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NO. 100

ARBUCKLES PAY UP

Uncle Sam Gets \$695,573 For Sugar Frauds.

NATIONAL TO PAY \$700,000.

Special Counsel For Government Makes Discoveries—Criminal Prosecution to Be Pushed In Spite of Settlement.

New York, Dec. 16.—Arbuckle Bros., rivals of the sugar trust, have admitted that sugar imported by them has been underweighed for nine years, and they have paid \$695,573 to the government, imitating in this respect the sugar trust, which paid to Uncle Sam under similar circumstances the sum of \$2,134,000.

Henry L. Stimson, special government prosecutor in the sugar weighing frauds, made the following statement:

In June last Messrs. Stimson and W. T. Denison as special counsel for the government commenced an investigation as to the weights on which duties were paid on sugar landed on the docks of the sugar refinery of Messrs. Arbuckle Bros. in the port of New York. The members of that firm voluntarily gave them access to their books, and a thorough investigation was made of those books and of the custom house records.

As a result it was ascertained that there had been a shortage in the payment of duties on importations of sugar made by that firm between 1898, when their refinery commenced operation, and November, 1907, amounting to \$35,573. This shortage was reported to the members of the firm, and as soon as they had verified the government's figures they voluntarily offered to pay this sum without suit into the treasury of the United States government. This payment has been accepted by the secretary of the treasury, with the concurrence of the attorney general, in full payment of all civil claims against Messrs. Arbuckle Bros.

This settlement in no wise affects the criminal prosecution of any individuals who may be shown to have been responsible for the commission of these matters, and the investigation and prosecution of any such persons will be vigorously pushed.

Mr. Stimson added that the \$695,573 had been paid in cash into the treasury in this city.

Arbuckle Bros., the head of which is John Arbuckle, were for a long time supposed to be the strongest opponents of the sugar trust.

John Arbuckle, who won fame and wealth by fighting the sugar trust years ago and underselling it in its own line, formerly owned a 55,000 acre farm, the "P. O." ranch, near Cheyenne. The government in 1907 discovered that he had put his wire fencing, forty-five miles of it, around adjoining public land. He was ordered to remove his fence from the government property. The action of the government annoyed him so that he directed his ranch sold out at once.

James H. Post, president of the National Sugar Refining company, the \$20,000,000 corporation in which the sugar trust holds stock, admits that his company may have to restore to the United States treasury in satisfaction of duties on underweighed sugar an amount of money approximating what Arbuckle Bros. have just restored.

President Post said that the government's special counsel in customs cases have been going over the National's books and that they have made a demand upon him and his fellow officials for more than \$700,000.

The National Sugar Refining company is the most important refining company in the east outside of the trust itself. It imports annually about 600,000,000 pounds of sugar, upon which the duty is about a cent and a quarter a pound.

Associated with Mr. Post in the National are Frederick D. Mollenhauer, George R. Bunker, Arthur Donner, John Mayer, Harry F. Mollenhauer and George H. Frazier. All of these men are directors. Mr. Donner is the sugar trust's representative in the directorate, and the sugar trust has a minority stock interest in the National.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN FRIENDLY

To Reassure Business St. Petersburg Denies Existence of Friction.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 16.—In consequence of the feeling of anxiety and the reluctance of business men to embark in commercial and industrial undertakings in the far east owing to disquieting reports that complications have arisen there between Russia and Japan and that an inevitable conflict is impending an official communication has been issued declaring emphatically that such rumors are absolutely unfounded.

It is declared that the Russian-Japanese relations are harmonious and that there has been no friction since the treaty of 1907. There are no misunderstandings, and complete mutual good will exists.

SENATOR RAINES DIES.

Author of New York High License Law Succumbs in Hospital.

Canandaigua, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Senator John Raines, author of the famous high license law, died at the Memorial hospital here at 2:15 a. m. today of ptomaine poisoning.

John Raines was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., May 6, 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. Later in that year he helped to organize a company of volunteers, of which he was captain. His command was incorporated in the Eighty-fifth New York volunteers, and with that regiment he served for about a year and a half, returning to Geneva in July, 1863, to begin the practice of law.

