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The



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NO. 24

INSURGENTS LOSE

None Chosen by Caucus on Rules Committee.

SIX REGULARS ARE ELECTED.

Speaker Cannon Is Present as a Silent Spectator, Making No Effort to Dictate to House Republicans.

Washington, March 24.—Six regular Republicans were selected by the republican caucus to represent the majority of the house on the new rules committee created by the Norris resolution passed last week after one of the greatest fights ever waged in the lower branch of congress.

The six were elected by the following votes: Smith of Iowa, 108; Dalzell, 140; Lawrence, 125; Fassett, 114; Smith of California, 120; and Boutell, 108; necessary to a choice, 95, there being 189 members in caucus.

On the first ballot Smith of Iowa got 168 votes, Dalzell 145, Lawrence 126, Fassett 113, Smith of California 92 and Boutell 85. Scattering votes were cast for Longworth, Gaines, Stevens, Gardner of Michigan, McCall of Massachusetts, Louden of Illinois, Martin of South Dakota and others.

On the second ballot Smith of California had 136 votes, Boutell 108, Longworth 59, with scattering votes for others.

The insurgents failed to get representation on the committee, but they left the caucus satisfied with the result.

"I am content," said Representative Norris of Nebraska, author of the resolution that precipitated the contest over the house rules. The insurgents will abide by the decision of the caucus.

There were Republicans present who never before have attended a caucus of the house majority. Among them were Representatives Poindexter of Washington and Lindbergh of Minnesota, two of the most radical of the insurgent band.

Speaker Cannon was present, but he took no part in the proceedings. He was a silent spectator, making no effort to dictate and evidently realizing to the full the changed order of things in the house.

While the nominees for places on the new rules committee were selected as a result of two ballots, taken with a view of eliminating certain members who were not desired by either side, the slate prepared at a conference of regular and insurgent leaders was finally put through just as it was submitted to the caucus by Representative Tawney, who acted as the mediator between the formerly hostile factions.

Of the nineteen Republicans suggested for place on the rules committee six were insurgents. They were Murdock, Norris, Gardner, Parsons, Davidson and Cooper.

A reopening of the tariff debate in the senate will be the next step taken by the republican insurgent senators.

Mr. Taft's Providence speech and the result of the special congress election in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district have given the insurgents additional inspiration, and Senators La Follette and Cummins say that the senate will not be permitted to adjourn until the insurgents' views on the tariff have been thoroughly aired.

Sensors La Follette and Dolliver have been selected to train the verbal artillery on the Payne-Aldrich law, and they propose to do their best to shoot it full of holes.

The Democratic landslide in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district has greatly encouraged the insurgents on both the senate and house sides. They insist that the tariff was the real issue on which Eugene N. Foss changed some 20,000 votes in this republican stronghold. They make no effort to conceal their satisfaction over the result of a special election; and do not hesitate to say it foreshadows the result of the congressional elections in November if the republican leaders insist on making the tariff the issue of the campaign.

Representative Otto G. Foelker (Rep.) of Brooklyn said: "There is no use in trying to argue that the Massachusetts election is not an indication of the next congressional election. It proves very conclusively, in my mind, that the Democrats will carry the next house."

"The result in the Massachusetts district," said Representative Stevens of Minnesota, a Republican, "provides food for reflection. It is a warning that should be heeded. It is our duty now to get together and pass legislation demanded by the country to the end that we may enter the campaign in shape to do battle with the enemy."

EUGENE N. FOSS.

Massachusetts Democrat Whose Election Inspires the Insurgents.



POULTRY TRUST INDICTED.

Eighty-six Dealers Plead Not Guilty to Conspiracy Charge.

New York, March 24.—Eighty-six members of the poultry trust appeared before Justice Goff today to plead not guilty to the indictments found against them by the grand jury and to give bail.

The indictments charge that the defendants illegally and against public policy entered into contracts and combinations and established a monopoly in the purchase, sale and distribution of live poultry, whereby the supply of poultry was restrained and prevented and competition was annihilated by controlling the supply, sale and price so as to eliminate practically all the independent poultry dealers.

The crime charged is conspiracy, and on conviction each of the defendants may be sentenced to imprisonment for one year or pay a fine of \$5,000 or both punishments may be imposed.

