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66th YEAR.

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July 10

NO. 90

NEW MORSE MOVE

Convicted Banker Asks For a Second Trial.

ALLEGES JURY ROOM ABUSES.

Declares Jurors Were Allowed to Drink Quarts of Whisky and Were Dominated by Hostile Government Agents.

New York, Nov. 11.—Charles W. Morse, through his counsel, Martin W. Littleton, served on United States District Attorney Weis notice of motion in the circuit court of appeals for permission to move for a new trial before the United States circuit court. Morse alleges that the jury which convicted him was attended by special agents of the government hostile to Morse rather than disinterested bailiffs, as required by law; that these men discussed the case with them improperly, that the jury was permitted to indulge in practically unlimited quantities of liquor during the trial, the special agents drinking with them, and that one of the jurors had been twice in an asylum with paresis.

Morse says the alleged facts upon which he bases his move for a new trial did not come to him until after the case had been appealed.

Under the heading "Privilege Accorded the Jurors of Drinking Unlimited Quantities of Intoxicating Liquors" Morse declares that right after the trial commenced the jurors were informed by government agents that they could take such quantities of whisky, beer or other drinks as they needed and that thereafter the jurors drank intoxicating liquor. He alleges that at least eight of the jurors took quart bottles of whisky.

Mr. Morse alleges that in a room provided for them at the Astor House the jurors would retire during the evening to play cards and that during the game some of the jurors would bring in quarts of whisky, which would be served to all in the room. The card games lasted until midnight or 1 a. m. He says that one of the jurors admits that they could consume more than four quarts of whisky a night and that as a flask was emptied it would be put in the grate or fireplace and "facetiously marked exhibit so and so."

Other charges in the affidavit concerning the relations between the jurors and the government agents in charge of them are:

That fourteen special agents of the department of justice accompanied the jury about the city, went into saloons with them, joined them in drinking, treated them and were treated in return.

That one night eight of the jurors and eight special agents went to Coney Island in a "Seeing New York" car, visited saloons on the Bowery and drank whisky and beer together, for which the jurors paid. On another occasion six or eight of the jurors went to Van Cortlandt park with the special agents and drank whisky and beer, the jurors treating.

That the first Saturday after the jury had been impeached eight of them went to Staten Island in the company of special agents and that the jurors treated to drinks in a saloon.

Mr. Morse recites that he and Alfred H. Curtis were put on trial on Oct. 15, 1908, and were found guilty of making false entries on the books of the National Bank of North America and of misapplying the funds of the bank, Curtis being let go under suspended sentence and Morse sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

MRS. EDDY SATISFIES SONS.

She Gives One \$245,000 and the Other \$45,000.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 11.—A family settlement between Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy and George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., a son, and Ebenezer Foster Eddy of Waterbury, Vt., an adopted son, has been concluded, and the deeds have been signed and delivered. Under these settlement arrangements George W. Glover and his family receive \$245,000 and Ebenezer Foster Eddy \$45,000.

The two sons in consideration of these moneys have executed deeds of all their rights in their mother's estate, either as heirs-at-law or as legatees and under any will made by Mrs. Eddy and the sons covenant that neither they nor any one claiming under them will contest the probate of any will which their mother may leave.

Mexican Major Loots Army Chest. City of Mexico, Nov. 11.—Major Felipe Murgui Valdes, paymaster of the Seventeenth infantry, is under arrest here charged with having decamped from Guaymas with \$18,000 of army money.

MONORAIL MAKES GOOD.

Forty Foot Car With Gyroscopes Works Perfectly at Chatham.

London, Nov. 11.—The new monorail railway, which works on the principle of the gyroscope, received its first public demonstration on a full scale on the war office grounds near Chatham.

