## THIRTEEN BANKERS IN ONE JAIL

**Notable Collection of Strenuous Financiers Corralled by Uncle Sam.**

Thirteen rich ex-bankers locked up in a jail. Such is the spectacle presented at Leavenworth, Kan., where the United States penitentiary draws interesting recruits from various commonwealths. The high financiers conspicuous on the Leavenworth rolls, dressed in the prison gray, wearing each his penitentiary number and getting no privileges for his accomplishments in money matters, are these:

John P. Cooper, McGregor, Tex., who loaned the First National bank's money over the limit to cotton speculators.

Justus L. Broderick, Wilson C. Collins, Walter Brown, former president, cashier and director of the First National bank, Elkhart, Ind.

Alfred C. Parker, ex-cashier First National bank, Bedford, Ind.

Cyrus E. McCrady, ex-cashier First National bank, Seymour, Ind. An excellent man at the Bertillon measurements.

Robert B. Taylor, banker-forger, from Missouri, transferred from Jefferson City.

James H. Wood, another former cashier from Indiana.

Frank G. Bigelow, former president of First National bank of Milwaukee, who used $3,000,000 not exactly his own.

Henry G. Goll, ex-cashier of said Bigelow's bank, will be released in 1913, a year after his superior.

George A. Conzman, president Vigo County (Ind.) National bank, who violated the banking laws.

Hermann Haass, transferred from Joliet, Ill., a Chicago banker who led the detective a chase to South Africa.

Francis B. Wright, former national banker in Kane county, Illinois.

These financiers are employed in various clerkships about the penitentiary. Their sole distinction in prison treatment lies in their being so placed in the dining room that prisoners from the shops shall not rub against them, imparting such grime of soul as might afterward be transferred to the prison books the bankers keep.—New York World.

## FIRST TRAIN REACHES STURGIS

**Damage from Storm Worse Than First Estimates as Reports Come In.**

STURGIS, S. D., June 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The first through train and mail arrived here this afternoon since Wednesday's storm. It took three hours up from Rapid, thirty miles. Late reports throughout the eastern part of Meade county show more damage than expected. The water was eight feet deep on the low lands along the creeks, washing away everything in its track. There is considerable loss to crops. A number of passengers from Sturgis to Rapid City had a narrow escape from being drowned by going overland. The storm was the worst without doubt ever known in the Black Hills. The Northwestern road is doing all possible to get its track between here and Rapid City in shape, but it may take a week. Trains probably will arrive daily now. There has been no freight trains since the storm, which causes considerable inconvenience. The bend in the river on Box Elder is said to be covered with dead horses, cows, pigs and chickens, besides wood, timber and lumber. Similar reports came from all over the lower country. The amount of damage can not be realized unless seen. The body of the Schreckenghaust child, drowned at Stage Barn Canyon at Piedmont has not been recovered.

## HE BEAT THE BOOKMAKERS

**Pittsburg Phil the Only Plunger to Beat the Game to a Finish.**

In the last twenty years there has been only one man who is known to have been successful at beating "the race-track game" to a conspicuous degree. That was George E. Smith, better known as "Pittsburg Phil." He was a genius, and geniuses are rare. He paid for his success with his life. He got so that he was a monomaniac. He thought, talked and had interest only in racing. The passion consumed his vitality. Nearly all the men who were prominent as big betters when he was one of the leading figures on the turf have fallen by the wayside.

Michael F. Dwyer, whose wagers were colossal, went "broke," suffered complete physical collapse and was a wreck for the last few years of his life. Riley Grannan, whose pyrotechnic rise made him a national figure, has been lucky enough of recent years to get occasional employment as a bookmaker's clerk. Joe Yeager, who thought nothing of betting $5,000 to a race, lasted less than one reason. Of the crop of plungers that followed this quartet not one is known to be ahead of the game. "Davy" Johnson, who was the biggest better last year, has gone "broke" more times than it is pleasant to recall, and he finished the season with very little money, despite the fact that in Roseben he has had one of the most remarkable horses the world has ever seen.

The better thinks the bookmaker has the best end of it. He has; yet comparatively few of the bookmakers weather the financial storms incident to the game. Of 100 who "weighed in" at the beginning of last season less than fifteen were doing business at the end of the racing year. One of the most experienced bookmakers in America, "Eddie" Burke, lost six "bank rolls" in one season. The bank roll, in the parlance of the ring, is the capital back of the bookmaker.

