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SCORES CRITICS.

President Taft Discusses "Cant of Demagogues."

DEFENDS HIS APPOINTMENTS.

Chief Executive Enlivens Gathering of St. Louis Business Men With Vigorous Speech—Will Confer With Republican Leaders.

St. Louis, May 5.—After winding up his stay here with a remarkable speech in which he denounced "demagogues and preachers of cant" who have troubled him, President Taft left St. Louis early this morning for Washington, where he will confer with Republican leaders concerning the situation in congress and particularly the probable fate of the railroad bill, before resuming his journey eastward.

Information from Washington that forty-three senators had decided to stand by the railroad bill as it is, with the pooling and merger provisions out, reached President Taft before his departure. The president was greatly encouraged by the news and hoped that the bill may now go through. He believes, it was said, that with changes already made many senators who heretofore opposed the measure may fall into line.

As to the possibility of veto, the president would not talk, preferring to return to Washington before he discussed that question.

It is not believed, however, that the president will use the veto power. It is possible that he will come out with a strong statement fixing the blame if the bill passes in emasculated shape.

President Taft denounced the demagogues, the preachers of cant and those who see only evil and delay in the courts of the nation in his speech before the Business Men's league at the Southern hotel. The president spoke with an earnestness, with such emphasis and vigor, that his audience was quite carried away.

His defense of the supreme court and of his own appointments to that court was delivered in tones that rang with emotion.

During most of the speech the president gestulated little, but his face grew red as he recited the tale of criticism that has in some parts of the nation greeted his selections to the great tribunal. All the way through the speech his hearers broke in with prolonged applause, and at the end, when Mr. Taft wound up all that serious address with a brief discourse on baseball, the crowd beat the tables and cheered loudly.

The president hadn't intended to make a serious address at all, but when President Wilson of the league referred to the appointment of Judge Horace Lurton and Governor Hughes to the supreme court Mr. Taft found a subject that warranted the use of more than the two minutes he expected to take.

While the president's only reference to the "insurgents" was in one of the moments when he smiled, it was evident that he had in mind the utterances from his "enemies" in the senate and house against his two supreme court selections. Not only did he defend the supreme court, but he declared, too, that contention that the ability should be given the poor man to take his case, even if it involves but \$25, up to that tribunal is the windy talk of the demagogue and politician against the law's delay. Mr. Taft also was flat footed in his assertion that court procedure be changed to expedite the business of litigants.

Passaic, N. J., May 5.—In anticipation of the visit of President Taft, who is to be the guest of honor at the board of trade dinner, Passaic is donning gala attire. Already many public and private buildings are decorated with flags and bunting, while great streamers are being stretched across the main street, through which the president is to be escorted from the railroad station to the banquet hall.

Titled German, Who Married American Heiress, Died Rich.

Berlin, May 5.—Count Waldemar Oriola, who died recently, left \$18,000,000, an extraordinary fortune in Germany, where accumulations of such size are extremely rare. His will shows that a considerable part of his wealth was drawn from New York. He was the owner of a plot on Wall street, on which there is a thirty-two story skyscraper, which came into his possession in 1880 through his marriage to Miss Mortimer.

Pension Bill Passed.

Washington, May 5.—In less than fifteen minutes the senate considered and passed the pension appropriation bill, carrying about \$155,000,000. Senator Scott said that 31,000 pensioners had died last year.

JAMES N. GILLET.

California Governor Won't Stop Jeffries-Johnson Fight.



Omaha, Neb., May 5.—All doubt that the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Emeryville, Cal., on July 4 would not be held was dispelled by Governor Gillett of California while passing through Omaha on his way to Washington. He announced that he would not interfere in the big fight. This statement forestalls the recent clerical movement against the contest that has attracted worldwide attention. The governor's announcement at this early date came as a surprise.

Governor Gillett is said to have intimated that the fight will be a good thing for California and is apparently firm in his decision not to stop it. In regard to the ministerial agitation against the contest, he said that the crusade did not concern him very much. His idea is to let the ministers of the country go ahead and fight out the question of whether or not the battle shall be held.

The governor said that he fully appreciated the ardor and seriousness of the ministers' protests. However, he added that it was perfectly legal to hold a contest at Emeryville under the statutes of the state of California and did not see why or how he could prevent it. It is said that the governor's statement was made with a view toward blanketing the agitation of the clergy before the movement grew too strong, thus causing unnecessary difficulties at the last minute.

BETTING MEN DEPART.

Passing of Reform Measure Scatters Race Track Lobby.

Albany, N. Y., May 5.—Race track followers, who assembled here in an effort to defeat the Agnew-Perkins bill abolishing oral betting, have gloomily departed from Albany, owing to the passing of the measure by the senate by a vote of 31 to 15.

