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LANGFORD VICTOR.

American Negro Heavy-weight Defeats Hague.

KNOCKOUT IN FOURTH ROUND

Burly English Champion Goes Down Under a Terrific Right on the Chin and Takes the Count.

London, May 25.—Sam Langford, the colored heavyweight of Boston, knocked out Ian Hague, the heavyweight champion of England, in the fourth round at the National Sporting club here. The fight, which was for a purse of \$9,000, was scheduled to go twenty rounds.

The ring generalship which he had picked up in many battles enabled Langford to score a comparatively easy victory over Hague, and the fourth round had barely commenced when the burly Yorkshire man was floored by a well directed blow and counted out.

Langford was at a disadvantage as regards weight, height and reach, but his superior knowledge of ring tactics and his quickness overcame this, and what was expected to be a long contest proved to be a very brief one.

In the first round Hague was slow to start. Langford had a shade the better of it until the end of the round, when Hague reached him with a hook to the jaw. This seemed to encourage the Britisher, and, although no damage was done in the second round, he showed more cleverness than the colored man.

Langford opened the third round with a hard left to the face, and he used this blow effectively several times before the gong sounded, Hague, however, partially closed the American's eyes with a hard right swing.

The men came together in a fast mixup at the opening of the fourth, and Langford put a terrific right on the Yorkshireman's chin, which ended the contest.

A record crowd saw the fight, and the American was a warm favorite, considerable money being bet at 2 to 1 and 5 to 2 on him to win.

There was some dispute when the men came into the ring over the bandages on Hague's hands, but Langford's objections were speedily overcome, and the Yorkshireman was allowed to wear them.

Bantamweight Fight a Draw.

London, May 25.—The bout between Jimmy Walsh, the American fighter, and Digger Stanley of London at the National Sporting club here for the bantamweight championship of England was declared a draw. The fight went the full fifteen rounds. The purse was \$1,750.

O'Brien and Ketchel Matched.

Philadelphia, May 25.—Jack O'Brien and Stanley Ketchel were matched here to fight six rounds before the National Athletic club of this city on June 9. Each deposited a forfeit of \$1,000.

Wood Wins Montreal Marathon.

Montreal, May 25.—Charles Wood of Montreal won the professional Marathon here in 2 hours 39 minutes. Fourteen started in the race, but only six finished. Hans Holmer of Halifax finished second, nearly a lap behind Wood.

SARGENT AND WIFE GUILTY.

Both Sentenced in Paris For Cruelty to Children.

Paris, May 25.—On the charge of having maltreated young children confined to their care, Cecil H. Sargent, an Englishman, and his American wife, who was Josephine Savin of New York, were found guilty in the correctional court here. Sargent was sentenced to two years' and his wife to thirteen months' imprisonment.

Witnesses testified that the Sargents had beaten the children and deprived them of food. One of the last witnesses, Mme. Marechal of Brussels declared that she had confided her child to the Sargents five years ago and had not until recently heard any tidings of it.

In a burst of ungovernable fury she threw herself at the throat of Mrs. Sargent and tried to strangle her. Guards pulled the enraged woman away with difficulty.

Sargent and his wife were arrested at Asnières charged with the gross ill treatment of four children whom they had adopted. The couple has been in the habit of inserting advertisements in English and Belgian newspapers, offering to adopt children for a money consideration.

RAILROAD MAY ARBITRATE.

Commissioner Neill to Confer With Manager of Georgia Road.

Atlanta, Ga., May 25.—Hope for settlement of the strike of firemen on the Georgia railroad centers on the visit today of United States Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, who has arrived from Washington.

Governor Smith proposed arbitration by a commission of Georgians. The firemen accepted, but the railroad did not. Manager Scott of the Georgia railroad informed Governor Smith that he would confer with Mr. Neill.

The danger that the strike may spread to other railroads became serious when Vice President Hall of the firemen's organization said that diversion of the Georgia railroad's freight business to other roads would cause the firemen of those roads to vote on whether they would accept diverted freight.

Preparations are under way by post-office officials to establish an automobile mail service between Union Point and Athens, Ga.

The railroad authorities assert that crowds of angry citizens at Thompson Camak and other points are still in bellicose attitude.

No effort is being made to run trains, the road simply standing pat and saying they are ready to operate when law and order is restored.

