

RECORD OF THAW'S FIGHT FOR

SEVEN YEAR LIFE AND LIBERTY

If Captured, It Is Questioned Whether Extradition Proceedings Are Possible.

Escape of Stanford White's Slayer Ends Long Battle For Freedom.

THE dramatic escape of Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, from the asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan, N. Y., promises to be the last chapter in the spectacular battle for life and freedom which Thaw has waged since the shooting of White on the Madison Square roof garden in New York city on the evening of June 25, 1906. According to many authorities, among them the New York district attorney, Charles S. Whitman, Thaw cannot be extradited, his escape into Canada or another state making him safe for all time unless he again places himself within the jurisdiction of the New York officials.

Meanwhile Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the wife for whom he killed White, is in fear of her life. "Harry will surely kill me," she is quoted as saying, and she has engaged detectives to protect her from possible attack.

Here are the principal events in the history of the spectacular case dating

from the Morschauser for his first writ of habeas corpus.

May 6, 1908—Dr. Amos T. Baker, superintendent of Matteawan, in his return to the writ opposed Thaw's release.

May 14-17, 1908—District Attorney Jerome directed fight on the writ at hearings.

May 25, 1908—Justice Morschauser dismissed writ, asserting Thaw's release would be "dangerous to the public."

June 13, 1908—Justice Morschauser



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denied Thaw's application to be transferred to Middletown State hospital.

June 29, 1908—Thaw demanded a jury trial to prove his sanity.

Sept. 16, 1908—Justice Mills denied application.

Jan. 4, 1909—Thaw appealed.

July 5, 1909—The appellate division denied Thaw's appeal.

July 14, 1909—Justice Mills at White Plains heard Thaw's application for release on the ground that he was then sane.

Aug. 12, 1909—Justice Mills ordered Thaw returned to Matteawan, dismissing his second writ.

Aug. 26, 1909—The court of appeals sustained the appellate division decision that Justice Mills was justified in denying Thaw a jury trial.

Dec. 30, 1909—The United States supreme court refused to review the action of the New York state court of appeals.

April 15, 1912—Justice Stapleton issued third habeas corpus writ for Thaw.

July 26, 1912—Justice Keogh dismissed the third Thaw writ.

Nov. 22, 1912—Thaw gave \$25,000 to J. N. Anbut to influence Superintendent Russell of Matteawan to obtain his release.

March 1, 1913—Thaw got fourth habeas corpus writ in New York county.

March 6, 1913—Thaw's counsel, ex-Governor William A. Stone of Pennsylvania, withdrew fourth writ on hearing before Justice Giegerich, explaining Anbut scandal prejudiced case.

May 15, 1913—Thaw testified against Anbut in the criminal branch of the supreme court in New York county, stating he hoped by his bearing and testimony to substantiate his claim to sanity.

Aug. 17, 1913—Thaw left Matteawan in a fast motorcar without legal formalities.



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from the shooting of White on June 25, 1906, until the escape of Thaw from Matteawan in the early morning of Aug. 17, 1913.

June 25, 1906—Thaw shot and killed Stanford White at the Madison Square roof garden.

Jan. 22, 1907—Thaw's trial for murder started.

March 20, 1907—District Attorney William Travers Jerome halted Thaw's first trial to prove him insane. Thaw bitterly opposed this proceeding, desiring the trial to continue.

April 5, 1907—Commission pronounced Thaw sane.

April 12, 1907—Jury before which Thaw was tried disagreed and was discharged.

Feb. 1, 1908—Thaw acquitted by jury on his second trial on the ground of insanity. Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan as a dangerous lunatic and sent him immediately to that institution for the criminal insane.

April 22, 1908—Thaw applied to Jus-

OXYGEN CURE FOR INSANITY.

Injections Successful in Apparently Hopeless Cases.

Paris newspapers are giving prominence to an announcement made by Dr. Toulouse, senior physician of the Villejuif asylum, that he has cured incipient insanity by means of subcutaneous injections of oxygen.

