

# Republican News Item

HARRISBURG PA.

VOL. XVI. NO. 3

LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1911.

75C PER YEAR

## PROSPECTS FOR PEACE BRIGHT

### Diaz and Rebels Practically Agree on Terms.

### RIOTS FOLLOW TAKING OF CITY

#### Insurrectos Kill Forty Rioters to Restore Order in Pachuca — Banks Were Dynaminated.

Francisco I. Madero, the provisional president of Mexico, and Francisco Carbajal, the federal peace commissioner, both declared in Juarez, Mex., that the prospects are bright for peace, that the next few hours will bring definite results.

Madero has agreed to recede from his demand for four cabinet members and accept three—the portfolios of war, justice and gubernacion, the latter meaning the control of the government of the states. The insurrectos also get fourteen of the twenty-seven governors.

Diaz only wished to concede the insurrecto one of the cabinet offices, who at first held out for four. He was willing to permit them to have the portfolio of gubernacion, which is now vacant, the incumbent of which will have more to do with restoring peace throughout the country than any other man. Without the ministry of war and the portfolio of justice, however, the insurrectos say they will be handicapped. The insurrectos wish to completely overhaul the courts.

The insurrectos immediately after peace is declared will form a political party to be called the "Progressive" party, and as soon as peace is completely restored and Diaz has resigned a national campaign will be launched, with Francisco I. Madero undoubtedly as candidate for president.

It is declared that the peace pact, while virtually agreed to, will not be signed until Diaz and Madero have agreed upon the cabinet appointments and the governors of the different states, so that there can be no chance of another break after the insurrecto army has been disbanded.

The army is to be held together and a truce is to be first declared, to be made nation-wide if this is possible, so that there will be no further fighting while the presidents are attempting to get together on the officials to be named.

The insurrectos are to be given the free use of the telegraph wires, it is stated, so that Madero can communicate with his men in all parts of the republic before naming those he wishes for the different positions under the government.

Madero, although perfectly confident of peace, declares that he is preparing for war.

#### Forty Rioters Killed at Pachuca.

The force of federal troops which was being rushed to Pachuca, the capital of the state of Hidalgo, captured Sunday by the rebels, turned back on orders from Mexico City.

The rebels have imprisoned Governor Rodriguez and named Joaquin Gonzales provisional governor.

The rebels in their efforts to restore order killed forty rioters.

Rioting and pillage occurred at Pachuca. The rebels became drunk and defied their commanders. The townspeople in terror barricaded themselves in their homes and remained in concealment.

The banks were dynamited.

The city is quiet, but business is at a standstill. All of the banks have been wrecked, though the vaults are still intact. The state records and other governmental documents have been burned.

## GENERAL G. W. GORDON.

Commander-in-Chief of United Confederate Veterans.



## BLAMES LINCOLN FOR BRINGING ON WAR

### Confederates Also Receive Greetings From Taft.

"Dixie" melodies, sung by choirs from all parts of the south, overshadowed routine business at the opening session of the United Confederate Veterans' twenty-first reunion in Little Rock, Ark.

General Gordon, the commander-in-chief, announced that a telegram of greeting had been received from President Taft. It is the first message of this sort to be sent to a Confederate reunion by a Republican president. The veterans cheered generously and shouted: "Tell him that we knew we were right."

R. C. Cave, of St. Louis, the orator of the day, declared in the course of his address: "I hold that the responsibility for the Civil War, with all the blood and treasure that it cost and all the desolation and ruin that it wrought justly rests upon Abraham Lincoln and his advisers."

Mr. Cave asserted that he spoke not in bitterness, that he was simply discussing the facts of history, and that he accepted the changed conditions brought about by the war. "Nevertheless," exclaimed the St. Louis veteran, "when the Confederacy fell, the republic as formed by the fathers perished. The states were robbed of their independence and became subject provinces of a centralized national authority."

#### Dickinson Quits Taft's Cabinet.

Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, will be succeeded as secretary of war in the Taft cabinet by Henry L. Stimson of New York.

The new secretary of war is an intimate friend of ex-President Roosevelt and a progressive. He was defeated for governor of New York last fall.

The announcement of Mr. Dickinson's resignation and the selection of Mr. Stimson as his successor was made at the White House. Mr. Dickinson's resignation will become effective immediately upon the qualification of Mr. Stimson.