The strikers say they are not resorting to violence. Their sympathizers along the line of road, they assert, are preventing the operation of trains by violence to negro and nonunion firemen.

HAMMOND DECLINES POST.

Tells the President He Cannot Be Ambassador to China.

Washington, May 25.—After an hour's interview with President Taft John Hays Hammond definitely declined the tender of the appointment of minister to China.

Mr. Hammond explained that, while he appreciated the invitation to represent this country in so important a diplomatic capacity as the ministry to China, he felt obliged to decline the honor. He said that he was resolved to remain in this country and "stop knocking about the world," believing that he owed a duty to his children to see that they were properly educated in this country.

The appointment of minister to China was first offered to former Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon, but he declined the mission. The president will select a successor to Mr. Rockhill, the present minister at Peking, as soon as possible. Mr. Rockhill's transfer to the embassy at St. Petersburg having been already announced.

EARTHQUAKE RIOTERS KILLED

Troops Fire into Mob Clamoring For Share of Relief.

Reggio, Italy, May 25.—The people of Sinopoli, a village near St. Eufemia, enraged over the manner in which they have been neglected in the distribution of relief to the earthquake sufferers, made a hostile demonstration against the authorities and attacked the barracks.

Several soldiers were wounded, and a volley was fired into the rioters, killing six of them and wounding several others.

Severe Shocks at Messina.

Messina, May 25.—One of the severest shocks since the great earthquake occurred here. The movement was both vertically and horizontally and lasted ten seconds. The shock was preceded by a rumbling noise. The populace fled panic stricken, and many buildings collapsed.

GOLF VICTORY BY TAFT.

President and General Edward Beat Sherman and Bourne.

Washington, May 25.—President Taft and General Clarence R. Edward, U. S. A., won a foursome by 2 up from Vice President Sherman and Senator Bourne of Oregon in a golf match played at the Chevy Chase links here.

The best individual score was made by Mr. Taft, who entered into the game with enthusiasm. There were seven in the president's party, and the other three, Major General Barry, John Hays Hammond and Captain Butt, military aid to the president, enjoyed a threesome while the other game was in progress.

American a Suicide in Paris Hotel.

Versailles, May 25.—Edward Sanford of New York committed suicide at a hotel here, shooting himself twice in the head with a revolver. His act is attributed to ill health and financial worries.

Jail For Asylum Attendants.

Boston, May 25.—For beating to death Richard A. Mitchell, an insane printer, Murdoch C. MacGregor and Roderick C. Mackenzie, attendants at the Pierce Farm asylum, were sentenced to the house of correction by Judge Schofield, MacGregor to serve three years and Mackenzie two years and a half.

LUMBER MEN WIN.

Senate Defeats Plan to Put Timber on Free List.

FIFTY-SIX VOTES AGAINST IT.

Dolliver Deserts the Progressives on This Issue—House of Representatives Passes Philippine Tariff Bill.

Washington, May 25.—The lumber magnates and their adherents won a signal victory in the senate after a battle royal in which Senators Root, Heyburn, Borah and Dolliver, contending for protection for the industry, and Senators Clapp, Burkett and McCumber argued as strenuously against that policy. The result was a two-thirds vote against Senator McCumber's free lumber amendment, the ballot showing 25 for and 56 against.

The surprise of the day was the attitude of Senator Dolliver, who heretofore has stood with the "progressives" throughout the present tariff fight. He took position against the radical demand for free lumber, but expressed the opinion that the industry would not suffer from a reduction of the Dingley rates.

Senator Root opened with a close argument in favor of a differential on dressed lumber. Senators Borah and Heyburn of Idaho contended for the highest duty on lumber, and Mr. Borah entered upon an argument to show that the policy of protection is a "system" and cannot be maintained if there are to be constant exceptions to it as is desired in the interests of free lumber.

Mr. Burkett declared that lumber could be produced in this country as cheaply as in Canada except in the matter of stumpage.

"The greatest foes to the protective policy are found in the ranks of protectionists who would always make exceptions," said Senator Borah in advocating the duties recommended by the committee on finance.

Senator McCumber replied that the underlying principles of protection today had no relation to the lumber industry of the United States. "But with the solid wall of protection for lumber I find here I know the chances of the adoption of my amendment are not very bright."

Senator Clapp came to the rescue of the McCumber amendment and incidentally made an address on the necessity of revising the tariff downward to fulfill the pledge of the Republican party to the American people.

