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The



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HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1910.

NO. 13

### KEENE IS DEFIANT

#### Called as Witness as to Hocking Coal Pool.

#### COLLEAGUES GREEDY, HE SAYS

#### Stock Was Too High, He Declares, and He Told Them to Sell, but They Kicked and Boomed the Stock Until It Broke.

New York, Feb. 15.—James R. Keene, the veteran Wall street operator, was a raging and defiant witness at the inquiry before United States Commissioner Alexander into the collapse of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron pool, which carried down three big stock exchange firms, with liabilities aggregating \$7,000,000. Mr. Keene was in court on a subpoena obtained by Receiver Ernst of the bankrupt firm of J. M. Fiske & Co.

Mr. Keene was calm enough at times in the searching inquiry to give interesting details of the working of the pools. He was ready to quit boasting Hocking, he said, when he sold out pool No. 1 with the stock around 60.

"I told the members of the pool that they would have to let me close it out at that figure, as it was far too high," he declared, "but some of them thought they knew much more than I did. They were so greedy they kicked, and so pool No. 2 was formed, and the price went up to 94 before the collapse came."

Keene said he had an interest in both pools besides being the manager, but he refused to permit an examination of his books by an expert accountant.

Mr. Keene positively denied the reports that he had sold the stock short for his own account while forcing the price up for the members of the pool. "I sold no Hocking stock short individually, either directly or indirectly," he said.

The first pool cleared up a quarter of a million dollars, of which he "made a fair sum." "I told all of the members of the pool to sell out at 60," he said. "At that figure the stock was too high. But they thought they knew more than me and they they could make a million, and they lost."

Mr. Keene said he was manager of two pools which had been formed to deal in Columbus and Hocking stock, but denied that he had any written agreement to carry the stock to par.

When asked when pool No. 1 was formed Mr. Keene produced a copy of the pool agreement. He refused to say who the members of the pool were, declaring that the agreement spoke for itself. Pool No. 1 was formed in March, 1909.

"Was there a subsequent agreement to extend pool No. 1 to March, 1910?" asked Mr. Wolf.

The witness, after some pressing, admitted that such an agreement had been reached. In reply to further questions concerning the members of the pool Mr. Keene shouted:

"I have nothing but copies of the agreements. As far as I am able to find out, they ought to cover all you want to know. Read them. Don't ask me questions about them."

Mr. Wolf then asked about pool No. 2. Mr. Hanford produced a copy of this agreement and handed it to the witness. Mr. Keene contemptuously tossed it to Mr. Wolf.

"Did you hold any Columbus and Hocking stock?" Mr. Wolf asked.

"I had 6,999 shares which I bought two years before pool No. 1 was formed."

"Have you those shares now?"

"No. I sold them in December, 1909."

"What did you pay for them, and what did you sell them for?"

Mr. Keene actually gasped for breath. He pulled the lapels of his fur overcoat apart and pulled them together again and appeared to have difficulty in remaining in his chair.

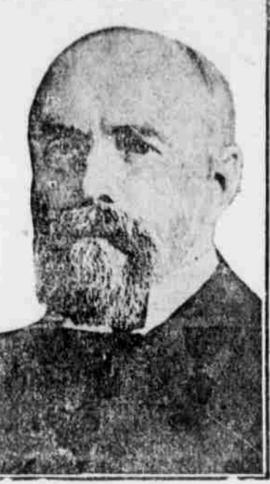
"That is none of your business," he replied. "I knew this was nothing but a fishing excursion—a sneaking fishing excursion. What I paid for that stock or sold it for has nothing to do with this inquiry."

Mr. Keene said he did not know how many shares were bought for pool No. 1. He thought about 16,000 shares were bought and put into pool No. 2. By dint of careful and pressing questions Mr. Wolf got the reluctant and defiant witness to admit that as the shares were bought they were assigned to the members of the pool by himself and Henry Stanley Haskins of the firm of Lathrop & Haskins.

Morgan's Pictures For Rome.  
Rome, Feb. 15.—J. Pierpont Morgan has consented to lend his Italian masterpieces to the exposition which is to be held here in 1911.

