

SHOTS GREET MOD

Bullets Fly in Police Battle With Strikers.

COMPLETE TIE-UP IS PLANNED

Leaders of Expressmen May Decide to Call on Teamsters in All Lines to Walk Out—Heavy Guards on All Wagons.

New York, Nov. 1.—A movement to stop "everything on wheels"—taxicabs, trucks and all methods of moving goods or men except the railway systems—is proposed by the executive heads of the expressmen's strike. Charles W. Foster, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, announced that a meeting will be held to decide this question.

There it will be decided if the general strike order, which would tie up the city so that few men or goods could move except on street cars, subway or elevated, shall be issued.

In the meantime Mayor Gaynor, Mr. Foster said, has agreed to meet a committee of the strikers at his office. A committee called on him to say that they wanted to protest against the presence of policemen on express wagons.

A riot, in which one man was injured seriously and two arrests were made on charges of felonious assault, occurred at the American express station at Forty-seventh street and Madison avenue. About 250 strikers were standing in front of the place when a wagon with the usual police guard approached. Some one threw a stone, and immediately the air was filled with missiles.

At the first volley William Hoyt, a helper, who was on the seat beside the driver, was hit on the head and knocked from his seat to the ground. He was carried unconscious into the express station.

The police, mounted and foot, charged the mob, using their long night sticks freely. Central office detectives scattered among the mob also used their clubs.

With mounted policemen clattering about the streets driving off riotous strikers at one point, guarding express wagon drivers at another spot and with policemen on foot in clusters at nearly every corner with drawn night sticks, many displaying revolvers, the vehicles of the employing companies meantime dashing to and fro in an effort to avoid showers of rocks hurled by the strikers and their sympathizers, the strike situation was not only full of danger and excitement, but also exceedingly picturesque.

The crowds along Broadway were frequently treated to the spectacle of an express auto or horse drawn wagon hurrying along at top speed while in front galloped two mounted policemen and two more mounted bluecoats brought up the rear.

Scrambling along the sidewalks in some instances would come strike sympathizers eager to get a chance to send a volley of stones at the driver and the police. Then the foot policemen would swoop down on the mischief makers, who would melt away under the menace of night sticks.

WILL SHOOT TO KILL IN BERLIN

Police Ordered to Treat Labor Riots as Armed Rebellion.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—Two trifling disturbances occurred following the outbreak of rioting, but as a rule the city now wears its accustomed air of peace and quiet.

After considering the late disturbances on the part of the striking butchers the authorities decided to act with a firm hand, and it was announced that any recurrence of the disorders would be treated as armed rebellion.

The police were ordered to carry carbines in addition to swords and pistols, and they were told that if a single shot were fired by the rioters to tell off ten carbineers, who would shoot first at the legs of the disturbers and, if this proved unavailing, to tell off thirty carbineers, with orders to shoot to kill.

SIX HURT IN WRECK.

Hallowe'en Revellers Believed to Have Opened Switch.

York, Pa., Nov. 1.—A passenger train on the Northern Central bound for Columbia ran into an open switch at a siding a short distance east of York and injured six persons.

It is believed that the switch was opened by Hallowe'en revellers, since the lock could not be found and trains had passed over the track only a short time before.

The locomotive telescoped several gondola cars and was badly damaged.

Youthful White Slaver Sent to Jail.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 1.—Judge Ten Eyck sentenced Frank Casella, nineteen years old, to five years in the New Jersey state prison. The youth was convicted by a jury of living off the earnings of May Eaton, a young girl. The judge remarked that the case was one of the most flagrant of "white slavery" that ever came to his attention.

Lumber Magnate Killed.

Leland, Miss., Nov. 1.—A. M. Lovehead of the Barnell Lumber company, one of the biggest lumber corporations in the south, was killed here in an automobile accident.

FLIES HIGHEST YET

Johnstone Does World's Record at 9,714 Feet.

WHITE CHALLENGES MOISANT.

English Aviator, Angry at Defeat by American in Statue of Liberty Flight, Insists on \$10,000 Match Race Over Same Course.

New York, Nov. 1.—Ralph Johnstone in a Wright biplane made a new world's record for altitude, flying to a height of 9,714 feet at the aviation meet at Belmont park. The previous record was 9,180 feet, made at Rheims by M. Wynnmalen last year.

When Johnstone's barograph had been read and the figures announced to the crowd there was a minute or more of pandemonium. "England gets the cup, but America makes the records," was the cry of the jubilant throng, and as many of them as could get near enough slapped the aviator on the back and tried to hug him.

While the announcement was being made of Johnstone's remarkable achievement J. Armstrong Drexel landed, and an inspection of his barograph showed that he had climbed skyward a distance of 8,370 feet.

John B. Moisant added another notch to his gunstock when he won the Aero club distance race and \$2,000 with fifty-six laps to his credit. He made the race in the fifty horsepower Bleriot in which he defeated Grahame-White in his hundred horsepower Bleriot in the flight from the statue of Liberty.

