



67th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1910.

NO. 16

MORE TROOPS FOR STRIKERS

State Constabulary Reach Philadelphia.

SOLDIERS ON CARS

Stern Mounted Men Have Orders to Shoot to Kill.

HARD WORK TO STOP RIOTING

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—Two hundred clean cut, square jawed, fighting men of the Pennsylvania constabulary arrived here today under Captain Jack Groome to stamp out civil war in this city.

These lean, hard men on lean, hard horses have spurred into angry mobs when they were outnumbered 100 to 1, when dynamite was smashing freight cars and bullets were whistling all around them.

Mayor Reyburn and Henry Clay, director of public safety, called for Groome and his cavalrymen because their own police force was limp and worthless in the face of the murdering, burning and clubbing that have caused in four days the death of four persons, millions of dollars of loss to the Rapid Transit company in the burning and wrecking of 500 cars, injuries to hundreds of peaceful citizens and brought about a condition little short of anarchy.

The constabulary is depended upon to break the backbone of the strike, and they were projected on to the firing line as soon as they arrived. When they are ordered to shoot they shoot to kill, a habit of theirs that strikers in this state realize to a deadly certainty. The news that they had arrived from their barracks in Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville and Greensburg was the gloomiest information that Strike Leader Pratt and his 5,000 angry conductors and motormen could possibly have received.

Backed by the carbines of these rough riders, the Pennsylvania Rapid Transit company will attempt to run 1,200 cars, reinstating service in the districts where violence has been most prevalent and where loyal employees have been injured by the score.

Strikers are talking openly about using dynamite. On every side threats are made that Jack Groome's men will carry out of town a good deal more lead than they brought in. There is a tightening of interest and renewed tension of feeling all over the city.

Despite the constant assurances to the strikers that the Rapid Transit company is whipped and that it will have to give in utterly or agree to a satisfactory compromise, the company does not intend to give way an inch.

The coming of the veteran fighters under Groome means that Pratt and his followers will have to battle or quit, one of the two. Pratt says that it will be a general strike, that his men will never submit to being corralled and cuffed by the state police and that the constitutional rights of peaceable citizens are being invaded.

The authorities say that if the state constabulary find the job too much Governor Stuart will send 10,000 militiamen into Philadelphia and that if necessary a soldier with a loaded rifle will stand behind the motorman of every car.

The national guard are ready at an hour's notice to entrain for this city. The governor has discussed plans already with Mayor Reyburn and with Henry Clay, the police commander.

Groome's four companies have been detailed to the sections of the city where the company has suffered most loss in cars and men. There will be no hesitancy on the part of the state police to crush rioting in the best way that offers. If mobs fail to disperse on order the constabularies have orders to shoot to kill, and they have the reputation of hitting their mark.

The worst riots of the strike occurred at the Baldwin Locomotive works at Broad and Spring Garden streets. That plant has been the retreat for four days of hundreds of men who fought the police from cover and bombarded the cars of the transit company with bolts and scrap iron.

A crowd of 400 employees of the Baldwin plant marched to Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets and blocked a northbound car. The motorman saw he was in for it, but he stuck to his controller. A shower of bricks and stones crashed into the car, knocking the motorman down and injuring the police guards.

MOB BURNS STREET CAR.

One of Scores of Such Incidents in Philadelphia Traction Strike.



A dozen men sprang on the front platform, grabbed the motorman and the policemen, dragged them to the street and roughed them through the crowd. The policemen swung their clubs, but they had no elbow room. They were pounded and slapped and kicked, and their uniforms were in tatters. Finally one of the policemen managed to get his pistol free, and he let a shot fly into the thick of the crowd. The bullet downed a man.

Twenty policemen came on a rush and threatened to shoot if the mob didn't retreat. The Baldwin workmen backed away and took refuge in the locomotive works. Hardly had the streets been cleared when bolts and pig iron began to drop from the windows of the plant. A chunk of iron smashed a policeman to the street stones. Police Captain Austin, in charge of the reserves, deployed his men along the Broad street front of the building and ordered them to fire at the windows from which the workmen had been throwing.

