

was a student in the academic department of the state university twenty-three years ago. Then he returned to his home in Audrian county and Cupid stepped in and ended school days for more than a decade. He met a graduate of Stevens college, Columbia, while at the university last summer and married her. He concluded to finish his education and matriculate at the agricultural department of the university. His son is in the same department. Van Natta senior intends to complete the four years' course. He has rented his fine two hundred acre farm, five miles from Vandalia, Mo. Mrs. Van Natta is now in Columbia. The family will live there until father and son graduate."

A NEW YORK dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says: "There were two sensational developments in the Illinois Central fight today. One was the discovery that E. H. Harriman had bought the Georgia Central railroad last spring through Oakleigh Thorne and M. J. Perry, planning to sell it to the Illinois Central. The other was a veiled threat made by J. T. Harahan, president of the Illinois Central, in a circular letter to the stockholders that the traffic relations between Union Pacific and Illinois Central might be severed if Harriman does not retain control of the Illinois Central. This circular says that the tariff interchange with the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific is vastly more beneficial to the Illinois Central than to the other lines. According to the Wall Street story of the sale of the Georgia Central railroad to Harriman, Mr. Thorne and Mr. Perry, the ostensible buyers received a commission of \$150,000 for purchasing control. Harriman then borrowed \$2,700,000 of Thorne's Trust Company of America on Georgia Central stock. Harriman was required to put up only \$300,000 in cash, the purchase price being \$3,000,000. Harriman's plan to finance the Georgia Central purchase was interfered with by the recent financial unrest. The loan by the Trust Company of America of \$2,700,000 on \$3,000,000 worth of Georgia Central stock was one of those objected to by J. P. Morgan, who refused to take it over until Harriman had put up also a large amount of Union Pacific and other gilt-edged securities."

GOVERNOR C. N. HASKELL was inaugurated governor of Oklahoma November 16 with impressive ceremony. President Roosevelt signed the proclamation admitting Oklahoma as a state at 10:16 a. m. Saturday, November 16. In his inaugural address Governor Haskell said: "It is with regret that we notice a disposition on the part of some high authority to look upon the constitution of the United States itself as even a little thing, to be used when it meets the wish of its executor, and to be construed and bent when at variance. There is no more dangerous practice to be tolerated in any public officer, I care not whether he bend it for a good purpose or for a bad purpose, than to assume the right to construe the constitution from time to time to meet his own desires. Those anxious to centralize power in the federal government must blush when they review the conditions under which we have lived for years. Our freight rates are double those in the adjoining states. The lumber trust, the coal trust and other like combinations have fattened by unrestricted robbery of our people. If federal control is such a good thing in a state, why has it proven so utterly inefficient in a territory? You can look for immediate relief wherever you please. When you tire of looking elsewhere you will agree with me that the quickest road to financial relief is to close the New York stock exchange and free the currency that it dominates and turn it into the channels of legitimate commerce. Let the eastern banks pay our Oklahoma banks what they owe them—and they should pay in currency on demand—and we can market our produce now ready for the buyer, and vastly increase our own wealth."

ROBERT L. OWEN, democratic senator-elect from Oklahoma, in speaking to a correspondent for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, suggested the creation of a "special currency fund" by the treasury department of the United States to be advanced to the banks of the country upon acceptable bonds to safeguard against "runs" and the levying of a small tax upon national bank circulation for a fund to guarantee depositors against loss through insolvency. Asked what remedy he would suggest Senator Owen

said: "First, the guaranteed security of depositors against loss by the insolvency of banks. This can be secured through a small tax on the national bank circulation, which is at present earning nearly \$10,000,000 annually. A fund could in this way be procured from which depositors could be paid in case of failure in currency. Secondly, I would recommend a reasonable guarantee of depositors against delay in getting currency for their deposits, by authorizing the secretary of the treasury to have printed and kept on hand a 'special currency fund.' This could be kept in an amount of not less than \$50,000,000, with a maximum of \$100,000,000. This could be advanced to banks on acceptable bonds. Such deposits not to exceed eighty per cent of the bonds. An interest charge of six per cent, say, for the first ninety days, and eight per cent thereafter, could be made. Failure to redeem the bonds would forfeit them to the government."

