

## ODELL HAD A CLUB

MADE THE INSURANCE MAGNATES  
DANCE TO HIS MUSIC

## Governor Got Money Back

RAILROAD MAN LONG ON THE  
WITNESS STAND

Asked With Questions as to Relations  
With Hyde and Positively  
Contradicts Statements  
of Young Man

NEW YORK.—Both James Hazen Hyde and E. H. Harriman gave interesting and at times sensational testimony in the insurance investigation.

James Hazen Hyde was the first witness before the Armstrong committee on insurance investigation. He asked to correct his testimony of the day before relative to offers for his stock. He said he did receive four offers beside that of Mr. Ryan. Two of these came from Mr. Harriman and Mr. Erick. He was offered five million dollars or his entire holdings and two and one-half million for half of them. George Gould also made such an offer, but these were all declined because witnesses did not think one man should control the society. Gage E. Tarbell made an offer to buy the stock. George W. Young also offered to buy Mr. Hyde's stock. These were all verbal offers.

The largest price was seven million dollars by George W. Young, former president of the United States Mortgage and Trust company. Mr. Gould's offer was made first.

"That was in the beginning of the row," said Hyde; "it must have been in the beginning of the row," said Hyde; "it must have been in the beginning of February. The second offer was made by Mr. Frick a few moments before the first board meeting in February, of five million dollars for the entire holdings, or two and one-half million dollars for one-half of the buildings. I declined both of these offers, as I did not think it was for the best interest of the society that I should then part with my stock, or if I did part with it, I didn't think it for the best interest of the society that one individual should control it.

I had no idea of parting with my stock at that time. I offered to trustee it to the society for five years. That was at the beginning of this trouble. I first offered to trustee it for five years and then afterwards offered it to the society, to buy and then I afterwards discovered the society didn't have the right to buy it."

"What was the third offer?"  
"The third offer was an offer of one million dollars from Mr. Tarbell. He informed me that he had a syndicate of gentlemen ready to purchase it. This was some time in February."

"What was the next offer?"  
"Then I also received an offer from George W. Young of seven million dollars. I should say that was at the end of February or the beginning of March, I am not sure of the exact date."

Mr. Hyde testified that the only offer for his stock made after the Frick report was Mr. Ryan's.

Reading from the acts of 1868, 1869 and 1870 incorporating the Fireproof Warehousing company and amending the act to change the name to the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse company, and subsequently in 1875 changing the name to the Mercantile Trust company, Mr. Hughes brought out the source of the Mercantile Trust company's charter. He then read a bill introduced by Senator Aabler in the senate in March, 1904, to repeal all these acts and amendments. The effect of this bill, if passed, would have been to leave the Mercantile Trust company without a charter.

Mr. Hyde here made a statement denying that either he or the Equitable Life Assurance society had anything to do with, or any interest in the United States Shipbuilding company or its securities.

On March 16, 1901, the Equitable Life Assurance society bought 2,000 shares of the Lawyers' Title Insurance company at \$174 per share, and two days later sold 1,100 shares at the same price to George H. Squire. Mr. Hyde said he did not know of this deal, though he was a member of the executive committee.

## NEBRASKA NOTES

Elsie Whitney of Wymore has been taken the State Industrial School for Girls at Geneva by Sheriff Trude. Auburn is to have another band composed wholly of young men residing in the third ward. H. R. Grant will be leader.

J. W. Kuhn purchased the grocery store of T. R. Spencer in West Beatrice and will conduct the business in the future.

G. M. Smith & Son, of Lincoln purchased the hardware store of P. Pierson, who recently went to Beatrice from Plattsmouth.

W. M. Taylor of Arlington has purchased the stock of merchandise at Arizona of Peter Kohler. Mr. Taylor will take possession soon.

Pat Welch had about twenty-five men laying new heavy steel rails on the Burlington track at Plattsmouth, but they became dissatisfied and left him.

The proposition to change the location of the county jail at Seward when the new structure is built was voted on at the recent election and the proposition to change the site carried by 546 votes.

