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FINISH FIGHT IS ON AT JUAREZ

Rebel Army Attacks Federal Stronghold in City.

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN KILLED

Many Americans Slain In Fierce Street Fight and Bullets Slay and Wound Non-Combatants in Center of El Paso.

The third day's fighting in Juarez opened with a desperate onslaught by Madero's insurgents in the strongholds in the center of the city held by General Navarro's garrison. It is said hundreds have been killed and wounded in the fighting.

Supported by superior artillery, the loyal troops held the rebels in check most of the day, but the latter, pouring into the city from the foothills and from every direction and advancing by rushes, occupying houses in their advance, finally gained the center of the city.

Many Americans enrolled in the rebel ranks were killed and a number were shot in El Paso, despite efforts of the United States troops to keep the crowds of spectators back from the banks of the Rio Grande, the natural international border.

Throughout the day the fighting did not cease for a minute. Thousands of cartridges were expended, hundreds of shrapnel shells were exploded between the Mexican brothers in an endeavor each to exterminate the other. Back and forth they fought, first the insurgents gaining and carrying a trench, then falling back under the heavy fire of the rallying federals. The insurgents fought their way into the heart of the town, captured the bull ring and Cowboy park. Then they advanced slowly against the main stronghold of the federals in the old church, the postoffice, the jail and the municipal buildings, all grouped around the Hidalgo plaza.

Every inch of the route was contested, and it was a slow, steady fight. Darting from behind one adobe wall to the other, the insurgents advanced. Falling back from one roof to another, the federals retreated into the big buildings that gave them safety.

Rebels Fire Buildings.

The insurgents used their two home-made cannon with splendid effect, except that they had black powder and their smoke easily drew the fire of the federals. The insurgents were able to silence the federal big guns in most instances after they got into the city, and for a time the federals had nothing more than their rifles and hand grenades for the defense of the town. In the middle of the afternoon the federals got a field gun onto the roof of the old church and drove the insurgents back from the old plaza to the trenches near the river, firing shrapnel at them as they fled. Two of the shrapnel shells fell into El Paso, one in the yard of the El Paso laundry and one into the Santa Fe stock yards. The bursting shrapnel scattered the insurgents and killed and wounded many of them. As the insurgents fell back they began to set fire to the buildings about the plaza. The torch was applied to the postoffice. The fire spread rapidly and soon started in another part of the city.

Throughout the fighting the casualties were heavy on both sides, and the wounded and dying were left in the hot sun, without food, water or medical attention. There were two doctors with either command, and as the fighting was at close quarters the wounded fell thick.

On an arrangement between Colonel Steever, of the United States army, commanding the border guard, and

GENERAL NAVARRO.
Mexican Officer in Command of Federal Troops at Juarez.



Senor Torres, Mexican consul in El Paso, many of the wounded, who had managed to reach the international bridges and had been held back by the United States troops, were allowed to come to El Paso hospitals. The included several Americans.

The contending forces in Juarez have no hospital organization or medical corps, so that the wounded are for the most part left without any more attention than can be had from their unskilled comrades.

Lying in the streets, under the broiling sun, begging for water, gaping wounds draining their life blood and staining the ground crimson scores of fighting men of both armies give tragic evidence of devotion to a cause and loyalty to a purpose—the last and highest devotion of which human kind is capable.

Death has already claimed several hundred, it is declared. Literally shot to pieces, brains scattered, organs blown out, the dead lie where they have fallen.

So fierce is the fighting that neither side will permit a moment's truce for a hospital corps under a white flag to remove the wounded and dead bodies from the zone of fire.

The city of Juarez is practically deserted except for the federals and the rebels. The American patrol on the El Paso side of the river permits women and children to come across at any time in any numbers seeking safety.

The Juarez sausage factory, a new industry, was burned, as was a big building east of Juarez. These were followed by the burning of the postoffice and other buildings.

Bullets have been falling in El Paso all day and another El Pasoan was killed. Vincent Pasedes, nineteen years old, a barber, standing in the door of his home in the International rooming house, was shot through the heart and killed immediately by a ball from the Mexican side of the river. His sister was standing near him when he was shot.

