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REBELS ARE VICTORS

PREVENT MEXICAN TROOPS RE-TAKING AGUA PRIETA AFTER ALL-DAY BATTLE.

SEVEN AMERICANS ARE SHOT

Citizens of Douglas, Ariz., Hit by Bullets While Fight Rages Across Border—Diaz Troops Suffer Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded.

Douglas, Ariz.—Victory crowns the 1,000 insurgents defending Agua Prieta, the Mexican town just across the border from this place after an all-day fight, the most sanguinary conflict of the Mexican revolution.

The desperate effort of the 1,500 Mexican national troops under Lieutenant Colonel Diaz to retake the city has failed and the federals have suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded. So far as Douglas is concerned President Taft's demand that hostilities be conducted in a zone insuring safety to the Americans was utterly disregarded.

Throughout the battle bullets rained incessantly in the streets and riddled the houses of this little Arizona town. The only reliable data of casualties that can be obtained on the American side of the line were seven American men and women have been wounded, most of them while going about their business many blocks north of the supposed border line. The wounded in Douglas are being cared for at Red Cross hospitals, established for Mexican wounded.

A protest has been wired to President Taft by Mayor McGuire as follows: "Six persons have been shot in Douglas during battle between Mexican federals and insurgents. Battle still raging. Worst yet to come. Bullets falling all over city. Cannot something be done for our population? Signed, S. F. McGuire, mayor of Douglas."

Simultaneously with this protest, Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, commanding the United States troops here, wired a list of known to be wounded in this city. Public sentiment is rapidly reaching the danger point, and one newspaper has openly called for intervention in Mexico. From four o'clock in the afternoon until late in the night it was not safe on any street in Douglas for people, mauser bullets striking residences, business blocks, smelters, railroad shops and cars and cutting wires and ricocheting from telegraph and telephone poles. And military authorities here say the worst is yet to come. Instead of fighting the battle in the desert as they proposed the rebels entrenched in and around Agua Prieta in such fashion as to make hopeless Douglas immune from bullets, and the federal army instead of attacking from the east or west as has been promised advanced from the southwest, which placed Douglas much in the same situation as the background of a target.

American troops did everything possible to protect the unfortunate Douglas residents. Spectators were driven back from the boundary line a distance of six blocks, but notwithstanding all their efforts several persons were wounded. The inhabitants of Douglas, despite the obvious danger, were not to be denied the spectacle of battle. They crowded the roofs in vast throngs and darkened every point of vantage throughout the long hours of conflict.

That more were not wounded is surprising, but that any were wounded at all leaves Washington with a grave problem to face. So far as can be determined when dusk stopped the fighting the rebel loss was trifling, consisting of several score wounded and about 200 dead, while the federal losses are estimated at more than 200.

In all particulars the battle was a thrilling and dramatic novelty in this war of outposts. It began with the first rays of dawn and continued at intervals throughout the day, marked by ferocious and determined battling on both sides and by a quality of valor not expected or hinted at in this desultory internal war. The positions of the rebels throughout was that of the defensive. Protected by intrenchments they exacted a bitter price from the federal forces instead of an ineffective clash, usually mixed by hurried retreat. The fight was a standup battle on the side of the federals, suggestive of the old shoulder to shoulder days of the American rebellion. In an open stretch of desert, little like a theater, by the blazing days of an April sun, the two forces exchanged a perpetual fusillade, hour after hour, that marked up a conflict of exceptional ferocity and determination. Throughout the night the Mexican troops had been encamped at Sulphur Springs, a water hole five miles south of Agua Prieta. Under command of Lieut. Col. Forriño Diaz, cousin of the president himself, the troops had vowed to reverse the descent of "Red" Lopez and his command on Agua Prieta.

Two Killed in Auto Mishap. Cleveland, O.—W. S. Gorton, secretary and general manager of the Standard Welding company, and his chauffeur, Moses Lee, were instantly killed when a Lake Shore train struck Gorton's automobile at West Seventy-sixth street.

Bryan Refuses to Meet Bailey. Fort Worth, Tex.—William Jennings Bryan refuses to engage in a debate with Senator Bailey on the tariff. Bailey supporters had strongly urged the debate.

