

THE CITIZEN

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All notices of shows, or other entertainments held for the purpose of making money or any items that are 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 rates. 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.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1913.

"THE ROOT OF EVIL."

In another part of today's Citizen we publish the first installment of Thomas Dixon's great story which has been named "The Root of Evil." This name, of course is taken from the Bible, the authorized version of which, in I Timothy, 10th verse of the 6th chapter, declares that "The love of money is the root of all evil," but which in the revised version is rendered thus: "The love of money is the root of many kinds of evil." Mr. Dixon's mind naturally runs to biblical names for his productions, at least for suggestions along that line, as witness his first story of "The Leopard's Spots."

Talking about "The Root" reminds us that another Dixon, James Henry Dixon, who lived in England and who died in 1876, wrote something along that line, as follows: "God made bees, and bees made honey. God made man, and man made money; Pride made the devil, and the devil made sin; So God made a coal-pit to put the devil in."

So much for the title of the story. Now, we urge you to turn to the opening installment to-day and read it. If you don't, you will be sorry later on when you hear your acquaintances discussing its many merits.

In order that everybody may have a chance to read this story and, incidentally to get acquainted with The Citizen, we begin with this number to put a sample copy into every Honesdale and Hawley home, as well as into the homes of Texas township people. We shall continue to do this for four weeks, when we are very sure you will be so pleased with The Citizen that you will actually feel that you "cannot keep house without it."

TAFT, LIKE "BARKIS," "IS WILLIN'."

Right in the midst of the present agitation along the lines of tariff revision, some recent utterances of ex-President William H. Taft, are timely and full of interest. Here is the way Mr. Taft puts it:

"If we are to have free trade let's have it, and let the party that favors it vote for it. Let's try it."

The remark was made at New Haven, Connecticut, on May 5, in the second of his lectures on questions of modern government, at Yale University, of which he is professor of law. Mr. Taft also declared that the three objects of "the new school of political thinkers who style themselves Progressives, are to prevent corruption of government by corporation interests, to create an equality of opportunity for all men, and to equalize property holdings to some extent. Persons who do not concur with this school in the exact method of arriving at the true purpose of popular government, which is to make for the happiness of all the people, are called reactionaries. Those of us who fall in this category must be content, but we must never cease fighting."

Some people fondly believe that popular government can be a possibility without political parties. On this subject Mr. Taft said: "Popular government is impossible without parties. A group of men who are willing to sacrifice minor details for the sake of a consistent course for the accomplishment of a few main things is necessary for efficacy in government."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON RIGHT TRACK.

It is not probable that the Episcopal church will change its name, but there will be a lot of talk along that line, and that won't hurt anything—indeed, out of the talk there may issue a large amount of good. Then, again, there may not; but at last week's session of the annual convention that was held in Philadelphia, after much discussion, the commission on social service reported an unanimous resolution requiring

ing a health certificate before marriage by an Episcopal rector.

Whether the change in name amounts to anything or not is questionable, but that such a resolution amounts to something is a surety. This is an age of viciousness as well as of progress. The two are running a pretty close race, and it is high time that some steps were taken to protect public health and family happiness.

The action taken by the Episcopal church at Philadelphia is so sane and so right that all the other denominations will speedily fall in line. It is well enough to weigh the right of divorced people to re-marry, but it is much better to take steps to preserve public health and morals, for such steps will tend to check the constantly increasing number of applicants for relief from the miseries, real or imaginary, of ill-advised and hastily contracted marriages.

In speaking to the Young Men's Guild of the Lutheran church, at their annual banquet, Judge Searle recently said, among other timely utterances: "The care of the body is the greatest asset any young man can have." The Judge's statement is right in line with the action of the Episcopal church, and all who act and talk along those lines are progressive in all that that term implies.

RECEIPT FOR "CORONER'S COCKTAIL."

Here is a news dispatch that is a mixture of the gruesome and the gay:

Chicago, May 8.—Coroner Peter S. Hoffman, of Cook county, has evolved "a coroner's cocktail," which he guarantees will stimulate business for the coroner. This is the way to make it:

"Take three girls and three men and soak in champagne until midnight; squeeze into an automobile; add a dash of joy and a drunken chauffeur. Shake well and serve at seventy miles an hour. Coroner's inquest is the chaser."

Such a combination, if made according to directions, will surely do all that is claimed for it. The lamentable part of it all is that the combination is being compounded in all parts of the country, and that there are so few who will heed the good old sign, "Stop, Look and Listen!"

