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TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1913.

Rev. Dr. Grant Robbins, pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal church of St. Louis, Mo., in a recent sermon says that "poverty is no bar to marriage. He said:

"If we set up poverty as a barrier to marriage, it will not be long before we will not have much population left. The rich and affluent of the country are not taking the responsibility of home and family. They are too busy going to the warmer climes in the winter time and cooler spots in the summer. We therefore depend for our population on the humbler people of the world."

Dr. Robbins quoted an eastern professor's proposal that no man should marry on a salary under \$2,000 a year. He said such a proposition is out of the question.

It is a source of regret that because of insufficient appropriation to carry forward its work the Chestnut Tree Blight Commission of Pennsylvania is forced to suspend its efforts to control this serious menace to a valuable tree. It was hardly to be expected that the drastic measures which the Commission believed to be necessary would popularize its efforts sufficiently to encourage liberal consideration from the legislators, but it is unfortunate that the work of investigation must be halted. During its two years of existence much attention was drawn to forests and forest enemies, and increased interest exhibited in the care of individual trees. Hence, although the Commission cannot be credited with a completed work, it accomplished much good which will be of lasting character, and the Commissioners who gave without compensation time and effort for the good of the Commonwealth are to be thanked.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

A new kind of sleeping sickness is reported more deadly than the ordinary sort. Sir David Bruce, head of the English commission sent to Africa two years ago to investigate the disease, reports that the so-called sleeping sickness of Nyassaland is not the same as that of Uganda or the west coast, being more rapid and so fatal that there is no known case of recovery. It is now established that the fly, which carries the disease, at first supposed to be the ill-famed tsetse, is *Glossina morsitans*, a species widespread in Africa. This question of flies and the part wild animals play in harboring them is included in the important program of the committee just appointed by the English government at the request of the Liverpool school of tropical medicine. It will be asked to decide whether it is advisable to carry out an experiment of game extermination in a localized area in order to determine whether sleeping sickness and other trypanosome diseases of men and stock can be thus checked. The interior of the dark continent is well guarded against the intrusion of civilization; if these plagues can be stamped out will be among the most wonderful achievement of man.

SCRANTON'S NEW DAILY.

It is seldom fair to say much about first numbers of newspapers, because they are apt to be better than will be the successive numbers. On the other hand it is seldom fair to criticize the initial numbers of new publications, because nobody, except those directly interested may know the difficulties under which they are published.

The Scranton Daily News made its advent into Scranton journalism on Saturday, Aug. 16th, and The Citizen says "good morning" to it, and wishes for it a full measure of success. The News is just a common newspaper, like other newspapers, but, judging from the qualification of its editor and co-workers, it will grow in excellence, because it would not be reasonable to expect the very best results in the first numbers of a paper that has its publication office in Scranton while it is printed in Wilkes-Barre.

The Citizen believes in a square deal all around, and really admires men and enterprises that are not afraid to try to succeed under stress of adverse circumstances. When the

and hills, and every farmer killed one or two beaves in the late fall and early winter.
There were droves and droves of sheep—and mutton and tender lamb were common articles of meat on the tables of the people in the country districts.
In the spring of the year veal, too, was a common article of flesh food in every farmer's home. With four-weeks-old calves selling from \$10 to \$15, no farmer eats veal any more. Neither does he hold calves to become beef later in the season.
So much whole milk is sold nowadays that farmers no longer raise much pork; and one can readily see that a meat famine may really soon be upon us.

MEAT FAMINE IS COMING.

It is predicted by those who are supposed to know what they are talking about that this country will experience next winter the greatest shortage of beef in its history. Prices, which already have advanced 25 to 50 per cent. in a year, are to be 10 to 13 per cent. higher by January 1. Meat will sell at unheard of figures.
Forty cents a pound for the choice cuts seems a certainty, 45 cents is a probability, and even 50 cents a possibility before spring.

The causes leading to the meat famine are graphically described by the New York Sun which says that "the corn killing drought in Kansas and neighboring States has deprived the cattle raising sections of feed for their stock. Fodder remains, but the corn itself, necessary to fatten the steers for market, will have to be shipped into sections of country naturally grain exporters, at an expense that will preclude the idea of satisfactory profit by cattle raisers at anything near the present prices."

