

# BEUTLER KNEW 15,000 CROOKS

## He Was Long Identifier For the Pinkertons.

### WORKED IN MANY BIG CASES.

Could Nab a Thief From Description and Seldom Made a Mistake—Arrested Sophie Lyons, a Notorious and Clever Pickpocket.

Seymour Beutler, for years the identifier for the Pinkerton detective agency, died recently in New York. It was said of Beutler that he had knowledge of 15,000 crooks of various sorts and that those whom he knew would have to put on very effective disguises to keep him from recognizing them again.

For years he went to state and national conventions to look over the crowd that entered the halls for familiar faces. In the race track days his post was outside the track to see that no pickpockets got past the gate-keeper.

Most of the crooks whom he knew well enough to pick out of a crowd he had never seen, but his memory for descriptions was so good that he seldom made a mistake. Besides descriptions, he made it a part of his work to memorize the records of those he needed to know.

For the past thirty years he had been in demand for the entrance to important meetings of all sorts. He had traveled from one end of the country to the other identifying criminals who had never seen him. The ears, Beutler said, were his principal means of identification. They never change and cannot be disguised.

Mr. Beutler was a slender, gray haired, gray mustached man, but he had great powers of endurance. He was at work on a forgery case one time, where a firm of pork packers had lost \$40,000. He traced an employee of the firm to Canada and then decided to put him under surveillance.

Beutler hired an adjoining room and went two days without food or sleep, keeping a constant watch on his man. He wanted to see if his man had certain papers necessary for the case, and Beutler didn't leave the door until he made certain that the man had these. An arrest followed, and the forger settled with the firm by giving back \$35,000.

### Arrested Sophie Lyons.

One of Beutler's famous cases was the arrest of Sophie Lyons, the most notorious and clever woman thief in the United States. He had caught her once in Springfield, Mass., picking a pocket and tried to arrest her. The outcry she raised brought a crowd down on Beutler, and he was badly beaten.

His identification of Billy Coleman, who stole \$50,000 from the Coopers-town (N. Y.) office of Ambrose Clark, stepson of Bishop Potter, was considered remarkable. Coleman was taken in New York with some of the jewels, but the headquarters detectives could not say who he was. Beutler, who had never seen him, but had seen a photograph of the crook once, accosted Coleman as if he had known him well and the prisoner admitted his identity.

To Pat Sheedy has generally been given credit for recovering the Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, but the story has been told that it was Beutler who first learned where the picture was. A convict sentenced to Dannemora, to whom Adam Worth had confided the hiding place of the picture, told Beutler, and after Sheedy had conducted the negotiation for the return of the picture Robert Pinkerton delivered it to the Agnews in London, the original owners.

### TAFT PLANS TO SEE CANAL.

May Take Another Trip to Panama After Election or at Christmas.

President Taft is contemplating another trip to Panama to inspect the canal. He is greatly interested in the work the army engineers, under Colonel Goethals, are doing, and it is probable that after the election he will board a battleship with Mrs. Taft and leave the country for two weeks.

If the trip is undertaken it will be so arranged that the president will be back in Washington in time to write his annual message to congress before it convenes in December.

Since he has been president Mr. Taft has inspected the canal twice, but last year, owing to his long tour of the west, he did not have an opportunity to go to Panama. In two years so much progress has been made by the engineers that the president is especially anxious to see the work.

If the voyage cannot be arranged before December the president may go in the Christmas holidays, when congress usually takes a midwinter recess.

Zanzibar Bars Merry-go-rounds. Attempts to introduce merry-go-rounds and other amusement devices in Zanzibar have proved unsuccessful. The natives do not care for anything but the various tribal dances.

## WILSON AND LABOR.

Contrast the Slurring Remarks of the Academician and Theorist With President Taft's Views Based on Actual Experience.

Efforts on the part of Candidate Wilson and his managers to placate labor do not seem to be meeting with much success. The candidate's rent opinion of labor is too well known to cause laboring men to grow wildly enthusiastic over him.

