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FOR COAL AND OIL.

Senator Elkins In Protection Plea In Senate.

ARGUES AGAINST LOWER DUTY

West Virginia Millionaire Says Producers Are In No Position to Stand Reduction of Present Rates.

Washington, June 3.—During the discussion by the senate of the schedules on coal and oil, protection for the coal and petroleum industries of the United States was the slogan on the senate floor of Senator Elkins of West Virginia.

Senator Elkins said that the coal producers are in no position to stand a reduction in the existing rates of duty or reciprocal relations with Canada and that protection should be given to independent oil producers regardless of whether it would benefit the Standard Oil company.

Mr. Elkins said that coal mining has been for generations the chief industry of West Virginia. He said coal should be considered in connection with transportation, as it does not become valuable for commercial purposes until it reaches the point of distribution and consumption.

The average profit on a ton of bituminous coal is about 15 cents, he said, and during the last two years he asserted that there had been no profit. Labor constitutes about 80 per cent of the cost.

"The coal industry can no more be disturbed without great damage," said



SENATOR STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

Mr. Elkins, "than the manufacturing interests of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania without bringing distress upon communities and even disorganizing society, as each coal mine is the nucleus of a town."

Mr. Elkins declared that if Nova Scotia coal should be made free or the duty reduced it would gradually enter New England and displace the 16,000,000 tons of coal now shipped there from West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The effect would be to throw out of employment from 12,000 to 15,000 miners and reduce the wages of the rest.

In speaking of the petroleum industry Mr. Elkins said he proposed to vote to protect it by levying a reasonable duty on it and that he would not vote otherwise in response to a prejudice against the Standard Oil company. He offered figures to show that during the past two years oil production has doubled in the United States.

The value of oil producing property of independent concerns and independent refiners, he said, is about eight times greater than that of the Standard Oil company. The independent producers sell most of their oil to the Standard Oil company, which Mr. Elkins explained by the fact that this company has nearly all of the pipe lines to the sea and does most of the refining. According to the senator's figures, the Standard Oil company produces only 11 per cent of the crude oil of the United States and independent operators produce the other 89 per cent.

The 250 independent oil producers in West Virginia, Mr. Elkins said, insist that if the countervailing duty on crude petroleum and its products is taken off, as provided in the Payne bill, there should be a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on petroleum and its products or a specific duty of 1 cent a gallon on crude oil.

SUTTON WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

He Defeats George Slosson In Balk Line Billiard Match.

New York, June 3.—George Sutton, formerly of Chicago, but now a resident of this city, won the world's championship title at 18.1 balk line billiards from George Slosson at the Madison Square Garden here. The game went thirty-nine innings, and at every stage from the third inning Slosson was outplayed.

Sutton's work in the twenty-eighth inning was up to his best form. He made a run of seventy, most of which he gathered from delicate line nursing. Slosson also made his best effort in this inning with his high run of twenty-six. When the match ended with Sutton's required 500 points Slosson's total was only 201.

BROKER AND CLERKS HELD.

Seven Indictments Follow Failure For \$1,500,000 In Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., June 3.—As a result of the \$1,500,000 failure of the Detroit brokerage firm of Cameron Currie & Co., Louis H. Case, managing partner; Herbert B. Page, Robert L. Edwards, Ernest Kraetke and William H. Stritzske, clerks, and William Rowley and Frederick T. Dolson, telegraph operators employed by the defunct firm, have been indicted on charges of criminal irregularity.

Three indictments were returned, one being against the seven men jointly and two against Case individually. One indictment charges Case with wrongfully converting a check for \$15,000 on complaint of James A. Curtis in connection with a deal of 200 shares of railroad stock.

One alleges that Case wrongfully converted a check for \$1,212. The third indictment charges Case jointly with the others with being implicated in an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Currie firm of \$500,000.

HILL ENGAGES STEVENS.

Latter Will Inspect Part of the Great Northern Railroad.

