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FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1913.

A poet reports that he is able to live on seventy-five cents a day. If he does nothing but write poetry the chances are that he is existing on even a less sum.

GOOD ROADS NON-PARTISAN.

The campaign of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation in behalf of the approval of the \$50,000,000 road bond amendment that is to be submitted to the voters at the polls in November is to open on September 17 with a State Convention at Harrisburg. The Motor Federation is composed of active automobile clubs throughout the state, whose members include not only the owners of automobiles but many other citizens interested in the cause of good roads.

A county organization is proposed to carry on this good work. All political parties have the matter of good roads at heart and will aid the movement as much as possible.

SOMETHING DEFINITE ON PAVING QUESTION.

At last we have something definite on the paving question. The public in general have been curious to know what had happened to the movement concerning the paving of Main street and they were always told when they asked someone who was supposed to know, that the matter was in the hands of the State Highway Department. It was generally supposed that the work would be started this fall but the Highway Department has delayed the matter so long that it is not likely that any work will be done until spring.

On another page of this issue is printed an advertisement calling for bids for the building of the pavement. The advertisement was inserted by the highway department. It calls for bids for the building of 7,309 lineal feet of brick block paving 16 feet wide. The bids will be opened in Harrisburg Wednesday morning, September 17, at ten o'clock.

MEXICAN SITUATION MORE HOPEFUL.

The situation in Mexico remains about the same but a change for the better has come in regard to our relations with that country. This was marked when Provisional President Huerta asked special envoy Lind to defer his departure from the capitol of Mexico. The special envoy was on the point of returning home, having notified Washington that his mission was ended. Huerta is said to have asked for more time to consider the proposals of the United States.

It is stated that the hurried shift came as a result of new proposals made to the defacto government by Mr. Lind. It is asserted at Washington that President Wilson's new suggestions do not differ in the main from those originally submitted by Lind, although it is believed they are a modification of the original demands. The President has let it be known that he has not demanded the immediate resignation of Huerta. He insists, however, that Huerta provide for an early election for president at which he will not be a candidate.

POST OFFICE LISTS.

There have been numerous suggestions of late that the postal lists of rural route patrons should be put at the disposal of merchants, manufacturers and others who are desirous of using them for business purposes, and it seems entirely proper that the request should be granted.

The fact that these lists are not now available is due largely to the same interests which fought off the establishment of parcel post for so many years.

Fear of the mail order houses is at the bottom of it. Many small merchants believe that parcel post would spell their doom. They also believed that it would be to their advantage to prevent insofar as they could the sending of business proposals to their rural patrons.

Parcel post has been an established fact since last January, yet it has apparently injured no one except the express companies and

has been a tremendous boon to general business as well as a great boon to the average citizen. There is no reason to believe that the publication of the R. F. D. lists would be any more detrimental to the interests which formerly opposed parcel post.

The mail order houses are in a position to get the lists anyway, because they have the money for collecting them, but the little merchant to whom an accurate directory would often be valuable, is compelled to do without.

ANOTHER KIND OF A ROAD.

Concrete Claims to Stand Up Under Constant Use—No Expense for Repairs.

The New York Tribune of August 3 contains the following article on road building:

"My opinion is that there should be only two kinds of roads built in the country—concrete and gravel," says S. D. Waldon, of the good roads committee of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. "Concrete is the last word in efficient and durable surface at not too great a cost and gravel the best farmer's road at the minimum expense. I think it is a waste of time to build roads of anything better than gravel and not as good as concrete."

This is a clear cut presentation of a solution of the highway problem that is puzzling all civilized countries to-day. It is generally recognized by highway authorities and road users that the methods of building wagon roads with broken stone, as introduced by Telford and MacAdam a century ago, have become obsolete. While these water bound roads were serviceable enough for the traffic of the nineteenth century, they are utterly unsuited to the increased traffic and the higher speeds of the twentieth century. Within from two to five years after a new macadam road is built it is worn out and must be remade, or at the very least must be resurfaced throughout its length. In the mean time, unless it has been oiled frequently or otherwise treated with an adhesive binder, the dust lying on its surface is a public nuisance to all who use the road and to all who live beside it.