### JAMES R. KEENE.

Veteran Wall Street Operator  
Testified as to Hocking Pool.



### NEBRASKA DROPS BRYAN.

#### Big Meeting of Democrats Ignores the Former Leader.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 15.—William J. Bryan is no longer the idol of Nebraska Democracy if the expressions at the big meeting and banquet of the leaders of the Democratic party in this state are a criterion of the sentiment held toward Mr. Bryan by the balance of the party.

Mr. Bryan was not merely turned down by the 500 Democrats at the banquet. He was ignored. When his name chanced to be mentioned it received little applause, and not a word was said by any of the speakers in commendation of the statement given out by the one time peerless leader, in which he committed himself and the party, as far as he could commit it, to the county option brand of prohibition. Bryan's family friends had expected to have this stand of Mr. Bryan's endorsed by the banqueters and thereafter to send it abroad to the country as Mr. Bryan's position in the next national campaign.

"It is the parting of the ways between Mr. Bryan and the Democratic leaders of Nebraska," said Mayor Dahlman of Omaha. "The ignoring of Bryan's big statement, made by him especially for this banquet, shows that he is no longer in accord with the leaders of the party in this state. I have followed Bryan and fought with him for many years. I can do so no more."

State Senator J. M. Tanner, likewise a former ardent Bryan supporter, said, "I don't believe anything Bryan has to say will have any more effect on the Democratic party."

Representative J. H. Connolly, formerly one of the most enthusiastic Bryan men in the state, said: "We are through with Bryan. I think he is a four flusher."

Representative R. H. Holmes said: "So far as Bryan is concerned I am through with him. No more for me. He is a dead one in this state and, I think, in the nation."

### HOGS UP TO \$9.20.

#### Pork on the Hoof Costs More Than Since 1882—May Go Higher.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Pork on the hoof reached the highest price since 1882 today, when hogs sold for \$9.20 a hundred pounds, an advance of 40 cents above the price of a week ago. The packers made a determined effort to hold prices down, but receipts of 40,000 proved inadequate to supply the demand, and when buyers for shipments began the bidding at 5 cents above quotations the price jumped rapidly.

Present prices are 15 cents under the prices of 1882, but they are more than \$2.50 a hundredweight higher than prices a year ago. Packers and men who studied the market said that there was little likelihood of prices receding greatly in the near future, as there was no indication of heavy shipments.

### Kills Her Husband and Herself.

Red Bank, N. J., Feb. 15.—At Rumson, a small village on the Shrewsbury river near here, George Truex, a carpenter, was shot and killed by his wife. After killing her husband the woman shot herself four times and died instantly.

### Strike to Close Butte Mines.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 15.—All the mines at Butte will be closed tomorrow by a strike of engineers which will involve 15,000 men.

### BRIBERY SCANDAL.

#### Senator Conger Produces Check Book at Inquiry.

#### SHOWS \$6,000 BRIBE FUND.

#### Senator Aids to Ask Names of Legislators Who Received \$5,000. Assembly Wants Probe Deepened.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The senate today resumed its session in committee of the whole to investigate the charges of bribery made against Senator Jotham P. Aids, the Republican majority leader.

Senator Benn Conger again took the stand and gave further details of his visit to the capitol with Hiram G. Moe on April 23, 1901, when the \$6,000 was distributed, as he alleges, to Aids and two other legislators to choke off hostile legislation in regard to bridge contracts. He produced his original check book, with the stubs that show what each check was drawn for. One stub read:

"New York draft \$6,000; cash \$500. H. G. Moe." Then was the significant memorandum, "Albany matter," with the indorsement, "Bridge Company," and the total, \$6,000, marked underneath. The date of the stub was April 22, 1901.

Senator Conger brought with him to Albany Clerk Patrick N. H. Flynn of the Osborne House at Auburn, N. Y., who produced the hotel register containing the autograph of Benn Conger and H. G. Moe under date of April 23, 1901, proving that they spent the night there of the day of the famous boodle expedition to this city.