St. Paul, Minn., June 3.—President L. W. Hill of the Great Northern railway announces that John F. Stevens, who has just resigned as first vice president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, will join the Great Northern, Mr. Hill said.

"Mr. Stevens has been engaged by the Great Northern Railroad company to inspect and report on the road's water power in Montana and Washington and look into other engineering questions now up for consideration.

"He was engaged because he is the best man in the country to do the work and because as he was leaving the New Haven road he was at liberty at the right time. The work he has ahead of him will require about six weeks."

LABOR LEADERS SEE TAFT.

Samuel Gompers to Go to Europe. Contempt Decision In October.

Washington, June 3.—Samuel Gompers, president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, had a further conference with the president regarding matters affecting organized labor. Mr. Taft promised to take the matters up with members of his cabinet during the summer months.

Mr. Gompers sails for Europe on June 19 on the steamship Baltic and will be gone until September. He will make a general investigation of industrial conditions in Great Britain and on the continent. He has been informed that the court of appeals of the District of Columbia will not render a decision in the contempt cases in which he is one of the defendants until October.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Stock Quotations. Money on call was 2 per cent; time money and mercantile paper unchanged in rates. Closing prices of stocks were: Amal. Copper... 8 3/4, Norf. & West... 25 1/2, Atchafon... 10 3/4, Northwest... 15 1/2, B. & O... 11 1/2, Penn. R. R... 12 3/4, Brooklyn R. T... 7 3/4, Reading... 12 1/2, Ches. & Ohio... 2 3/4, Rock Island... 3 1/2, C. C. & St. L... 4 1/2, St. Paul... 12 1/2, D. & H... 12 1/2, Southern Pac... 12 1/2, Erie... 12 1/2, Southern Ry... 21 1/2, Gen. Electric... 10 1/2, South. Ry. pf... 7 1/2, Ill. Central... 14 1/2, Sugar... 12 1/2, Int.-Met... 15, Texas Pacific... 24, Louis. & Nash... 12 1/2, Union Pacific... 18 1/2, Manhattan... 14 1/2, U. S. Steel... 47 1/2, Missouri Pac... 7 1/2, U. S. Steel pf... 12 1/2, N. Y. Central... 18 1/2, West. Union... 7 1/2

RIOTING IN STRIKE

Motormen In Philadelphia Pulled From Cars.

WOMEN ACTIVE IN THE MOBS.

Cars Are Set on Fire and Thrown Across the Tracks—Police Powerless to Check the Angry Assaultants.

Philadelphia, June 3.—The attempt of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company to operate its cars with strike breakers imported from other cities resulted in the most serious rioting which has occurred since the strike of the street car men began.

In the Kensington district, where many mills are located, the feeling ran high. Mobs of men, women and children pulled the motormen and conductors from their cars and beat them severely.

In many instances cars were set on fire and in other cases thrown across the tracks. The police were powerless to control the angry strike sympathizers. When they charged the mob it separated only to form again in the vicinity of another car.

When the rioting started every car that could be got into the barns of the company were taken off the street. Several policemen were injured during the rioting.

Six hundred more strike breakers hired in New York were detained at Frankford and were taken to the car barn in closed cars under heavy police escort. They were hooded, and stones were thrown at them by strike sympathizers along the route.

Seldom in the history of modern traction has so singular a situation developed as that in which Philadelphia finds itself embroiled. With the primaries due next Saturday, the Republican "machine" faces an inevitable loss of prestige and votes, no matter whether the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company wins or loses. That the city government is straining every nerve to assist the company is freely admitted by unbiased persons, especially those who are maintaining a neutral attitude.

Even the stranger who alighted in Philadelphia this morning could see that the city was under what amounted almost to martial law. In the courtyard of the city hall, opposite the Broad street station, a troop of natty mounted police stood beside their saddled horses, ready and waiting for a call to any point where an outbreak of violence threatened. In the corridors of the building were ranged rows of motor cycles, and blue clad police officers in black puttees, with significant lumps on their right hips, lounged in rooms to the right and left of the passageway.