Senator Grady, the silver tongued Tammany orator, who has opposed drastic race track legislation, was enraged over the triumph of the Hughes senators, whom he characterized as "No better than office boys."

"I don't know where this frenzied subservience to the cant of reformers will end," he said. "Thank God! I shall not be here to see it."

"There was a day when no man could send for a senator and bid him do this and so. I saw the day when senators had no fear of newspaper rant and the clamor of the mob."

"Then the commission of senator was held by no lackey of men in power. I rejoice that I am soon to pass from a body so lowered in manhood and influence."

The reform bill is looked upon as the death blow to race track gambling.

It is still the occasion of a storm of bitter dispute.

CANADIANS CAPTURE TUG.

Fishermen Seized by Dominion Scout Boat Vigilant.

Loraine, O., May 5.—While three miles over the international line in Canadian waters, the fish tug Sprudel, owned by Roger & Warner, is reported to have been captured by the Canadian scout boat Vigilant. Captain Adam Wickel of the tug George Edwards, a companion boat of the Sprudel, brought in the report. Captain Dave Hopperwell and five men were on the Sprudel. "The Sprudel was three miles over the line and nearly opposite Cleveland when the Vigilant came up," said Captain Wickel. "I can't see how Captain Hopperwell failed to escape. I saw the Vigilant ten miles off and supposed he did. He kept on pulling up till the Vigilant circled about him. He surrendered without a fight."

Captain Hopperwell was in command of the tug Gray Sun when the Vigilant overtook the fishing tug in Canadian waters, June 5, 1909, drowning two men.

WAS SACRIFICED.

Missing Helen Hastings Lost to Save Others.

"ONE OR 100,000?"

Investigator Reynolds Explains Why Child Was Not Taken From Criminal's Den—More Arrests to Follow Levinson's Confession.

New York, May 5.—"Should we save one girl or 100,000 from 'white slavery'? What would you do?" That was the reply of James B. Reynolds, assistant district attorney, when he explained why George W. Miller, his detective, had let Helen Hastings, the little eleven-year-old girl in the flat of Belle Moore, the negress, get away. Now that the girl has disappeared—some persons think she has been murdered—the criticism of the detective has brought forth the fact that he suddenly found himself in a remarkable situation the day he called on the Moore woman to buy girls.

"Miller understood the situation," continued Mr. Reynolds. "Had he taken the girl our plans to save 100,000 would have gone awry. I would have done just as he did under the same circumstances."

New York, May 5.—Information given to District Attorney Whitman yesterday by Harry Levinson, the self confessed dealer or broker in women will, it is expected, lead to a number of arrests today and may be the means of uncovering a number of "exchange houses" where women are kept in readiness for transportation all over the country. Whether these "exchanges" form the center of the so called "white slave" organization does not appear, but the revelations concerning them seem to be the strongest indication of an organized traffic which the investigators have hit upon as yet.

So far most of the information given to the grand jury which has the traffic under investigation, has been so general that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the foreman of the jury, sent out a call for witnesses with real facts to present.

According to Edward Carpel, Levinson's counsel, Levinson told Mr. Whitman of places in this city where from five to ten women are always kept waiting for transportation to places in New York and elsewhere. Descriptions of these women on the waiting list are said to be furnished to such persons as wish them, and it is understood that orders are left at these places for women.

Levinson is said to have told Mr. Whitman that the "exchanges" are supplied with girls largely by men who get 10 per cent of the girl's earnings for a specified time.

According to Levinson a majority of the young women taken to the "exchanges" come from outside of New York. In many instances they are approached at a cheap theater or moving picture show by a woman, who invites them out to dinner, takes them for auto rides and finally suggests to them an easy way to live comfortably without work. The girl is usually introduced to a man who acts as a kind of broker for various houses and whose business it is to see that she is placed advantageously. For his part in the work of procuring he receives a commission on the girl's earnings.

It was not understood from Levinson's story that a majority of the young women introduced into the "exchanges" were previously of unblemished character. He is said to have told Mr. Whitman however, that he felt certain that at least some of the girls taken to these houses had been lured there without understanding the full meaning of the step they were taking. The Ehrlich and Greenberg girls, "sold" by Levinson to the district attorney agent, were not inmates of an exchange, according to Levinson's story, but women of the street whom he procured hurriedly in answer to Miller's request.

Divorce Legislation in the Assembly.

Albany, May 5.—The assembly passed the bill of Assembly Weinert, advocated by the national divorce congress, which approved uniform divorce laws among the states. The bill does not recognize a divorce secured by a person from this state in an adjacent state on grounds that are not statutory grounds for divorce in this state.

Miss Morgan Wouldn't Speak.

Denver, May 5.—There was great disappointment among the women politicians of Denver because Miss Anne Morgan of New York would not speak at a women's political meeting at the Broadway theater. The house was packed. Miss Morgan not only refused to speak, but declined to take a seat on the stage, contenting herself with viewing the proceedings from a private box and ignoring the frequent calls for her.