Bullets crashed through the windows of the Baldwin plant and splattered on the brick walls. Occasionally you could see an arm flash out of one of the windows, and a heavy bolt or wrench would come spinning earthward, sometimes narrowly missing a policeman. The fusillade kept up for ten minutes.

Superintendent of Police Taylor, extremely angry, went to the Baldwin Locomotive works and gave notice that hereafter a squad of policemen armed with shotguns would be kept outside the plant. The throwing of a missile, he warned the superintendent, would be sufficient excuse for the police to let fly with buckshot.

There were eight or ten minor encounters between the strikers and the police. Along Market street there was a series of rows. The trouble started at Fifth street, where a crowd of 3,000 attempted to wreck a car filled with soldiers. Five men were sent to the hospital with broken heads, and one soldier had his cheek cut open with a jagged rock.

Another nasty fight was at Parkside avenue and Fifty-second street, where a gang of strikers barricaded the tracks with building stone and lumber. When the police came up there was more clubbing and more broken heads.

FISKE PARTNER EXPELLED.

Stock Exchange Treats Washburn as It Treated Haskins.

New York, Feb. 24.—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has expelled Clifford M. Washburn, floor member of J. M. Fiske & Co., one of the three firms that failed as a result of the collapse of the Hoeking pool. The decision of the governing committee was unanimous. George W. Ely, secretary of the exchange, made public the following statement:

"The governing committee determined that the failure of J. M. Fiske & Co. on Jan. 19, 1910, of which firm Clifford M. Washburn, a member of the exchange, was a member, was caused by reckless and unbusinesslike dealings, and said Clifford M. Washburn was declared ineligible for reinstatement."

Henry S. Haskins, floor member of the suspended firm of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., was expelled and declared ineligible for reinstatement by similar action of the exchange last week.

FRANKIE MADDEN WHIPPED.

Battling Hurley Stops New York Man in the Sixth Round.

New York, Feb. 24.—Battling Hurley, the New Jersey lightweight, battered Frankie Madden of this city so hard for six rounds at the Sharkey Athletic club that the seconds of Madden were compelled to throw up the sponge.

CONGER ATTACKED.

Counsel For Allds Scores the Bridge Companies.

He Pictures Accused Senator as Deceiving Evil Measures in Public Interest by Advice of Leader Platt.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Senator Allds inaugurated his defense, resigning as president pro tem. of the senate and as majority leader on the floor of the senate. He said he resigned because he wanted to get on the same level with Senator Benn Conger and to fight his accuser man to man fashion.

Mr. Allds' formal resignation was filed with the senate clerk and read during the senate session. It was spread upon the journal without action, though the senate may accept the resignation any time it pleases in the future.

That Senator Allds' position upon bridge legislation at the session of 1901 was based upon the desires of United States Senator Thomas C. Platt and not because of a bribe from the Congers was the declaration made before the senate in his opening address by Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Senator Allds.

Mr. Littleton characterized the bridge companies as conspirators, leaving throughout five states a trail of corruption among town officials. He insisted the legislators were not blackmailers, but that the bridge companies initiated the corruption funds to defeat legislation suggested in the interests of the towns.

"After Senator Conger disclosed the Allds bribery at the Ten Eyck conference," he said, "there was no obligation upon him to become the public prosecutor of Senator Allds unless behind it was a motive of revenge because Senator Allds prevented the Congers getting favorable bridge legislation."

"Now, gentlemen," continued Mr. Littleton, "was there blackmail in the legislature? I shall show you that at that time there was spread over this state and its sister states and commonwealths the most gigantic scheme of swindling and looting by the bridge companies of which this man and his brother were the chief heads that has ever been spread over any commonwealth, looting town after town and corrupting community after community."