Two inmates of the asylum who were suffering from "mental confusion" were treated and improvement was shown after the first injection. The condition of confusion disappeared in a few days, and lucidity, which it had been feared was lost forever, gradually reappeared. The patients were eventually able to leave the asylum cured.

From the meager details obtainable it seems that the oxygen injections are beneficial in cases of insanity caused by overwork, the oxygen restoring the energy of the exhausted system.

Hope For the Childless.

Hope for childless women is held out in a remarkable claim by Dr. Voronoff of Nice, who described to the medical congress, just held in London, his experiments in transplanting vital organs from one animal to another. By this means he actually enabled a barren ewe to give birth to a lamb, which is still living. In an interview he said: "I assert my experiments can be applied to human beings. Indeed, it is easier to graft certain parts with humans than with animals."

EXPLORERS THROUGH CANAL.

Peary and Amundsen Will Cross Isthmus on the Fram.

The whaling steamship Fram, commanded by Captain Doxrud, is now on the way from Buenos Aires to Colon with the intention of taking on board there Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N. (retired), and Captain Roald Amundsen, the explorers, who will be the first to pass through the Panama canal on board ship.

Captain Amundsen will afterward proceed in the Fram toward the north pole and, taking advantage of the arctic currents, will return on board of her to Christiania, Norway, traversing on the way the Spitzbergen archipelago.

Captain Doxrud purposes taking lessons in order to perfect himself in aviation at San Francisco, so that he may be able to make flights in the polar regions.

The expedition is expected to take six years for its completion.

Africa Is After Gorgas.

Colonel William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Panama canal commission, recently received a cablegram from the chamber of mines of Johannesburg, South Africa, requesting his services in sanitation work for the betterment of the health conditions among the miners at the Witwatersrand mines. Colonel Gorgas cabled his willingness to go in November.

Anti-cholera Serum Found.

Dr. Pierre Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, has announced to the French Academy of Science his discovery of an anti-cholera serum. He said monkeys infected with cholera had been perfectly cured by inoculation with the serum.

CROP FUND ONLY FOR SAFE BANKS

Treasury to Deny Aid to All Taking Risky Loans.

ALL TO REPORT CONDITIONS

Comptroller of Currency Will Then Know Which Banks Buy Stocks and Which Really Aim to Meet Needs of Their Sections—No Share in \$50,000,000 Loan For Farmer.

An important innovation has just been inaugurated by the treasury department at Washington to enlarge its control of the national banks of the country.

The immediate effect of the change will be that institutions which borrow or loan money for speculative purposes will be denied any portion of the \$50,000,000 of government funds to be deposited in the national banks to assist in moving the crops, and the entire amount will go to institutions that earnestly strive to meet the currency demands of the agricultural sections.

This policy of the treasury department was first announced when Acting Comptroller of the Currency Kane, in connection with a call for the condition of national banks at the close of business one day early this month asked every national bank in the country to report detailed information of all money loaned or borrowed. Upon the basis of such data, expected to be available in time for the distribution of the \$50,000,000, the treasury department will aim to differentiate between the banks which borrow or loan in connection with speculative operations or are chronic borrowers and those which endeavor to relieve financial strain wherever it exists.

To Provide For Future Loans.

Information of this character, it was announced, will now regularly be obtained by the comptroller of the currency in order that the treasury department may know what sections of the country are in need of additional circulation at various periods of the year. This innovation is to be the forerunner of other material changes in the character of information the banks will be required in future to furnish the government.

Acting Comptroller Kane's statement reads in part:

All banks have been requested to send in on special forms furnished for that purpose detailed statements of all money loaned to other banks as well as all money borrowed from other banks in the form of rediscounts, bills payable or in any other manner. The new form will enable the comptroller more easily to determine what sections of the country are in need of additional circulation at stated periods of the year, what banks accommodate their correspondents in such sections and, in addition, should also enable the comptroller more easily to ascertain what banks borrow in order to meet legitimate discounts and varying conditions and what banks should be listed as chronic borrowers—that is, those which borrow to reloan in normal times.

