

# THE CITIZEN

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**E. B. HARDENBERGH** ..... PRESIDENT  
**H. C. VAN ALSTYNE** and **E. B. CALLAWAY** ..... MANAGING EDITORS  
**FRANK P. WOODWARD** ..... ADVERTISING MANAGER AND FEATURE WRITER.

**DIRECTORS:**  
**C. H. DORFLINGER**, **M. E. ALLEN**, **E. B. HARDENBERGH**, **W. W. WOOD**

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TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1913.

### THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

Laws are like cobwebs; the small flies are caught; the great ones break through.—Greek Proverb.

Our Easter number will be worth more than casual notice. It will abound with the poetry, romance and spiritual life of the season.

### VIOLET TO SUPPLANT DAISY

The sub-committee of the Legislative Committee on Education at Harrisburg to which was referred the resolution naming the daisy as the official state flower of the Commonwealth seems to have recommended it negatively, says the Scranton Times in an editorial Friday.

Two of the three sub-committees report in favor of the substitution of the violet for the daisy and the battle of the flowers is to be fought in full committee. As to their relative popularity in bouquet form the violet is away ahead. Certain varieties of each are highly prized. On the farm, however, the daisy is regarded as a troublesome and useless weed, exhausting the soil and not eaten by any stock. So much for the history and habits and significance of each. But where is there any special symbolism in either as purely Pennsylvania? Both are world-girdling flowers as typical of any place as the Keystone State. And are the legislators priding themselves on their innocence or their modesty? The best evidence that neither the daisy, the violet, nor any other flower, should be officially promulgated as the State flower of Pennsylvania is that the flower pickers themselves are in controversy over it. Besides the State seems to have about as much need for a State flower as the country had for the new nickel."

### IMPORTANT VINEGAR NEWS FOR FARMERS.

Owing to misstatements made by many traveling salesmen to that cider vinegar made on the farm does not comply with the Pennsylvania Vinegar law, Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust announces that cider vinegar made from the pure apple juice and containing no added water, drugs or acids, will comply with the law. That is, provided each barrel or cask is properly branded. This branding can be done with a stencil or by taking cards and labeling each card: "Pure Cider Vinegar," giving the producer's name, together with his postoffice address and attaching said card to each barrel or cask. If made and sold in the way indicated above, true cider vinegar can be handled by the farmer and merchant without fear of any interference under our vinegar law.

The Legislature of 1901 so amended the Pennsylvania Vinegar Law as to permit the farmer to use up his surplus of apples by converting it into cider vinegar. Therefore, the Commissioner feels that the present statement is necessary so as to permit the consuming public, who wish to secure good old-fashioned, farm-made cider vinegar, to obtain the same, and at the same time to enlighten the farmer and merchant to the effect that they can, with safety, dispose of cider vinegar made and labeled in the way indicated above. Our present Vinegar Law sets up no standards as to acidity and solids, requiring only that cider vinegar shall be made from pure apple juice.

### HARRISBURG LETTER

**Flood of Bills to Cease.**  
The House of Representatives adjourned Thursday until Monday after the most strenuous week of the session, five sessions, aggregating almost thirty hours, having been held, together with more committee meetings than at any time this year. The approach of the limit of the period in which bills may be introduced caused a rush of legislation and by Monday night, when the time expires, it is believed the total of 1,523 in the session of 1911 will be passed. Almost 1,500 are now in hand.  
The House passed finally the following bills: Establishing fees for sheriffs in counties having less than 150,000 population; regulating filing

of contracts and agreements in offices of recorders; making a closed season for quail for five years from November 1 next; making it a misdemeanor to make false statements to obtain money on credit; changing seasons for various kinds of game; Senate bill placing the turtle dove, kilderer and blackbird on the protected list; Senate bill regulating manner in which judges may be called into district to preside in case of illness or absence of a judge; making holders of mine foremen's certificates eligible for anthracite mine inspectorships; prohibiting making of promises by candidates for nomination for office.

Mr. Stein, Allegheny, presented the administration "blue sky" bill. A joint resolution for a commission of five to investigate the operation of civil service laws in first class cities and to suggest laws to the next General Assembly was presented by Mr. Dunn, Philadelphia.

