

THE CITIZEN

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E. B. HARDENBERGH PRESIDENT
H. C. VAN ALSTYNE and E. B. CALLAWAY MANAGING EDITORS

DIRECTORS:

H. DORFLINGER, M. B. ALLEN, H. WILSON, E. B. HARDENBERGH, W. W. WOOD

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1913.

The sentence to ten days in jail of the publisher, managing editor and a large stockholder of the Boies Capital News for contempt of court in publishing a message from ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, criticizing the court for its decision in a political case, suggests the interesting question: Would the Supreme Court of Idaho have treated Colonel Roosevelt the same as it treated these three newspaper men if he had been within the jurisdiction of that court?

At a recent meeting of state educators in Harrisburg, Dr. Schaeffer stirred up considerable applause by some tart remarks about detractors of Pennsylvania in his address. He was speaking of the part the association plays in State affairs and said it ought to have a comprehensive plan to stop abuse of the state. "Some people can see only carrion and corruption like vultures and the day ought to be passed in Pennsylvania when an outsider can come into the state and from a teachers' institute platform or the platform of any teachers' meeting, attack things in Pennsylvania and win applause," said he with great earnestness. "Be proud of your state and show why people, like New Englanders, for instance come here to live. Let us all try to instill into the hearts of our boys and girls a love for Pennsylvania. He told the teachers that they could get legislation by uniting and discouraging "mud slinging."

CONFERENCE ON RURAL NEEDS.

As outlined by William T. Creasy, master of the State Grange, the conference to be held in Harrisburg on the 20th of this month for the purpose of discussing rural needs will be complete and well balanced. It will be similar to a previous meeting in Harrisburg which gave rise to the Grangers' co-operative association, but its scope will be even wider. Farmers, "back to the land" agitators, bankers, railroad officers, teachers, educators and conservationists will gather to consider every possible phase of country life in its relation to the welfare of society at large.

There is significance and hope in the fact that within the last few years the city man has become almost more desirous of advancing agricultural interests throughout the United States than is the farmer himself.

This means a truer perception of the importance and innate nobility of agriculture. An early Roman tradition, attributed to Romulus, founder of the Eternal City, declared that warfare and agriculture were the only honorable occupations for a citizen, and historians attribute the rise and fall of the empire to the excellence and subsequent decay of agricultural spirit and methods as much as to any other causes.

America is just emerging from a period of industrial development, during which it has paid too little attention to farming and too little honor to the farmer.

The signs of the times are so numerous as to permit of no doubt that the public generally has perceived the error of this attitude and that our best efforts as a people are being centered on the improvement and advancement of rural conditions.

That good roads would reduce the cost of living is an argument put up in the interest of better highways by one of our Harrisburg contemporaries.

"The men that buy up large quantities of eggs and butter, put them in cold storage and after a few months sell them for twice the purchasing price, buy them from farmers for much less than those demands in city and town markets," remarks the Harrisburg Star-Independent. "That is one of the mysteries of the storage business. Why do farmers sell eggs to the storage people for twelve or fifteen cents a dozen and make local ultimate consumers pay them twice as much? The agents of the speculators travel long distances in buying eggs, and

they purchase large quantities from farmers who live far away from any market. Many of them are glad to sell to the speculators because they cannot reach the ultimate consumer easily. In that fact alone is found a suggestion for the prevention of price boosting. Let the people build better roads so that the producers may be able to reach markets easily and cheaply with the products of their farms. The more accessible the market the lower should be the prices."

The one great trouble with Honesdale to-day is that it has no market for the farmers' produce, consequently the farmer goes where a market is available and where he can sell to best advantage. Just as soon as Honesdale merchants realize the fact that a market, where farm produce of all kinds can be disposed of at reasonable prices is needed, then will they see the farmers flocking here, and not to Carbondale and Scranton, to trade.

THE WRONG PARTY.

The independent, giving an alleged editorial extract from the Pike County Press, assailing the federal judiciary, declares the Press to be the only Republican paper published in Pike county.

Again the Independent is either ignorant or mistaken. The Press is not a Republican paper. It and its genial and accomplished editor, Mr. Van Eitlen, are staunch adherents of the Bull Moose. No Republican paper, and we venture to say no Democratic paper, has gone to the length of declaring that the federal judges are owned by wealthy litigants and decide cases to please them regardless of the law, or that "the many corrupt judges" constituting our federal judiciary enable the malefactors of great wealth to prey upon the public at their will." Every one who knows anything about our courts knows that this is a gross misstatement of fact which could not emanate from a Republican journal. It is a strange and pathetic result of the prevailing political delusion in this state that otherwise sensible men and able journals have had their vision so distorted by gazing on and chasing the Bull Moose will 'o' the wisp, that they can see nothing but corruption in our courts, nothing but feebleness and fraud in our constitution and nothing but greed and rascality in our public men. When time and circumstance shall have cleared their vision, they will doubtless again view our institutions from the sensible American standpoint. Until then it should be distinctly understood that such sentiments as we have above quoted are antagonistic to the principles and policy of the Republican party.