Create Good Banking Conditions.

The treasury department, it was said, wants to single out the institutions that are not using their resources to help the crop moving period, so that it will be in a position to decline them special deposits of the government to relieve stringency and place the money with banks which are sending currency to districts where it is needed. In addition, it was added, there are a few cases here and there where banks are badly overloaned and the government wants to unlearn that condition in the interest of good banking.

The information collected probably will be available to congress for use in connection with the question of amending the pending currency bill so that banks may be permitted to keep a substantial proportion of their reserves with correspondents, as is done under the present system.

ROB MERCURY OF TERROR.

St. Louis Doctors Said to Have Overcome the Poison.

Drs. Frank L. Moore and C. O. Whitte of St. Louis have made a discovery that promises to rob bichloride of mercury of its terror and may pave the way for curing 60,000 men who each year in the United States are poisoned by lead.

The physicians have found, it is stated, that the action of bichloride of mercury can be arrested after its quick assimilation by the body and that the poison probably can be disassembled and then eliminated in a different form.

An attempt was made to force out the mercury from a cat in the same way that electroplating is done. The first experiment with the electric bath proved a disappointment. The copper was not "electroplated" with mercury, but the discovery which physicians had searched for in vain was made. The mercury released its hold upon the kidneys within five or six hours. From eight to ten volts were used. Other cats were treated similarly and the results were the same. It was found that a second shock proved fatal.

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ARIZONA KICKLETS

The Kicker's Editor Answers Some Questions.

APOLOGIZES FOR ABSENCE.

Detailed Account of Encounter Between Roaring Pete and Awful Sam at the Red Fox—Both Dramatic Association Scores.

By M. QUAD.
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OUR contemporary came out last week and laid claim to a bona fide circulation of 3,600 copies. We are willing that he shall do a reasonable amount of lying, but such stupendous falsifying must cease. We'll bet \$100 to \$50 that he hasn't got a circulation of 1,000. We'll bet \$100 to \$25 that he hasn't got 500. We'll bet \$100 to a cent that his actual circulation, counting in all the deadheads, is not over 350. Further, we'll give him our check for \$100 if he dares to take advantage of any of the above opportunities to make more money than he has seen for twenty years before.

During our absence of three days last week the weather bureau was in the hands of our horse editor and we apologize for the mistakes he made. The gentleman knows all about horses and has got the mule down to a fine point, but he is lame on meteorology. He predicted rain, and no rain came. He predicted dry weather and we had a flood. He saw only gentle zephyrs for Wednesday, whereas it blew a gale all day. Some twenty different citizens, all having reasons to be indignant, hunted for the horse editor with guns in their hands, but he had wisely taken refuge in the suburbs. We are sorry that he didn't do better, and if it will console anyone to come around and have a pop at us we can be found at almost any hour.

When Roaring Pete came down to this gulch and began to make inquiries for Awful Sam we knew that something was up and that a shooting match would follow. They met in the Red Fox saloon, and there was a tender smile on Roaring Pete's face as he softly asked:

"Am I a standin' in the presence of the critter who calls himself Awful Sam?"

"You be," was the reply, as Sam bowed low and looked slyly.

"Ar that Awful Sam anythin' to brag on the shoot?"

"He's killed seventeen men, but he ain't doin' any pertickler braggin'. It might be that yer name was Roarin' Pete, stranger?"

"Yes, she nought."

"Hev ye any pertickler object in roarin' around?"

"Jest roarin' fur gore, ye know. I don't roar all the time, but only when I feel like removin' a feller critter from this vain world."

"And ar this one of yer days fur hankerin' to remove sumboddy?"

"She be. That's why I've rid down from Coal Creek. D'y'e happen to know a critter in this townful town who ar' sighth' fur a change of climate?"

"That might be sich a critter," said Sam after a moment's reflection.

"And mought he hev the name of Awful Sam, fur instance?"

"He mought, and what of it?"

