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PARIS FLOOD RESISTLESS Entire Quarter of City Is Submerged. PEOPLE IN FLIGHT. Water Rising at Rate of Four Inches a Minute. DAMAGE IS INCALCULABLE.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Early this morning, under the enormous pressure of the flood, the retaining walls of the railway station on the Quai d'Orsay gave way. Immediately a tumultuous flood spread over the entire quarter, causing a panic among the residents. The water rose in the streets with frightful rapidity. It was necessary to get boats in a hurry to begin the work of rescuing the residents near the river. Half clad the inhabitants of the houses flooded to the windows, shouting for help. The Rue Lille and the Rue Poitiers were covered with water, which rose at the rate of four inches a minute. The Boulevard St. Germain was similarly inundated.



PREMIER ARISTIDE BRIAND.
(Head of French flood relief committee.)
man embassy and the Academy of Medicine are rendered uninhabitable by water. The Pont de l'Alma and the Pont d'Arcole are in grave peril.

There is reason to fear that the worst of the floods has not been reached. The Seine is still rising, and the finest buildings in Paris are menaced with destruction. More than 100,000 persons have been rendered homeless by the floods. The damage is officially estimated at \$200,000,000, but it is really incalculable. Premier Briand heads a national committee for the relief of the sufferers.

A main sewer at Clichy, the largest in Paris, has burst, and the possibility of other sewers bursting is one of the gravest factors in the outlook. The sanitary officials are gravely concerned because the river and its overflow are already contaminated by refuse of all sorts washed down by the torrent. The street sweepings are usually loaded on barges and towed away, but the blockade of the bridges now prevents this being done, and for the last few days the sweepings have been dumped into the river. The drinking water supply has been cut in some parts of the city owing to its contamination. It is doubtful whether the water now supplied anywhere in the city can be safely consumed even when it is boiled.

The flood invaded the Hotel Continental, stopped the electric supply and upset the kitchen arrangements. The restaurants everywhere are doing increased business, householders being unable to cook at home owing to lack of fuel and other difficulties. The prices of perishable food continue to rise steadily. People with small incomes are being pinched by these inconveniences, but their dilemma is merely a picnic compared with the sufferings of the thousands who have been driven from their homes. It is figured that there are at least 15,000 persons shelterless in public buildings, glad to have a straw mattress to lie on and a soldier's ration for supper. Their homes and furniture either lie soaking in mud and water or are completely wrecked, for a number of slight houses in the poor suburban districts collapsed beneath the pressure of the flood.

The city itself has been divided into five main sections for the distribution of relief under the joint control of the military governor and the prefect of police. The work done for the public under their direction is of incalculable value. The soldiers and police are busy from dawn to dark. They spend most of their time in wading in mud and water above their knees distributing food and rescuing the sick and others threatened by the flood. The rescuers often meet with the greatest difficulty in persuading people to leave their homes. This has been particularly the case in the district of Javel, a densely peopled area beyond the Champ de Mars.

The district had already suffered by the compulsory closing of the automobile works where many of the inhabitants were employed, and the ingress of water to their homes often raised helpless anger and vague threats against the authorities or more prosperous neighbors. About 25,000 persons residing in the district of Javel are homeless.

One of the greatest dangers to Paris now is of subsidences and the crumbling of the foundations of buildings. The evacuation of one wing of the ministry of foreign affairs is an indication of the realization of this danger. The ground gave way at the Metropolitan railway station at Bercy, and the water rushed in. This constituted a danger to the neighboring houses, which the police caused to be hurriedly evacuated.

A volume might be filled with even the brief and incomplete reports of disaster from the provinces. The extent of the catastrophe is appalling. For nearly a hundred miles upstream from Paris in the combined Seine, Marne and Yonne country there is nothing but devastation.

In the department of Pas de Calais the waters are increasing, and the flood is assuming alarming proportions at Savigny-sur-Orge. The situation at Epernay is also very grave. Fourteen houses have collapsed at Comflans. The canal at St. Just has burst its banks, and the fate of several families living in that district cannot be ascertained.

The Marne continues to rise. At Charenton, where the Marne joins the Seine, 4,000 persons have been obliged to leave their homes. According to reports from Bordeaux, the rivers Gers, Charente, Adour and Dordogne are rising. The roofs of houses have been torn away by the storms. In Savoy the village of Terrence is completely submerged. The lower part of the Mevieres is flooded, and several factories in the Meuse valley have been compelled to cease work. Rheims, Epervy, Chalons-sur-Marne, Sens, Auxerre and Beauvais are in the midst of floods as well as the towns farther down, such as Melun, Corbeil and Nantes. Two thousand persons have quit their houses in Sens. Countless thousands are in distress in the smaller towns and villages.