In a baccalaureate address to the graduating class at Princeton on June 13, 1900, Dr. Wilson said:

"You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable and invariable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost, because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

Contrast the statement of Candidate Wilson with the following statement made by President Taft in a speech at Cooper Union, New York:

"The effect of the organization of labor, on the whole, has been highly beneficial in securing better terms of employment for the whole laboring community. \* \* \* I have not the slightest doubt, and no one who knows anything about the subject can doubt, that the existence of labor unions steadies wages."

Candidate Wilson was talking as an academician and theorist, with characteristic lack of exact knowledge. President Taft was talking out of actual experience and knowledge gained from primary sources. The contrast in the statements emphasizes the contrast in the men.

### INTERVIEW WITH THE CADILLAC.

Do You Want to Send Our Automobile Business to Europe?

Detroit, Mich.—"The American Protective tariff system is of vital importance to every American factory, workshop and industrial plant. Because this is a fact the writer has given the question of protection much study for the past few years. During that time there has been no effort to lower the tariff rates or any really concerted effort to change them that has not resulted in a serious industrial depression, with the further result that thousands of American workmen have been laid off and factories closed, or worked on short time, and a material reduction in the number of men employed. As a nation we are paying the highest wages paid to mechanics and operatives anywhere in the world. Our prosperity is largely due to our tariff, which protects us against the cheap labor and cheap material of other nations."

"To illustrate: Take our business in the manufacture of automobiles. If we were assured that free trade is to prevail in this country we could close our business here and transfer it to Belgium, Hungary, China, Japan or some other country where wages are at the present time from 10 to 50 per cent of what they are here and where the material used is also much cheaper than in this country. We could then, after paying freight, put these same automobiles down in New York for perhaps 50 to 60 per cent of the cost to make them in this country, and the competitor in the United States who continued to manufacture a car to compete with us in price and quality would have but one course left open to him, and that would be to close his place and go out of business. What we could do with automobiles could be done with the manufacture of boots, shoes, sewing machines, guns, machine tools, locomotives and nearly everything we manufacture in the United States."

"It is so forceful and convincing to any thoughtful person when he reasons it out that if we buy an automobile, for instance, in Belgium, then we have the automobile, and they have the money, and when the automobile is worn out we have no auto, and Belgium still has the money, and if we buy an automobile that is made in this country then we have the auto, the same as before, and we also have the money, and when the auto is worn out the money is here to buy another one. The enormous advantage to the American workman and business man is obvious."

"And the illustration applies with equal force to almost every article that can be manufactured in the United States. Our long experience and our best judgment tell us that if we elect a free trade or tariff for revenue congress and administration it will be followed by a serious depression in all kinds of business, except the importers' business; that thousands of workmen will be without work, that many factories will close and others will go on short hours."

(Signed) "HENRY M. LELAND, Advisory Manager Cadillac Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich."

## INDIAN TROPHIES FOR A MUSEUM

### Alanson B. Skinner Got Them In Visit to the West.

### MANY INTERESTING RELICS.

Medicine Man's Curing Machine, Package of Sacred Charms, Witch's Bag of Bear Cub Skin and Flute of Cedar Among Them.

Alanson B. Skinner of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, who has spent three or four years among the Indians of Wisconsin, where he has gathered many data relating to the ceremonials and customs of these tribes, has just returned from a visit to the Pottawatomie and Menominee Indians with many trophies.

Mr. Skinner is a semi-adopted member of the Menominees, by whom he is known as Szykosa, or "The Little Weasel." He is also a member of the "Society of Dreamers," so called because it has for its object the worship of the great spirit through the medium of a huge drum.

On his recent trip among the Indian tribes of Wisconsin the explorer was accompanied by Chief of Police John Satterlee of the Indian reservation, and Benjamin Mexico, another Indian chieftain. The trophies gathered by Mr. Skinner on his latest tour will give to the American Museum of Natural History the most complete collection of Indian curios pertaining to this tribe in the world.

### His Experiences.

"We set out from Green Bay," said Mr. Skinner in speaking of his experiences, "and then proceeded to Wausaukee, Wis. From this point we continued on through the wilds to a lumber camp and then on foot through a dense wilderness."