"Oh, nuthin' to speak of. I jest heared he was a-runnin' this town bang up



THEY BEGAN SHOOTING.

and braggin' on his nerve, and I thought I'd cum down and plant him and give him a rest from his labors."

"That's powerful kind of ye and it shows that ye've got a tender heart in yer bosom. Shall we go out on the square?"

"If it's agreeable to you."

The two walked out and took opposite sides on the public square and every inhabitant of the town assembled to see the fun. Each man had two loaded guns. They bowed and scaped and smiled at each other for five minutes, and then Rocky Bill gave the word that they begin shooting. When it was over Awful Sam had a bullet in his shoulder and another in his leg and Roaring Pete had two bullets in his body and a third in his knee. He hadn't five minutes to live when Sam crawled over to him and said:

"It may be that yer cognomen ar' Roarin' Pete of Coal Creek?"

"Yes, she nought," was the reply. "And ye mought be roarin' to re-

move a feller critter from this vain world?"

"I was a-roarin' to do it, but I've changed my mind. I've sort of got tired o' grubbin' around here, and am goin' to change climates and farm how to play on harps and fly around. It was a squar' fought, but I had a silver in my eye and couldn't shoot straight. Don't go to any pertickler trouble about the carcass—jest dig a hole and—"

We knew what he wanted, and we tied his hat on his head and left his boots on when we planted him.

A Massachusetts subscriber to the Kicker writes to ask if there are any churches in this locality. Does he imagine us to belong to the Cannibal Islands? Of course there are. That is, there is one around somewhere, and we've heard talk of another. If the writer had read his copy of the Kicker as closely as he ought he would have remembered the case where Shorty Pete sat on the church steps and put a bullet through Hank Jackson's nose thirty yards away. Churches? We should smile! Services have not been held very regularly since the old man Davis got drunk and spent one whole night breaking out the windows, but the boys are liable to catch a preacher most any day and put him to work.

The story afloat in the streets yesterday to the effect that we had finally killed our very much esteemed contemporary must have been started to affect prices on the mule market. There was not the least bit of truth in it. There isn't the slightest excuse for his living, but we suppose he will continue to do so in order to spite the 93,000,000 inhabitants of the United States. We can't see any other object.

While on this subject it may be well for us to remark that we shall go over to Big Hill tomorrow to inquire of the postmaster why in Texas it takes four days for a copy of the Kicker to get down the road twelve miles. He'll fly mad, as usual, and will quite likely attempt to draw his gun on us. If he does we shall very likely decide to kill him and have done with it. Everybody says we have delayed the matter altogether too long for the good of the postoffice department.

We understand that Colonel Smiley, who has been down on the Kicker ever since we showed that the capital and assets of the Great Arizona Land company consisted solely of two acres of sand and a pair of long legged boots, spent more than two hours the other day trying to get Jim Taylor to stop his subscription to this paper. The object was to make us feel bad, but it didn't work. Jim not only dotes on the Kicker, but can't hardly wait for the publication day to come around. Besides, he tried it on us last summer, and how did he come out? It took us a half a day to find him, but after he was found it didn't take him two minutes to subscribe again. We don't compel a man to subscribe, but after he's become a subscriber he has got to have mighty good reasons for throwing up his hand. Indeed, he's got to own a mule which can outrun ours.

The Booth Dramatic association left here Friday noon for the railroad and California loaded down with money. The two night performance was the grandest success of the season, and we rather pride ourselves that we were the cause of it. When the manager arrived here we sat down with him and told him what would take and what wouldn't with the people of this town. He was sensible enough to see the point and to enter to the idioms of theatergoers, and everything passed off smooth as a busted barrel of molasses. Instead of running the tragedy of "Hamlet," as was contemplated, the company gave us a mixture of "Hamlet," "East Lynne," "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and a few other popular dramas.

There was heroism, love, villainy, elog dancing, songs, Indian fights, ably mixed together, and those who had come with two guns prepared to shoot were so captivated and carried away that they fired silver dollars instead of bullets among the actors. We do not plume ourselves on being a theatrical critic, but we do know what will make a go of it in this town, and will stand ready to extend our fatherly advice to other managers.

