

NEW LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

A Brief Outline of Acts of the General Assembly of 1913 As Approved by the Governor

- No. 225. State banks are authorized to pay interest on time or demand deposits.
- No. 226. Cities of the first class may create suburban metropolitan districts of the areas within 25 miles of their limits, and create a department of Suburban Metropolitan Planning, with special reference to highways, sewerage and water supply.
- No. 227. Fixes salary of State Library messenger at \$1,200.
- No. 228. Repeals an act relating to peddling in the county of Lehigh.
- No. 229. Changes and fixes the terms of managers of the poor and auditors in incorporated poor districts.
- No. 230. Fixes the compensation of appraisers of the estates of decedents at \$2.50 per day.
- No. 231. Concerns registration of pharmacists.
- No. 232. Authorizes the Orphans' Court to empower guardians of estates of minors to join with cotenants in affecting amicable partition of lands held in common.
- No. 233. The act fixing sheriff's compensation for keep of prisoners at fifty cents a day is extended to include counties having not more than 150,000.
- No. 234. Flood Warnings. Gauging stations are to be established on the streams in the State to forecast the probable height of water during flood periods. \$10,000 is appropriated.
- No. 235. Repeals the act to prevent prize fights in Pike, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Erie and Montgomery counties.
- No. 236. Empowers commissioners of any township of the first class to lay sewers under county and state highways.
- No. 238. In liquidating trust companies, along with regular deposits, preference shall be given to time deposits, certified checks, certificates of deposits and drafts drawn by the failed company.
- No. 239. Fixes salaries in the state department of county treasurers' offices in counties of 1,000,000.
- No. 240. Relates to the payment of bonus on the incorporation, merger or consolidation of banks and trust companies.
- No. 241. Requires bills and answers in equity to be sworn to, and abolishes the rule that the averments of a responsive answer must be overcome by two witnesses.
- No. 242. When commissioners in lunacy shall declare a person to have been a lunatic from a date prior, then in any action affecting land titles, the record must show ten days' notice to parties claiming title to the land.
- No. 243. Extends for four years the act providing a board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation.
- No. 244. Grants consent to Harrisburg to dam the Susquehanna and improve sanitary conditions.
- No. 245. In Berks county the mercantile appraiser's report may be published in one German paper.
- No. 246. Appropriated \$75,000 for the celebration of the Battle of Lake Erie and the erection of a memorial at Erie.
- No. 247. Regulates discharge of paroled prisoners from penal institutions.
- No. 248. Grants to trustees of Warren Academy power to sell land originally granted by the state.
- No. 249. Removes the prohibition denying coal dealers the right to be official weighmasters in cities of the first class.
- No. 250. Extends the time for two years in which taxes may be collected by collectors where they are now personally liable.
- No. 251. Makes \$5,000 the maximum salary paid to department heads in cities of the second class.
- No. 252. Grants right to change elevations on bridges to be reconstructed.
- No. 253. Allows right of damage to land owners and tenants injured by street and other public improvements.
- No. 254. Fixes seven years' absence as presumptive proof of death and provides method for settlement of estates.
- No. 255. Empowers township supervisors in townships of the second class to con-

