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LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1911.

75C PER YEAR

BANGOR, ME., SWEEP BY FIRE

One-Third of City Burned by \$3,000,000 Blaze.

ONLY TWO LIVES ARE LOST

One Hundred Business Buildings, 275 Residences and Seven Churches Were Destroyed.

The fire which ravaged the business and residential section of Bangor, Me., destroyed more than one-third of the city, entailing the loss of two lives and a property loss of \$3,000,000.

Those who lost their lives were John N. Scribner, an aged cobbler, who was crushed to death by a falling wall, and George Abbott, a fireman, who was killed by a toppling chimney.

One hundred business buildings, 50 per cent of them small wooden stores and shops; 275 residences and seven churches were destroyed.

A summarization of the principal buildings destroyed, the value of which is estimated at about \$5,000,000 and stock furnishings were worth about \$1,000,000 more, includes, besides the seven churches, the business blocks on Exchange street, from York street to East Market square, and on State street, from the Merritt Trust company building and T. White's to Broadway; Park street, its entire length, and a large section of Coneral and Franklin streets; the residential portion of the city on the west side of Broadway, between State street and South Park; between the same limits on French street, and from Harlow street to the east side of Broadway, between State and South Park.

Electric lights are out of commission and trolley cars are completely stopped for lack of power.

There are several million dollars' worth of securities in the safety deposit vaults of the various banks that have been burned, and sentries with loaded rifles are on guard.

Although the city hall has not yet caught fire, thirteen prisoners who were in cells at the police station have been released by order of the mayor.

The entire city was panic-stricken. Men, women and children early began to flee from the scene. Many tried to carry their household effects out of the fire, but it was impossible to secure wagon for this purpose, and so wheelbarrows and baby carriages were pressed into service. Into these were hastily packed what valuables could be thought of in moments when the bravest would have been at their wit's end, and on every hand could be seen these people making their way into the open country to safety.

The firemen were absolutely helpless before the conflagration. Widen- ing out on both sides, Mayor Mullen saw that only a miracle could save the business section of Bangor, and he ordered the chief of the department to use dynamite. Men accustomed to using the explosive in timbering operations were pressed into service. They placed large quantities of dynamite in several buildings opposite the postoffice and blew them into small debris, but the roaring element was not to be stayed by such measures. Jumping over the newly-made spaces, the flames seized upon other prey.

Five Drown When River Scow Upsets.

Three men and two boys were drowned in the St. John river near Edmondston, N. B. They were crossing the river from the American to the Canadian bank in a ferry scow operated by a wire cable. The cable broke and the scow was upset.

CITY HALL, BANGOR.
One of the Buildings to Escape the Flames.



HURT DOING CIRCUS STUNT

Boy Rides Through the Air Instead of on Horse.

Circus posters on his barn, showing daring feats of horsemanship, so enthused Sumner Elliot, of near Beverly, N. J., with the desire to imitate some of the stunts.

Elliot leaped astride a horse and tried to make it vault a fence and walk on its hind hoofs. The animal rebelled and Elliot lashed it. The horse revengingly sought a favorable position on Elliot's body when he turned his back and lifted both its hind feet. The aim was accurate.

Elliot was hurled a distance of over twenty-five feet through the barn door. He was picked up unconscious, badly bruised and with two ribs broken.

Opera by Yale Men Wins \$10,000 Prize

"Mona," an opera in English, the work of Horatio Parker, who is professor of music at Yale, and Bryan Hooker, of Farmington, Conn., formerly of the Yale faculty, has been awarded the \$10,000 prize in the Metropolitan opera contest. The decision of the jury, which was unanimous, was announced and, pursuant to the terms of the contest, the opera will be produced by the Metropolitan Opera company next season.

Grief-Stricken at Death of Secretary

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, is grief-stricken at the death of his secretary, William Martin Malloy. Malloy died suddenly in the arms of his roommate of gastritis. Malloy was long secretary to the foreign relations committee, a clubman and author of several books on international affairs. Senator Cullom loved him as a son.

