

Republican News Item.

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PENNSY SETTLES WAGE DISPUTE

Agree to Change in Working Conditions.

ADOPT MILEAGE PAY SYSTEM

Ten Hours to Be a Day's Work and High Pay Runs Protected—Employees Guaranteed Twenty-six Days' Work Each Month.

A tentative settlement of the Pennsylvania railroad wage dispute was reached at a long conference in Philadelphia between General Manager Myers and the subcommittees of the employees. Both sides feel confident that a plan of settlement has been reached, and only the appearance of some new differences in the working out of details can prevent an amicable agreement.

The terms of the settlement have the New York Central award as a basis. The company will effect a change in the working conditions, changing from the "trip" system of pay to the "mileage" system. Men now holding runs with high pay are to be protected. A minimum of ten hours as a day's work is to be established, and the six hour minimum is to be abolished. Men are guaranteed twenty-six working days a month.

The men assert that the settlement is due to a clearing up of misunderstandings. The company asserts it has made no concessions other than those offered six weeks ago.

No further conferences are to be held between the committee and General Manager Myers, unless some unforeseen developments arise. The details of the plans of settlement will now be taken up by the representatives of the several divisions with the general division superintendents, to be worked out as they apply to the conditions of the particular divisions. There are seven general divisions of the system.

A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, immediately after the conference left the city on the Pennsylvania eighteen hour limited for Cedar Rapids, to attend a meeting of the board of directors of his organization.

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, will remain in the city for a few days to be on hand in case his presence is required.

Both sides deny that any marked concessions were made. Officials of the company declare that what the men wanted was \$4.04 for a minimum day of ten hours, and what they got was \$3.63.

The men say the clearing up of misunderstandings marked the coming together of both sides. They point to President McCrear's statement issued last Friday as proving to them that the company misunderstood the demands of the men.

At both conferences all efforts to impress General Manager Myers with the contention that the company had always educated its men to expect higher pay for the same class of work done by men on competing lines was abandoned. The men now declare the only concessions to be granted were on the amount of pay on overtime, in which they accepted 37 cents an hour, instead of 40 cents an hour.

A. B. Garretson declares that all the men asked was a change in the working conditions, which they obtained.

Tiny Bank Deposits.

There are many small savings banks in Germany which accept deposits of 10 pfennigs (2½ cents).

POOR MAY HAVE FARMS.

Jacob Riis and Jane Addams Head Philanthropic Society.



Photo by American Press Association.

TO MAKE FARMERS OF POOR

Philanthropists Offer Tempting Inducements to People of East.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago; Jacob Riis, Rev. Lyman Abbott, W. J. Bryan and others have organized an association to buy large tracts of land near Greeley, Colo., and cut it up into small farms and garden plots.

These they will sell to deserving families in the east who want homes in the west, but are without means. The association will accept payments in easy installments in cash or will take a share of the crops. Interest will be charged. The scheme will not be entirely philanthropic, but will give the promoters only a moderate profit.

ARRESTED FOR USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD

Five Men Worked Premium Scheme at Easton.

Alexander Simon, Simon Corner, Alexander Palmer, H. K. Curtis and Benjamin E. Corner were committed to the Easton, Pa., jail, charged with fraudulent use of the mails. The arrests were made by postal inspectors.

The accused are said to have made a handsome thing out of a premium scheme they worked in a variety of ways. They started to do business as the Globe Weekly Journal Publishing company, of Portland, Me., and later were known as the New York Premium company, of New York city.

Trouble arose after the complaint of victims to their publication subscription plans that they could never get the premiums offered. The officers are after a man named Weingartner, who was associated with the New York end of the game.

One of the schemes used by the canvassers for the company was to sell eighty-nine books for 10 cents apiece one book at a time, and when all was sold for a total of \$8.90, the subscriber was to get a premium of \$5. The books were cheap affairs and cost, one of the canvassers admitted, about 1 cent each.

INQUEST DEEPENS CRIPPEN MYSTERY

Physicians Cannot Determine Sex of Corpse.

