

### BANKER CONVICTED.

Major Salmon to Serve Three Years for His Crime.

The jury in the case of Major H. W. Salmon, accused of grand larceny growing out of the Salmon & Salmon bank failure in Clinton, Mo., returned a verdict of guilty and was assessed the punishment at three years in the penitentiary. A motion will be made for a new trial.

The Salmon & Salmon private bank closed its doors June 21, 1905. Its last published statement showed alleged deposits of \$725,000 and alleged resources of \$797,382. Its owners, Major Harvey W. Salmon and Dr. G. Y. Salmon, were reputed to be men of great wealth, but it transpired they had apparently nothing outside of the bank.

The bank had been in a questionable condition for some time as the result of the cattle deals of the Salmons and the taking by T. M. Casey, cashier, of the bank's funds to pay the debts of his father, George M. Casey, an extensive cattle operator, who failed in 1904.

Judge Denton appointed his close friend, John B. Egger, an Appleton City banker and politician, as receiver. There was a demand for federal bankruptcy proceedings. In less than a week after the failure an appraising committee, going through the bank's papers, found evidence of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of forged notes, or copies of genuine notes. The cashier, Casey, was accused of hypotheating the genuine notes with St. Louis and Kansas City trust companies, leaving copies in the files. He was also accused of adding to the files forged notes against patrons of the bank and depositing them as collateral.

The receiver, Mr. Egger, reported a month after the bank failure that there were assets of face value of \$860,000 and liabilities of 1 million dollars. But in these assets were included \$661,000 bills receivable, nearly all reported to be of a spurious character. Casey was arrested on a charge of forgery the week after the bank failed.

September 21, 1905, a special grand jury returned thirteen indictments for forgery against Casey, six against Dr. G. Y. and Major W. H. Salmon for grand larceny in receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent and four against Dr. Salmon's son, Frank, for grand larceny. The accused persons gave bail and later secured a change of venue.

The Russian government has submitted to the principal powers, confidentially, a revised programme of the subjects to be discussed at the approaching peace conference at The Hague. Correspondence in this connection between the Russian foreign office and the foreign offices of the powers continues, the object being to reach an agreement in advance of communicating with the minor governments. Great Britain has not formulated a precise plan for the limitation of armaments and appears unwilling to do so. Nevertheless, it is considered probable that a discussion of the limitation of armaments will find a place in the programme owing to Great Britain's insistence. The precise position of Germany in this connection will not be disclosed until the programme is finally decided upon but the assertions made in London that Germany will withdraw from the conference rather than have the question of the limitation of armaments discussed are unfounded. The United States, it is understood will reserve its decision regarding participation in a discussion of the armaments question, the general view at Washington being, it is asserted here, that as the United States is outside the European system it is not in a position to urge the continental powers to reduce or arrest their land armaments, while upon the subject of naval armaments the authorities at Washington appear to be indisposed to cease their development.

Women who have recently joined the Wandsworth (England) Rifle club have proved so expert in the use of the rifle that scores of thirty-five out of a "highest possible" of forty have frequently been recorded. The Club Committee is desirous of securing other women sharpshooters in order to arrange a match between the women and men.

Portugal is making an effort to reclaim 10,000,000 acres, nearly one-half the country's area.

### PRESIDENT STANDS PAT.

Mr. Roosevelt Refers to His Speeches and Messages on the Railroad Question.

President Roosevelt, in declining the invitation of the Illinois Manufacturers' association to make an address in Springfield on the railroad situation, has written a letter to C. H. Smith, president of the association, explaining that such an address from him at this time would be useless, as his position is well understood.

From an authoritative source it is learned that the President has not the slightest intention of taking any action which would invalidate the railroad securities. The President holds, on the other hand, that every executive action of his administration regarding the railroads has furnished its own ample justification. Neither has the President, it is pointed out, made any reference to the physical valuation of railroads. He believes that the roads are capable of working out that problem for themselves. Attention is called to the fact that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads already have submitted figures regarding such valuation.

It is also well understood that the President again will ask Congress for power to deal with over capitalization of roads, which request was denied at the late session.

The President, in his letter to Mr. Smith, outlines at length his position on the railroad and financial question, by means of copious extracts from a speech he delivered at Raleigh N. S., October 19, 1905, another from a speech delivered in Washington, November 14, 1905, and from his late message to Congress. His position since the time of his address and messages, the President says, has been amply justified by the course of events. Its wisdom is obvious, he adds, and there is no occasion for amplification at present.