Governor Hughes and Speaker Wadsworth had a long conference at the executive chamber on the Aids-Conger trial. After the conference neither the governor nor the speaker would give any indication of the nature of their talk, but it is said that the governor and speaker agreed that the bribery investigation must be made more thorough and searching.

Following their talk came the announcement that Senator Aids' counsel would demand the names of the assemblymen who are alleged to have shared in the Conger boodle fund in 1901.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Aids, said that a proper defense of Senator Aids will make necessary the divulging of the other names and that Senator Conger under cross examination will be compelled to tell not only the other two names that were on the envelopes, but also the names of the legislators who were to profit by the distribution of the \$4,000 handed to a single assemblyman as a disbursing agent.

Former Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who is now an assemblyman from Dutchess county, offered the following resolution in the assembly for a complete investigation of all the allegations of bribery connecting the assembly of 1901 and 1902 and 1903 brought out by the trial of Senator Aids:

Whereas, In the investigation now being conducted by the senate relative to the charges preferred by Senator Conger a sinister reflection has been made on the character and integrity of members of the assembly for the years 1901 to 1903 inclusive; and  
Whereas, It has been admitted of record that a fund was raised at that time for the purpose of corruptly influencing legislation; and  
Whereas, It has been charged in the public press that it is intended to conceal the true conditions then existing and to confine such inquiry to the single issue as to the guilt or innocence of one individual; therefore be it  
Resolved, That it is the sense of the assembly that a full and complete investigation be had in justice to the dignity of this body and the integrity of the members and to the end that the imputations of dishonesty if warranted be removed, if well founded that the guilty be punished.

Mr. Chanler's resolution was the first official notice the assembly had of the Aids-Conger controversy. Under the rules the resolution went over until next Monday.

### BINGER HERMANN FREED.

#### Jury Fails to Agree as to Former Land Commissioner's Guilt.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 15.—The jury in the case of Binger Hermann, former congressman and commissioner of the general land office, charged with land frauds, announced a disagreement and was discharged.

The indictment was prosecuted by Francis J. Heney. He said that Hermann was guilty of conspiracy with speculators who plotted to secure lands to be included in forest reserves and counted on making profits of about \$200,000. He charged specifically that Hermann in September, 1901, conspired with Franklin Mays, W. H. Jones and others to assist in the creation of a forest reserve in southeastern Oregon.

### NO TIDINGS OF TUG NINA.

#### She Is Believed to Have Foundered Off the Virginia Coast.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The search for the naval tug Nina, which has not been heard from since she left the Norfolk navy yard for Boston on Sunday evening, Feb. 8, has proved fruitless, though more than a score of naval vessels took part.

From reports received at the navy department it is believed that the Nina foundered in the vicinity of Hog Island, which is on the Virginia coast a short distance north of the mouth of Chesapeake bay. This belief is based on a report received from Lieutenant Commander John R. Edie, recruiting officer at Baltimore, who advised the department that the steamer Howard of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation company sighted the Nina nine miles southeast of Hog Island about five hours after the Nina left Hampton Roads. Second officer Harold H. Treake of the steamer Howard, who saw the Nina, said she was making very heavy weather and trying to head to the northward. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest and increasing in velocity. The sea spray, he added, was breaking over the Nina's pilot house. The Howard passed within one-eighth of a mile of the Nina, and one man could be seen on the bridge of the tug.

### SLAIN DEFENDING HER HONOR.

#### That Is Theory of Atlantic City Police as to Jane Adams' Death.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 15.—The theory that Jane Adams, whose body was cast upon Chelsea beach by the breakers, lost her life while defending her honor was established by the autopsy performed by Coroner Southeimer.

The police, headed by Chief of Detectives Whalen, have hunted in vain for William T. Seyler, the young married man last seen with the girl near the ocean end of the pier.

An alarm has been sent to the authorities in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities asking assistance in finding Seyler and his brother Orvis. The latter's disappearance is a mystery. It has been established by satisfactory evidence that he could not have been concerned in the struggle which preceded the death of the girl. The circulars sent out asking for William Seyler's arrest are headed, "Wanted For Murder."

