

Semi-Weekly Founded 1908
Weekly Founded, 1844

The



Citizen.

Wayne County Organ
of the
REPUBLICAN PARTY

36th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1909.

NO. 59

FREE HIDES SURE.

Conferees Agree if House Will Cut Shoe Rates.

MUST GIVE WORD IN ADVANCE.

If Bargain Fails Whole Program Will Be Called Off—Lower Body May Decide on It Today.

Washington, July 27.—The conferees on the tariff bill have finally agreed to report a provision for free hides providing the house in advance authorizes its conferees to reduce the leather and shoe schedule below house rates. Probably a resolution authorizing such a schedule will be presented in the house today. The conference will not be concluded until after the house acts.

Hides will be put on the free list if boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather are reduced below the rates fixed by the house bill. Unless the advocates of free hides are able to carry out this bargain the whole program is to be called off.

The conferees began work again at 11 a. m. and the house members assembled half an hour earlier in order that they might lay their plans for executing their part of the agreement. It is expected they will have a report from the house leaders as to the possibility of passing a rule conferring jurisdiction upon them to agree to lower rates on leather than those named in the house bill.

Senator Aldrich has informed senators from the northwestern states that he will not consent to the abolition of the duty on hides unless there is a material cut in the rates on boots and shoes and other leather goods. In any other way, he said, can he get the votes necessary for the adoption of the report in the senate if it carries free hides.

Senators from cattle raising states have insisted that the only way consumers can get any benefits from the removal of protection on hides would be by corresponding reductions in the duties on boots and shoes and harness. The Rhode Island senator's views coincide with this statement.

If for any reason, parliamentary or otherwise, anything should occur to upset the plan to give the conferees jurisdiction to adopt rates lower than those named by either the house or the senate the conference committee is holding what is regarded as a trump card in reserve. This provides for the preparation of a conference report putting hides on the free list and reducing the rates on shoes and other leather manufactures.

The report, it is said, then would be presented to President Taft with the statement that the conferees had not been able to muster sufficient votes to assure its adoption, and it would devolve upon the president to procure the necessary support for the program.

In the event of failure, according to promoters of this suggestion, the conferees would submit a report placing a small duty on hides and the house rates on leather. The president would be asked to get the necessary votes in the house to insure the passage of such a program by that body.

Obnoxious as such a plan would be to most of the conferees, it is said to have been suggested in all seriousness. Few of the conferees believe that it will be incumbent upon them to resort to such tactics, however, for all of them realize that the criticisms usually heaped upon members who oppose the administrative view make men hesitate to combat the president's will.

On that account it is generally believed that the compromise giving cheap rates on shoes and other manufactures of leather in return for free hides will be adopted.

Senator Warren says that the western senators would not be representing their states if they were to consent to the abolition of the duty on hides in the interest of the manufacturers of shoes and other leather goods unless manufacturers in New England and other eastern states are compelled to concede lower rates on leather products.

While the western senators take the position that the removal of the duty on hides will be injurious to the cattle business, some of them say they will withdraw their protests because of the insistence of President Taft if reductions are made all along the line in the leather schedule.

The program on which the conferees are working is as follows: Hides free, as provided by the house, against the senate rate of 15 per cent ad valorem.

Sole leather, 5 per cent, the same as in the house bill, as against the senate

Dressed upper leather, 7½ per cent, as against 15 per cent in both the house and senate bills.

Boots and shoes, 10 per cent, as against 15 in the house bill and 20 per cent in the senate bill.

Saddlery and harness, 20 per cent, as against 35 per cent in the house bill and 40 per cent in the senate bill.

According to Senator Warren the story that the packers are engaging extensively in tanning and will be the principal beneficiaries of a duty on hides has been used by the "free hide lobby" in manufacturing sentiment against the protection asked by the cattle industry. He submitted figures to Senator Aldrich to be used in refuting this argument.

Mr. Warren declared that the three largest packers in the United States annually tan 1,363,000 hides, which, he said, is only 7 per cent of the entire domestic production. He denied that the beef packers are able to control the leather market.

Senators who were entrusted with the task of canvassing the senate report that it will be impossible to adopt a report providing for free hides. These senators conferred with some of the house leaders and were informed that under present conditions it is just as impossible to pass a report through the house without free hides.