The defendants are indicted under three groups, which include the members of the East Side Live Poultry Dealers' association, the New York Live Poultry Dealers' Commission Merchants' association and the Harlem Live Poultry Dealers' association.

DARK FOR JACK JOHNSON.

Negro Heavyweight Pugilist Spends Some Hours in a Cell.

New York, March 24.—Jack Johnson, the pugilist, ran afoul of Judge Mulqueen in general sessions here and as a result spent several hours in the Tombs. His bail of \$1,500 under which he has been allowed to continue his theatrical engagements was raised to \$5,000, and it took some time to find a bondsman.

Johnson was up on a charge of assaulting Norman Pindar, but the district attorney told the court that his men had been unable to find Pindar or the two negro women who were under subpoena as state witnesses. Judge Mulqueen said:

"The court believes that the complaining witness and the other witnesses under subpoena for the state in this case have been lured from the jurisdiction of the court. I doubt the defendant's good faith in asking for a continuance to this date. Therefore I shall hold this defendant in \$5,000 bail until the witnesses can be found and brought here. I shall also issue a bench warrant for Pindar, and we shall see if he was spirited away or not."

FIREMEN'S STRIKE AVERTED.

Dr. Neill Brings About Peace Between Railroads and the Union.

Chicago, March 24.—Peace on the western railroads was assured today when the general managers and the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers reached an amicable settlement of their differences.

Both sides agreed that credit for averting one of the worst strikes in railroad history is due to Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor.

The peace terms are substantially as follows: The demands of the firemen for a wage increase of approximately 12 1/2 per cent will be submitted to arbitration under the Erdman law.

The railroads agree not to make any more exclusive agreements with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and on roads where the firemen's committees are now permitted to represent the engineers they shall continue to do so.

Colonel Hoyt to Be a Brigadier.

Washington, March 24.—President Taft sent to the senate the nomination of Colonel Ralph W. Hoyt, Twenty-fifth infantry, to be a brigadier general.

INSURANCE LOANS ALLDS VOTE NEXT

Buckley Admits Borrowing \$61,000 From Co.'s.

WHILE HE WAS STATE OFFICIAL

One of the Loans Was Repaid by a Check From Edward E. McCall, Now a Supreme Court Justice.

New York, March 24.—Delving deep into the records of his predecessors in office at the fire insurance inquiry, State Superintendent Hotchkiss developed the record of William H. Buckley, once a third deputy superintendent, and before he got through he had found that three years after Mr. Buckley quit the office to practice law he had come into the splendid income of \$30,000 from insurance companies.

Mr. Buckley, who admitted that he was an intimate friend of Senator Thomas F. Grady, was once a senate page. Then he became a clerk in the office of the state superintendent of insurance. Then he was the private secretary to Superintendent Pierce. He studied law in Mr. Pierce's office.

Later—it was some time in 1901—he was for a time the third deputy, and while holding down that place he borrowed \$61,000 from insurance companies and became the principal handler of the so called "yellow pup" fund at Albany.

But it was in 1901 that Mr. Buckley became a full fledged lawyer. Business came in so fast that in three years he was making more money than lawyers who had practiced for fifty years—business furnished by insurance companies, over which the office he had lately left had jurisdiction.

By 1904, he admitted, when Mr. Hotchkiss drew his attention to the records, he was drawing money from the Munich company, the Rossia, Prussian—which had been given a monopoly of certain lines of insurance by the Grady bill—the New York Life on an annual retainer, the Travelers' and the Provident Savings Life.

Buckley was private secretary from May, 1892, to May, 1896, to Superintendent Pierce, and for the five years following he was third deputy superintendent of insurance at Albany.

Buckley admitted that in 1900 and 1901, while he was a deputy in the state insurance department, he obtained from the Phenix Fire Insurance company of Brooklyn loans aggregating \$61,000.

These loans were in three amounts—\$13,000 on Feb. 6, 1900; \$35,000 on Dec. 19, 1900, and \$13,000 on Jan. 29, 1901.

The loans were made to Buckley while he was still a deputy insurance superintendent and before he had an office adjoining that of Edward E. McCall, then a lawyer, now a justice in the supreme court. Buckley described the then Lawyer McCall as well as the late John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance company as two of his best friends.