Referring to the close proximity of Canada with the United States and to the ease with which labor could pass from one country to the other, Senator Clapp declared that in view of this condition there could never be any great difference in cost of production.

Discussing the efforts of Republican senators from the northwest to have lumber placed on the free list, Mr. Bailey declared that the passage of the Payne tariff bill will mark the disintegration of the Republican party. Mr. Bailey predicted that the next tariff revision would be along lines lower than the present revision. He declared that he did not intend to be bound by the tariff plank of the Denver platform of the Democratic party, which favored free lumber.

Mr. Bailey expressed the same opinion regarding the free entry of all raw materials.

"Since when have the doctrines of free raw material ceased to be a Democratic doctrine?" asked Mr. Aldrich. "Since men like I have come into power in the Democratic party," replied Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Aldrich then insisted that Grover Cleveland and many other men conspicuous in the Democratic party, except the senator from Texas, had advocated the policy of free raw materials. He also said these were the men who made the Democratic party great in their time, while Mr. Bailey replied that they had "unmade it."

Mr. McCumber substituted another amendment for that which he had offered previously to put lumber on the free list. His substitute left rough lumber dutiable at 50 cents per thousand feet and placed finished lumber on the free list.

Mr. Johnston (Ala.) offered another substitute putting on the free list all lumber, shingles and other articles of lumber entering into the construction of homes.

Mr. Johnston's substitute was defeated by a vote of 64 to 12. Mr. McCumber's amendment was also lost, the vote being 56 to 25.

Of the twenty-five affirmative votes fifteen were cast by Republican senators and ten by Democratic senators. The Republicans were as follows: Beveridge, Bristow, Brown, Burkett, Burton, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins,

Curtis, Dupont, Gamble, Johnston, La Follette, McCumber and Nelson, and Democrats, Clay, Culberson, Frazier, Gore, Hughes, Newlands, Paynter, Rayner, Shively and Stone.

The Republicans of the house again took matters into their own hands and with a sudden show of strength passed the Philippine tariff bill, referred the message of the president regarding Porto Rican affairs to the committee on ways and means and devoted some time to a discussion of the bill amending the laws of Porto Rico so as to divert the legislature of authority over finances.

KATZENBACH CHANGES FAITH.

Leading New Jersey Democrat Becomes an Episcopalian.

Trenton, N. J., May 25.—Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., who was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1907, has become a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church of this city and was confirmed by Bishop Scarborough.

Mr. Katzenbach was from his childhood a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church of this city. His change of faith has directed attention to the fact that during his campaign the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, the Rev. Hugh B. McCauley, delivered a sermon on the liquor question, which was interpreted as being a criticism of Mr. Katzenbach because of his refusal to concede that the liquor question was the paramount issue in the gubernatorial campaign.

MOTHER IRENE APPOINTED.

She Is Now Head of Ursuline Order For North and Atlantic States.

New York, May 25.—A cable dispatch from Rome to the Catholic church authorities here announced the appointment of the Rev. Mother Irene, dean of the College of St. Angela, at New Rochelle, N. Y., a Catholic school for women, as head of the Ursuline order for the northern province, which includes the north Atlantic and New England states.

Congratulations on her promotion were wired to Mother Irene by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Farley and Ireland.

192 Russian Baptists Sentenced.

Odessa, May 25.—The 192 Baptists who were arrested on a mountain top near this city charged with conducting an illegal meeting were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one week to two months.

BIG CUT IN ARMY ESTIMATES.

President Taft Insists on Total Reduction of \$36,000,000.

Washington, May 25.—President Taft sent back to the war department the estimates submitted to him for the support of the military establishment during the fiscal year 1911 and insisted that they be cut approximately \$36,000,000.

The estimates were prepared during Secretary Dickinson's visit to Panama and carefully scrutinized by Acting Secretary Oliver, who reduced them to \$171,650,000, \$18,000,000 less than the estimates for 1910, but about \$16,000,000 more than the appropriations for that year.

When Mr. Taft saw the figures he expressed his wish that they be \$20,000,000 less than the appropriations for 1910.

Assistant Secretary Oliver has succeeded in reducing the figures by \$18,000,000, half the amount asked for by the president, and they have now been submitted to Secretary Dickinson for final consideration.

If he reduces them to the extent the president wants them cut it will involve a still further cut of about \$18,000,000. The totals do not include expenses on account of the Panama canal nor the permanent annual appropriations.