"We encountered bear, deer and other big game on our travels. We arrived at an Indian camp consisting of bark houses and log cabins and were received by the Indians, who knew Mexico as a hereditary chieftain. His father was a chief before him. These Indians are known as the Pottawatomie, a tribe quite well known historically, but comparatively unknown to scientists."

Upon the arrival of the museum expedition in camp the Indians were celebrating their annual medicine dance. This is the chief religious ceremony of all tribes in the middle west. It is held at various times of the year, but particularly during the spring and autumn.

A long lodge is arranged covered with mats on which the dance takes place. The ceremony consists of chanting the sacred myths of the various tribes and making sacrifices to the gods and the distribution of power contained in the medicine bags among the participants of the dance.

"It is really quite an impressive spectacle," said Mr. Skinner.

### Interesting Objects Secured.

"Among the objects of interest we secured on our trip," he continued, "is a package of sacred charms supposed to have been presented to one of the great Indian heroes by the thunder god. We also secured a series of bags made of animal skins used in the medicine dance."

"In one of the war bundles we found a staff made of wood and buckskin and bound with red flannel and decorated with beads. This staff when used by a war chief was supposed to call the power of thunder to his cause."

"Among the Pottawatomie Indians we found a witch's bag of bear cub skin and fraught with the power to inflict diseases, according to the members of the tribe."

"As an antidote we secured a complete outfit of an Indian doctor called Jessako, who is said to possess the power of withdrawing all physical ills by a curious implement in the form of a tambourine drum and a series of bones. We consider this one of our rare trophies."

From the Pottawatomie tribe the expedition went to the Menominee reservation, where were obtained a series of charms used to charm the buffalo, consisting of three buffalo tails decorated with old porcupine quills and worn by the Indians as arm bands. Another object in Mr. Skinner's possession is a flute of cedar used by the Indian brave when he goes a-courting an Indian maiden. On this flute an Indian youth plays outside of the wigwam where lives the object of his devotion.

### JENKINS FASTEST NAVY SHIP.

Takes the Record From the Jouett by Making 33.14 Knots.

The destroyer Jenkins has displaced the Jouett as the fastest destroyer of the navy. The Jouett held the record with a speed of 33.02 knots, but in a recent two hour test the Jenkins developed an average of 33.14 knots.

It is reported that the first group of destroyers, the Reid, Finneser, Lampson, Preston and Smith, the only coal burners now with the Atlantic fleet, are destined for the Pacific coast fleet some time next spring, when the new oil burners will be ready to join the Atlantic fleet.

Italy's Emigrants. Of every hundred emigrants from Italy eighty are males.

## DO YOU KNOW, MR. VOTER, WHAT TAFT HAS DONE?

Well, if you don't it's because he has worked so quietly and yet so effectively that you have failed to notice it. You have had your mind distracted by the noise of wind jamming politicians.

Mr. Taft works without brass band accompaniments. He is not a politician. He is a gentleman and a statesman.

He is satisfied to work out his constructive plans and to let history give him due credit, even if you don't happen to know all he is doing and has done, even if he is not appreciated by unthinking people or those who won't take the trouble to learn for themselves what he has done for the country.

But you ought to know what he has done. It's your business as a stockholder in the biggest concern on earth—the United States—to know Mr. Taft has—

Established postal banks, secured forty-three indictments against unlawful trusts, created a bureau of mines, turned a deficit in the treasury into a surplus, wiped out the "white slave" traffic, established a board to take the tariff out of politics, secured \$20,000,000 a year taxes from corporations, negotiated peace treaties which were defeated by Democrats and so called "progressives," vetoed free trade tariff bills which would have destroyed American industries, stopped "pork barrel" river and harbor appropriations, created a court of customs appeals, urged and secured legislation for a parcels post, protected thousands of government employees from the "political ax," maintained peace in Cuba, abrogated the unjust Russian passport treaty, enforced the eight hour law, upheld the constitution of the United States, recommended worldwide investigation of the cost of living, insisted on the passage of an employer's liability and workmen's compensation law, established a children's bureau, placed the postoffice on a self sustaining basis, saved millions by business methods, pushed work on the Panama canal, will apply workmen's compensation law to workmen in canal zone, and many other acts and deeds too numerous even to mention briefly.