The public hears much of the winnings made by the bookmakers, but the losses are announced rarely. One of the things the public does not appreciate is that many of the bookmakers are only managers or partners in the "books" they make. Wall street men, saloon keepers, business men and politicians frequently subscribe to the bankroll of bookmakers, and occasionally a woman is the backer of a bookmaker.

The better also think that the horse owner has superior opportunities for "beating" the racing game. This time he is wrong. Few horse owners get rich. Most of them die poor. There are few owners who have so good judgment in regard to the horses under their charge as have the really observant men who make a business of betting. If anything, the opinion of the dispassionate "handicapper" or student of form is more reliable. The majority of horse owners get financial indigestion from betting on their own horses.—Broadway Magazine.





## EDUCATIONAL NEWS NOTES

**What is Going on Among Leading Schools and Colleges.**

### SOME ARE GOING UP THE LINE

**Two Professors of the University of Nebraska Will Leave the State to Accept More Prominent Positions.**

Dr. Rosco Pound, dean of the College of Law of the University of Nebraska, has gone to Chicago to consult with officers of the Northwestern university concerning an offer the dean has received of a professorship in the College of Law of that institution.

Although still a young man, Dean Pound has a national reputation as a botanist, jurist and educator. He was born in Lincoln, October 27, 1870. He got his early schooling in Lincoln, entering the State university at a very early age, and graduated at the age of 18. Later he got the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy at the same institution. He attended the Harvard Law school, covering the course there in two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He was married to Grace Girard, at Columbus, Neb., in June, 1899.

Dr. Pound taught in both the botanical and law departments of the university before he was made dean of the College of Law in 1902, which position he still holds. He has held several important judicial positions in the state and his writings and addresses on legal subjects have been widely copied and commented upon. He is also the author of several botanical works that are authorities.

Dr. Frederick Edward Clements, assistant professor of botany at the State university, who has accepted the position of professor of botany and head of the botanical department at the University of Minnesota, will take up his work at that institution this fall. Dr. Clements has achieved much for a young man and stands high among the botanists of the country.

Like Dean Pound, with whom he has been much associated, Dr. Clements is a Lincoln man both by birth and education. He was born there September 16, 1874, attended the Lincoln grammar schools and high school, and entered the State university in 1890, graduating in 1894. Two years later he took his degree of master of arts and in 1896 the degree of doctor of philosophy at the State university. In 1899 he married Edith Schwartz of Lincoln.

Dr. Clements has written five exhaustive botanical works within the last seven years that are considered authoritative and has been a frequent contributor to scientific magazines. He is president of the Botanical seminary, secretary of the Nebraska botanical survey and member of the following national societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science, Botanical Society of America, American Geographical society, Mycological Society of America.

The fact that Dr. Pound and Dr. Clements will leave the university at the same time is an interesting coincidence, for there is very much that is similar in their careers. Both are natives of Lincoln, both got their primary and secondary schooling here, and both attended and graduated from the State university. After graduation both took up the study and teaching of botany with marked success and worked together in the botanical department of the university for several years. They collaborated in the preparation of a work of much local importance, "Photogeography of Nebraska," published in 1898, of which an enlarged and revised edition was published in 1900.

Dr. Pound and Dr. Clements are included among the 100 foremost living men of science of America and are members of the American Botanical society, which has a membership of forty of the leading botanists of the country.—Lincoln Journal.

### EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

**Progress Particularly Noticeable in the Manual Training Branches.**

In the educational system established in the Philippines by act of the insular commission in 1901 industrial education, including training in agricultural methods, is the feature ranking next in importance to the teaching of the English language and the instructing of Filipinos to be teachers. Secretary Taft, then civil governor, said in 1902: "Not for five years will it be fair to speak with confidence of the effect and the efficiency of the school system in the Philippines." Five years have now passed. Informal reports from various provinces showing some of the effects of the educational work upon the natives have been published recently in Manila newspapers.

Concerning both the municipalities and the rural districts, the reports indicate that the Filipino pupils have shown great interest in manual training, which is given not only in the high schools and the intermediate and trade schools, but also in the elementary grades. Their parents have manifested genuine enthusiasm over this work. Consequently the municipal councils of all the towns in the province of Pampanga have voted during the last year from 40 to 100 pesos ($20 to $50) out of their scanty funds for the purchase of materials for sewing, weaving and pottery work in the primary grades. At Bacolor the building in which Aguinaldo had his headquarters for some time during the Philippine rebellion was dedicated on March 23 as a trade school. At Apalit good work along industrial lines has been done under the direction of an American negro, a graduate of Tuskegee institute.