Floods in Belgium Also.
Brussels, Jan. 27.—Disastrous floods prevail in the valleys of the Meuse and Sambre. Many houses are submerged to above the ground floors. The destruction is immense.

Rhine Valley Flooded.
Berlin, Jan. 27.—Great damage has been caused by floods in parts of the Rhine valley. The losses to farmers and peasants is incalculable.

REED HOLDS ON AWHILE.
Will Remain as Ambassador to London Until June.
Washington, Jan. 27.—Whiteclaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, will sail from New York on Saturday to return to his post. The story that it has been arranged for Mr. Reid to stay in London as ambassador for two years is discredited here in the highest official circles. Mr. Reid, who returned to the United States to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, D. O. Mills, saw President Taft when he was here, and it is said that he will remain in London as ambassador at least until after Colonel Roosevelt visits England in June. No active steps have been taken to find a successor to Mr. Reid since Dr. Charles W. Elliot declined the post.

LIBEL SUIT ENDS. Government Beaten in Its Panama Prosecution.

NEWSPAPERS WILL GO FREE.
Judge Hough Throws Case of New York World Out of Court—Suits to Be Dropped by Attorney General.

New York, Jan. 27.—Judge Charles M. Hough in the United States circuit court quashed the indictment which charged the New York World had libeled Theodore Roosevelt, President Taft, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and William Nelson Cromwell in connection with the Panama canal purchase. Judge Hough in throwing the case out of court held that the indictment was not authorized by the statute upon which it rests. The substance of his ruling is that the United States government has no jurisdiction in libel actions which are covered by the laws of the states. If the power of the United States government could be invoked on the plea that criminal libel was committed upon federal territory within a state Judge Hough saw no reason why alleged offenders would not be subject to double punishment, once by a state court and once by a federal court.

Judge Hough's decision is the second setback the government has met since the attempt was begun by President Roosevelt to punish the World and the Indianapolis News for publishing articles reflecting, it was alleged, upon the motives of himself, Mr. Taft, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and William Nelson Cromwell. Judge Albert N. Anderson in the federal court in Indianapolis decided on Oct. 12, 1909, that the government could not take the proprietor and editor of the News from Indianapolis to the Washington district court and try them for substantially the same offense as was charged against the World.

It then became necessary for the government to get its case before a federal court in a state where the alleged criminal libel could be shown to have been circulated. On the ground that copies of the World containing the offensive articles had been sold at West Point and in the federal building here the government got the proceeding into the United States district court here. District Attorney Wise agreed that the government could take over the sections of the state law dealing with criminal libel. De Lancey Nicol, for the Press Publishing company (the World), argued that the United States courts have no jurisdiction in such cases since the cases are covered fully by the laws of this state and moved that the indictment be quashed.

Judge Hough was unwilling to establish a precedent for the extension of the jurisdiction of the federal courts in a manner which, he said, was opposed to the spirit and tenor of legislation for many years. The question of jurisdiction which was raised, he said, was a very interesting one and should be submitted to the supreme court of the United States.

"It has seemed to me as the argument progressed," said Judge Hough, "that if the statute on which the indictment is based is to be interpreted strictly and absolutely construed it would extend the jurisdiction of the federal courts in a manner which, I may state, I would regard as alarming."

Dispatches from Washington say that as a result of Judge Hough's decision the department of justice will take no further steps to prosecute the World and the Indianapolis News. It has always been regarded as a "Roosevelt case," and it is declared that President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham will shed no tears over its collapse.

MEDALS FOR THE BRYANS.

Gold Ours Presented by Lima to W. J. Jewels For The Ladies.
Lima, Peru, Jan. 27.—William Jennings Bryan was the guest of honor at a reception given by the municipality at which Mr. Bryan was presented with a gold medal displaying the arms of the city. Another gold medal studded with diamonds and rubies was presented to Mrs. Bryan and a smaller one to her daughter.

There was a ball afterward at the National club, which was attended by President Leguia and his wife and many prominent persons.

PUTS FOODS ON FREE LIST. Congressman Sabbath's Plan For Relief of the People.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Carrying out his ideas with reference to the present high prices of the necessities of life, Representative Sabbath of Illinois introduced a bill exempting from duty the following articles of food:

Sugar, maple sugar, maple sirup, buckwheat and buckwheat flour, corn, cornmeal, oatmeal, rolled oats, rice, rye, rye flour, wheat, wheat flour, butter, cheese, milk, beans, eggs, honey, peas, potatoes, fish, cattle, swine, sheep, bacon, hams, fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, extract of meat, lard, poultry and tallow.