INTERPRETING MR. WILSON.

It is interesting to see some of Governor Wilson's earnest supporters in the last campaign now taking up the awkward burden of interpreting him. During the campaign they were quiescent or acquiescent. They gladly left it to The Tribune and other anti-Democratic newspapers here and to the newspapers of London to try to puzzle out just what a candidate meant who kept saying one day that the protective system was a curse to every man, woman and child in the United States—persons engaged in the protected industries included—and the next day that there were as many Democrats as Republicans in the protected industries, and that the former could not be expected to "commit suicide" by voting in an administration which would upset an industrial order based on protection. It was a pretty hopeless task trying to reconcile the Wilson of the Tariff Chamber of Horrors speech and the Wilson of the perfected protection speeches in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Our Democratic contemporaries were content at that time to let the Governor go uninterpreted. Now that they have a President-elect on their hands they feel compelled to try to digest and explain his utterances. "The Evening Post" has been wrestling with the kernel of the

Governor's remarkable speech at Staunton, Va., which was:

The one thing that the business men of the United States are now discovering, some of them for themselves and some by suggestion, is that they are not going to be allowed to make any money except for a quid pro quo; that they must render a service or get nothing, and that in the regulation of business the government—that is to say, the moral judgments of the majority—must determine whether what they are doing is a service or is not a service, and that everything in business and politics is going to be reduced to this standard: "Are you giving anything to society when you want to take something out of society?"

Of this The Post frankly says: "It is perfectly possible to interpret this as indicating a system of government interference with everyday business so extensive, so pervasive, so over-shadowing, as to make Col. Roosevelt's New Nationalism seem an airy trifle." It is not only possible to draw that matter-of-fact conclusion, but it is very difficult not to do so. Yet The Post is unwilling to draw it, and therefore attempts to demonstrate that Mr. Wilson did not mean what he seemed to be saying, but something far vaguer and radically different. It may be that the President-elect didn't mean what he said or failed to say clearly what he meant. But if so, those of his friends who are going to undertake to straighten out his thoughts and language will have an occupation cut out for them for some time to come. Being official or semi-official interpreter for Mr. Wilson will require as fertile an imagination and as subtle second sight as have been employed by those who have ciphered out the conclusion that the real Bard of Avon was Bacon, not Shakespeare.—New York Tribune.

LETTER FROM J. H. SHELDON.

Manatee, Florida, December 28, 1912.

Dear Sir:—Being a resident of Preston, Wayne county, and a subscriber of The Citizen, I have been asked by friends to write and ask you to publish in your paper something in regard to my trip to Florida. I came here for my health and am residing at Manatee where I wish you would send me The Citizen until further notice. Instead of sending it to Orson, we left Orson December 24 with plenty of snow on the ground. We stopped in Scranton over night and left there on the morning of the third and have not seen any snow since that date. We stopped over in Washington about six hours. Washington is a very nice city, the government buildings there are very fine. We left Washington at 9:45 p. m. and arrived in Jacksonville, Fla., at 8 o'clock p. m. on the evening of December 4th, with the temperature at seventy-one degrees. It was a very busy city but I was not favorably impressed with it. Through North and South Carolina and Georgia I did not like the looks of the country land. It looked very poor with a great deal of swamp, but saw some very nice pine timber. After we left Jacksonville on the east coast of Florida we began to pass through orange and grape groves. We went through many fine towns. One in particular that attracted our attention was Sanford, this being a vast trucking center. At this place there is immense celery, lettuce and tomato fields. We arrived at Tampa on the evening of the 5th with the temperature at eighty-three degrees. We found ourselves in a nice city and a very busy one. We stayed there one week, making tours out around the surrounding country. We took one ride of eighty miles in an automobile. We passed through many beautiful orange groves loaded so with fruit that many limbs laid on the ground. They are as fully loaded with oranges as any of our apple trees are with apples up north in a good season. We visited St. Petersburg, twenty-eight miles from Tampa, where we saw many beautiful residences, among them the home of Mr. Albright where we saw an unique fence of shells. The frame work of the structure is of iron meshing and on this is plastered cement, while the cement was still wet. Every shell was carefully placed by hand. Two hundred thousand shells were used in the making of this peculiar fence and over forty varieties were brought into use. The idea is an original one and the result is effective. The shells they get here along the coast are something wonderful to those that have never seen them. Manatee is twenty-two miles from St. Petersburg on the Manatee river, a nice quiet town of about one thousand inhabitants. Bradenton, one mile away, is three thousand inhabitants. This county has no liquor license. I have not seen any one under the influence of liquor since living here. In Pennsylvania we are told that a town without a license is dead. I would like to have some of the high license standpatters visit these towns and many others in this county; they will find them very much alive. Am much pleased with Manatee county. You will find here growing bananas, pineapples and abundance of citrus, and also immense truck farms. I am informed that the orange picking season will last until May. Nearly all fruit here is sold through the Citrus exchange. They keep track of the conditions of market and notify the packing houses. If the market is dull they shut down until the market is cleaned out, and then commence to pick and pack again. The uncultivated land does not look very desirable as it is thick with palmetto and scrub brush but the scenery after the land is cleared is grand, the beautiful pine and palm trees growing nearly everywhere. There are some groves of oranges here of over one hundred acres each. It is wonderful to look at. The weather is fine here, the