"Having got the legislation where they could use it to the utmost and put burdens on little communities of this state and other states, they intended at all hazards to keep that legislation there while they enriched themselves through this scheme of exploitation and plunder, and that was the motive which was underneath this so-called blackmail."

"We will show that these were not strike bills. We will show that these were not blackmail bills. And if we show that we think that we will have overturned the profoundest claim that has been made by the other side, because if their general statement is not true and their general claim is not true that they were fighting the blackmailers in the legislature, then their every claim must fall to the ground."

"I will demonstrate beyond question that Senator Allds has had an uncompromising hostility to this bridge legislation from the very beginning. I will show that this scheme of 1901, sworn to by Senator Conger and Mr. Moe, is absolutely false; that Senator Allds as an assemblyman never received from them a single dollar to influence his action in this legislature."

Mr. Littleton referred to the correspondence and telegrams between Senator T. C. Platt, Editor Smyth of Owego and Senator Allds regarding this bridge legislation. He insisted there was plenty to show by this correspondence that Senator Platt had enough interest in the bill to warrant Senator Allds using his best efforts to defeat it.

The first witness for the defense was Hiram P. Porter, who was clerk of the assembly committee on internal affairs in 1901. Porter testified that the amendments which took the sting out of the inimicable legislation as far as the bridge companies were concerned were handed to him by Senator Benn Conger, who was at the time chairman of the committee in the absence of George W. Doughty, the regular chairman. Senator Conger had declared that he did not know where these amendments came from.

FIGHT IN THE BALKANS.

Casualties Reported in Outpost Clash Between Bulgarians and Turks.

Sofia, Feb. 24.—There has been a conflict between Turks and Bulgarians on the frontier, in which there were many casualties.

INDICT MILK EXCHANGE MEN

They Fixed the Price of Milk at \$1.41 a Forty Quart Can.

New York, Feb. 24.—A joint indictment against eight of the seventeen directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange was handed up to Justice Goff by the grand jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court.

Under the Donnelly antimonopoly act the accused directors are charged with combining to create a monopoly in restraint of trade.

The nine directors who were not indicted were not touched because seven of them gave testimony at the attorney general's investigation and it could not be shown that the other two were present when the allied combination was made.

The eight who were not immune for either of these reasons are Walter R. Comfort, president of the Robert Reid Ice Cream company; Thomas O. Smith & Sons, Frederick E. Seller of Newark, John H. McBride, president of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, a dealer of Sussex, N. J.; Henry F. Huntemann, president of the Standard Dairy company; James H. Howell, president of the Howell Condensed Milk and Cream company; George Slaughter of the R. F. Stevens company in Brooklyn and Daniel Bailey, an out of town dealer.

The accusations against the indicted directors are based on allegations of a combination to fix the price at which milk was sold to the consumer. It was alleged that they met on June 27, 1909, and fixed the price at \$1.41 a can of forty quarts and that this was a crime.

SEYLER HELD FOR MURDER.

Physician Says Jane Adams Was Fatally Injured on the Pier.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 24.—A coroner's jury brought in a verdict that Jane Adams, whose body was found in the surf on Feb. 13, came to her death "by the hand or with the knowledge of William Seyler."

Immediately following the filing of the verdict Seyler was brought from the jail and charged with the killing of the girl. The coroner held him without bail after he had entered a plea of not guilty.

Orvis Seyler, the younger brother of the accused man, was held under \$2,000 bail as a witness. No attempt was made to secure bail for the boy, and he was taken, with his brother, to the county jail at Mays Landing today.

Jane Adams was dead or fatally injured when her body struck the water, according to Coroner's Physician Souder, who performed the autopsy and was the principal witness of the inquest.

MORSE ACCUSES BROKERS.

John Wallace & Co. Must Account of Stock Transactions For Him.

New York, Feb. 24.—Charles W. Morse, who is in jail at Atlanta, Ga., has obtained from Supreme Court Justice Platzeck a judgment for an accounting from the Stock Exchange firm of John Wallace & Co. of stock transactions for three years ending Nov. 20 last.