In the island province of Mindoro the special aim of the division superintendent during the last year has been to encourage local industries and to restore those which died out during the war period. Rattan is an important product of the island. A chairmaker who learned his trade in Manila was taken to Mindoro to teach cane work and an instructor from the province of Bulacan was secured to introduce better methods of bamboo hatmaking. Soon the Mindoro school children were all wearing hats of their own manufacture.

The ideal for the Philippines, as well put in a recent report by the general superintendent of education there, "is that of a thriving population able to speak a common language, two-thirds agricultural, all economically independent, trained to better methods of agriculture and industry, able to read and understand the newspaper, able to figure out matter of simple business subsisting on a more nutritious diet, living in better homes, in villages and towns, in the government of which the people shall actively and intelligently participate." The interest of the Filipinos in industrial education gives promise of the early realization of this ideal.—Chicago News.

### Large Number of Graduates.

BOSTON, June 17.—Upward of 3,000 young men and women will be graduated from the colleges of New England and will be awarded bachelor degrees in courses in art and science during the present month. It is estimated that the bachelors of arts and science who will be graduated this month will outnumber those who have emerged in any previous year from New England colleges. In past years the total has not exceeded 2,800.

Of the colleges, Harvard and Yale lead, naturally, in the number of degrees awarded, but the women's colleges, Smith, Wellesley, Radcliffe and Mount Holyoke, are very important factors in the list. The total of women receiving bachelor degrees in these colleges and in educational institutions in New England is in excess of 900.

In the departments of medicine, law and theology, the number of graduates at various institutions is also noteworthy. The returns indicate that something over 375 prospective members of the bar will have suitable diplomas conferred upon them, and about 250 will qualify as physicians and perhaps 100 as theologians.

### Educational Notes.

At the commencement exercises of Dickinson college last week General Horatio C. King delivered the annual address before the graduating law class. The attendance of the alumni was larger than in forty years. Preparatory to the 125th anniversary of the college, in 1908, General King was elected president of the alumni association. The academic graduating class numbered sixty.

The last machinery has been installed in Hammond hall, the new Yale metallurgical laboratory. The laboratory was presented to Yale two years ago by John Hays Hammond, the former South African mining engineer. He is now head of the department of mining engineering at Yale. The Sheffield scientific school now has the only complete concentrating plant of its kind in the country.

Dean John P. Sutherland of the Boston University Medical school has succeeded in having the course at the school for the M. D. degree increased from four to five years. This is the first medical school in the country to institute the five-year course.

Prof. Swain of the Boston School of Technology has been made a doctor of laws by the University of New York in consideration of the scientific researches and eminent engineering work. For more than twenty years Dr. Swain has been a prominent member of the Massachusetts railroad commission.

The Mackay School of Mines is the name given to the department of the University of Nevada now being constructed with funds supplied by the president of the Postal Telegraph company. Besides donating the money for the mining building, Mr. Mackay will establish a fund of $120,000, the interest of which will be used to pay the mining faculty. Mr. Mackay will also pay the cost of beautifying the grounds of the university.

Assistant Prof. George A. Reisner, now on leave of absence from Harvard university during archaeological investigations in Palestine and Egypt, has been appointed by the Egyptian government archaeologist-in-charge of the government excavations which are being commenced in the Nile valley to the south of Aswan. The work of the archaeologist-in-charge will consist essentially in carrying out the excavations necessary to insure the thorough subterranean examination of that portion of the territory which will be submerged by the Aswan reservoir when at its full height of 113 metres above sea level. Prof. Reisner's appointment by the Egyptian government has been made with the approval of Harvard university and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, without suspending his connection with either institution.

Instead of the annual encampment of the Wentworth Military academy this year the cadets were given a trip to the Jamestown exposition under the command of Captain E. A. Hickman. This academy has been growing very rapidly, so rapid, in fact, that many extensive additions have been made to the grounds and the buildings. Just now a large four-story building is in process of construction and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the term in September. It is modeled after the plan of the buildings at West Point.