Fire Chief Croker Quits. New York.—Edward P. Croker, chief of the New York city fire department, tendered his resignation to take effect on May 1. Deputy Chief John Kenlon was at once designated by Fire Commissioner Waldo to be acting chief of the department.

Russian Painter Hangs Himself. St. Petersburg.—A. Kryzhelsky, the landscape painter and member of the Russian academy, committed suicide in a fit of despondency. The artist hanged himself in his home.

BETTER NOTICE THAT MUSCLE



D. A. R. FIGHT CLOSE

CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENT GENERAL IS ALL ABSORBING TOPIC AT CONGRESS.

LOOK FOR A "DARK HORSE"

Contest Between Mrs. Scott of Illinois and Mrs. Story of New York Promises to Be Lively—Forces Apparently Even.

Washington.—Washington is swarming with Daughters of the American Revolution. And they are busier than the proverbial bees. The twenty-fourth annual congress opened here with Daughters from nearly every section of the Union in attendance. Every hotel in the city is practically owned by the fair visitors and hundreds of private homes have been hospitably thrown open for the invaders.

The delegates will be formally received by the president and Mrs. Taft at the White House. The delegates, with other members of the organization and of the Sons of the American Revolution, were given a reception by President-General Mrs. Scott.

When the congress was called to order in Continental Memorial hall by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Illinois, the president-general, there began what is expected to be one of the stormiest meetings in the history of the order. Questions of "politics" have resulted in the formation of factions, each with its own ideas, radically different from those of its opponents. Naturally, interest centers chiefly in the election of officers, with Mrs. Scott, the presiding officer, in the strategic point of the conflict. Mrs. William Cummings Story of New York, defeated candidate for president-general at the last congress, will "carry the fight" to Mrs. Scott and her adherents. She has raised the cry of "oligarchy," and declares that Mrs. Scott is and has been attempting, through the medium of the governing board, to "rule the society against its constitution." As part of the campaign Mrs. Story's friends in her behalf, 100,000 letters have been sent to the members in the various states petitioning their support in the movement to "dethrone the ruler and her clique."

AUTO CHAMPION IS KILLED

Ned Crane is Hurl'd Fifty Feet When His Car Turns Turtle, and Dies.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ned Crane of Boston, national automobile champion for 1910, was instantly killed at the Elm Ridge race track in a trial trip around the circle. Bert Dodge, an employe of the Buick company, who was riding with Crane, was thrown 16 feet in the air and suffered concussion of the brain. He will recover.

Crane had just turned on full speed when a tire popped near the northwest turn of the course. The car skidded, struck an obstruction and turned turtle. Crane was thrown about fifty feet and struck on his head. He died almost instantly.

PRIESTS MUST LEAVE BANKS

Bishop Issues Orders Putting Into Effect Decree of Pope Forbidding Participation in Business.

Davenport, Ia.—Bishop James Davis of the Roman Catholic diocese of Davenport has issued orders putting into effect a decree of the pope requiring that all priests shall resign from positions which they may hold as officers or directors of banks or other business institutions.

Deputy Sheriff Dies in Accident. Springfield, Ill.—Charles Groves of Carlinville, deputy sheriff of Macoupin county, was shot and killed in this city. Groves was alighting from his buggy when his revolver fell from his pocket and was discharged, the bullet entering the abdomen.

Senate Confirms Fisher. Washington.—The senate confirmed the appointment of Walter L. Fisher of Chicago as secretary of the interior. The confirmation was made without opposition.

HINES UNDER FIRE

BUSINESS RIVAL TELLS OF LUMBERMAN'S BOAST.

Packer Tilden Objects to Giving Inquiry Committee Access to His Bank Deposit Records.

Springfield, Ill.—Edward Tilden, the Chicago packer, was a witness before the Helm committee here. He is alleged to have been treasurer of the Lorimer \$100,000 fund.

After naming the different banks in which he carries accounts, he declared he had strenuous objections to giving up his records of deposits in the Drovers' Deposit National bank, of which he is president. The questions of Attorney Healy, conducting the examination for the committee, brought out that a subpoena had been issued for these papers, but that they had not been obtained.