- tract for lighting streets and public places.
- No. 256. Refunds \$500 for auctioneer's license paid by Joseph Kalter.
- No. 257. Provides for ancillary letters of administration on estates of presumed decedents, and methods of settlement.
- No. 258. \$20,000 is fixed as the limit for the value of the poor house in Carbonate.
- No. 259. Fixes the time at one day less than one year in which a second vote may be taken on the proposition to increase municipal indebtedness.
- No. 260. Permits corporations to issue preferred stock in one or more classes. Does not apply to banks or building and loan associations.
- No. 261. Amends slightly the law concerning wharves, docks and ferries.
- No. 262. Fixes at \$5 a day fees for viewers of land and mileage at five cents.
- No. 263. Validates appointments of patrolmen and firemen heretofore made in cities of the first class.
- No. 264. Relates to water rates in cities of the second class.
- No. 265. Repeals section 8 of the act of May 1, 1909, concerning fishing.
- No. 266. Provides that a tax payer may enforce collection of any deficit found by auditors in accounts of officers of boroughs, townships or poor districts.
- No. 267. Department of Labor and Industry. Establishes a department of Labor and Industry, with a commissioner to be appointed by the Governor at a salary of \$8,000, and who in turn shall appoint and remove at pleasure officers and clerks of the department. Creates three bureaus—Inspection, Statistics and Information and Arbitration, and allows others as are found necessary. Offices are to be maintained in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and in other cities if found advisable. Provides for an attorney to be appointed by the attorney general, and for fifty-eight inspectors, five of whom shall be women at \$1,500, two inspectors at \$2,500 to have charge of the offices in the two cities named, and for two physician inspectors—one to be a woman at \$2,500. Also for four at \$3,000 to act as chiefs in the medical, engineering, ventilation and chemistry. Abolishes the department of factory inspection.
- No. 268. No assignment of wages shall be valid unless accepted in writing by the employer, and the written consent is given by the wife of a married man.
- No. 269. Provides for taxing auxiliary forest reserves.
- No. 270. Provides for a tax of two cents per acre for schools and a like amount for roads on auxiliary forest reserves.
- No. 271. Relates to the term of office of borough solicitors.
- No. 272. Amends the law regulating boroughs and the powers of officers in regard to public improvements.
- No. 273. Defines what shall be considered an imitation of butter.
- No. 274. Counties, townships, boroughs and incorporated towns are authorized to make joint applications for the reconstruction of state highways.
- No. 275. Provides that prothonotaries shall file, docket and index judgments and decrees from United States courts.
- No. 276. Provides that the flag of Pennsylvania may be displayed on any public building.
- No. 277. Garages are given a lien on automobiles left with them.
- No. 278. Repeals the act providing the manner in which bridges may be built in Luzerne county.
- No. 279. Fixes December 10 as the date for agricultural associations to claim aid from county.
- No. 280. Exceptions to the ruling of a court shall be noted by the official stenographer at the time exception is made.
- No. 281. The losing party to an appeal shall pay the costs incurred in the lower court.
- No. 282. Power is given to purchase or appropriate private property for the construction of a dam, where the consent of the state has been given to any city for the construction of the dam.
- No. 283. Township commissioners' term of office commence the first Monday in January.
- No. 284. Provides for lands to be set aside as auxiliary forest reserves upon application of owner.
- No. 285. Money Lenders Licensed. Money lenders who wish to charge more for loans than the regular rate of interest may secure a yearly license at a cost of \$100, and charge brokerage on each loan, but not exceeding one-tenth of the principal, in addition to six per cent interest, but this brokerage charge cannot be repeated on renewals more often than each four months. An examination fee of one dollar may also be collected on each loan of \$50 or less. Act of May 11, 1909, regulating small loans repealed.

AN INDEMNITY TO JAPANESE

Tokio Story Concerning the California Dispute.

UNCLE SAM SAID TO FAVOR

Japan Desires Permanent Friendly Relations With This Country and Seeks a Fundamental Solution Of the Difficulty.

Tokio, Japan.—It was announced here that the United States has intimated readiness to favor in principle the payment of an indemnity to Japanese subjects who have been affected by the California alien land ownership legislation. The United States has also recognized the right of Japan to adopt a measure similar to the California bill.

From intimations given in official circles it appears unlikely that Japan will adopt either idea. What Japan desires is permanent friendly relations with the United States and, therefore, she seeks a fundamental solution of the difficulty. If the United States has no solution to offer it is stated, Japan will probably allow the matter to remain as a grievance.

The public feeling of humiliation in this connection continues to be fanned by inflammatory comment in the newspapers. The Hochi Shimbun, which is often sensational, urges a lesson to the United States—the expulsion of American missionaries from Korea on the ground that they are undesirable aliens.

Washington.—While the officials here consistently adhere to their refusal to make any public statement concerning the negotiations between Japan and the United States regarding the California alien land law, it is understood, that in its efforts to deal fairly with the Japanese government the State Department had indicated a purpose to facilitate any judicial proceedings that may be brought to test the legislation.

The proposal, it is said, does not go so far as that made by President Roosevelt in the Japanese school cases, where the United States district attorney was charged to attack the legality of the action of the San Francisco school board, but does commit the United States to the extension of all reasonable aid in the prosecution of test cases.

A suggestion that Japanese residents in California who may suffer from the application of the alien land act be indemnified has been made on account of the precedent established in the case of the Chinese who were killed at Rock Springs, Wyo., years ago and the Italians who were lynched in New Orleans during the Mafia riots.