The guests witnessed a spectacle as marvelous and as revolutionary from the standpoint of transportation as that which aeroplanes have furnished during the last two years. They saw a car forty feet long, ten feet wide and thirteen feet high, weighing twenty-two pounds, mounted on a single rail, running freely about curves of all sorts of angles, carrying forty passengers with safety as complete and vibration far less than the ordinary passenger car.

The vehicle runs in a circle an eighth of a mile in circumference at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, with eighty horsepower, without the slightest tendency to leave the rail. Two gyroscopes weighing three-quarters of a ton each automatically supply perfect stability. The rail closely resembles the ordinary one, except that the top is somewhat curved, and the rims of the wheels correspond to this curve. The gyroscope makes 3,000 revolutions a minute in vacuo. The motive power is entirely self contained in a petrol engine which is used to drive the dynamo.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS WANTED.

Episcopalians Would Thus Ease Dr. Greer of New York.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Episcopal convention of the diocese of New York, in session here, voted down the proposition to cut off Dutchess, Orange and the other Hudson river counties, now forming parts of the diocese, and to ask the general convention to form a new diocese of them. It voted to inform the general convention that New York desires the passage of the new law permitting the election of suffragan bishops.

It was a lively session, in which J. Pierpont Morgan, Mayor Sague of Poughkeepsie, former Lieutenant Governor Chanler and rectors of Manhattan parishes participated. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing Bishop Greer to get such assistance as he might from other dioceses until help can be given him in the regular way.

The convention opened with a service in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in which Bishop Greer took the principal part. The attendance was large, and the gallery was filled with spectators.

LEGISLATOR DEAD IN HOTEL.

Young Woman Who Went There With Him Has Vanished.

New York, Nov. 11.—Edwin Hills, a wealthy manufacturer of Plainville, Conn., and a member of the Connecticut legislature, died in the Gilsey House under mysterious circumstances.

At the time of his death the police of the city were searching for him on a general alarm sent out by his wife from the Imperial hotel. The manufacturer had disappeared from the Imperial, leaving his wife hysterical with anxiety. He carried \$500 in cash, \$2,500 in checks and a quantity of jewelry with him.

A young woman whom he took to the Gilsey House vanished just before his body was discovered. He had registered as "Mr. and Mrs. Charles Finch of New Haven, Conn."

FOR M'CARREN'S SEAT.

Lively Contest Already on in Senatorial District in Brooklyn.

New York, Nov. 11.—There is a lively contest for the senatorial nomination in the Seventh senatorial district to succeed the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren. The district is heavily Democratic, and a nomination is equivalent to an election. A leading candidate is Daniel J. Carroll, a mineral water manufacturer, and he has a close competitor in his father, Lawrence F. Carroll, who is chief clerk in a police court. There are six other candidates for the nomination.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERS.

Caught by Detectives After Boarding a New York Central Train.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A daring attempt was made to rob the American Express car on the New York Central railroad between Lyons and this city.

While the train was running sixty miles an hour two men climbed over the side of one of the cars, opened the express car door with skeleton keys and entered.

Awaiting them inside were two railroad detectives, who were on the watch. They covered the intruders with guns and placed them under arrest. The prisoners were brought to this city and locked up.

WAR ON EASY DIVORCE.

Movement to Put a Stop to Such Secrecy as Marked Astor Suit.

New York, Nov. 11.—The ease and secrecy with which the rich and prominent in New York state may obtain divorce, illustrated in the three minute session in a courtroom in an upstate village which resulted in Mrs. Ava Willing Astor obtaining a divorce from Colonel John Jacob Astor without the name of either being mentioned in court, are condemned by some prominent lawyers here. It was upheld by some of the justices of the supreme court, on the other hand, as preferable to the publication of the details in such cases.

So discreetly was the proceeding conducted that the name of neither Mrs. Astor nor her husband was mentioned by Henry W. Taft, her attorney, or Lewis Cass Ledyard, Colonel Astor's attorney.

