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NO. 15

CARS BLOWN UP.

Dynamite Used by Strikers In Philadelphia.

MILITIA HELD IN READINESS.

Mayor Reyburn Orders All Saloons Closed In Consequence of the Spread of Rioting—Strike Leader Arrested.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Rioting and acts of violence at many points mark the trolley strike here, and in spite of the fact that more than 3,000 special policemen have been sworn in the force is unable to restore order.

Brigadier General Wendell P. Bowman has directed his officers to mobilize the national guard regiments of the First brigade, and the arrival of three regiments is hourly expected.

The city officials consider the condition to be the most critical of its kind that has occurred in any city since the reign of terror at the Pullman works, Chicago, seventeen years ago.

From many points today reports came in of cars wrecked, stoned and shot at, but the worst of the acts of violence was the blowing up of two cars on Lehigh avenue with dynamite. A mob of strikers and their sympathizers ordered the motormen, conductors and passengers off the cars, put sticks of dynamite under the trucks and fired the explosive. The cars were completely destroyed.

In the riots one motorman suffered a fractured skull, and it is believed that he will die.

Inadequate police protection forced the Rapid Transit company to cut the number of running cars from 1,200 to 200, and as the day advanced scores of these were taken into the barns.

Tonight, it is feared, the greatest riots of the strike will occur. To forestall as much trouble as possible Mayor Reyburn ordered that all saloons be closed.

In all sections of the city there was rioting. Mobs threw stones at cars and in masses rushed the crews, defying police, daring them to shoot and overturning the cars.

A mob of 3,000, in which there were at least 200 women, shrieking like harpies, pulled a nonunion motorman from the platform of a Frankford car. Lieutenant Sykes galloped up with a squad of mounted police and charged the crowd. The police had their revolvers out. Three of the mob had thrown a rope around the motorman's neck, had noosed it and were preparing to swing him up to a lamppost. The pistols scared them off, and the policemen rescued the shaking motorman.

The mob resorted to curious devices to stop the progress of the cars. A crowd laid an American flag over the rails of the Kensington avenue tracks. When the motorman of a car ran straight over the flag they yanked him off and beat him badly. At another point they rolled, with much exertion, a pair of enormous beer casks, obtained at a brewery, and set them on the tracks. When the first car came along the motorman and conductor took one look and climbed off.

Frequently squads of strikers or their sympathizers planted themselves between the rails and dared the motormen to run over them. It was about the most effective barricade they found. The carmen didn't dare. It would have meant their death in all likelihood.

Ashe's, cartloads of dirt, the contents of all the garbage cans that could be collected for blocks around, piles of iron and heaps of wood were piled on the trucks, tactics that interfered materially with the attempt of the transit company to keep certain lines in service.

Clarence O. Pratt, the captain general of the army of men who are striking against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, has been arrested charged with conspiracy and inciting riot. The director of public safety, Henry Clay, who bosses under Mayor Reyburn a force of policemen that has proved wholly ineffective, called four plain clothes men into his office and told them to get the strike leader wherever he could be found. They found Pratt in a restaurant and took him to a cell at police headquarters.

Now that Pratt has been put behind the bars, the command of the strikers devolves upon John J. Murphy, whose importance lies in the fact that he has power to call out from 75,000 to 100,000 labor union men and paralyze every important industry in the city of Philadelphia. Murphy says he is going to issue the call. He says that his hand has been forced by the action of the police heads in arresting Pratt and that there seems to be nothing else left.

Director Clay's totally unexpected

action has rendered the whole situation more acute even than it was before. People are afraid that it will have the effect of unifying disgruntled elements among the strikers and that it may lead to further disorders. I took as if the tramp of Pennsylvania's national guard will be heard in the street within 24 hours. The happenings of the past twelve hours, which included the dynamiting of street cars, scores of encounters between the police and the gangs of strikers and strike sympathizers the invasion of the downtown district by the disorderly element and

QUAKER CITY STRIKE SCENE

Crowd Watching Cars From Which Passengers Were Driven.



the apparent helplessness of the police to stamp out the rioting, led to a conference between Mayor Reyburn, Brigadier General Wendell P. Bowman, commander of the First brigade, District Attorney Rotan and Director of Public Safety Clay.

General Bowman was asked how soon he could assemble his soldiers in their armories and mobilize them for service. Under the act of 1850 the mayor has the power to call on the militia to put down riots. The mayor and General Bowman admitted the seriousness of the situation and said that arrangements were being made now to assemble the guardsmen.

"General Bowman," said the mayor, "was called into conference relative to the mobilization of the militia and to arrange all preliminaries. We must be prepared for anything that may arise. The preservation of the public interests is beyond the rights of any body of men. The motormen and conductors have the right to strike, but when they break the peace we have a right to interfere. Officers have been maimed and innocent citizens injured in the most cowardly manner by those calling themselves men. We think we shall be able to meet anything that may come up, but we are not going to be caught unprepared. We want the public to know that its right to ride safely is going to be protected."