It is pointed out, however, that the United States probably would guarantee Japanese land-owners against loss only in the event that they were not properly compensated for property they were obliged to dispose of under the Webb-Bloodgood act.

Washington.—President Wilson publicly reprimanded Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson for his recent attack on the British Foreign Office. Ambassador Page was instructed to express to Sir Edward Grey the regret of the American government that a diplomatic official of the United States "should have been guilty of such an impropriety."

The action of the administration here followed receipt of a cablegram from Ambassador Page officially confirming the dispatch, which had quoted a statement from the British government that it had recognized the Huerta regime in Mexico, along with France and Germany, after "a congratulatory speech" to Huerta by Ambassador Wilson in behalf of diplomatic corps in Mexico City. The official interpretation of the statement here was that Great Britain at the time believed from Ambassador Wilson's act that the United States intended to recognize the Huerta government.

"Ambassador Wilson in an authorized interview, declared that if the statement really emanated from the British foreign office, it was a pure subterfuge, unworthy of the British office," and "at variance with its traditions and with the character it has maintained before the world for two centuries."

Bryan's Cablegram. Secretary Bryan, after a conference with the President, then sent the following cablegram to Ambassador Page.

"The interview given to the press by Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, whose resignation as ambassador to Mexico has been accepted, to take effect at the end of his vacation, October 14, having been brought to the President's attention, he directs me to ask you to call at the British foreign office and say to Sir Edward Grey that he disclaims all responsibility for Mr. Wilson's action in the matter and for the language employed by him in his interview, and that he regrets exceedingly that a diplomatic official in the employ of this government should have been guilty of such impropriety."

Secretary Bryan not only gave the above to the press, but issued the following statement:

"A copy of the cablegram to the American Embassy was sent to Ambassador Wilson. Mr. Bryan added that the President does not go farther at this time because he takes it for granted that the action which he is obliged to take in this matter will be to him (Ambassador Wilson) a sufficient reminder of his official duties."

WOMAN'S QUEER MALADY.

Cannot Keep Awake Unless She Stands Up.

Weehawken, N. J.—Miss Alice Geiser, of Weehawken, is the victim of a peculiar malady which physicians say is without parallel in medical annals. She cannot keep awake unless she stands up. If she sits or lies down, she soon becomes unconscious.

The affliction differs from the sleeping sickness of Africa in that Miss Geiser has been troubled with her unusual somnolence for two years, while the course of the African disease is run in about two weeks.

Although she has been under constant medical treatment for two years, no headway has been made toward a cure. Miss Geiser in all other respects is a normal, healthy young woman.

FIVE IN AUTOMOBILE KILLED.

One Perhaps Fatally Hurt When Train Hit Car.

Carrollton, Mo.—Five passengers in an automobile were killed and the driver was perhaps fatally injured when an Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe passenger train struck the machine at a crossing a mile east of here. Vandevanter was the owner and driver of the car. The party was on a pleasure tour from here to Brunswick, Mo.

CLERK NEARLY FROZEN.

John Long Locked In Cold Storage Room in Washington.

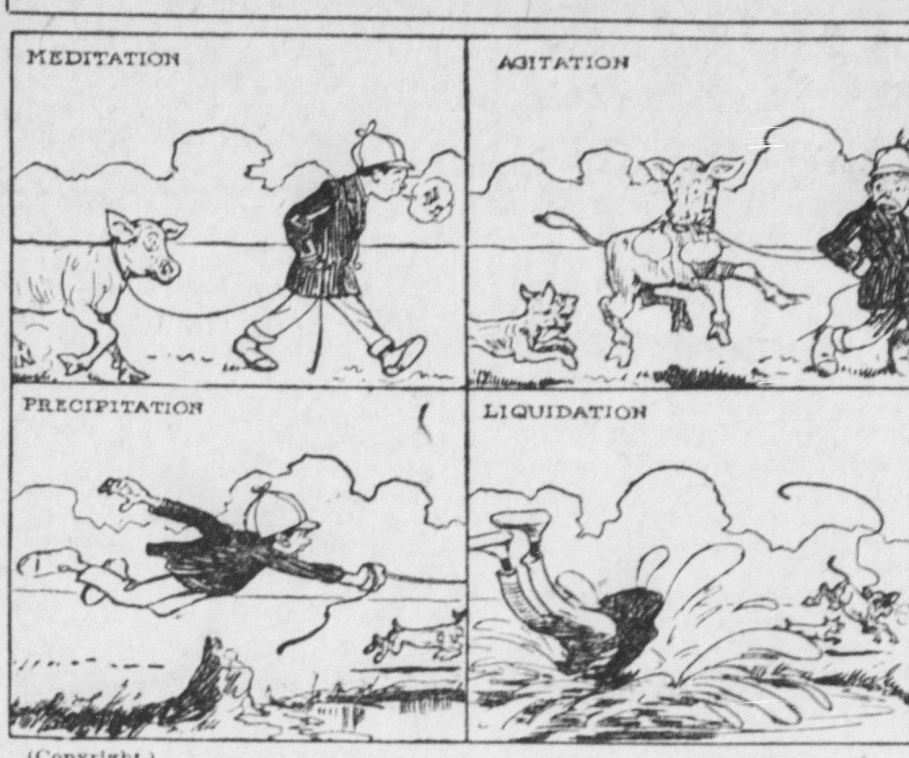
Washington.—John Long, an ice company clerk, nearly froze to death before being rescued from the storage room in which a thief had locked him.

