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10th YEAR --NO. 87

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

PRICE 2 CENTS

WHAT THIS MAN HAS DONE!

Three men will be voted for in November for President of the United States.

Two of them are filling the air with promises of a change, and with rainbow promises of what they do if they are elected.

Mr. Taft simply points you to the record of the past three years and says: "That is what I have done. I keep on doing it. How will you change help YOU?"

Do you see just what Mr. Taft has done? And what it would mean to you if you voted for a change?

From YOUR standpoint and that of your family, the most important thing passed during Mr. Taft's administration is the tariff law.

The Tariff Board, and the maximum and minimum provision, alone make this the most useful and not-tariff law in our history.

The work of a Tariff Board the world has never known before is taken out of politics, and what is should be—a strictly business, prosperity-developing measure.

Instead of business and industry being batted to and fro, now up and now down—a mere plaything in the hands of the Tariff Board provides steady, even progress, with arrangements made according to sane, common-sense, business method.

Actual investigation takes the place of guess work and "hit-and-run" experiments.

It is Mr. Taft's plan. The plan has been fighting for, and which one can be depended on to keep it.

The maximum and minimum in the tariff bill—put there by Mr. Taft—simply means that we are to make favorable trade arrangements with those foreign countries that will give us special privi-

leges on our manufactures. By its terms our foreign trade has reached—the tariff law was passed—the highest point ever known in the history of the country.

Now, what does this mean to you? It means that it insures "good times" instead of "hard times." It means that there is plenty of work for millions of idle men. It means that you have a steady job, and increasing wages; that your family is well fed, well clothed; and that in spite of prices higher than they were a few years ago YOU are living better, and more comfortable and pleasanter than you ever had.

Mr. Taft knew what he was about when he signed that tariff bill. He knew that the Tariff Board, which he proposed, would take the tariff out of politics and put it on a common-sense, business basis for all time. He knew that the maximum and minimum clause would very soon tremendously increase our foreign trade. Just as it is now.

It was brave enough to do what he did, and trust to the common sense of the American people to find out—by actual results—what benefits it brought.

It is not perfect—but under Mr. Taft's defective sections will be corded, promptly and effectively. It is just what the Tariff Board is to make it better. Not rashly and recklessly, but carefully and rationally, without disturbing the security of the country.

Mr. Taft has done more to consolidate the "trusts" than any other president. There have been forty-nine consolidations of trusts in a little over three years. In the second one-half year of the last administration there were twenty-five.

Mr. Taft has put the trusts on the back and made them "be good" is quite as good as to try to put them all in one basket.

Mr. Taft's method is different from either of these—it is to solve the problem, quietly and surely. You have Mr. Taft to thank for the Postal Savings Bank and for the National Post. We tried for many years to get these great benefits.

Mr. Taft has been President of the government inspection of corporations and by the corporation an income of thirty million dollars a year is raised. And by introducing "Taft methods" of economy efficiency into the running of government thirty-five millions more has been saved. Credit has been saved by a saving of sixty-five million dollars a year!



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

the terrible "white slave" traffic has been given a death blow, and a Bureau of Mines established to prevent mine accidents and safeguard and assist miners.

All these—and many more splendid things—have been done by William Howard Taft in his quiet, careful, modest way, without blow or bluster, and without any attempt to turn them all into glory for himself.

A progressive "doer" is much more useful to a nation than a progressive "talker."

What would a change mean to YOU?

It would change certain prosperity, busy mills and factories, and plenty of work, for probably the same conditions that existed the year before Mr. Taft became President. And it might bring back the misery of 1893, when we discovered that it makes no difference how cheap a thing is if we have no money with which to buy it!

Do you want to risk that AGAIN?

Do you want to keep on getting that sixty-five millions a year that Mr. Taft has saved for you and other taxpayers? Or do you want to go back to the days of extravagance and waste?

Do you want Mr. Taft and his common-sense, business-like Tariff Board, that will forever stop all this tariff disturbance? Or do you want "a change" to a President who either cares nothing at all about the tariff, like the third term candidate who for seven and a half years absolutely ignored the needs and wishes of the people, or to one that will kick the whole thing to pieces, blindly and recklessly, like the Democratic candidate and his party promise to do?

Have a care, friend! Have a care! It is easier to blast than to build, easier to kill than to cure!

It's better to be SAFE than to be SORRY!

DEATH OF GEORGE M. GENUNG

Former Councilman and Manufacturer Passed Away Tuesday of Angina Pectoris.