Mr. Tilden was served with a subpoena duces tecum to produce the books and accounts of his bank desired by the committee.

Herman H. Hettler of Chicago, president of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber company, told the committee that Edward Hines declared to him he had elected Lorimer. He said he met Mr. Hines at the Union League club in Chicago May 20, 1909.

M. B. Coan, investigator for the committee, followed Mr. Hettler with a story of a conversation of Mr. Hines with several citizens of Marquette, Mich., in which the Chicago lumberman is said to have boasted how he rose from a poor boy to a millionaire and crowned his career by electing William Lorimer senator.

Mr. Coan declared that the Marquette men who had given him the story had refused to come to Illinois as witnesses because of their friendship for Mr. Hines. As a substitute for their testimony Mr. Healy read affidavits from Frank Russell, Robert C. Lowe and I. D. Mosher. The Hines conversation was supposed to have been at either Bush's saloon or at a hotel bar. Russell, Selby B. Jones and Russ Culver are said in the affidavits to have been with Mr. Hines.

"We have put Lorimer over, but it cost us a lot of money," was alleged to have been Hines' boast.

VANDERBILT'S KIN A SUICIDE

Daniel Kissam Young, Single Tax Advocate, Calmly Writes Reasons For Deed.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Daniel Kissam Young, descendant of the Knickerbocker families of New York, relative of the Vanderbilts, writer on sociological topics, exponent of the socialist ritual and advocate of the single tax theory, committed suicide at his home in Narberth.

Several letters, one addressed to his wife and all written in deliberation, told of the tragic end in contemplation. In one letter he tells his physician, Dr. Clarence T. Faries, that cyanide of potassium had been employed in the fatal draught.

Daniel Kissam Young's father was the Rev. Elbert Anderson Young, a Methodist minister, a great abolitionist before the Civil war.

TWENTY-TWO FIREMEN HURT

Fail Three Stories to Ground When Walls of Burning Building in St. Paul Collapse.

St. Paul, Minn.—Twenty-two firemen fell three stories to the ground when the Grove block, a three-story building on East Fourth street, gave way. Assistant Chief Miles McNally and Pipeman Nicholas Renakel were taken to a hospital. Most of the other firemen were severely injured. All are expected to recover.

Violinist to Queen Is Dead. Berlin.—The Lokal Anzeiger announces the death of Lady Halle (Mrs. Norman Neruda), the noted violinist, from pneumonia. Lady Halle was born at Brunn, Austria, in 1840. She was appointed violinist to Queen Alexandra in 1891.

Six Hurt in Cleveland Explosion. Cleveland, O.—Six persons were injured, one probably fatally, when a 50-pound ammonia tank exploded in the basement of May's drug store on the public square.

HETTY GREEN BANKER

WILL ESTABLISH CHAIN OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Places Management in Hands of Son—Young Man Says His Mother Has Been Grossly Misrepresented.

New York.—Mrs. Hetty Green and her son, Col. E. H. R. Green, have decided to consolidate her interests in a private bank with a chain of branches reaching from coast to coast.

"In New York," said Colonel Green, "our firm will be named E. H. R. Green & Co. Branches will be opened in Boston, Chicago, Dallas and San Francisco. We have decided that our interests can best be served from a private bank here in New York. Since the laws of the various states do not give us the right to hold real estate in the name of a corporation or trust company common to all, we have had to organize like other private bankers of this city whose interests extend elsewhere."

Colonel Green pictures his mother as grossly misrepresented in the past. Although she conducts her business on careful and conservative lines, he says



she has made it an invariable rule to reinvest her profits in the territory from which they were drawn, for the upbuilding of that territory.

"Her argument has been," he explains, "that every community is entitled to the benefit of its own prosperity."

"Since my mother began her business career she has never asked more than 6 per cent. for her money. The bulk of her loans have been made at considerably lower rates. Because of this attitude and her widely known liberality to her customers in panic times my mother has been able to skim the cream of the borrowers."

"Another point that adds to my pride in her business name is her intense loyalty to her country. She would not invest in a foreign enterprise if it guaranteed a certain profit of 500 per cent. in thirty days.