WILL NOT RECEIVE DIAZ.

Mexico's Special Envoy To Japan May Meet With Reverses.

London.—It was announced that the Japanese Government will not receive Gen. Felix Diaz, leader of the Mexican revolution that overthrew Madero. General Diaz now is on his way to Japan from San Francisco. The reason officially stated for not receiving him is that "the Mikado is absent from Tokyo, being at a summer resort with his family."

TALE OF THE CALF



REPRIMANDED BY THE PRESIDENT

Ambassador Wilson for Attack on the British.

REGRET CABLED TO ENGLAND

Ambassador Page Instructed To Express To The British Foreign Minister the American Government's Regret.

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CRAZED SURGEON SENT TO ASYLUM

Undertakes to Perform Vivisection of Living Patient.

IS DISARMED AND SUBDUED.

Marietta, O.—With the commitment to Longview Asylum, in Cincinnati, of Dr. William R. Dabney, there has come to light one of the most remarkable chapters in medical history.

Not until the crazed surgeon had undertaken to perform vivisection upon a patient was it realized by the attendants in the operating room that madness was directing the arm and scalpel as it sought to uncover vital organs.

Dr. Dabney entered practice in Marietta about 15 years ago. He made a specialty of eye, ear and throat operations.

For several months previous to his mental collapse and the startling revelation of his condition, rarely a day passed that he did not perform two or three difficult operations.

It was the death on the operating table of an aged and wealthy farmer, Jacob F. Schaad, that brought Dr. Dabney's career to a climax. Schaad has a tumorous growth on his upper jaw. He consulted Dr. Dabney and was assured that a minor operation would remove the disfigurement.

Besides Dr. Dabney and the nurse there were present, when Schaad lapsed into unconsciousness under the influence of an anesthetic, Dr. C. B. Ballard and Dr. J. B. Penrose. As Dr. Dabney proceeded with the knife the two surgeons detected that there was something wrong and both began to remonstrate. Dr. Dabney became angry and ordered them from the operating room.

When the two doctors had left, according to the story of the nurse, who had remained bending besides the unconscious patient, Dr. Dabney began to dissect the face and throat of the unconscious Schaad. Both sides of the face were laid open and deep incisions made in the throat, but the skill of the mad surgeon was shown in the dexterity with which he avoided inflicting a fatal wound on his living subject.

How far the crazed surgeon would have proceeded with the dissection cannot be told, for the horrified nurse ran shrieking that Dr. Dabney was killing his patient. Her cries brought Doctors Ballard and Penrose, with several of the hospital attendants to the rescue, and Dr. Dabney, by this time a raging maniac, brandishing his scalpel over the unconscious living subject, was disarmed and subdued after a desperate struggle.

VON MULLER HEADS CONGRESS.

Elected President Of International Medical Organization.

London.—Prof. Friedrich Von Muller, of Munich, was elected president of the permanent committee of the International Medical Congress and president of the eighteenth congress, which will be held in 1917. In bidding the delegates a formal farewell in Albert Hall, President Barlow earnestly appealed to the medical profession to make its great influence felt in all countries of the world in an effort to prevent war.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Structure On Which They Were Working Gives Way.

Memphis, Tenn.—Four men were plunged to death here when a temporary structure on which they were working in repairing the Mississippi river bridge gave way and they fell 100 feet, of Springfield, Mo., and W. M. Ingles, of Great Falls, Mont.