Mrs. Macedonia Garcia, while standing in a room at her home on Ninth street, was struck in the shoulder by a stray bullet from the Mexican side. It came out of her neck.

While on her way to church, Ynez Murola, aged eighty-four years, was struck in the head by a stray bullet and severely injured.

Delmonico Alarcon, who lives near Washington Park, was struck in the back while standing in an alley. He may not recover.

Jesus Varela, a girl, eleven years of age, was struck by a stray bullet while in bed at her home on Seventh street.

R. R. TRAINMEN IN SESSION

Delegates From U. S. and Canada Assemble at Harrisburg.

REPRESENT 300,000 MEN

Only Questions of General Interest to Trainmen Will Be Considered—Paid Out \$2,000,000 in Accident Claims Last Year.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 10.—The tenth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, an organization that represents 300,000 men in the United States and Canada, was opened here in the Casino theater, with W. G. Lee, of Detroit, the grand master, in the chair.

Only delegates from the 847 lodges were admitted. They will meet morning, afternoon and evening during the next two weeks. Their sole object is a betterment of the conditions of their employment, which they hope to accomplish through the enactment of national legislation.

The question of wages is not to be discussed. Only issues that are of general interest to the brakemen, conductors, baggagemen, switchmen, yardmen and flagmen in the employ of the railroads of the United States and Canada will be under consideration.

One of the chief topics will be the suggestion of federal legislation defining the employers' liability and workmen's compensation for death and injury. The trainmen take the position that the railroads should be held responsible for personal mishaps to the men in their employ, or, broadly, that the industry should bear the brunt of misfortune in service instead of the man. In turn, if the cost of such responsibility is to add to the expenses of the railroads, then the public should be willing to share.

The Brotherhood paid out more than \$2,000,000 last year in death and disability claims. The records show that an employe was killed or disabled in every five and a half hours during the year. Fifteen were killed or totally disabled among each 1000 policy holders. Since the organization was formed twenty years ago more than \$22,000,000 has been paid to widows and orphans of the members.

The interstate commerce commission's report for the year ending June 30, 1910, shows that one railroad employe was killed every two hours and fifteen minutes. One was injured every six minutes during the fiscal year recorded. Much of this mishap is blamed on the cars that are not classed as standard equipment. The convention is likely to pass a resolution aimed at equipment betterment.

The various reports to be read before the convention will be most gratifying to the members. The active membership in good standing will be shown to total more than 117,000. More than \$2,225,000 is in the treasury. The increase in the membership since the convention two years ago is more than 17,000. On August 1, 1905, the Brotherhood had fewer than 17,000 members, having lost more than 10,000 during the previous years as a result of the American Railway union, the Debs strike and the financial condition of the country in 1903-04-05.

Dies in Pit of Hot Glass.

George Dehaunt, a blower at the Fairmont Window Glass plant in Fairmont, W. Va., met a fearful death when he fell into a pit of molten glass.

He was blowing a piece of glass, when suddenly it broke and he lost his balance, falling into the pit. In his fall he came in contact with a lot of broken glass that split his skull, tore out an eye, cut off an ear and almost severed one arm.

Taft Promotes Accused Captain.

President Taft sent to the senate the nomination of Captain Austin M. Knight to be a rear admiral.

Over the protest of Secretary of the Navy Meyer Captain Knight was acquitted by court martial of responsibility for the sinking of the monitor Puritan in Hampton Roads during the tests of high explosives.

Thirty-six More Postal Savings Banks.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has designated thirty-six additional post offices as postal savings depositories, which, including the ones previously selected, will make a total of 129 depositories established since Jan. 1. Among the offices just designated were Steelton, Pa., and Staunton, Va.

\$87,000 For Mine Victims.

A total of \$87,000 has been collected for the relief of the families of the Pancoast mine fire victims, near Scranton, Pa. There are thirty-one widows and 110 orphans to be cared for. A committee of Scranton and Throop citizens will look after the disbursement of the funds.

21 NATIONS GIVE CARNEGIE MEDAL

"Benefactor of Humanity" is Title Conferred on Him.