Gownless Hooks.

"You can't joke with a woman. I remarked to my wife last night that I wished some one would invent hookless gowns."

"Well, what happened?"

"She said my remark reminded her that there were a couple of gownless hooks in her closet, and now I'm in for a thundering big dressmaker's bill."—Boston Transcript.

Beneficiary.

"Since you worked your examples so nicely," said the pretty teacher, "I shall give you a kiss."

"Teacher, I didn't know there was to be a reward," responded the honest urchin. "It's only fair to tell you that my big brother did them sums."—Washington Herald.

Courting Days.

"Would you mind resting your head on my left shoulder, dearest?"

"To be nearer your heart?" murmured the beautiful girl.

"Yes, and to be further away from the cigars I have in my right pocket."—Kansas City Journal.

Just Dear.

Elsie—I didn't know he could afford to give you such an expensive engagement ring.

Egeria—He couldn't, but wasn't it dear of him—Life.

NATIONS TO UNITE IN PERRY TRIBUTE

Will Celebrate Centenary of Battle of Lake Erie.

PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK.

Put-in-Bay, O., to Be Scene of Celebration a Hundred Years After Battle, Marking Century of Peace Between English Speaking Peoples. Taft to Be Orator of the Day.

The Perry's victory centennial commission, whose headquarters are at Cleveland, O., have just announced the program for the exercises at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Sept. 10 and 11. This celebration will be international in its scope, as it will commemorate the equal valor and heroism of the sailors of both fleets participating in the battle of Lake Erie, which was fought on Sept. 10, 1813, and also the fact that this battle marked the end of naval warfare on the great lakes and was a herald of the century of peace between the English speaking peoples that will have ensued since the signing of the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.

Delegations consisting of the governors and their staffs, state officials, members of the United States senate and house of representatives and other distinguished citizens from the ten states participating in this centennial will be present.

Ten States Represented.

These states are Rhode Island, which was the birthplace of Commodore Perry; Kentucky, which furnished many of the members of his crew and 75 per cent of the soldiers of General Harrison's army, which, following the battle of Lake Erie, won the battle of the Thames, and the lake states—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which were most directly affected by this battle, and Louisiana, on whose soil the last battle of the war of 1812 was fought. The delegations from Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin will go to the bay on special boats chartered for this purpose.

The exercises will be opened on the morning of Sept. 10, at 11:45 o'clock, with a national salute, this being the hour at which the first shot of the battle of Lake Erie was fired 100 years ago.

The exercises will be held in the large coliseum at Put-in-Bay. Commodore George H. Worthington of Cleveland, president general of the interstate board of the Perry's victory centennial commissioners, will call the meeting to order and introduce Governor Cox of Ohio, who will preside.

President to Speak.

President Woodrow Wilson will speak for the United States and a distinguished Canadian for the Dominion of Canada. The oration of the day will be delivered by former President Taft, and addresses will also be delivered by Lieutenant Governor R. R. Burchard of Rhode Island, representing Perry's native state, and Rev. J. A. Carey of Chicago, representing the negro race, which did valiant service in the battle of Lake Erie.

After these exercises the invited guests will go to Cedar Point, where a banquet given by the interstate board will be held. This banquet will be attended by the official representatives of the United States government and the Dominion of Canada and the representatives of the ten states participating in the centennial. The president of the Daughters of the War of 1812 and the governor of each of the participating states will be invited to respond to the toasts.

The morning of Sept. 11 the guests will return to Put-in-Bay. On this day will occur the impressive ceremony of the removal from their present graves of the bones of the American and British officers killed in the battle of Lake Erie to the crypt in the Perry memorial, where they will be reinterred with international honors.

Sailors Buried in Lake.