TRAIN KILLS THREE

Boys Stepped in Front of Express Train to Avoid Freight.

Three boys, each about fifteen years old, were run down and killed at Devil's Bend, near Greensburg, Pa., by an eastbound Pennsylvania railroad express train.

The boys were returning to their homes in Westmoreland City from Jeannette, where they were employed in the bottle factory. The dead were Isaac Cook, Charles Rackley and Usher Hall.

As the boys reached the bend in the road they stepped from the westbound track to permit a westbound freight to pass. As they stepped on the eastbound track they were run down by the eastbound express No. 94.

Auto Scares Fine Mare to Death.

A valuable mare owned by the Philadelphia Electric company became frightened at a passing automobile in Chester, Pa., jumped into the air and fell dead in the street from shock.

CHINESE REBELS TAKE FIVE TOWNS

Half of Kwangtung Province Given Over to Anarchy.

DEAD LIE IN CITY STREETS

Canton Highways Are Red With Blood and Hundreds Have Been Slain. Troops Are Powerless.

Rebellion, brigandage and anarchy are laying waste the western half of the province of Kwang Tung, China. The troops loyal to the government are fighting desperately to crush the uprising, the seriousness of which is revealed in further dispatches from Canton. Five towns have fallen before the rebels and have been pillaged.

Wu Sum, who has adopted the dress of western countries, is the leader of the revolt against the Manchu dynasty. The brigand chief, Luk, of Shuntak, is at the head of a horde of outlaws, whose object is robbery and murder. Following the standards of these two men are anarchist groups, to whose purpose the present outbreak lends itself most advantageously.

These combined forces have thrown themselves with fanatical disregard of their own lives against the troops, and since the first outbreak Thursday night much blood has been shed. Sedition is rife among certain of the troops, and it is feared that the disaffected soldiers will desert their officers if the revolters appear to have the upper hand.

Official advices and the refugees arriving from Canton confirm the sinister reports. Bodies of the slain lie in the streets of the city. Famine prices are asked for foodstuffs, and the shops generally are closed. In the panic there have been few attempts to bury the dead.

The revolters have withdrawn to a great extent from Canton and are devastating the country to the west along the West river. Before falling back they fought the troops from street to street, many persons being killed. They attacked the provisional arsenal and, being repulsed, gathered in an immense rice store, which they barricaded with bags of rice. From the building they threw bombs into the attacking troops and were only dislodged when the building was set on fire. Many of the revolters escaped, but thirty or more died in the flames, while others killed themselves to avoid capture.

While the fighting was progressing in the streets, Chinese gunboats patrolling the West river fired into several parties of rebels, slaughtering 200 of them. Retreating to the country side the revolutionaries attacked and captured Sam Shui, thirty miles west of Canton, and murdered the prefect. The troops were put to flight and the rebels moved on to Wen Chow and Woo Chow, both of which towns they took after slight resistance. Luk's brigands, following in their wake, looted the shops of the three towns.

The triumphant sweep of the revolutionaries continued westward along the West river, and reports from that district say that the movement is spreading and that the revolutionaries are murdering and pillaging in other places.

The revolutionaries are cutting the telegraph wires throughout the scene of their operations, and communication between Canton with points to the north and west is generally interrupted. Traffic on the Chinese section of the railway leading north from Canton has been suspended.

A report that Shannien, the foreign concession above Canton, had been invaded lacks confirmation. The American gunboat Wilmington has the place under her guns.

Fasts for 26 Days.

While loading lumber a month ago William T. Marvel, of Seaford, Del., stuck a small splinter into his thumb. The accident happened on a Friday, and Sunday afternoon the pain was so excruciating that a doctor was summoned, and upon his arrival lockjaw had developed.

Everything was done to relieve him, but without avail. Fasting was ordered and Marvel was kept alive for twenty-six days by hypodermic injections of morphine.

Marvel has now recovered and he shows no ill effects from his fast and attack of tetanus.

Says Alfonso Is Consumptive.

