

Semi-Weekly Founded 1908 Weekly Founded, 1844

The Citizen

Wayne County Organ of the REPUBLICAN PARTY

65th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1908.

NO. 30

ADDRESSES GRACE

Injunctions Are Discussed by the President.

TRAINMAN'S QUERY ANSWERED

Roosevelt Declares That Taft Has Laid Down Principles That Have Been Accepted by Leaders of Labor.

Washington, Oct. 26.—In response to a letter from P. H. Grace, a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, inquiring about Mr. Taft's record in respect to injunctions and labor matters in general President Roosevelt has written to Mr. Grace as follows:

"In the matter of the Injunctions Mr. Taft issued he was absolutely right, and the principles he laid down in those injunctions have since then been accepted by every worthy leader of labor, and they are embodied in the principles and practices of all the railroad brotherhoods at the present day.

"A year or so ago the editor of the paper specially devoted to the Iron Molders' union called upon me to say that a decree had been entered in the United States circuit court at Milwaukee in the summer of 1906, which he regarded as grossly unjust and improper and as practically fatal to trades unionism. The case was that of the Iron Molders' union against the Allis-Chalmers company of Milwaukee.

The members of the union, having made certain demands for the betterment of their conditions of service, which were refused, went on a strike, and an injunction suit followed in the United States circuit court. The late employees were enjoined from alleged illegal interference. The final decree was of the most drastic and far reaching character, and besides enjoining the late employees from doing acts which were clearly illegal it also enjoined them from any form of picketing, from inducing employees to leave the service of the Allis-Chalmers company by persuasion or otherwise and from any kind of interference with the company direct or otherwise.

So sweeping were the terms of this injunction that it practically forbade the union from making any effort, no matter how peaceful and proper, to maintain their position in this trade dispute. The editor of the Iron Molders' Journal, Mr. J. P. Fry, brought the case before me, stating that the union did not know what to do; that its funds were limited; that he felt that they were suffering from a gross injustice which they were powerless to remedy. I called in Mr. Taft and asked Mr. Fry to lay the case before him, as, of course, Mr. Taft was far more competent than I was to express his judgment as to the legality and propriety of the action taken.

"Mr. Taft satisfied himself of the facts and at once became exceedingly indignant at such an injunction having issued. He stated that in his opinion the position taken by the court in issuing the injunction was clearly untenable and that what was needed was that the union should get some first class lawyer to represent them and should bring the case before the higher courts. He suggested, in response to Mr. Fry's request, that the union retain F. N. Judson of St. Louis, who had formerly represented the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in the Wabash case in 1893 and who, by the way, is the author of the review of the labor decisions of Judge Taft, published in the Review of Reviews in 1907. Mr. Taft explained that one of the troubles of the labor unions was that so often they did not get the best type of counsel, so that their cases were not properly presented, and that in his judgment Mr. Judson would be sure to present this case aright. He stated that the decision of the court ought certainly to be in their favor. The case was argued before the United States circuit court of appeals by Mr. Judson and Mr. Rubin of Milwaukee for the union and by James M. Beck, counsel for the National Manufacturers' association, for the company.

"The decision of the court was handed down in Chicago on the 8th day of this month, and it justifies Judge Taft's wisdom, for it sustains the most important contentions of the labor unions. The court holds that while under the facts of the case the company was entitled to some injunction relief the decree went far beyond the proper limits. It struck out of the decree all of the provisions which prevented peaceful picketing or the exercise of the right of persuasion in inducing employees to join the strike and also all reference to boycotting on the ground that there was no boycott, as the members of the union had a right to refuse to handle 'struck' work—that is, the work from a factory where they were on a strike—wherever they found it. The opinion is important especial-

ly in showing that much can now be accomplished in getting the courts to correct abuses against employees in the exercise of the power of injunction. If such abuses are in effective form brought to their attention, as, thanks to the advice of Judge Taft, they were brought in this case. The right of peaceful picketing and persuasion so that employees may by peaceful means induce other employees to join them is forcibly set forth in their opinion, and it bases its decision largely upon Judge Taft's decision and upon the decision in the Wabash injunction case."

TSCHAIKOVSKY TO TRAVEL.

Expects That His Bail Will Reach St. Petersburg Today.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—Owing to delays due to banking formalities in London the money raised for Patriot Tschaikovsky's bail has not yet been received, but the family expect to receive the remittance today and believe that Tschaikovsky will be at liberty tonight.

The Russian revolutionist will go abroad immediately, traveling by way of Finland. He wished to visit his aged mother in Kazan province, but his family have received an intimation that it would not be wise for him to remain in Russia pending his trial, the date of which has not yet been fixed.