"The books show that on Dec. 31, 1900, you were credited with \$13,000 and that the check that paid that \$13,000 was endorsed by Edward E. McCall?" asked Superintendent Hotchkiss.

"Yes."

"Did the then Attorney McCall loan you this \$13,000?"

"I don't recall."

"The witness then said that the loans were for himself and not for Mr. McCall and that the reason Mr. McCall's name appeared on the check was that he was interested in the International Banking corporation, some shares of which had been deposited as security for the loan."

The lawyer also admitted that during the legislative session of 1904 he received \$15,000 from the New York board of underwriters, \$5,500 from the Rossia Insurance company of St. Petersburg and \$1,750 from the Munich Insurance company. In addition, he got his \$6,000 fee from the New York Life.

"You were admitted to the bar in 1901," said the superintendent of insurance, "and here in a little less than three years you were getting along at the rate of \$30,000 a year. Don't you think that was pretty rapid advancement?"

"You'd think it reasonable enough if you could get it," answered Buckley.

Washington, March 24.—The wreck of the battleship Maine is to be raised from the bottom of Havana harbor.

The house passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for raising the wreck and interring the bodies supposed to be in the bulk in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va. It is also provided that the two tall masts of the ship shall be brought to the United States and erected in the Arlington cemetery near the bodies of the buried sailors.

KETCHEL FIGHTS KLAUS.

Lively Six Round Fight at Pittsburg Ends in a Draw.

Pittsburg, March 24.—Before the largest horse that ever saw a fight in western Pennsylvania Stanley Ketchel and Frank Klaus fought a six round draw at Duquesne garden here.

It is hard to say whether a decision could have been made at the end of the fight, so evenly were the men matched. While Ketchel did more leading in the fight, Klaus landed very often and very hard. In fact, there was a time when Ketchel was holding on and grimly.

The first round was rather cautious on both sides. Each man evidently wanted to try the other out. The second round saw them come together with a crash, and the third was devoted to infighting.

The fourth saw Ketchel go down, and while some of the crowd thought he had been knocked down, such was not the case, as he slipped on getting away from Klaus, who helped him up, and at it they went again hammer and tongs.

The fifth round belonged very much to the Pittsburg fighter, Klaus put in a succession of rights to the jaw of Ketchel, who looked very tired and was forced to clinch repeatedly to save himself.

The sixth found the Michigan wonder himself again, and he came back with a dash to try and put the Pittsburg man out. His heavy left was tried again and again, but he was not able to land it effectively. The round ended with both fighting viciously for a knockout.

BATTERY DAN FINN DEAD.

Picturesque New York Magistrate Victim of General Breakdown.

New York, March 24.—Police Magistrate Daniel E. Finn, better known as Battery Dan, the Tammany leader of the First assembly district, died at his home here of a general breakdown, which began with an attack of neurasthenia.

Battery Dan was a fisherman and a baseball fan, a booster of New York and its government and an enemy of the police. He enjoyed the reputation of being the most lenient of magistrates. Battery Dan went the limit in gentleness for everybody that his duties brought him in contact with except the New York police. Where the police were concerned he went the limit in the other direction.

In February last Maynard H. Clement, the state excise commissioner, asked the appellate division to remove Magistrate Finn on the charge that he had "willfully, unlawfully and fraudulently" discharged 132 prisoners in cases of excise violations. The charges are still pending.

MAJOR'S WIFE KILLED.

Mrs. Slocum in an Automobile Accident With General Bell.

Washington, March 24.—Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum, wife of Major Slocum, now stationed at Governors Island, was killed and Major General J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the army, had a rib broken in an automobile accident here.

General Bell's chauffeur started to cross the car tracks when his machine was hit by a trolley which had been running up from behind. The trolley car hit the tonneau of the automobile, and Mrs. Slocum and General Bell got the full force of the collision. The automobile was jammed against the big iron telephone pole and crushed to pieces. Mrs. Slocum was thrown fifteen or twenty feet, striking on the stone curbing. General Bell was hurled about the same distance.

U. S. AMBASSADOR HOMELESS.

Dr. David J. Hill Is Compelled to Go House Hunting in Berlin.