## PRESIDENT CUT SHORT HIS VISIT

### Only Three Hours in Harrisburg Owing to Wife's Illness.

### ADDRESS TO TRAINMEN'S UNION

#### Spoke of Trades Unions and Defined His Position in Regard to Government Clerks Joining Federation of Labor.

When President Taft arrived in Harrisburg, Pa., to address the convention of the railway trainmen he was greeted at the station by Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, and a committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

As he stepped from his car the president was presented with a badge of membership in the general lodge of the brotherhood and a gold badge of membership of the local lodge.

Owing to Mrs. Taft's illness the president remained in the city but three hours.

In the few hours he was in Harrisburg the president motored through streets that were lined with thousands of people, silent for the most part, because they had heard through bulletins posted about town of Mrs. Taft's illness; visited Representative Olmsted for a half hour and made a speech to several thousand people. The speech was delivered to the tenth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the United States and Canada.

The president was introduced by Governor Tener. It was a straight-from-the-shoulder talk, the president made, but the delegates seemed to like it.

The president kept close to his text. He spoke of trades unions, their good and bad points, but he wound up by defining his position in regard to the affiliation with the American Federation of Labor or organizations of government clerks. The question, he said, is most likely to come up in congress. It presents a serious problem, which the president declared demanded the attention of the whole people. He said in part:

"I think some persons have gone to the extreme of holding that there ought to be no combinations of government employes permitted. I think, however, that in all governments, and I have given some examination to the subject, the government employes are permitted to combine and have associations for their betterment, but the proposition now is that such combinations should be allowed to affiliate with trades union organizations made up of the employes of private employes, and to use the same methods in securing better terms of employment that are recognized as lawful and justifiable in the ordinary trade union; in other words, that it is entirely proper for combinations of postal employes and others to combine in an association to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and then to hold in reserve as an instrument for enforcing their claims, presented to congress for increased compensation, or the betterment of terms in other respects, the boycott and the strike, which are instruments recognized by the American Federation of Labor and supported and justified by it when used by the trades unions affiliated in such federation.

"This presents a very serious question, and one which, if decided in favor of the right of government employes to strike and use the boycott, will be full of danger to the government of the republic.

"The government employes of France resorted to it, and took the government by the throat. The executive was entirely dependent upon these employes for its continuance.

"I do not think that reasonably-minded trades union men who are fully alive to the necessity for rigorous means to enforce their rights in their controversies with capital and with their employers will fail to see the broad difference that exists between their case, in which they are contending for the betterment of their livelihood against the naturally selfish motives of their employers, and that of the class of government employes who are privileged not only in the amount of their compensation, the less number of hours of their employment and the greater permanency of tenure and who serve the government of all the people, the very existence of which will be threatened should they combine together to quit the government service all at once and paralyze the benefit and the equal benefits that the government is properly supposed and held to confer upon the people at large.

"It is likely that this question is going to be made an issue in congress and it calls for the most earnest consideration."

"The government employes are a privileged class, whose work is neces-

## KNOCK-OUT BLOW FOR OIL TRUST

### Supreme Court Orders Standard Company to Dissolve.

### MODIFICATION IN DECREE

#### Six Months Instead of Thirty Days Allowed For Breaking Up of Combination Guilty of Conspiracy and Monopoly in Restraint of Trade.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey must dissolve. This was the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

In a decision delivered by Chief Justice White the government won its long and hard fought dissolution case brought under the Sherman anti-trust law in that the Standard Oil company was guilty of conspiracy and monopoly in restraint of trade. The decree of the lower court was affirmed, but was modified in particulars, which Chief Justice White said were very slight indeed.

Associate Justice Harlan announced a dissenting opinion.

Chief Justice White began the delivery of the opinion, but before the findings of the court were reached he read a great part of a 25,000 word review of the litigation and the evidence. This kept the crowd of eminent lawyers and government officials in the court room in suspense.

The decree of the lower court was modified so that there need not be "an absolute cessation of interstate commerce in petroleum and its products by such vast agencies as are embraced in the combination, a result which might arise from that portion of the decree which enjoined carrying on of interstate commerce not only by the New Jersey corporation, but by all of the subsidiary companies until the dissolution of the combination by the transfer of the stocks in accordance with the decree."