New York state, with more than \$75,000,000 available for state highway construction, is only waiting for the breaking of the legislative deadlock to let contracts for hundreds of miles of new roads. If the administration presented by this hold-up in contract letting to study present and future traffic needs and revise all specifications for road work so as to require permanent construction for all new state roads, it will erect a monument to itself such as no Governor, state engineer or road commissioner has ever had.

During 1912 New York State placed under contract 370 miles of water bound macadam roads at an average cost of \$10,813 a mile and \$30 miles of macadam with bituminous binder at an average cost of \$10,986 a mile. Contracts were also let for 28 miles of gravel roads and 305 miles of "other road." Thus, out of a total of 1,533 miles, there were 1,200 miles at least in permanent roads. Owing to charges of irregularities, some of these contracts have been cancelled by the new administration. Permanent highways cost less in the long run than macadam and other types of temporary roads. The first cost is greater, but their annual cost of upkeep is far less and they have a much longer life. This is particularly true of the concrete road. It costs less to build than most other kinds of so-called permanent roads, is practically indestructible and requires almost no attention after completion.

In Bellefontaine, Ohio, there is nearly half a mile of concrete streets which were laid twenty-one years ago and the repairs on which have not amounted to \$150 in that time. The wear has not exceeded one-half to three-quarters of an inch where the horses travel. These streets are easy to clean and easily kept clean. They are ideal for motor traffic and as a lasting proposition are beyond compare. The city's experience with macadam has been less fortunate. Last December it paid off the last bond of an issue of ten-year bonds for the construction of 4,000 feet of macadam street. This is now worn out and the Council is preparing ordinances for repairing it with brick.

The village of Saugerties, N. Y., has made an interesting experiment with concrete. About four years ago it built a complete new road, one-half of concrete and the rest of macadam. The macadamized portion had to be completely repaired at the end of two years' service, as it had become badly cut up by heavy traffic. The cement road is in perfect condition to-day and appears to be good for many years to come.

Concrete roads were adopted several years ago as standard construction by the Board of Supervisors of Wayne county, Mich., in which the city of Detroit is located. Results

have amply justified this decision, and the supervisors are satisfied that they have solved the good roads problem. More than sixty-five miles of concrete roads have been built in the county during the last four years.

NON-PARTISAN ACT IS CONSTITUTIONAL

JUDGE STRAUS DECLARES RECENTLY ENACTED LAW WILL STAND.

Says Law Would Tend to Destroy the Independence of the Officers By Giving Motive for Allegiance to Parties That Outweigh Allegiance to Cities' Welfare.

In a preliminary opinion and order handed down by Judge S. J. Straus, of Luzerne county, last Tuesday, he declared the law providing for the non-partisan election of commissioners in third class cities to be constitutional and he denied the petition for a mandamus filed by William H. Kessler against the county commissioners to compel them to accept nomination papers as a candidate for councilman on the Democratic ticket. The decision affects all councilmatic candidates in Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Hazleton and permits them to file papers as candidates only on the non-partisan ticket.

The opinion of Judge Straus is in direct conflict with that rendered recently by Judge Swearingen, of Fayette county, who held the law providing for non-partisan election of councilmen in third class cities to be unconstitutional. In his preliminary opinion Judge Straus says in part:

Because of the importance of an immediate decision we have handed down an order overruling the demurrer and dismissing the petition for a mandamus for the following reasons:

"1.—The act of June 27, 1913, is constitutional and does not violate article 3, section 7, of the constitution, which forbids local legislation relating to cities and elections.

"2.—Partisanship in the election of municipal officers diverts the attention of the electorate from municipal problems to national problems and tends to destroy the independence of officers elected by giving to them motives for allegiance to parties that may outweigh their allegiance to the city's welfare. This is an evil against which the legislature may make provision in legislating for third-class cities even though the legislature is of the opinion that no such legislation is required in first or second class cities; or that if required it should be provided for by separate statute.

"3.—The legislature having exercised the power by the act of 1906 to provide for partisan election, may also provide for non-partisan election. Partisan election may be desirable for the choosing of certain officials; non-partisan elections may be desirable for the efficiency of government in special departments or through special offices. The legislature has the right to select the department and the offices so long as it applies the law uniformly to all the officials holding the same class of offices, or to all the municipalities in the same class.