"For ten days a steady rush of cattle to the big stock markets of the middle West has been in progress. The raisers can't afford to hold and feed the cattle. In many instances cows are being sent to market in such numbers that the generation of calves due next spring will be much less than the average."
"Cattle receipts in the Western markets first rose above the normal when the hot weather killed the pasturage. Carload after carload of steers went to Chicago and Kansas City. The general movement to the slaughter houses is still in progress. In the first three days of the present week 129,000 cattle were received at the Western markets, nearly as many as in the entire week a year ago."

"The same condition to a certain extent holds true in the hog market, and receipts have been nearly doubled since the drought."
"Live stock prices are naturally slumping while the markets are loaded with stock. But in spite of the fact that steers and hogs are costing the packers less than at any time for several months no reduction in the wholesale price of meats is announced, and the housewife has obtained no benefits because of the present abnormal conditions in the markets."

"The drought, according to stock men, will result in immense profits for the packers because of their ability to buy now when the cattle raisers are at a disadvantage and to set new prices this winter when there is a scarcity in the cattle receipts."
As a matter of fact, whether people desire to do so or not, they will soon see the wisdom of eliminating meat from their regular bill of fare. It is far from being a necessity, and there are authorities aplenty who declare that meat eaters are not so strong physically, mentally or morally as are those who use no meat whatever.

For years the Seventh Day Adventists have used nuts in various ways in the place of meat. In Battle Creek, Michigan, the home of health foods, they have long used nut foods in their college, their sanitarium and their various institutions. The writer has eaten baked protose at their restaurants, and it is in every way as palatable as nicely cooked meat, and you are surprised when told that it is entirely composed of nuts.
Then there is peanut butter. To many people that compound, which had its origin, also, we believe, in that same Battle Creek, is quite as satisfying as meat.

Our Wayne county cooks are a wise lot, and they know how to meet the hunger needs with a great variety of dishes that not only appeal to the appetite but do for human bodies what good food is expected to do.

There was a time when Wayne county farmers would have laughed at any suggestion of a fresh meat famine. She had cattle on a thousand

and hills, and every farmer killed one or two beaves in the late fall and early winter.
There were droves and droves of sheep—and mutton and tender lamb were common articles of meat on the tables of the people in the country districts.
In the spring of the year veal, too, was a common article of flesh food in every farmer's home. With four-weeks-old calves selling from \$10 to \$15, no farmer eats veal any more. Neither does he hold calves to become beef later in the season.
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A GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

The Pennsylvania Motor Federation deserves a great deal of credit for the service it has rendered the cause of good roads in this advocacy of the proposed \$50,000,000 bond issue.

For many months the Federation has been conducting a campaign of education to prove that it is to the interest of all classes of citizens and not of motorists alone, that the highways of the state be put in the best possible condition.

It has shown the bond issue is necessary to the working out of any adequate plan of road improvement, and it has answered patiently and fully each argument advanced against the most ambitious project of Governor Tener's constructive administration.

It is now proposed to hold a good roads convention in Harrisburg on September 17, and the Federation hopes that it will be attended by farmers, business men and property holders, as well as by owners of automobiles.

There is general recognition of the fact that the fate of the bond issue depends largely upon the attitude of the farmer. Mr. Creasy and his political allies have unquestionably created a formidable sentiment against it in the rural districts by declaring that its real purpose is to furnish "graft" for politicians and to make life more pleasant for rich men who are able to roll around the country in \$5,000 touring cars.

"Current revenues," they say, "are ample for all the road improvement this Commonwealth is in a position to make"—an assertion which is proved false by the dilemma in which the Highway Department finds itself at the present time.

Upon the ability of non-political organizations like the Pennsylvania Motor Federation, to show the farmers of the state how they are being deluded by their supposed friends will depend very largely the adoption or rejection of the bond proposition at the polls next November.

"AN OUTGROWN CONSTITUTION."

