

Semi-Weekly Founded 1908 Weekly Founded, 1844

The Citizen

Wayne County of the REPUBLICAN PARTY

67th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1910.

NO. 45

WON'T END STRIKE

Pennsylvania Miners Refuse to Return to Work.

PRIESTS WORK FOR PEACE.

Representatives of Nonunion Men Ask Italian Consul to Act—He Brings About Conference, but No Final Decision is Reached.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 7.—A large majority of the 12,000 striking mine workers of the Pennsylvania Coal have voted against ending the strike until the company has settled their grievances.

Their committees reported to them that the officials of the company have promised to take up their grievances within forty-eight hours of the time the strike ends and if it is impossible to reach a satisfactory settlement with the mine workers to submit the grievances to the conciliation board.

Officials of the mine workers also addressed the men and told them the strike was in direct violation of the award of the strike commission, from which they had benefited, but the men were obdurate and said they would not return to work without their grievances being adjusted.

Priests in the mine district are actively endeavoring to end the trouble.

Italian Consul Acts.

Scranton, Pa., June 7.—Representing the 12,000 nonunion miners employed by the Pennsylvania Coal company, who are on strike, thirty Italians called on Consul Fortunato Tiscar and asked him to use his good offices in securing an adjustment of their grievances.

The men are still insistent, they said, that work will not be resumed until the company remedies the evils of excessive docking and short weight complained of. A vote taken during the past few days has revealed this.

Consul Tiscar informed General Manager W. A. May of the request, and the result was a conference between the company officials and a committee of priests and business men representing the strikers. No final decision was reached, but it is understood that the prospects for a settlement are bright. Up to this time the officials have refused to meet a committee of the strikers' representatives.

Mine Laborers Scarce.

Wilkesbarre, June 7.—Owing to the scarcity of mine laborers in this part of the region the Delaware and Hudson Coal company imported from New York and other eastern points several hundred foreign laborers, chiefly Slavs and Italians, and they will be distributed among the mines of the companies in this section. The officials say the demand for coal far exceeds the capacity of the company and that it is necessary to import laborers in order to load the cars.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Results of Games Played in National and American Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At New York—New York, 5; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Mathewson and Meyers; Sallee and Phelps.

At Brooklyn—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 0. Batteries—Rowan and McLean; Bell, Bergen and Erwin.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Moore, Pfeffer, Moran and Needham; Richle and Archer.

At Boston—Boston-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with 4 columns: Club, W, L, P.C. Chicago 25 14 .641, New York 23 15 .634, Cincinnati 20 18 .526, Pittsburg 18 18 .500, St. Louis 20 22 .476, Brooklyn 19 23 .452, Philadelphia 15 22 .405, Boston 15 26 .368

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At St. Louis—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Quinn and Mitchell; Powell, Batley and Killifer.

At Chicago—Chicago, 1; Boston, 0. Batteries—Walsh and Block; Hall and Carrigan.

At Detroit—Detroit, 4; Washington, 1. Batteries—Mullin and Stanager; Gray, Hardy and Street.

At Cleveland—Cleveland-Philadelphia game postponed on account of rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with 4 columns: Club, W, L, P.C. New York 26 11 .703, Philadelphia 26 12 .684, Detroit 27 16 .628, Boston 21 18 .538, Cleveland 15 19 .441, Washington 17 24 .415, Chicago 13 22 .371, St. Louis 8 31 .206

"ALCOHOL AND THE LABORER"

The White Ribboners offered a prize to the member of the Physiology class in the Honesdale High school who would write the best essay on "Alcohol and the Laborer." There were fifty essays submitted. The prize was awarded to Alice Sluman, aged 14 years. The essay we print in full:

Alcohol is the laborer's enemy. The end and aim of all the body processes is to work. To accomplish this end the body must keep warm. The more perfect the body can accomplish these conditions, the more able is the possessor of that body to make his way in the world. Now, alcohol, taken in what is considered moderation, lessens the power of the body to work and to maintain its heat supply.