"4.—The act does not violate Article 8, Section 7 of the constitution requiring laws for holding elections uniform throughout the state, because the statute under consideration, having selected the offices which shall be subject to non-partisan elections, provides for the printing of the ballot uniformly throughout the state, for the receiving of the ballot at the election and the counting of the vote uniformly throughout the state.

We are preparing an opinion setting out at length our reasons for these conclusions and shall file the same at the earliest possible moment.

HONESDALE IS ASSURED CHAUTAUQUA NEXT YEAR

(Continued from Page One.)

because on the start of the Honesdale Chautauqua a half dozen or more of the people of the town held on and stuck to the proposition of the Chautauqua. Dr. Turner said with considerable pride that it was therefore his pleasure to present a jurist of repute, student of conscience and best of all a man who is a friend of the children, Judge Ben Lindsey, who is affectionately known in his home city as Little Ben. Judge Lindsey on taking the platform expressed his deep appreciation of the generous reception he received Tuesday morning by the children of Honesdale. Said he has been privileged the past thirteen years to work in the behalf of child life. Outside of New York City, 13 years ago there was hardly a thing as a juvenile court or playground for the child. Judge Lindsey said it was a great joy to take a part in the fight for the child, who has his bitterness and misunderstandings. It was 13 years ago that he met the first boy in court in Denver. The children's friend was trying a civil case when three small boys handcuffed one to another were ushered into his court. There is no child problem that isn't a parent problem and not a parent problem that is not of interest to the whole world. Judge Lindsey based his remarks on "The Misfortunes of Mickey" which are taken from stenographic notes under the judge's observation in the juvenile court. He followed Mickey from the time he was picked up with two other boys, handcuffed, and brought before him in open court. There are 150,000 children just the type of Mickey that come to the courts every year, declared Judge Lindsey. He emphasized the loyalty of the boy in the home, the school, city and state. "The policeman's remedy is the club." While speaking of the usefulness of boys and helping them Judge Lindsey referred in words of praise to Scout Master E. G. Jenkins of Honesdale Troop, and also of Frank A. Jenkins, a brother, who is

leader of the Boy Band. Judge Lindsey's sympathies are always with the boy. In one instance he stated that the troubles of a kid were worth more than \$5,000,000, which represented a case he was trying one time and immediately listened with a sympathetic ear to the pleadings of a kid in distress. Violence provokes violence as hate provokes hate. In speaking of criminals sent to jail during the past five years, illustrating the methods used, the learned judge claimed that 75 out of every 100 in Denver and Chicago returned to jail, while under his dispensation it has been on 5 per cent. In the same length of time. Jails, however, are necessary. If we save our child we must fight to save him, for we are his brother's keeper. The story of San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Albany are all alike in this respect. He stated that he saw through tears better than through books the condition of the boy in these cities. The jurist said he hated to lie but that he does not hate a boy. Brave boys don't lie, it is only cowards who do this. He told how he sent 700 to reform schools unattended and without handcuffs, while where this method is used 52 made their getaway and they haven't got back yet. The best time to handle a man is in childhood and youth. There are no good people or evil people, but just people. Since on the bench Judge Lindsey has made 156 items of law to change things. It is not so much what you say but what you do that counts in the life of a boy. Boys play the part of politics in Denver. The speaker said that he had boys electioneer for him. It is just as good to praise the child for the good he does as to nag him for the evil he does. You have boy bands, boy scouts and hope you are planning for a playground for the children. We want to get together. This is an exceedingly beautiful town and you want to do all you can for the children of this town. This is a beautiful county. While on my way to Honesdale our party stopped at Farview where we inspected the finest building of its kind I have ever seen. There Dr. Fitzsimmons is in charge and he understands how to care for the patients better than any man I know of. I have run for Judge seven times and expect to run again this fall. There is no trouble like politics. In the words of a youngster whom Judge Lindsey talked with one time, the noted jurist closed his excellent address. It follows: "Keep a stiff upper lip and you will come out all right."

Wednesday Afternoon.

