

ATTACKS FEARED.
Women and Children Flee For Protection.

MAY MOVE U. S. EMBASSY.

Marines May Also Be Landed to Protect Official—Situation in Mexico Has Reached a Critical Stage. Huerta Is Still Defiant and Determined to Stay.

Mexico City, Nov. 17.—Inflamed by the news of rebel successes at Juarez and elsewhere, public feeling in Mexico City is so intense that a crisis in the relations of Mexico and the United States, it is believed, may be precipitated at any moment by a riot in the streets of this city or attacks upon Americans wherever the federals are in control.

Alarmed for their safety, hundreds of men, women and children are fleeing to the coast cities, principally Vera Cruz, seeking shelter under the guns of the American warships. Every train leaving Mexico City for Vera Cruz is filled with refugees, many of them women and children and most of them Americans.

The fears of an outburst against Americans was heightened when it was learned that Sir Lionel Carden, the British ambassador, had warned every British resident in Mexico to flee to the coast cities for protection, warning them of danger of outbreaks in which they will be mistaken for Americans and slain.

Direct diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico may be severed at any minute, according to reports circulated here, which quote John Lind, President Wilson's envoy, as saying the American embassy may be withdrawn from this city.

Added to the other fears is the danger that the capital city may be cut off from communication with the coast. Rebel forces have gathered at Orizaba, on the Mexican railway line connecting this city with Vera Cruz, and threaten to attack the city, cutting off one avenue of escape. The other railroad line to Vera Cruz also is threatened.

Five hundred Americans are trapped between the rebel and federal forces in the district between Tampico and Tuxpan, where fierce fighting is in progress. The Americans may have to fight for their own lives. Some of the refugees have reached the gunboat *Whelling*, in the Panuco river.

Send Wives to Vera Cruz.

The 500 employees of Lord Cordero's oil plant, the Eagle Oil company, located near Tampico, have been ordered to send their wives and children to Vera Cruz as quickly as possible.

Acting upon his instructions, the British consul general advised all the British consuls throughout Mexico that the lives of all foreigners are in danger and that the situation has reached a critical stage.

General Huerta practically admitted the danger of an uprising against Americans when he said:

"True, the rabble of the city might rise, but I would not hesitate to apply the severest methods in my power to restore order and punish the guilty. I shall do all in my power to protect foreigners and Americans."

Dispatches from Vera Cruz quote John Lind, President Wilson's envoy, as stating that possibly American marines will be landed in Vera Cruz from the big fleet of American warships gathered off that port.

Thus far, however, Mr. O'Shaughnessy has received no instructions to withdraw.

Reports are circulated here that an ultimatum from the United States will be delivered today.

General Huerta continues his attitude of defiance toward the demands of President Wilson that he repudiate the new congress assembled as a result of the last election. He refuses to resign.

"I shall not quit," said Huerta. "I shall continue to try to pacify the country. In view of Carranza's repudiation of any form of mediation or alliance with the United States I can do no less than join him in his expression of patriotic sentiment and maintain unaltered my attitude toward Washington."

MILITANTS IN WASHINGTON.

Police to Arrest Two For Writing Notices on the Street.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Washington has had its first experience with militant suffragist tactics. If the police succeed in capturing two women who wrote suffrage notices on the sidewalks they will be brought into court.

These women went into the business section of the city and with chalk marked notices on the sidewalks advertising a meeting to be addressed by Inez Milholland Boissevain and Rita Quide Door.

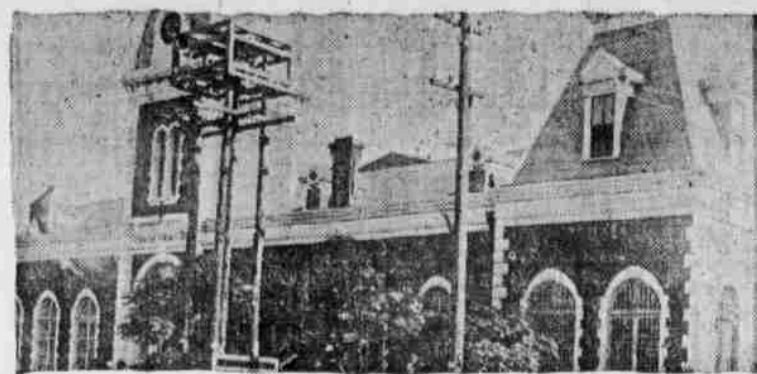
Bride Kills Old Sweetheart.