JUDGE FULLER EXONERATED.

As was anticipated from the beginning of the impeachment proceedings that were instituted against Judge Henry A. Fuller, of Luzerne county, the special committee completely exonerated him from every charge that had been preferred against him.

This is no surprise to those who know Judge Fuller's character, which as that of men and officials go, is beyond reproach. There probably is not a more honorable or more conscientious official and citizen at large in the entire State.

Several members of the committee of investigation wanted to include in their report of exoneration a rebuke and censure to the attorney who preferred the charges; but, very properly, this was not done, as the man had perfect legal right to prefer charges if he did it in no spirit of malice or revenge, but honestly desired to promote the public good and more thoroughly to establish purity in the methods of judicial administration of justice in our State. It is generally believed, however, that personal ill will and malice were back of the accusations.

There was only one of the eighteen charges that caused a moment's hesitation on the part of the committee in reaching their conclusion, and that was the specification relative to the case of Troxell vs. Spring Brook Water Company. In this case Judge Fuller granted an injunction restraining Troxell from interfering with the water company in making use of certain water rights belonging to the defendant, which injunction, according to the petitioner, was made more drastic than sought by the plaintiff.

The report shows that the allegations in this case warranted an investigation, especially as certain relatives of Judge Fuller were interested in the water company, and he himself was a stockholder and director in a bank which held stock in the concern. These circumstances were gone into by the committee, but the conclusions reached show that they did not justify impeachment and that Judge Fuller's conduct has been consistently honorable.

Now, The Citizen wonders if those newspapers that, in season and out of season, published every bit of adverse criticism and uncalled for innuendo against Judge Fuller will now have the common decency and fairness to utter some word of apology for having joined in an effort for his destruction. Right minded men are always anxious to make the amende honorable when circumstances warrant it; but, alas, there are others, and some of them in the journalistic profession, who will never right a public wrong, but will allow their public utterances to stand and, in all their bitterness and unfairness, to be handed on and on until they are lost in the vanishing echoes of the years to come. Somebody most truly said, "It is better to be right than to be President."

MORE BUSINESS FOR HONESDALE.

From what can be learned it is evident that Honesdale has yet to see its best days. The calamity howler, who is more or less prominent in every town, has had his say; but really, now, what does it amount to? Things are readjusting themselves and the people of Honesdale have all reason to believe that this town will out-class several of her sister towns before long. In fact, Honesdale is far ahead of a number of towns and some cities, from a manufacturing standpoint. The articles made in Honesdale are not limited to the United States alone, but large quantities are shipped to foreign countries. The name of Honesdale is therefore known around the globe. Is it any wonder, then, that people who come to this place regret to leave after having spent a few days, or a few hours in picturesque Honesdale?

The factories in Honesdale are so located that they do not in any way obstruct or detract from the beauty of the town. Some of the factories, by the way, are covered with ivy and other creeping vines, which take away in a measure, the factory appearance of the buildings.

With the assurance of the trolley road coming into Wayne county, there are certainly good times not far away. The development of this section of Pennsylvania is something that will be received with great joy and will mean hundreds of dollars worth of increased business to the merchants of Honesdale and also to the farmers through whose land the proposed line may pass. The road cannot come too soon.

Increased business will follow in the wake of the trolley road. New industries will be induced to build on the route of the line; dwellings will be erected, and property at large will be enhanced in value. There is not a person, who will not be benefited directly or indirectly. It is child talk when men of means and in business state that the more people that come to Honesdale the higher will be the living expenses and rent. Competition in business also was mentioned. Now, bless your dear old heart, Mr. Merchant, you don't want to do all the business in your line. Surely you are not that selfish!

There is a strong influence being used to bring about certain conditions that in a few days The Citizen may be privileged to announce to its readers concerning a project that will mean a big proposition to our community. Mum is the world until then.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS CONFERENCE.

Seventh Day Adventists in various parts of Pennsylvania are preparing to attend the world conference of that denomination to be held in Washington, D. C., May 15th to June 8th, which will bring together a delegation of believers in the faith from all parts of the world.

The East Pennsylvania conference will be represented by President Richards and two other delegates. Every state in the Union will be represented by delegates, in fact, every country in the world.