NO TRACE OF THE DOCTOR

Several Witnesses Recited the Known Details of the Crime, But Nothing New Was Brought Out.

Interest in the mysterious murder of which Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., is suspected, centered in the inquest in London, Eng., over the body that is believed to be that of Belle Elmore, the physician's actress wife.

While an unremitting search was made in New York, Philadelphia, France and Great Britain for Crippen, the inquest opened with the hope that physicians and experts would be able to clear away some of the mystifying circumstances of the case.

Instead of clarifying the situation, the inquest only enveloped the crime in deeper mystery. Far from establishing the identity of the victim found in Crippen's cellar buried in quick lime, the physicians were unable to state definitely even that the portions of the body recovered were those of a woman.

The formal evidence adduced at the inquest added nothing material to what was already generally known. The only startling fact developed was that the experts were not even in a position to state definitely whether the boneless mass of flesh dug up under the cellar floor was that of a woman. Because of this it was decided to adjourn the inquest for a month to give Dr. Pepper, examiner in surgery at the Royal Army Medical college, opportunity to make a complete examination of the pieces of flesh.

Several witnesses recited the history of the known occurrences surrounding the tragedy from the time that suspicion first fell upon Dr. Crippen to the hour of his flight and the discovery of the body.

The Police Story.

Dew, an inspector of Scotland Yard, took up the thread of the narrative. He said that he first visited Ethel Le Neve at the Crippen residence. The woman on that occasion told him that



BELLE ELMORE.

she was Crippen's housekeeper. Later the inspector went to Crippen's office and had a talk with the doctor.

At this time, the witness said, the doctor admitted that all of the things which he had previously told of his wife's death were untrue. He said he had quarreled with Mrs. Crippen on the night of Jan. 31, and that following the quarrel she had left him, saying that she intended to join a man who, the doctor said, he believed lived in Chicago.

With the body uncovered in the cellar, the inspector said, he found a piece of string and a man's handkerchief, which might have been used to strangle the victim, including the jacket of a suit of pajamas, the trousers of which were subsequently found in an upper room of the house.

The witness added that he had not heard a word from Crippen or Ethel Le Neve since July 9, when they left the Crippen house. On that day they sent a note to the servant, saying: "Do not worry. We are going to the theater."

Questioned in detail as to the finding of the body, Dew said that at the first of his examinations of the house he found some loose bricks in the basement floor. He removed the bricks and dug into the earth beneath. At a depth of two feet he uncovered the mass of human flesh. The largest piece was less than twelve inches in length. Not a bone was discovered. The pieces of flesh seemed to have been carved off the skeleton. The head, foot and hands were missing. Quick lime covered the gruesome object.

Dr. Thomas Marshall, one of the surgeons who conducted the post mortem examination, testified that he had not

STRIKE LEADERS REJECT PEACE

Offer of Arbitration Refused in Grand Trunk Dispute.

16,000 MEN NOW OUT

Railroad Company Closes Shops, Forcing 10,000 Uninterested Workmen Into Idleness—Freight Traffic Tied Up.

"We're the arbitrators now. There has been sufficient arbitration, and I don't think there will be any more," said Vice President Murdoch, of the Order of Railway Trainmen, at Montreal when the proposition of the minister of labor for arbitration of the Grand Trunk strike was broached to him.

Vice President Berry, who is assisting Murdoch, expressed a similar opinion. Both said the matter had gone too far for arbitration.

The offer of the minister of labor, on behalf of the government, was to appoint a board of arbitration on the trouble between the company and its employees, the finding to be binding on both, and the government to bear all expenses in connection therewith. The offer was submitted in the form of a letter to President Hays, of the Grand Trunk, and to the head officials of the unions involved, and is now under consideration by them. It is thought that from the fact that President Hays had already made an offer to arbitrate the difficulty, that the company at least will accede to the proposal.

Advices from all divisional points of the Grand Trunk in Canada, and from Port Huron and Detroit, indicate that the company is having greater difficulty in keeping its trains moving than was at first apparent. At some points no tickets are being sold because of the inability of the company to guarantee a complete journey.