air being very clear. We have had three showers since we came. I had been a sufferer with the asthma for years, but am not troubled with it here. I am taking long walks daily and feeling fine.

Sincerely yours,
J. H. SHELDON.

A GROCER-FARMER

What a New York City Merchant is Doing—Raises Produce for Home Store.

Damascus, Pa., Jan. 7.—Fourteen years ago, Henry Heins, a Brooklyn, N. Y., grocer, first became acquainted with the writer. He subsequently made several hunting trips to this section. Later, through the influence of the writer he became acquainted with Otto Rohland. He liked this part of the country and for a few years brought his family to summer near Narrowsburg and at Lava, which is in the New York state side of the Delaware. On his hunting trips he saw a farm that was for sale. It measured up to what he thought he wanted. He found it could be bought, and he lost no time in making it his own property. The property in question was owned by the heirs of the late Charles Lippert. Prior to this the property had passed through three generations of Sherwoods. Beginning with Albert Sherwood, who carved the first fields out of the unbroken forest, built the primitive log structure of those days, and felt a pride in his possessions. These rude buildings were superseded by the more modern frame buildings. Here he reared a large family of sons and daughters and made many substantial improvements, some of these in the form of stone walls many of which are in perfect condition to-day. Old age crept upon this couple and unfitted them for such manual labor as farming calls for. One of the sons, Wakeman, had in the meantime built a home for himself and bride on the same farm. He took the property in charge, stuck to the plow for a time, met with adverses, or as some would term it, had bad luck and in time handed the property over to his only son, Charles. He, too, let it pass from his possession a few years later.

The property in question is situated on the ridge of hills between Milanville on the east and Boyds Mills on the west and comprises about 150 acres much of which is red shale and the major part of it is under cultivation.

Mr. Heins, the present owner, bought the property merely to have a place for a summer outing for himself and family. He is a man just in the prime of life as years count. For the past three years he has taken a different view and has been "taking a hand at farming." Fruit trees has been his hobby and of these he has about 800 trees started and intends to add more to the number the coming spring. They are peach, pear and apple, the latter being in the majority. Nearly all of the old fruit trees upon the place he has cut down and dynamited out the stumps.

His season on the "farm" commences about May 1st to the close of the farming season, but the family come up later and return to the city home earlier. You can find him in working hours with sleeves rolled above his elbows, arms and face as brown as a chestnut in the heat of all the work. He is not obliged to do this, but does so from choice. Last spring he conceived the idea that he ought to "do something," and to this end started with planting 45 barrels of potatoes, a quantity of pea-beans, and sowed a few acres of buckwheat. Here is what he reports harvested: 1,200 bushels of salubrious tubers, besides the rotten ones and those of undersize; 24 bushels of the pea-beans and 108 bushels of buckwheat. What he raises on his farm all goes into the city consumer's hands direct. He raises and ships to his Brooklyn store, many crates of string beans besides what is commonly called garden truck. His fruit also goes to the consumer in the city from first hands. It is his intention, when his children have passed the school age, to spend the entire time from early spring to late fall at his country seat. He is what people would call "well heeled," in the city and has accumulated it all by the same dint that he manifests here on the farm. His family consists of a wife and four daughters. The store is in a residential part of the city near St. Mark's avenue, the finest and wealthiest thoroughfare in the whole "City of Churches." Mr. Heins has the city agency for the celebrated "King Arthur" flour. About three years ago Mr. Heins sold fifteen acres of land to a city friend, Herman Haase, who came to spend the summer at Heins Hill. Mr. Haase has built a fine residence and other out buildings upon this purchase, and besides has purchased the George H. Tyler property of over 100 acres lying adjacent to his former purchase. He, too, is a fruit fanatic and has an orchard of 1500 young apple trees of standard varieties started. At his residence he had a well drilled 150 feet and erected a windmill for motive power to operate the pump. Mr. Haase is also a grocer in Brooklyn with a store near Fort Green Park.