Army officers say the reduction in estimates if persisted in by the president means practically no construction work for the army during 1911.

GIANT COMET IS SEEN.

Astronomical Phenomenon Came Close to the Earth.

Geneva, N. Y., May 25.—An unusual astronomical phenomenon, which had the appearance of a comet close to the earth, was observed at the Smith observatory here by Dr. William R. Brooks, professor of astronomy at Hobart college. In reporting his observations he says:

"The object was visible in the eastern sky and had the appearance of a gigantic 'naked eye' comet, with a large head and a tail of enormous proportions.

"When first seen the head was in the great square of Pegasus, and the tail stretched upward toward the north star, at one time reaching the chair of Cassiopeia. The motion was rapidly eastward."

Professor Brooks in the past thirty-five years has discovered twenty-five comets, a greater number than any other living astronomer.

BLOW AT LYNCHING

U. S. Supreme Court Puts Sheriff in Contempt.

FOR FAILING TO PROTECT NEGRO

First Instance on Record in Which Highest Federal Court Takes Such Action—Five Other Men Also to Suffer.

Washington, May 25.—Sheriff Shipp, Deputy Sheriff Gibson and four other residents of Hamilton county, Tenn., were declared guilty of contempt of the supreme court of the United States in combining in a conspiracy to lynch a negro named Johnson, sentenced to death for criminal assault on a woman. Johnson was lynched after he had been granted an appeal by the supreme court.

Sentence will be passed upon the six men next Tuesday week, when for the first time the supreme court of the United States will undertake to mete out punishment for the crime of contempt of the court itself.

On the night following the granting of the appeal Johnson was taken out of the jail in Chattanooga by a mob and lynched. There was no resistance on the part of the jail authorities.

The case is regarded as of exceptional interest because it is practically the first time that the highest court in the United States has ever undertaken to assert its dignity or to resent acts or words reflecting upon it.

In the cases of Sheriff Shipp and Deputy Gibson the court declares that there may be contempt in a failure of officers of the law to prevent a crime in contempt of the court, and in taking cognizance of an offense at so great a distance the court for the first time asserts its right to compel the proper respect for and treatment of its verdicts in all parts of the Union.

Reviewing the proceedings, the chief justice pointed out that even before the case was brought to the supreme court there had been many threats of lynching because of the serious character of the negro's offense. Continuing, he said of the proceedings on the night of the lynching:

"The assertions that mob violence was not expected and that there was no occasion for providing more than the usual guard of one man for the jail in Chattanooga are quite unreasonable and inconsistent with statements made by Sheriff Shipp and his deputies that they were looking for a mob on the next day."

The chief justice pointed out that the jail had been left entirely unguarded and in charge of Deputy Gibson when every precaution to guard the prisoner should have been taken.

The chief justice quoted liberally from an interview given out by Shipp some days after the lynching. In which Shipp said he did not "attempt to hurt any of the mob" and in which he charged the supreme court with the responsibility for the lynching, because of its interference in the case. Commenting on this utterance, the chief justice said:

"He evidently resented the necessary order of this court as an alien intrusion and declared that the court was responsible for the lynching. According to him, 'the people of Hamilton county were willing to let the law take its course until it became known that the case would not probably be disposed of for four or five years by the supreme court of the United States.'"

"But," he added, "the people would not submit to this, and I do not wonder that because this court, in the discharge of its duty entered the order which it did, that therefore the people of Hamilton county would not submit to its mandate, and hence the court became responsible for the mob."

"He took the view expressed by several members of the mob before the lynching, when they said, referring to the supreme court, that 'they had no business interfering with our business at all.'"

"His reference to the 'people' was significant, for he was a candidate for re-election and had been told that his saving the prisoner from the first attempt to mob him would cost him his place, and he had answered that he wished the mob had got him before he did."

"It is absurd to contend that officers of the law who have been through the experiences these defendants had passed through did not know that a lynching would be attempted."

"Shipp's failure to make the slightest preparation to resist the mob, the absence of all of the deputies, except Gibson, from the jail during the mob's proceeding, occupying a period of some hours in the early evening; the action of Shipp in not resisting the

mob and his failure to make any reasonable effort to save Johnson or identify the members of the mob justify the inference of a disposition upon his part to render it easy for the mob to lynch Johnson and to acquiesce in the lynching."