"Modern financiers look upon her as behind the times and some have volunteered to bring me up to date; but if I am one-half so fortunate in my opinions and judgments as she has been I shall be doing better than any financier I have met."

WOULD IMPEACH GOV. OSBORN

Michigan Executive Is Censured Because of His Failure to Remove Prison Warden.

Lansing, Mich.—Disgusted over the indifferent manner in which Governor Osborn received the action of the house in adopting the minority report of the committee that investigated Marquette prison, it is said a majority of the representatives will favor impeachment proceedings against the governor unless he brings about the removal of Warden James Russell and the members of the prison board of control.

This is the first time in the history of the state that threats of impeachment have ever been made against a governor.

HILL TO QUIT BERLIN POST

Ambassador to Germany Tenders Resignation and It Is Accepted by Taft.

Washington.—One of the greatest surprises of recent years in official circles here was caused by the announcement that David Jayne Hill of Rochester, N. Y., has resigned his place as ambassador of the United States to Germany.

The resignation was accepted promptly by President Taft, but in the formal letters given out there is no intimation of the reasons for Mr. Hill's withdrawal. The cause is a mystery.

Hunter Succeeds Davison. At a meeting of the regents of the State university, Fred M. Hunter, at present superintendent of the Norfolk schools, was elected to succeed the late A. E. Davison, as principal of the university school of agriculture. Hunter is a graduate of the university in the class of 1905 and while in college was known as a crack football player, a scholarly debater and one of the most popular men in school. Since his graduation he has been superintendent of schools at Fairmont, Ashland and Norfolk.

Bank Guaranty in Colorado. Denver.—The senate, by a vote of 25 to 7, passed the bank guaranty bill, the second of the democratic platform pledges to go through.

Lawyers Seek Positions. The Hardin bill enactment provides for appointment of three barristers by Governor Adrich for the purpose of reconstituting the Nebraska statutes. Several applications have already come in requesting places on the commission. Members receive a salary of \$3,000 a year.

Jackson Ready for Work. Deputy Food Commissioner Jackson, a democrat who assumed that role under the present administration contemplates changing of office methods and ways of conducting pure food campaigns, two things which he believes will facilitate the workings of that department. It is intended as a secondary consideration, also, that this will enable the most work to be done for the least expense. In the hope that the appropriation will suffice to keep inspectors on the job all the time.

COUNTY ASSESSING

THE PRECINCT ASSESSOR IS SHORN OF POWER.

NEW LAW IS NOW IN EFFECT

County Assessors and County Boards Given More Power in Supervising Matters.

The county assessors' bill, H. R. 184, which was passed with the emergency clause, is now in effect. The bill does not change the old law in relation to the election of precinct assessors but it gives county assessors and county boards much more power in the matter of supervision of precinct assessors and provides that they shall be controlled by the county boards and county assessors, the same as county assessors are now controlled and may be removed by the state board of assessment.

The bill has for one of its objects the extending of the term of county assessors one year so that they as experienced officers may be able to value real estate during the last year of their term. It never occurred to the county assessors who asked for one more year of salary to change the law so as to assess real estate this year. They preferred to extend their term of office one year rather than change the date of assessing real estate.

Secretary Henry Seymour of the state board of assessment has sent out to county assessors a printed copy of the new law. The bill in question, H. R. 184, provides that the election of county assessors shall take place in the year 1912, instead of during the year 1911. It also provides that precinct assessors shall be elected the same year and that they shall be eligible to two terms.

In cities of over 4,000 inhabitants the new law provides that the county board and the county assessors shall decide the number of precinct assessors in such cities and the county assessor shall assign such precinct assessors in the districts in the cities to be assessed.

Section 35 of the new law provides that the value of leases on state school lands shall be assessed in addition to the improvements thereon.

The new law, now in effect, takes away from elective precinct assessors the right to assess banks, public service corporations, foreign corporations, express, telephone and telegraph companies. The law gives this work to the county assessor instead of to the precinct assessor.

Another change in the present law is one requiring precinct assessors to make return from time to time, as the returns are ready, instead of "on or before the last Monday in May." The county assessor is empowered to revise and make up the assessment books.

The county assessor is authorized by the new law to make an annual revision of the assessment of real estate for errors or for the assessment of parcels of land that have been separated from other lands.