Representative E. E. Jones, of Susquehanna, has presented a bill which, if enacted, will do much for good roads in townships. It provides for the creation of a bureau of township roads in the state highways department.

In explaining the bill Mr. Jones said: "This bill has been prepared by myself and Mr. Gibson, of Lycoming, after a careful study of the road legislation of several states, but particularly of New York state, where this system has resulted in a marvelous development and improvement of the townships on earth roads. The bill has also been submitted to Mr. Creasy and other leaders of the state grange and has their endorsement. "The vital point in the bill is state aid to the townships and this feature is not new, but was the purpose of the first Jones dirt road act. The actual money, however, has not been fully appropriated and the state has broken faith with the townships. At present there is due the various townships of the state over \$3,000,000."

**Wanted State Supervision.**  
"The objection, heretofore, on the part of Governor Tener and other state officials has been that the state did not have proper supervision of the money given by the Commonwealth. This new act removes the objection by establishing in the state highway department a bureau of township roads, with a deputy highway commissioner at its head, and this bureau will devote its whole attention to the more than 80,000 miles of township roads in the state. Road building has become a science in recent years, and the local township supervisors should have and want help and instructions in such matters by those competent to do so."

"By the provisions of this act the supervisors in each county will meet and choose a county superintendent of roads in exactly the same manner as school directors choose their county superintendents of schools. This superintendent of roads will be representative of the state highway department and direct and advise the township supervisors in their road work. This has been the weak point in the past. The township supervisor has often been inefficient and it is hoped under this new plan to so aid him in his work as to obtain more intelligent effort and more permanent results."

**System is Needed.**  
"The state aids the township to the extent of 50 per cent., this feature being the same as heretofore.

"The system is needed in Pennsylvania to stand under her big policy. While the state under the special bill takes over and constructs these 8,000 miles of main highways, she also should aid the townships in the maintenance of the remaining 80,000 miles of roads, which the plain people everywhere make daily use of. The automobile is everywhere and nearly ruins these earth roads many times. The state collects the license money for these automobiles and should return a portion of it to the townships for roads. Real estate in Pennsylvania is burdened by an average tax of 16 mills, while corporate property is taxed only on the average four mills.

"Some relief must come to the land owner, and this help to the towns by the state will accomplish this on exactly the same system as the schools have been helped for years past. Our bill, if it can become fully operative by a full cash appropriation, will do more for the public roads of Pennsylvania than any other legislation up to this time."

**Congressman Ainey Conveyed Greetings From Ambassador.**

One need not go far to ascertain the reasons for the high regard which the American people have for Ambassador Bryce, nor to understand the cause of his influence under which the harmonious relations between the United States and Great Britain have been steadily maintained. He is thoughtful in small as in

large affairs. A little incident gives an insight: Ambassador Bryce and Congressman W. D. B. Ainey were traveling together last week from Washington to New York, the former on his way to Ottawa, and the latter to speak on the subject of World Peace. Mr. Bryce remarked, "Mr. Ainey, I shall be pleased to have you give my greetings to your audience tonight and say to them that not alone nor perhaps chiefly because of the ties of blood, but by a similarity of tradition, history and purpose are the two great Anglo Saxon races bound together in amity of thought and desire. As such they have a high duty and I believe an appreciated privilege toward each other, in their own best interest, and in the maintenance of their great influence in the cause of World Peace."

"When Mr. Ainey, in the course of his address to a large meeting at Somerville, N. J., that evening conveyed the greetings of Ambassador Bryce, it met with an enthusiastic response."

### CITIZEN CONGRATULATED ON SUNDAY ARTICLE.

Honesdale, Pa., March 14, 1913.  
Editor of The Citizen:

It is with pleasure and with profit I have read your reporter's account of his visit to Wilkes-Barre, his impressions of Billy Sunday and his graphic description of the Tabernacle and what he heard there. You are to be congratulated for your enterprise in giving your readers so good an opportunity to be brought in touch with a thing that is interesting so many of us, also in your selection of Mr. Woodward to do it.

It makes me "sick" to hear the knockers of this movement, but it's really funny, if you just compare them and their works with the man they attempt to discredit, Billy Sunday, and his work, for those I've met are so-called Christians. I cannot understand their position, if they have any honesty in their claim to Christianity, why should they object to work in any form, that reaches the masses, that so plainly teaches men and women the error of their ways, bringing home the saving power of Jesus Christ and making converts by thousands? They can't gainsay this, the fact stands. The Sunday movement has stood the test of years, by his works you may know him. All this being true, why the detractors? At present they are 50 miles from any possible collection.