General Bowman called his staff together and outlined a possible course of action. He sent instructions to the officers of the regiments to hold themselves in readiness for instant service.

COULD SAVE \$300,000,000.

Says Senator Aldrich, if as a Business Man He Should Run Government.

Washington, Feb. 22.—"If as a business man I should undertake to run this government I am satisfied that I could effect a saving of \$300,000,000."

Such was a declaration by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island in the senate while speaking in behalf of the bill creating a government business methods commission to consist of nine members. Senator Aldrich said that the president is cordially and heartily in favor of the measure, which would in his opinion save as much as 10 per cent of the expenditures of the government.

The creation of the commission was opposed in a vigorous speech by Senator Dolliver of Iowa, and his attack provoked the reply of Senator Aldrich, in which he made the statement that he could run the government at \$300,000,000 less than it now costs.

Senator Dolliver said he did not believe in so many investigations and cited the fact that there are nearly a score of committees and commissions at the present time dealing with government problems.

PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

He Goes to Attend Banquet of Society of the Cincinnati.

New York, Feb. 22.—President Taft arrived here today and will be the guest of the New Jersey branch of the Society of Cincinnati at the banquet at the Plaza hotel tonight.

The president put up at the Plaza hotel instead of at his brother's home. If possible he will drop in at the police banquet tonight. Tomorrow the president will go to Newark, where he is to make an address before the chamber of commerce of that city. He is scheduled to reach Washington Thursday morning.

HUGHES SPEAKS.

New York Governor at Pennsylvania University.

ON ROTTENNESS IN POLITICS.

He Says the Problem Is to Secure the Honest and Faithful Performance of Public Obligation.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York was enthusiastically welcomed by a great assemblage at the University of Pennsylvania today, where he made the leading address at the Washington birthday celebration. He said:

"The problem of America today is to secure honest and faithful performance of public obligation. The demands of administration grow, but human capacities and frailties remain unchanged. In our villages, cities and states and in the nation the burdens of governmental duties increase and the opportunities for the neglect and betrayal of the interests of the people multiply.

"We have been sickened with the corruption that rots public enterprise and with the spectacle of legislative halls and administrative offices turned into market places, where the exercise of governmental powers is made the subject of barter and sale.

"We have representative government. But how shall we improve the quality of representation? The value of criticism is not to be ignored. But can we trust the critics with the offices? How shall we be sure not only of the arraignment of evil, but of the substitution of good? How may we not merely condemn, but also improve?

"How, indeed, save by infusing the young men of the country with the spirit of Washington and thus assuring constant and cordial response to the imperatives of honor? How, save by developing that sense of obligation and that invincible loyalty to trust which made Washington not simply a military hero and a popular and trusted leader in a critical period of history, but beyond that the incarnation of public virtue and the type forever in this nation and all others of the true public servant—the ideal representative of the people?

"Despite the extent of political corruption, at no time have the American people been more insistent upon political purity. We should judge the standards of the people not by those who disgrace our politics, but by the insistent and growing demand that political action shall be free from selfish control and that there shall be faithful representation in every department of government.

"It is not the hour of triumph of the powers of darkness, but of the regenerative influences of light. Education is winning its victories for the common good, and each year the armies of truth, justice and fidelity are reinforced by vigorous young manhood well disposed to follow the counsels of self-restraint and to earn the substantial rewards of earnest and sober living.

"The most significant feature of our present life is not the widespread existence of evil, but the organized efforts to check it; not the regrettable display of avarice, but the determination to protect the public interest against overreaching cupidity; not the waste of lives in luxurious idleness, but the magnitude of fruitful endeavor; not the prevalence of vice and misery, but the extension of reformatory agencies and the organization of philanthropy; not civic indifference, however lamentable may be its scope, but the widening demands of public spirit and the more emphatic assertion of community rights; not political manipulation, but the indignation of the people at its abuses; not faithless legislators and administrative officials, but the resentment which they arouse and the narrowing range of their illicit activities.

"Malign power, entrenched in well fortified citadels, may here and there successfully resist attack, but gradually its strongholds will be reduced. The people are naturally restive under known abuses and may be impatient in demanding a remedy, albeit divided as to the nature of the remedy which will prove effective.

"But the expression of a strong public sentiment with respect to disclosed wrong is not to be confused with hysterical excitement, nor should demand simply for needed correctives be thought an evidence of revolutionary tendency. The people of this free land are competent to govern themselves by reason of their essential conservatism and because their sober judgment in critical emergencies may be trusted. They know that pros-

perity depends upon stability, and they are unwilling to follow the prophets of disorder. But this does not imply a willingness to surrender public rights or to acquiesce in their non-enforcement.