The secret divorce granted the Astors, with every court facility placed at their disposal, following the secret divorces granted the Frank J. Goulds, the Alfred G. Vanderbilts, the Byron D. Chandlers, the Talbot J. Taylors, the Julian Storrs (Mrs. Emma Eames Story) and the Wilson Miners (Mrs. Yerkes), has moved many prominent men and women to denounce "the obsequiousness of the courts" toward the rich.

Some of those who condemn "quiet" divorces as Justice Gerard, ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, Rev. Dr. Charles F. Alved, Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist church and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the woman's national suffrage convention. Ex-Justice Pryor declared that hundreds and even thousands of the cases now before referees, with the cloak of secrecy thrown about them and the law furnishing the lubrication with which they slip noiselessly along, would never have been brought at all if the parties to them thought the details would be made public.

MARGARET ILLINGTON FREE.

Actress Gets Divorce From Daniel Frohman In Twenty-five Minutes.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 11.—Margaret Illington obtained an absolute divorce from her husband, Daniel Frohman, theatrical manager, here.

District Judge Pike signed the decree making the actress free after a hearing that lasted only twenty-five minutes and at which only one witness besides the plaintiff was examined.

The ground upon which the divorce was granted was nonsupport, and an affidavit signed by Daniel Frohman

No servant ever fought more loyally for her mistress than did Marietta Wolf, the cook in the Steinhell household, when called as a witness in the trial of Mrs. Steinhell for the murder of her husband and stepmother.

When the judge had led her through a labyrinth of contradictory statements he suddenly challenged the witness with this abstract from her original deposition: "When Mrs. Steinhell learned that her husband was dead she ejaculated, 'At last I am free!'"

Without the least hesitation the servant replied: "No. I have been misquoted. What madame said was, 'At last I am alone!'"

The witness insisted that the wife was devoted to her artist husband.

Next to the prisoner, Marietta Wolf excited the most interest in the courtroom, as, in the popular mind, she is suspected of holding the key to the mystery of the Steinhell home. She was gowned in black, and her attitude was as somber as the clothes she wore.

Judge de Valles with considerable difficulty induced the witness to describe the Steinhell home and tell how Mrs. Steinhell had leased Green lodge in order that she might there receive her admirers.

Marietta declared that Mrs. Steinhell had always shown herself very fond of both her husband and her mother, and she volunteered the further statement that Steinhell occasionally took opium.

At one point Mrs. Steinhell interrupted angrily and shouted defiantly that if it was true that she had received \$1,200 from Chouard, the iron manufacturer, he had made a hundred times that amount from clients whom she had brought him.

The testimony of Marietta Wolf, like that of her son, Alexandre, who followed her on the stand, was wholly favorable to the defendant. Alexandre admitted that the accused woman had been in the habit of addressing him as "Thou," and that she had kissed him on New Year's day.

Further testimony to the advantage of the defendant was developed from the witnesses who followed. Among these was a nurse who cared for the widow after the murders and who testified originally that Mrs. Steinhell's illness at the time appeared to be feigned. She now testified to just the contrary.

Weather Probabilities. Fair; warmer; moderate east to southwest winds.

AIDS STEINHELL.

Wealthy Merchant Testifies For Accused Woman.

DECLARES SHE IS INNOCENT.

Maurice Borderel, Whom It Was Said She Wanted to Marry, Confirms Story That She Telephoned to Him.

Paris, Nov. 11.—At the continuation of the trial of Mrs. Steinhell for the murder of her husband and stepmother a witness of much interest was Maurice Borderel, the wealthy merchant and former friend of the prisoner.

One of the motives alleged against Mrs. Steinhell was a desire to rid herself of her husband in order that she might marry Borderel. The merchant's testimony was distinctly favorable to his old time companion. The witness also made an excellent impression upon the jury by the frankness with which he admitted his former association with the accused.