Moisant had no engine trouble or difficulty of any other sort, but was flagged to the ground by the committee on his fifteenth lap. Rene Simon of the French team had complained that Moisant had fouled him by rounding the pylons so closely that Simon had to come down to avoid disaster. Moisant was penalized three laps for this, but went on and won the distance event. Latham, Simon and Bud Mars also competed in this race.

A match race between Grahame-White and John B. Moisant for a side bet of \$10,000 is assured. Grahame-White issued the challenge when he was still steaming because he was beaten by Moisant in the statue of Liberty flight Sunday.

A representative of the Moisant camp said when the challenge was repeated: "If Grahame-White means business and will put up real money Moisant will cover it."

Later Grahame-White made the challenge official. He offers to fly Moisant to the statue of Liberty and return any afternoon this week. He claims that he is the only one in the statue of Liberty flight that observed the rules, for he holds that Moisant made his start at almost 4 o'clock, when the official time limit expired at 3:45 p. m. "I notice," said White, "that, although the meeting was said to be officially closed on Sunday, the grand speed and grand altitude events are still going on. Hence I do not see how the meet can be considered closed. I hope that Mr. Moisant's sporting instincts will permit him to accept my challenge."

The English aviator kept patiently on through the afternoon giving demonstrations of himself. It seemed impossible for those to whom he talked to understand the theory on which Grahame-White held that he should have the right to run a one heat race over again if he happened to be defeated.

"Suppose it comes the other way," said one to him. "Suppose the committee let you run it over and you better Moisant's time, will he then be permitted to make another effort to lower yours?" "You bully Americans," said Mr. Grahame-White, "don't understand the principles of sport, what?"

GENEROUS PREACHER DEAD.

Once a Millionaire, but Gifts to Schools Greatly Reduced His Wealth.

New York, Nov. 1.—Dr. Edwin C. Curtis, once a millionaire preacher, is dead at Monmouth Memorial hospital, Atlantic Highlands, at the age of seventy-nine years, of an intestinal trouble.

Dr. Curtis was born at Syracuse, and during his life he gave to Syracuse university large sums. In 1881 he moved to Atlantic Highlands to promote a camp meeting association, and he was one of the most prominent figures there for years.

His gifts to schools and churches had reduced his wealth to less than \$50,000.

Fire Destroys Hoe Mansion.

New York, Nov. 1.—The residence of Robert Hoe, Jr., at Barker's point, Fort Washington, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The house was located on the shore of the sound, and the members of the family were out on the water in a sail boat when the fire started. A defective fuse is supposed to have caused the blaze. The loss is \$25,000.

Slashed Wife With Razor.

New York, Nov. 1.—William Smith, a porter, is held at the Charles street station house charged with felonious assault on his wife, Lillian. She is in a dangerous condition at St. Vincent's hospital. Her left ear was completely severed, and she was cut deeply in the left cheek and shoulder with a razor.

JOHN J. ASTOR.
Millionaire Society Man Called a "Flirt" by Russian Countess.



San Francisco, Nov. 11.—The Countess Themara de Swirsky, who gave dancing lessons to the younger members of the Newport colony during the summer season, reveals sensational secrets of the Four Hundred.

"John Jacob Astor came every day—and to see me," she declared, with a proud toss of her head. "He will flirt, like all Americans."

"Society women in America as well as Russia smoke cigarettes," she continued. "In Newport Mrs. Haggin, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Pearson—everybody—smoked. And in New York and Boston, too, they smoke, but not in public."

The countess during her stay here has acquired some very positive opinions about Americans and American customs, and she was not backward in discussing them.

American men, the countess said, are more conventional when their wives are present than at other times.

PINKERTON HITS REPORTER.

Head of Detective Agency Objects to Newsgatherer's Presence.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Pinkerton police wound up their part of the Belmont park meet with a truly melodramatic climax quite in keeping with their general conduct throughout the tournament. It came immediately after Grahame-White's spill and roused the aviators and all who saw it to bitter protest.

When an automobile started to jump into the field a reporter who had been asked by the newspaper men to represent them and to learn for them the extent of the mishap sprang on the step of the machine. Allan Pinkerton, who was in charge of the Pinkerton detectives and who was in the machine, tried to push this man on the step while the machine was moving. He did not succeed.

Pinkerton promptly struck the reporter in the face. Immediately the one assaulted retaliated. Whereupon Clovis H. Duhain, assistant superintendent of the Pinkertons, and several Pinkerton men jumped on the man who had struck their chief and began to throttle him.

Grahame-White, Radley, Harmon and others interfered in behalf of the reporter, and later the aviators who had witnessed the incident joined in a protest against the action of Pinkerton and his men to the officers of the tournament in the judges' stand.

Last week three Pinkerton men were involved in an attack upon a photographer, whom they accused of stepping beyond the police lines. After being roughly handled by the three "specials" the man was stripped of his badge and pitched out of the grounds.

Farmer's Wife Commits Suicide.

