

WITTPENN LOSES IN CRUCIAL FIGHT

Candidates Beaten In Jersey City Election.

VICTORY FOR GOV. FIELDER

Result Plainly Weakens Chances of Jersey City Mayor For Governorial Nomination—Friends of Governor Fielder Jubilant Over Result.

Jersey City, N. J., June 11.—Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn suffered an apparently complete defeat in Jersey City's commissioner election yesterday. Only one of his five candidates came through to a place in the new form of government which will go into effect next Tuesday.

The commissioners elected and their votes were as follows:

Ex-Mayor Mark M. Fagan, Progressive Republican, 21,419.

George F. Brensinger, Democrat, 19,010.

James J. Ferris, Democrat, 18,177.

Street and Water Commissioner Frank Hague, 17,420.

City Collector A. Harry Moore, Wittpenn Democrat, 15,373.

Not only was Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn's administration wiped out of power by his failure to elect two more of his candidates in addition to City Collector Moore, the only successful Wittpennite, but Wittpenn himself, as the result of the work of the voters, may have been wiped off the political map, so far as his ambition to become the Democratic candidate for governor in the fall is concerned.

The candidates who fell by the wayside and their votes were as follows:

Thomas J. Stewart, Republican, 13,477.

City Treasurer Carl G. A. Schumann, Wittpenn Democrat, 12,425.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles P. Olwell, Wittpenn Democrat, 12,247.

Ex-Police Judge Joseph F. Farmer, Wittpenn Democrat, 11,896.

City Clerk John H. Morris, Wittpenn Democrat, 10,534.

Election Closely Watched.

The eyes of politicians in all parts of New Jersey were focused on the election returns on the theory that a victory for the Wittpenn candidates would strengthen the mayor's chances of landing the gubernatorial nomination and that their defeat would indicate that if Wittpenn couldn't carry his own town he surely could not expect Democrats outside of Hudson county to rally under his standard.

One of the remarkable features of the election was the "coming back" of Mark M. Fagan, mayor of Jersey City for six years (1902-8), who was defeated for re-election for a fourth term by Mayor Wittpenn in the fall of 1907.

Wittpenn also prevented him from coming back in the mayoralty election of 1909. Although Fagan, who is an undertaker, did not do any campaigning, he led the field of ten by a big margin.

Mayor Wittpenn received the returns lying on a couch in his office in the city hall. He was much disappointed over the result, but kept a stiff upper lip.

"The defeat of our ticket," the mayor said, "was brought about by a combination of reactionary Democrats and the Republicans. While I regret much that our ticket didn't go through I am pleased with the election of my friend Moore."

"The election will have no effect whatever upon my gubernatorial candidacy. I am the only man who is fitted to fill Wilson's shoes. I am the only candidate up to the present who stands for Wilson's policies. Now that the Jersey City election is over I'll get busy and hustle for the nomination for governor. I feel confident of success."

Secretary Tonnelle of the James F. Fielder League of New Jersey, which is devoted to the interests of acting Governor James F. Fielder, who is Wittpenn's rival for the nomination as a Wilson Democrat, was tickled over what happened to the Wittpenn ticket.

"The election shows," he said, "that Governor Fielder, and not Wittpenn, will get the gubernatorial nomination."

Former Mayor Fagan, who carried off the honors of the day, said: "I am much impressed with the opportunity that the commissioners will have for big work. This certainly was a big day for Jersey City."

Although commission government advocates, of which Mayor Wittpenn was one, had said that the new form of government would work for nonpartisanship in municipal affairs, the mayor and his organization endorsed five of the ninety-one men in the primary election of May 13 and made a vigorous fight for them after they were nominated.

Fight Was Very Bitter.

The attitude of the mayor gave offense to many, and the supposed "non-partisan contest" developed into a rare old fight between the Wittpenn Democrats and the anti-Wittpenn Democrats backing Governor Fielder. As there were only two Republicans among the ten candidates voted for yesterday, the rank and file in the Republican party had the fun of helping the Democrats out. It was very apparent from the returns that many Republicans who have been helping out Wittpenn in his mayoralty battles of the past six years turned on him yesterday.

When the new commissioners take office next Tuesday Jersey City's charter will cease to work. They will elect

one of their number as mayor. The mayor will receive a salary of \$5,500 a year. The others will get \$5,000. Each commissioner will be at the head of a department embracing a number of old departments.

Ex-Mayor Fagan is an undertaker. He was known far and wide during his terms as a progressive mayor. Although he was originally elected as a regular Republican in the fall of 1901, he cut loose from the Republican organization. He compelled corporations to pay more taxes than they had ever paid before, built a new city hospital, a new high school, free public baths, enough schools to accommodate every child in the city and reduced the tax rate one-half.