The same conditions prevail in every section of the city. Policemen are everywhere, always with their night sticks hanging loose and handy.

Strike Director Pratt and President Timothy Healy of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen declared that they could bring out the elevated men and the power house men whenever the actions of the company made this a desirable tactical move. These men held mass meetings beginning at 2 a. m.

The company's latest stand is that it positively will not consider arbitration involving the point of recognition of the union.

An offer of a bribe of \$1,000 to call off the strike in the Willow Grove farm is declared by Conductor G. C. Bachman to have been made to him. Bachman reported the matter to Strike Director Pratt, who issued a statement in which he added that he himself knew people here who would pay him \$25,000 to get out of town.

CAR STRIKE IN PITTSFIELD.

All Traffic Tied Up When Conductors and Motormen Go Out.

Pittsfield, Mass., June 3.—All traffic on the lines of the Pittsfield Street Railway company is tied up by a strike of the 125 conductors and motormen.

A demand of the men for an increase of a cent an hour and for a ten hour working day led to the strike, which came as a surprise to the company officials in view of the fact that they had arranged to have a conference with the employees later in the week.

The strike leaders issued a statement asserting that two attempts on their part to approach the officials of the company or a conference had been rebuffed.

D. F. Fitzgerald, a member of the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Electrical Street Railway Employees of America, has come from New Haven, Conn., to take charge of the strike.

HEINZE TICKET ELECTED.

No Opposition at Meeting of United Copper Stockholders.

New York, June 3.—The absence of F. Augustus Heinze, president and largest individual stockholder of the United Copper company, was the feature of the annual meeting at Hoboken at which a Heinze board was elected without a dissenting vote.

Conover English of the law firm of McCarter & English of Trenton appeared as President Heinze's personal representative. He said that Mr. Heinze was ill and would not be able to attend.

"Where's Arthur P. Heinze?" was asked. "He is sick too," said English. "He's in a hospital."

Richard R. Kilroy appeared as the custodian of the proxies for Heinze's stock. Kilroy voted 241,651 shares. Eight directors were to be elected. Nine persons were nominated, as follows:

David Meikeljohn, F. A. Heinze and George Lane, Butte, Mont.; L. A. Dunham, Salt Lake City; Stanley Gifford, M. M. Joyce and Richard R. Kilroy of this city; W. P. Byrnes, Montreal, and Abraham V. Wyckoff, Newark.

Each of the nine nominees received 241,651 votes. It was explained that Wyckoff was nominated because at the last moment it was discovered that one of the directors must be a New Jersey resident.

"Of course the company can have only eight directors, but Wyckoff, after being properly elected, can resign," explained one of the Heinze adherents.

Only F. A. Heinze and Stanley Gifford were members of the old board. The latter is abroad.

George Baglin, vice president of the company, who was committed to the Tombs in contempt of court, was arraigned before Judge LeCombe and was permitted to go, with the understanding that if he intended to leave the city he must notify District Attorney Wise three days before the time of his intended departure.

Baglin was released on the ground that his term as vice president and director of the copper company had expired and that he could no longer be held accountable as an officer of the company for hiding the books.

Sanford Robinson, another former director, was granted until Friday to show why he should not follow Baglin to a Tombs cell for contempt of court in refusing to give up the books.

GEORGIA STRIKE NOT SETTLED.

Points of Difference, Although Train Service Has Been Resumed.

Washington, June 3.—Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission and Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, met here from Atlanta, Ga., where they had been directing their efforts to an adjustment of the strike on the Georgia railroad.

A tentative agreement has been entered into between the officers of the road and the strikers whereby train service has been resumed, but there are yet points of difference between the parties in controversy. The indications are that the differences will be submitted to arbitration, but that is not yet definite.

Mr. Knapp and Dr. Neill brought the two parties to the controversy together so that the train service on the road could be resumed. That is as far as they could go under the law. If the two sides cannot agree upon a fair adjustment of all the trouble the arrangement is that they will submit it to arbitration. Thus far no arbitrators have been named, and none will be named until it shall become evident that a settlement cannot be reached otherwise.