MISS MARY HARRIMAN.

Daughter of Late Railroad Magnate to Marry C. C. Rumsey.



New York, May 5.—It has become known among the intimate friends of the families of Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Lawrence D. Rumsey that an engagement to marry had been entered into between Miss Mary Harriman and Charles C. Rumsey.

Miss Mary Harriman is the oldest unmarried daughter of the late E. H. Harriman. Mr. Rumsey is a member of the Buffalo family well known in that city.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman and her daughter have been living through the winter usually at their town house, Fifth avenue and seventh-ninth street. They were both in Arden today.

No formal announcement of the engagement is ready yet. It is understood.

Miss Mary Harriman is the second daughter of the late Edward H. Harriman, who died on Sept. 9, 1906, and is one of six children who will fall heir to one of the largest fortunes in the world. The railway magnate left all his property, real and personal, to his wife, and she was the only person mentioned in his will. The bulk of the estate, nevertheless, will in time naturally fall on the children.

APPEAL TO PARTY SPIRIT.

Regulars in Senate Strive to Bring Insurgents Into Line.

Washington, May 5.—Consideration of the administration railroad bill was resumed in the house today, but voting on the amendments to the bill in the senate has been suspended pending an effort by the regulars to regain control of the situation and preserve the party organization. No further test of strength on the measure will be risked in the senate before next Monday. By that time President Taft will have returned to Washington to add his efforts to the heroic attempts being made now by the senate conservatives to bring some of their more radical brethren in behind the Taft program of legislation. The president will be in Washington tomorrow.

The administration supporters are no longer appealing for votes on the merits of the Taft railway bill, but have turned to the probably more effective appeal of party expediency. They were laboring in the senate lobbies and committee rooms with the near insurgents trying to make them see that failure to enact the Taft legislation at this session will mean certain party defeat in the fall, with far-reaching effects upon Republican campaigns of the more distant future.

Evidences were not lacking that this tack by the regulars was yielding some results. Insurgents in both the house and senate have been considerably sobered in the last few weeks by Democratic successes, and it is understood that a serious question has arisen among the insurgents themselves as to the length that they should go in opposing the Taft program of legislation.

As usual, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin is the most radical in his views on the policy to be pursued. He objects to accepting any reasonable compromise. Other insurgents are willing to accept reasonable concessions from the Republican organization. A long conference of the insurgents was held, and it is understood that there were some sharp clashes. Senator Cummins is one of the insurgents who believe in accepting reasonable concessions and enacting as good a bill as possible.

The administration senators said that as the result of their day's labor they had forty-four senators pledged to stand by the president on the bill, with the exception of the long and short haul amendments. If this is true it will require only two Democratic votes to give the regulars control of the situation. This statement, however, is denied by the insurgents, who contend that their strength is unbroken.

How to Make Spaghetti Salad.

Boil the spaghetti until tender in salted water, then drain after running through cold water, add equal part of chopped celery and a little pimento, canned, for the color and flavor; make a dressing of lemon juice, one tablespoonful to three parts oil, and a very little salt.

BIG BOND SALES.

Paris Buys Many Millions of American Securities.

ST. PAUL DEAL \$50,000,000.

Big Four Agreeing to Sell \$10,000,000 New York City Has Sold \$10,000,000 Revenue Bonds—Pennsylvania Record is Nearly Reached.

New York, May 5.—New York bankers are concluding arrangements for the largest and most important sales of American securities in Paris that have ever been made, with the exception of the year before the panic. Then the Pennsylvania railroad, the bond market here being heavy, broke the thick ice of the Paris market with a sale of \$50,000,000 bonds, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford followed with a sale of \$30,000,000 debentures. These were the biggest sales of American corporation bonds made in Paris up to that time. Yesterday the negotiations which the bankers had under way involved the sale of at least \$60,000,000 railroad bonds, \$10,000,000 New York city revenue warrants and, according to report from ordinarily reliable sources, about \$30,000,000 more bonds of various railroads.

The principal notation and one that is all but agreed upon is one of about \$50,000,000 bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. That company's Pacific coast extension has been opened for business in the last year, and the company is constructing branch lines for use as feeders to the main system. On account of the stagnant condition of the bond market most of this year the company, though its credit is the highest, found it inadvisable to put out a bond issue according to the terms obtainable here. The expenses of the flotation of a loan in Paris are very heavy, but the interest rate is lower. Apart from this consideration it was deemed expedient to offer the bonds in Paris because that center is long of funds, whereas the New York money market has been weakened by shipments of \$30,000,000 gold to London in recent weeks.

HIRE NONUNION BAKERS.

Plants Filling Places of Strikers—Men Still Confident.

