

WOOD'S CAREER IS PICTURESQUE

He Is President of the \$75,000,000 Woolen Trust.

INDICTED ON SIX COUNTS.

Charge is Conspiracy in Connection With the Alleged Planting of Dynamite During the Textile Workers' Strike in Lawrence, Mass.

William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen company, who has been indicted on charges of conspiracy in connection with the alleged "planting" of dynamite in Lawrence, Mass., during the strike last spring, is one of the most conspicuous figures in American industrial life.

Although he rose from the very bottom of the laboring class, Wood is regarded by labor as its bitterest enemy. His life story is picturesque. His father was a Portuguese named Jacintho, who was brought to Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard, by Captain Henry Pease, a whaling master, on whose ship Jacintho had been employed as cook's assistant.

When Dr. Frederick Ayer of Lowell, the patent medicine man, was obliged to take over the Washington mill in Lawrence because that institution could not repay his loans to it, William M. Wood was a traveling salesman for a New Bedford manufactory. Dr. Ayer's new manager, a man named Sampson, got Wood to join his force and later made him assistant manager.

Held a Trade Secret. Mr. Wood had one of the trade secrets of the day—a method of blending wools so that he could sell cloth of apparently a certain grade far below his competitors. His concern made money in the face of hard times. Meanwhile he had come into social relations with Dr. Ayer's family and eventually married the doctor's daughter. All the Ayer money then became available for the development of the Wood business.

When men were forming combinations of manufacturers of all kinds it occurred to Mr. Whitman of the Arlington mill that this would be a good thing to do in the woolen industry. He began it and incidentally took in Mr. Wood and his Washington mill, only to find later on that Mr. Wood was the head and center of the undertaking and that his Arlington mill had been left outside altogether. Mr. Wood built the biggest woolen mill in the world. He has installed many improvements which are directly for the benefit and the comfort of the employees, putting an escalator in the mill, for instance, to save stair climbing and building cottages which are rented to employees, improving the workrooms themselves and even installing a restaurant in the mill, where food is sold at cost.

Yet it was against Mr. Wood that the bitterest feeling was shown during the Lawrence strike, and, on the other hand, it was Mr. Wood's action which regulated what the other mill owners should do in the matter of settling the strike or holding out against settlement. The Penalty. Mr. Wood has a luxurious winter home in the Back Bay district of Boston at 21 Fairfield street. He has a home also in Andover and country houses at Cuttyhunk and Pride's Crossing. He is a member of the Eastern Yacht club and the owner of several yachts and automobiles. He is a member of the prominent Boston clubs and a stockholder and director in leading Boston industrial and financial institutions. He carries one of the largest life insurance policies of any man in New England.

The American Woolen company, which bore the brunt of the great Lawrence strike from Jan. 12 until March 14, controls thirty-three manufacturing plants in New England and New York state. It has a capitalization of \$75,000,000 and employs 35,000 operatives when all the machinery is in motion. About 15,000 persons are on the payrolls of the company's mills in Lawrence.

The maximum penalty in the event of conviction on the conspiracy charge is three years' imprisonment in the house of correction on each of six counts contained in the indictment.

A HANGOVER CONSTITUTIONAL

Can't Be Put in Jeopardy Twice For the Same Jag.

Benjamin Bryant of Nyack, N. Y., was arraigned before Police Justice Levison one day recently for carrying excess liquid baggage. The same night he was before the court again.

"You are charged with being drunk, Bryant," said the magistrate. "What have you to say?" "Your honor," answered Bryant, "this is the same jag, and the constitution of the United States says that no man can be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offense." "The point is well taken," said the judge, with a smile. "You are discharged."

INSTRUMENT THAT TELLS THE WEATHER.

Spectroscope Barometer Detects the Coming of Rain.

A wonderful new pocket spectroscope barometer, the description of which sounds almost too good to be true, is the subject of an article in the London Daily Mirror. It is a little instrument like a small telescope, costs only a few shillings and can easily be carried in the waistcoat pocket. This spectroscope is the detective of rain, for the presence of water vapor in the air, however far away, has a visible effect on the instrument.

To use the spectroscope one simply looks through it toward the horizon in the direction from which the wind is blowing.

On gazing through the spectroscope a sudden vision of bright colors, like a piece of imprisoned rainbow, appears before the eyes. The colors are identical with those of the rainbow—dark purple, blue, green, yellow and red. And it is the narrow band of yellow—the brightest in the whole color scheme—which gets disturbed at the approach of rain.