Wednesday afternoon was given over to the Junior Chautauqua and the Commonwealth quartette. Miss Oppenlander, superintendent of the Junior Chautauqua movement, addressed the audience on Chautauqua work among the children. She began by stating that Honesdale has the honor of organizing the first Junior Chautauqua, something which is to be proud of. She told how the children for the past week came to the Chautauqua tent from 9 until 11 o'clock every morning and were given instruction in singing, games, and the story hour. The question often arises whether we shall or shall not tell fairy stories and legends to children. If we want to or not we must tell them fairy stories. Why? Because children learn by association with parents and teachers. What the child needs is simplicity. It is a good thing for a child's morals in stories told where good comes out on top. There is something more important than stories and games. There is a spirit that is sweeping America, playgrounds for the children. Make children not only responsible for themselves, but for everybody in the community. The children have promised to interest the people of Honesdale in a public playground. In your beautiful town you ought to have a beautiful playground as well.

It is natural for children to play as it is for them to breathe. This natural instinct developed is why playgrounds are needed. The Honesdale Junior Chautauqua is going to meet during the winter months and work for a playground here next year. Not only should the Junior Chautauqua work, but all the people of Honesdale should help. Miss Oppenlander encouraged the audience and others to do all they can to spread the playground interest in Honesdale. An ideal playground has a story hour and manual training department. Chautauqua towns are always the most progressive towns. Because of having playgrounds for the children there will be better citizens in Honesdale. Miss Oppenlander then announced the principal subjects of Jack and Jill, Prince and Princess besides a large chorus of children who would take part in the exercises. All the children took their respective parts in a very creditable manner, reflecting considerable honor upon Misses Oppenlander, Foster and Dorothy Menner, pianist. The quartette gave a number of selections and were heartily applauded.

Dr. Ellis' Address.

Every number of the Chautauqua course, whether lecture, musical, amusement, scientific, magical or philosophical in feature, was immensely enjoyed. One would hear it said on every hand as an event passed, "That is the best we have yet had." This was in turn said of Dr. Turner, of Dr. Dixon, of Dr. Pearson, of Judge Lindsey and last but not least of Dr. Ellis, the famed journalist who has twice circled the globe and has, perhaps, met more men and women who wear crowns and by scepters or otherwise guide, govern and rule nations, empires, principalities, kingdoms small and large than any other man, not only in America, but in the known world. He has thus been enabled to see farther around the circle and discover more things relating to peoples and their method and policies of government than any other living individual. As the Catholics say of the ecclesiastical head of their church, "He speaks from Authority," so does Mr. Ellis on matters secular about our great world. He is enabled to do so be-

cause he has been "Johnny on the spot." He has been in the most inaccessible places, has met all kinds of people from the exclusive Grand Lama of Tibet to the Arab Sheikhs of the desert, has been at Babylon, Mt. Nebo, Mid-China, met officials and statesmen of Turkey in the sublime Porte down or up to the Wai Wu Pu in Peking where an old empire was tottering to its fall but was saved by being converted into a republic like that of our own dear America. It shocked Mr. Ellis to have Dr. Dixon refer to our constitution as one that is outgrown at a period when nearly all the nations of the old world and even those of the Far East are bowing down in imitation the great American document that has already stood the test of more than a century and has come out triumphant. Only bad politicians, bad statesmen, bad jurists have marred its good government-sustaining principles and provisions. With the masses of people of all nations the world over looking to America for safe governmental forms for guidance, it appeared to Mr. Ellis a shame that we should be ashamed of and condemn the very foundation stone upon which our free institutions rest. While what Dr. Dixon said about a still further American progress, even to re-framing and revising our old constitution, met with great popular approval from his audience, Mr. Ellis was as warmly sustained in making for it a vigorous defense.

Quite impossible is it to give, in a brief newspaper paragraph, even some idea of Mr. Ellis' lecture, fraught as it was with such deep and abiding interest. He is a hard working journalist, being one of the field editors of the North American and a contributor to seventy-five or more other publications. No man is better prepared to speak upon the various phases of our own country and also upon internationalism. He is a Pennsylvanian, long active in movements of a religious and altruistic character in his own state. To millions of his fellow countrymen by voice and through print, he is holding up a light by which they can not only see themselves but the people of all other nations as well.