The court also extended the time from one to six months in which the dissolution must take place.

Probably the most important proposition of law laid down in the opinion was that the words in the statute "every restraint of trade" are not to be literally construed, but are to be construed in the light of reason.

On this point the court held that the position of the government that the supreme court had decided that any qualification of this phrase was precluded by previous decisions of the supreme court was erroneous.

Of the first two modifications the language of the chief justice's conclusion was:

"We construe the sixth paragraph of the decree not as depriving the stockholders or corporation of the right to live under the law of the land, but as compelling obedience to the law. As therefore the sixth paragraph as thus construed is not amenable to the criticisms suggested that was obviously right.

"We think that in view of the magnitude of the interests involved and their complexity that the delay of thirty days allowed for executing the decree was too short, and should be extended so as to embrace a period of at least six months.

"So also, in view of the possible serious injury to result to the public from absolute cessation of interstate commerce in petroleum and its products by such vast agencies as are embraced in the combination, a result which might arise from that portion of the decree which enjoined the carrying on of interstate commerce not only by the New Jersey corporation, but all the subsidiary companies, until dissolution of the combination by the transfer of the stocks in accordance with the decree should not have been awarded."

#### Blinded by Wallpaper.

Mrs. M. J. Anderson, aged thirty-five years, residing at Homestead, Pa., will probably lose the sight of her right eye through being poisoned by tints in wall paper. She is now at a hospital suffering greatly.

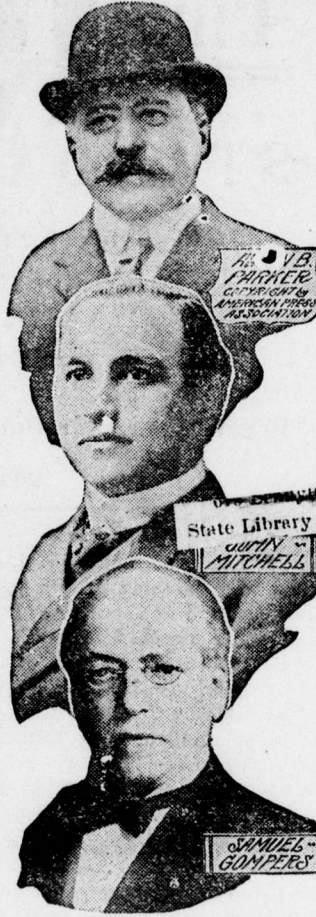
She was having her rooms papered and the gilt and red coloring matter brushed from the wall entered her eyes, causing them to become so inflamed that within a few hours she was totally blind. Physicians declared that the coloring matter in the paper caused all the trouble.

#### Hawaii Wants to Be a State.

A petition for the admission of Hawaii to the Union as a state was received by the senate from the Hawaiian legislature. It was referred to the committee on territories.

## LABOR MEN AND COUNSEL

Alton B. Parker, John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers.



#### Go Jail For Labor Leaders.

Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, will not go to jail.

This was the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the labor contempt cases in which the three labor leaders were sentenced to prison.

The case grew out of the boycott of the Bucks Stove and Range company, of St. Louis, and the proceedings brought by that company against the three labor leaders for speeches and articles published in the American Federationist.

Setting aside the sentences of imprisonment imposed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the supreme court of the United States held that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison had been erroneously sentenced.

By the finding of the lower court Gompers had been sentenced to one year in jail, Mitchell to nine months and Morrison to six months.

#### Train Kills Four Autists.

Four men are dead as the result of a grade crossing accident at the Main street crossing of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Shelby, O., when a train struck an automobile that was driven by James Hissong, of Shelby. The dead are Hissong, owner of the car, a saloonkeeper; Samuel Winner, of Shelby, an employe of Hissong; J. J. Bell, of Bucyrus, a brewer, and Mack Esterline, of Shelby, an insurance agent. Hissong, Winner and Bell were instantly killed and Esterline died later.

#### \$1,000,000 Temple For Masons.

Work will begin immediately on the construction of the new \$1,000,000 temple for the Scottish Rite Masons in Washington, for which a contract has been let. President Taft will lay the cornerstone.