Dr. Frank W. Dixon spoke at the Chautauqua Friday evening on the subject, "An Outgrown Constitution." The discourse was able and caused no little comment among his hearers. Dr. Dixon asserts that our constitution is "outgrown" and that it should be cast aside and a new one adopted that would make legislation instantly responsive to a popular demand, depriving the president of his veto power and, the Supreme court of the power to declare unconstitutional an act of congress which is the will of the people.
Our constitution is capable of amendment when ever public opinion really demands it. The amendment only recently secured making it possible to elect United States Senators by a direct vote of the people is an example of this. It is an accomplished fact because the people demanded it. It was brought about in a quiet and orderly manner. If the people want the Referendum, the Initiative or the Recall inserted in the Constitution there will be a popular demand for it and if this is so, then they will get it. Our constitution is all right as a whole. Changes may be necessary and advisable in spots but these changes can be made by amendments, and the Supreme Court of the United States is only carrying out its inherent right in interpreting the laws of Congress. It is the back bone of centralized government under which we have grown to be one of the strongest nations on the globe.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank my many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted me during the death of my husband, Andrew Decker, and the long illness in my family; also the pastor and choir who assisted at the memorial services held at the M. E. church on Sunday last. Mrs. Mary Decker, Orson, Pa.

Some Citizens We Greet

On Tuesday of last week Cornelius Comegys and wife, of Scranton, were in Honesdale in attendance at the funeral of the late Hon. C. C. Jadwin. Mr. and Mrs. Comegys came into Honesdale over the Erie road by the way of Hawley. So retiring and becomingly modest is Mr. Comegys that he had come and gone before Honesdale people realized that a prominent non-partisan candidate for Judge of the Superior court had actually been in our midst.

One of the first, we are not sure but that he was the very first, to sign his name to nomination papers for Mr. Comegys in Wayne county, was the late Mr. Jadwin. As a matter of fact, as well as of local interest, Mr. Jadwin and Mr. Comegys bore the same name, and both were named after the same man. The man's name was Cornelius Comegys, the grandfather of the man who may be a Superior Court Judge in the near future. Mr. Comegys's grandfather was a first cousin to the father of the late Cornelius Comegys Jadwin. That is why they bore the same name, and that is one reason, no doubt, why Mr. Jadwin signed the nomination papers of Mr. Comegys for Judge of the Superior Court; but it is not the only reason, for Mr. Jadwin, doubtless, knew his relative as well, if not better, than the writer hereof, who knows him to be one of the kindest as well as one of the most capable of men. He has a grace and courtesy of manner that belong to his nature, for it could not be acquired by cultivation. He is away and beyond the narrow limits of party lines, and can truly be classed as a man and not as a politician.

In this connection the writer begs the privilege of inserting here what E. J. Lynett, the editor of the Scranton Times, says of Mr. Comegys, and Mr. Lynett's knowledge of Mr. Comegys is of the first-hand quality, for he has known the man, as has the writer hereof, from the time he came to Scranton fresh from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Mr. Lynett says: "Yesterday, in Harrisburg, a number of petitions, signed by good people of Pennsylvania, were filed with the secretary of the commonwealth, asking that the name of Cornelius Comegys, of Lackawanna county, be submitted to the electors of the state, on the non-partisan ballot, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior court. The primary election, at which the initial ballot is to be fought, will occur on September 16; and, as the territory to be covered is large, and the population to be reached is great—too large and too great, indeed, to be covered and reached by the efforts of a few, however active and influential they may be, it behooves all the public-spirited citizens of Lackawanna county to get industriously busy in this matter. The Superior court sits here; its records are kept here, for the convenience of lawyers and others, as well as for the honor of the third city of the commonwealth, one of its judges should reside here. To every citizen of this town and county it might, with perfect propriety, be said: his election is up to you."

"For fifteen years at least, an active and prominent member of the Scranton Board of Trade, giving his time and his talent freely and without price for the public interest and the advancement of the city's prosperity, to the membership of this justly influential body, composed as it is of what is best in our civic life, it might be especially said: Get busy, here and everywhere; his election is up to you."

"For thirty years a lawyer, and now full ripe for judicial place—a lawyer whose character is beyond reproach and whose ability is beyond question—a lawyer whose every hour of living and working now reflects honor upon the profession which his well-deserved position adorns—to his brother lawyers, here and elsewhere in the state, it may also be emphatically said: Get busy; his election is up to you."
"And finally, to the men of newspaperdom, who gather the facts of the passing day to spread them for the enlightenment and direction of the popular mind—to such men in Scranton, particularly who personally know the character and worth of this man, his present manner of life, and something of those professional attainments that make him fit to administer "Justice and equity"—to them it may also be specially urged: Get busy; his election is up to you!"

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION TO CONVENE.