The question of the high cost of living was discussed in the senate following the introduction of a resolution by Senator McCumber of North Dakota providing for an investigation of the price of food products.

Senator McCumber maintained that the high price of beef is not due to the prices paid the growers and producers of cattle. He emphatically declared that the protection given the products of the farmer is not unjust. He said that as a matter of fact the farmer does not receive his proportionate share of the profits on farm products and that his observation is that the retailer gets the big profit.

ANOTHER BEEF TRUST PROBE.

Nebraska Grand Jury Going in Search of Law Violations.
Omaha, Neb., Jan. 27.—A grand jury investigation of the beef trust has been ordered by the district court, and Judge Lee Estelle says the investigation will be thorough.

The Nebraska antitrust laws are explicit and far-reaching, and the coming investigation will include all combinations in the purchase of live stock, the handling and shipping of meats and the conditions under which the packing house products are marketed.

Beef Trust Witnesses Heard.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The federal grand jury investigation into the beef trust heard three witnesses—Garrett Wilson, superintendent of branch houses for Armour & Co.; Henry F. Meyer, manager of the accountants department for Armour & Co., and C. C. Snow, secretary and treasurer of the National Packing company.

Indiana Butchers Cut Prices.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 27.—Announcement is made here that butchers will reduce the retail price of meats 10 to 30 per cent. This action follows the complete paralysis of the market as a result of many consumers refusing to eat meats at prevailing high prices.

Another Meat Cut in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 27.—Meat prices have fallen again here. The retailers made a general cut of a cent a pound on ham, now selling at 16 cents; pork roast, 15; pork chops, 15 and 16 cents; lard, 15, seven pounds for \$1; fresh shoulder, 14, and spare ribs, 14.

Butter Down Another Cent in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Butter declined a cent a pound on the Chicago market following the six cent tumble of the previous day. Tub butter is now 31 cents and pound packages 32 cents.

FIGHT N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Head of Farmers' Union in Washington to Demand Action.
Washington, Jan. 27.—President Charles S. Barrett of the Farmers' union arrived here to direct the fight of that organization against the New York Cotton Exchange.

He will meet here prominent national leaders of the Farmers' union from every part of the south. "The time has come," he said, "when the congressmen who have been making professions of sympathy with us in our fight on the practices of the exchange must show their faith by works."

"We are going to give them the opportunity to do that this trip. We are better prepared than in many years to demonstrate to congress committees the economic injuries wrought by the New York Cotton Exchange, and congressmen from the south and west must line up against the exchange or answer to the Farmers' union in the elections next fall."

House Passes White Slave Bill.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Mann white slave bill prohibiting the transportation of immoral women between the states and providing drastic punishment for violation of the proposed law was passed by the house.

Ames in Fight For Lodge's Seat.

Boston, Jan. 27.—Congressman Butler Ames of Lowell formally announces his candidacy for the United States senate to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge, senior senator from Massachusetts. Senator Nason of Haverhill is acting as manager of Colonel Ames' boom.

Weather Probabilities.

Fair; colder; brisk southwest and west winds.

BALLINGER SCORED Glavis Says Secretary Aided Coal Land Claimants.

ORDERED HIM TO PASS CLAIMS
Declares That Present Cabinet Officer, After Being Land Commissioner, Took an Active Part on Side of Litigants.

Washington, Jan. 27.—At the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation before the joint committee of the senate and the house appointed in accordance with the terms of the resolution adopted by congress and approved by President Taft, Louis R. Glavis, who was dismissed from the government land service for making charges against Ballinger, gave testimony. Glavis testified that while he was a special agent of the land office investigating certain applications for coal land claims in Lewis county, Wash.,



LOUIS R. GLAVIS.

known as the "Wilson Coal company cases," he secured a deposition from Watson Allen of Seattle, who represented the Wilson Coal company, in which Allen stated that Richard A. Ballinger, then a practicing attorney, who had not yet become commissioner of the land office, had drawn up an agreement and certain deeds to be held in escrow conveying the interests in the lands of the entry men to the Wilson corporation. Glavis claimed that he secured this deposition in conjunction with Henry M. Hoyt, assistant district attorney from the state of Washington, who is now attorney general for Porto Rico.

The inference conveyed by the witness was that Mr. Ballinger by the professional service he had rendered in this case had been party to a transaction which would have ultimately led to perjury and a fraud upon the public land office laws. He explained that it was necessary for an entry man in making his final proof to make affidavit that he, the affiant, was the sole party in interest in the land patent.

Glavis stated that Mr. Ballinger's name appeared as attorney in the deposition, but that when the Wilson Coal company case later was carried into the courts by the government in a suit to invalidate the title to the lands he had heard that the attorneys for both sides entered a stipulation that in the record of the case the name of Mr. Ballinger as attorney should be omitted and that it had been omitted in pursuance to this agreement.

