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ROOSEVELT LEAVES

Has Great Ovation on His Last Day in Rome.

GUEST OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

Cardinal Merry Del Val Issues Another Statement Justifying His Action in Vetoing Interview With Pope.

Rome, April 7.—Theodore Roosevelt has ended his visit to Rome and has left the city to calm down after three busy, stormy days. His stay awakened a strange mixture of enthusiasm and bitterness and will be long remembered. The soreness of the Vatican and Catholics against him is very acute, but King Victor Emmanuel, cabinet ministers and other notables have met with each other to do honor to the American ex-president.

Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied by his wife, went from here to Spezia. There they will begin a sentimental journey by road to Genoa, following the route of their honeymoon trip nearly twenty-five years ago. The distance, sixty-five miles, will be covered in carriages, as it was on the first occasion.

Mr. Roosevelt got a great ovation at the reception in his honor given by the municipality in the Capitoline museum. Here, in the splendid halls, such priceless treasures as "The Dying Gladiator" and the "Capitoline Venus" compelled one's attention from the large and distinguished gathering which the municipality had invited to greet Mr. Roosevelt.

Mayor Nathan in his speech welcoming Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It is the Rome of today, the capital of Italy, that bids me welcome our eminent guest on behalf of the citizens of all classes and parties, who tell Mr. Roosevelt, 'Owing to your character, your work and its influence on civil and human progress, we feel proud and happy to receive you in our capital.'"

"We thank our illustrious guest for accepting our modest hospitality. Following with the mind's eye the wonderful progress of the United States, methinks three men detach themselves from the crowd and rise above their own contemporaries—Washington, who creates a great republic; Lincoln, who consolidates it during a terrible supreme moment, and Roosevelt, who, following in their footsteps, striving to purify it today when the voice of individual interest on both sides of the ocean tends to stifle the voices of conscience, morality and public welfare."

"This most courageous man, now returning from a hunt of beasts in African forests, has hunted others even more dangerous, risking life, reputation and tranquillity of his own country. It is men like him who are entitled to citizenship of that country which is mistress of two great periods of civilization."

"Methinks the personality of our guest recalls through centuries of struggles the Roman personality now dominating the capital, that of the great man endowed with the courage, firm will and reflection necessary to lead his armies to victory and his fellow men to virtue, who returned to his tent to meditate, read and teach his people purity, goodness and duty, the philosopher and warrior, Marcus Aurelius. Don't you find points of likeness with Mr. Roosevelt? If you do, so raise your glasses here in the capitol and join me in drinking his health and wishing him to continue for many years his noble mission for the welfare of his country and humanity."

Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, issued the following statement in the Vatican organ in regard to the Rev. Mr. Tipple's statement and the one by Mr. Roosevelt:

"In the last analysis it is a question of simple, pure courtesy. The holy see did not impose on Mr. Roosevelt, as has been falsely stated, a condition that he must not approach the Methodists or other non-Catholic religious associations in Rome."

"There are several non-Catholic centers in the city, which, however, do not behave in a harshly hostile and offensive manner toward the pope and everything the pope and all Catholics hold most dear. The Methodist center is instead systematically united with the worst anticlerical and antipapal elements in the city and displays such attitude in the most notorious manner and in the most aggressive and insulting form."

"The holy see, after the regrettable Fairbanks incident, had every reason to fear that Mr. Roosevelt, unwittingly and in perfect good faith, would have been led to manifest open sympathy and friendship toward this hostile center of aggression against the Catholic church in the very heart of the Catholic world."

"Therefore when Mr. Roosevelt requested indirectly and confidentially an audience of his holiness the pope was courteously expressed that he would be guarded against being dragged into the false position of seemingly publicly supporting the offensive campaign against the pope."

"Mr. Roosevelt replied by refusing any condition or stipulation, thus admitting the possibility of his accomplishing an action which would be a grave offense to his holiness. This was amply confirmed by the refusal to give any assurance. An audience thus became impossible."