This information was communicated to the conferees and convinced them that it would be futile to spend any more time trying to reach an agreement unless concessions were made to cattle interests in the form of reductions on leather.

According to the leaders the plan is to complete the conference report before presenting a rule to the house providing for the reduction of the shoe and leather duties below the house rates.

It is said that the conference report will be submitted to the house on the same day that the rule is adopted in order that the action of the house shall not result in pressure being brought to bear upon the conferees by those interested in the leather schedule.

It is also desired that Representative Payne shall have ample opportunity to prepare an exhaustive statement, which will be presented to the house with the conference report. This will require two or three days and on that account it is likely that no effort will be made to get a rule through the house today. The house may adjourn today until Thursday.

MICHIGAN HAS MORE SPEED.

America Will Soon Own Thirty-five First Class Battleships.

Washington, July 27.—Having in her official trials fully met the rigid requirements of United States naval constructors, the new first class battleship Michigan probably will be turned over to the government by her builders, the New York Shipbuilding company, early in August.

This splendid new ship, which thus far is the speediest war vessel of her class, having surpassed the record of the battleship Georgia, will make the twenty-eighth first class battleship of the navy.

Five other battleships, a sister ship of the Michigan and four others more powerful and speedier, at present are under construction, and two 20,000 ton battleships have been authorized by congress. These, when completed, will increase the American battleship fleet to thirty-five in number.

Naval officers declare the Michigan can make an average speed of 20 knots. On her final standardization trial at sea it is reported that she exceeded 19 knots. In the twenty-four hour straight run to sea she maintained an average of more than 17½ knots, it is said.

AMERICANS HURT IN MEXICO.

Mob Breaks Up Diaz Meeting and Two Hundred Are Arrested.

City of Mexico, July 27.—More than 200 arrests were made, a score or more were injured, including two Americans, and two were killed in political riots in Guadalajara.

The riots started when a mob broke up a meeting in Delgado theater, called in the interest of Porfirio Diaz, the president, and Ramon Corral, vice president, for re-election. The orators were stoned in the street cars, carriages and automobiles in which they rode and these were partially wrecked.

Mobs paraded the streets crying: "Down with Diaz. We want Reyes." In one section a barricade was erected and many shots were exchanged. Six foot police and two mounted police were wounded. The other casualties are not known. All the plate glass windows in the downtown section were smashed.

The Diaz orators were escorted to the railway station by a cordon of mounted police and the Tenth regiment of infantry. Luis Rojas, a prominent Diaz adherent and a well known lawyer, was badly wounded.

Georgia Bans Trading Stamps.

Atlanta, Ga., July 27.—The senate passed the house bill making illegal the giving of trading stamps in Georgia.

PANAMA IN DANGER

We May Intervene to Get a Polite Answer.

AMERICANS WERE MALTREATED

Life Must Be Protected, Washington Insists, or Troops Will See to Proper Order as a Last Resort.

Washington, July 27.—Panama's attitude in failing to take proper notice of the maltreatment of American citizens within her borders during the past two years and a half has irritated the United States government to the point of insisting upon the prompt settlement of these cases to the satisfaction of the state department.

Apparently reliable testimony showing unprovoked assaults and rough treatment of American citizens, including naval officers, during the past two years and a half has been presented to the Panama government with a view to obtaining proper apology, punishment of the offenders, compensation for injury or death and police reform, but all to no purpose. Only the most unsatisfactory replies have been received from Panama.

The attitude of the government of the isthmian republic is inexplicable to the state department officials, who have asked nothing more than simple justice shall be meted out with proper reparation for the families of those who have suffered. Minister Herbert G. Squiers has been instructed to urge insistently to satisfy settlement of these cases.

While the United States government has no idea, so far as can be learned, of intervening in Panama affairs with a view to maintaining order, yet it clearly has the right to do so should Panama fail to maintain public order in the cities of Panama and Colon and in the territories and harbors adjacent thereto. This right is given by article seven of the treaty of 1903.

The disposition of this government is to give Panama every opportunity to prove itself equal to the task of protecting life and property within its borders and intervention would be resorted to only as a last resort.