This conclusion is based upon experiments conducted upon large numbers of men during long periods of time. The results in regard to the effect of alcohol upon the capacity for work were obtained from investigations in the large armies of the world during active campaigns. In the British army in Africa, for instance, the experiment was tried of testing how far the soldiers could march when taking daily what were considered moderate amounts of rum, and then how far they could march when taking no liquor, and comparing the records. So also in the Army of the Potomac, in the American Civil War, the same experiment was tried with whisky. When the records were compared it was found that soldiers can endure longer marches when taking no liquor than when allowed their daily portion. Frederick Treves, the King's physician, said:

"I was with the relief column that moved on to Ladysmith. It was an exceedingly trying time apart from the heat of the weather. In that column of some thirty thousand men, the first who dropped were not the tall men, or the short men, or the big men, or the little men, but the drinkers, and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been labeled with a big letter on their backs."

These and other experiments of the same nature thus demonstrate that alcohol has the effect of diminishing the capacity of a man for muscular work, even when the alcohol is taken in what are generally considered as moderate amounts. From these results we are justified in concluding that the drinking of alcoholic liquors, even in so-called moderation, is a bad practice for anyone who wishes to do hard work or endure sustained exertion. In skill and accuracy, and in the direction and expenditure of energy the man who has taken no alcohol has a great advantage over the man who has. He is more calm in any emergency, and can judge better how to make his strength most effective. Science has proved that the drinking man cannot work as long or as hard as can the abstainer, that his work is not so accurate, and that he is more likely to make mistakes.

Liquor does not fortify against cold. Doctor Hayes, the Arctic explorer, says: "In Arctic countries, alcohol, in almost any shape, not only completely useless, but positively injurious. I have known strong, able-bodied men to become utterly incapable of resisting cold in consequence of the long-continued use of alcoholic drink." Experience shows that alcohol weakens the power of undergoing severe bodily exertion. Doctor McRae, in speaking of Arctic exploration, at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Montreal in 1856, said: "The moment that a man had swallowed a drink of spirits, it was certain that his day's work was nearly at an end. It was absolutely necessary that the rule of total abstinence be rigidly enforced, if we would accomplish our day's task. The alcohol of a single beverage which we had work on hand, in that terrible cold, was out of the question."

We have the evidence of statistics in regard to the health and mortality of people who use alcohol, and of those who do not. These have been collected in England by the life insurance companies. They indicate that the life of the abstainer is, on the average, longer than that of the drinker.

Also, it has been found that the hospitals get their inmates to a much greater extent from the drinkers than from the abstainers. The drinker is less able to resist infection, and the physicians in these hospitals all acknowledge that, once infected with a serious disease, the chances of the alcohol drinker are much less than those of the abstainer. Mr. Huber, who saw in one town in Russia two thousand one hundred and sixty persons perish with the cholera in twenty days, said: "It is a most remarkable circumstance that persons given to drink have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis, with twenty thousand inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen, all are dead, not one remaining."

Alcohol often lures men to crime by which they forfeit life or liberty. How much evil is done to men by alcohol can be learned by examining the records of criminal courts, where between three-fourths or nine-tenths of all the crimes listed are directly due to the use of intoxicants; and by turning the thought to the untold miseries in countless homes, never made public, which are caused by the same evil. In Illinois, in the two penitentiaries, one at Joliet and one at Chester, there are three thousand inmates, two thousand seven hundred of whom are there because of strong

drink. In Pontiac, Illinois, at the state reformatory, six hundred and fifty of the thousand boys who are there, under the age of eighteen years, come from drunkard's homes. It is estimated that in England from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand victims of strong drink die every year.

The late Honorable Cavanaugh M. Depew, president of the New York Central Railroad Company, in a talk to railroad men, said:

"Twenty-five years ago, I knew every man, woman, and child in Peekskill, and it has been a study with me to mark boys who started in every grade of life with myself, to see what had become of them. 'I was up last fall and began to count them over, and it was an instructive exhibit.

"Some of them became clerks, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, and doctors. It is remarkable that every one of those that drank is dead, not one living of my age. Barring a few, who were taken off by sickness, every one that proved a wreck or wrecked his family, did it from rum and no other cause.

"Of those who are church-going people, who are steady, industrious, and hard-working men, who were frugal and thrifty, every single one of them, without an exception, owns the house in which he lives, and has something laid by, the interest on which, with his house, would carry him through many a rainy day."

When a man becomes debased with drink, he doesn't care, and all his finer feelings are crowded out.

President William H. Taft, in an interview in The Defender, New York, August, 1906, declared himself an abstainer and told young men it was the best plan; and in 1908 he turned his wine glass down and said it was going to stay down forever. In his Yale lectures he declared for local option.