More opportunities for education in the ways of business are being opened to the ambitious young man and woman in different parts of the country every year. And in this connection Omaha has a quite enviable position. Here there are three business colleges of wide reputation. The Omaha Commercial college, Van Sant's College of Shorthand and Typewriting and Boyle's college. Each is of the highest grade.

A new business institution is to be started this fall and another, the McCartney institute, is ready to receive students today. This is a new school, which is to teach shorthand, typewriting, penmanship and commercial law, and has arranged to take students for summer work preparatory to teaching or entering upon a business career or study of a profession. Special advantages are offered here for pupils who have so far made a success of their work and no one will be admitted to the institution about which the secretary, E. F. McCartney, believes there is any doubt of their making a success of the work. Special summer prices are offered.

## DEMAND FOR NEW STAND

**Patrons of Hanscom Park Do Not Like Sitting in Refreshment Pavilion.**

There is some complaint on the part of visitors at Hanscom park over the location of the band at the pavilion where refreshments are sold. When the present improvements at the park were planned the bandstand was placed in its present position, as a natural amphitheater existed there and seats were provided for visitors. Last year when a concession was let for serving refreshments at the pavilion the holder of the concession requested the presence of the band at the pavilion and after some discussion his request was granted. Then came complaints. People who desired to hear the band at close range said they felt in duty bound to buy refreshments if they occupied chairs in the pavilion. Now they desire to have the band returned to the place intended for it. Nothing was done and now an effort may be made to have a bandstand erected near the lake. The park commissioners made such changes in the pavilion as were necessary to accommodate the band and there is a disposition to let matters rest as they are.

## STRAW WOMAN KEEPS VIGIL

**Sits on Steps for Hours Where "Wife Wanted" Sign Appears on Door.**

A practical joker on Bristol street, near Twenty-seventh, placed a sign "Wife Wanted" on a vacant building with closed blinds near those streets Sunday morning. People passing smiled as they read the sign, but their smiles turned to wonder when they saw a woman walk to the door and ring the bell. The woman left, but later in the evening the observers saw what appeared to be the same woman sitting on the steps.

Personal application in response to "wife wanted" advertisements is not so common as to be passed without notice, and for two hours or more the watchers waited until the woman should get tired of her vigil. The shadows fell and still she sat upon the step. Finally a neighbor took pity upon the lonesome heart and went to the steps to find with others she had been watching a woman of straw.



## BREWERS MEET GIBSON LAW

**Decide Upon Holding Company Plan to Take Real Estate.**

### JETTERS FORM ONE CORPORATION

**Krugs Have Such Concern and Metz Brothers Are Contemplating the Organization of One.**

Brewers have decided upon the holding company plan as a means of conforming to the Gibson law, enacted by the last legislature.

Late Saturday afternoon Balthas Jetter of the Jetter Brewing company, South Omaha, and his wife, Bertha, executed and filed in the register of deeds office at the court house a warranty deed conveying to the Magic City Realty company 127 lots and in all but a few cases, the buildings and improvements thereon. The consideration for the deed is $287,500. Most of the property is located in South Omaha and has heretofore been used by the Jetter Brewing company with which to operate its numerous saloons.

The Gibson law, which prohibits brewing companies from owning or operating saloons or engaging in the retail liquor business in any form, goes into effect July 1, and considerable speculation has been indulged in as to what steps the brewers would take to get around the provisions of the new law, although it has been intimated that holding companies would be formed.

Other brewers have taken or will take similar action to meet the provisions of the Gibson law. Some years ago the Krugs incorporated a holding concern which took over all real estate and made it unnecessary for the brewing company to take any action now. The Krugs' holding company is the Cassell Real Estate company. General J. C. Cowin, attorney for this corporation, says his clients are adequately provided for, that no real estate is now in the hands of the brewing company.

### Metz Bros. Have Company.

The property of Metz Bros., which is used for saloon purposes will be bought by a corporation known as the Home Real Estate company, which has already been formed. Fred Metz will sever his connection with the brewing company and will have charge of the new corporations. The property to be transferred will amount to about $275,000.

A corporation is now forming to take over the property of the Storz Brewing property, but the name of those back of it have not been disclosed. It is said the principal stockholders will be persons not interested in the control of the brewing company. The organization of the company will be completed within a few days.

H. V. Hayward of the Willow Springs Brewing company said his company would comply with the law and would go out of the retail business. He said the company owned no real estate which is used for saloon purposes, but is interested only in leases. These leases will probably be transferred from the corporation. The method of doing this has been submitted to the company's attorney and action will not be taken until he has given an opinion.