On four different occasions Americans have suffered at the hands of Panamanians, and in none of these cases has this government been able to obtain any satisfaction from Panama. One instance cited was of an assault on W. B. Warner, an employee of the isthmian canal commission, who, it is alleged, was brutally clubbed and otherwise severely handled by the Colon police on Dec. 25, 1906.

Several American officers of the cruiser Columbia, in uniform, were arrested in Colon on June 1, 1906, without sufficient cause, it is alleged. They were roughly handled and clubbed and then thrown into jail, where they were left for several hours without proper medical attention.

The attack, it is said, was unprovoked. No steps have been taken by Panama to comply with a demand that an indemnity be paid to the officers, Panama seemingly having disclaimed all blame in the matter.

Bontswain's Mate Charles Rand was killed and Joseph Cieslik, a sailor, both of the cruiser Buffalo, was injured as the result of a fight with the Panama police on Sept. 28, 1908. From the evidence in this case there appears to be no doubt, according to the state department, that the two men were brutally treated by the police, who clubbed, handcuffed and dragged Rand through the streets, badly wounded.

It is further alleged that while he was in police custody Rand was allowed to lie suffering and bleeding in the jail for more than an hour without medical attention. Similar treatment is said to have been given Cieslik.

Last May Charles M. Abbott, white, and John Williams, colored, both Americans, were killed in a riot, the former by a rock supposed to have been thrown by a rioter and the latter by a rifle shot supposed to have been fired by a member of the Colon police force. Neither of these men, it is said, appears to have taken any part in the disturbance.

STRIKERS' PICKETS UPHELD.

Tin Plate Company's Injunction Against Men Denied.

Goshen, Ind., July 27.—The petition of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company for an injunction against its striking employees at Elwood, Ind., was denied by Judge Baker in the United States circuit court.

Judge Baker held that the strikers had a right to organize and leave their employers in a body and maintain pickets so long as they did not interfere with the employers' access to the labor market.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

Games Played in National, American and Eastern Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Boston—Boston, 3; New York, 2 (game called by darkness end of seventh inning). Batteries—Mattern and Graham; Ames and Schiel.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—McQuillan and Dooin; Wilhelm and Bergen.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Gasper and McLean; Camnitz and Gibson.
At St. Louis—St. Louis-Chicago game postponed by rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.
Pittsburgh, 91 24 714 Philadelphia 37 45 451
Chicago, 54 28 364 St. Louis, 34 47 420
New York 47 33 388 Brooklyn, 31 53 309
Cincinnati 44 42 312 Boston, 24 59 289

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 2; New York, 1. Batteries—Berger and Hemia; Hughes, Doyle, Kleinow and Sweeney.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.
Detroit, 57 31 348 Chicago, 42 45 483
Philadelphia 48 37 365 New York 39 48 448
Boston, 51 40 359 St. Louis, 38 50 422
Cleveland, 48 28 358 Washington, 25 59 298

EASTERN LEAGUE.
At Rochester—Rochester, 2; Newark, 1.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 2.
At Toronto—Baltimore, 3; Toronto, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Providence, 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.
Rochester, 42 24 330 Baltimore, 41 45 477
Providence, 43 49 318 Toronto, 40 44 476
Buffalo, 45 42 317 Montreal, 40 45 471
Newark, 42 42 300 Jersey City, 37 45 451

BIGAMIST PUT OUT OF GAME.

Had One Wife at Home Base in Chicago, but Stole Second.

Honolulu, July 27.—R. M. Baker of Chicago, who was arrested on a charge of bigamy, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years hard labor in the penitentiary by Judge Sanford B. Dole.

Baker arrived on May 1 from San Francisco. On board the steamer he



JUDGE SANFORD B. DOLE.

met Mrs. Eva B. Wallace, who was coming to the islands to marry a member of a well known Honolulu firm. So ardent was Baker's love-making that the widow forgot her waiting fiancé and promised to become his wife. They were married immediately on arriving at Honolulu. Baker has a wife and children living in Chicago.

CLEANS OUT BANK'S VAULTS.

Missing Official's Note Says It Will Pay Expenses.

Tipton, Ind., July 27.—The First National bank of Tipton is closed and its assistant cashier, Noah R. Marker, is gone, taking with him between \$50,000 and \$60,000, all the cash that was in the bank's vaults at the close of business.