PRESIDENT PRAISES HIM

Representatives of 160,000,000 People Present Gold Medal to Great Philanthropist For His Efforts For Peace.

Andrew Carnegie received in Washington what he called his greatest mark of honor, when twenty-one American republics bestowed on him a gold medal, bearing on one side the words "Benefactor of Humanity" and on the other "The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie."

According to John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union, it was the first time in history that such a tribute from so many nations had been paid to an individual. Senor De Zamacona, the Mexican ambassador, made the speech of presentation; Secretary of State Knox presided, and President Taft spoke in eulogy of the gifts which Mr. Carnegie has made for the cause of peace on this hemisphere and throughout the world.

Members of the diplomatic corps and men high in official life filled the hall of the Pan American Union building where the ceremonies were held, and for the erection of which Mr. Carnegie gave almost a million dollars.

In accepting the medal Mr. Carnegie told of his feelings on being informed of the honor conferred upon him by the Pan American conference at Buenos Ayres.

"I was sitting at my desk in the Highlands of Scotland last autumn," he said, "when a telegram was handed to me, which I opened and read without seeming quite to grasp the meaning of the words. I was stunned! Was I dreaming? 'Could such things be and overcome us like a summer's cloud without our special wonder?'"

"My hands went to my forehead and I bent my head to my desk. Slowly the truth developed and established itself and I began to realize what it all meant. Truly, my friends, I never before felt so completely overwhelmed and crushed as it dawned upon me that the honor which the conference had voted to confer was without parallel; 160,000,000 people forming twenty-one sovereign nations, bestowing upon poor me an honor the like of which had never before been bestowed upon a human being."

Referring to President Taft's address a year ago when he voiced a sentiment for a reign of peace among the Pan American republics, Mr. Carnegie said:

"Thus the president's first invitation to establish a reign of peace was properly made to you. Much has taken place since then. He recently held out the olive branch of peace, and it instantly was accepted by the other branch of our English-speaking race with such enthusiasm, not by one but by all parties, that today we have every reason to believe that war as a means of settling disputes between the two branches of our race will soon become a crime of the past."

In offering thanks to the nations, through their diplomats present for the honor bestowed upon him, Mr. Carnegie asked them to accompany the expression with the ardent wish on his part that prompt action should be taken by the twenty-one republics to establish a reign of peace by adopting President Taft's policy of submitting all disputes to arbitration.

Father Accused by Son of Murder.

John W. Poole, a wealthy farmer, residing near Fowler, Ind., who was accused by his son Emory of the murder of Joseph Kemper, a German employed on the farm, a year ago last December, admitted to Sheriff Frank Shackleton and Marshal John Bowman that he had killed Kemper, but that the killing was accidental.

Poole's statement caused great excitement in Fowler, which was secondary only to the stir produced by the finding of Kemper's body on the Poole farm.

Poole was arrested at one of his farms north of Rensselaer, where he had been for two weeks. On the way over from Rensselaer Poole was greatly excited and feared he would be mobbed when he arrived at Fowler. He lay in the corner of the automobile and concealed himself with a rug.

It was just before they arrived that Poole first told the sheriff and marshal that he was responsible for Kemper's death. He said that on the Sunday of the killing he was climbing over the fence at the back of his house with a shotgun in hand, being in pursuit of a rabbit running across the yard. Kemper, he says, was standing near. Poole declared that in getting over the fence the gun was discharged and the full charge from the gun blew off Kemper's head.

DUCHESS MARLBOROUGH.

Her Money Backed Looters of Sacred Mosque.



State Library

King Solomon's Ring and Crown Loot.

The operations of the Anglo-American syndicate of excavators at Jerusalem threaten an interesting diplomatic affair.

According to Constantinople dispatches, the Turkish government takes a serious view of the incident and has sent high officials to Jerusalem to investigate charges that the foreigners carried away sacred relics hidden in the Mosque of Omar from the Romans in A. D. 70, when the city was sacked by Titus.

Meantime the whereabouts of the archaeologists and the nature of their spoils is a mystery. The expedition with the prizes embarked at Jaffa, fifty-four miles northwest of Jerusalem, on April 19, boarding Captain Parker's yacht, which had been awaiting them, and setting sail before the people of Jerusalem learned what they had done. It is probable the yacht is now headed for England.