The attending physician in the case of Fred Glaser, the young man who fell from the second story of the new Congregational church at Stanton, say that the boy cannot live.

A. M. Engles of the Nemaha County bank, won quite a sum of money on election bets, \$50 from James Moody and another sum from James Armstrong and will use the money thus won in giving a barbeque at the hall.

A cable message has been received from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunker and Joseph Hunker, residents of West Point, saying they had sailed from Germany on their way to the United States, after a protracted tour of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Lands.

Joe Ray is at his home in Humboldt suffering from a number of bad knife cuts in his shoulder, inflicted by John Cassidy. The men engaged in an argument over a bill, having had a number of drinks together, and the argument terminated in a fight. Ray declares that he was only joking and that Cassidy took the matter to heart.

Two young men from Blair on their way home from Decatur drove into Tekamah. When they reached the First National bank corner one of the horses being completely exhausted, fell. He was hauled to the livery barn and everything done to save him, but to no avail, as he died in a few hours. The owner of the horse a livery man from Blair was notified.

John M. Cochran, one of the contractors on the Sellers & Wilson building at Table Rock has been severely hurt while he was assisting the workmen in getting the large I beam in position. His right hand was caught in such a manner as to badly crush the two small fingers, one of which was broken. The physician thinks he can save two fingers.

George Parker and Joseph Lynch, the safe blowers with many aliases, who were arrested at Wakefield after blowing a safe at that place, waived preliminary hearing and were bound over until the December term of court. Judge Fales fixed their bonds at \$2,000 which they have not offered. A Sioux City police officer has been at Ponca interviewing the men. They seem to be wanted in many places.

Some children playing on their way to school, near the Sluka farm, close to Milligan, noticed something hanging from a tree in a draw nearby. On investigation they discovered it to be the body of Frank H. Sluka. He was dead when they found him. Coroner Fitzsimmon was summoned and pronounced it a clear case of suicide. Sluka was about 30 years old and had been married only three or four months.

An order has been issued by Mayor L. A. Williams, of Blair, and served on all saloon keepers of that city to remove all screens and partitions which obstruct a full view of their bar rooms. For several years screens have been kept in some of the saloons obstructing the view of the bar. It was rumored that the order would be strongly contested by one or two saloonkeepers. Mayor Williams has also under consideration the closing of the saloons at an earlier hour than 11:30, the present closing time.

## GOOD CAUSE FOR STRIFE

MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND AN  
UNPOPULAR ORDER

Jews at St. Petersburg Still in a  
Semi-Panic Through Fear of  
Murder and Pillage—Witte  
Has Enormous Task

ST. PETERSBURG.—The league of leagues has adopted a resolution condemning the proclamation of martial law in Poland as an illegal measure directed against the Polish emancipation movement.

The Ruskoye Slovo prints a dispatch from Warsaw describing a conversation which Governor General Scalon had with a deputation of prominent Poles, during which the governor general distinctly announced that he would not allow the organization of a municipal militia. Moreover, he added, he would neither remove the troops from the city nor from the streets, and he warned the deputation that he was prepared to deal with the situation should the agitation be communicated to the masses. In addition to increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army, the war department has decided to reduce the term of service by one year. The present pay of the infantry is 11 cents per month the cavalry 14 cents per month.

The fears of the wholesale pillage and murder of the Jews and intelligentsia by the "black hundred" have not entirely disappeared, although the strictest precautions have been taken against probable outbreaks. Two students were beaten to death, three house porters were murdered at their doors and many domestic servants left their work, announcing to their mistresses that labor was no longer necessary, as now everybody was on an equality, having become citizens and would receive from the government pensions.

An eminent diplomat speaking of the situation said:

"The difficulties which confront Count Witte on every side are enormous, and would overawe a man of less dominant will and capacity. His task is almost superhuman, but I do not regard it as impossible."