Marker set the time lock on the safe and left a note on the cashier's desk saying that he had gone forever and that he had taken "enough money to pay his expenses."

DRAWS SHIPS TO ITSELF.

Weird "Magnetic Island" Reported as Having Arisen From the Pacific.

San Francisco, July 27.—According to Captain Quatrevaux of the French ship Thiers, which has arrived here from Newcastle, Australia, a new island that resembles the "magnetic islands" of ancient stories has sprung up from the waters of the Pacific.

Captain Quatrevaux says that there is something uncanny about the new islet, for when his ship approached it, although no wind was blowing, a mysterious swell drew the vessel toward the shore and it was with the utmost difficulty that she was saved from going on the rocks.

Try Russians Where Japs Failed.

Honolulu, July 27.—Hawaiian sugar planters may import Russians to solve the labor problem. They have experimented with Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese and Porto Rican laborers, and some have struck, others became discontented and others left their stands.

MRS SUTTON FOES

Marine Corps Private Tells How Fight Was Forced.

WAS WARNED TO KEEP QUIET

Navy Witnesses Exhausted and Now Slain Officer's Mother and Daughter Will Take the Stand.

Annapolis, Md., July 27.—As there are no other navy witnesses on hand, it is expected that Mrs. Sutton and her daughter will testify at today's session of the board of inquiry at the Naval academy which is investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of Lieutenant James N. Sutton of the marine corps, who was mysteriously shot two years ago.

Surprise was afforded by the testimony given by Charles W. Kennedy, now a private in the marine corps at Norfolk, Va., and Surgeon A. D. McCormick of the navy.

Kennedy dropped into the situation like a bolt from a clear sky and told a frank, straightforward story of some of the incidents prior to the shooting which had not been mentioned by any of the young officers who have already testified.

Though an eyewitness to the earlier encounter between Sutton and Lieutenant Adams on the night the former was shot, Kennedy's name has not been mentioned by the witnesses concerned in the affair.

His testimony supported the contention of Sutton's mother and sister that Sutton did not seek the fights with Adams and the other officers. In attacking his credibility Major Leonard, the judge advocate, went into the private's record and showed he had been disciplined on several occasions in the service.

Kennedy said he had been reluctant to mention his part in the affair because Lieutenants Utley and Adams, his superiors, had both admonished him on the morning following the shooting to "keep quiet."

On his way to relieve a sentry at 1 o'clock on the morning of the shooting he had come upon Sutton, Adams, Osterman and Utley in an angry argument, the witness said. Adams was in his shirt sleeves ready for a fight, and Sutton had accosted him (Kennedy) and asked him to hold his blouse cape and cap.

"All right, Adams; if you want to fight I'll fight you," he heard Sutton say, the witness testified.

They fought hard for a few minutes, and Sutton's face was bloody, when Lieutenant Utley interfered and stopped the fight, saying the guard would be out if they did not stop. A second time he saw Adams and Sutton come together as he was going away to his post, Kennedy said.

Half an hour later Kennedy heard the shots from his post at the naval hospital and soon after Adams appeared at the hospital and volunteered the information to Kennedy that Sutton had shot himself and that Adams had his finger shot off. Utley also told him at that time that Sutton had killed himself, the witness said.

Next morning both cautioned him not to say anything about the affair. While at early drill on the following morning, the witness said, he saw Lieutenant Utley go to the edge of the parade grounds and pick up a .38 caliber Colt service revolver, which Utley carried into the barracks with him. The incident had been observed by other privates in the company, the witness said.

Kennedy's testimony was not shaken by the cross examination of Adams' counsel, Mr. Birney, nor by that of Major Leonard.

Dr. McCormick was present at the autopsy held on Sutton's body and examined the bullet wound, he testified. He located the wound back of and slightly above the right ear, while Dr. Pickrel testified it was near the top of the head. Dr. McCormick thus corroborates Commander Doyen.

Several former witnesses were recalled and questioned by Mr. Davis, Mrs. Sutton's counsel, as to whether any of them had handed a revolver to Sergeant De Hart on the night of the shooting, as De Hart testified. They all denied it.