MRS. SULZER PROSTRATED.

Declines To Make Any Statement Concerning Her Confession.

Albany, N. Y.—Mrs. Sulzer, wife of the Governor, was prostrated and confined to her bed as a result of the trying situation which confronts her husband. Correspondents were unable to see her at the Executive Mansion. Mrs. Sulzer's condition became so serious that Governor Sulzer wired to New York for a specialist on nervous diseases.

MISS HOPKINS TO PRESS SUIT.

Declines To Comment On Sulzer Impeachment Proceedings.

Philadelphia.—Miss Mignon Hopkins, familiarly known as "Polly" Hopkins, 902 Spruce street, who sued the Governor of New York for breach of promise a few weeks ago, was asked to express her opinion on the charges lodged against Mr. Sulzer. She declined and said she was more concerned in her case against him than in the impeachment proceedings.

GOVERNOR SULZER IS IMPEACHED

Legislature Acts After An All-Night Session.

WAKED FROM SLEEP TO VOTE

Stormy Session Of The Lower House. Tremendous Stir Caused By The Reports That Mrs. Sulzer Would Take the Entire Blame.

Albany, N. Y.—William Sulzer, governor of New York, was impeached by the Lower House of the Legislature at 5:16 o'clock Wednesday morning, after an all night session, by a vote of 79 to 45, on charges of having diverted campaign contributions to his private use and having made, under oath, false statements as to his campaign receipts.

At the final roll call the Assembly had been in continuous session for seven hours, and many members had just awakened from slumber in their seats. Lacking a sure majority, the Democratic leaders had practically marked time all night till the arrival of absentees summoned from New York made certain that their program could be carried out.

Impeachment Articles Are Served. The articles of impeachment, complaint and summons were served on Governor Sulzer immediately after his arrival at the Capitol by Patrick E. McCabe, clerk of the Senate. The Governor received Mr. McCabe in the presence of a crowd of newspaper men and Capitol attendants. He shook hands with Mr. McCabe and took his stand behind his big flat-top desk, while the Senate's envoy declaimed:

"I am directed by the President of the Senate to serve upon you a summons and complaint and articles of impeachment. Governor Sulzer took the papers, grunted and tossed them unopened on his desk.

"All right," he said.

Then he posed for a photograph with Mr. McCabe, asked the newspaper men to be seated and sat down himself at his desk. His private secretary stood beside him and made the announcement about Mrs. Sulzer's illness.

STATE THEIR POSITIONS.

Mr. Sulzer maintains: That he is still governor of New York, on the ground that his impeachment was illegal in that it was accomplished at a special session of the legislature not called for that specific purpose.

That he will continue to exercise the powers of governor on the ground that his impeachment was illegal.

That he will continue to occupy the executive offices and the executive mansion as governor.

Mr. Glynn maintains: That he is acting governor of New York, on the ground that the impeachment of Governor Sulzer automatically stripped the governor of his powers and conferred them upon the lieutenant governor.

That he will exercise the powers of governor on this ground and will issue orders as governor to the heads of state departments.

That he is backed by the legislature and the constitution in his position.

That the acting controller will honor only his orders for public moneys and that, therefore, the business of the state departments can proceed only by his sanction.

SLATED FOR DIPLOMATIC POSTS.

Wilson's Aide As Governor and Brand Whitelock Selected.

Washington.—Col. Thomas H. Birch, of Burlington, N. J., personal aide to President Wilson when Governor of New Jersey, has been selected for Minister to Portugal. His nomination will go to the Senate soon. Brand Whitelock, of Toledo, Ohio, is slated for a diplomatic post, probably Belgium.

COWS EAT DYNAMITE.

Nine Of Them Die After Being Poisoned By Explosive.

Reedsburg, Wis.—Nine cows were killed on a farm near here by eating dynamite. A road crew had stored some of the explosive on the farm and the cows found it and ate it. The nitroglycerin poisoned them.

CURRENCY FIGHT BITTER.

Democratic Caucus May Run Through This Week.

Washington.—After three hours of lively discussion between the Administration forces and the currency "insurgents" the House Democratic caucus adjourned until Monday. The fight for amendments to the bill has been bitter and the prospects were that the caucus might run through all of this week, with a final contest on the floor of the House inevitable.