BATTLE WITH MOROS.

Eleven Filipinos Slain in Raid on Mindanao Plantation.

Manila, Oct. 26.—Word from Iligan, Mindanao, is that Moros rushed a plantation and murdered ten Filipinos. It is not known whether any of the raiders were killed.

The Moros applied the torch to the plantation stores. After the first attack the plantation hands rallied, and a desperate hand to hand encounter took place. The bodies of the dead were mutilated horribly.

CATHOLICS TO CELEBRATE.

Centenary in Boston to Be Marked by Many Ceremonials.

Boston, Oct. 26.—This week will be one of intense interest to Catholics of New England, a series of ceremonials having been arranged to mark the celebration of the centenary of the establishment of the Roman Catholic diocese of Boston.

Distinguished prelates and churchmen from all parts of the country will take part in the celebration, which will begin on Wednesday morning with solemn pontifical mass in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, intoned by the most Rev. Diomede Falconio, the papal delegate at Washington.

The Catholic population, estimated at 2,700 when the see of Boston was first created in 1808, now numbers 2,087,585 in the archdiocese.

SCORES CORPORATION LAWS.

Bowdoin College President Says Statutes Make Wholesale Robbery Easy.

Brunswick, Me., Oct. 26.—At the service in Kings chapel President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin college denounced the Maine corporation laws and told the students that the most prevalent vice of the American people is the desire to get something for nothing.

"Maine has the disease as badly as Oklahoma or Nevada," he added. "This state receives thousands of dollars a year of revenue from all over the country for organizing corporations under laws that were drafted in the interest of thieves to make wholesale stealing easy."

TO PRESERVE MODELS.

Patent Commissioner Denies That 157,000 'Samples' Are to Be Destroyed.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Commissioner Edward B. Moore of the patent office denied that there has been any intention on the part of the secretary of the interior or any one else to destroy the models of patents accumulated by the government up to 1880, when mechanical drawings were substituted for models in the filing of claims by inventors.

Some publicity has been given to statements that this collection of 157,000 models would be destroyed or scattered.

NAVIGATION BLOCKED.

Over a Thousand Passengers Held by Fog and Smoke.

Montreal, Oct. 26.—Fog and smoke have tied up navigation for the past four days, and there are now thirteen ocean liners waiting here for a clearance. Four of these are passenger vessels, and as a result 1,200 passengers are detained.

This is the third time within the past six weeks that ships have been held up by the smoke, and the loss to the steamship companies has mounted into the thousands of dollars.

Weather Probabilities. Fair, with showers and light east winds.

GOVERNORS AGREE

To Hold Conference Regarding Night Riders.

ARMED PICKETS PUT ON DUTY

Circuit Court Is Convened in Special Session Today to Endeavor to Place Blame For Captain Rankin's Death.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26.—What may happen this week as a result of the investigation of Night Rider depredations in the northwestern part of Tennessee is a matter of conjecture. Today with the convening of the circuit court for Ohio county, in special session at Union City to investigate the death of Quinten Rankin, who was killed by a Night Rider band in the vicinity of Reelfoot lake, that region will be under the complete domination of military law.

Five companies of the state national guard will be at the disposal of Colonel Tatom to enforce martial law, and it is supposed to gather in every member of the band. To aid the militia the adjoining counties have been drawn on for armed bands of picketed men. Should this force be inadequate to cope with the situation it is declared that the entire military force of the state will be concentrated if necessary.

Governors of several states of the south have approved of a suggestion of Governor Patterson that a conference of the executives of the different states be held and plans devised whereby they can act in concert in an effort to destroy Night Rider organizations.

Governor Noel of Mississippi, Governor Pindall of Arkansas and Governor Wilson of Kentucky have already expressed themselves in approval of the proposed conference.

WIFE TO AID DESERTER.

Daughter of Late Senator Gorman Will Intercede For Magness.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Charles Joseph Magness, the naval deserter who was arrested in Louisville, and his wife, formerly Miss Ada Gorman, daughter of the late Senator Gorman, arrived in this city over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. They were guarded by two Louisville detectives, who are charged with the duty of delivering Magness to the naval authorities at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia.

It is stated that Mrs. Magness declared her purpose to find Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, with the view of urging clemency for her husband. It is also said that she will make an effort to see President Roosevelt for the same purpose.

REVOLUTIONIST HELD.

Russian Representatives Say Prisoner Is Volkha, a Common Criminal.