Freight jams are reported at Toronto, Hamilton and other points, while the yards at Montreal are lined with freight which the company is unable to move. An official of the company predicts that the entire train service will be resumed within forty-eight hours, basing his prediction, he said, upon the company's apparent ability to secure all the new men it wants.

Many of the men shut out of the shops have taken train service, and the union officials bitterly denounce the company for closing the shops at this time and thereby forcing 10,000 men into idleness. They declare that such a move will be ample justification for a sympathetic strike of the engineers and telegraphers, although there is no indication of any such move.

The latest calculation of the number of men rendered idle by the strike and lockout runs to 16,000. About 100,000 others are indirectly affected.

Union officials here say that the object of the Grand Trunk in closing its shops is to force these shop employees, many of whom are old trainmen, to take the strikers' places. The union officials add that if this is the intention, it will not succeed.

Boy Fatally Gored.

While he was tending a herd of cows at his father's farm, just outside of Altoona, Pa., Emery Wysong, aged eight years, was attacked by a large Holstein bull, which some boys had previously been teasing.

The boy fled, but was quickly caught in the bull's horns and tossed in the air. When he came down the infuriated animal gored him in the back, and as the lad rolled over ripped the flesh of his ribs, exposing his lungs, then galloped away. Despite his horrible injuries, the boy walked 600 feet to his home. He will die.

Avengers Kill Wrong Man.

Albert Lehr, thirty-eight years old, was killed by five Italians, employed on a section gang, while he was standing on the platform of the Lake Shore depot at Kendallville, Ind.

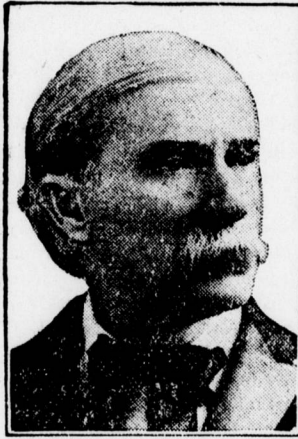
The shooting is thought to be the outcome of the accidental killing of an Italian by a Lake Shore freight train three weeks ago. The Italians blamed the engineer and threatened vengeance against him. Lehr was probably mistaken for the engineer.

been able to find a trace of the bodies, and could not swear, on anatomical grounds, whether the members were those of a male or female.

Pieces of flesh, he said, had given rise to some debate among the medical men, but so far he had been unable to definitely decide the sex. The murderer, the surgeon said, had not only obliterated the cause of death, but also the sex of the deceased. The witness said that a microscopical examination, which might disclose more than was now known, was proceeding.

JAMES M. GUFFEY.

Receiver Appointed For Millionaire Oil Man.



Guffey Fails For \$7,000,000.

Colonel James M. Guffey, multi-millionaire oil man, and Democratic leader, has failed. His business affairs have been put into the hands of a receiver.

This announcement was made in Pittsburg. The exact nature of the failure is not yet known, and no definite figures have been given out. It is announced, however, that Colonel Guffey's liabilities are less than \$7,000,000, and that his assets are easily worth \$17,000,000.

Inability to realize on his assets, which consist largely of coal lands in West Virginia, is said to be the reason for Colonel Guffey's embarrassment. John M. Galey, one of Mr. Guffey's creditors, and a former business partner, went into common pleas court, No. 4, and asked for a receiver for the oil and coal king.

John S. Willard, of Pittsburg, was appointed receiver and was placed under \$100,000 bond.

Colonel Guffey issued a statement expressing regret that it had become necessary that his affairs be placed in the hands of a receiver, but that it would afford protection to himself as well as to all of his creditors.

"My assets are more than double the amount of my obligations, and I do not expect the receivership to continue for any great length of time," said Mr. Guffey.

The receivership bill filed alleges that Colonel Guffey has not the ready money with which to meet the claims of some creditors who have threatened to sell his collateral. These creditors are understood to be banks in Pittsburg, Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania.

Frozen to Death in July.