Insurance Bills Few.

Out of the multiplicity of insurance bills introduced in both houses only four were passed and signed by the governor, and one of these is a bill relating more to state accounting than to the insurance business. The bills relating to insurance which were passed and signed by the governor number four.

Physical Valuation of Roads.

From the report of the physical valuation commission on the Rock Island property in this state hopes are entertained that the work will not only furnish a partial basis for rates, but that it will also furnish a proper basis for taxation. The railroad claims a value of \$13,121,000, while the state admits the reproduction value would be \$10,723,000, but that the present value is only \$5,998,000. The road is assessed at \$10,445,000, including franchise value. The difference, \$447,000, might be made up by franchise value.

Guardmen to Come Home.

Captains Johnson of Stanton and McCormick of Nebraska City, officers of the Nebraska National Guard, who have been participating in the army maneuvers on the Texas border in accordance with orders issued from the war department, have left San Antonio and their places will be taken by Major J. P. Paul of St. Paul and Captain H. A. Joss of the Fremont signal corps. They will be granted a leave of two weeks which will be granted to each pair of National Guard officers who attend the maneuvers.

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TO RUN THE STATE.

Appropriations For the Biennium \$5,577,646.

Appropriations by the legislature this year is some in advance of appropriations of previous years. Including the levies and special appropriations the total for the biennium is about \$5,600,000 or \$2,800,000 a year. This is a total of 7 mills taxation on \$400,000,000 of assessed property. Eliminating the levies, the state levy will be 5 1/2 mills. As compiled the list of special appropriation, general bills and levies is as follows:

Southwestern agricultural school, Eastman	100,000.00
Completing room in state house, Lincoln	1,500.00
Legislative expenses, general	20,000.00
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Children normal opening	5,000.00
Clark and Kent	5,000.00
Purchase of statues, McKissick	3,000.00
Orthopedic hospital deficiency	8,000.00
Hatfield	2,000.00
Wayne normal buildings	55,000.00
Barrett normal opening plant	12,000.00
Clark	12,000.00
Peru normal library, Quackenbush	12,000.00
Pure food deficiency, Swanwick	2,000.00
Revolving staples commission, Harvin and Quackenbush	20,000.00
Marking Oregon trails, Bonham and A. Paulson, Quincy	2,000.00
Wayne normal sewer, Barrett	2,000.00
and Kirk	15,000.00
Louis Rollins, Maatira State aid to weak schools	600.00
Hushes	75,000.00
Orthopedic hospital, Lincoln	334.00
McKissick	334.00
School for deaf water main, Greymann	5,000.00
Keasley normal new wing	55,000.00
Deaf school deficiency, Shook	5,000.00
Maker	5,000.00
Hotel S. Hathaway, Stanton Hastings asylum laundry	20,000.00
Swans	20,000.00
Blind school heating plant	12,000.00
Leigh	12,000.00
Omaha medical college	100,000.00
Greymann	2,735.33
District judges' expenses, defalcation	4,000.00
School for deaf, new land	12,500.00
Tubercular hospital for indigent, Hushes	40,000.00
School for blind, land	2,000.00
Leigh	2,000.00
Lincoln insane asylum, new buildings, Hushes	100,000.00
Hotel commissary, Hulla	3,500.00
Auditor's vault, Nordgren	3,000.00
Indemnity for killing slaver at Iowa, Zolner	25,000.00
General claims	25,000.00
General deficiencies	139,583.60
General maintenance	2,422,010.00
General salaries	1,264,000.00
Grand total	\$4,617,646.57

Besides the above amount, which will be raised by the general levy, there were passed two special levies, one of one-fifth of 1 mill by Cronin for state aid in building bridges longer than 175 feet, and one of 1 mill by Koutone for the university. These will raise approximately \$90,000, which will bring the total to \$5,577,646.57.

Arndt Files Damage Suit.

Claiming that he was humiliated and damaged in the amount of \$25,000, George Arndt, a North Lincoln merchant, filed suit in the district court against the Burlington railroad and its three detectives, James Malone, John Schmidt and J. Williams. Arndt alleges that he was arrested by the detectives on April 3 last on the charge of having in his possession cigars stolen from a Burlington freight car.