"Resolutely determined to end the evils which may afflict us in nation or in state and to secure the supremacy of public right and thus buttress the just freedom of individual opportunity, we shall advance with the sure step of intelligence and conscience along the path of progress so clearly defined by the wisdom and patriotism of Washington."

KING AGAINST ASQUITH.

Edward Refuses to Indorse Attack on Veto of Lords.

London, Feb. 22.—For the first time in the modern political history of Great Britain the sovereign has refused to identify himself with the policy of his ministers. This is the striking feature of the king's speech delivered by the king in person at the opening of parliament. The attitude of the sovereign in refusing to indorse the attack against the veto power of the house of lords amazed his hearers in both houses and astonished the whole country.

In announcing the program of the government in dealing with the deadlock between the lords and the commons King Edward insisted upon inserting the words "in the opinion of my advisers." This act of independence on the part of the monarch means much and will have a far-reaching effect on the general political situation.

Edward VII. has told the cabinet and the country that if the ministers propose to make a fundamental change in the constitution itself he will not commit the crown to such alteration on the dictation of one branch of the legislature.

It seems a natural inference that reform in the house of lords cannot be carried into effect except by a non-partisan compromise measure.

In the house of commons Mr. Asquith, speaking for the government, said that a resolution dealing with the question of the veto power of the house of lords would be introduced on the Easter holidays. Later these resolutions would be embodied in a bill. To expedite legislation the government proposed that the house should adjourn at Easter from Thursday only to the following Tuesday. Business would then go on till the budget and the resolutions affecting the lords were disposed of.

Mr. Asquith declared that it was not the intention of the government to let the budget pass from the control of the commons until a division had been taken as to the house of lords.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said: "Apart from matters of finance, the only question on which the government has announced any legislative proposals is that concerning the relations of the two houses of parliament. It is the intention to introduce nothing further till these contentions have been set at rest forever."

RULING AGAINST CONGER.

Senator Must Tell How the \$4,000 in Envelope Was Distributed.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Senator Benn Conger again took the stand today before the full senate assembled in committee of the whole to try the charges of bribery made against Senator Jotham P. Aldis, the Republican majority leader.

Senator George A. Davis as chairman of the committee of the whole of the senate instructed Senator Conger to tell how the \$4,000 in the envelope handed to Assemblyman Burnett was distributed.

Senator Davis' ruling was that Conger must answer, the decision being based on the theory that he answered without objection questions put by Lawyer Carr, counsel for Aldis, along the same line and therefore was precluded from relief from the Wainwright cross examination.

Sensor Conger said that Frank Conger founded the family fortune by his great activity in the bridge business. He said:

"When J. P. Morgan & Co. financed the American Bridge company my brother, because of his importance in the business, was on a committee with Gifford Ladd, Charles E. Jarvis, Mr. McDonald of the Union Bridge company and Mr. Kennedy of Pittsburg. They combined thirty-four companies. The story that Frank got \$100,000 apiece for ten companies is not true."

He admitted that Frank Conger got a large sum for his work.

Kaiser Receives Fairbanks.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—Former Vice President Fairbanks was received by the kaiser today. In the evening he will attend the celebration here of Washington's birthday and at midnight will start for Paris.

SEYLER'S STORY.

Suspect Denies That He Killed Girl In Cold Blood.

CHARGE NOW IS MANSLAUGHTER

Police Say Man Last Seen With Jane Adams Has Confessed All He Knows of Atlantic City Tragedy.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 22.—Chief of Police Woodruff announces that William Seyler, accused of the murder of Jane Adams on the night of Feb. 4, has broken down and told all he knows of the tragedy.

According to Chief Woodruff, Seyler still denies that he killed the girl in cold blood, but has given his captors foundation for a new charge of manslaughter instead of murder to be made against him.

The police believe that Seyler has told the truth about his knowledge of the girl's death, and he has consented to appear as a witness at the inquest tomorrow night, which Chief Woodruff declares will clear up the mystery of the tragedy.

"Seyler has practically confessed to all he knows of the tragedy," said Chief Woodruff. "The man decided to make a statement after we had given up the attempt to force a confession from him and declares that his story of the girl's death is true in every particular.

"I must refuse at this time to give any particulars of the man's statement, but I will say that his story is sufficient to assure us that we are justified in making the charge of manslaughter. The new charge does not bar us from changing the warrant back again to clear murder, but we are now satisfied that Seyler is willing to admit his connection with the girl's death truthfully rather than stand trial for deliberate murder."

"The entire story of the tragedy that resulted in the death of Jane Adams will come out at the inquest tomorrow night, according to Chief Woodruff. Questioned as to whether Seyler had admitted killing the girl, Chief Woodruff said:

"There is no proof that William Seyler killed Jane Adams outright. He has made statements that warrant us in blaming him to some extent with causing the girl's death.

