PART I.
NEWS SECTION
PAGES 1 TO 6.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

Always Read
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

VOL. XXXVII—NO. 22. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1907—SIX SECTIONS—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

NEW STAR IN FLAG

State of Oklahoma is Formally Admitted Into Union.

FIRST INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Governor Haskell and Officers Elected Few Weeks Ago Installed.

EXECUTIVE EXTREMELY RADICAL

Favors Prison Sentences for Corporation Officials Who Violate Law.

SALOONS CLOSE AT MIDNIGHT

Retiring Officials Take No Part Because of Personal Differences Between Governor Haskell and Predecessor.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Nov. 16.—The admission of Oklahoma to statehood today was marked by jubilation throughout the two territories and by inauguration exercises, a parade and barbecue in this city. Governor Charles N. Haskell's inaugural address was extremely radical. He denounced "The combinations that have fattended by unrestricted robbery of our people," declared in favor of prison sentences for offending corporation officials and announced that the liquor prohibition law would be rigidly enforced. The governor's first act was to order the county attorney at Bartlesville to take steps to prevent the Standard Oil company from completing a natural gas pipe line across the border to Kansas, it being the policy of Oklahoma to prevent the exportation of gas. There being a legal question as to the hour when prohibition took effect, whether at noon or midnight, Governor Haskell ordered that saloons be permitted to remain open until midnight.

The retiring officials of Oklahoma territory took no part in today's inauguration. Governor Frank Frantz was invited, but declined, owing to personal differences with Governor Haskell. The other retiring officials were not invited, because one of them, E. P. McCabe, deputy territorial auditor, is a negro, and the new administration draws the color line sharply.

President's Proclamation Read.

With impressive ceremonies befitting the birth of the new state of Oklahoma, the oaths of office were administered to Governor Charles N. Haskell and other state officials a few minutes before noon today. The executive oath was given by Leslie G. Niblack, a newspaper man. The ceremonies took place on the steps of the Carnegie library, there being no state building here.

Following prayer by a clergyman, the proclamation of President Roosevelt admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory into the union was read by Charles Filson, secretary of Oklahoma territory. The text of the order that was telegraphed from Washington a short time before the inauguration was brief and closed as follows:

I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, in accordance with the enabling act of congress and by authority thereof, announce the result of the election to be as certified, and do hereby declare and proclaim that the terms and conditions prescribed by congress to entitle the state of Oklahoma to admission into the union on an equal footing with the original thirteen states are now accomplished.

A band of Cherokee Indian boys then played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Governor Haskell Takes Oath.

Governor Haskell walked forward to the center of the platform where he was met by Mr. Niblack and took the formal oath with uplifted hand. Turning to the crowd that closed in from every direction, Governor Haskell delivered the inaugural address. He said:

"In its course through the day the sun will have lighted the pathway of a million and a half people emerging from the disorder and the discontent of bureaucratic government, restricted to the point of helplessness and neglected to the limit of oppression, into a condition of liberty and self-government. We are not assembled here to worship the public officer who ultimately conceded us our rights, particularly when we reflect that long ago, from every standpoint of population, wealth and intelligence this era was entitled to all the blessing and privileges of statehood and now to thank the public officers in very gracious terms who have finally performed a long and unjustly deferred duty would be in the nature of hugging the feet of idolitary debtor who finally pays his just indebtedness."

Respect for Constitution.

Governor Haskell discussed the relations between the state and federal governments, and continued:

"It is with regret that we notice a disposition on the part of some high in 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 the executor and to be construed and heeded when at variance with his will. 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 ineffecient in a territory?"

Governor Haskell dwelt at length upon what he termed the oppression of the country by the trusts, and then discussed the financial situation, saying:

"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 should pay in currency on demand and we can market our products now ready for the buyer and vastly increase our own wealth."

Fair Treatment for Railroads.

Governor Haskell promised fair treatment of the railroads. "But," he added "I hope the railroads will assume that official conduct in Oklahoma is like unto a court of equity, where justice is to be meted out to all and that these railroads expecting justice in that court of equity should enter that court with their own hands clean, and to make them clean I

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Sunday, November 17, 1907.

1907	NOVEMBER					1907
SUN	MON.	TUE.	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

THE WEATHER.

