politics owes them a living, and they don't much care what happens provided they land the sneaker they want after. Like Colonel Sellers, they are for "the old flag and an appropriation." The shallow murmur while the people are dumb." The people are too busy earning money and buying and selling the good things of life to be making trouble which doesn't trouble them. Satisfied as the great majority doubtless are with the administration of President Taft, its splendid record of restored confidence, of flourishing industries, of unprecedented growth of commerce at home and with foreign nations, it is not to be forgotten that vigilance is the price of prosperity as well as of liberty, and that the only way to keep the jealous drones from pecking up the busy hive is to pile up an emphatic vote for the Republican candidates and the policies they present and thereby assure not only continuance of the prosperity we now enjoy, but even greater prosperity in the approaching future.

Even a Free Trade Paper Sees the Point!

[New York Evening Post, Oct. 16.] Any indication that campaign appeals to the people are based on the assumption of a high degree of intelligence in an electorate must be welcome to patriotic citizens, irrespective of party preference. It is for this reason that we have taken such keen pleasure in serving that one of the great electric signs—about sixty feet high and fifty feet wide—flushed out from the vertiginous tower at Broadway and forty-third street reads as follows: Remember the panic of 1892. Remember the panic of 1897. No panic under Taft. Better be safe than sorry. Here we have no rhetoric, no bombast, no appeal to prejudice or passion. The voter is simply confronted with the incontrovertible fact that during the whole three years and six months of Mr. Taft's presidency there has been no financial panic. He is left to do his own thinking. Could anything show more sublime confidence in the intelligence of the public? The Taft managers know that a word to the wise is sufficient. The voter will say to himself: "Why has there been no panic since 1907? Is it not customary for panics to follow each other in rapid succession? Would there not have been another panic in 1910 if Roosevelt had been president and probably one regularly every year if the terrible Democrats had been in power? The man that saved us from these calamities is surely entitled to my vote." If Taft is elected after this what encouragement will there be for the use of sound arguments in a political campaign?

The Three Offers.



A little parable illustrated: "What's your offer, Theodora?" "I'll give you the biggest noise you ever heard." "And, Woodrow, what have you to offer?" "Something very wonderful, but I'm keeping it dark." "Now, William, what is your offer?" "I'll let you keep what you have got, Uncle Sam." —From New York Herald.

COUNTY CHAIRMAN'S LEAGUE BEGIN FIGHT

Reports of Chairman of Republican Party From All Counties Show Remarkable Gains by the Regulars.

The new County Chairman's League, which is to take up the fight in Pennsylvania, under the direction of a sub-committee of five, that will work in conjunction with Congressman J. Hampton Moore, Chairman of the National Republican Congressional committee of Pennsylvania, took possession of the headquarters provided for them by Chairman Moore last week. It was a notable fact that a large majority of these chairmen are young men. Several of them are in their twenties. Many are in their thirties. They are enthusiastic and believe thoroughly in the political doctrines of the Republican party. Chairman Moore was in executive session with the sub-committee, last week, for more than an hour and he agreed to do anything within his power to assist the league by advice, co-operation and the distribution of supplies, in its fight for the Republican ticket throughout Pennsylvania. The reports of the chairman on the situation in their respective counties constitute the most authoritative and interesting review of the campaign to date. United States Marshal, E. H. Porter, of Pittsburgh, who is acting chairman of the Beaver county committee, was most scathing in his denunciation of the Bull Moose movement in the 24th district, which he said is controlled entirely by the old Quay leaders and saloon bosses. "In a sermon last Sunday," said Marshall Porter, the Rev. C. M. Lippincott, of the Methodist Protestant church in our town, preached a sermon on the Armageddon soldiers thereabouts, in which he said that if they ever got into power he was "afraid the Lord would have to look after his own interests."

Mr. Carothers said that the same practical demonstrations of protection were going on every day in Washington county, where they have large tin, glass and steel works.

"Our county," said Mr. Carothers, "stood third among all the counties of Pennsylvania for increase in population in the last ten years. Ninety-seven per cent. of it is underlaid by the Pittsburg coal vein. We would be simply paralyzed by free trade and our voters have no desire to take a chance, particularly in the midst of an era of high pressure prosperity." James Abner Garrison of Greene county said: "The Washington party movement in our county is split wide open." J. H. Wise, a Democrat, who was defeated by Congressman Crago, two years ago by a majority of 5000, has been trying to lead our Bull Moose movement, but he has made himself so unpopular that Flinn refuses to talk to him over the telephone. "We have no doubt whatever about carrying the county and district, and I feel safe in saying that not twenty Washington supporters in my own county, have any desire to vote against Congressman Crago."

David B. Johns, chairman of the Allegheny County Republican committee, incurred the enmity of Flinn by refusing to follow Roosevelt, outside the party, after he had voted for him as a delegate in the national convention at Chicago. "We are going to carry Allegheny county for Taft," said Mr. Johns, "and the four Republican candidates for Congress, in the Pittsburgh district, Stephen C. Porter, M. Clyde Kelly, James Francis Burke and A. J. Barcheild will have no difficulty." E. M. Vale, Cumberland County Chairman, reported improving conditions, although he admitted that it would be a hard fight in his county. Omar Fisher, Clinton County chairman; Henry C. Quigley, Centre County chairman, and C. E. Troxell, Cambria County chairman, all reported a steady decline in Bull Moose sentiment, and a general increase in Republican strength, due to the prevailing prosperity. "We were a little doubtful about Cambria, in so far as President Taft was concerned," said Mr. Toxell, "but within the last two or three days we have decided that it is not only possible but entirely probable that the county will go for the President. I feel sure that Congressman Jesse L. Hartman will be returned to Washington."