He was elected assemblyman in 1881, 1883 and 1885. In 1886 he went to the senate and remained there until he



SENATOR JOHN RAINES.

was elected a representative in congress in 1890. He was re-elected to congress in 1892, but in December, 1895, took a nomination to fill a vacancy in his senate district. He was elected, returned to the senate and was re-elected biennially since that time.

It was soon after his return to Albany from Washington that Senator Raines gained more than state wide notoriety through the enactment of a new state excise act popularly known as the "Raines law." This law, advocated by its author as a reform measure, was denounced bitterly throughout the state as a promoter of a specially vicious character of resort known as the "Raines law hotel."

Senator Raines' most recent public controversy was with Congressman Herbert Parsons, who charged Raines with having engineered a deal at Washington whereby certain election bills at Albany were to be killed as a price of Tammany congressmen voting to sustain Speaker Cannon.

MISS HERO FOUND SOLACE.

Got Another Spanish Sweetheart When Young Zelaya Left.

New York, Dec. 16.—Miss Juliet Hero, who is suing Dr. Anabel Zelaya, nephew of President Zelaya of Nicaragua, for \$100,000 for alleged breach of promise, was cross examined in the trial of the suit before Supreme Court Justice Bischoff and was somewhat surprised when Zelaya's counsel produced a package of her own letters to some one else.

She said she found another sweetheart after the young Nicaraguan left her, and she got as well as wrote a lot of letters.

"Did you ever write to a Mr. Modras?" she was asked.

"I may have."

"Ever call him 'dear'?"

"I may have—yes."

Counsel then brought out a letter addressed to "My Dearest Eugene," in which she said his photos gave great satisfaction, "no doubt the result of my sincere affection." Counsel also read another letter dated September last, in which she said:

Now, dearest Eugene, can I ever convince you of my sincere love and sincerity? I know we shall meet with mischief makers at times; but, my dear, rest assured that from now on there shall be no obstruction to our future happiness. I want to share your sorrows and joys. Eugene, let us forget the past.

In another letter dated in the month previous Miss Hero said she wished she were dead and added, "Oh, why should I suffer so?" She asked Modras to meet her at a subway station.

Miss Hero testified that she met Modras at the home of a friend of the family, but couldn't remember when.

MORGAN BUYS PHONE CO.'S.

Announced That Banking House Has Taken Two Ohio Concerns.

Toledo, O., Dec. 16.—J. P. Morgan & Co. has purchased the bulk of the stock of the United States Long Distance and the Cuyahoga Telephone companies. Clarence Brown, attorney for these companies, said:

"I am authorized to announce that J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. has purchased for their own account a majority of the stocks of the United States Long Distance and Cuyahoga Telephone companies."

SNEAD ARREST.

Mother of Murdered Young Woman a Prisoner.

DUPLICATE "SUICIDE" NOTES.

Handwriting in Her Hotel Rooms Like That in Letter Pinned to Clothes of Bathtub Victim.

New York, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, who has been sought by the police ever since the tragic death of her daughter, Mrs. Ocee Wardlaw Martin Snead, who was found dead in a bathtub in an unfinished house in East Orange, N. J., was arrested in the Hotel Bayard, this city, by central office detectives.

Her arrest was due to the discovery of three notes similar in several respects to the so called "suicide" note found pinned to the clothing of the bathtub victim. These notes were found in a suit case which Mrs. Martin left in Room 853, to which she was first assigned and from which she was taken to another part of the hotel.

The fact that these notes not only resembled the handwriting of the suicide note so closely as to lead to the conclusion that all were penned by the same person, but were on the same kind of bond paper, points to them as important, perhaps vital, evidence in the case in which Mrs. Virginia Wardlaw, aunt of the dead girl, has been accused of her murder.

Prosecutor Mott of New Jersey, who did not know of the existence even of the three notes, was quick to declare their vital importance, and he at once had a warrant for Mrs. Martin's arrest sworn out before Recorder Mott of East Orange.

Since the death of her daughter Mrs. Martin had been in hiding. The police learned that she had stopped at the Martha Washington and the Aldine hotels under the name of "Mrs. Maybrick." They finally traced her to the Hotel Bayard, and she begged the management to let her escape by a rear passage. They refused, and she changed her room.