Mr. Morse declared in his complaint that he put up as collateral 100 shares of Garfield National bank stock, 200 shares of Hudson Navigation company stock, \$17,287 worth of Consolidated Arizona Smelting stock and \$10,109 of Consolidated Arizona income bonds. He declares that the defendants converted this stock and sold or attempted to sell it on Nov. 20, although he was entitled to profits of \$26,000 at the time.

He says Wallace & Co. charged double commissions and charged interest on his account upon mythical transactions.

GARFIELD WILLING TO RUN.

Says He'll Lead Ohio Republicans if He is Called Upon.

Columbus, O., Feb. 24.—James R. Garfield, President Roosevelt's secretary of the interior, announces that he is willing to lead the Republican party in Ohio against Governor Harmon if there is popular demand for his candidacy.

"If the people of Ohio want me for a candidate I will answer the call," he said. "I have not announced my candidacy for governor, and I have no move to make in that direction at this time. But if I find that the people of the state or those of them that are affiliated with the Republican party want me to run I will run."

CZARINA'S DOCTOR A SUICIDE.

He Discovered That He Had Wrongly Diagnosed Her Malady.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—Dr. Botkin, the czarina's private medical attendant, has committed suicide. His act was prompted by the discovery that he had made a serious mistake in diagnosing the malady from which the empress is suffering and in preventing foreign physicians from being called in consultation.

The condition of the czarina became worse, and the czar reproached Dr. Botkin, who became so distressed in mind that he took a dose of poison.

TAFT IN JERSEY.

Uproarious Welcome For President In Newark.

CHEERING CROWDS EVERYWHERE

Chief Executive Is Guest at Board of Trade Banquet With Senator Lodge and Speaks on Government Economies.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 24.—A cheering, Taft mad crowd that overflowed all police lines drawn for the passage of the president greeted him wherever he went in Newark and howled itself hoarse in welcome. From the time he left the home of ex-Governor Franklin Murphy until he reached the Kruger auditorium, where he was the guest of honor at the board of trade banquet, his progress through the streets was like a victorious general's triumph.

Not since the visit of President Grant, thirty or more years ago, have the streets held such crowds. They filled nearly every vantage point in the upper windows of hotels and dwelling houses along the line of march; they packed the sidewalks eight and ten deep, and they clambered on the roofs of trolley cars to shout, "Oh, you, Bill!"

Besides all this a multitude broke down the police and military barrier drawn about the president and even tried to clamber on the steps of the carriage in which he was riding to give him welcome.

At the banquet the president talked as a business man to men of business. Leaving such ephemeral and frivolous subjects as the high price of living and the ratio between wages and household expenses to Senator Lodge, who sat at his right, the president launched into the depths of departmental expenses, improvements of inland waterways and the cost of Panama canal digging.

The sum total of the president's remarks was that we had to economize and that we were doing it. He said: "By meeting the expenditures on the Panama canal with the proceeds of bond issues we have enough cash in the treasury to meet the deficit in our ordinary expenses for the current year, and if we meet the expenditures on the Panama canal for the following year we shall have a surplus of \$35,000,000, or if the revenue producing capacity of the new tariff keeps up to its present indications this surplus may be increased to \$50,000,000. On the other hand, if the congress proposes to add to the expenditures of the government over those estimated for new enterprises in the river and harbor bill and for the construction of federal buildings under a building act it will be very easy to consume or exhaust the entire surplus."

"In the naval expenditures we have retained a provision for two battleships of the large 25,000 ton capacity," he added, "and we have done this on the ground that until the Panama canal is completed we ought to go on and add to our naval strength. The Panama canal will certainly be completed in 1915, and if we have two battleships a year until that time the opening of the canal will so double the efficiency of our navy for the protection of our Pacific and Atlantic coast that we can then abate and reduce our expenditure in new construction."