Sobart, Okla., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Anna Russell, seventeen, bride of a year, shot and killed Barney Phinney, twenty, in a fit of jealousy Friday. She used an automatic revolver and fired four shots, all taking effect. Mrs. Russ then telephoned the police to come for her, and she is in jail. She has been separated from her husband.

JUARES CUSTOM HOUSE, VILLA'S HEADQUARTERS

Turmoil exists in the city of Juarez, which was captured by a force of 7,000 rebels under command of General Panucho Villa. He is making his headquarters in the custom house.

Photo by American Press Association.



TO EXPOSE THOSE "HIGHER UP"

It is Expected Fowler Will Tell of Campaign Contributions.

New York, Nov. 17.—That a complete statement is expected from Everett P. Fowler, telling all that he knows concerning the alleged system of extorting money from contractors doing state work, was made known. Mr. Fowler has been indicted for extortion, and, it is said, should he decide to make a statement he will not be arraigned.

In this event he will be taken before the grand jury to tell his story, and following that it is thought several persons high up in political life will be indicted. Mr. Fowler will be called on to tell for whom it was that he made appointments with contractors and accepted contributions from them.

Mr. Fowler came to New York city, but after his counsel, District Attorney Cunningham of Ulster county, had a talk with Mr. Whitman he returned to Kingston. It is understood that Mr. Fowler was told that he would have his choice of answering to the indictment against him or of going to the office of the district attorney to give the information desired there.

Evidence already in the possession of District Attorney Whitman indicates, it is said, that Mr. Fowler was sent from the state Democratic headquarters to various points for the purpose of interviewing persons believed to be under obligations to aid the campaign fund, but who failed to do so. It is said that he went to Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo on these trips. The rest of the state was divided among other emissaries from the state committee.

JEALOUS, KILLS WIFE AND SELF

Chicago Contractor Slays Woman For Refusing to Live With Him.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17.—In a fit of jealousy because his wife of four months refused to return to him, James C. Lamar, a Chicago building contractor, shot her through the heart as she was about to board an Interurban car for Ann Arbor at the corner of Eighteenth and Michigan avenues. He then shot himself twice, dying in a hospital four hours later.

Lamar came here from Chicago last spring. He met and married Alice Perry in July. The day before his wedding a warrant was sworn out charging him with swindling a woman out of \$800. The Chicago police were asked to look for him when he became a fugitive. Disagreements arose and Mrs. Lamar returned to her Detroit home. He came here Saturday and begged her to return home, but she refused. Lamar left her, but watched her movements. This morning he again begged her to return to him and shot her when she refused.

SLAYS WOMAN FOR GABY.

Man Infatuated With Dancer Resents Slur by Stabbing Companion.

New York, Nov. 17.—From the first time that William Twist of 207 Prospect avenue, the Bronx, saw Gaby Deslys dance on the stage he was so struck with her beauty and grace that he became infatuated with her. Although he was not personally acquainted with the dancer, Twist so revered her name that when Miss Louise White made a disparaging remark about the music hall performer he drew a knife and stabbed Miss White to death, inflicting twelve wounds as he attacked the woman in a hallway.

Then Twist gave himself up to Police Sergeant John T. Meade of the East One Hundred and Fourth police station, who found the slayer standing near the body in the hallway of the home of Miss White.

TURKEYS BY PARCEL POST.

May Be Sent 150 Miles, With a Weight Limit of Twenty Pounds.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Under a ruling of the postoffice department just received by the postmaster at Aurora, Ill., the Thanksgiving turkey may be shipped by parcel post if it does not weigh more than twenty pounds and is not more than seventy-two inches in length and circumference. Being in the nature of perishable goods, it may not be sent further than the limits of the second zone, a distance of 150 miles from the starting point.