The United States government demands total abstinence of all rural mail carriers, railway mail agents, and all working men in navy yards. A recent rule of the Civil Service Commissioner requires an investigation of the drinking habits of all applicants for government positions under civil service rules. This rule is required by one of the largest ship building concerns in the world, by the largest capital bank note company in the world, and by the large employment agencies and business houses. Recently in a large manufactory in the western part of the State, six thousand workmen signed the pledge—"No drinkers wanted."

Aside from all considerations of physical, mental and moral injury wrought by the use of alcoholic drink, every young man may well take into account the damaging effect of such a dangerous habit upon his business prospects. Careful business men are becoming more and more unwilling to take into their employ any person addicted to liquor drinking. Within the past few years the officers of several railroads, having found that a considerable portion of their losses could be directly traced to the drinking habits of some one or more of their employees, have ordered the dismissal of all persons in their service who were known to use intoxicants, with the additional provision that persons thus discharged should never be reinstated. All mercantile agencies now report the habits of business men in this respect, and some life insurance companies refuse to insure habitual drinkers, regarding such risks as "extra-hazardous."

Modern life has left no place for the drunkard and is fast ousting even the moderate drinker. The saloon breaks up every right relation, honesty, industry, kindness, alike in the home and on the street, in business, politics and pleasure.

The only safe way is, "touch not, taste not, handle not."

NOW IN OPERATION.

The Wayne Cut Glass Company Has Thirty-five People Employed.

The Towanda Reporter-Journal says:

Towanda's new industry, the Wayne Cut Glass Company, incorporated, an establishment which has been doing business at Honesdale for the past seven years, and which was recently taken over by a number of Towanda capitalists, began operations in their new home, the Tracy building, on Monday morning of last week.

The Tracy shoe factory building which was frequently vacated by the Seneca Silk company, has been leased for a term of years with an option to buy. Fred F. Lee, superintendent of the plant, has been busy for the past three weeks preparing the building and installing the machinery which was moved from Honesdale. Everything has been put in readiness, the machinery installed, and electric motors placed in position for driving the machinery. The entire building is occupied by the company and all the floor space is used to the best advantage possible.

About 35 men were put at work in the various departments of the big factory on Monday morning. The force will be increased from time to time as the occasion requires. It is not an easy matter to teach the inexperienced hands the art of cutting glass, and for this reason only a few are put to work at one time, and as soon as these men become proficient in their work more help will be taken on.

SLIPS IN AND OUT

Much Wanted Hoffstot Visits Pittsburg.

NARROWLY ESCAPES ARREST.

Alleged Millionaire Briber, Fighting Extradition From New York, Slips Back Into Pennsylvania—Detectives Cry "Stop!"

Pittsburg, June 7.—A dash into Pittsburg and out again in his private car was made Saturday morning by F. N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car company, but his daring act almost resulted in his capture by detectives, who are armed with warrants charging him with bribing Pittsburg councilmen.

Hoffstot, who is fighting extradition from New York, has been needed at the steel works for some time. His business affairs became so urgent that he decided to spend an hour in Pittsburg at all hazards.

At 6 a. m. Saturday his car was shunted in the works at Schoenerville. His arrival was noted by a man who is well acquainted with the millionaire manufacturer, and word was sent to the county detectives and District Attorney William A. Blakely.

While Hoffstot was conferring with his subordinates detectives were hastening to the car works. Guards were stationed about the place to warn Hoffstot. The private car, with a swift locomotive attached, stood in readiness. A number of papers were signed and approved by the steel man and important plans were discussed.

Just at 7 o'clock he left the offices and hurried to his car. As he boarded a group of detectives were whirled around the corner of the building in an automobile and started for the car. The engineer pulled the throttle wide open, and the train started down the tracks.

"Stop! Stop!" cried the detectives, but the engineer paid no heed to the command.

Jumping out of their automobile they ran to a yard engine and ordered the engineer to start after the special. Before it got fairly started the special was out of the yards and flying toward the Ohio line. After running a short distance the pursuit was abandoned.

Hoffstot not only outwitted detectives here, but also outmaneuvered special detectives who have been watching him in New York. He left that city Friday night. The private car was brought over the Pittsburg and Lake Erie road from Youngstown, O., and was backed down the Allegheny river tracks to what is known as the "River gate."

SIXTEEN FALLS BRING \$5,000.

Railroad Has Mrs. Sturla Arrested on Charge of Larceny.