## COLE'S

### Up-To-Date HARDWARE

WHEN you think of buying hardware you naturally ask yourself this question: "What kind of stove, washer, cutlery, gun,"—or whatever it may be—"shall I buy? Don't ponder over these things, nor spend your time looking at pictures in "cheap goods" mail-order catalogs. Come to our store and let us solve the problem. We have a fine variety of standard goods to choose from. When you think of HARDWARE think of COLE'S.

## SANITARY PLUMBING.

We give special attention to Piping, Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Heating. General job work and repairing in all branches, promptly and skillfully executed.

Samuel Cole, - Dushore, Pa.

## STEEL TRUST PROBE ORDERED BY HOUSE

### Committee of Nine Authorized to Go Ahead.

Investigation of the United States Steel corporation to determine if it is operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was ordered by the house when it adopted the Stanley resolution providing for such an inquiry.

The resolution, which is aimed to disclose whether the United States Steel corporation has any connection with the Pennsylvania railroad, the Pennsylvania Steel company, the Cambria Steel company and other concerns, was adopted without opposition following a short debate. A committee of nine members to be elected by the house will be authorized to conduct the investigation.

#### Died With Wire; Thrown Into River.

The body of a man whose arms had been pinned to his sides and his legs wrapped with heavy wire, was taken from the river at the Madison street bridge in Chicago. There is a single clue to his identity, the laundry mark "MA-455." The police opinion of this mystery is that the victim was murdered by "sluggers," that possibly he was slain as a result of labor troubles.

#### LEAVES \$1,500,000 TO NURSE

#### Walter Duryea Wills Bulk of Fortune to Miss Peregrine.

By the will of Walter E. Duryea, the crippled athlete and broker, of New York, the bulk of his fortune, estimated at about \$2,500,000, goes to Miss Eleanor Peregrine, a trained nurse, who acted as his housekeeper for the last twelve years of his life.

She is given \$50,000 outright, \$20,000 in trust, a house in Mont Clair, N. J., and all the residue of the estate, after certain legacies have been paid. Her total share is believed to be worth \$1,500,000.

Walter Duryea broke his back in diving, in August, 1899. He spent the rest of his life in a harness, but despite his slender hold on life managed his affairs with great shrewdness.

#### PEANUT WAREHOUSE BURNS

#### 200,000 Bushels Consumed and Flames Still Raging.

With the loss already of nearly a quarter of a million and the flames yet raging, what is believed to be the biggest peanut fire in the world's history began in Suffolk, Va.

More than 200,000 bushels of peanuts have been consumed, and the five-story warehouse of Bain & Co. has collapsed, causing many miraculous escapes. There are no known fatalities.

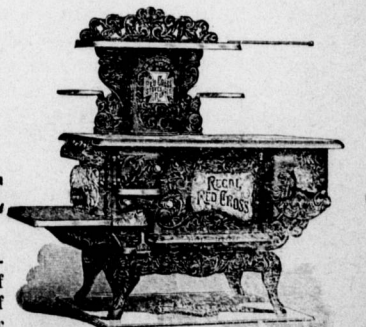
The loss on peanuts will exceed \$200,000, and the damage already sustained on the building is \$20,000. The insurance is estimated at \$160,000.

#### Tin Plate Mills Close.

Six hundred employes of the Humbert mills of the American Steel and Tin Plate company, in Connellsville, Pa., have been notified that their services will be no longer required after May 20. The announcement was also made that the works at Scotts Dale would go on half time after Saturday.

#### Pocono Mountain Hotel Destroyed.

Fire destroyed the Montanessa, the largest hotel in the Pocono mountains, near Stroudsburg, Pa. The loss is \$200,000. The hotel, which was near the Delaware Water Gap, had a fashionable chantage. Preparations were being made to open it for the season.



## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HUGHESVILLE, PA.

CAPITAL STOCK \$50,000

Surplus and Net Profits 75,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts of Individuals and Firms solicited.

W. C. FRONTZ President.

FRANK A. REEDER, Cashier.

#### DIRECTORS:

Wm. Frontz, John C. Laird, C. W. Sones, W. C. Frontz, Frank A. Reeder, Jacob Per, Lyman Myers, W. T. Reedy, Peter Frontz, J. A. S. Ball, John Bull.

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent, One Dollar per Year. 3 per cent. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.