As turkeys are very scarce in this part of the country, farmers are sending them by parcel post to friends.

Weather Probabilities. Cloudy, probably local snows or rain in north and south portions, with moderate north and northwest winds.

103 SAVED AT SEA

Ship Caught Fire 600 Miles From Port.

PANNONIA GETS S. O. S. CALL

Steamer 180 Miles to the Rescue—Crew Show Bravery and Stick to Their Posts—Blaze Occurred Among Bales of Cotton.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Nov. 17.—The Spanish steamer *Balmes* of the Pinillos line, which caught fire 600 miles from this port and whose 103 passengers were rescued from their perilous situation on Friday by the Cunard liner *Pannonia*, which rushed to the assistance of the vessel after receiving her wireless call for help, has arrived here, convoyed by the *Pannonia*. The rescuing steamer accompanied the *Balmes* to Bermuda, as the fire in the hold was still blazing and the crew continued their long fight on the flames.

The *Pannonia*, with the 103 rescued passengers, proceeded on her way to New York, where she is expected to arrive tomorrow. The crew of the *Balmes* cheered as the Cunard steamer steamed away, and those on board the *Pannonia* responded heartily.

High tributes were paid by the passengers to the work of the captain and crew of the *Balmes* in transferring them to the *Pannonia*. The Spanish sailors refused to abandon the ship after the passengers had been taken off and stuck to their posts manfully, fighting the fire although half suffocated by smoke.

The fire was discovered by Third Officer Rufino Orain in No. 2 hatch, abaft the foremast. He reported to Second Officer Guerrero and Captain Ruiz. The latter ordered holes to be drilled in the deck and water poured into the cotton filled hold. As the fire continued to spread, it was impossible to use hose in fighting the flames, and steam was turned into the hold.

In Dangerous Condition. Receiving the *Balmes*' message, "Am on fire, require assistance," the *Pannonia*, which was crossing the ocean to New York after a Mediterranean cruise, turned her bow to the south and made top speed for 180 miles until she reached the burning steamship.

After transferring the passengers in safety to the *Pannonia*, Captain Cap sent the following message to the Cunard line in New York: "The Spanish steamer *Balmes*, Pinillos line, from Havana to Spain, with 103 passengers, cotton and rum, applied for assistance. In reply to her danger call, 'Am on fire, require assistance,' the *Pannonia* steamed 180 miles south. At 7 p. m. Nov. 13 alongside, found *Balmes* and accompanied her all night. At daylight Nov. 14 transferred passengers to *Pannonia*.

"Captain will not abandon unless compelled. Have arranged to accompany her to Bermuda. *Balmes* is in a dangerous condition; average speed about 8 knots." The cargo on board the *Balmes* consists of 5,069 bales of cotton and more than 200 casks of rum. She carries a crew of fifty-five. The passengers were taken aboard at Havana. She left New Orleans Oct. 26 and called at Havana on Nov. 4, leaving two days later for Cadiz and Barcelona.

200 HANGINGS HIS RECORD.

Former Executioner Said He Could Make Victims "Look Beautiful."

London, Nov. 17.—James Berry, who was for many years the public executioner, is dead. He had hanged more than 200 people, and it was at his own keen wish that he was appointed to the position. His reason for retiring is given by Dr. Albert Wilson, ex-president of the Royal Medical society, Edinburgh, in the following letter: "Having always been doubtful of the value of capital punishment, about four years ago I asked Berry, the executioner, to come and see me. I found him an interesting man with a pleasing, kindly face, stout and hearty. He was previously a police constable and always had the desire to be public executioner. He assisted Marwood on several occasions and described his method (the knot under the chin) as cruel and clumsy." Berry placed the slip knot under the left ear and said his victims "looked beautiful."

He told me that he gave up his office because the execution by him of two innocent persons got on his nerves."