I've heard Billy Sunday. His Gospel is the Gospel of Christ told in a way that his hearers, learned or ignorant, old or young, can't help but understand; simple, yet powerful, as it might have come from our Savior and his fishermen followers.

### SUNDAY MOVEMENT ADMIRER.

### DEEP SEA DIVING.

"Recovering Treasure From the Heretofore Impossible Depths" is now possible. The inventor, W. D. Sisson, is a nephew of A. E. Sisson, also of Mrs. L. A. Lybolt, of Fallsdale. His father, F. P. Sisson, was well known in Wayne county during his younger years. Mr. W. D. Sisson is expected here some time next month. In a recent letter to relatives he writes that it is receiving great encouragement in the far west and many capitalists are taking stock in it.

The fact that the United States Hydrographic Bureau has records of literally thousands of valuable wrecks lying in from 100 to 500 feet of water is ample evidence of the inefficiency of diving methods of today. The method used today is familiar to most people. It has been with us so long that we have grown to think it the only way. It consists of a diver with a rubber diving suit, copper helmet and heavy lead soled shoes. The man who can work in one of these suits deeper than 100 feet is a physical wonder for endurance. A Portland box named Baldwin, is said to hold the deep diving record. He made a dive 196 feet in Puget Sound and stayed under for several minutes. He went down again and was hauled up dead. The terrific water pressure had crushed his helmet. Two English naval officers are said to have descended 210 feet, but did not do any work at this depth.

The chief difficulties encountered by the diver are (1) withstanding the terrific water pressure, (2) an air supply, and (3) working effectively, hampered by diving apparatus. It has been left for a mechanical engineer, William David Sisson, to solve the ship salvage problem. He has invented the deep sea machine which bears his name. In designing this machine, Mr. Sisson has seized on a few basic principles known to everyone, but not thought of in connection with diving. To these he has added mechanical features as only a mechanic and engineer can do.

The bell proper consists of a hollow sphere eight feet in diameter. A sphere will stand unlimited water pressure, simply because the pressure is even at all points—it works against itself, as it were. A little thought and this proves itself. However, it is backed by truth and can be proven out for yourself by testing it. A pump forces the stale air out and the fresh air comes in naturally from the air line above. This makes absolutely normal atmospheric conditions. The bell is equipped with a strong motor which operates a drill, a screw propeller and two of the heavy magnet beams. Thus you see that roughly described, the Sisson Deep Sea Bell is a steel sphere eight feet in diameter, equipped so that two men can work effectively inside it.

### MADE LOVE IN CHURCH.

The Middletown Press says: A High school student, a member of the class '13, became so enamored of a girl who sat in the same pew in a prominent church in this city, a few nights ago, that his actions attracted the attention of church officers. When the soft young seemed intent on kissing the girl, one of the officers went to the pew, told the student to hike over to the opposite aisle and any future lovmaking would result in his being taken out of the edifice.

## WILSON AVOIDS FRILLS OF OFFICE

### Warms Up to Job as Seat Becomes Firm.

### PEST OF WARNING NOW OVER

Endless Advice and Attempts by Others to "Put Something Over" Before President Took Job Have Made Him Watchful—He Declines All Obligations Offered Him In Showers.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, March 17.—[Special.]—President Wilson is warming up a bit as he gets more firmly seated in the presidential chair. During the time he was waiting for the office many persons visited him at his home in New Jersey, and many told him things about Washington, about the crowd who run things or had been running things, about the manner in which the common people were treated, about the many mistakes made by his predecessors, and, in fact, he was given so much general warning that it is just possible the president elect was a little wary of the environment he was about to enter.

At the same time he had to encounter the everlasting throng who want something. He had to see and listen to the fellow who wanted to "put something over." He had to listen to those who had accumulated sixteen years of grievances. Consequently he was naturally watchful, somewhat distrustful and very careful in his first movements, both socially and politically.