All the leading ministers in the United States and Canada will be in attendance. The leaders of the denomination in Europe and Australia, as well as those of the mission stations in Africa, Asia and the islands of the sea, will also come. Black skinned and yellow skinned men who have been reclaimed from heathendom to Christ, some of them having been among man-eating tribes, are expected to lend greatly to the power of the Gospel by their presence, in fact the gathering will be made up of races such as never before were seen in a meeting of this sort. Over 500 tents will be pitched for the housing of the people which will number over 4,000.

Large pavillion tents will be pitched for the meetings and 30 meetings will be held each day. Not only will problems confronting the whole denomination be considered, but the leaders of the different departments, comprising the educational, college and academies of the denomination in this and other countries, the religious liberty, bookmen, young people's society. It will be business every day from morn till night throughout the whole three weeks' session. A big problem will be that of planning to increase the missionary forces in all parts of the world. With the leaders of each field and mission present, the needs of each will be laid before the delegates; and not only will new recruits be furnished, but large sums of money will be appropriated for the

spreading of Seventh Day Adventist doctrines.

Another problem that will be considered is that of dividing the world into six divisions in order to work out the problem the denomination has taken upon itself. "The gospel to all the world in one generation."

A MILLION THOUSAND BRICKS.

Lower Hudson River Region Described by United States Geological Survey as Vast Brickery.

It is difficult to realize the enormous quantities of brick used annually in Greater New York. During 1912 the consumption was over 1,000,000 thousand. The principal source of this vast quantity is the Hudson River region, which extends along both sides of the river from New York City to Cohoes and embraces ten counties, nine in New York and one in New Jersey. Other sources of supply are the Raritan River region of New Jersey and the Connecticut region.

The year 1912 was one of unusual interest in the Hudson River region. It opened with an increasing demand for brick, and the price for common brick was \$7 a thousand, compared with \$4.25 in 1911. For several

BRAMAN'S



New Horse Talk

Some little idea of what I am doing may be realized when it is known that last week I

Sold 9 Native Horses
And 10 Iowa Horses.

That surely indicates that Wayne County people want horses, but it also goes to prove that those same people know GOOD HORSES when they see them.

Horses Tried Out

I alternate my teams on street sprinkler work. This does two things—it gives the horses proper exercise and it affords proof of their ability to work satisfactorily.

Horses on Hand

I have some splendid horses in my stables. There are matched teams, and some heavy horses. They won't be on sale very long, however, as they are too good to keep.

People Not Afraid

Time was when people were afraid of horse dealers. Such a condition ceased to exist long ago at my stables. They learned that the horse business could be conducted as honestly as any other kind of business. I satisfy my customers and give them a square deal, and they have found out that my guarantee means all that it represents.

Used to Farm Work

My stock of Iowa horses are all used to farm work. They are only a few days out of practice, and take hold right quickly when removed from my stables to your own farms. If you want a good horse take my advice and call SOON on

M. Lee Braman

ALLEN HOUSE STABLES.



years the use of cement or concrete in construction appeared to be displacing brick to some extent, but owing to the strong "back to brick" movement the year 1912 saw in the New York market a change favoring brick as the best building material for many purposes. Influences that have contributed to this change are the failure of some concrete buildings, the advertising campaign carried on by the brickmakers, and the improved quality of the Hudson River brick. The average price was the highest since 1906.

The marketed product in 1912 was larger than that of 1911 and would probably have been still greater but for the scarcity of labor, especially at Haverstraw, and the strike among the brickmakers in the Newburgh district. The strike, however, was of short duration, but the scarcity of labor drove away by large construction enterprises, such as the Catskill aqueduct, railroad extensions, and subway operations, was a serious drawback to the Hudson River brickmakers in 1912. This condition was so serious that the operators resorted to night work and rainy-day work in loading barges and imported laborers from the South.

An important development during the year was a large increase in the use of Raritan River brick in New York city, which has for some years been drawing on the Raritan region. In 1912 the demand for this brick was very much greater than ever before.

On the whole the year may be considered one of prosperity. The demand was good, prices were high, the mild weather toward the end of the year permitted shipments to its very close, and while the marketed product was not the largest recorded, it was considerably larger than that of 1911.

The statistics gathered by Jefferson Middleton, of the United States Geological Survey, show that the number of brick marketed in the Hudson River region in 1912 was 1,019,259,000, valued at \$5,850,770, or \$5.74 a thousand, compared with 926,072,000 brick in 1911, valued at \$4,717,633, or \$5.09 a thousand. This was an increase in 1912 of 93,187,000 brick and of \$1,133,137 in value. The number of operating firms reporting in 1912 was 126. As in other branches of the clay-working industry, the number of active firms reporting is not equivalent to the number of yards, for many firms have more than one yard.