New York, June 7.—A woman who has fallen down sixteen times in the last four years and has received in all about \$5,000 from transportation companies on whose premises she fell is locked up in the Tombs. She is Mrs. Anna A. Sturla, sometimes Strula, lately of Hazlet, N. J. She was arrested in New York on a warrant charging her with the larceny of \$500 from the New York Central railroad on Nov. 17, 1906. This money was paid to Mrs. Sturla by the railroad to settle her claim for personal injuries in a fall occasioned by a banana skin.

Killed by Building's Fall.

Buffalo, June 7.—By the collapse of a two story building at 541 Sycamore street, on which wreckers were working, one man was killed and three were injured, one seriously. The dead man is Wilbert L. Shualc, a laborer.

SOLDIERS DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Eighty Artillerymen Make Sensational Attempt to Get Away.

San Francisco, June 7.—A sensational dash for shore liberty in which, it is said, eighty men of Battery C, Second field artillery, outward bound from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Manila on the transport Logan participated is being given a rigid investigation by Captain Francis W. Griffin, commanding the battery.

Thirteen of the men, two having been taken from the city prison, have been placed in the transport's brig. According to an official report, almost half of the battery, just at dusk Saturday night, slipped from the ship without orders, carrying arms and wearing cartridge belts, sealed a high fence at the dock and scattered along the harbor front. Some who were unable to elude the dock guard dropped overboard and swam ashore. It was not until 3 o'clock in the morning that the last of the deserters was rounded up.

POMONA GRANGE MET AT STERLING

A Large Attendance Notwithstanding the Stormy Weather.

The second quarterly meeting of Wayne County Pomona Grange, No. 41, convened with Sterling Grange, No. 861, the first Grange organized in the county. It also has the largest membership at the present time. The morning opened up fine and gave promise of a fair day, but about 10 a. m. the dark clouds began to gather and in a short time showers followed each other in quick succession and we concluded that there would be a light attendance, but we were agreeably surprised. The attendance far exceeded our expectations. A good dinner was provided in the hall. Dinner over, Grange was called to order at 1:45 p. m. Pomona Master M. G. Noble occupied the chair, and nearly all the other officers in their respective places. Reports were received from sixteen out of seventeen Granges.

Reading of the minutes of the last meeting, also reading of the reports. The reports show that Hope Grange of South Canaan township has taken in the largest number of new members for the quarter just ended, and has captured Wayne County Honor banner. The following committees were appointed:

Soliciting Committee—T. E. Stephens, Mrs. A. F. Jones, Joseph Quintin.

Time and Place—F. L. Hartford, George Knorr, H. R. Sampson.

Resolutions—F. M. Shaffer, C. C. Gray, M. A. Gilpin.

The following were appointed to decide where the fourth quarterly Pomona meeting shall be held—E. E. Kinsman, E. W. Gammell, J. F. Taylor.

The Worthy Lecturer E. E. Kinsman now occupied the chair. A song by members of Hope Grange, a very pleasing address of welcome was given by W. E. Webster. W. W. Baker, of Honesdale, ably responded in his usual happy way.

The question, whether a person not directly engaged in agriculture was eligible to membership in the Grange or not, was freely discussed, in which some of the ladies took part. A recess was declared, when some specimens of San Jose Scale, leaf blister mite, green aphid, etc., were exhibited and much interest was shown in the matter, after which the Grange came to order, to adjourn for the evening session.

At 7:30 p. m. the Grange opened in full form in the fifth degree. The report of the committee on candidates gave eleven names for initiation in the fifth degree, and they were duly obligated into the mysteries of this degree. Pomona Grange has grown very much in the last two years and it is somewhat burdensome now for the entertaining Grange to furnish provision free which was frequently done. It was therefore decided at this time hereafter make a charge of ten cents for each person for each meal had while attending Pomona. This is practiced in other counties and meets with general approval. On motion Salem and Sterling Granges were each awarded \$5 as a special prize for holding Wayne County Pomona Grange honor banner for two successive quarters each.

At 8:30 p. m. Grange opened in the fourth degree. Song by the Grange.

A valuable paper on the renovation of the old orchard, which brought forth several questions and answers, was read by W. H. Bullock. Several specimens of black knot on plum branches were exhibited by Mark Gilpin of Sterling, who gave his experience in combating with this disease, which travels through the air in the form of spores and attacks the sour cherry as readily as the plum. Mr. Gilpin is an enthusiast on fruit growing and from his pocket a fine specimen (for this time of the year) of the Northern Spy. The writer had one, too, but it was in his grip or it would have been displayed in competition with Mr. Gilpin.