### Without Frills.

The president wants his administration to be without frills. He wants to be under no obligations to any one for anything, social or otherwise. He wants none of the little courtesies and favors which are showered upon him because he is president. In these matters he wants to be treated just as he would have been a few years ago when he was Professor Wilson of Princeton.

### Protection of Birds.

Despite the vigorous protest of Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, there was enacted in the agricultural appropriation bill the most stringent law for the protection of migratory birds that the friends of game ever expected. Mondell asserted that it was unconstitutional; that it invaded the police powers of the states; that a child trapping a bird might be hauled up and imprisoned by a federal court. In fact, he pointed out any number of inequities which would follow in the train of such legislation.

And then they unceremoniously pushed the steam roller over him and accepted the amendment which had been inserted in the senate. The credit for the legislation is largely due to Senator McLean of Connecticut, who has devoted much time in the two years he has been in the senate to this legislation.

### Long Ride For Troops.

In the office of General Wetherpoon, assistant chief of staff, is a map showing the location of the troops of the United States. They are noted by pins with large heads. At Galveston there is quite a bunch of these pins. "Those pins represent 10,000 men—on paper," said the general. "And some of the men came quite long distances. A battalion of one regiment was taken from up here in Idaho and another from up here in Michigan. They traveled a longer distance than from St. Petersburg to Paris or from London to Rome in order to be assembled in a regiment." The army officers are contending for a system which will mean more concentration of troops, and many members of congress sustain that position as being in the interest of economy and efficiency in the drilling of men and training of officers.

### Storm Signals Unheeded.

In the congress just closed more than hanging out storm signals about the big expenditures than ever before, but very few persons paid any attention to them. Among those who talked economy was Martin Dies of Texas. He is always interesting and made a very good speech. In the course of it he said, "If you do not do something to pare these appropriation bills we will be known as the party which made more promises and more appropriations than any party which ever had a chance at the federal government."

"I do not want to go into the road-making business. If we should ever get a bill known as the public roads bill the pension bill, the public building bill and the river and harbor bill would be but as one hog jowl compared to the barrel of pork which we would then have."

### Sleep In Danville.

"I am going home to Danville for a month and loaf and sleep," was the remark which Uncle Joe Cannon made to his friends who called to bid him goodby. "After that I don't know just what I will do, but I will find enough to do to keep me interested."

### Free Seeds Win.

Out of the ruck of the closing days of the session it was found that the house had retained the free seeds provision in the agricultural appropriation bill. Many men have fought the free seed proposition, none harder than Senator Kenyon, from the agricultural state of Iowa, but they are defeated.

### WOMAN MAGAZINE SOLICITOR A FAKE.

General Alarm is Sent Out by Publishers Not to Pay Her Money; Not Connected With the Company.

There is a woman who is posing under the name of Miss Georgia B. Thomas, who is soliciting subscriptions for the Delineator, a publication in the interest of fashions, and who is not authorized to do this. Chief of Police T. H. Walter received a letter from the Butterick Publishing Company, printers of the magazine, in which he is informed that a reward of \$25 will be paid for the arrest of the woman. The following is taken from the letter:

She is not an authorized agent of this company and has collected subscriptions without remitting the money to the various publishers (having taken money for various magazines) and the subscribers of course have not received their magazines.

She has been working in New Jersey and is now working her way through your territory. She is described as being of medium height, dark hair and eyes, of very good address and an unusually able talker. Should the woman be seen in this section the Police Department should be notified promptly.—Monroe Record.

### A GOOD WAY TO SAVE.

If it were easy to save, we would all be rich. One of our subscribers has the following plan, and it seems worth passing along to our readers: This man noticed that he was always able to pay his bills. So he decided that he owed himself five thousand dollars and that he would pay it in weekly installments of five dollars a week. He banked the installments to his credit.

Another reader makes it a rule to save every penny that finds its way into his purse. Pennies accumulate rapidly. One of these days, the person who saves the pennies will have thousands of dollars and a home of his own, secure from all outside influences where the fires glow unchilled by fear of poverty.

Try the plan for a week and see if you don't have several dollars ahead. The man who saves the pennies will in time be boss. And the man whom he will boss will be the man who did not see that each penny has a string leading to a fortune and that when enough strings have been gathered, the fortune is easy to reach.

### MILK FOR BREAKFAST.

First Transportation by Railroad From Dairy Farm to City.