WHAT A BOARD OF TRADE CAN DO FOR THE RETAIL MERCHANT.

In a recent issue, the "American Lumberman" gives some very good ideas concerning what a Board of Trade can do for the retail merchant. First of all it urges the retail merchant to enlist in the work of the local board of trade, if no such organization exists, to originate a movement for the formation of such a body. All classes of commercial men are greatly benefited by the work of the board of trade but it is doubtful if any class is any more benefited than the mercantile class, whose prosperity and very existence are dependent upon the local community and the attitude of the people toward the town in which they live. Some of the ways suggested for the board of trade to help the retail merchant are as follows: Secure proper telephone service. Compel reasonable railroad service. Regulate and minimize soliciting schemes. Work out a scheme of co-operative delivery. Secure the best possible postal facilities. Induce the people of the community to buy at home. Protect the merchant in the enforcement of ordinances. Make the town the convention center of its territory. Encourage good roads and demand proper road expenditures. Co-operate with the local government in public improvements. Conduct a campaign for early shopping at the Xmas season. Protect the merchant in the town against fly-by-night concerns. Secure new industries thereby increasing the buying population. Organize and give impetus and effect to early closing movements. Co-operate in the creation of special days to stimulate home buying.

Encourage the creation and proper conduct of a building and loan association. The advantage, and actual necessity of patronizing the local merchant, is so well known and has been so frequently emphasized in this department that it requires no reiteration. The main thing is: "How can the need for home buying be impressed upon the people?" The board of trade can well undertake this work. It can first of all, stimulate the merchant himself to good business methods, good advertising, the carrying of an adequate stock and of its proper display and placing. Mail order buying has made progress in many communities because the merchants themselves have done little to turn the public mind to their stores and little to hold trade once secured. The battle for business must be fought out on its merits. People will buy at home when they can buy just as cheaply as somewhere else, provided they are convinced of the fact by good advertising, good salesmanship and good goods. All things being equal, there is a tendency to buy at home because it is more convenient. The mail order houses will overcome this tendency chiefly by better advertising. The merchant is, of course, confronted by the competition of unfair advertising which overstates the quality of the goods and understates the price by failure to take into consideration freight cost, delay and lack of credit conveniences. To offset this, somebody must make the public acquainted with the facts; and certainly a board of trade could do this better in an organized way than the individual retailer can in an individual capacity.

LEGAL BLANKS for sale at The Citizen office: Land Contracts, Leases, Judgment Notes, Warrant Deeds, Bonds, Transcripts, Summons, Attachments, Subpoenas, Labor Claim Deeds, Commitments, Executions, Collector's and Constables' blanks.

NOTICE. The board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Room 818 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Scaled proposals for the furnishing of groceries and provisions for the quarter beginning December 15, 1912, and ending March 15, 1913, for the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Farview, Wayne County, Pa., Post Office, Waymart, Wayne County, Pa., will be received for the following articles up to 12 o'clock, noon, November 15, 1912: Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Evaporated Fruits, Canned Goods, Potatoes, Milk, Meat, Bread, and all necessary provisions.

Bids to be addressed to the Superintendent of the Hospital, Dr. T. C. Fitzsimmons, Waymart, Wayne County, Pa., where all additional information may be obtained.

Specifications of required articles may be seen at the hospital at Farview, Pa. HENRY F. WALTON, President of the Board of Trustees 84eol3.

MARTIN CAUFIELD Designer and Manufacturer of ARTISTIC MEMORIALS Office and Works; 1036 MAIN ST. HONESDALE, PA.

The Ideal Guardian of the estates of your minor children. It has the very best facilities for the profitable and wise investment and reinvestment of the principal and accrued income - The Scranton Trust Co. 516 Spruce Street.

The FARMERS and MECHANICS BANK HONESDALE, PA. M. E. SIMONS, President. C. A. EMERY, Cashier. CAPITAL STOCK \$75,000.00 Corner of Main & 10th street BANK WITH THE PEOPLE Watch US Grow Reasons Why! It represents more stockholders than any other bank in Wayne county. ITS DEPOSITS HAVE REACHED OVER THE \$300,000.00 mark and is steadily growing with the people's confidence and the bank's progressive yet conservative methods. Its expense of management is limited to amount of business; together with its trust funds invested in bonds and first mortgages on improved real estate assures its depositors absolute security. It treats its hundreds of small depositors with the same courtesy as though their funds were deposited by one or more persons. This bank comes under the strict requirements of the State banking laws as all savings banks and is frequently visited by the Pennsylvania State bank examiner, besides having a board of directors consisting of sixteen of Wayne county's reliable business men and farmers. DIRECTORS: M. B. Allen, George C. Abraham, J. Sam Brown, Oscar E. Bunnell, Wm. H. Dunn, W. H. Fowler, W. B. Guinnip, M. J. Hanlan, John E. Krantz, Fred W. Kreitner, J. E. Tiffany, John Weaver, G. Wm. Sell, M. E. Simons, Fred Stephens, George W. Tisdell.

D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH In Effect Sept. 29, 1912. Table with columns for A.M., P.M., and stations including Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, Lincoln Avenue, Whites, Quigley, Farview, Canaan, Lake Lodore, Wagsmart, Keene, Steene, Prompton, Fortville, Seelyville, Honesdale.

TRY A CENT-A-WORD A SCENE FROM "FRECKLES." Neil Twomey in his dramatization of Gene Stratton-Porter's great book has kept strictly to the text of the story. All the familiar characters appear. A beautiful scenic production of "Freckles" under the management of A. G. Dalamer will be the attraction in the Lyric Tuesday evening, Oct. 29.