"It is now proposed to appoint a congressional commission to look into the question of a general reorganization of the departments of the government with a view to reducing the expense of administering the government."

"It has been stated on the floor of the senate that it will be possible by this commission to reduce the cost of administering the government \$100,000,000 a year and that if a free hand were given to a business man the reduction in the expense of the administration might be doubled or tripled. I am unable to confirm these statements as to exact amount, but I am very sure that a conservative, prudent and fearless commission could make a most material reduction in the cost of administering the government."

"I cannot close without congratulating you and myself on the prospect that the present tariff bill offers such an increased income as to make deficits under any condition unnecessary. Of course if there were to be a halt in our prosperity and a panic the reduction in imports might be so substantial as to lead to deficits again. Let us hope, however, that the prosperity of our country is founded on such a substantial basis that no flurry in the stock market and no other temporary cause may prevent the continuance of good business on a substantial basis."

Weather Probabilities.

Fair; moderate to brisk northeasterly winds.

MURPHY MEN IN CONTROL.

Tammany Leader Claims Enough Votes to Oust Chairman Congers.



Albany, N. Y., Feb. 24.—There was a great gathering of Democrats here today for the meeting of the Democratic state committee, which was called to order in the Hotel Ten Eyck at noon by Chairman William J. Conners of Buffalo.

Charles F. Murphy and all the New York, Kings and Queens county committeemen were on hand, determined to oust Conners from the state chairmanship. John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of Kings county, says that all of his men will vote against Conners.

The Murphy men say they have Conners beaten by a vote of 32 to 19, and John A. Dix of Washington county is still the Murphy candidate for state chairman. Dix was the candidate for lieutenant governor in 1908 on the Chanler ticket.

Other candidates mentioned are Mayor K. Sague of Poughkeepsie and Edward E. Perkins, Democratic county chairman of Dutchess.

BANK'S ASSETS ALL GONE.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot Shareholder in Wrecked Institution.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 24.—The directors of the National City bank here announced that the bank had been looted of \$144,000 and the closing of the institution followed by order of the comptroller of the currency.

Former Governor John L. Bates was appointed receiver to wind up the bank's affairs, and a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of George W. Coleman, bookkeeper of the bank, who has disappeared.

The amount of the shortage exceeds the capital stock of \$100,000, a surplus of \$32,500 and undivided profits of \$6,950, so that the institution is insolvent and will have to be wound up. The deposits amounted to \$127,500. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former head of Harvard university, owns ten shares of stock in the bank and is liable for part of the loss.

CHINESE TROOPS IN TIBET.

Advancing Force Severely Checked. Seventeen Guns Captured.

Calcutta, Feb. 24.—The report that 15,000 Chinese troops entered Lassa from the east after subduing eastern Tibet is confirmed.

The Chinese troops met with a number of severe reverses, in one of which their commander in chief narrowly escaped capture. The frontier tribesmen between Dirge and Batang ambushed a force of Chinese, who lost 400 men and seventeen guns.

Enormous quantities of war material are being dispatched across the frontier. At least 200 mountain guns of Japanese pattern have been sent into Tibet.

When the dala lama learned that the Chinese were advancing toward the capital he sent a mission to Calcutta asking for assistance, but the viceroy of India refused to intervene.

WOLGAST TO GO ON ROAD.

After a Rest He Will Be Willing to Fight to Retain His Title.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—Deluged with offers from theatrical promoters to go on the road, Adolph Wolgast, the new lightweight champion, says he will not accept more than ten weeks' engagement at present, after which he will take a good rest.

While Wolgast will be willing to defend the lightweight title, he will refuse to consider any date for the next three months at least. There is some talk of a match between Wolgast and Freddie Welsh, the English champion. Owen Moran has many friends who think he would stand a good chance of beating Wolgast. Cyclone Johnny Thompson is another possibility, and George Memaic and Lew Powell will press their claims.