New York, Oct. 26.—Jan Janoff Pouden was rearrested after the ruling by Secretary of State Root against granting a warrant of extradition.

The new complaint, attested by Russian representatives here, names Pouden as W. Volkha, also Martin Odruff, also Martinson, also J. M. Mattison, and charges the man in the Tombs with committing in Iliga the crimes of murder, an attempt to commit murder, arson and burglary.

Lawyers representing the prisoner contended that he is one of hundreds of Russian revolutionists in this country and that Russia has accused him of crimes for which he could be extradited in order to punish him for inextricable political offenses.

Killed by His False Teeth.

New York, Oct. 26.—William Kennedy, thirty years in the United States marine corps, was attacked by vertigo in his lodging house and killed by his false teeth lodging in his throat.

A price list of the early period of iron making here shows that American bar iron sold at \$100 a ton seventy years ago. Probably this accounts for the fact that we read of no conventions to stop the waste of natural products in the "good old days."

It is a particularly wise voter who can name the presidential electors on his ballot ten minutes after he deposits it in the box. Yet every voter has commissioned each elector to voice his will in the electoral college.

English farmers have formed a combine to force up the prices of apples this season. American packers will be likely to say that that is one of the "good-trusts."

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

In matters strictly political we intend to make THE CITIZEN, and desire to have the paper regarded, as uncompromisingly and exclusively Republican; but on questions social and economic, on which adherents of any and all partisan organizations may be honestly divided without impairing their party allegiance, we are disposed to allow a free interchange of opinions. Hence to such extent as our space will permit, this column is opened as a people's forum in which our all persons observing the amenities of journalism will be accorded a hearing.

EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN.—I notice in your issue of this date a communication from the "Business Men's Anti-Local-Option League," which interests me. It is so transparently contrary to facts that it hardly calls for a reply, and yet some may be deceived by it. There is the statement, for instance, that no State has tried Prohibition or Local Option but is now advocating a repeal of these laws. I suppose by State, people are meant. Years ago Maine put Prohibition into the bedrock of her Constitution. That law has not yet been repealed after 24 years' trial, nor is it likely to be. Senator Fry wrote me some months ago of the effort being made for re-submission, but gave it as his conviction that if re-submitted the question would again be answered in the affirmative.

At the September election, the candidate for Governor, who stood squarely against re-submission, was elected. There is a tidal wave of Local Option sweeping over our own country and England. Where are the States that have recently tried Local Option that are advocating a repeal of the laws? There are men in every State opposed to Local Option. We freely admit it, but deny that there is any general sentiment in these States back of the agitation. Kansas has tried the experiment of Prohibition twenty-five years. (We are not now making the fight for Prohibition, but our friends the liquor men insist on groping them we have to do so also.) One of its great papers has recently made an investigation. 100 letters were sent to Clerks of Courts of different grades, bankers and others, with this result: 150 out of the 100 men written to endorsed without qualification the present law, and only one was opposed to it. Here are the results in a nut shell. In 25 years the population of Kansas has increased 71%. In 39 counties murder has decreased 76%. In 39 counties criminal cases have fallen off 33%; civil cases 28%. Bank deposits in 45 counties have increased 600%.

Your space is limited, Mr. Editor. I could go more into detail. What says the Supreme Court of our land about this traffic in liquor? "The statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits than to any other source." "If loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits she will be a gainer a thousand fold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people."

Now what is Local Option? Simply the recognition of the right of the people to determine whether liquor shall be sold in a given unit—county, township, city, etc. In other words, it is government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." "Equal rights for all." If Wayne county wants the saloon she shall have it. If she does not want the saloon she need not have it. Could anything be fairer? The man who votes against this proposition is neither a Republican, Democrat or American. Every old soldier who votes against it is trying to undermine the great principle of liberty for which he fought from '61 to '65.

John Mitchell, that level-headed labor leader, says: "I have given deep and long consideration to the value of Local Option as an uplifting influence in a community, and I am convinced that it embodies the principle of true liberty." "The application of the principle should be made to all the States. That which is good for Georgia is good for Pennsylvania, and all the other States. The people should have the right to determine the question by their ballot." I commend this same statement of the principle of Local Option to every laboring man in Wayne county.

Having been a farmer's boy and working more or less on the farm till 25 years of age, and having a large acquaintance among the farmers of Wayne county, I enter my indignant protest against the appeal made to selfish interests by the "Business Men's Anti-Local-Option League;" the attempt to swing the farmer vote against Local Option because taxes may be increased. Taxes do not, if the law is enacted, increase under Local Option, and crime decreases. Does the League suppose that the farmer can be bought by any such consideration? Will he stifle his conscience, and vote to hurt his own boy on the unholy altar, because "his apples may rot" if Local Option prevails? There is too much manhood among the men and boys on the farm to permit such an appeal to have any weight

for a single moment.

