

Black Handers Before Court

Trial Begun and Finished Yesterday--
Jury Went Out 4:30 P. M.

COURT CROWDED--TESTIMONY THRILLING

"King" Fortunata Calabro and Nine of His Countrymen Faced Six Indictments--Defendants Had Four Lawyers, Including Ikeler and Harman.

The cases of "King" Fortunata Calabro and nine of his countrymen, the alleged Black Hand desperados, of the Berwick district, occupied the attention of the Columbia county court at Bloomsburg all of yesterday. The cases were pushed through speedily, however, and yesterday afternoon by 4:30 o'clock the fate of the prisoners was in the hands of the jury, while at six o'clock last evening a verdict finding two of the men guilty as indicated has been returned.

When it became known yesterday morning that the Black Hand cases were up hundreds of people flocked to the court room, crowding the auditorium to the doors, and many were unable to gain admittance. Those who were fortunate enough to get seats heard some of the most startling and horrible testimony ever presented in the Columbia county courts.

There were six indictments against each of the ten defendants as follows: First count, maintaining a bawdy house; 2nd count, extortion by threats; 3rd count, conspiracy; 4th count, carrying concealed weapons; 5th count, carrying deadly weapons, and 6th count selling liquor without a license. The prosecutor in the case is William A. Clark.

The prisoners were the cynosure of all eyes. Fortunata Calabro, who is known as "king" is a big burly looking Italian.

The counsel for the defendants were Fred T. Ikeler, John G. Harman, A. W. Day and James L. Evans, while District Attorney Small conducted the case for the Commonwealth. The district attorney outlined the case before the jury, in which he stated the evidence of the Commonwealth would be brief.

The testimony of John Zongrone, who was the first witness called by the Commonwealth, may be taken as indicative of the string of horrible details that were told by each witness in turn during most of the morning and afternoon sessions.

He testified as living in West Berwick for the past four years. He knew eight of the defendants. He knew Fortunata Calabro since the time he had been in West Berwick. The first time he was at Calabro's house he got beer, whiskey and wine. He paid for the drinks. At the second visit, which was the next Sunday, Fortunata Calabro said he should join the

BLACK HAND SOCIETY as it would do him lots of good, for if anyone gets in a fight with him, or he gets in jail there was plenty of money behind them to get him out of the trouble.

He was asked how much money he had, and as he had \$200 he gave this to Calabro, who told him to come over every Sunday to his place. He did not go and two men were sent after the witness, who took him to the place, where he was whipped, and he

was threatened that if he did not come to Calabro's house his head would be chopped off.

In describing the scene in the house, he testified that the inmates of the house, or members of the society, would stand with arms crossed over the breast. The men would then sit down and play cards and drink. Demands were made for money on the witness every Sunday, and in the whole he testified as having been forced to give them \$600.

The basement was the meeting place of the society and they would do every thing there--fight and drink. Witness testified there were plenty of women in the house, and from these Fortunata Calabro collected the money. He saw Tony Calabro, who was second "boss" collect money for beer. He saw plenty of revolvers carried by the defendants, with the exception of two. Bought liquor, last at the house on the 6th of March this year. At one time he saw four women, one of them an English woman. There were about 35 men there.

When asked by the District Attorney why he gave his money to Calabro, he testified that he was afraid, as Calabro had threatened several times to cut off his head. At one time witness was taken from the A. C. & F. plant, after he had drawn his pay, and was forced to pay his money over to Calabro, he said, who refused to give him any money back to pay his board or to buy a pair of gloves or overalls.

Cross examined. Witness said he was naturalized in Pittsburg. Was a witness in court once before. He made his first report to the state police about the matter. Had gone over to tell the police once before, but could not find the police. Told Adam Clayberger about it just before the State police pulled the house, but never told anyone about it during the two years he was compelled to give Calabro his money.

Soon after court convened in the afternoon the Commonwealth rested. The outline of the defense was made by Fred T. Ikeler. Fortunata and Antonio Calabro were both called to the witness stand and testified in their own behalf, denying to a great extent the facts brought out in the testimony of the Commonwealth.

During the afternoon session District Attorney Small, stated that the Commonwealth, wished to be fair to the defendants, and filed a petition asking that a nol pros be allowed in the cases of all of the defendants except "King" Fortunata Calabro and his brother Antonio Calabro.