Following the battle of Lake Erie, the sailors who were killed in the engagement were buried in the lake. The bodies of the officers were brought to Put-in-Bay island, where they were buried. That funeral was described by Historian George Bancroft as follows:

An opening on the margin of Put-in-Bay was selected for the burial place for the officers who had fallen. The day was serene, the breezes hushed, the water untroubled by a wavelet. The men of both fleets mourned together. As the boats moved slowly in procession the musicians played dirges, to which the oars kept time. The flags showed the sign of sorrow. Solemn minute guns were heard from the ships. The spot where the funeral train went on shore was a wild solitude. The Americans and British walked in alternate couples to the graves, like men who in the presence of eternity renewed the relations of brothers and members of one human family, and the bodies of the dead were likewise borne along and buried alternately, English and American side by side and undistinguished.

The exercises on the 11th of September will be conducted by American and British chaplains jointly, as was done a hundred years ago.

Would Pay Vice President \$25,000.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware is the author of a bill just introduced in congress to increase the salary of the vice president from \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year.

Local News

Mike Meisinger was in the city yesterday from his home looking after some matters of business for a few hours.

Mrs. L. A. Ingall and daughter departed this morning on No. 6 for Bartlett, Iowa, where they will visit for a short time.

Miss Catherine Oliver departed Tuesday for Lincoln, where she will visit for a few days with relatives in that city.

James Rivett of Lincoln was in the city today for a few hours looking after some business matters for the Burlington.

F. M. Storm and wife of Hamilton, Kansas, are in the city for a few days, being guests at the home of B. F. Crook and family.

D. W. Foster of Union came up this morning to spend a few hours visiting with his friends, as well as to look after some business matters.

Ira Bates was a passenger this morning over the Burlington for Omaha, from where he will go to Norfolk, Neb., to look after some matters of business for a short time.

Mrs. Ed Egenberger and sister, Frances Martin, were passengers this morning on No. 15 for Omaha, where they will look after some business matters for a few hours.

H. R. Neitzel departed last evening on No. 2 for Milwaukee, where he will be for a short time, as well as look after some matters of business.

Miss Anna Carlsson of Omaha, who has been visiting here with friends for a short time, returned to her home this morning, going up on No. 15.

Mrs. Thomas Riley of Lead, S. D., who has been here visiting with friends for a short time, returned home this morning on the early Burlington train.

S. R. Spoons and wife of Hamburg, Iowa, came in this morning and will visit here for a few days at the F. A. Clouid home, going from here to Kansas for a short visit.

Miss Julia Penny of Brainard, Neb., who has been here for a few days visiting with Mrs. J. M. Hale, departed this morning for her home. Mrs. Hale accompanied her as far as Omaha.

J. G. Richey returned yesterday from Norwalk, Iowa, where he had been visiting relatives. He was accompanied home by his niece, Miss Fern Richey, who will visit here for a short time.

Mrs. Charles Peacock returned last evening on No. 2 from Alvo, where she had been visiting with relatives and friends. Mr. Peacock met his wife in Omaha and accompanied her home.

Helmer Couch of Memphis, Missouri, who has been here for the past few weeks visiting with friends and looking after business matters, departed this morning on No. 6 for his home.

Henry E. Snyder and wife and daughter, of Fairfield, Iowa, came in this morning on No. 6, being en route home from Denver, where Mr. Snyder was in attendance at the convalesce of the Knight Templars.

George Hall, who is enjoying a week's vacation from his duties in the Missouri Pacific shops at Falls City and visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hall, in this city, was a passenger this afternoon for Omaha.

For Sale.

Good heating stove, \$10.00, and Majestic Steel Range at \$40.00. Both almost new. Can be seen at the telephone central office.

Mrs. Vina Dooley.

The Famous O. I. C. Swine.

Among the first of this popular rapid growth swine that has been brought to Nebraska can be found in the herd of Mr. Samuel Parker, south of this city. They grow very rapidly and will reach the market point sooner than any other breed of swine, consequently consuming less feed. Mr. Parker has the agency for this county, and will be pleased to have all breeders call at his place and inspect the animals he has.