Friends! Men! Citizens of Old Wayne! if true to the inheritance received from the fathers; if Americans, loyal to a conscience that is regal, we do our full duty now, and vote for the man who has pledged his sacred honor to stand for this great principle, the black pall will lift from the Keystone State, and with the other States in the Crown of Liberty we will face the morning, when above our common country we will wave the stainless flag! Believing with all my heart in "Equal Rights for All," and not a part of our citizenship, and that "the people should rule, I am

Sincerely for Civic Righteousness, W. H. SWIFT, Honesdale, Pa., Oct. 23, 1908.

(BUSINESS MEN'S ANTI LOCAL-OPTION LEAGUE.) Taxes Placed on Every Line of Business and Profession in Alabama.

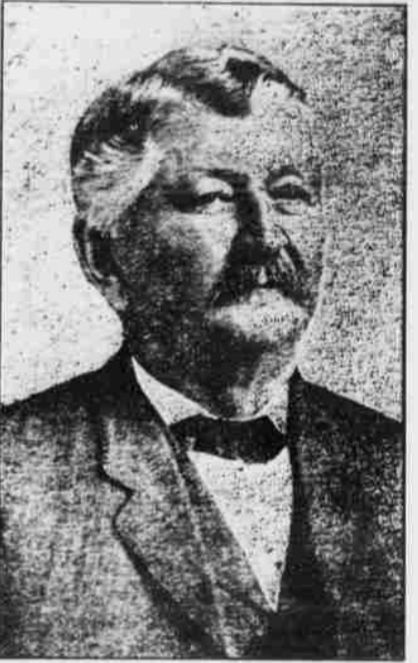
To make up for the loss through anti-saloon legislation, every merchant and profession must pay a license, according to the amount of sales made and business done. Each day the gross amount of sales of each business must be reported to the license collectors, under penalty of fine and imprisonment for failure to do so. Some lines of business will have to pay a license that were never assessed before. The farmer will have to pay more for hardware and seeds. Stock raisers and grain dealers will also be assessed. It will even cost you more to die. Cemeteries also come in for a share of the taxes. In fact, no person or business escapes. The farmers have advanced their prices on all farm products, and in almost every line of business prices are being advanced. The new license schedule has been placed on the books, disclosing some very interesting figures.

The tremendous loss of revenue by prohibition is shown in the following table, which gives the amount of taxes assessed each year against the people:

Table listing various professions and their associated taxes, such as Hardware stores, Seed dealers, Live stock, Grain dealers, Doctors, Milk peddlers, Undertakers, Cemeteries, Tombstone dealers, Butchers, Sausage makers, Grocers, Shoe dealers, Coffee dealers, Bakers, Coal dealers, Furniture dealers, Oyster shops, Retail oyster dealers, Produce dealers, Chinaware, Dry goods, Clothiers, Laundries, Boarding houses, Co-operative home building, Building Ass'n's, Gas companies, Brokerage Houses, St. Railway Co's, Oil companies, R. R. Co's, Corporations furnishing steam heat, Telephone Co's, Waterworks, Advertising agencies, and many others.

Table listing various professions and their associated taxes, such as Stove dealers, Tin shops, Tobacco dealers, Trading stamps, Umbrella mender, Vegetable dealers, Vinegar makers, Watch repairer, Yeast agt. or dealer.

REPUBLICAN For County Commissioners.



Hornbeck and Madden.



A soft answer turneth away wrath—sometimes. At other times it inviteth a licking. He who puts on airs only takes off dignity.

A Sure Vote for Braman for Sheriff

REPUBLICAN



M. LEE BRAMAN, REPRESENTATIVE HARDWICK, of Georgia, is the smallest man, physically, in the House. Colonel "Doc" Hill, late Democratic employee of the House, said once, in speaking of Hardwick: "You could drink him in a fountain pen."

Scandal travels fast, but a good deed goes without saying.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup is used nearly everywhere, because it not only heals irritation of the throat and stops the cough, but it drives the cold out of the system through its laxative principle by assuring a free and gentle action of the bowels, and that is the only way to cure a cold. You can't cure it as long as you are constipated. Insist upon Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. Sold by FELL, The Druggist.

If mankind depended on the milk of human kindness, half of us would starve.

New Portieres, Rugs, Curtains and Carpets at MESSER & Co.'s, 222 1/2