Song by members of Hope Grange. Recitation by Master L. H. Cross.

Select reading by Mrs. Asa Jones. Recitation by H. R. Sampson.

Recitation by Miss Kate Cross.

There was a valuable paper on the "Silos and Silage" by F. L. Hartford. This is a very important subject, and if the lessons imparted here were more strictly heeded to it would add much to the profits and pleasure in farming.

Recitation by Brock Leshner. Song, Miss Maud Foster.

Theo. Klein was appointed a committee to present Wayne County Honor Banner to Hope Grange. The committee on resolutions offered the following which were approved and adopted as read:

Resolved, That the next Pomona Grange meeting be held with Cherry Ridge Grange, between the first and fifteenth of August, subject to the approval of Cherry Ridge Grange; F.

L. Hartford, H. R. Sampson, committee.

Resolved, That we heartily commend Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, for his valuable assistance in producing higher state of orchard culture by demonstration and inspection in Wayne county; also for his appointment of our highly esteemed and prominent Granger, W. H. Bullock, of Dyberry, as orchard inspector.

Several Granges were largely represented, especially Hope and Union Granges. Several visiting members were also present from Lackawanna county and a very enjoyable time was spent.

W. H. BULLOCK, Secretary.

COLES FOR JUNE.

Storms and Signs for the month of June says:

June brings an interesting disturbance of the solar system. This is solstice month—the turning point where we turn westward in our orbit, and where the north pole reaches its greatest inclination to the sun. This fact throws the ecliptic on the day side of the earth 23 degrees farther north than the celestial equator and as far south on the night side. This is why the sun and moon are far north, and the summer constellations along the ecliptic and the full moon are far south at this time.

Old Mother Earth is sailing through the "House of Enemies" this month and is opposed by the "House of Sickness"; the indications are that earth will receive great affliction from the other planets.

At the time of new moon Uranus is in strong aspect to the sun and Neptune. There will be seventeen "high flood" days and thirteen "low ebb" days, and the month will be a very changeable one. Sudden and unlooked-for events will take place in many localities. Speculators must be on their guard all through the month, for when one planet favors satisfactory deals, another opposes, and the chances for and against are about equal. On the whole, the month will be an exciting one in some lines. Considerable sickness will prevail in the form of nervous diseases and stomach trouble.

Venus disturbance blends with the earth's solstice from the first part of the month to the end. The crisis of the June solstice period usually falls from the 10th to the 25th, and during all storm periods within and about those limits except phenomenal rains, much hail with thunder and lightning, and dangerous gales and tornadoes in many localities. Extreme warmth will precede storms, with a sudden drop in temperature, followed by a cold wave.

Avoid all surgical operations during the "low ebb" days. Monday, the 27th, and Tuesday, the 28th, will be the strongest and best days. Sow tomato seed or transplant tomato plants Wednesday, the 1st; Wednesday, the 8th; Friday, the 17th, afternoon, and Monday, the 27th, p. m. If the plants are trained on supporting frames or trellises they will give much more satisfactory results and are more easily cared for.

Final work towards getting ready the four track open cut of the Erie is now under way and a large force is at work on the incline leading from the foot of Ninth street, Jersey City, to Passade avenue. Here the men are blasting out rock and opening up a clear passageway between the cut and the four-track iron structure which leads from the Erie depot to the Bergen Hill.

This stretch is all that has stood in the way of the completion of the new cut. This work will be hurried, as it is the hope of the Erie officials to have the cut ready for use of at least some of their trains by June 15th.

Plans are now being made for the opening of the cut. It is the idea of the Erie officials to make the day a memorable one in the history of the railroad. The first train to run through will have President Underwood and the Erie officials and directors and the engineers who had the work of constructing the tunnel in charge. After that another train will be run with some prominent Jersey City officials and railroad men. Edward Salley, who is inspector of engines on the Erie and an experienced engineer, will be the first engineer to run over the new four-track cut.

After the cut is opened, the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad trains will enter the Erie depot. They are now entering the Pennsylvania station. The Susquehanna's arrangement, so it is reported, expired June 1 with the Pennsylvania railroad.

LET US PRINT YOUR BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, STATEMENTS, NOTE HEADS, ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, ETC., ETC.