Disquieting reports of the progress of the agrarian disorders were received. The military authorities are rushing troops and machine guns into the affected areas. Inhabitants of Karsk and Tugansk are organizing for the protection of their respective towns. The village of Ballanda, in the government of Saratoff, has been fired by peasants.

Count John Tolstol, who resigned the position of head of the academy of fine arts, owing to General Trepot's repressive policy, was appointed minister of education.

The formal proclamation of martial law throughout Russian Poland and the promulgation of the government's intention to suppress the Polish government to secure autonomy almost created a panic on the course. Imperial forces again fell to 36. Industrials seem to have no bottom.

The city is full of rumors of the effect that the imperial ukase was issued over Count Witte's head, at the instigation of the reactionaries which is equivalent to the count's retirement, but it can be stated with positiveness that the action was taken upon the premier's advice. Count Witte favored and impressed on his majesty the advisability of restoring Finland's constitution and reversing the policy of the Russification of the grand duchy, but to surrender autonomy to Poland after all the old grievances of the Poles had been redressed and they had been placed upon an equality with Russians the count considered would only be a prelude to an attempt to set up the ancient kingdom as a separate entity and would involve ultimately either the dismemberment of the empire or the necessity for bloody suppression such as marked the revolutions of 1831 and 1863. It was regarded as wise, therefore, to take the bull by the horns and let the Poles understand that the separate movement would not be tolerated and that until they came to their sense further efforts to place in operation the reform manifesto would be suspended. It is generally believed here that both Germany and Austria have given Russia assurances of support, but of what nature cannot be learned. Whether or not this is true both Germany and Austria naturally are interested, each of them having a Polish problem on their hands.

## VISITS MILITARY SCHOOL

PRINCE LOUIS ENJOYS DAY AT  
WEST POINT

Drill, Executed to Perfection, Witnessed  
with Close Attention and  
Highly Praised—Sees  
Football Game

NEW YORK.—Prince Louis of Battenburg, accompanied by many officers of his squadron and of Rear Admiral Evans' fleet, visited the military academy at West Point going up the Hudson in the steamer Charles W. Morse. As the boat came alongside flying the pennant of the British admiral, a hearty welcome awaited the prince. A landing was immediately effected and a friendly occupation of the American army followed. Britishers saw the academy at its best. The beautiful spot was never more beautiful, the cadet corps never drilled better and the prince was especially interested in the hotly contested football game between the cadets and the Carlisle Indians.

The distinguished visitor and his officers returned to New York in the evening delighted with all they had seen.

The prince was the personal guest of Colonel Robert M. Thompson, president of the naval academy alumni association, who was in charge of the arrangements for the trip to West Point. The prince paid his host the compliment of attending the dinner in civilian dress, the first function at which he has not appeared in uniform.

With lines of flags stretching from stem to stern, the pennant of Rear Admiral Prince Louis flying at the fore, the steamer, C. W. Morse, with her decks crowded with British and American naval officers and their friends, sailed at 10 o'clock in the morning. Passing along the column of American warships, Prince Louis received a salute from each ship.

As his steamer passed the Maine, Admiral Evans' flagship, the crew, were called to quarters and stood at attention, the band playing "God Save the King." When the armored cruiser Pennsylvania was reached the marine guard presented arms and the band played the British anthem. For more than an hour the prince remained on deck. Later in the morning the prince received the members of the entire party in the main saloon, shaking hands with each other and frequently expressing his enjoyment of the trip. The presentations were made by Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, detailed as naval aide to the prince. Luncheon was served on the boat and by the time the guests were again on deck, the boats were off the West Point landing.

Assembled here to welcome the prince were Brigadier General Mills, superintendent of the military academy and the officers of his staff. Drawn up along the roadside was a detachment of cavalry. Entering the carriage of the superintendent, Prince Louis and General Mills drove to the academy. As the prince entered the grounds rear admiral's salute was fired and the cadet corps was paraded along the band hallooing him with "God Save the King."

Following the prince in carriages came the flag and commanding officers of the two squadrons. The prince and General Mills and their staff inspected the corps, the prince corps then passed by the prince in columns of four at quick and then at double time.