New York, May 5.—Reports from the big bakeries and hotels affected by the bakers' strike indicated that nonunion recruits are rapidly filling the places of the men who went out. Charles Cabel, manager of the big Fleischman plant, said that he had employed seventy-five nonunion bakers and that he would soon have a full complement of men at the ovens.

"Of course," he said, "we are housing and looking after these new men, but that condition will not last long. The strike is an absolute failure. The drivers have stuck to us loyally, and the strikers have received no outside aid or sympathy. Without the aid of the drivers the strike was bound to fail."

"Within forty-eight hours we will be baking the usual number of loaves. As for the hotels, I hear that they are baking all the bread they need and are rapidly filling the places of all the men who struck."

The strikers, on the other hand, declare that little bread is being baked and that they will surely win.

JOY RIDER KILLED.

Bridgeport Architect Meets Death in Auto Crash.

New Haven, Conn., May 5.—While racing with another car the occupants of which have not yet been found, the large touring car of Joseph O'Brien, a Bridgeport architect, ran into a post at Indian River, near Milford, and O'Brien was instantly killed. Henry A. Reilly, manager of the Stratford Inn, one of the other three occupants, was badly injured, while the remaining two escaped with bruises.

O'Brien, who was driving his car, started to race with the passing automobile down the Milford road. They were neck and neck until they came to a narrow place, when each turned out to give the other the right of way. O'Brien's car struck a telegraph pole. His face and head were smashed in, and he died instantly. The other car passed on.

Twelve Eggs; Thirteen Chicks.

Bloomfield, N. J., May 5.—Mrs. Anna Gehring of Brookdale has thirteen chickens, which she avers that one of her big Plymouth Rock hens hatched from twelve eggs. Other farmers' wives who have been setting hens this spring and haven't had a double yolk egg hatch out insist that Mrs. Gehring's hen must have adopted a stray chick somewhere.

WR. OF THE MAINE.

Ill Fated Vessel to Be Raised From the Havana Harbor.



Washington, May 5.—After twelve years the ill fated battleship Maine is to be removed from Havana harbor, and the bodies which went down with the vessel will be interred in the National cemetery at Arlington. A bill providing for such removal and burial has passed the house and senate. The Maine was destroyed at forty minutes past 9 on the evening of Feb. 15, 1898. Two distinct explosions, one following immediately after the other, did the fatal work, the first lifting the forward part of the ship, the second supposedly due to the explosion of two or more of the forward magazines. Two officers and 264 of her crew perished.

The court of inquiry that passed on the disaster attributed it to an explosion caused by a mine.

DELIVERS NOBEL ADDRESS.

Colonel Roosevelt Speaks Before Brilliant Christiania Throng.

Christiania, May 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today delivered the Nobel prize address before a large and brilliant gathering in the National theater. All the notables of Norway and many visiting celebrities were present. This evening Colonel Roosevelt will be entertained at a banquet.

Tomorrow he will receive a doctor's degree from King Frederick's university.

King Haakon and the royal family of Norway are leaving nothing undone to make Colonel Roosevelt's sojourn in Norway enjoyable and memorable. The king and Queen Maud met the Roosevelts at the station on their arrival here. The station was a vivid picture of color and light. There was bright sunshine, and wreaths, flowers and flags covered every pillar and wall of the little grand stand. This had about a dozen tiers of seats, which were filled with women in bright costumes. The entire platform was covered with a red carpet, and as the train pulled in a band stationed there played "The Star Spangled Banner."

A few minutes later Colonel Roosevelt, with Queen Maud on his arm, followed by King Haakon escorting Mrs. Roosevelt and the rest of the party, walked through the decorated royal waiting room and took seats in the royal laudus. As the laudus started for the royal palace the great crowd outside the station raised their hats, but there were no sounds of cheering.

FEWER FAILURES.

Bradstreet's Reports 872 For Month of April, a Marked Decrease.

New York, May 5.—According to Bradstreet's there were 872 separate failures last month, a decrease of 17 per cent from March, of 124 per cent from April, 1909, and of 24 per cent from April, 1908. Business insolvencies reported in the month of April this year were less than during the corresponding month in nine of the last seventeen years.

Liabilities for April, however, aggregated \$24,249,770, an increase of 35 per cent over April a year ago and of 8.5 per cent over April, 1908.

N. Y. CENTRAL AGREEMENT.

About 3,000 Firemen Will Get Increases Averaging 7 Per Cent.

New York, May 5.—The New York Central railroad has made an agreement with its firemen by which about 3,000 firemen get advances in wages averaging 7 per cent. This agreement was reached and signed after conferences lasting over a week between Assistant General Manager P. E. Crowley of the Central and the grievance committee of the firemen. The settlement was brought about by the committee without the necessity of talking in the services of a member of the grand lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.