Frozen to death in July, with the thermometer around the 90 degree

Kitten Led Baby to Death.

Louis Zwiren, the four-year-old son of Julius Zwiren, a resident of Pleasantville, near Caldwell, N. J., was drowned in a pond near his home while following a pet kitten. When his mother went to call him she looked toward the pond and was surprised to see the kitten swim ashore. Later the body of the boy was found only a few feet from the edge of the pond.

Taft Names Colored Man.

Whitefield McKinley, colored, a real estate agent of Washington, has been appointed collector of customs here the technical designation of the office being the port of Georgetown, D. C.

Child Drowned in Tub.

Hazel Best, twenty-one months old was drowned in a tub of water near Harrisburg, Pa. She had been playing about the tub and fell in when she lost her balance.

T.R. FOR PROGRESSIVES IN OHIO FIGHT

Admits His Stand After Talk With Insurgent Candidate.

Theodore Roosevelt hopes the Ohio Republicans will adopt a progressive platform, but, taking an attitude in line with that of President Taft, he declines to exert influence for any candidate in the ante-convention situation.

He made this plain in New York after a conference with Judge Reynolds Kinkade, of Toledo, who was regarded as the second choice of those Ohio Republicans who are supporting James R. Garfield, ex-secretary of the Interior, for the gubernatorial nomination. It is understood that Mr. Garfield had a hand in Judge Kinkade's visit and that Garfield's supporters have agreed to throw their strength to the judge if Mr. Garfield is not nominated.

Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Judge Kinkade would discuss their conference, nor would either of them reveal the contents of the letter which Judge Kinkade bore from President Taft, with whom he talked on Sunday. Colonel Roosevelt virtually admitted, however, that his approval of the candidacy of Judge Kinkade for the Republican nomination for governor of Ohio had been sought, when he said:

"I cannot support any candidate for a nomination. I can only say that I hope a progressive platform will be adopted in Ohio."

PUT HER HEAD IN GAS OVEN

Crazed by Death of Child, Delaware Woman Kills Herself.

With her mind affected by the death of her eight-months-old child, Mrs. Wade Blizard, wife of a Georgetown, Del., merchant, committed suicide by putting her head in the oven of a gas stove and turning on the gas.

The lifeless body of the woman was found in the kitchen when her husband was awakened by the smell of gas. Since the death of the baby the woman has acted strangely and insisted on sleeping down stairs, next to the room in which the body of the child had lain. Two bottles of laudanum were found by her side in case the gas did not kill her.

Liquor Sales Increase in "Dry" State.

Although the county option law has operated to close 989 saloons in the state of Indiana, most of these having been closed since Jan. 1, 1909, the consumption of whisky, according to the federal government report for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1910, has increased, while the consumption of beer has remained virtually the same, in comparison with the preceding fiscal year.

Ends Life With a Penknife.

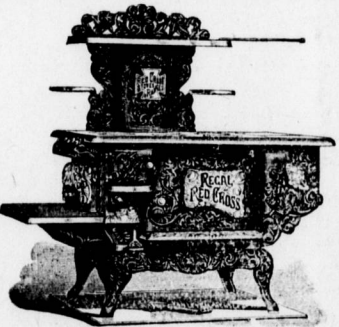
Charles Opdycke, twenty-five years old, committed suicide at Flemington, N. J., by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. Brooding over his inability to accumulate wealth probably caused him to end his life.

Kills Self to Escape Gallows.

Determined that he would not be hung on the gallows as a murderer, William Turpin, a notorious negro gambler and speakeasy operator, who made his escape from the Sussex county jail at Georgetown, Del., Sunday, returned to Seaford, and after spending the evening with his sweetheart, ended his life by drinking a solution of carbolic acid.

In April Turpin, who is a southern negro, instantly killed Joseph Elliott another negro, because the latter had won \$200 from him in a poker game. He escaped, but later was captured and lodged in the county jail to await trial. On Sunday morning he and four other prisoners chiseled a hole in the jail wall and, leaping twenty feet to the ground, made a daring escape.

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