In the event of the appointment of arbitrators it is not unlikely that Mr. Knapp and Dr. Neill will be named, with perhaps a third man, not yet suggested.

SENTENCED FOR MINE FRAUDS

Year In Prison and Fine For "Two Queens" Promoters in Arizona.

Kansas City, June 3.—Frank H. Horn, S. H. Snyder and Raymond P. May were sentenced to serve a year at Leavenworth and to pay a fine of \$500 each, and John E. Horn was fined \$500 in the federal court here for fraud in promoting the "Two Queens" mine in Arizona.

E. S. Horn, the other defendant, who collapsed when the verdict was returned, was still too ill to appear for sentence.

The judge in pronouncing judgment said the fine of \$500 was a ridiculously small amount to punish so serious an offense.

Theological Student Drowned.

Columbus, O., June 3.—Alfred Seidel of Altoona, Pa., a theological student at the Josephine, a Catholic institution here, was drowned in Alum creek while bathing. He was a victim of cramps.

PREACHER BEFORE BREWERS.

Rev. Dr. Peters Uses Plain Speech at Beer Makers' Convention.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 3.—The chief feature of the brewers' convention here was an address by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, chairman of the committee of fourteen which is investigating the liquor question in New York.

He advocated the wiping out of saloons that are not conducted according to law and also urged a better enforcement of reasonable and fair liquor laws.

In discussing the causes of the prohibition movement Rev. Mr. Peters frankly told the members of the Brewers' association that the liquor dealers themselves are partly responsible for the agitation in that they have not always conducted their business promptly.

Speaking especially of conditions in New York city, he said the brewers by their methods of transacting business have shouldered the responsibility for political corruption and other evils and flouted in the face of the people the fact that they do so.

"Any effort on the part of brewers to better conditions is rendered difficult in New York and in the country at large by the hedge-podge of our liquor laws."

The administration of the Raines law in New York, he said, had been probably worse than the law itself, which is a most faulty and vicious one. He added:

"Our courts in New York are not above reproach. They have established a system of testimony, methods of procedure and the like which turn this and other laws into a farce. The failure of the law tends peculiarly to discredit the liquor trade and to reflect ultimately on the brewers, who are held to be behind the whole business."

DR. CLEMINSON HELD.

Chicago Physician Says He Gave Wife Strychnine as Medicine.

Chicago, June 3.—Formally charged with having murdered his young wife, who was found dead in her home, Dr. Haldane Cleminson was held without bail in Judge Bruggeneyer's court here.

Before the hearing Police Captain Kane had an interview with Dr. Cleminson.

"Dr. Cleminson told me," said Kane, "that he and his wife were of different temperaments. He said he associated with other women and that long ago he and his wife had agreed to go in opposite directions, but that for their children's sake they were to keep up appearances before strangers."

"He said that on the night of his wife's death he had given her strychnine to relieve suffering. Previously he had told me that he never gave her medicine, as she had summoned a special doctor whenever she was ill. He also told of a poisonous mixture he had made up for a friend which contained chloral. This mixture his wife knew of."

"Dr. Cleminson has admitted to me that the story he told of the burglary at his home is false."

The prisoner said he would testify at the coroner's inquest if summoned as a witness. "I will tell the jury the whole truth," he added.

Dr. Reinhardt, coroner's physician made a careful examination of the heart and lungs of the dead woman and could not find the slightest trace of chloroform, the drug with which Dr. Cleminson at first asserted that burglars killed his wife and almost killed him.

BIG SHORTAGE IN BANK.

Defalcation of \$137,000 in National Institution in Idaho.

Lewiston, Ida., June 3.—The national bank examiner, Claude Gatch, has discovered a big shortage in the funds of the Lewiston National bank. It is said that the alleged defalcation amounts to \$137,000.

The embezzlement has, it is stated, extended over a period of five years, and it was made possible by manipulation of the adding machines used in computing the daily balances.