Despite the revelations which had been made to him concerning the woman's character, Borderel could not be shaken in his declaration that the woman was wholly innocent of the crime laid at her door. He was rather vague in his replies when questioned as to his intentions regarding a marriage, but confirmed his earlier testimony that Mrs. Steinhell telephoned him on the morning following the murders.

During his examination Borderel was asked whether he had previously testified that when discussing the difficulties in the way of their marriage Mrs. Steinhell had said: "One never knows. Let us wait events." The witness denied that he had so testified.

At one time, when the judge had pointed out discrepancies between the testimony given at the preliminary hearing and that offered in defense, Mrs. Steinhell cried out that this comparison was unfair, inasmuch as Magistrate Andre, who had heard the original testimony, was prejudiced against her.

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TAFT BACK IN WASHINGTON.

President 13,000 Mile Swing Around the Circle Is Ended.

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Taft got back to Washington in his swing around the circle, the longest tour ever taken by any president during his service in that high office.

"I am very glad to get back," he said. "It was about Aug. 6 when I left Washington. I am glad to get back in just about as good condition as when I left."

The president was particularly pleased with his receptions in the South. He said he believed they indicate a confidence in him and a disposition on the part of the south to meet him more than halfway in carrying out his so called southern policy.

He had traveled approximately 13,000 miles, had gone into thirty-three states and two territories and had crossed over into Mexico. This record breaking tour was begun at Beverly, Mass., and extended over a period of fifty-six days.

Besides the 13,000 miles that the president covered by train he made 902 miles in automobiles and 165 miles in stages and carriages. He made 270 speeches, an average of about five a day. As a gastronomic feat the president's trip was one of the greatest on record. He ate 179 formal breakfasts, luncheons and dinners and ended the trip with his digestion just as good as it ever was.

On the tour he tackled about every kind of dish that the United States boasts and a few of Mexico's. He ate cub, bear and venison in Washington, codfish in Boston, chill con carnal in El Paso, possum in Georgia, pine bark stew in South Carolina and stewed terrapin in Savannah, not to mention beaten biscuits, puffs and grits.

FAUNCE STIRS THE BAPTISTS.

Church Hurt by Slavery to Form, Says University Head.

New York, Nov. 11.—President Faunce of Brown university, who was formerly a pastor in this city, made a speech that stirred the Baptists at the congress of that church in the Madison Avenue church last night. The topic under discussion was the open communion.

"Baptists face a crisis," said the speaker. "Unity is in the air and is pressing on us. What stands in our way? Ritualism stands in our way of union. Baptists of today are not following after the practices of the fathers. They were independent. Many of us are slaves to a form."

"We condemn holy water, incense and all other forms of literalism as idolatry. Our immersion belongs with them, and when we cling to form we are as idolatrous as the rest. Practically everybody outside our ranks thinks we lay greater stress upon immersion, a form. Our services in missions and many other lines are forgotten. We must disabuse these learned minds that we run to a ritual instead of to real spiritual life."

President Faunce said he wished next Baptist ministers would preach next Sunday from the text, "Jesus Himself Baptized Not."

PENSIONS FOR 100,000 MEN.

New York Central Railroad Adopts Plan For Employees.

New York, Nov. 11.—A pension system that will benefit 100,000 employees of the New York Central system is announced by President W. C. Brown. It will require the expenditure of \$500,000 a year, beginning with Jan. 1. On that date 1,731 men who come within the requirements of the system will step out and begin to draw pensions.

Under the plan as adopted employees on reaching the age of seventy years are retired. If they have been continuously in the service of the company for at least ten years immediately preceding their retirement they will be entitled to a pension. An employee who has been at least twenty years in continuous service and has become unfit for duty may be retired with a pension, although he has not reached the age of seventy years.

The amount of pension is 1 per cent for each year of continuous service, based upon the average rate of pay received for the ten years next preceding retirement.

BRYAN TO RUN FOR SENATE.