### LOOKOUT.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Lookout, Oct. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Rutledge recently visited their daughter, Mrs. G. H. Stalker, at Canton.

Mrs. Phillips, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting friends at this place.

Miss Alice Turnberger and Miss Eva Sibley spent Sunday with the Misses Gill at South Branch.

Ed. Steffen and William Flynn are packing apples for J. Schmidt, of East Branch.

Mrs. Roy Hawley is very sick at this writing.

Harris Hill and Earl Layton made a business trip to Calicoon on Tuesday.

Born, to H. W. Toms and wife, a son, Oct. 17.

### HOW PRESIDENT TAFT ENFORCED PURE FOOD LAWS.

Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee, has issued the following statement:

Opponents of President Taft's administration and of his re-election have issued a pamphlet containing an attack upon his administration of the federal health laws.

This is a subject of such direct vital interest to the American people that I deem it due to them to make explicit and specific denial of the charges set forth.

President Taft during his entire administration has displayed the keenest interest in the proper enforcement of existing federal health laws. He has not been content with this, but has recommended to congress comprehensive legislation providing for a bureau of public health under which all the activities of the federal government relating to that subject might be grouped.

On May 29, 1911, the supreme court of the United States held that the pure food act did not cover the knowingly false labeling of nostrums as to curative effect or physiological action. Less than a month later President Taft sent a ringing message to congress demanding an amendment to the law.

On Aug. 23, 1912, congress heeded the message of the president and passed an amendment which cures the defect in the law pointed out by the supreme court.

The food and drugs act has been vigorously and effectively enforced from the beginning. The act became effective Jan. 1, 1907, and from that date over 4,000 cases have been transmitted to the department of justice for action. In practically all concluded criminal cases convictions have been secured. In seizure cases decrees of condemnation and forfeiture have uniformly resulted.

More than 1,000 cases have been successfully prosecuted since March, 1909. Since that date fines amounting to \$30,000 have been assessed against defendants in criminal cases with costs of equal or greater amount, and decrees of condemnation and forfeiture have been taken against more than 500 shipments of foods and drugs. Reports received by the bureau of chemistry from its laboratories in different sections of the country show conclusively that the successful prosecutions of violators of the food and drugs act have produced a marked improvement in the sanitary conditions of factories and in the quality of foods and drugs.

During the administration of President Taft 168 defendants have been convicted of violations of the meat inspection law, thousands of dollars have been collected in fines, and in some cases jail sentences have been imposed.

## WHITES VALLEY.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Whites Valley, Oct. 29.

Equal suffrage limited by an educational qualification, is a question worthy of the consideration and discussion of broad-minded, intelligent and patriotic men and women. When this is favorable, with our compulsory educational laws, our country, governed by the future generations, could not fail to be uplifted in physical, political, moral and spiritual development.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Howell and Mrs. Wesley Howell were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Doyle, Preston.

A. Hauser, who has visited the past two weeks with relatives, returned to Stroudsburg Thursday.

Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Hunter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Miller Sunday.

D. E. Hacker is busily engaged in getting a car load of apples ready for shipment.

Mark Hopkins, of Aldenville, spent the week-end at S. P. Crossman's.

H. W. White spent the first of the week in Scranton on business.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mead were guests at Albert Fitze's, Creamton, on Sunday.

Pomery Bros. have completed and filed one of the largest and finest concrete silos in this part of the county.

Miss Edith Spencer and Fred Fowler were entertained by Miss Anna Fitze Sunday.

The pie social at the Red school was largely attended and all report a pleasant evening.

Mrs. Howard Pomery is spending a week with Forest City relatives.

Mrs. D. E. Hacker and Miss Anna M. Hauser called on Forest City friends on Monday.

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## McCall's Magazine and McCall Patterns

For Women  
Have More Friends than any other magazine or patterns. McCall's is the reliable Fashion Guide monthly in one million one hundred thousand homes. Besides showing all the latest designs of McCall Patterns, each issue is brimful of sparkling short stories and helpful information for women.

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## WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

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July 15, 1912.

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