To substantiate Kennedy's testimony Lawyers Davis and Van Dyke, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Parker and several newspapermen went to the parade grounds and took the various positions from which the witness said he saw and heard the fight. Lawyer Davis said afterward that their case would rest principally on the testimony of Kennedy and Mrs. Parker.

The Smallest Jail.

The smallest jail in the world is the old prison at Sark, in the Channel islands. The jail has but two cells.

THAW GO ON STAND TODAY.

Chats With Jerome Like Old Friends Reunited.

White Plains, N. Y., July 27.—In the Thaw case the efforts of Stanford White's slayer to obtain his release from the Matteawan asylum are culminating in the testimony of the experts called to prove him sane, and when they are through the prisoner will take the stand himself. His attorney, Charles Morschauser, says he may put Thaw on this afternoon, but he may not reach the stand until tomorrow.

The proceedings were a continuation from July 15, when adjournment was taken to enable both sides to examine the voluminous records of the two homicide trials. In two respects the hearing was a reminder of these trials. District Attorney William Travers Jerome of New York, who at the request of the attorney general's office broke off his vacation to aid the state, appeared in court and took entire charge of the state's case.

Mr. Jerome, stained a deep brown by the summer sun, and Thaw, gray white with his prison pallor, sat side by side, so close that their chairs touched, and if the prisoner had any fear of the man that sent him to the asylum his face did not show it.

All but one of the witnesses were Thaw's, and his equality was undisturbed. At times he and the New York district attorney chatted and smiled like old friends reunited.

The other familiar feature of the hearing was Dr. Britton D. Evans of the New Jersey State Insane asylum at Morris Plains, famous for his introduction at the murder trials of the term "brain storm."

Dr. Evans testified that Thaw has not now and never has had the particular kind of insanity known as "paranoia" which the state and county authorities contend still afflicts him.

The oldest practicing physician in White Plains and one of the youngest also testified. Both said that Thaw was mentally sound. Dr. Henry Ernst Schmidt, aged eighty, qualified as an alienist, while the younger man, Dr. William J. Meyer, testified in his capacity of White Plains jail physician, which gave him numerous opportunities of seeing and talking with the prisoner.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has not yet come to White Plains. Mr. Jerome says that she is still under subpoena and may be called for cross examination after Thaw testifies.

Dr. Evans said that during a recent talk with Thaw in the jail here the prisoner declared that his wife's assertion on the stand week before last that Thaw had threatened to kill her was false.

Thaw is expected to repeat this on the stand, and the state may call his wife to make the charge once more.

TO COMBINE ALL COKE OVENS.

Independents to Merge With Consolidated Connellsville Company.

Connellsville, Pa., July 27.—The promoters of the coke merger which will consolidate the independent coke operators in this district into the Consolidated Connellsville Coke company announce the plans of organization.

According to the present plan 25 per cent of the valuation of the coke plants will be paid the operators in cash and the balance will be paid in bonds. The purchasers and operators shortly after Oct. 1 will incorporate under the laws of Pennsylvania, the corporation taking over all titles to property. The company taking title will issue 5 per cent gold bonds, of which \$15,000,000 shall remain in the treasury, as against an equal amount of bonds of sundry coke companies outstanding to be exchanged as opportunity presents.

One Drowned by Boat Capsizing.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 27.—A skiff in which Ernest Peterson and Alfred Le Berg were fishing in Chautauqua lake was overturned by a sudden squall. Peterson was drowned, but Le Berg clung to the boat and was rescued.

Courting Concomitants Taxed.

Atlanta, Ga., July 27.—The legislature passed a tax of 10 cents on every gallon of fruit sirup in the state for soda fountain purposes.

Sends Defeated General Home.

Madrid, July 27.—General Sanchez, military governor of Granada, has been named to replace General Marina in command at Melilla.

STRIKERS ARE FIRED UPON.

Rioting Breaks Out at McKee's Rocks After Long Armistice.

Pittsburg, July 27.—For the first time in ten days rioting broke out at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car company at McKee's Rocks and the striking employees were fired upon by deputy sheriffs. No one was injured.

The authorities have again put on extra sentries and the car plant is surrounded by armed guards. It is not believed the employees will hold out after Aug. 1, when eviction from the company houses will take place.