The autopsy revealed a deep wound in the girl's left eye. It penetrated just above the eyeball, piercing the socket and extending into the brain. This wound was sufficient to have caused death, and the police believe the girl received it before she entered the water.

### AMERICAN DIVORCE IGNORED.

#### London Decree For Major Hall Against Mrs. H. M. Harriman.

London, Feb. 15.—In the divorce division of the high court of justice Major Charles Spencer Hall presented a petition for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife, Mary Madeline, with Herbert Melville Harriman, an American. No defense was offered to the charge, and the court granted a decree.

Mrs. Hall, who was formerly Mary Brady, the daughter of Justice Brady of New York, is now the wife of Mr. Harriman. The petitioner alleged that after his wife left him she lived with Mr. Harriman at various places in London and subsequently went to America to see her relatives. The petitioner followed, but his wife failed to meet him and declined to return to him.

Later, the petitioner alleged, the respondent obtained a decree of dissolution of her marriage to the major on the ground of his "neglect to provide for her." In August, 1908, she was married to Mr. Harriman. It was claimed by the major that this marriage, so far as England is concerned, was a bigamous one.

Major Hall testified that his wife has an income of \$50,000.

### EUROPEAN EGGS ARRIVE.

#### About 100,000 Dozen Have Come, Each Egg Coated With Paraffin.

New York, Feb. 15.—For the first time in five years European eggs are now being imported into this country. The foreign eggs are all shipped by brokers from Hull, England, but were gathered originally from Austria, France and Germany.

Up to date the total receipts of foreign eggs amounted to 1,100 cases, including upward of 100,000 dozens. All the foreign eggs are coated on the outside of the shell with a secret compound of paraffin to preserve them. The coating is almost transparent, but it is so noticeable that foreign eggs may be readily distinguished by its presence from the domestic.

### Italy Honors Commander Peary.

Rome, Feb. 15.—The Italian Geographical society has awarded the King Humbert gold medal to Commander Robert E. Peary for his discovery of the north pole.

### GLAVIS ACCUSED.

#### Land Office Agents Find Missing Papers In Box.

#### BALLINGER INQUIRY SENSATION

#### Witness Against Secretary of the Interior Declares Indignantly That the Charges Are a "Frame-up."

Washington, Feb. 15.—Special agents of the land office declare that they broke into a box containing certain private belongings of Louis R. Glavis which he had left in a room in the postoffice building at Seattle and found copies of important letters and telegrams that were missing from the official files of the office which Glavis had turned over to his successor.

This fact came out in the course of the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry here and created a sensation. It led to a sharp division of opinion in the committee and a wrangle among the lawyers. Glavis denied absolutely that he ever had the letters after he had delivered his office and its belongings to his successor, A. C. Christensen.

Several of the letters were in a list published by Collier's Weekly last fall in one of the attacks made by that newspaper on Secretary Ballinger.

John J. Vertrees, attorney for Secretary Ballinger, who conducted the cross examination of Glavis, explained to the joint congress committee that Secretary Ballinger called on the chief of the field agents at Seattle to furnish certain letters. They were received by the secretary of the interior from Seattle, accompanied by an explanation from Glavis' successor, in which it was said that they were recovered from the box of personal belongings.

"It is a frame-up!" exclaimed Glavis. "It makes me indignant for any one to assume that I would have been foolish enough to have put those letters in a box and left them where they would have been accessible to the very men who are trying to make a case against me. It makes me indignant to think that subordinates of the secretary of the interior would stoop to such methods in order to serve Mr. Ballinger."

Glavis denied ever having placed the letters in the box. He told the committee that he believed that agents of the land office had taken them from the office files and placed them there for the purpose of making it appear that he had abstracted them from the files and had refused to give them up.

Asked by Attorney Vertrees if he furnished the letters or copies of them to Collier's, the witness replied that he did not.

"Do you know where Collier's got the letters?"

"I have a supposition, but no definite information," the witness replied.

"Did you give a copy of those letters to anybody else?" inquired Chairman Nelson.