ARLINGTON.

The adies' Aid held their banquet at the home of Mrs. Wm. Altmeier, May 6th. The dining room and parlor were beautifully decorated with red, white and blue crepe paper at half past nine. The meeting was

Stops Scalp Itch

Dandruff and Every Form of Scalp Disease Cured Quick by Zemo.

It is simply wonderful how Zemo goes after dandruff. You rub a little of it in with tips of the fingers. It gets right down into the glands, stimulates them, stops the itch, and makes the head feel fine. No, it isn't sticky! Zemo is a fine, clear, vanishing liquid. You don't have to even wash your hands after using Zemo. And what a wonder it is for eczema, rash, pimples and all skin afflictions. A 25-cent bottle at A. M. Leine's drug store, Honesdale, is guaranteed to stop any skin irritation. Zemo is prepared by E. W. Rose Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., and is regularly sold by druggists at \$1 a bottle. But to prove what it will do at trifling expense, Zemo is now put up in 25-cent trial bottles.

opened by singing, "Keep On the Sunny Side," followed by Scripture reading and prayer by the pastor, Rev. S. Treat. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Wm. Altmeier, president; Mrs. Rosa Kimble, vice-president; Miss Cora Pennell, secretary; Mrs. Arthur Detrich, assistant secretary; Mrs. Flora Carlton, treasurer. The evening was very pleasantly spent. Refreshments were served to about fifty. Proceeds amounted to \$5.20.

WEST PRESTON.

West Preston, May 12. Mrs. Frank Robinson and baby Arland, of Oneonta, recently spent a few days with friends here. Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Hubbard and mother spent the day, May 4th, with their cousin, Mrs. Alfred Dix, of Island Pond.

Prayer meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens Tuesday evening.

Alexander Rounds is stopping at the home of Layton Wall for an indefinite time.

David Dopp has secured a milk route through this vicinity and hauls the milk to Orson daily.

Veterinary Barnes, of Thompson, was professionally engaged at G. W. Ogden's Thursday.

Mrs. Irving Lee and Mrs. Will Belpap, of Orson, were the guests of Mrs. Manly Wallace Monday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

SNAPPY LITTLE BUSINESS STORIES.

Watch This Space Every Tuesday.

"Heart to Heart Talks About Advertising"

By Roy B. Simpson.
(Copyrighted 1911 by R. B. Simpson.)

The best advice that can be given to advertisers is—DON'T MISREPRESENT YOUR GOODS.

You cannot make a repeater of an inferior article—you cannot become permanently successful in business by flitting with the truth in your advertisements.

A large manufacturer of a household specialty learned this to his sorrow—after it was too late. He spent \$200,000 last year for advertising his device at half the price of other widely advertised machines used for the same purpose.

The advertisements stated that this machine would do more and better work than any other, regardless of price. For a few months the volume of business was very great but soon the sales began to drop in leaps and bounds.

Investigation showed that disappointed purchasers were warning their friends against buying this article and competitors were proving the falsity of the advertised claims. The manufacturer then discontinued his advertising until the public could forget it, and he is now making good by selling his goods on their merits.

A well-known Philadelphia hatter advertised "A \$3.00 hat for \$2.00." It was claimed to be a famous make, bought direct from the manufacturer

er and sold under the dealer's own trade-mark. I bought one and it was satisfactory until a week's brushing disclosed numerous flaws.

These hats were the poorest grade of seconds, specially treated to hide the defects. My hat would have been dear at a dollar.

These two examples illustrate the folly of untruthful advertising. An inferior article advertised to be something better than it really is will not be sold twice to the same customer. It can never be a repeater.

The bargain sale must be a sale of real bargains. Advertising has made the people shrewd, discriminating buyers. A careful shopper will spot an honest value as readily as the most capable buyer on the dealer's staff.

We believe advertising is here to stay. The best evidence of this is the continuous growth of the substantial concerns using these columns.

Every successful merchant knows that it costs money to obtain good will and a reputation. The money expended for advertising must not only sell the article advertised, but must make the customer come again and again.

(Continued Tuesday.)

Read Every Talk--It's Worth While.

Money Talks

And very little money will talk us into giving you a suit of clothes for less money than you have been accustomed to pay.

Make us prove it! Come in and slip on a suit. The fit and the fabric will please you, and we will see that the price pleases you.

\$7.50 to \$25.00

Bonar Hats

Gotham Shirts

RICKERTS'