If rain is coming a thin dark line appears over the patch of yellow. A scientist explained how the spectroscope detects the approach of stormy conditions. "The nearer the approach of rain the more pronounced do the lines on the yellow band become," he said. "If the yellow band is quite distinct and free from any lines one may be assured that the weather will be fine, at least for some hours to come. There is one fixed dark line always present in the yellow part of the spectrum, but one soon becomes familiar with this and ignores it."

"The reason that lines appear on the yellow band is that when there is water vapor between the spectroscope and the sunlight the moisture 'cuts out' and absorbs part of the yellow band, leaving one or more black lines in its place. These black lines are caused by the absence of color, and their extent and clearness may determine the severity of the rainstorm and how soon it is likely to come.

"When using the instrument one must always look in the direction the wind is blowing from, as it will, of course, be from that point of the compass that water vapor will come. Once one has become an adept with it the spectroscope is far more certain than a barometer for forecasting rain, as the latter is influenced by many other causes, while the former is influenced by nothing except the water vapor in the air."

FUEL SHIP JUPITER LAUNCHED

First Seagoing Vessel Electrically Driven Built at Mare Island.

The United States fuel ship Jupiter, the first electrically driven seagoing vessel ever built and the largest ship of any description ever laid down on the Pacific coast, was launched recently at the Mare Island navy yard.

The Jupiter will make about fourteen knots an hour. She is 572 feet long by 65 feet beam, draws 27 feet 6 inches, displaces 19,390 tons and has a carrying capacity of 12,500 tons of coal and 375,000 gallons of fuel oil. The keel was laid on Oct. 16 last, and the hull has been built in record time at a saving of nearly \$100,000 over the appropriation of \$1,200,000 allowed by congress.

Power is supplied by a six stage steam turbine of American design, driving a 14,000 horsepower electric generator, the largest of its kind ever built, current from which is conducted to motors driving twin screw shafts. Coal can be loaded from the Jupiter into a warship at the rate of 100 tons an hour, and duplex pumps will permit her to take in or pump out oil to another vessel at the rate of 120,000 gallons an hour.

RULES ON RELIGIOUS GARB.

But Fisher's Decision Affecting Indian Schools Not Yet Made Public.

Before leaving for Hawaii to investigate Governor Proar, Secretary of the Interior Fisher submitted to President Taft a letter fully setting forth his decision with regard to the wearing of religious garb by teachers in government Indian schools. The president has not yet examined Mr. Fisher's decision, and it will not be made public until it is forwarded to Mr. Valentine, commissioner of Indian affairs.

The religious garb question has been the subject of controversy since Commissioner Valentine issued an order several months ago prohibiting members of Catholic religious communities from wearing their distinctive dress while teaching in government Indian schools. Mr. Valentine's order subsequently was suspended by President Taft pending a full hearing before Secretary Fisher.

TRANSOCEAN FLIGHT TROPHY.

Pioneer American Suffragette Offers Heirloom to the Aviator.

Mrs. Woodhull Martin of London, formerly Victoria Woodhull, one of the pioneer women suffragists of America and now the widow of John Biddulph Martin, the banker, has offered through the Women's Aerial league a superb antique centerpiece to the first aviator who crosses the ocean to America.

The trophy is one of the art treasures of Mrs. Martin's beautiful old home at Norton's Park, Worcestershire. The Norton Park homestead has been in the Martin family for 300 years and is filled with art treasures, antiques and curios from all parts of the world.

WOMAN BEGS DEATH BY LAW

Pleads For an Act of Legislature to Permit Euthanasia.

SHE IS A HOPELESS INVALID.

In Constant Pain and Unable to Move Hand or Foot—Injured Animals Mercifully Killed, She Says, While She May Live For Twenty Years.

Mrs. Sarah Harris, thirty-three years old, a sufferer from paralysis for three years, has dictated from her bed in a New York sanitarium an appeal for an act of the legislature which would make it possible for physicians to end her sufferings by a merciful death.

For three years Mrs. Harris has not been able to move hand or foot. She has control only over the muscles of her head. There is no hope that she will ever improve. Her condition is caused by a spinal malady which keeps her constantly in intense pain. The disease has spared her reason, but this only makes life harder for her by adding mental suffering to physical.

Her husband is Louis Harris, a clothing salesman. They have two children, a boy and a girl. The invalid's parents removed to New York several years ago from Charleston, S. C., where Mrs. Harris was born. She was educated in Charleston, and after graduating from a normal school began to teach school there. At her wish her parents removed to New York, where eight years ago she married Louis Harris.

Was Healthy and Active.