Glavis then reached that phase of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy which related to the statement by Charles Davis of Seattle, an Alaska coal claimant, who told Glavis when the latter asked him for an affidavit regarding the "Hunt group" of coal claims that Commissioner Ballinger had told Davis to make no affidavit or statement until after the government had made up its case, when he would know just what he was expected to refute. He declared that it was a violation of the rules of the office and that it interfered with the efforts of Glavis to get the necessary proofs on which to determine the validity of the Hunt claim.

Glavis produced a letter written by him to the secretary of the interior in which he referred to what Davis had told him, but said he had received no reply from Mr. Ballinger.

In reply to a question by Representative Denby, Glavis said that Mr. Ballinger as land commissioner had taken an active part in the claims and had acquired certain knowledge concerning them which made it improper for him to appear as counsel for the claimants. He charged that Ballinger acted improperly in ordering certain claims to patent with expedi-

tion without giving a chance to investigate and in conducting a hearing to Moore in the interest of the claimants and ordering the applications to clear list without notifying him. The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning, when Glavis will resume.

Ex-Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, with Overton Price and Alexander Shaw, who were dismissed from the forest service with him, were present, with their attorneys, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia and Henry L. Stimson of New York.

ALASKAN LOBBY ALLEGED.

Delegate Causes Sensation by Charges Against Taft and Roosevelt.
Washington, Jan. 27.—Charges by Judge Wickersham, a delegate, that President Taft and President Roosevelt had maintained in Washington an Alaskan lobby in the persons of Governor W. B. Hoggatt and Major W. P. Richardson, an army officer who is head of the Alaskan road commission, were made here before the senate committee on territories in relation to the Alaskan legislative council bill. The senate committee took seriously the aspersions cast upon the motives of the two presidents by Judge Wickersham, who was called to order by Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee, and warned to guard his utterances.

Judge Wickersham charged that certain legislation furthered by Major Richardson and Governor Hoggatt was in behalf of certain copper interests and that two presidents were responsible for their presence in Washington as lobbyists for the measures.

In protesting against the presence of Major Richardson in Washington he said: "The president has no right to maintain a lobbyist here."

AIMED AT SPEAKER CANNON.

Fowler of New Jersey Proposes to Put Him Off Committee on Rules.
Washington, Jan. 27.—Representative Fowler of New Jersey, formerly chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, has introduced a resolution to increase the membership of the rules committee from four to nine and to relieve the speaker of the house from any connection with it. His resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That on Feb. 7, 1910, the house shall proceed to the election of five additional members of the committee on rules, four of whom shall be Republicans and one a Democrat.

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution the speaker of the house of representatives shall no longer be a member of the committee on rules, but that the committee on rules shall consist of the four members heretofore appointed and the five members elected under the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the said committee on rules, consisting of six Republicans and three Democrats, shall elect one of their number as chairman.

BARONESS VAUGHAN WINS.

French Court Decides in Favor of King Leopold's Morganatic Wife.
Paris, Jan. 27.—The court of appeals has ordered the seals that were placed on the Villa Ballincourt after the death of King Leopold to be removed and has given possession of the villa to Baroness Vaughan, the morganatic wife of the late king of Belgium.

The court has also refused the demand of the Princess Louise, King Leopold's eldest daughter, for an inquiry to be made into the ownership of the property.

The court has ordered the Princess Louise to pay the costs of the action.

ASQUITH IS RE-ELECTED.

British Premier Beats Unionist Opponent by 2,000 Votes.
London, Jan. 27.—Prime Minister Asquith has been re-elected for East Fife, which he has represented since 1885. He polled 5,242 votes against 3,184 cast for his Unionist opponent.

Secretary of War Haldane was returned for Haddingtonshire, receiving 3,771 votes against 3,026 cast for the Unionist candidate.

As a result of the polling up to date the parties stand politically thus: Liberals, 234; Laborites, 37; Nationalists, 72; total coalition, 343; Unionists, 255; coalition majority, 88.

SMALLEST MAN IS DYING.

He is Reuben Steere of Chepachet, R. I., and Weighs 55 Pounds.
Providence, R. I., Jan. 27.—Reuben Allen Steere, the smallest man in the world, is dying of pneumonia at his home in Chepachet.

Steere is seventy-two years old. He weighs fifty-five pounds and is forty-eight inches tall. Steere and his brother William, who was three inches taller, traveled all over the country with Barnum.

Italy Expels an American.
Rome, Jan. 27.—John Howard of New Orleans has been expelled from Italy on suspicion that he is a confidence man.