In the room she first occupied the police found a handbag in which were three notes, two of which read as follows:

My little daughter has died. Other near and dear ones have died. I want to join them in heaven. I have been prostrate with illness a long time. When you have read this I will be dead from suicide. Do not grieve for me. Rejoice that death brings me a painless sleep, a relief from sickness, suffering and pain greater than I can bear. OCEE W. M. SNEAD.

Last year my daughter died. Other near and dear friends, too, have gone to heaven. I long to go there. I'd been very weak and ill a long time. Death will be a blessed relief to me in my sufferings. When you have read this I will have committed suicide. My sorrow and pain in this world are greater than I can endure. OCEE W. M. SNEAD.

In the small letter "r" and in the capital "D" the handwriting in these notes and in that found in the bathroom are almost identical. The letters are shaded the same, and the punctuation is done with the same care. Even the color of the ink appears to be the same.

The existence of so many suicide notes suggests practice in writing them until one was obtained to suit; also that the writer was calm enough to write until one that contained just the right sentiment—just the right meaning—had been penned. The writing of none of the notes showed the slightest degree of wavering or nervousness in the formation of the letters. All were written with a steady hand.

In the suit case were several receipted bills of the Hotel Martha Washington. One of them showed that Mrs. Martin had been charged \$15 for a room in the hotel from Nov. 20, the day Mrs. Snead's body was found in the East Orange house, until Dec. 6 and that she had paid \$4.50 and owed a balance of \$10.50.

GOV. HUGHES' FATHER DEAD.

He Suffered Stroke of Apoplexy at Executive Mansion at Albany.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The Rev. David C. Hughes, father of Governor Charles E. Hughes, died at the executive mansion here of apoplexy. His son was with him at the end.

Dr. Hughes, who was born in Wales in 1832, came to the United States at the age of twenty-three. He held pastorates of Baptist churches at Glens Falls, N. Y.; Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Oswego, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Brooklyn, Jersey City and Scranton, Pa.

Miss Dodge Gives \$50,000. London, Dec. 16.—The hitherto anonymous donor of \$50,000 to the Shakespeare Memorial theater here is Miss Mary Hodley Dodge of New York, daughter of the late William E. Dodge.

GOULD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

George and Jay Survive Train Wreck. Fifteen Others Killed.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 16.—George Gould and his son Jay were in a wreck on the Southern road near Brown Summit, fifteen miles from here. Fifteen persons are reported killed and thirty injured. Mr. Gould escaped injury, but his son was taken to a hospital here suffering from nervous shock.

After treatment by the hospital physicians young Jay Gould was able to accompany his father to High Point, N. C., where they have an estate.

The train was running from Richmond to Charlotte. It was going at a high rate of speed in an effort to make up lost time when as it was crossing a trestle over a small river one of the wheels jumped the track, and several cars were thrown from the bridge. Mr. Gould and his son were in the Norfolk sleeper and were on their way to Thomasville, Ga., to hunt on the Gould preserves there. They were thrown from their seats when the crash came.

The escape of the Goulds and their secretary from death was almost a miracle. George Gould knocked a hole in the car window with his shotgun, and the three jumped through it.

Twelve bodies have been recovered from the wreckage, but it is said that there are probably three more buried in the mud on the bed of the creek.

MAE WOOD IN THE TOMBS.

She is Accused by Ex-Senator Platt and He is Not Ready.

New York, Dec. 16.—Mae C. Wood, who is under indictment on charges of forgery and perjury in connection with her suit for divorce against Senator Thomas C. Platt, appeared in person in the court of general sessions for trial. She came on from a ranch at Julesburg, Colo., where she has been ill. She was accompanied by her lawyer, Mr. Hubbell.

As Miss Wood walked toward Judge Foster a special officer of the surety company that has been on her bond grabbed her by the arm.

"You are under arrest," he said, "and you will have to come over to the Tombs with me."

Assistant District Attorney Garvan explained that the surety company desired to surrender Miss Wood to the court.