L'Intransigeant, a Paris paper, asserts that King Alfonso is gravely ill with tuberculosis, and that at a recent consultation of his physicians it was decided that urgent measures of treatment were necessary. It is also said that the physicians decided that the Spanish monarch should pass the coming winter at Lezins, Switzerland, where the climate is better adapted to his condition.

DEATH LIST IN WRECK ELEVEN

Spreading Rails Caused Disaster at Martin's Creek.

AT LEAST 50 OTHERS INJURED

Fragments of Bodies Removed From Ashes of Burned Coaches—Survivors Sent Home.

Eleven lives were lost in the derailment and burning of the Utica teachers' special near Martin's creek, eight miles north of Easton, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railroad. The train, carrying 168 school teachers, was en route to Washington. The railroad men themselves say that the most remarkable feature of the wreck was that 100 weren't killed in the terrific shock and the sudden sweep of fire.

The train had run by way of Scranton over the Lackawanna railroad and was taken in charge by the Pennsylvania crew at Stroudsburg. There were three coaches. The corps of teachers were having a merry time and looking forward to great times during their stay in Washington, a feature of which was to have been a reception by Vice President and Mrs. Sherman. There was a sudden grind and jar. The merry party was thrown together in heaps and violently jerked into all sorts of positions, many of them buried under baggage. The engine had left the tracks, turned over on its side and the coaches were derailed.

While the panic-stricken teachers were making frantic efforts to get out of the cars the flames broke out, seeming to envelop the whole train at once and sweeping with frightful roar upon the struggling women, none of whom had been able to snatch any wraps or hand baggage.

So swift was the descent of the flames that the six unfortunates who had been unable to get out of the coaches in time were cremated. It is supposed. Another presumption is that they fainted with fright and that in the panicky rush they were overlooked. The oil from the tank car into which the passenger engine had crashed fed the furious flames, and practically every atom of the coaches were consumed in the fiery furnace. It is supposed that coals from the firebox of the wrecked engine started the oil to burn, while flames from the stoves in the dining car did the mischief in the rear.

Of the dead there were three in the Easton hospital: Eleanor Rutherford, a teacher, of Utica; Charles M. Person, the train conductor, of Stroudsburg, and M. W. Vanoy, the engineer, of Trenton.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that others died in the fire. From the mass of ashes and twisted iron the wrecking crew removed fragments of four bodies.

Professor A. C. Burton, president of the Utica Teachers' association, said that he had sent word home that these six teachers, all of Utica, perished in the flames: Sophie Knoult, Mary Allen, Sarah Jones, Susan Sessions, Bessie Walker and Louise Lindsman. Stewart F. Day, secretary to Mayor Frederick Gilmore, of Utica, sent word to the mayor that after a talk with the Pennsylvania railroad officials he was convinced that no further hope could be held out to the relatives and friends of the six.

Besides the six teachers, four employes of the Pennsylvania railroad are dead: Person, the conductor; Vanoy, the engineer; Harry Wilmer, the baggageman, and Joseph Bicknell, the tourist agent, whose home was in Philadelphia.

All of the survivors save the injured in the hospitals have been sent home by the Pennsylvania railroad. Many of those who went back to Utica carried injuries, some of them serious, but they were able to travel. The investigation made by Professors Burton and Vincent Brown and Miss Marian Haskins, one of the heroines of the wreck, determined definitely that at least fifty of the teachers were burned or cut or bruised. On board the special train there were thirty women whose hands or faces were bandaged. Some were unable to sit up on account of sprained backs or dislocated ankles.

DARROW AND M'NAMARA.

Labor Leader and Alleged Dynamiter He Will Defend.



Come State Library

Dynamite Plot.

Epitomized, these were the important developments in connection with the bringing to Los Angeles, Cal., of John J. McNamara, James B. McNamara and Ortie McManigal, charged with complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building on Oct. 1 of last year.

James B. McNamara, called to the office of the county jail, ostensibly to hear from District Attorney John D. Fredericks an outline of his legal rights, comes face to face with Mrs. D. H. Ingersoll, of San Francisco. She identifies him positively as "J. B. Bryce," a lodger in her house in that city last September.