In his lecture he told of the danger he encountered in visiting the Mohammedan countries. No Christian is allowed to live in some of their sacred cities, indeed, it is unsafe to enter them, especially Mecca, because there is buried Housain, the grandson of the prophet. When Mr. Ellis visited Kerbela it happened to be on an anniversary of Housain's death. Fanaticism was running high and he was refused admission to the Khans and Inns. Mr. Ellis and his companions were surrounded by a jeering throng and for their safety, the soldiers took them to the cardis court where they were protected from being mobbed and kept over night. But even here was found traces of American influences and also an American who greeted them with a cheering word. A man engaged in the ice business there called out to them as they marched under guard, "Houdy! You Americans! So am I."

Mr. Ellis spoke of Japan as being pre-eminently military and a war-like nation. School boys are early taught military tactics, hence, they become active and fierce fighters. They march to and from their school houses in true military order, breaking ranks as each pupil reaches his home or abiding place, and form in soldier-like squads on their way to school. But there is a peace party, even in Japan, and it is growing rapidly. This movement was started by a man by the name of Gibert Bowles and some fellow friends or Quakers, all of whom kept in the back ground, but their work, as everywhere else, though in silent tread, as it was with William Penn and always has been and is even so with the Chautauqua, a tremendous world force for good and the uplift of humanity.

EQUINUNK.

Equinunk, Aug. 28.—For several weeks now the people of Equinunk have been seeing many new faces in their little village, but possibly the most noted of all the visitors were two clergymen of New York City, Rev. George W. Grinton and Rev. F. M. Turrentine and families. They have both preached at the Methodist church on different occasions. On Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Grinton gave a most interesting address on the story of Pollyanna, or playing the Glad Game. The church was filled and the address was enjoyed by all.

The Misses Marks from Yonkers, N. Y., are visiting the pastor and his family. Miss Sarah Marks, being a noted musician, has added greatly to the interest of the services with her violin solos.

There has been a very interesting Red and Blue contest for the last ten weeks in the Methodist church. Each side fought hard to outdo the other in points. They started with equal points at the beginning of the contest, with Mrs. Ethel Lord, captain of the Blues, and Mrs. Rose Woodmansee, captain of the Reds. But at the end of the ten weeks it was found that the Reds were ahead. It was, therefore, up to the Blues to furnish a supper which they did in a most magnificent style. It was remarked by many of the summer boarders that the style of the supper, the tables, etc., was equal to that of a city banquet in many respects. The supper was a great credit to Mrs. Lord and her helpers. The church was decorated so beautifully that it was decided to leave the decorations and the stewards had a social the next day when they sold ice cream and cake. This makes two socials they have had on successive Saturdays, at each time fifteen gallons of cream being sold, and on both occasions they could have sold much more had they had it. These socials were handled in a very successful way under the leadership of the treasurer of the stewards, Mrs. Woodmansee. Something like \$40 was cleared for the benefit of the church.

Before you start on your vacation see that you are supplied with some Neura Powders for Headache. 10 and 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, State Highway Department, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Highway Department in the Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pa., until ten o'clock on the morning of September 17th, 1913, when bids will be publicly opened and scheduled for the reconstruction of 7309 lineal feet of Brick Block Paving, 16 feet wide, situated as follows: From the intersection of South Fourth and Main streets, passing over Main street, to the Texas Township line; also from the intersection of Main and Park streets, passing over Park street, to the Texas Township line, under the Act of Assembly approved May 31st, 1911, P. L. 468. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the State Highway Department, Harrisburg; 1001 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; 2117 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh; and 301 Farr Building, Scranton, Pa. Each bid must be made upon a plan furnished by the State Highway Department, accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$2,500, and enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which blank and envelope will be furnished upon request, marked: "PROPOSAL FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A SECTION OF ROAD IN WAYNE COUNTY, HONESDALE BOROUGH."

EDWARD M. BIGELOW, State Highway Commissioner. 70-3wks.

Our Store Will Be Closed

Labor Day

Monday, September 1

KATZ BROS. Inc.