There is no doubt that the excavators hoped to discover the Ark of the Covenant and the Seven-Branched Candlestick, but a dispatch says it is believed the explorers found Solomon's crown, his sword and his ring, and an ancient manuscript of the Bible.

The Duchess of Marlborough and members of the Armour family of Chicago are reputed to be among the backers of the expedition.

Forest Fires Sweep Village.

Forest fires are raging with unparalleled fury in the vicinity of Williamsport, Pa. Hundreds of fire fighters are combating the flames, and the outcome is doubtful unless rain falls soon.

Sonestown was swept by flames and sparks from forest fires started the conflagration. The village to the north of this city is the center of State Senator Sones' lumber operations and his loss will be heavy.

In the absence of the male population of Sonestown, who were fighting forest fires nearby, the women fought the flames that were devouring their homes. When the men arrived the fire had destroyed several residences and a dozen barns. Help was summoned from Muncy and Nordmont, and a portion of the village was saved.

Bill to Pension Widows of Presidents.

A bill, the object of which is to give pensions of \$5000 each to Frances F. Cleveland and Mary Lord Harrison, widows of former presidents, was introduced in the senate by Senator Root, of New York. A similar measure received favorable action in committee at the last congress, but failed of passage.

PUBLIC TO GET BIG PANAMA BOND ISSUE

MacVeagh Will Make Loan a Popular One.

It was indicated that Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh will call for popular bids on an issue of \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds within the next few days.

The securities will be dated June 1, and if the treasury is unable to deliver them by that time they will carry accrued interest. The interest rate fixed by law will be 3 per cent. As they will not be available to national banks for the basis of circulation, the treasury expects that the entire offer will be subscribed by investors.

Secretary MacVeagh, as far as is known, has not changed his intention of making the loan a popular one and giving preference to the smaller subscriptions. Much interest attaches to the price the treasury will accept. The bonds could sell as high as 108 and return to the holder the highest net proceeds of any government bond now outstanding.

Found Drowned After 17 Days.

The body of Eugene Gould, of East Stillwater, was found in Swartswood lake, near Newton, N. J., after a hunt of seventeen days. It was believed that he had been drowned with a companion, but no trace of the bodies of either was discovered until Squire Unangst discovered Gould's body.

Refuse Bail For McNamara.

The application of John J. McNamara for the fixing of bail on the charge of dynamiting was allowed by Superior Judge Bordwell in Los Angeles, without prejudice and with leave to renew it at any time.

TAFT'S POLICY UNCHANGED

Army at Border Will Enforce the Neutrality Laws.

President Taft made known his determination to continue his policy of non-interference in the Mexican revolution so long as there remains any hope of a settlement of affairs there and protection of American life and property through other means than by armed intervention.

Though the renewal of hostilities at Juarez has troubled the president a great deal, he is still far from the end of his patience and has no intention as yet of abandoning his efforts to keep the fighting away from the border line and to keep American residents of border towns away from the danger zone when fighting is in progress.

The confidential reports of the war department state that revolution exists in all but two of the states in Mexico and that only a few of them seem to have any connection with the Madero revolution. This situation increases the difficulty in handling the question, as there is no reliable head that can be dealt with. The president went over the situation with the cabinet. The reports received by the war department were submitted by Secretary Dickinson, but no statement was made as to any decision made.

Ousted For Urging a Trade Union.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart admitted before the house committee on the civil service that clerks had been discharged from the government service for activity in promoting the organization of a trade union. The clerks were removed from the St. Paul office. They were good clerks, Mr. Stewart said, but their "pernicious activity" amounted to insubordination.

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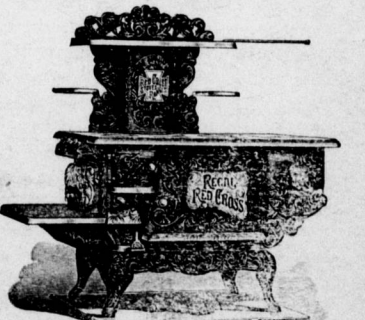
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