"Yes; I gave a number of letters to the forest service."

The letters in dispute were some that had been delivered by the local land office at Juneau, Alaska, to Special Agent Glavis at Seattle while he was yet in the service. They arrived in Seattle while Glavis was at Beverly laying his case against Ballinger before President Taft. On his return to Seattle he went over the documents and became acquainted with their contents.

Chairman Nelson and Senator Root insisted that the documents should go into the record, but this was vigorously resisted by Senator Fletcher and Representatives Madison, James and Graham. Representative Madison made the point that inasmuch as the author of the report, Special Agent Christensen, was to be called later as a witness the letters and his report on the way they were obtained should not be received in evidence until Mr. Christensen was present to identify them and be cross examined in regard to them.

Representative James of Kentucky voiced his indignation at the manner in which the letters had appeared in the committee room. He pointed out that under the instructions of the joint committee it was the duty of Secretary Ballinger to have sent the letters to the clerk of the committee to be submitted to counsel on both sides for investigation under injunction of secrecy as to their contents and that only such of them were to be admitted as evidence as had been first inspected and passed by the committee.

Louis R. Brandeis, attorney for Glavis, made a spirited protest against the way in which Secretary Ballinger had turned over to his attorney for submission to the committee as evidence letters that the committee had

called for in instructions as to their custody. Brandeis said that it was the duty of the secretary of the interior to have sent the letters to the committee first. The attorney's face was white with anger as he denounced the course that had been taken by Secretary Ballinger and his attorney.

### LOUIS R. GLAVIS.

Deposed Land Office Agent Now Accused in Ballinger Inquiry.



### NEW PARLIAMENT MEETS.

#### Question of Checking Veto Power of the Lords First on Program.

London, Feb. 15.—Parliament met today for the first time since the dissolution and the general election. The members were sworn in, and the speaker was re-elected without opposition. Political leaders on the government side said that the question of checking the veto power of the lords will be considered before the budget. Parliamentary experts are positive in the statement that the attack on the lords will be the first thing taken up. They say that the cabinet has decided upon this, that the attack will be made with great vigor and that it will combine all sections of the ministerial coalition in a great impulse of enthusiasm and determination.

It is said that there is no longer any question of Redmond's support, and it is inferable from a speech made by Kier Hardie that the Laborites will uphold the government in any case.

The king has approved the appointments of Winston Churchill as secretary of state for the home department, Charles Burton as president of the board of trade and Herbert Louis Samuel as postmaster general.

These appointments are changes made necessary by the appointment of Home Secretary Gladstone as governor general of United South Africa. Mr. Churchill takes his place, while Mr. Burton, who was postmaster general, succeeds Mr. Churchill as president of the board of trade.

### FORT FOR HUDSON BRIDGE.

#### Governor of New Jersey Strongly Recommends the Project.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 15.—Governor Fort transmitted to the legislature a report of the New Jersey Interstate bridge commission, appointed to cooperate with a similar commission from New York in securing the construction of a bridge over the North river.

The governor said that the topography at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street seemed to indicate that nature had provided a place for the bridge. The cost of a bridge at that point, he said, would probably not exceed \$8,000,000, while from two and a half to three times this expenditure would be necessary at any of the points farther down the river. The governor also said:

"New Jersey should join in this enterprise. The least that we can do is to confer with the state of New York upon the subject and put our commission in possession of a reasonable amount of funds for further investigation and preliminary work looking to the construction of a bridge."

"When this bridge project is considered in connection with the proposed Hendrik Hudson drive and the great public park made possible through the gift of Mrs. Harriman and a number of citizens in New York state its importance is made manifest."

### Twenty Round Fight a Draw.

London, Feb. 15.—Digger Stanley and Young Pierce fought twenty rounds to a draw at the National Sporting club here. It was a lively battle. Both men were in good form.

### Prince to Be an Aviator.

Milan, Feb. 15.—Prince Ferdinand of Savoy has decided to take lessons in the management of an aeroplane. He is the first of Europe's royal princes to adopt the role of aviator.