At 4:30 o'clock the case was given to the jury.

At six o'clock last evening the jury returned a verdict pronouncing Fortunata and Antonio Calabro guilty as indicted with the exception of carrying concealed weapons. The court will sentence the men today.

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Parcels Post

The immense dividends paid by the big American express companies is the best evidence of the profits made from the prices charged patrons, and the advantages and saving that would come to the people through a parcels post by government direction. The question will come up before the next congress, and the express companies will unquestionably make every effort to defeat such a bill. At present our postal service carries our merchandise, provided it does not weigh more than four pounds, for one cent per ounce.

The parcels post system of Germany leads the world. It carries packages weighing as much as 110 pounds. People send chickens by mail, or eggs, or wine, or fish. Sometimes school boys even mail their linen home to be washed and returned. The German postoffice uses the zone system. Around each distributing centre are imaginary circles, at 10 miles, 20 miles, 50, 100 and 150. An 11-pound package will be carried anywhere in the first zone for 6 cents, and anywhere through the whole empire for 12 cents. Parcels weighing as much as 11 pounds, when mailed within a city, are delivered anywhere in that city for 2½ cents though a rural delivery may cost as much as 5 cents.

Postal parcels may be mailed just as our ordinary letters are mailed, or they

may be registered, or sent special delivery, or C. O. D. In the last case the government collects the money, charges a small fee and returns the collection to the original sender. A small extra payment insures that the parcel will be sent by a fast limited train and delivered by a special messenger. Germany's business men consider the system indispensable. They say they could not get along without it. In 1904 the German postoffice handled 6,894,899,000 pieces of mail matter. At the end of the year the postoffice was \$14,824,095 ahead.

Probably it would be a long time before our rates could be as low as Germany's, because their railroads are obliged to carry parcels weighing 11 pounds and less without cost to the government.

In England, where the parcels post is not nearly so thoroughly developed, the railroads take 55 per cent. of the parcels post charges. But even England has far outstripped America, for she carries one pound for 6 cents, two pounds for 8 cents and 11 pounds for 24 cents, limiting her postal parcels to 11 pounds. In 1885 she began extending the parcels post system to her colonies.

Even little Japan has a parcels post, with a maximum of about 12 pounds, carrying 1½ pounds for 5 cents and the maximum for 25 cents.

McClellan Diehl, of Washingtonville, was a visitor in Danville yesterday.

Miss Frances Welliver left yesterday for a visit with relatives in Muncy.

Mrs. Frank Crowell, of Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Crowell, Bloom street.

Carlton McHenry has arrived home after spending the summer at Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.

Miss Ella Meyers will return to Philadelphia today after a six weeks' visit at the home of her mother, Lower Mulberry street.

Mrs. E. D. Phillips, of Washingtonville, and Mrs. Harvey Arley, of Ottawa left yesterday for a visit with friends in New York City.

Mrs. John Super and daughter Irene of Newport News, is visiting at the home of Rufus Vastine, South Danville.

Mrs. J. L. Aurdan, of Waynesboro, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. D. Doup, Bloom street.

Miss Sara Beaver will return to Philadelphia today after a visit with friends in Danville.

Miss Bertha Mengle returned to Trevorton yesterday after a visit in this city as the guest of Mrs. Verna Hetrick, Mowrey street.

School Begins.

Interested as the AMERICAN is in every worthy department of the life of Danville as well as of the villages and townships of the county, it seizes the opportunity to urge parents to make special efforts to start their children to school during its first week. Some parents are very careless in this respect. They may not realize the bearing of prompt and regular attendance upon the educational progress of their offspring; it is charitable to assume that they do not when they are negligent about starting those children or careless concerning the record they make in attendance. Otherwise it would be necessary to pass a very severe judgement upon them in the character of parents.

All things being equal the child who starts with the opening hour of the term and attends continuously every day until the vacation period arrives is going to make the most satisfactory progress in his studies. It is true that few children are able to make such a perfect record. The diseases which are ever lying in wait for the young are responsible for many a vacant seat during each year. Do the best we can in the matter of sending the little ones, there are certain to be interregnums in the school life which are bad enough, but since they are unavoidable they must be endured.