Nebraska Democratic Leaders Say That They Must Have Him.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 11.—William J. Bryan will be a candidate for the United States senate in the campaign of 1910. The Bryan candidacy was the principal theme for discussion at a conference between Mr. Bryan and party leaders here.

Mayor Dahman of Omaha and Edgar Howard of Columbus, acting as spokesmen for the conferees, declared that the exigencies of the senatorial situation in Nebraska demanded that Mr. Bryan should run.

Mr. Bryan, they said, had expressed a preference that some one else should stand for the senatorship, but the conferees had been insistent and Mr. Bryan had left the matter entirely in the hands of the party in his state.

SHE CLIMBED TREE

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Tells of Girlhood Feat.

SHE PUMMELED A BAD BOY.

Also Knocked Him Down, and He Was Taken Home In Banged Up Condition—Story Told to Woman Suffragists.

New York, Nov. 11.—In a speech here at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage association Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, mother of the Duchess of Marlborough and former wife of William K. Vanderbilt, took the anti-suffragists to task for saying at the Hotel Waldorf meeting that women had no business to vote because they were physically the inferior of men and because so few of them could climb a ladder with a hod of bricks. Mrs. Belmont told a remarkable story from her own girlhood experience when she climbed a tree to punch a boy. She said:

"I don't believe that there was a single boy among my playmates who could outclimb me or outrun me. One

time I and several other little girls climbed a ladder that had been placed against a tall apple tree in our favorite glen. As soon as we had stepped off the top rung of the ladder into the branches of the tree a boy named Josie, who often had tried to get ahead of me, took away the ladder and began to pelt us with green apples.

"We were all furious, but we simply kept out of range as well as we could for a time and said nothing. Finally I said, 'Well, I'm not going to stand this any longer.'"

"One of the other girls said: 'What are you going to do? You can't get down without the ladder.'"

"'Can't I?' I rejoined. 'Well, see.' "I just wound my legs and arms as tightly as I could around the trunk of that tree and slid to the ground. Perhaps I did tear my frock and get a scratch or two, but I was perfectly able to attend to Josie. I rushed at him with all my strength and knocked him down. He was a year or two older than I too.

"Then I pummeled him with all my might and main, and it took two or three nurses and governesses to tear us apart. He was taken home in a very banged up condition."

"But you don't believe in fighting men, do you?" asked one of the state board of directors of the woman suffrage organization.

"Why should I want to fight men?" replied Mrs. Belmont. "We don't need to fight men. Men are perfectly willing to give us the vote just as soon as we show them that we are ready to use it. Some of us are ready now, but we have to get the rest in line before we can be victorious. It isn't going to take us very long, either, if we stick to the main issue and don't allow ourselves to be led off into bypaths."

ENVOY TO THE HAGUE.

William C. Dennis to Conduct Case Against Venezuela Before Tribunal.

Washington, Nov. 11.—William C. Dennis, assistant solicitor to the state department, has been designated by Secretary Knox as agent of the United States to conduct the cases on behalf of this government of the Orinoco Steamship company against Venezuela before the international tribunal at The Hague.

Mr. Dennis has succeeded to the position of agent through the recent death in London of William I. Buchanan, who had first been designated as agent of the United States. Mr. Dennis then being solicitor to the agent.

TELEGRAM STOPS COMBS.

U. S. Minister to Peru Postpones Home Visit and Returns to Lima.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 11.—Leslie Combs, the American minister, who started for the United States by way of Panama, has returned.

He received a telegram from the United States on board the steamer and decided to postpone his trip for the present.

MIDSHIPMAN COURT MARTIAL.

Carmichael Alleged to Have Been Untruthful About a Smoke.

Boston, Nov. 11.—Midshipman Andrew W. Carmichael of Plattsburg, N. Y., an officer on the scout cruiser Salem, faced a court martial at the navy yard here on the charge that he had been untruthful.

It is alleged that he allowed smoking on the Salem's steam launch at the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York.