Quoting from his Raleigh address, the President calls attention to his belief that the government should own nothing which can properly be left in private hands, but that such regulations should be exercised against the railroads as to insure their operation in a spirit of fairness to all concerned. Whatever power the government wields must be with wisdom, caution and self-restraint. Railroads, he says, must be protected from any public clamor, no matter how violent, when the roads were in the right.

Referring to his Washington address the President says railroad rates are not as a whole too high, but that evils that exist are due to unjust discrimination, and this should be prevented by law.

In quoting from his message to Congress, the President outlines again his well known views favoring effective government supervision over corporate organizations, holding any effort to prevent all combination would be useless and vicious. He also justifies the new interstate commerce law.

There are now nearly 8,000,000 more people in continental United States than there were six years ago. This estimate is based upon figures compiled by the census bureau in a special report. According to its estimates, the population of continental United States in 1906 was 83,941,510, this being an increase over 1900 of 7,946,935. The population of the United States, inclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions in 1906 was 93,182,240. The growth in population in continental United States from 1905 to 1906 follow: New York, 4,113,045; Chicago, 2,049,185; Philadelphia, 1,441,735; St. Louis, 649,320; Boston, 602,278. The report presents the population returns for 1905 of the fourteen states making an interdecennial enumeration, together with the estimate of population of these states for 1904 and 1906, and of the remaining states and territories for 1904, 1905 and 1906. The states taking a census in 1905 are Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In Michigan the census is taken in the years ending with "4."

Mr. Scrapp—I wonder how bakers make their bread so light.  
Mrs. Scrapp—That's easy enough; they don't put any flour in it.

### The Modern Preacher Needs to be an All-Around Man.

Someone has said that "what is really demanded of a preacher, if he is to minister successfully to the same flock for a decade or two, is that he should be an orator, a literary man, a saint, and a man of the world, all rolled into one." As to that in my childhood I knew an old pastor who for sixty years had ministered successfully to the same flock. His sermons were never less than an hour long. He was a scholar, but not an orator; a good man, but not what could be called a man of the world. I remember that after his fiftieth anniversary it was thought best to lighten his labors by giving him a "colleague." The selection was difficult, but the minister and his deacons wished to be perfectly fair and would not judge too hastily. The candidate was engaged for a certain term and given a chance to preach not one, but many sermons. Hard was the lot of the first young candidate. He had a flowery style and, to tell the truth, not much else. The congregation, used to solid, scholarly discourses, was critical, and so was the old minister. The latter was somewhat deaf, and instead of remaining in the background of the pulpit, used to draw up a chair and sit at the young man's right hand, the better to hear. At critical moments he would rise and stand close beside him, becoming more severely attentive with each ornate period. And this in the face of fifty school girls, who sat with demure faces, but with laughter in their eyes! The young man was allowed to carry his flowers of rhetoric to more genial surroundings, and I cannot believe that he was sorry.

As a matter of fact, people are really very tolerant of their ministers' dull sermons. To be sure, they are not obliged to listen to them, but may accept them as a rhythmical background for a personal train of thought. All the same they demand that the sermon shall be duly written and delivered and are not inclined to accept any substitute in the shape of a better preacher's better sermon read to them from the pulpit. There is, rightly or wrongly, a traditional feeling that the word which a man speaks to you is a more living word if it is really his own and not another's; and it seems to take the special gift of the actor to form a magnetic current by means of another man's thoughts.—Scribner.

The Uncle Sam Oil and Refining Co. of Kansas City, Kansas, is giving its 8,000 stockholders the first chance at securing its bonds now offered to the public on very favorable terms. For instance, a stockholder who owns \$12,000 of stock can apply the stock in payment for bonds, and receive a credit of \$6,000. By paying \$2,000 cash in addition to the stock, he would receive \$8,000 in first mortgage bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest. The same rate applies on amounts larger or smaller than the above example.