School began yesterday morning. The school directors and the superintendent have done all in their power to pave the way to success. The teachers will return to their work fresh from the stimulating influence of the vacation period. The boys and girls, if they are normal boys and girls, will be glad to return to their studies. Parents should fall into line and help make a brilliant success out of the coming year.

Occasional headache, belching, bad taste in the mouth, lack of appetite and slight nervousness are symptoms of indigestion which, when allowed to go uncorrected, will develop into a case of dyspepsia that will take a long time to get rid of. Don't neglect your stomach. At the first indication of trouble take something that will help it along in its work of digesting the food you eat. Kodol For Indigestion and Dyspepsia will do this. Kodol will make your food do you good and will enable you to enjoy what you eat. Sold by Paules & Co.

Several Things the Philadelphia Drummer Didn't Know.

"Most of us think we know the law pretty well," said the Philadelphia drummer, "but I had a little experience to show me that there are several things in the statute books that I don't know. I was in a New England town and dropped into a barber shop to get shaved. There was only one barber, and he didn't look as if he knew pretty. He turned out to be a pretty good shaver, however, and as I had had a drink just before entering the shop I fell asleep in the chair. I slept for half an hour, and when I awoke he was through with me. The first thing I missed on getting out of the chair was my roll of money, next my watch, next my overcoat, next and lastly my scarfpin. I went for that barber for all I was worth, but he denied robbing me, and his face wore a smile. Then I got a gait on me and went to a lawyer's office.

"Can you prove by a credible witness that you had \$90 in cash when you entered the barber shop?" he asked.

"I couldn't."

"Can you prove that your watch was taken in the shop instead of being lost on the street?"

"I couldn't."

"Are you sure that you had your pin on as you opened the door to enter?"

"I wasn't."

"As to your overcoat," continued the lawyer, "have you a bill of sale of it, or was any one with you when you bought it? In other words, can you swear to the ownership in law of any particular overcoat?"

"I couldn't."

"Then I can do nothing for you," he said, and I went to a second lawyer to be told the same thing. I had left the shop without paying for my shave, and I was even told that the barber could arrest me for beating him out of 15 cents and have me fined \$5. I believe I can quote Shakespeare correctly and distinguish between tea and sugar, but when it comes down to the law I am not in it. It's too kninky."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"Well, old man," said Sinnickson after the performance, "I certainly was surprised to see you in private theatricals."

"Yes," replied Brightly, "but you see if I didn't appear on the stage I'd probably have to sit in the audience and be bored to death."—Philadelphia Press.

SIX NORTH AMERICAN ARTICLES WILL TELL ABOUT THE ATHLETICS

Probable American League Champions Subject of Notable Series.

M'DOUGALL DRAWINGS

Cartoonist Will Illustrate Graham's Stories of Mack's Famous Players.

In the most exciting race the American League ever saw the Athletics now look a sure winner. Until the end of the season they will be playing at home, while their rivals, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, are battling on the opposing grounds.

Apparently it's all over but the cheering, and everybody in this part of the country is discussing the Athletics and their famous manager, Connie Mack. The fans want to know all about the team, who the men are, where they came from, where they live, what their habits and peculiarities are.

The North American began Sunday, September 1, to publish a series of six articles, which will tell this whole story. They will be written by George M. Graham, sporting editor of The North American, who, having been with the team on the southern training trip, is familiar with every step by which the club was whipped into shape by Manager Mack and formed into the present invincible combination.

Every stage of this development will be covered, and there will be new stories about members of the team, which, with Rube Waddell, Chief Bender, Topsy Hartel, Socks Seybold and such celebrities, includes, perhaps, more famous baseball characters than any team in the country.

Walt McDougall, The North American's famous cartoonist, will contribute a series of drawings, which will illustrate the humorous side of the recital.

The articles will also be illustrated by photographs.

Order at once, and make sure that during the next six weeks you get every one of this series on the team that looks likely to bring Philadelphia its third pennant in seven years, and which, if victorious, will play the Chicago Nationals for the world's championship.

Stood by His Theory. Thales, the ancient philosopher, declared that there was no difference between life and death. "Why, then," cried one of those to whom the remark was made, "don't you put an end to your life?" "Because," was the reply, "there is no difference."