Former Councilman George M. Genung died Tuesday after four months' illness of an affection of the heart, at his home on Court street. Mr. Genung was born in Honesdale 69 years ago and was a son of the late Ezra M. and Nancy Pellet Kimble Genung. The deceased was a resident of this place, devoting his early life to school and assisting his father in the latter's flour and feed store. Qualifying himself for a business career he then was employed by Stanton & Kimble in their lumber yard at this place. After being in this firm's employ several years, Mr. Genung secured a situation as local agent with the Delaware and Hudson railroad, which position he held until April 13, 1899, when he was succeeded by C. J. Dibble, the present agent. Mr. Genung was with this company many years and was a very efficient and valued agent. At the time of his resignation with the Delaware and Hudson company Mr. Genung purchased of Gilbert White the latter's axe manufacturing plant at East Honesdale. He took George L. Myers into partnership with him and for a few years conducted the business under the name of Genung & Myers. Later Mr. Genung purchased Mr. Myers' interest in the business and conducted same until his death.

Mr. Genung served several terms as town councilman and was always very active and much interested in borough work. Whatever he did he placed his whole heart and soul into, being a very zealous and ardent worker. He possessed a large heart and there was not anything asked of him but what he would do cheerfully. Mr. Genung was well versed in the town's affairs and always stood for what was right and just. He made an excellent councilman.

Forty-five years ago Mr. Genung married Miss Ellen Fox, who survives him. He leaves no children. Two sisters, Mrs. H. G. Rowland and Miss Eunice Genung, of Honesdale, and two brothers, Frank and William, of New York City, also survive. The relatives have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

Mr. Genung was a member of Honesdale Lodge No. 218, Free and Accepted Masons. He was also an attendant of Grace Episcopal church. The funeral, which will be private, will be held Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Genung was a member of the town council and was always very active and much interested in borough work. Whatever he did he placed his whole heart and soul into, being a very zealous and ardent worker. He possessed a large heart and there was not anything asked of him but what he would do cheerfully. Mr. Genung was well versed in the town's affairs and always stood for what was right and just. He made an excellent councilman.

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LET US HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD.—M'KINLEY.



REPUBLICAN X

To vote the Republican ticket, November 5, 1912, place an X in the box at the head of the first column, as indicated, on the margin of the ballot. This includes the Taft electors and all the Republican candidates named at the primary election and State convention. For the information of the voter the Republican ticket is hereby printed in full.

REPUBLICAN.
For President and Vice President.
TAFT AND SHERMAN.
Presidential Electors.
I. Layan Register, William A. Heizman, Samuel J. Wainwright, John P. Harris, Robert E. Altman, John Dick, George Jay Elliott, John R. K. Scott, W. J. McCloskey, John M. Griffith, Frank H. Caven, Frank W. Munn, Robert P. Cairnes, Abram T. Eastwick, Horace L. Haldeman, Edwin M. Rine, Henry W. Palmer, Henry H. Brownmiller, Fred B. Gerner, William C. Sechrist, Malcolm

IT'S EITHER TAFT OR WILSON.
Either Mr. Taft or Mr. Wilson will be elected.

The issue is between the Republican and the Democratic parties and principles.

The so-called "third party" is an individual—not a party. It represents merely Rooseveltism. It is "obstructive," not "progressive."

The self-created candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt is in defiance of revered tradition; in violation of precedent; is purely and solely personal; and will be and should be unmistakably censured.

Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy is founded on a broken pledge to the people that he would not again seek the presidential office; and on a broken friendship for Mr. Taft, which dates from the time he found that Mr. Taft refused to be dominated or dictated to.

The purpose of Mr. Roosevelt is clearly apparent—it is merely to defeat Mr. Taft.

A vote for Mr. Roosevelt is worse than a wasted vote, for it simply means a vote for Mr. Wilson and for the Democratic party.

What, then, are the plain, practical issues of the campaign? What are we—YOU—to vote for? You are to choose between the policies—as well as the personalities—of Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson. (Because a Roosevelt vote is a Wilson vote.)

You are to say—by your vote—whether you prefer Taft, and Safety—or Wilson, and Danger!

A vote for Mr. Taft and his policies is a vote to continue our present prosperity—to settle the tariff problem for all time by taking it out of the hands of politicians and putting it on a business basis—to strengthen and perfect our control of the trusts—to uphold economy and efficiency of government service.

To vote for Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party is to invite a return of exactly the same influences that demoralized the entire country in 1893.

Again we say, "Let us hold fast to that which we know is good."

McDougall, Wm. H. Heim, John Henry Deardorff, James Lord, Josiah D. Hicks, Calvin Gilbert, David Howells, Sylvester F. Bowser, William E. Crow, Norman E. Clark, Frederick Felix Crutze, Herman Simon, Robert Locke, William Schnur, George H. Douglass, Howard B. Ourouer, C. Elmer Bown, Patrick H. McGuire.

STATE TREASURER.
Robert K. Young.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
Archibald W. Powell.
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AT LARGE.
John M. Morin.
Frederick E. Lewis.
Anderson H. Walters.
Arthur R. Ruple.
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.
William D. B. Ainey.
REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
H. Clark Jackson.