The amount of milk brought into the city each day is approximately enough for one day's consumption. Within the past few years there has been a remarkable development of the dairying business, and its manner of handling has been revolutionized, largely by the efforts put forth by the dairymen in bringing milk up to the sanitary requirements of the Health Department. These conditions have made it necessary for the railroads to give the milk service their closest attention and to place it under efficient management.

"When a contractor named Thaddeus Sellick first proposed in 1841 that the Orange county farmers ship milk into New York, the farmers laughed at the idea," writes J. B. Dugan in the B. & O. Employees' Magazine. "But he was later appointed agent at Chester, on what is now the Erie road. He finally succeeded in getting the scoffers to try the experiment."

"A milk depot was opened in New York and milk was shipped in the crude churns of that day, instead of cans, the freight being charged for by weight. The milk reached the city in good shape, as the weather was then cool, and immediately created a demand which exceeded the supply."

"The next shipment was larger and other farmers, realizing that there was more profit in selling milk in this way than in making butter at fifteen cents a pound, began sending their milk to Mr. Sellick, the shipments increasing."

"Soon the hot weather caused the milk to sour, giving the farmers and the railroads much trouble, until it was discovered that if it was properly cooled after milking it would go through sweet. At this period it was not the custom to operate rains on Sundays. Meetings were held and prayerful protest made against the innovation, communities being dis-

rupted by the differences of opinion. "The necessity for its transportation on Sunday was, however, finally recognized. The lives of infants often depend upon its arrival, and its prompt delivery is imposed upon the railroad as a humanitarian duty. The traffic has grown until cars are loaded to capacity. The modern methods by which the shipments are transported bear little resemblance to those of early days."—New York Sun. Honesdale supplies New York with a carload of milk daily.

## 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. Rose Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., and is 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 25cent trial bottle fully guaranteed or your money back at A. M. Leine's drug store.

### TROUT FISHING WILL BE BETTER THAN EVER THIS YEAR

Trout fishing in Pennsylvania will be better during the coming season than for many years is the opinion of State Fish Commissioner Buller.

The prediction is based on a change of policy adopted by the department in stocking the streams. Under the system followed for a long time, the streams were stocked with trout so small that they were unable to protect themselves from the ravages of larger fish that feed on the little varieties. Last year the department began sending out well developed fish for stock purpose, and reports are that the usual destruction has not taken place, and that trout of a size that may legally be taken with hook and line are now very plentiful in many streams thus stocked. The trout fishing season will open April 15 and close July 31. All fish under six inches must be put back, and no one is permitted to catch more than forty in one day.

The local fly-casters are closely watching the calendar and anxiously awaiting the opening day. Ask Johnnie Brady about it. He knows.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of 

### MUST TELL WATER ROUTES.

Washington.—In a general order to all railroads the Interstate commerce commission required them to disclose under oath before April 15 what connection each may have in the transportation of freight or passengers by water.

The information will be used by the commission in the administration of the provision of the Panama canal law, which would make it unlawful after July 1, 1914, for any railroad company to own, control or have any interest in any common carrier by water operated through the Panama canal or elsewhere with which the railroad may be a competitor.

### Only Unwise People Tolerate CATARRH

Here is a sure way to get rid of Catarrh; hawking, sniffing, and all misery caused by the Catarrh germs. Get a HYOMEI outfit today, follow the instructions and breathe 5 times a day deep into your lungs the germ killing air through the little inhaler.

At night just before going to bed use the vapor treatment as directed. This treatment is prescribed by the best Catarrh Specialists in America and Europe to destroy Catarrh germs.

Booth's HYOMEI is Australian Eucalyptus and other splendid antiseptics. A complete outfit which includes inhaler is \$1.00; separate bottles, if the first does not entirely cure, can be obtained for 50 cents, and money back from Pell, the druggist, if you are dissatisfied. Just breathe it—no stomach dosing.

## ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES

All modern appointments, newly papered and painted located on Seventh, Sixth and Court Streets.

Property known as the McKenna House, - \$2,400  
Seventh street lot, 30x82 feet.

Griffin House, Seventh Street, lot 30x82 feet, - \$2,000

Corner Property, Seventh and Court streets, 26x56 feet - \$2,800

Sixth Street, Six-Room House, - \$2,200

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