Dropping the mask he has been wearing for the benefit of his alleged accomplices in numerous dynamiting outrages, Ortie McManigal practically has revealed himself as the star informer of the William J. Burns detective agency and principal witness for the prosecution in the trial of the McNamaras.

McManigal not only has been in close touch with Burns, but it is practically certain that he has received pay from Burns for serving him by playing his part in all the acts of the so-called "wrecking crew" to which he has confessed. His fear of the consequences should the McNamaras and their friends learn his exact relation to Burns, explains the elaborate precautions taken to prevent the truth from becoming known until all were safely in jail. Not until Wednesday when the train which brought them to California stopped at Pasadena did John T. McNamara know of his brother's arrest and that information given by McManigal led to their apprehension.

Burns evidently learned enough about McManigal to compel the latter to go through with his part as commanded and tell Burns every move of the wrecking crew and the location of every dynamite plant.

McManigal is said to have told in detail of a large number of dynamiting cases in other cities. The confession conforms closely to that given out.

BIG BALDWIN PLANT IS REPORTED SOLD

Drexel & Co. Said to Have Bought Locomotive Works.

A report in Philadelphia that Drexel & Co., the bankers, had completed negotiations for the purchase of the Baldwin Locomotive works caused a stir in financial circles and considerable speculation as to the object of the transfer of ownership, but the widespread rumor could not be verified.

It is said that the negotiations were completed when E. T. Stotesbury, head of Drexel & Co., sailed for Europe several weeks ago. Since his departure it is said that Horatio S. Lloyd, of the banking firm, made the final arrangements with the directors of the Baldwin works. When questioned concerning the rumored deal, Mr. Lloyd would neither confirm nor deny it.

The only official of the Baldwin works in the office was Samuel Vauclain. He said that if there had been such a deal he had no knowledge of it. W. L. Austin, president, would neither discuss nor deny the alleged negotiations.

The Baldwin company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1909, taking over the business and plants of Burnham, Williams & Co. There was authorized and issued \$20,000,000 of stock and an issue of \$15,000,000 of 5 per cent thirty-year sinking fund bonds was authorized, of which \$10,000,000 was sold.

PET DOG A THIEF

Steals and Buries Roll of Bills Amounting to \$40.

Francis Riley, a farmer residing near Charleston, N. J., several days ago missed a roll of \$1 bills amounting to \$40, which he had laid on a table, while he took a wash at the pump before going to town to pay several bills.

When he looked for the money it was missing. He was positive that no one had entered the house. Besides himself, Tige, a pet fox terrier, was the only living creature in the room.

While feeding his chickens, Riley saw Tige quite a distance away, busily scratching. Curiously he went to investigate and found that the dog was trying to bury a baby's rattle.

Riley's curiosity was aroused and he had an inkling that Tige's cache might contain other articles. He dug into the hole and brought out such things as spoons, rattles, blocks, bones, etc. Lastly he saw his roll of bills. So overjoyed was Riley that Tige was not even chastised.

700 MINE WORKERS STRIKE

Walk Out Because Company Rejects Checkweighman They Elected.

Seven hundred mine workers of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal company at the Maxwell colliery at Ashley, Pa., went on strike because the company officials refused to permit a checkweighman they had elected to serve.

The officials stated that the checkweighman did not have the proper certificate, and that as soon as he obtained it he could take charge of the weighing of the cars.

Heavy Storm Wrecks Village.

Cuba, N. Y., was visited by a cyclone that caused great destruction in the center of the village. Scarcely a roof was left on any of the business blocks. Wires and poles were blown down and the village cut off from communication. The storm blew down the barn of Monroe Rogers, killing Corry Rogers, eighteen years old, his son and several cows. Some of the timbers of the barn were hurled 600 feet.

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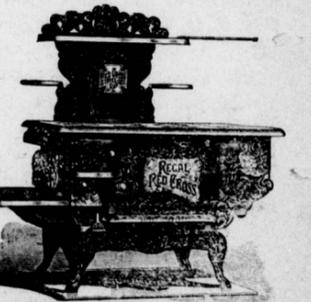
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