PLANS FREE CITY FOR CANAL ZONE

W. D. Boyce Foresees Metropolis on Isthmus.

WOULD BE A FREE PORT.

Chicago Publisher Asserts Income of City From Docks, Tolls, Taxes, Rents, Leases, Etc., Would at Least Pay Interest on Capital Now Invested. Would Develop Trade.

"There is no reason why the canal zone cannot be made into a city of 500,000 people in twenty years and produce sufficient municipal income to pay the interest on at least the original capital invested by the United States from dockage, tolls, taxes, rents, leases, etc."

This suggestion was made by W. D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, in an address before the southern commercial congress in Mobile, Ala. Explaining his idea, Mr. Boyce continued:

"We have 286,720 acres inside the canal zone. Already many millions of dollars have been spent to make the canal zone sanitary and a desirable place to live in the year around. Nearly all of this will be a complete loss unless we build a great city there. In one way a great commercial and manufacturing city can be built along the whole canal, from one end to the other, with docks everywhere.

This would build a big metropolis on the canal zone is no experiment, no wild theory. It has been successfully worked out and proved by Germany and England and a number of smaller countries.

Free City and Free Port.

"The way to build a big city at the central point between North and South America, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the far east and the far west, is to make the canal zone into a free city and free port. By that I mean free from import or export duties into and out from the canal zone. This will not affect the primary question of tolls for passing through the canal.

"If created a free port and protected through international treaty so it could not be affected through changes in our administration or home policies merchants and manufacturers from all over the world would build factories and warehouses and establish branches and agencies at this world center for quick distribution, delivery and sale. In fact, it would become an immense world's department store where everything for the use of all people of all nations could be found. It would become the greatest transshipping port in the world.

"The definition of a free port is: A harbor where the ships of all nations may enter on paying a moderate toll and load and unload. The free ports constitute great depots where goods are stored without paying duty. These goods may be reshipped free of duty. The intention of having free ports is to stimulate and facilitate exchange and trade.

"A free city is a city or zone where there is no import or export duty of any kind on goods bought, sold or consumed."

A Paramount Necessity.

"The reason why I have brought up this question is because I believe it the paramount one in the development of our commercial relationship with South America. If a free zone is created at Panama, South American merchants will also establish branches and agencies there to facilitate trade." Mr. Boyce directed attention to the growth of Hamburg, Copenhagen, Hongkong, Punta Arenas and other free ports and in particular to the success which had attended British free ports in promoting commercial interests. He asserted that by following their example the United States could secure and retain the trade of South America in full.

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MURDER RECORD SHOWS DECREASE

Figures For 1912 Show Rate Is Still Very High.

THIRTY CITIES INCLUDED.

Rate Per 100,000 For 1912 is 8.1 Against 8.4 For 1911—Memphis the Worst, With Advance of 11.6—United States Homicide Ratio is Highest in World, Says Report.

The annual murder record for the United States, while showing a slight improvement over previous reports, still suffers by comparison, according to statistics of homicides published in the current issue of the Spectator. Compilations made by Frederick L. Hoffman show that there were 1,344 homicides in thirty large cities of this country in 1912, a rate of 8.1 per 100,000 of population.

Similar records for 1911 were 8.4 per 100,000. There is a corresponding decrease in the relative number of suicides, equivalent to 0.8 per 100,000, or 4.1 per cent. The highest homicide record reported occurred in 1907, when the rate was 8.8 per 100,000, and the lowest rates were in 1891 and 1897, when 4.2 per 100,000 was the record.

Of the large American cities Memphis, Tenn., with 88 homicides, shows a rate of 64.3 per 100,000, an increase over 1911 of 11.6. It is explained that suburban murders are counted in with the city percentages.

New York Rate Increases.

The New York city record does not show the same improvement that the average suggests. There were 108 homicides during the year, a rate of 6.8 per 100,000, or an increase of 1.4. For the ten years ended in 1911 there were 1,364 deaths of a homicidal nature, with a rate of 5.4 per 100,000.