A Test of Courage. Courage consists not in blindly overlooking danger, but in meeting it with the eyes open.—Richter.

A PRIVATE DENTIST.

One Luxury This Man Will Have When He Gets Rich.

"If ever I get really rich," said the man with a toothache, "I shall have a private dentist. What do I want of a private dentist? Well, I'll tell you.

"It's bad enough anyway to suffer from your teeth, but to me this suffering is made doubly distressing by the circumstances attendant upon my visit to the dentist's office.

"I arrive there to find the dentist working away upon the teeth of some patient in his chair, and that always sort of disturbs me—to find somebody else being worked over and cared for while I wait in distress. I think I am entitled to all the care and sympathy. And maybe I find somebody else waiting, perhaps a friend of the person in the chair, or somebody waiting his turn, come ahead of time, and that disturbs me, for I like to wait with my pain in solitude.

"But the dentist gets through with the patient in his chair on time for me, and I take my place under his hands. And I don't doubt that I get his concentrated and complete attention and skill while he is operating upon me, but I can't get away from the idea that he is working as rapidly as he can so as to be ready for the next patient.

"And then, with all my pain, I can't forget either that person in the waiting room waiting his turn after me, and waiting without a particle of sympathy for me, and, in fact, rather impatient of my presence and thinking of himself alone. This is rather wounding to my self esteem.

"In fact, however I regard it, a visit to the dentist's office is always a jarring experience. My dentist is a man of the highest professional skill, and, as I said, I am sure I get his best care, but still all these familiar things that I have mentioned to you jar me, and I would avoid them all if I could. So when I get real rich I shall certainly have a private dentist."—Washington Post.

We get closer to nature when we are creating, whether in art, in literature, in invention or in working at new and progressive ideas. We can feel our mind reach out into infinity and grasp and bring back something fresh, new, something never seen on this earth before.—Success Magazine.

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THE MORNING NEWS.

No. 11 E. Mahoning St., DANVILLE, PA.

Cost of Living

Fortunate are the families whose winter stock of coal has already been purchased and put in the bin. Monday the prices of coal began to rise, and will hereafter continue to rise with the advent of each succeeding month. Those who have waited not only lose the postponement, but are in the way of losing still more by longer delay, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. This fall they will still have to pay more than they would have paid in the summer, and next winter they will be required to pay more than the rates now in force. It is all right, in a business way, to encourage consumers to buy their supply of coal early in the season by making concessions in prices, but it is a little hard on people of limited means to tax them for deferring purchases which they may not have the money to make.

This increase in the charge for fuel is of a piece with the enhanced cost of all household necessities. As every housekeeper is only too well aware, the family expense account is constantly tending toward larger and larger figures. As compared with the outlays of former times the housewife's bills today are something formidable. Pretty much every item of table consumption is dearer by 40 to

100 per cent. than was the case ten years ago. In one decade the cost of living has nearly doubled, and for many items has more than doubled. As an illustration, the market quotations for fruit and vegetables for the family dinner may fairly be cited. At this season of the year when everything that grows in the ground is coming home from the garden the field and the orchard the markets should be filled to overflowing with the produce of the earth to be distributed at moderate prices. Well, they are not! Everything carried in the market baskets today must be paid for at higher figures than ever before except during the days of the Civil War.

This present season we are paying more than we paid last season, and last season we paid more than the season before that. The advance seems to be continuous and almost universal. It is not only the coal dealer and the marketman who wants more money, but the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker all levy heavier imposts. It is true that so far as wage-earners are concerned their pay has also been made greater during the corresponding period here referred to, but not in proportion to the greater cost of living.

The way to get rid of a cold, whether it be a "bad cold" or just a little one is to get it out of your system through the bowels. Nearly all Cough Cures, especially those that contain opiates, are constipating. Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup contains no opiates and acts gently on the bowels. Pleasant to take. Sold by Paules & Co.

There's a reason for that ache in your back—right where it "stitches" every time you bend over, turn around or walk any distance. It's your kidneys, says DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They are unequalled for back-weak kidneys and inflammation. A week's treatment 25¢. Sold by Paules & Co.