The Wayne Baptist Association and the Bible school convention will be held at Clinton Center on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 26-27. It will be the forty-fourth annual session. The following program has been prepared:
Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, devotional service, Geo. Perham; Words of Welcome, Rev. A. H. Knight; response, moderator; introductory sermon, Rev. Franklin Pierce; offering for expenses, reading church letters, election of officers, dinner.
Afternoon session at two o'clock, Sunday school and Young People's Work; devotional, W. C. Knapp; review on the life of Joseph, Rev. R. D. Minch; singing, offering, reports of Bible school; election of officers; address, Dr. E. M. Stephenson.
Evening, 7:30, praise service, in charge of choir; eight o'clock, address, Rev. Leroy Stephens, D. D.; offering.

Wednesday forenoon, 9:30, devotional, J. E. Schobig; business; societies and institutions; doctrinal sermon, Rev. R. D. Minch; dinner.
Afternoon, devotional service, Rev. C. O. Fuller; unfinished business; address, Rev. C. A. Soares, D. D.
Evening, 7:30, musical service, choir; address, Rev. J. A. Maxwell; closing consecration and prayer, led by moderator.

HONESDALE CHAUTAUQUA AN UPLIFT TO THE COMMUNITY

(Continued From Page One.)

his theme, the speaker said, "The ludicrous is not a human invention but one of the Divine ideas. Man is the only animal that can laugh. Man needs to laugh; without laughter no man will come to the full stature of spiritual manhood. Religion and laughter may dwell together. Children need laughter. They will not grow normally without it. Laugh into the cradle of a child for three months and you will get a laugh back. He doesn't know what you are laughing at but he will laugh. He should have laughter every day."

"Man will not reach normal physical development without laughter. The mirth cure recently imported from Paris is not a new thing. It was the King of Israel who said 'a merry heart doeth good as a medicine.' Shakespeare referred to merriment 'that bars a thousand harms and lengthens life.'"

"Laughter blessed not only him who laughs, but all that touch his raiment."
Following his custom, Dr. Pearson emphasized his various points by reciting appropriate poems, which is a distinctive art form which he has made familiar on the Chautauqua platform—the lecture-recital.

Saturday evening the Brodbeck-Such company gave another of its first-class concerts to a capacity tent. The continued applause after each number gave evidence of the appreciation of the audience.

"The Wonders of Science" was Reno B. Welbourn's instructive and interesting subject. The late inventions were explained and many of them clearly demonstrated by Mr. Welbourn. He said that by the means of a mechanical eye, placed to the ears of a deaf man, that he will be enabled to see by the means of light waves. These waves act on the nerves of the ear instead of the eye, producing the same results. This wonderful little piece of mechanism was placed on a table before the audience and by the means of light diffused through white, red and blue incandescent lamps the wonderful little machine responded most effectively and clearly. In due time the blind man will be reading by light waves. To demonstrate this Mr. Welbourn placed a piece of cardboard between the mechanical eye and the light. The cardboard was perforated, the perforation representing the letters used in the Morse telegraphy code. The word light was spelled. The mechanical eye was given other tests and demonstrations which were astonishing to the audience, brought forth applause. An outline of other inventions fully as wonderful, follows: Demonstrating buoys on the coast operated by light and dark. Had the ill-fated Titanic a mechanical eye it would not have struck the iceberg. One of the remarkable demonstrations made was the welding of two iron bolts, using nails and chemicals as a compound. Instead of a match a piece of ice was used. Another startling experiment was the burning of a hole through a piece of iron in three seconds, the temperature reaching 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit. A model of the Gyrostat was placed on a wire, which by the means of the gyroscope balanced itself and also a half pound weight at the end of a seven foot stick. Many other demonstrations were made, such as falling blocks by light and sound waves, etc. Space will not permit us to go farther into detail, enumerating the many interesting inventions which have been achieved that were explained by Mr. Welbourn.

Sunday's Large Audiences.

Sunday's attendance at the Chautauqua was the largest since the opening sessions. Fully 1,200 people were present and enjoyed the concert and religious services. Many persons came from a distance and nearly a dozen automobiles were lined up outside the tent, showing that the interest is growing daily. Previous to the afternoon meeting the Brodbeck-Such company entertained with a few selections. After congregational singing, Dr. Turner gave one of his interesting addresses upon "The Conventional Conscience."