The chief justice also declared that after Johnson was taken from the jail the sheriff had made no effort to go after the lynchers or to reach the police or militia."

BASEBALL SCORES.

Results of Games Played in National, American and Eastern Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At New York—St. Louis, 3; New York, 1. Batteries—Lush and Hrennan; Mathewson and Meyers.

At Brooklyn—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3 (11 innings). Batteries—Brown and Moran; Rucker and Bergen.

At Boston—Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 2. Batteries—Leifeld, Willis and Gibson; Ferguson, White and Smith.

At Philadelphia—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Fromme and Roth; Covaleski, McQuillan and Doolin.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.
Pittsburg, 19 11 .633 Brooklyn, 13 15 .464

Chicago, 20 13 .606 St. Louis, 15 18 .455
Philadelphia, 14 12 .539 New York, 13 15 .464
Cincinnati, 16 17 .485 Boston, 11 18 .379

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At Chicago—Chicago, 2; New York, 1. Batteries—Smith, Scott and Sullivan; Brockett and Blair.

At Detroit—Detroit, 10; Washington, 1. Batteries—Summers, Schmidt and Stange; Altrock, Smith, Blankenship and Street.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Young and Easterly; Vickers, Dygert and Livingston.

At St. Louis—St. Louis-Easton game postponed by rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.
Detroit, 29 21 .579 Chicago, 15 17 .469

Philadelphia, 17 11 .607 St. Louis, 13 16 .448
Boston, 17 13 .563 Washington, 12 18 .400
New York, 17 13 .567 Wash'ton, 8 21 .276

EASTERN LEAGUE.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Jersey City, 1.

At Toronto—Newark, 6; Toronto, 2. Second game—Toronto, 10; Newark, 3.

At Montreal—Baltimore, 8; Montreal, 2. Second game—Montreal, 8; Baltimore, 5.

At Buffalo—Providence, 4; Buffalo, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.
Rochester, 14 6 .695 Jersey City, 11 12 .478

Toronto, 14 8 .636 Baltimore, 9 14 .448
Montreal, 12 9 .571 Newark, 8 13 .381
Buffalo, 12 12 .500 Providence, 7 13 .350

PHONOGRAPH AIDS BASEBALL.

Fails to Record Noise at Sunday Game in Jersey City.

Jersey City, N. J., May 25.—Largely through the use of a phonograph the Jersey City club of the Eastern league won a victory for Sunday baseball in the chancery court here.

A resident near the ball ground sought to have Sunday games prohibited as a nuisance, but a phonograph operator testified that he had tried at the plaintiff's house to make a record of the noise alleged to have accompanied the games, but that the machine failed to record any noise whatever.

EARLY REALLY A LEPER.

Noted Leprosy Expert Gives Verdict on Quarantined Soldier.

Washington, May 25.—John Early, the leper, now isolated on a farm outside the city, whose case has provoked widespread interest in the medical world, submitted to an examination by Dr. Edward Ehlers of Copenhagen, one of the world's foremost leprosy experts.

Dr. Ehlers asserted that there is no possible doubt that Early is afflicted with the dread Asiatic scourge.

Early has been quarantined since last August, and, strong in the conviction that he is not a leper, he has refused for several months past to take medicine.

Dr. Ehlers took cultures from Early's body and will make a bacteriological test. The disease is very contagious, Dr. Ehlers stated.

Early is a native of Lynn, N. C., and contracted the disease while serving as a soldier in the Philippines.

WILL FORGER DIES IN JAIL.

Ex-President of New Jersey Horticultural Society Succumbs.

Trenton, N. J., May 25.—After putting up a stubborn losing fight for years to escape the responsibilities of forging the will of William Lane Hart, his friend and neighbor, William H. Skillman died in the state prison here. Skillman was formerly president of the New Jersey Horticultural society. He was seventy years old.

The forgery was committed fifteen years ago, and the will bequeathed half of Hart's estate to Skillman. Criminal charges were first lodged against Skillman in 1897, and he fought them for twelve years.

Skillman's farm, near Blawenburg, was one of the show places of the state, and before the criminal charges were made Skillman was a leader of his community.

"Rastus," said the man who gives advice, "if you want to prosper in this world, you must go to bed with the chickens."

"Yasser," answered Rastus. "I's willin' to go to bed wif 'em, but folks dat owns chickens ain't sufficiently trustful."—Washington Star.