He was later beaten by Mayor Wittpenn, chiefly as the result of the cry that the people weren't paying less taxes, as their valuations had been unfairly boosted. He was one of the original New Idea or Progressive in New Jersey and helped pave the way for the movement that swept the Republicans out of power in the state and made Woodrow Wilson governor. He supported Mr. Wilson for president and is now a member of the county tax board by virtue of an appointment by Mr. Wilson while governor.

WOMAN KILLED, 7 HURT IN I. W. W. STRIKE RIOT

Bullets Fly In Clash With Police.

Ipswich, Mass., June 11.—A woman was shot and killed, seven persons were wounded by bullets and many, including several policemen, were hurt by other missiles in a strike riot outside the Ipswich Hosiery mill. Fifteen persons, including leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, were taken into custody. The woman who met death was Miss Nicoletta Paudeopolou, twenty-seven years old, who was a spectator of the fight. Five of the wounded persons were taken to the Salem hospital, fourteen miles distant, in an automobile. An appeal for help was sent to Salem, and when a riot call had been sounded in that city eighteen policemen were rushed over the road in automobiles.

The disturbance was started when 500 English speaking employees left the mill at the end of their day's work. They were met by groups of pickets under the leadership of the Industrial Workers of the World, who had been conducting a strike at the plant for a 20 per cent increase of wages. When the pickets began to jostle the employees the thirty policemen on duty interfered, but they were unable to restore order. In the midst of the confusion Charles G. Hall, chairman of the board of selectmen, began reading the riot act. The pickets, unable to understand English, became more demonstrative.

Bricks and bottles were thrown as the policemen charged the mob on Saltonstall street. At that moment, according to spectators, shots were fired from two tenement houses overlooking the scene occupied by mill hands. Bluecoats in the street began firing, and the mob fled. Several victims of bullets were stretched on the pavements. Broken bottles and bricks had cut the faces of many policemen.

THE USE OF ARSENATE OF LEAD And a Correction for Tent Caterpillar Control.

As arsenate of lead has become the most important ingredient in spraying for the control of chewing insects, it should be kept at every farm and orchard, ready for emergency when needed, and its use should be understood. State Zoologist H. A. Surface, at Harrisburg, recommends that arsenate of lead should be purchased as a dry powder, and then kept constantly dry until applied either as a dust diluted with some other powdered material, or (better) as a spray suspended in water; or that it be purchased in the paste form, and then kept constantly under water, so that it will not become dry and hard.

Arsenate has the advantage of sticking longer than other arsenical materials, and being less liable to injure the foliage of fruit by an increased dosage, as with Paris green. It is very finely divided, can be used to cover the fruit or leaf with an even film, and will remain effective longer than most other arsenical poisons. It also remains suspended in liquid better than Paris green, and thus does not require so much agitation or stirring.

The rule for the use of arsenate of lead is from two to three pounds of the wet or paste form in fifty gallons of water, without regard to the kind of plant to which it is applied. This is about one ounce to each gallon. Only one-third as much of the dry material need be used, as it is then fully as strong as the wet material, which is heavier because of the presence of water. Thus one pound of dry arsenate of lead in fifty gallons of water, or from one-third to one-half ounce dry arsenate of lead to a gallon of water is sufficient, although with either form of this material more can be used without danger to the plants, and a less amount would have some desirable effect in the control of chewing insects.

Dr. Surface wishes to call attention to the fact that in a previous article reporting his discussion of the Tent caterpillar and the best remedy therefore, directions were given to use "one quarter ounce of Paris Green, or one ounce of arsenate of lead in fifty gallons of water" which should have read "in one gallon" instead of "fifty." If any person should be misled by this typographical error and apply so small a quan-



Dr. N. McGee Waters

Pastor Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The Largest Congregational Church in the World.

Large of head and shoulders, kindly of face, Dr. Waters on the platform radiates the vigor and sturdy optimism that is characteristic of the man. He is a master of telling wood-craft, and, of course, appeals irresistibly to the educated. At the same time his startling vividness of expression and his sympathetic familiarity with common things make him the friend of the man with calloused hands. Dr. Waters lectures to an audience with the tremendous earnestness of a speaker who is satisfied with nothing short of the everlasting awakening of every listener on the benches.

tity he would have no beneficial results in the effort to control the pest, and the time and labor would likewise be lost. It should, therefore, be remembered that the above is the general formula for chewing insects, whether they are caterpillars or beetles on any kind of vegetation or fruit that is not mature enough to be gathered and eaten soon.