ADE'S SLANG IN BRIEF.

Lawyer in Contempt For "Scandalous Insulting" Language.

San Francisco, April 7.—The supreme court of California has cited Attorney Ralph Schoonover for contempt because he used George Ade's slang in preference to the language of Blackstone in a brief submitted to the learned judges.

When the court met to review the papers in the appealed case of Williams versus Lane one of the justices took up the brief of Attorney Schoonover and began to read it aloud.

"Then the state court butts into the game," he read in an amazed tone.

"My gracious!" exclaimed a justice "Did Blackstone ever use such language?"

"If my memory serves me," suggested Justice Melvin, "it sounds like a never master—George Ade."

The justice who was reading the brief continued:

"Then the state court butts into the game, and when it has got its butten going it is unable to stop, but continues with all the judicial solemnity of an owl. Its actions would doubtless pass muster in a circus or a moving picture studio, but certainly do not comport very well with the dignity and caution and evenness of mind popularly believed to be personified in one who wears the judicial ermine."

"The decision is a peach," continued the brief. "Said rotten decision was the rottenest decision that ever disgraced the records of any court. It is a raw decision and one of the wonders of the legal world. It is a finding not only frivolous, but false as well and was intended simply as a cloak to cover more villainy. The decision was putrid."

"The judgment was the conclusion of a sapient court of massive brains, a masterpiece of judicial wisdom."

All this the supreme court declared to be "scandalous, disgraceful, insulting and constitutes a contempt of this court."

INDICTS HOFFSTOT AS BRIBER.

Pittsburg Grand Jury Scores Steel Car Company's President.

Pittsburg, April 7.—The grand jury indicted Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the German National bank of Allegheny and president of the Pressed Steel Car company, on charges of bribery and conspiracy.

That Frank N. Hoffstot paid to Charles Stewart, a former select councilman, \$2,500.

That the money was a bribe used in influencing the votes of councilmen to pass an ordinance naming three banks in which Hoffstot was interested as official depositories of the city's millions.

That the late James W. Friend, at the time an official of the Pressed Steel Car company, was an associate in the transaction.

That the original plan which Friend had was to obtain the services of William A. Blakeley, now graft prosecutor as a stakeholder of the bribe money, but Blakeley declined and warned all parties of the criminality of the proposition.

That the transaction took place in New York city in June, 1908, in order, if possible, to avoid criminal liability in Allegheny county.

That Hoffstot on two occasions solicited money from Cashier James M. Young of the Second National bank of Pittsburg one of the institutions lately named as a city depository, caused him to ship to New York \$21,000 as that bank's share of the bribe money.

The indictment of Hoffstot was not unexpected by those who have followed the graft cases, but the vigor of the presentment made to the court by the grand jury astounded every one. For some years Hoffstot has had his residence in New York. The grand jury takes cognizance of this and calls on the district attorney to "proceed forth with to extradite him" in case he does not obey the summons to appear before the grand jury.

President Emil Winter of the Workmen's Savings bank and Trust company of Allegheny, another of the financial pillars of Pittsburg, came to court to confess that he had bribed councilmen to the extent of \$20,000.

EXPLOSION ON THE MARYLAND

Boiler Tubes Blow Out—One Killed and Two Others Injured.

Vallejo, Cal., April 7.—While the cruiser Maryland was on her way to Monterey bay from Santa Barbara tubes in one of the forward boilers blew out, terribly scalding three firemen and water tenders, one of whom died.

The injured men were placed in the navy hospital at Mare Island on the arrival of the fleet here today.

UNCLE JOE'S SPEAKER OUT.

Speaker Cannon Makes Congressman Henry of Texas Take His Seat.



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Washington, April 7.—There was a lively scene in the house when Speaker Cannon and Representative Robert Lee Henry, a Democrat from Texas, clashed, and Mr. Henry was ordered to his seat by the speaker.