According to James Dunne, a temperance worker of New York, who spoke before the Catholic Total Abstinence society of Washington, D. C., the "400" of New York is not what Henry Watterson said it was. Mr. Dunne is certain that 10 per cent, at least of the "400" belongs to the good angel class. After talking at length on the evils of intemperance, Mr. Dunne referred to the good Samaritanism of the "400" as follows: "I want to refer to the New York '400.' Mr. Watterson said they were a pack of unclean birds. I do not want to accuse him of deliberate falsehood, but I say with the greatest emphasis that assertion is false, because I know about forty of them who are ministering angels—two of whom visit the Tombs, two the hospitals, two Blackwell island, and so on, trying to save wayward girls. If ever you hear the assertion that Watterson is right, say, and say it nice and politely, that it is false. Don't believe such a sweeping assertion, for I know it to be false."

The Bank of England is not in danger of a drought. An artesian bored tube well, reaching to a depth of 400 feet, has just been completed there. Springs have been tapped yielding a minimum supply of 100,000 gallons a day.

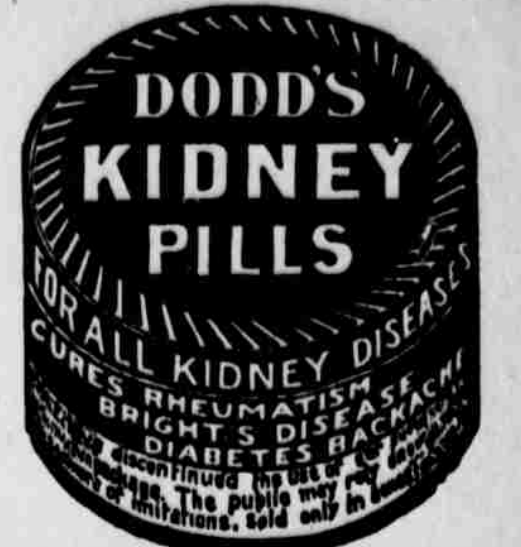
Manchuria.  
With the advent of the Japanese the situation entirely changed. All of Korea and some parts of Manchuria have been occupied by them for nearly three years now, which is long enough to permit some reasonable conclusions to be drawn concerning Japan's commercial policy. Basing my opinion on a study of conditions, and as diligent inquiry as I was able to make, I am convinced that from almost the moment a locality was occupied by the Japanese armies it has been the deliberate and calculated effort of Japan to use her possession of these territories to establish and advance her commercial interests. In order to accomplish this she has excluded, as far as has been practicable, all competitors, either actual or prospective, while at the same time throwing open the country to her own nationals. She has impeded, by numerous petty devices, usually cloaked by a pretense of military necessity, the ingress and transport in Manchuria, of foreign commodities which have long had a large sale, and which are required for the use of the Chinese population and while such foreign commodities as were permitted to enter passed through the Chinese custom house, similar communities from Japan were permitted to enter duty free through Dalney and Antung. As the Japanese authorities in Manchuria and the government at Tokio deny that Japanese merchandise has been brought into Manchuria free of duty it is, of course not possible to obtain exact information of the extent of this evasion; but it is positively known to be considerable. To protests made by foreigners who felt that this kind of competition was illegal and unfair, the Japanese authorities at first replied that the importation of supplies through Port Arthur, Dalney, and in glove with the Japanese civil and military authorities, and are abetted and supported by them on every possible occasion, and in every possible way. It is impossible, in any intelligent estimation of commercial forces at work there, to ignore or minimize the relations which exist between the Japanese government and leading Japanese financial, industrial and commercial enterprises which are frequently so close as to make them almost identical.—Scribner.

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The train was crowded. In one compartment a dignified, middle-aged gentleman was trying to read. Among the passengers was a lady with a very sprightly little girl who had blue eyes, a head of glistening gold and an inquisitorial tongue. She asked the dignified gentleman innumerable questions and played with his watch chain. The mother fairly beamed upon him. He was becoming nervous and turning to the lady said: "Madam, what do you call this sweet child?" The mother smiled, and replied: "Ethel." "Please call her then."

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  - Luceford, George E. Karlin, Mo. Hand car.
  - Mack, Patrick H. Independence, Kan. Temper screw clamp.
  - Sturgis, Herman M, Kansas City, Mo. Curtain fixture.



Where "Push" is No Virtue.

A well-known motor engineering firm in the Midlands at one time held the agency of a certain American car, but owing to the stress of business did not sell many. A telegram came one day. "Hope you are pushing our cars." Promptly went the answer back. "Yes, we are, up every hill." The agency has been removed.—Judy.

Love's Euphemism.

"Grace tells me her fiance has a chestnut beard."  
"The last time I saw him he had red whiskers."

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