AN ASSOCIATED Press dispatch under date of Washington, November 17, follows: "Secretary Cortelyou tonight made the important announcement that as a means of affording relief to the financial situation, the treasury will issue \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds and \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The certificates will run for one year, and will bear three per cent interest. The secretary's action in coming to the relief of the financial situation meets with President Roosevelt's hearty approval, and the plan is the outcome of the several White House conferences which have been held within the past few days when the financial situation was under consideration. Secretary Cortelyou says that the Panama bonds will afford most substantial relief, as the law provides that they may be used as a basis for additional national bank circulation. He also states that the proceeds from the sale of certificates can be made directly available at points where the need is most urgent, and especially for the movement of crops, which, he says, 'if properly accelerated, will give the greatest relief and result in the most immediate financial returns.' The secretary calls attention to the attractiveness of the bonds and certificates as absolutely safe investments. Secretary Cortelyou adds that the relief measures will enable him to meet public expenditures without withdrawing for that purpose any appreciable amount of public moneys now deposited in national banks throughout the country. Two treasury circulars, one inviting proposals for the issue of bonds and the other asking for the certificates, will be sent out under date of November 18. In his letter to Secretary Cortelyou, approving the secretary of the treasury's plans, President Roosevelt states that he has been assured that the leaders in congress have under consideration a currency measure 'which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation and which, I believe, will be passed at an early date after congress convenes two weeks hence.' The president also calls attention to what is needed most at this time, saying that the 'people should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their money instead of trusting perfectly sound banks.'"

AN ASSOCIATED Press dispatch from Girard, Kan., says: "Acting under special instructions from Attorney General Bonaparte, United States District Attorney Bone of Topeka has begun criminal proceedings against the publishers of the socialist paper, 'The Appeal to Reason,' Fred D. Warren, editor; Eugene V. Debs, editorial writer, and other members of the staff, because of a cartoon and article which, it is stated, were objectionable to Mr. Bonaparte and President Roosevelt. This order was issued after the district attorney investigated the case and reported to the department of justice that there were no grounds for indictment. The first article to which the administration at Washington objected was written by Eugene V. Debs, and was a denunciation of the president for his attitude in the Haywood case in Idaho. Another article specified is an offer of a reward for the kidnaping and return to Kentucky of William Taylor, fugitive former governor of that state, after the United States supreme court in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone habeas corpus appeal 'had decided kidnaping to be an act of legality.' It was pointed out that President Roosevelt had personally contributed to the defense fund of

Caleb Powers, the defendant in the Gobel murder case, while branding the Idaho prisoners as 'undesirable citizens.' After the matter had been dropped for lack of sufficient grounds, as the district attorney said, on which to base an indictment, The Appeal to Reason published a cartoon by Ryan Walker caricaturing both Attorney General Bonaparte and President Roosevelt, after which the attorney general ordered the case re-opened. The action against The Appeal to Reason is based upon section 4988 of the federal statutes, which it is hoped to so construe as to define the first page of any paper as its 'cover or wrapper.' The law prohibits the mailing of any paper when there appears upon such 'cover or wrapper' any delineations, epithets, terms or language of a scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms of manner or style of display to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, and provides a penalty for each and every offence of five years' imprisonment at hard labor, or \$5,000 fine, or both. Postoffice Inspector Chance of Fort Scott informed The Appeal management that the case had been closed on the record of the postoffice department, but that it had been re-opened at the direction of Attorney General Bonaparte. The Appeal to Reason management argues that a conviction would establish a precedent which would enable the administration to exercise a rigid censorship over all papers during a national campaign next year, suppressing 'undesirable' cartoons and eliminating unfriendly matter from the first page. The editor of The Appeal to Reason is already under indictment in the federal court for publishing and mailing articles reflecting on President Roosevelt. His trial will be called in the November term of the United States district court at Fort Scott."

EDWIN SEFTON, secretary committee on organization and campaign democratic national committee, has compiled the national convention proceedings of the democratic party. This publication covers the complete record from the party's inception to and including the 1904 convention. The "proceedings" will consist of eight volumes. Referring to this publication Former Senator Blackburn says: "From my acquaintance with Mr. Sefton, which is of many years standing, and his long association with democratic national politics, I am sure that the compilation which he has made is perfect in all its details, and it gives me pleasure to commend his work to the democrats of this country, as I feel sure that it will be of great value not only to democratic organizations, but to democrats individually."

THE STORY OF JOHN R. WALSH

(Continued from Page Seven)

price or at the same price, but usually at a higher price, as we will show.

"This went on for years, and yet upon the books of the Chicago National bank it does not appear that Mr. Walsh sold one of these bonds to himself at a smaller price than he sold it to the bank. It does not appear that he got the bond department check for it, because that was made out to the bearer when he deposited it with his personal account. In short, there is not a scratch on the books to show that the bond department check had gone into his personal account, and these facts were only dug up by Bank Examiner Moxey after an exhaustive search in the vaults of the bank."

Taking up the subject of the alleged forged notes found in the bank, Mr. Dobyns declared the transactions found were "fraudulent throughout" and unknown to honest banking methods.

"Mr. Walsh would make out a note, we will say, in the name of W. S. Wilder, for \$92,000, with \$100,000 Indiana Southern railway bonds as collateral," he said. "That note would go to the loans and discount department of the bank and the cashier's check for \$92,000, or whatever the amount was, would be made out to W. S. Wilder, or to bearer, but never to John R. Walsh, although the collateral bond was one belonging to Walsh."

"The books also will show you, gentlemen, that Mr. Walsh's account with the bank was a small one; that his various companies always were in a poor condition and very often they were overdrawn."