There are two important rules to be followed in the use of arsenical sprays: One is never to spray blossoms; and the other is never to spray any parts of plants that are mature enough to be eaten before the spray liquid has had a chance to become weakened by natural atmospheric agencies. This means that one rain should fall upon it, or it should stand exposed to air and wind for a week or two before being used.

A TRAGEDY.

- Youth Uncouth.
- Maiden Fair.
- Parlor Darkened.
- Neither Harkened.
- Father's Warning.
- Softly Stepping.
- Stairway Downward;
- Sudden Scramble,
- Youth did Amble
- Limply, Lamely Home.
- Father's Footsteps
- Left behind Him
- On the young Man's—dome.

THE FINAL STEPS.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 9.—The final steps to submit to the people the proposed constitutional amendment to allow the State to borrow \$50,000,000 for construction of highways will be taken this week by the Governor, when he will sign the bill to place the amendment before the voters at the November election. This bill is known as "an enabling act" and has to be passed in compliance with the constitution. As soon as approved it will be certified to the proper officers and the text of the amendment will be advertised and the commissioners of each county be given a form in which to print the question on the ballot.

With the approval of this bill the campaign for the approval of the amendment will begin. It is to be pushed in every county in the State, the Pennsylvania Motor Federation having arranged to send speakers to meetings in many places and to have a great good roads convention in the Capitol at which the issues, devoid of politics, will be laid before the people. It is coming to be recognized that under the present system of appropriation of money for road improvement, the carrying out of the comprehensive program laid down by the act of 1911 will be impossible unless it is known how much there will be available; and as the suggested plan for issuing the bonds, commencing with 1915, provides a certain sum annually, the improvement can go forward definitely and without delay.

Acts recently approved give the income from motor vehicles to the Highway Department for care of highways, thus establishing a principle and assuring revenue for the

repair work aside from the proceeds of the loan, which it is planned shall be used for construction purposes.

Gradually the legislation to provide better roads is taking form, the Senate, having passed the bill to appropriate funds for payment of the bonus on abolition of work tax on roads in rural townships, and the township road construction law being now pending.

COURTHOUSE HID OLD PAPERS

Find Documents Signed by Presidents Jackson, Arthur and Grant.

Valuable papers, which have lain in a closet in the Greeley (Colo.) courthouse for years apparently forgotten, were unearthed the other day by County Clerk J. E. Snook, the very existence of which had been entirely unknown in the past decade. Included in the lot were a number of land patents for which the owners have been invited to call.

One was issued to Jeremiah Williams, a corporal in Captain Clum's company in the war of 1812, in exchange for scrip which he got for services. The patent was signed by Andrew Jackson on Oct. 1, 1837.

Another was granted to Elizabeth Cochran on Oct. 30, 1874. This patent was issued while U. S. Grant was president of the United States.

Land patents were also issued to James Russell and to Samuel Roberts in 1879.

President Chester A. Arthur signed the patent granted to Michael Carey, and there is also one for John Benson signed by the same hand.

An Act prohibiting the furnishing, by gift, sale, or otherwise, of cigarettes or cigarette paper to minors; regulating minors to divulge where and from whom cigarettes or cigarette paper have been obtained; and providing penalties for violation of this act.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. That any person who shall furnish to any minor by gift, sale, or otherwise, any cigarette or cigarette paper, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00).

Section 2. Any minor, being in possession of a cigarette or of cigarette paper, and being by any police officer, constable, juvenile court officer, truant officer, or teacher in any school, asked where and from whom such cigarette or cigarette paper was obtained, who shall refuse to furnish such information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any alderman, magistrate, or justice of the peace, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county not exceeding five days, or both if such minor shall be under the age of sixteen years, he or she shall be certified by such alderman, magistrate, or justice to the juvenile court of the county, for such action as to said court shall seem proper.

Section 3. The act approved May seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to persons under the age of sixteen years, and prescribing the punishment for the same," and the act approved April fourth, one thousand nine hundred and three, entitled "An act for the protection of the health of persons addicted to the smoking of cigarettes, and imposing a fine for the violation of its provisions," and the act approved the sixteenth of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act for the protection of the health of persons addicted to the smoking of cigarettes, and imposing a fine for the violation of its provisions,' approved April fourth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and three," and all other acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 9th day of May A. D. 1913.

JOHN K. TENER.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 197.

Robert McAfee, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Published by order of Court.

4812 Wallace J. Barnes, Clerk.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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