Mr. Garvan then informed the court that the case against Miss Wood on the part of the people was not ready.

"Senator Platt, our main witness," said Mr. Garvan, "is not well enough to go on with the case."

"That's the way it always is," broke in Mr. Hubbell. "Every time we are ready the prosecution is not, and if the defendant waits until Senator Platt is well enough to go on with the case she will remain forever in the Tombs." It was then agreed to reduce the bail from \$5,000 to \$1,000, and Miss Wood was taken to the Tombs, as she was unable to furnish it.

GOLD MEDAL FOR PEARY.

Given by National Geographic Society. Carnegie Present.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., was presented with a special gold medal by the National Geographic society here. The presentation speech was made by Willis L. Moore, president of the society, in a glowing tribute to the explorer's arctic achievement, the accuracy of Peary's data and the way in which he had borne himself under trying circumstances.

Andrew Carnegie and Rear Admiral Chester, U. S. N., preceded President Moore in paying high tributes to the explorer.

A telegram of congratulation to Commander Peary from the Duke of the Abruzzi was read and received with great applause.

When Commander Peary rose to make acknowledgment of the medal he was greeted with a great demonstration of applause and was unable to proceed for several minutes.

DR. JONNESCO OPERATES.

Twice Uses Stovaine Successfully in Upper Part of Spine.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—For the first time since his arrival in America Dr. Thomas Jonnesco was able to give what he considered a fair and complete test of stovaine at the Medico-Chirurgical hospital here, when 2,000 physicians and students witnessed his work.

In both cases the anaesthetic was injected high up in the spinal column at the base of the neck. One operation was for a disease of the eye, and the other was for a fracture of the jaw bone.

Dr. Jonnesco finished the first operation in eight minutes, including the time required for injecting the anaesthetic. He finished the second operation in fourteen minutes.

When he had completed the two operations the assembled medical men rose and applauded him for several minutes.

WOOD HEADS ARMY

Succeeds General Bell as Chief of Staff.

YOUNGEST TO ATTAIN RANK.

His Rise From Assistant Surgeon to Highest Position in Military Service Has Been Rapid Beyond Precedent.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Major General Leonard Wood, now in command of the department of the east, with headquarters at Governors Island, has been selected by Secretary of War Dickinson as chief of staff of the army to succeed Major General J. Franklin Bell.

He is the youngest man to attain that rank in the American army, and his rise has been rapid beyond precedent.

General Wood was born in 1860 at Winchester, N. H. He entered the army as assistant surgeon in 1886. His first service was in the campaigns against the hostile Indians in Arizona and New Mexico. He was a member of Lawton's expedition against the band of Apaches under Geronimo. During these campaigns in the southwest he was commended in general orders for heroism.

A medal of honor was awarded to General Wood for distinguished conduct in the campaign when in carrying dispatches he rode seventy miles in one night through territory in the possession of the Indians and walked thirty miles the following day to deliver his dispatches.

After serving at various army posts from July, 1880, to September, 1895, General Wood was ordered to Washington for duty as attending surgeon to the army officers serving in Washington. It was during this period that he became acquainted with Colonel Roosevelt.

General Wood was one of the physicians to President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger. When the Spanish war broke out Colonel Roosevelt, who had a high regard for General Wood's ability as a soldier, obtained President McKinley's consent for the organization of the First United States Volunteer cavalry, which became known as the rough riders. At Colonel Roosevelt's request General Wood was appointed colonel of the regiment. After organizing and equipping the rough riders at San Antonio, Tex., the regiment went to the front and served through the whole Cuban campaign.

On July 8, 1898, General Wood was made a brigadier general of volunteers and assumed command of the Second brigade, cavalry division, of the Fifth army corps, which participated in the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan.

When the Spanish forces at Santiago surrendered in July, 1898, General Wood was appointed military governor of that city, and on Oct. 7, 1898, he was assigned to the command of the department of Santiago, serving also as civil governor of the province of Santiago.

On July 1, 1899, the two eastern provinces of Cuba, Santiago and Puer to Principe, were consolidated and placed under General Wood's command. From Dec. 20, 1899, to May 20, 1902, when the American troops left Cuba, General Wood served as military governor.