—B. J. Bussman, contractor, of Hancock, has charge of the construction work for a large acid factory in western Pennsylvania.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of FRANK L. WASHBURN, Late of Preston township, deceased. The undersigned an auditor appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1913, at 10 a. m. at the office of Searle & Salmon in the Borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost. C. P. SEARLE, Auditor. Honesdale, Pa., Jan. 6, 1913. 3w3

WORDS FOR THE SPELLING CONTEST OF THE WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

- LESSON 61.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Apennines. | 14. gigantic |
| 2. abacus. | 15. halibut |
| 3. battalion. | 16. havoc |
| 4. beach. | 17. imperial |
| 5. leech. | 18. igneous |
| 6. Carrara. | 19. Jerome |
| 7. desecate. | 20. Jinrikisha |
| 8. deciduous. | 21. kilts |
| 9. evict. | 22. Kiel |
| 10. ebony. | 23. language |
| 11. Faroe. | 24. ledger |
| 12. feud. | 25. legion |
| 13. Gaelic | |

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES H. FIVES, Late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1913, at 10 a. m. at the office of Searle & Salmon in the Borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost. R. M. SALMON, Auditor. 39w3 Honesdale, Pa., Jan. 7, 1913.

DO YOU OWN A HYOMEI INHALER FOR CATARRH?

Then you ought to know that druggists everywhere will furnish you with a bottle of Booth's HYOMEI for only 50c.

Pour a few drops of HYOMEI into the inhaler and start this very day to breathe the soothing, healing vapor and destroy the Catarrh germs.

With every package of HYOMEI comes a little booklet which explains how easy it is to end the misery of Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Deafness caused by Catarrh.

But best of all G. W. Pell, the druggist, is authorized to refund your money if HYOMEI doesn't do just what it is advertised to do. If you haven't the HYOMEI inhaler ask for the complete outfit, \$1.00.

ELECTION NOTICE

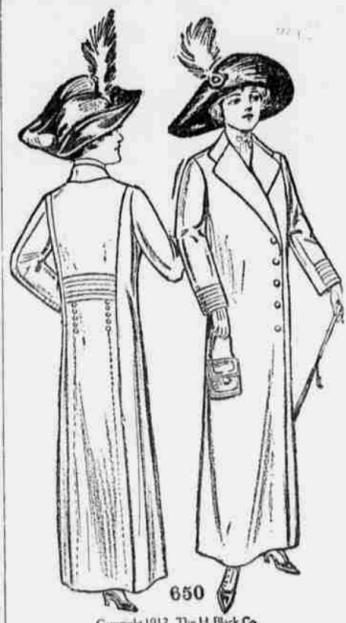
Meeting of the stockholders of the Honesdale National Bank will be held in the banking house of the said bank in the Borough of Honesdale TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1913, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting any other business that may be brought before the stockholders.

L. A. HOWELL, Secretary. Honesdale, Pa., Dec. 16, 1912. 100w4.

Any Woman's Coat Suit or Dress

33 1/3 Per Cent. less than Regular Prices.

You are missing dollars and cents if you don't buy of us.



Fur Coats and Separate Furs

Owing to the mild weather we offer our entire stock at prices practically cut in half.

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Splendid values that come once in a year. All desirable models 1/3 less than former price.

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Birdsall Bros. Wool blankets and Maish comfortables filled with pure white cotton at liberal discount.

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There is plenty of cold weather still in the calendar—the future months are rich in the promise of useful service.

Men's Natural wools and Camel hair Underwear 83c. each.

Men's heavy ribbed, fleece lined Underwear 42c. each

New Shawl Collar Sweater \$3.98 each

Lot of Boys' and Girls' Sweaters, 49c. each

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A Page from Life—A Dramatic Story of a Stolen Boy—Complete Scenic Production

Friday Night "DOWN IN MAINE"

A Rural Comedy Drama. A Simple Tale of Honest People

Saturday Matinee "CINDERELLA"

or The Maiden and The Prince.

Saturday Night "THE HIDDEN HAND"

or The Missing Heiress—A Sensation

New People—New Specialties—New Scenery

PRICES: 10, 20 and 30c. Matinee: 10 and 20c.

Seat Sale at Box Office at 9 A. M. Thursday.