As soon as the clerk began reading the journal Mr. Henry asked if it was not the duty of the speaker to note the absence of a quorum before the house proceeded to business. He quoted a rule to sustain his contention. Speaker Cannon refused to rule, saying that it was the duty of members on the floor to make the point if they thought no quorum was present. Mr. Henry tried to press the point, but the speaker refused to hear him.

"I insist on a ruling," shouted Mr. Henry.

"The gentleman will come to order," the speaker yelled.

"I'm not out of order," returned Mr. Henry. "I insist on a ruling."

"The gentleman will take his seat," said the speaker, glancing at the sergeant at arms, who handles the mace.

Mr. Henry took his seat, but immediately made the point of no quorum.

"I am willing to perform my duty whether the speaker will perform his or not," said Mr. Henry.

"And I congratulate the gentleman that he has duty to perform," retorted Mr. Cannon.

"I cannot say as much for the chair," was Mr. Henry's parting shot.

Representative Seno E. Payne moved a call of the house, and the incident was closed.

BROKER IS A BARONET.

Will Stick to Business Here and Go Home When He Tires of It.

New York, April 7.—Arthur Boswell Elliott of the Stock Exchange firm of Isaac Starr, Jr. & Co., 40 Wall street has become a baronet by the death of his uncle, Sir William Francis Angus tina Elliott of Stobs, Rosburgh, England, whose heir he is.

When the reporters called at Sir Arthur's office they found a ruddy faced, white haired Englishman of fifty-four, with his coat off and his shirt sleeves rolled up, sitting at a roll top desk beside a stock ticker.

"Are you going to cut out business and live on your estate?" they asked.

"No, indeed, I'm going to stick right here," said Sir Arthur. "I've been in the game for twenty years, and there's nothing I like better. Ten years from now perhaps, when I get tired of work, I'll go over there and settle down. England is all right to die in but while a man's alive he can't find any place equal to Wall street."

MURDERED IN HER HOME.

Woman's Body Found by Husband in Blazing House.

Cambridge City, Ind., April 7.—Blood hounds and a posse of farmers headed by officers are searching Wayne county for a man who murdered Mrs. Frank Allison and set fire to the house in an effort to conceal his crime.

Mrs. Allison was alone when she was struck over the head with a blunt instrument. Her husband and a farm employee were at work in a field a half mile from the house, and the woman's two small sons were at school.

A party of young people in an automobile were the first to discover the Allison house on fire, and they hurried to the farm, getting there a moment before the woman's husband and his employee arrived. The house was in flames, and when Allison started in he stumbled over the dead body of his wife in the doorway.

The motive of the murderer is thought to have been robbery.

LEGISLATORS HIT.

Thirteen Senators and Assemblymen Accused.

INSURANCE BRIBERY PROBE.

Disclosures Forced by Supt. Hotchkiss Which Make the Alldis-Conger Scandal Look Small by Comparison.

New York, April 7.—The ground work for a series of disclosures of legislative corruption which promise to make the recent Alldis-Conger scandal look small by comparison was laid here when State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss resumed his investigation of the purchase and sale of laws by rich corporations and corrupt senators and assemblymen.

Before Superintendent Hotchkiss gets through with this phase of the matter it is expected that thirteen Republican senators and assemblymen who ruled Albany in 1900, the last year Theodore Roosevelt was governor and in the four years Benjamin B. Odell was governor, will be so irretrievably involved in a series of disgraceful transactions that their elimination from the Republican state machine and from all public offices and honors will become imperative.

The documents which are expected to reveal the inside workings of the old guard and drive them into political oblivion consist of the books of the bankrupt Stock Exchange brokerage house of Ellingwood & Cunningham, which failed in 1904.

These books show that from 1900 to 1904 thirteen Republican senators and assemblymen, members of the most important committees in the legislature, gambled in stocks on a very heavy scale through that firm.

The books also show that seven of these men received large sums of money from G. Tracy Rogers, a special partner of that firm and the legislative representative in Albany of the street railway interests of New York state.