## TALK OF OPERATORS' STRIKE

**President Will Not Interfere and Men in Chicago Vote to Sustain Officers.**

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 17.—President Roosevelt has referred to Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, without comment, the various appeals which have been made to him by wire and mail to intervene to prevent the threatened telegraphers' strike. The position is taken that no emergency exists such as obtained at the time the president intervened in the anthracite coal strike, but on the contrary, the situation presented is one where action by the government, if taken at all, may properly be initiated and directed by the Bureau of Labor, of which Mr. Neill is the head.

Attention is called to the fact that Mr. Neill has on his own motion acted with more or less success in several strikes, simply by making an investigation and bringing to light the salient facts in the controversies, his reports being the basis on which a settlement was later reached. Whether he will feel justified in pursuing the same course in the present instance is not commented on here, as the president has given Mr. Neill no intimation of any kind.

The Roosevelt pew at Christ Episcopal church was occupied today by the president, Mrs. Roosevelt, Ethel, Archie and Quentin.

Albert J. Beveridge, United States senator from Indiana, reached Oyster Bay today and is the house guest of Joseph Sears, who lives near Sagamore Hill. Mr. Beveridge has as yet no appointment to see the president.

CHICAGO, June 17. — Fifteen hundred telegraph operators, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, at a meeting here this afternoon voted to support the president and executive committee of their organization in any measures they deem necessary to bring about an adjustment of the operators' grievances. Those present were chiefly employed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. Separate resolutions were passed by each group of employes, the Postal men advocating "drastic measures" to enforce their demands and the Western Union operatives serving ten days' notice on the officials of the company in New York that they "must meet the employes' committee as represented by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America for discussion and adjustment of grievances, or bear the responsibility for interference with public business, which would follow action that will be incumbent upon the Chicago local union." A $5,000 strike fund was voted. Representatives of the Order of Railway Telegraphers assured the commercial operators of the support and sympathy of individual members of the railway union, but took no official action.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Commercial Telegraphers' Union has not yet received an answer to the demands on the Western Union Telegraph company, according to President S. J. Small of the union. After a meeting of the executive committee tonight both President Small and Secretary-Treasurer Russell, left the city, Mr. Russell returning to Chicago.

President Small notified all the unions today that the statement that the adjustment of grievances had been postponed was untrue, and directed them to hold themselves in readiness for important information.

President Small also issued a statement in which he said that local unions all over the country were clamoring for a strike, but that they had been notified that they must take no action without permission from the national officers. He added that in view of the fact that a strike would be costly to business men throughout the country, the national board of the union was anxious to avert it if possible.



### A California Tour.

A pleasantly appointed trip to Los Angeles, including the principal points of interest enroute, is being planned by Miss Elizabeth P. Allan, in a special car, leaving Omaha on June 22, returning at the end of three weeks with those who cannot remain longer.

A tour has been outlined and expenses approximated, including all necessary outlay for side trips, hotels, etc., for three or seven weeks.

Liberal stopovers enroute or in California if desired.

Address Elizabeth P. Allan, 2402 Case St. or 1324 Farnam St.

### Notice to Building Wreckers.

Bids will be received until June 25, 1907, by the Merchants National Bank, for the wrecking and removal of the two-story brick building, known as Nos. 213 and 215 South 18th street, Omaha. For specifications apply to J. E. Dietrick, 528 Paxton Block.

### An Economical Vacation.

Round trip tickets at figures but slightly in excess of one-way fares to many resorts in Canada and New England will be placed on sale on various dates after June 1, 1907.

Full particulars of dates of sale, limits, stopovers and descriptive literature can be obtained by writing Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams street, Chicago.

Have Root print it.

### Injured in Motor Accident.

SANBORNVILLE, N. H., June 17.—In an automobile accident last night three persons were probably fatally injured. They are:

Dr. Ben Hicks Metcalfe, head of Metcalfe's hospital, Winthrop, Mass.

Mrs. Metcalfe.

Miss Churchill, matron of the Metcalfe hospital.

The automobile plunged over a high embankment, burying its occupants underneath.

### South Dakota Church Destroyed.

YANKTON, S. D., June 17.—(Special Telegram.)—In a terrific storm Saturday night the Siegel Catholic church, twelve miles north of here, was blown to pieces. The building and contents were valued at $7,000. There was no other serious loss by the storm.