In February, 1901, President McKinley appointed General Wood a brigadier general in the regular army. From August, 1903, to April, 1906, he commanded the department of Mindanao and was civil governor of Moro province, in the Philippines. He commanded the Philippines division from February, 1906, to February, 1908.

ROBBERS TORTURE AGED PAIR

Old Man's Feet Burned With Candles and Matches.

Shenandoah, Pa., Dec. 16.—Jacob Gimber, a aged farmer, was called to his door here, struck upon the head, bound and gagged.

His wife, hearing the noise, ran from a back room to be confronted by four men, with revolvers, who bound and gagged her also.

Two of the men ransacked the house and got \$60. They demanded more money, and when Gimber protested they took off his shoes and tortured him by burning his feet with a candle and matches until he told them where to find \$45. The robbers got the cash, came back and put both old people into a bed, threatened to burn them alive and beat them cruelly. The old man finally told them where his last \$65 in gold was hid.

Mr. Gimber managed to free himself after the thieves had gone and notified the police, who, assisted by the state constabulary on horseback, are searching for the robbers.

CORELLI ON BALFOUR'S SIDE.

Antisuffrage Woman Novelist Says Socialists Are Male Suffragettes.

London, Dec. 16.—Marie Corelli's irreconcilable antagonism to woman suffrage does not prevent her from aiming to obtain political influence. She has written an address to the electors saying that the very life of England is now in the balance.

The empire, she says, is standing like a victim on the rock of suspense, waiting to be hurled into the devouring waters of socialism or rescued and led back to the security of home with peace and honor. A Socialist she describes as a sort of male suffragette seeking to upset the laws of nature in order that he may assert himself as superior to nature.

Disloyalty to the throne and constitution has seized a great part of the people, she says. Miss Corelli appeals to voters to think and to be true to God, king and country.

ZELAYA WILLING TO QUIT.

He Proposes Judge Jose Madriz as President of Nicaragua.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Henry Caldera, American vice consul at Managua, reports to the state department that President Zelaya has published a statement to the people of Nicaragua announcing his readiness to abdicate in favor of Jose Madriz, the Nicaraguan judge in the Central American court of justice at Cartage, Costa Rica. Senor Madriz, Mr. Caldera added, is not the choice of the people, and his



JUDGE JOSE MADRIZ.

election would be contested because he is closely allied with the Zelaya element.

Large crowds gathered in front of the American legation, Mr. Caldera continued, shouting for the United States. There were several arrests.

More Turbulence in Managua.

Panama, Dec. 16.—There was more trouble in the streets of Managua, the capital city of Nicaragua, when a speech was delivered at a meeting of the aldermen which flayed Judge Jose Madriz, who is proposed by the followers of Zelaya to succeed him in the presidency. The speaker was applauded and hissed by the two factions, and the differences of opinion led to blows.

Madriz would not be accepted by the insurgents, the speaker asserted. Estrada and his associates and the revolution they typify were indorsed by the speaker.

The fighting became more intense when the speaker had finished, and revolver shots were discharged. It was necessary to call upon the soldiers to keep order. Twenty arrests were made.

TO VISIT PORTO RICO.

Secretary of War Goes There to Decide on Changes in Foraker Act.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Secretary of War Dickinson left here today on board the naval yacht Mayflower to visit Porto Rico. He was accompanied by Brigadier General Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and Lieutenant Colonel Jefferson R. Keen of the medical corps of the army.

Secretary Dickinson goes to Porto Rico to decide on the proposed changes in the Foraker act, which is the organic law of Porto Rico. The officers of the insular bureau have been studying the question with a view to recommending to congress several important amendments to this law. One of these amendments will have to do with the power to supervise the sanitation of the island. Colonel Keen is an expert on sanitation and will make a special study of this phase of the situation. The party probably will return to Washington about Jan. 1.

ROOSEVELT AT NAIROBI.

Ex-President Preparing to Start For Uganda on Saturday.

Mombasa, Dec. 16.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is at Nairobi. He is making preparations to start for Uganda, British East Africa, on Saturday.

Weather Probabilities. Fair; moderate westerly winds.