State Losses on Land Deal.

A telegram to the board of public lands and buildings from G. M. Reynolds, of Chicago, the owner of the land adjoining the school for the deaf at Omaha says that the parcel of ground for which the legislature appropriated purchase money to the amount of \$12,500 has been sold and that the state cannot now get in on the deal.

The Trading Stamp.

That the Housh anti-trading stamp law which was passed and approved during the session of the legislature just passed cannot regulate the many concerns now doing business in the state, is the opinion of numerous retail merchants in this and other of the larger cities of the state.

Woodrow Wilson to Speak.

Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is to be the principal speaker at the annual Commercial club banquet to be held in this city May 26, according to a telegram received from him.

Seeking Appointments.

Attorney Boies and Edward Simeral, both of Omaha, are two more aspirants for appointment to the revision commission which will look over Nebraska statutes during the next two years at the rate of \$3,000 a year.

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DUPED MANY MEN IN HIGH CIRCLES

DAVIE, THE "BOY BROKER," IS RUN TO EARTH IN BRAZIL.

HE GOT AWAY WITH \$300,000

Solely on His Nerve He Won Confidence of Men Prominent in Business—Schemes Were Many and Varied, but He Got the Money.

Boston, Mass.—Robert Emerson Davie, who was familiarly known about Boston, Mass., as the "boy broker," and who suddenly disappeared late in November, leaving behind him many people who are said to have lost upwards of \$300,000 through entrusting their money to his care for investment, has been arrested in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will be brought back to this city. The career of Davie furnishes one of the most sensational chapters in local "high finance," for he not only obtained the confidence of many people in ordinary walks of life, but also of business men of wealth, prominent in public life and the best financial standing. Not a few of these well known men of Boston and Massachusetts, with two or three of international reputation, are said to have been among his victims.

Davie had a fine suit of offices in Boston, an attractive apartment at Brookline, Mass., and a partly finished summer place at Weston, in the section known as "millionaires' hill." His career had been meteoric, and like the famous rocket, he "came down like a stick." Starting as a moderately paid clerk in a broker's office he quickly branched out in the brokerage business for himself and is said to have made money at a rate almost beyond belief. One of his claims, when success began to be his, was that he was closely allied with J. P. Morgan & Co., and as most of his customers and friends placed implicit confidence in his ability and honest motives, no one thought of questioning this assertion. When the inquiries were made it took almost no time to prove that J. P. Morgan & Co. never before had heard of Davie, the Boston broker.

One of Davie's strongest points was his apparent—almost too apparent, on second thought—profession of relig-



Robert E. Davie.

ious feeling. He discussed the prophecies of the Bible with almost as much fluency as he did the profits of his brokerage investments and with equal facility telling effect upon his ministerial and other religiously inclined friends.

Among Davie's friends in the religious field was the Rev. Wilbur R. Chapman, D. D., the evangelist.

Davie's deceptions and unfair dealings are said to have had a much wider scope than the stock market, especially during the latter part of his stay in Boston and when he is believed to have been hard pressed for money. On this latter point, however, opinions differ, some claiming that he lost about all that he had obtained and others alleging that he left with a large amount of cash.

A short time before he disappeared, Davie hired an automobile of a Boston garage and paid \$125 in advance for a week's rental before taking it to New York, where it disappeared. Later it was recovered.

At the New York horse show in Madison Square garden, New York city, Davie showed a fine string of horses and even entered a coach against the Vanderbilts. Later he developed that a blooded horse which he exhibited—one which was greatly admired in the show—had been borrowed from a Boston friend. This animal was sold for several thousand dollars and the owner was not notified of the transaction.

Davie had gone to the Massachusetts state prison and preached to the inmates as one manifestation of his religious fervor after the Chapman-Alexander revivals two years ago. After Davie left it became known that he had been going with a Wellesley college senior and that they were engaged, the young woman believing that he was a young man of exemplary character. It was a severe shock to the girl when she learned after his disappearance that Davie was married and that his wife, finding it impossible to get along with him after a few months' experience, had returned to the home of her parents in Hyde Park, in which town Davie formerly lived.