"Seyler has admitted that he was with Jane Adams on the end of the pier on the night when the girl was last seen. His story corroborates those told by Orvis Seyler and Alice Adams, but further than this we are not prepared to make any statement."

"Did Jane Adams die in defense of her honor?" the chief was asked.

"That is another question which I must refuse to answer at this time," he returned. "I will say, however, that this theory as to the motive of the killing of the girl has not yet been given up by the police."

Seyler broke down and made his statement after the police had given up attempts to force a confession from him. The man called for Chief Woodruff, Detective Captain Whalen and Detectives Miller and Malseed, who were with him when he informed them that he was ready to tell his story.

It is reported that Seyler's story was to the effect that he had a quarrel with Jane Adams on the pier, which resulted either in the girl's throwing herself in the ocean or falling overboard accidentally. Immediately following Seyler's confession his wife was called and allowed to visit him in the jail. The two were together over an hour, and Seyler told her the same story as that which he gave the police.

Orvis Seyler, brother of the accused man, who turned state's evidence, wept when he was refused permission to leave the city prison. He will be held as a witness until required to appear against his brother in court.

ANNA GOULD A DUCHESS.

Heile de Sagan's Father Dies and Leaves Him a Batch of Titles.

Paris, Feb. 22.—By the death here of the Duke de Talleyrand-Perigord de Sagan, father-in-law of Anna Gould, formerly the Countess de Castellane, Prince Helle de Sagan, husband of Anna Gould, becomes head of the great house of Talleyrand-Perigord.

He will be known henceforth as Marie Pierre Camille Louis Helle de Talleyrand-Perigord, fifth Duc de Talleyrand, fourth Herzog zu Sagan and serene highness.

The son of Prince Helle and Anna Gould will succeed to the titles of his father. He is Charles Maurice Pierre Jason Howard, Prince of Sagan, born July 16 last.

MIS JANE ADAMS.
Girl Slept Last Night with William Seyler.



NELSON AND WOLGAST READY

The Battler Is Favorite In Big Fight Today Near San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—Battling Nelson and Ad Wolgast are all ready to fight for the lightweight championship today at Richmond, on the eastern shore of San Francisco bay. The contest is scheduled for forty-five rounds.

Each fighter expresses himself as certain of victory, and the consensus of opinion of fight followers presages a brilliant contest. The feeling between the rival pugilists is extremely bitter, and there is no question that the battle will carry with it more than the purse and title.

Nelson and Wolgast are well under the required 133 pounds ringside weight, the champion being the heavier by a few ounces. Wolgast said:

"I desire to win this championship in a clean, sportsmanlike manner—that is, I don't want to win it on a foul—and unless I am rendered helpless by such tactics I shall overlook them."

Betting on the result is heavy, the odds favoring Nelson at 10 to 7, but plenty of short end money is in evidence. Considerable wagering on the length of the contest is registered, even money being offered that Wolgast will stay twenty-five rounds.

POISON IN PROFESSOR VAUGHN

State Chemist Finds Enough Strychnine In Body to Cause Death.

Paris, Mo., Feb. 22.—State Chemist Schwelzer's report on his analysis of the viscera from the exhumed body of John T. Vaughn, State Normal school instructor, who died suddenly at his home in Kirksville, Mo., last October, shows that enough strychnine was found in Vaughn's stomach and liver alone to have caused death quickly.

A dispatch from Kirksville intimates that an arrest is imminent.

IRISH FUNDS LOW.

Urgent Appeal Made by Nationalists Who Expect New Election Soon.

Dublin, Feb. 22.—The Freeman's Journal prints a manifesto of the United Irish parliamentary and Nationalist fund committee appealing for money to replenish the empty war chest. The trustees of the fund say the appeal is vitally urgent owing to the probability of the immediate dissolution of parliament.

BUGHER TO BE SURVEYOR.

The President Will Soon Send His Nomination to the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The nomination of Frederick H. Bugher, deputy commissioner of police of New York, as surveyor of the port of New York, to succeed General James S. Clarkson will soon be sent to the senate by President Taft.

Mr. Taft has decided to appoint Mr. Bugher in spite of the fact that Representative Bennett and other members of the New York congressional delegation have opposed the nomination chiefly on the ground that Bugher is a Democrat.

AN AMERICAN VISCOUNTESS.

Daughter of U. S. Minister Carter to Wed Son of an Earl.

London, Feb. 22.—The engagement is announced of Miss Mildred Carter, daughter of John Ridgely Carter, United States minister to the Balkan states, and Viscount Acheson, son and heir of the Earl of Gosford. The marriage will take place in London early in the summer.