Fultonville, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Jane Ann McConkey, wife of Francis Prun, one of the best known farmers of the town of Glen, committed suicide at her home three miles south of Glen village by hanging herself from a rafter in the attic of her home. About five months ago Mrs. Prun's only child, a daughter, Mrs. Frank Hall, was taken to a sanitarium for treatment and the mother brooded over it to such an extent that it is thought to have affected her mind.

Duchess' Daughter Seriously Ill.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, daughter of the Duchess de Dine, is seriously ill in St. Luke's hospital, New York, following an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Allen's home is in Pelham Manor. Mr. Allen is a lawyer in Manhattan. He is chairman of the Democratic county committee of Westchester.

Weather Probabilities.

Fair; warmer, with moderate southerly winds.

NATION'S EYES ON PENNSYLVANIA

Gibraltar of Republicanism Will Be Loyal Next Tuesday.

VITAL ISSUES AT STAKE

Disaster That Followed Former Democratic Victories in This State Recalled.

Pennsylvania occupies a unique position in the national political situation.

Next Tuesday's election is of more than passing interest. Should by any chance either Grim or Berry be elected governor, it would be hailed as a triumph for the Democracy, as they are both Democrats; Grim of the Guffey school of conservatives, and Berry, a rampant Bryanite.

The Democrats are looking ahead. They are after the national house of congress, and they also expect to make gains in the United States senate.

While they would not ordinarily expect to make inroads into the Republican congressional delegation from this state, with the protective tariff a vital issue in the contest, the Democrats see an opportunity to defeat some Republican congressional candidates through the fact that the Keystone leaders, with Berry at the head of their ticket, have placed the names of a number of Democratic nominees for congress in their column.

Every misguided Republican who votes for Berry on the Keystone ticket may be unwittingly contributing toward the defeat of a Republican candidate for congress.

Senatorship Involved.

It must also be remembered that the Keystone ticket contains the names of a number of Democrats for the legislature and that the general assembly which meets in Harrisburg next January will be called upon to elect a successor to United States Senator Oliver.

There are reports of possible disaster to the Republican gubernatorial candidates in several states generally counted on as reliably Republican, and should Pennsylvania fail to stand true to her Republican colors next week, a great impetus would be given the national Democracy for the coming presidential election.

These facts should not be overlooked:

In 1882 Robert Pattison, Democrat, was elected governor of Pennsylvania. In 1884 Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States. In 1890 Pattison was again chosen governor.

In 1892 Cleveland returned to the White House.

Then followed the Wilson tariff bill, which closed the mills of Pennsylvania and sent thousands upon thousands of wage workers to the streets begging for daily bread.

There is little difference between Grim and Berry.

Both are hide-bound Democrats; either would use the power of the governor's office to promote the cause of Democracy, no matter if they do belong to different factions of the party.

Grim's ridiculous assaults upon Governor Stuart's administration and Berry's erratic course in politics and finance stamp them both as undesirable for the office of governor.

Democrats on Lookout.

"The Democratic congressional committee is counting upon a Democratic sweep by the aid of Grim or Berry sufficient to overturn the Republican party, to gain a dozen members of congress, to capture the legislature and send a Democrat to the United States senate," says the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"And let it be confessed right here, that if they could succeed in so doing Pennsylvania might beg in vain for any quarter. Her immense manufacturing and industrial industries would be sacrificed on the altar of Democratic theories and her mills and business houses would meet the same fate that they did when, under the last Democratic administration, the Wilson tariff brought destitution and bankruptcy.

"This is the condition which all Republicans must face.

"But we do not believe that Pennsylvania Republicans can be coaxed under any pretense whatever into the Grim or Berry Democratic organizations in sufficient numbers to affect the general result. It is true that in these closing days a vicious onslaught has been made upon the Republican ticket, and especially upon Tener. But Pennsylvania has become accustomed to vicious onslaughts. Four years ago the most despicable kind of a campaign was made against Edwin S. Stuart, but a very great many of his opponents have lived to bless the day when, in spite of their votes against him, he was elected. The Republican administration has been above reproach.

"We have no doubt whatever of the perfect safety of Pennsylvania institutions under the administration of Governor Tener, and we believe that Pennsylvania Republicans by a large majority think with us."

Republicans of Pennsylvania should go to the polls and vote the full Republican ticket to insure a magnificent Taft-Tener triumph on Tuesday next.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.
A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:—

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus as-

signed, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Number Four.
Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land, or for the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted; Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

(Continued from Page 6.)

otary office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, city or village upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock past meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election deliver said return, together with return sheet to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return shall be filed, and the day and the hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection.

Given under my hand at Honesdale this 29th day of October, 1910, and in the 155th year of the Independence of the United States.
M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff.

TWELVE

muslin trespass notices for \$1.00; six for seventy-five cents. Name of owner, township and law regarding trespassing printed thereon. CITIZEN office.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERLE TRAINS.

Trains leave Union depot at 8.25 a. m. and 2.48 p. m., week days. Trains arrive Union depot at 1.10 and 8.05 p. m. week days.

Saturday only. Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p. m. and leaves at 5.50 p. m.

Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arrive at 7.02.

MARK YOUR TICKET FOR JOHN K. TENER.

—VOTE FOR PRATT.