Mr. Rogers is president of the street railway system of Binghamton, N. Y., his home town, and is also president of the Street Railway association of the state of New York and as such is credited with having seen to it for years that no laws opposed to the trolley companies of the state are enacted in Albany and that many laws favorable to them have been enacted.

Mr. Rogers is said to be in hiding to escape a subpoena issued for him by Mr. Hotchkiss. While his testimony, if freely given, would illuminate many facts in possession of the state superintendent of insurance, his absence will not prevent disclosure of the identity of many of them, together with all the details of their speculative deals.

One of the thirteen men involved is now a member of congress, and he is expected to voluntarily take the witness stand in an effort to clear himself of the imputation of wrongdoing while a senator of the state of New York.

James W. Cunningham, a stockbroker in Wall street and formerly a member of the failed firm of Ellingwood & Cunningham, was a reluctant witness at the inquiry.

He testified that Assemblyman Louis Bedell, a member of the railways and rules committees, owed his firm \$7,065 when it failed after dealing extensively in New York Transportation and other railroad stocks affected by legislation. Bedell received \$3,500 cash from the firm on May 1, 1901; \$2,500 cash on May 3, 1901, and \$2,800 cash on Sept. 30, 1904. He had never paid the \$7,065 owing.

Another member of the legislature, a senator, member of the railways committee, drew from the firm \$9,000 in cash on April 23, 1901, after dealings in New York Transportation company stock.

TAFT CUTS OUT INDIANA.

Washington, April 7.—An announcement at the White House that President Taft will not visit Indianapolis on his coming western trip caused a lot of political talk here. Coming on the heels of the failure of the Indiana state convention to endorse the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, the announcement was regarded as significant.

Several Republicans thought they saw an explanation of the cancellation of the Indianapolis engagement in the effect that the Taft speech would have there upon the Beveridge campaign. In their opinion the president could not speak in Indiana without coming into conflict with the views of Senator Beveridge, and his speech would be quickly construed by Beveridge's opponents as an attack upon him.

REV. DR. B. M. TIPPLE.

Head of Methodist Church in Rome Whose Acts Offend the Vatican.



ROOSEVELT REPORTS ON HUNT

Ex-President Gathered 11,000 Specimens in African Trip.

Washington, April 7.—Representative Mann of Illinois arose in the house and read a report signed by Theodore Roosevelt, which was the ex-president's report to the Smithsonian institution as head of the Smithsonian African expedition.

The former president reports that the expedition has gathered all told 11,397 specimens for the institution, of which about 6,000 are mammals and 2,000 birds.

FREE MAILS FOR ROOSEVELT.

House Passes the Franking Bill in Favor of Former President.

Washington, April 7.—The house passed the bill giving a franking privilege to Theodore Roosevelt. A provision prohibiting Mr. Roosevelt from placing the frank on political matter was defeated by a vote of 166 to 91.

Speeches were made in opposition to the measure by several Democrats, among them Representatives Finley of North Carolina and Cox of Indiana.

CITY TAX ON CHURCHES.

New York's Mayor Does Not See Why They Should Be Exempt.

New York, April 7.—Mayor Gaynor said at a meeting of the sinking fund commission that he did not believe that churches and religious institutions should be exempt from paying local taxes.

"Why shouldn't the churches pay their assessments as well as other people?" he inquired. "I don't see why there should be any discrimination. I know it is the general policy of the state to free religious institutions from taxation, but I think that they should be made to pay local assessments."

The remark was made when a proposal was made to give a public hearing to the churches and institutions desiring exemption. The mayor voted for the resolution to hold such a hearing at an early date.

ASTOR SELLS NOURMAHAL.

Yacht Now Fitting Out to Take New Owner to Brazil.

New York, April 7.—The Nourmahal, one of the best known of American built yachts, has been sold by Colonel John Jacob Astor to Pierre Paul Demers, formerly United States consul at Bahia, Brazil.