WILSON AND PENSIONS.
(From the Omaha Bee.)

To the Editor of the Bee: Being a reader of the Bee, I would like space in which to speak of the letter written to Woodrow Wilson by Hoke Smith of Georgia, in which he asked Mr. Wilson to state how he stood on the pension question. His reply is as follows:

"Will say in answer to your inquiry as to pensions that I am very much opposed to the great expense in the increase of pensions. I am not in favor of anyone drawing a pension who is financially able to take care of himself. I am in favor of all old soldiers, who are not able to work and have not means to take care of themselves, being sent to the Soldiers' Home in the State in which they live. I think that all of those who are able to take care of themselves should be dropped from the rolls. If I should be elected I will do all in my power to keep the expenses of the Government down to the lowest notch. As to the Confederate soldiers, I am in favor of each State passing a bill to pension all of those that are not able to take care of themselves."

This was taken from a newspaper printed in Georgia.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

COUNTRY MOURNS FOR SHERMAN.

(Special to The Citizen.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The national capital is in mourning today for James S. Sherman, vice-president of the United States.

President Taft will attend the funeral which will be held Saturday afternoon from the Old Dutch Reformed church in Utica, N. Y. Interment will be made in that city.

Besides the President, Postmaster General Hitchcock and other members of the President's cabinet will attend the obsequies.

UTICA IN DEEP MOURNING.
(Special to The Citizen.)

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The entire city is in deep mourning today over the death of its foremost citizen, James S. Sherman, vice-president of the United States. Flags are at half-mast and municipal buildings are trimmed with black crepe. All political meetings have been postponed in respect to the dead vice-president. Telegrams of condolence are pouring in to the family from all over the world.

BOLD ROBBERY TO-DAY.
(Special to The Citizen.)

WHEELING, W. VA., Oct.—A lone robber stepped into the jewelry store of Andrew Struver shortly after noon today and covered the proprietor with a revolver. He forced Struver to hand over a tray of highest quality diamonds. The robber escaped among the noon-day crowd. The diamonds were valued at \$25,000.

HUBBARD FOUND "NOT GUILTY"



JAMES S. SHERMAN.

VICE PRES. SHERMAN IS DEAD

Unconscious Till End—Death is Painless—Final Summons at 9:42 Last Night.

Charles D. Hillis, Chairman of Republican National Committee, Says Votes to Be Cast Next Tuesday Are For Electors and Not For Candidates; Therefore Situation Doesn't Affect Validity of Electors' Election.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 31.—James Schoolcraft Sherman, vice president of the United States, died at his home in this city at 9:42 o'clock last night. The vice president, who lapsed into a state of coma Tuesday afternoon, never rallied and passed from unconsciousness to death.

Dr. F. H. Peck issued this statement concerning the last moments of the vice president:

"The vice president died at 9:42 o'clock without regaining consciousness. His end was perfectly quiet. He died in the presence of his wife, her brother and sister, his two brothers and his three sons and their wives. He had been perfectly unconscious since 7 o'clock in the morning, when he had a period of partial consciousness for about fifteen minutes. He died in an uraemic coma as the result of Bright's disease, heart failure and arterio sclerosis."

Mrs. Sherman Stricken.

The vice president was able to say a few words to his wife and Dr. Peck during his lucid moments yesterday morning, but never spoke thereafter. Mrs. Sherman is in a state of near collapse as a result of her husband's end, and Dr. Peck is ministering to her, while her three sons, Sherriff, Richard and Thomas, are seeking to comfort the grief stricken woman.

A message notifying President Taft of the vice president's death was flashed a few minutes after the end came. No arrangements for the funeral have been made. His last resting place will be in a magnificent mausoleum recently erected in Forest Hill cemetery in this city. Yesterday afternoon the physicians had administered oxygen to the dying statesman.

Sherman's Active Career.

James Schoolcraft Sherman was born Oct. 24, 1825, in Utica, N. Y. He attended public schools of his native city and was graduated as a bachelor of arts in 1878—the same year that President Taft was graduated from Yale—from Hamilton college, at Clinton, N. Y., near his home.

Following his graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He began the practice of his profession immediately. As a young lawyer Mr. Sherman displayed considerable ability and took a lively interest in the public affairs of his city and county. He was elected mayor of Utica in 1884 and was sent as a delegate in 1892 to the Republican national convention. He served as chairman of the Republican state convention in 1895, 1900 and 1908. He had in 1887 been elected to the Fiftieth congress and was re-elected a member of the Fifty-first, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth congresses.

FAREWELL PARTY AT WHITE MILLS.