The high rate of homicide shown by Memphis is carried out when the cities are taken by geographical groups. Of the thirty cities cited those of the southern group reported 411 homicides, an increase of 4.5 in its rate of 29.2 per 100,000. The eastern cities had the lowest rate, 418, or 4.6 per 100,000, while the western group showed 10.8 and the central group 8.9 per 100,000. All these rates showed an increase over the average for ten years.

Of special interest in the tabulations is the inclusion of a record kept by the Chicago Tribune of the causes of homicides from 1908 to 1912. According to this, 48.9 per cent of the whole number was caused by quarrels, while unknown causes were responsible for 14.1 per cent. Liquor is given as the cause of 9.6 per cent of the total, while murders by highwaymen caused 8.5 per cent of the deaths. Jealousy, incidentally, was responsible for the same percentage.

No Homicides in Reading, Pa.

To Reading, Pa., is given the distinction of having no homicides committed within its limits in 1912, while in Philadelphia there were only twenty-three homicides, a rate of 1.4 per 100,000. For the ten years ended in 1911 Hartford, Conn., had the lowest number of homicide deaths, twenty-six, although Milwaukee showed the lowest rate, 1.9 per 100,000. The largest number of deaths from homicide in the ten years is shown by Chicago, with a total of 1,770.

In support of its comment on the unfavorable record of this country, comparisons are made with the homicide records in foreign cities. In Italy especially, where it is generally assumed that human life is held cheaply, the rate for the latest year available, 1910, is 3.4 per 100,000. A five year average shows a rate of 3.9. In other words, to every 100 homicides in the United States there are only sixty-six in Italy.

London, including only the city proper, shows a five year average of 1.31 per 100,000 as compared with the same average for New York of 6.0. In Paris in 1910 a rate of 3.6 was recorded. The city of Copenhagen, Denmark, is shown as the safest European city, with a record in 1910 of only one homicide and a five year rate of 0.45.

BETHANY.

Bethany, Nov. 17.—Mrs. D. W. Manning, Sr., accompanied by her granddaughter, Florence Manning, spent the past week in Scranton visiting Mr. and Mrs. Allan Lawrence and family.

There was a good sized attendance at the dinner in Presbyterian dining room on Thursday. At the election of trustees which followed in the afternoon Homer Ballou was re-elected also John Lippert. E. W. Ross was elected elder. The church board is composed of Charles Faatz, James Henshaw and Edgar W. Ross, elders Henry Jennings, W. J. Ogden, Edgar W. Ross, Homer Ballou and John A. Lippert, trustees.

Mrs. Bates, of Pittsburg, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Pritchard.

The Missionary Reading Circle had a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Yerkes last Tuesday. The next meeting will be on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. J. J. Hauser. Mrs. Yerkes will have charge of the lesson.

Mrs. George Haffner of Port Jervis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Faatz. Mr. Faatz is recovering slowly.

Harry Pethick, of Hawley, is doing some papering in the Pethick house.

The condition of Charlotte Blake is about the same. Violet Smith, who has been ill with tonsillitis, is improving.

Mrs. I. J. Many returned from Easton Thursday after a most enjoyable visit with her daughter, Mrs. Judson Noble.

Mortimore Lavo leaves to-day for New York city to visit his daughter, Mrs. Russell Smith, and before returning will visit his niece, Mrs. Cryer, in Philadelphia.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church, will have a box social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dillemonth on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19th. All are welcome.

Mrs. Charles W. Sutton and two children, Keith and Katherine, will leave to-day, Saturday, to visit relatives in Carbondale.

COLD SPRING.

Cold Spring, Nov. 17.—Our school teachers attended institute last week. Florence Taylor is spending a number of days in Scranton and Carbondale.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cliff recently visited their daughter, Mrs. H. E. Yale.

Frank Marling, of Rileyville, is packing apples for William Yale.

Aratus Yale and party of Susquehanna are fox hunting here.

Miss Gregg, of Rutledge, passed through here on Friday last en route to Pleasant Mount.

John Wolschlagel of Pine Mill, was a caller here on Monday.



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