The Nourmahal achieved worldwide notoriety last winter. Colonel Astor and his son were on board, and the cruise was in the Caribbean sea. The yacht was thought to be lost in the cyclone which did so much damage in Jamaica and other West India islands, but was finally found in San Juan. Because the wireless outfit had been damaged by the storm no report could be obtained of the yacht.

The Nourmahal is now being fitted out to take its new owner to Brazil.

BROWNSVILLE ACTION JUST.

So Reports the Final Board of Inquiry of the Army.

Washington, April 7.—The dismissal of three companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry by ex-President Roosevelt for participation in the shooting up of Brownsville, Tex., on the night of Aug. 13 and 14, 1906, is sustained by the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the affray. The court is unanimously of the opinion that the evidence sustained the charges.

The court consisted of five retired officers—Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, president; Major General Joseph P. Sanger, Brigadier General Butler D. Price, Brigadier General John M. Wilson and Brigadier General Theodore Schwan.

AGAINST BOYCOTT

President Taft Says He Will Not Tolerate It.

FLATLY OPPOSED TO PRINCIPLE

Delegation of Business Men From Bethlehem Visits White House With Protest Against the Efforts of Strikers.

Washington, April 7.—To a delegation of fifty business men of Bethlehem, Pa., who called at the White House to protest against the efforts of strikers at the Bethlehem Steel works to have government contracts withheld from that concern President Taft gave some encouragement and came out flatly against the use of the boycott.

In resolutions presented to the president the Bethlehem visitors declared that labor agitators were trying to create a wrong impression as to conditions at the steel works. Charles M. Schwab was praised and a plan made to retain government works such as now given Bethlehem.

"I have not followed closely what has happened at Bethlehem," said the president. "I don't know what government contracts there are that would naturally go to Bethlehem or in which Bethlehem would have an opportunity to bid. I can only say this, that I am utterly opposed to the principle of a boycott."

"Every issue ought to be settled on its own merits. If the Bethlehem work isn't up to contract then the government ought not to give the contracts to it. If it is then the contracts ought to go to it without regard to controversies that Bethlehem may have with third persons, whether those third persons be customers or employees."

"The merits of the controversy between Bethlehem and its employees in so far as the public are concerned will be settled on the merits of that controversy and the mutual relations or lack of relations between the Bethlehem companies and their employees, and there is no relation between the one controversy and the others—I say that with emphasis—because to hold otherwise is to introduce into government methods the system upon which the boycott rests—to wit, that third persons are to be involved against their will in a controversy with respect to which they have no natural relation."

"Therefore I say to you that if Bethlehem doesn't do good work it is for the government to find out and to act on it and to refuse its contracts on that ground and not because it is concerned in a fight or in a controversy with its employees."

"In so far as the public or the government or a part of the public is interested in the controversy between the employees and the companies, that is determined on the merits of that controversy and not with respect to the government business. That is the position I occupy. It is the position my administration, so far as I can control it, will occupy."

ALBANIANS IN REVOLT.

Hot Fighting in European Turkey. Martial Law at Murder Center.

Constantinople, April 7.—There has been severe fighting at Prishtina, in European Turkey, between Turkish troops and Albanians. Fourteen battalions of Turkish troops have been dispatched to the affected districts.

Martial law has been declared at Ipek, where Mutesariff, a wounded Turkish officer, was killed by some of the malecontents.

It was at Ipek that Ismail Hekki Bey, the Turkish commander, was murdered last Saturday by a fugitive Albanian brigand named Zashar. Hekki Bey's companion, Major Rushti Bey, was wounded by Zashar, who made his escape.

SUGAR HUNT IN NEW ORLEANS

Federal Government Seek Trust's Records There.

Washington, April 7.—The American Sugar Refining company, the so called sugar trust, is to be taken to task once more by the United States government. This time the attack is to be shifted from New York to New Orleans.

The government intends to demand the books of the sugar company in New Orleans and to make just as thorough an investigation as was done in New York city in uncovering frauds amounting to millions of dollars.