Berlin, March 24.—Dr. David Jayne Hill, American ambassador to Germany, must find new quarters. His present house on Bismarck strasse has been sold under his feet, and the new landlord has notified him that he must get out.

This involves a weary search for a new residence for the ambassador. If Dr. Hill gets suitable premises it is his intention to have the ambassador's home and the embassy offices under the same roof.

GOVERNOR TO GET \$20,000.

New York Senate Passes Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Albany, N. Y., March 24.—The senate passed Assemblyman Charles A. Dana's proposed constitutional amendment providing for an increase in the salary of the governor from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year.

The proposed amendment, having thus passed this legislature, will have to be passed again next winter and then submitted to the people for their vote.

TRAGEDY ON TRAIN

Passenger Kills Conductor and Pullman Porter.

THEN SHOT DEAD BY POLICE.

South Carolinian, Angered Because Drinks Are Not Served to Him Quickly, Opens Deadly Fusillade.

Wilmington, Del., March 24.—J. H. Bethea, a six foot South Carolina contractor, who boarded the Royal Blue limited of the Baltimore and Ohio at Baltimore, murdered the conductor and the negro porter of the Pullman car Czarina while the fier was running through Newark, Del.

The Royal Blue, with Bethea alone in the Czarina with the dead men, raced into Wilmington at sixty miles an hour. The police and a posse of citizens shot the South Carolinian to death after an hour's fight in the station.

Bethea attracted attention as soon as he took his seat in the Czarina at Baltimore. He was tall and raw-boned. He wore a broad brimmed felt hat, turned down collar and a flowing tie. He spoke noisily to the porter and called for a drink of straight whisky a minute or two after the train started.

There were thirteen passengers in the Czarina besides Bethea, half a dozen of them women and children. They glanced up uneasily from time to time. The man in the wide brimmed hat was calling for whisky every few minutes.

Sam Wilson, the porter, had other things to do besides carrying drinks to Bethea. When he was slow in answering the bell Bethea damned him for a black hood.

The negro tried to explain that he was doing the best he could when Bethea drew an automatic ten shot revolver and fired twice, killing Wilson.

O. E. Wellman, the conductor of the train, remonstrated with the passenger, who still held the weapon in his hand. Although the negro was dead, the slayer fired a second shot, the bullet entering the victim's stomach. Then without a word Bethea turned and shot Wellman, who fell dead in his tracks.

The double murderer barricaded himself in a room on the Pullman car and threatened to kill the first person who approached. The passengers fled.

Meantime the train reached Wilmington, and Police Captains Kane and Evans and a squad, re-enforced by park guards and a posse of trainmen and citizens, rushed to the scene.

Bethea was called upon to surrender, but he only opened the door of his room far enough to point an automatic revolver at the police and the crowd and fire at them.

The South Carolina man had at least a hundred rounds of ammunition. He held the big posse of several hundred men at bay and also held up the train for an hour and a half. Every now and then the police opened fire at the car in which he was barricaded until finally all of the windows were riddled. Travel over the Baltimore and Ohio road was all the while tied up.

After an hour's battling the police saw they would be unable to drive the man from cover, so they sent for a fire engine, and a stream was played upon the window of the room. Bethea fired a fusillade of shots at the firemen, the police all the time calling upon him to surrender. Bethea, drenched with water, staggered to the car platform, leveled his revolver at the police and continued to fire.

Just as he fired his last shot Police Captain Evans, Sergeant Killeher and Policeman Boughman, uniting in a volley, shot the murderer dead.

TRIPLE HOLIDAY VOTED.

Stock and Other Exchanges to Close on Good Friday and Saturday.

New York, March 24.—The governors of the New York Stock Exchange have decided to close on Good Friday and on the following Saturday, which means a three day holiday for Wall street.

The Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges and the New York Consolidated Exchange, which were awaiting the decision of the New York Stock Exchange authorities, have also decided to close down Friday and Saturday. The Cotton, Coffee, Metal and Produce exchanges in this city as well as the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the Chicago board of trade and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange will be closed on both days.

All the foreign exchanges observe Good Friday and the following Saturday as regular holidays. The London Exchange observes Easter Monday also.