During the first five years of their married life Mrs. Harris was an active, healthy young woman, devoting all her time to her household and to the rearing of her three children. The affliction which deprived her of the use of her limbs came without warning. Apparently in good health, she was out walking with her children in October, 1909, when she suffered the first attack. In a few days she had become a helpless invalid. The exact nature of her disease has not been discovered, though it is known to be a spinal trouble which cannot be cured.

Mrs. Harris spent two years in the Neurological institute under the care of specialists who could do nothing for her and finally admitted that there was no improvement. The last year Mrs. Harris has spent in the sanitarium.

Since she first learned that her case was hopeless Mrs. Harris has prayed for death. She has sought to enlist her husband's relatives in an effort to have a law passed allowing a painless death to be administered in the case of hopeless invalids who requested such a release from pain. The answer has always been an attempt to cheer her up and to hold out hope.

Mrs. Harris' Plea.

Mrs. Harris has now taken the first step in a movement for the passage of an act by the legislature which will make it lawful to terminate her life. She dictated the following statement:

Can the busy throng stop long enough from their various avocations in life to consider a most vital question from one of the greatest sufferers who inhabits this beautiful world?

Various mechanical inventions are being pushed in which many shinglers lose their lives, and yet one question, the greatest of all, how to end the suffering of hopeless, helpless sufferers, has never been delved into.

Here, in her early thirties, a young woman stretched on a bed, immobile, bereft of the great motor engine of her constitution for the past three years, which places her in an absolutely paralyzed condition, in which she is unable to exert a single muscle of her body, besides suffering much pain, yet in full possession of the strength of her mentality, craves and yearns for that which would end her misery, which tongue cannot relate nor pen describe. Master minds of medical science, skilled diagnosticians and human skill have exhausted their efforts in bringing about some relief or cure.

Now, why should not the state take the matter in its hands and end the wretchedness of such poor sufferers? Let us just stop long enough to think that when a brute, the lowest of the animal kingdom, becomes inactive and doomed to suffer, its suffering is put to an end, and here a human being, the highest and noblest of created beings, must linger and suffer on until the vital organs give way, which may be an indefinite number of years. What a cruel order of the universe!

Naturally one's own loved ones cannot bring this about. Your physician cannot do it, for he would be condemned, so the only means is the state.

Any one who shall take up my case, as it requires a pioneer, as in everything, would win an everlasting debt of gratitude from one of the greatest sufferers on earth.

Like a Tortured Captive.

To a reporter Mrs. Harris compared her case to that of a tortured captive who was revived as often as he became insensible from pain in order that he would be in a condition to suffer keenly when more agonies were inflicted.

"If an animal is mortally wounded or helpless from disease," she said, "nature provides against long, drawn-out suffering. The animal dies quickly, and its pain is over. That is the most merciful way, and men recognize that, for when a horse or a dog is hurt or sick and there is no further hope for it it is put out of its misery.

SIRE AND SONS.

Julio Betancourt, the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Colombia to the United States, represented his country for twenty years as minister at Madrid.

John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, George F. Baker, James B. Duke, James Stillman, H. C. Frick and W. K. Vanderbilt are said to possess over \$3,000,000,000.

Though John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service, has traveled 40,000 miles every twelve months for the past fourteen years, he has never had an accident or received so much as a scratch while on a railroad train.

A pension for the rest of his natural life of a case of beer a week is the reward which has been received by R. E. Wedge of Omaha, Neb., for promptly returning to a local brewing company a bank book and \$8,000 in currency which he found in the street.

Dr. Ezra Squire Tipple, professor of practical theology in Drew Theological seminary, has been elected president of the seminary to succeed Dr. Henry Anson Butz, resigned. Dr. Tipple, who has been connected with the seminary since 1905, was born in Camden and has filled important charges in New York and New Jersey.

Captain Claus Russ of the Hamburg-American line recently completed his two hundredth trip across the Atlantic. He has been at sea for fifty-six years, having taken his first voyage with his father, who was in the China trade, when he was but three years of age. His actual service began in 1871, and since 1890 he has been in the service of the steamship company.

Sporting Notes.

The Schuykill navy oarsmen of Philadelphia will endeavor to secure the 1913 regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

Bob Deady of Philadelphia will manage Jack Ward, an English lightweight boxer, and also Fred Delaney of Birmingham, who can make 133 pounds. Both men will arrive early this fall.

The Toronto and District Association Football league has thirty-seven teams and 700 registered players, exclusive of forty-three public school teams and a score or more of mercantile and church leagues.

The trotter Huxham, 2:15½, that died recently in Illinois, started in 152 races and won forty-one times and \$12,345 in the fifteen years that he was raced. He was unplaced but thirteen times and driven in every race by W. J. Creasy.

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