Immediately after the condition became known to the bank officers a meeting of the stockholders was called, and the defalcation was made good.

The Lewiston National bank and the Idaho Trust company were consolidated about a year ago. At that time the capital and surplus of the Lewiston National was \$200,000 and the capital of the trust company \$400,000. The aggregate deposits at the present time are about \$900,000, of which \$450,000 is subject to check. The cash on hand is \$200,000.

The case has been placed in the hands of the comptroller of the currency, who will decide whether any arrests shall be made.

Taft Defeats Brother at Golf.

Washington, June 3.—In a game of golf on the Chevy Chase links President Taft succeeded in defeating his brother, Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, who is a guest at the White House.

CANAL JIT DELAY

Indiana Editors' Case Put Off Until October.

GOVERNMENT ASKS MORE TIME

Says It Will Produce Hitchcock, Mack, Cortelyou and Some of J. Pierpont Morgan's Associates as Witnesses.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 3.—After a sharp controversy in which the court took a prominent part over the merits of the "Panama scandal," the government won a point in its prosecution of Charles R. Williams and Delevan Smith, owners of the Indianapolis News, indicted by a grand jury in the District of Columbia on the charge of criminal libel in publishing intimations that there was enormous graft in the purchase of the Panama canal by the United States.

It was the second day of the hearing before Judge Anderson in the United States district court on the government's application for an order removing the defendants to the District of Columbia for trial.

At the request of Federal Attorneys Stuart McNamara and Charles W. Miller, Judge Anderson continued the case until Oct. 11 to permit the prosecution to introduce as witnesses Frank H. Hitchcock, former chairman of the Republican national committee; Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee; George B. Cortelyou, former secretary of the treasury; certain members of the office staff of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and certain officers of various departments of the government at Washington.

The defense protested against a continuance, saying the government should have been prepared at this time to submit all its evidence, and the court at first seemed to approve, but on a statement of the opposing counsel as to what it was expected to prove by the new witnesses the court decided to hear the further evidence.

Mr. McNamara declared it was impossible to anticipate the wide scope that the case had taken on. He proposed to prove by Messrs. Hitchcock and Mack, he said, that they both had made public announcements that the "story" offered to both of them for a consideration that there was corruption in the Panama transfer was "a fake" originated by blackmailers who at first hoped to get money from William Nelson Cromwell, but failed. The story was published in the New York World, and the same journal printed Mr. Cromwell's denial of it on Oct. 3. Mr. McNamara said he expected to prove that the defendants had knowledge of the denial when they prepared the editorial articles published after the Indianapolis News.

Judge Anderson had expressed doubt as to the relevancy of further evidence for the reason, he said, that he himself was impressed by the fact that Mr. Cromwell had refused to tell the senate investigating committee the names of his clients, who composed a syndicate for "Americanizing" the canal, a plan that afterward was abandoned. The public might justly infer, the court said, that there was something wrong somewhere in the transaction in which \$40,000,000 of its money was expended.

Mr. McNamara combated the court on this point, saying that the fact that Mr. Cromwell subsequently declared that no American received a cent of profit from the sale and that other prominent men and newspapers had absolved Mr. Cromwell, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and J. Pierpont Morgan from suspicion of corruption in the matter should have caused the owners of the Indianapolis News not to publish the charges in the alleged libelous manner in which it did publish them.

KNOCKED OUT BY KETCHEL.

Toni Caponi Takes the Count in the Fourth Round of Fight.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 3.—Toni Caponi of Chicago was knocked out by Stanley Ketchel with a blow to the jaw in the fourth round of a scheduled ten round bout before the American Athletic club here.

The westerner seemed utterly unable to ward off the blows of the champion, who landed whenever and wherever he wanted to. Caponi was knocked down once in the second and four times in the fourth, on the last fall taking the count.

It was evident from the first that Ketchel intended to take no chances, and he went after his man hammer and tongs. He was aggressive in the extreme, and his footwork was fast. He was apparently in the best of condition and needed scarcely any attention between rounds.