"Splendid, magnificent." These were two of the expressions of the distinguished guest, and he was especially impressed with the excellence of the lines.

"West Point and Annapolis training is superb, isn't it?" he remarked to one of his own officers standing near him.

He asked many questions of General Mills about the system, and he left West Point with a good idea of how the United States makes army officers.

The review over, Prince Louis was escorted to the grand stand, where he witnessed the game between the army and the Carlisle Indians. The guest was much impressed with the planting of the army flag in the center of the corps just before the game began. Another incident which followed, the entrance on the field of the Indians, each wrapped in a red blanket, greatly interested the prince, who asked General Mills to tell him all about the Carlisle team.

## NOT TIED TO TRACK

COLLEGE PRESIDENT DISPUTES  
CORONER'S STATEMENT

## Light On Pierson Tragedy

HEAD OF KENYON GIVES NEW  
VERSION OF AFFAIR

No Attempt Made to Explain Death  
of Boy on Railroad Bridge,  
But Certain He Was  
Not Fastened

COLUMBUS, O.—President William E. Pierce of Kenyon college, was in Columbus conferring with Attorney T. P. Linn and the Rev. John Hewitt, both trustees of the institution, concerning the tragic death of Stuart Pierson and accusations which have been subsequently made.

In a signed statement issued by President Pierce he emphatically denies what he terms "perversions of the truth which have got abroad" and "absolves the students from any charge of wrongdoing."

Dr. Pierce in his statement says: "Believing the coroner's findings in the case of Stuart Pierson to be entirely mistaken, I ask leave in the interests of justice to present the following facts, which, in the eyes of the authorities of Kenyon college, absolve the students from any charge of any wrongdoing."

"On the night of the 28th of October at 9 o'clock the candidates for initiation into the D. K. E. fraternity, among whom was Stuart Pierson, left the college dormitory, each one carrying a basket with fantastic contents to the solitary rendezvous appointed for him.

"Pierson, saying good bye to his father, who, as an alumnus of the chapter, was present for the initiation, set out in pursuance to directions, for the end of the railway bridge, to await there the arrival of a committee from the fraternity. Stuart Pierson went there alone, and there is no evidence that he saw or met any one after leaving his father at 9 o'clock. His watch, which was broken in the accident, stopped at 9:41.

"Almost immediately upon the departure of the freshmen, the active members of the fraternity with their alumna, including Pierson's father, went in a body to the fraternity lodge, which is about a mile in an opposite direction from the railroad, stopping a few minutes on their way at a bakery. Committees were appointed to go to meet the several candidates for initiation, Mr. Pierson declining the invitation that was given him to go for his own son. The committees separated not earlier than 9:40 at the lodge, a mile away from the railroad bridge.

"The committee appointed to meet young Pierson consisted of F. E. Tscham, the college organist, who was graduated with honor from Kenyon college last June and is now a student in the theological seminary; A. E. York '07, a mature fellow of twenty-three or twenty-four, whom Mr. Pierson had selected as a suitable room mate for his young son, and Herbert Browne, a former member of the chapter, a married man with a family who is in business in Zanesville.

"At 10:15 York reached my house and then gasped out the story identical with that told by every member of the committee and the chapter ever since. At the end of the bridge between the rails, the committee found the basket with its contents undisturbed, but the boy was not there and made no reply to their whistles and calls. In the thought that he might have crossed the bridge they started across themselves only to stumble upon his body, perhaps sixty feet from the entrance. Hearing the whistle of an approaching train they hastily carried the boy off the bridge with considerable danger to themselves. At this point they heard the college clock strike 10.

"My first act was to summon Dr. Irvin Workman of Gambier and ask him to go to the bridge. Upon his arrival he found Tscham and Browne standing by the body in the darkness. He sent one of them to the college pumping station nearby to procure a lantern and with the assistance of Edwin Gorsuch, the engineer in charge of the station, prepared the mangled body for removal. There were no traces of bandages or ropes on the bridge or on the body.