A delightful gathering was held last Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas Pantin, who will soon take their departure for England. The guests spent the evening very happily in speech-making and music and at a seasonable hour a very dainty luncheon was served during which James Edsall presented Mr. and Mrs. Pantin with a beautiful water set consisting of fine cut jug and six tumblers, showing the good feeling which had always existed between Mr. Pantin and his men. Those present were Michael Heineberg, who has worked hard in hand with Mr. Pantin for the past twenty years, James Edsall, Thomas Jones, Carl Falk, Philip Bishop and their wives. All left extending their best wishes and a safe voyage.

WHEELING, W. VA., Oct.—A lone robber stepped into the jewelry store of Andrew Struver shortly after noon today and covered the proprietor with a revolver. He forced Struver to hand over a tray of highest quality diamonds. The robber escaped among the noon-day crowd. The diamonds were valued at \$25,000.

Jury Out 40 Minutes, Return Verdict Which Frees Hubbard at 10:35—Judge Searle Gives Impartial Charge—Many Spectators Attend Trial—Evidence of Witnesses—Hubbard Discharged.

The Hubbard-Dolphin homicide case was brought to a close this morning. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" after being out forty minutes. The testimony is taken up here where it was left in our last issue, beginning with Tuesday afternoon.

When court opened Tuesday afternoon the court room was nearly half filled with men and a good many women. The interest at the opening of the Waymart homicide case was not great in the morning but in the afternoon, judging from the attendance, it was much greater. The two principal actors in the tragedy, Marsden Hubbard and Mrs. Dolph, testified before the jury, their testimony taking the entire afternoon.

At the opening of court Dr. Peteresen was called to correct a statement made that morning when he said that his examination of the body showed a wound in the right arm. He corrected it by saying that the wound was in the left arm.

N. B. Spencer took the stand again to state that the revolver was a .32-calibre.

At this point the prosecution rested.

Attorney William H. Lee, for the defense, made a motion to have Mrs. Dolph, the only eye-witness to the tragedy, take the stand for the prosecution, stating that it was customary for the District Attorney to call eye witnesses of an affair to testify. The district attorney answered by saying that he had subpoenaed the witness but had withheld her because he thought she was a prejudiced witness. Judge Searle refused the motion.

Mr. Kimble then opened the defense with an impassioned appeal to the jury in which he stated that they were perfectly willing to rest the case there after it was proven that deceased had entered the room with a deadly weapon, but that they did not want to rest the case on a technicality.

"We will give the life history of the defendant. No man ever did a more manly act for justice than when he fired the fatal shots. Thirty-eight years ago was born a son to hardworking parents. This boy grew under the care of these parents until he entered High school. He graduated from there with high honors. He married in early life. He has a wife and two children and he is unable to be with them on account of sickness. We are going to tell you how and why he came to Wayne county. He learned the knitting trade in Philmont, N. Y. He worked there 12 years, or until the company failed and he lost all his wages and his job. He worked at other places and while in Schenectady he was taken sick with pneumonia in April, 1911. He was taken to Alice hospital there and it was over two months before he was released. He was advised to go to the Adirondacks for his health, which he did, remaining there about three months. Having an aunt in Carbondale he was invited by her to come and visit her, hoping that the change of climate would benefit him. While here in the spring of 1912, Mrs. Leonard became acquainted with him and Mrs. Leonard extended an invitation to him to visit them in Wayne county. He came to Mrs. Leonard's home three or four times, spending the day and returning in the afternoon. He came to Mrs. Leonard's house. Dolph had no house. Dolph worked as a section hand on the railroad and paid board to Mrs. Leonard. Hubbard was about to return to his home in New York. He had worked for Mr. James about ten days and expected to leave for home Thursday. Mrs. Leonard invited him to stay which he did. He was an accomplished young man and could play the harmonica and guitar at one time. He was popular among the young people on account of this. Saturday night preceding the tragedy he played and the guests danced and they had a good time. After the guests went home Hubbard asked to be shown to his room. Dolph lit a lantern and conducted him to the room off the living room. Early in the evening Dolph went to Waymart and got a pint of whiskey. He had been drinking. About one o'clock began to abuse the children and threaten his wife and Mrs. Leonard. Hubbard got up and partly dressed. Then he went out to the next room; everything became quiet and he went back to bed not wishing to interfere. He looked in his suitcase for his revolver in order that Dolph could not get at it and he placed it under his pillow. Later Dolph began to attack his wife with a knife and throwing things at her. She ran from him and went into the room occupied by Hubbard for his protection. Dolph followed her in and backed her up against the wall between the dresser and the head of the bed. Hubbard went to raise up in bed and Dolph grabbed him by the right shoulder throwing Hubbard back on the bed, on his elbow. Dolph had something in his hand which Hubbard could not distinguish. Hubbard got the pistol and fired. The pistol was a self-repeater and in his excitement Hubbard kept pulling the trigger, trying to frighten the man away. When we have shown you these facts and told you of the reputation of Hubbard for peace and

(Continued on Page Eight.)