Dr. Turner made a plea in general for independence of thinking and consequence independence of action. The motto, "In Rome do as the Roman does" was carefully analyzed and shown to be untrustworthy in that it tends to submerge rationality in conventionalism. The result is to discount leadership and to be practical life on the plane of cheap politics. The point was illustrated by

President Harley's definition of culture which is said to be "the opposite of absorption in the obvious. He emphasized the fact that he should make it his rule of action in Rome rule Rome. Essentials to such power are concentration of mind, correction of moral perspective and adequate preparation. Preparation for efficient service involves culture, consecration and character. Horace Greeley was quoted to the effect that "Character is the only thing that endures." The speaker also cited Emerson's dictum, "It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion. It is easy in solitude to live after one's own, but he only is truly great who preserves amidst the crowd the independence of solitude."

Sunday Evening.

A half hour before the evening session started, people began to flock to the tent and at 7:15 there was only standing room. Dr. Turner opened the meeting and expressed his gratification in seeing so many people who represented the ideal, Religious concert by the Brodbeck-Such company. Dr. Turner then announced Rev. George S. Wendell, pastor of the Honesdale Baptist church, who read the Scriptural lesson. Congregational singing, "Onward Christian Soldiers," followed by prayer by Rev. C. Miller of the Lutheran church. "Rock of Ages" was also sung before President Paul M. Pearson delivered his masterful address.

"The Poetry of Life."

Dr. Pearson's lecture-recital on Sunday night at the Honesdale Chautauqua had for its theme, the practical uses of poetry. Taking for his text Darwin's resolution: "If I had my life to live again, I would let no week go by in which I did not listen to some good music, or read some good poetry," he showed how the beautiful is a necessity in daily affairs. Most people look upon beauty as something to be enjoyed at their leisure, when they are looking for agreeable ways to spend their time and their money. But Darwin's experience was that the beautiful is not an extra but a necessity.

In discussing the practical uses of poetry, Dr. Pearson declared that it was a necessity because "poetry is a record of the best and happiest minds at their best and happiest moments." Such association is a necessity to the best living. Poetry reveals the beautiful about us everywhere; it shows us things in their relation, it reveals God, it teaches the joy of living. All these points were discussed and illuminated by reciting poems which lend themselves to reading aloud.

The Junior Chautauqua.

The Junior Chautauqua is conducted by Miss Foster, a senior in Swarthmore college. The children meet every morning at 9 o'clock in the big tent, where they receive instruction. The Juniors will give a concert Wednesday afternoon.

VEST POCKET PROGRAM FOR CHAUTAUQUA.

Tuesday, afternoon, 2:30, Dr. A. E. Turner, will deliver his lecture on "Sociology and Education." At 3:30 there will be a concert by the Commonwealth Male Quartet.
Evening—7:30, concert, Commonwealth Male Quartet. 8:00, Lecture, Judge Ben. B. Lindsey, "The Misfortunes of Mickey." 9:15, Motion Pictures.

Wednesday, Aug. 27. 2:30, Children's Play—Presented by Members of the Junior Chautauqua. 3:30, Concert—National Opera Quartet. 4:00, Lecture, Dr. N. M. Walters, "The Foundations of American Democracy."
Evening—7:30, Concert—Scenes from Operas: National Opera Quartet. 9:00, Motion Pictures.

CARLEY BROOK.

Several from this place have been attending the Chautauqua with pleasure and profit.
Mrs. Henry Riefler spent last week with relatives in Scranton.
Mrs. Geo. Hesserberger spent the week-end with Mrs. Barhite of West Damascus.

The Junior League will hold a festival Thursday evening, August 28, for the church painting fund. At 8 o'clock sharp an entertainment, consisting of music, recitations and pantomimes will be held in the church. No admission will be charged. After this the guests are invited to the parsonage lawn, where ice cream and cake, home-made candy and fruit will be sold. Among the other attractions are an apron sale and an orange tree.

Your aching corn will not trouble you if you use "PE-DOS" CORN CURE. 15 cents.

Lyric Thursday Night **AUG. 28**

The Greatest of all Boy Heroes

"BILLY, THE KID"

Watch for the Parade, Headed by "Billy" and his Boy Scout Band.

SPECIAL PRICES: 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

Seat sale starts at 9 A. M. Thursday