Forecast till 7 p. m. Sunday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Fair Sunday; slowly rising temperature.
For Nebraska—Fair Sunday.
For Iowa—Fair Sunday; slowly rising temperature.
Temperatures at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	32
6 a. m.	32
7 a. m.	33
8 a. m.	33
9 a. m.	36
10 a. m.	39
11 a. m.	35
12 m.	40
1 p. m.	42
2 p. m.	46
3 p. m.	48
4 p. m.	49
5 p. m.	48
6 p. m.	46
7 p. m.	44

DOMESTIC.

President Roosevelt signs the proclamation that admits Oklahoma as a new state. Governor Haskell and other state officers take the oaths of office at Guthrie. I, Page 1

An Italian financier recommends the holding of a gold conference by the financial institutions of the world to change the existing methods of handling the metal. I, Page 6

Pat Crowe was wanted in Chicago following a murder of a policeman. He gave himself up and declared he knew nothing of the crime. I, Page 1

Louisville street railway is able to give increased service on the second day of the strike. I, Page 1

A student at Cedar Falls was electrocuted while in a bathtub. I, Page 1

Congressman W. P. Hepburn, in an interview at Clarinda, Ia., says he will oppose stock gambling and the excessive issue of stocks by corporations in congress and that he will favor a reasonable plan for a deep waterway. I, Page 1

Receivers were appointed for six banks and trust companies in New York that suspended during the recent financial flurry. I, Page 1

Entire venire called in the Caleb Powers case has been challenged by the defense as partial. I, Page 1

Army and navy officers make report showing they have been studying methods in order to maintain the integrity of the food supply. I, Page 1

Stamford, Conn., banker celebrating his silver anniversary, dances the highland fling for the assemblage. I, Page 1

FOREIGN.

Corea is much quieter now that the Japanese have begun to make their influence felt, though disturbances exist in some quarters. I, Page 1

The Canadian postmaster general is on a trip to Japan seeking to secure a new understanding between the two countries on the immigration question. I, Page 1

NEBRASKA.

The Boyd county land cases have resolved themselves into a question of the value that settlers must pay the state for the land. I, Page 3

LOCAL.

Little girl and driver are latest victims of trains and street cars, whose casualty list has become epidemic. I, Page 4

Of thirty-two cities reporting bank clearings, Omaha is the only one to make an increase in the last week. I, Page 1

Chief of Police Donahue, in his investigation of stores subject to closing law, finds few drug stores without eating adjuncts. I, Page 3

County Commissioner Solomon reports that feeding prisoners in Jackson county, Missouri, costs one-third what it does in Douglas county, Nebraska. I, Page 8

No shrinkage of values in the producing states of the west during the late flurry. I, Page 1

Comparisons of market reports show that while Wall street stocks have shrunk enormously in value during the year, products of western farms have increased and the farmers are the consequent gainers. I, Page 1

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Local supply of brick is running short, but the dema ndis not very great at present and builders do not look for serious shortage. II, Page 6

Money brokers report large amounts being put into local real estate mortgages. One loan of $60,000 has placed at 4½ per cent. II, Page 6

MAGAZINE SECTION.

In the Magazine Section of this number will be found a short biography of William Alstadt, known to fame as "Little Bismarck;" Some Account of Handling Millions at the New York Subtreasury; How a Cow, a Hen and a Woman Defy a Wise Guy; Notes of Opera in Europe; Modern Game of Foot Ball From Spectator's Viewpoint; Another Gusher for Omaha; Gossip of Plays and Players; Musical Note and Comment; Opening of the Metropolitan Opera Season; Some Tales of Noted People. Six Pages

HOME SECTION.

In the Home Section of this number will be found Buster Brown; The Busy Bees' Own Page; New York's $25,000,000 Driveway; In the Capital of the Mahdi; Some Costly Coats; What Women Are Doing; Women Who Raise Thoroughbreds; In the Field of Electricity; Fluffy Ruffles. Six Pages

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Arabic	
LIVERPOOL	Cedric	Emp. of Ireland.
LIVERPOOL	Cymric	
BOULOGNE	Nordam	
MONTREAL	Montezuma	Corsican.
SOUTHAMPTON		K. A. Victoria.
QUEENSTOWN	Lucania	Baltic.
QUEENSTOWN		Frankland.
LONDON	Parisian	
TRIESTE		Giulia.
PALERMO		Italia.
PHILADELPHIA		Carthagenian.
PLYMOUTH	Bleucher	
HAMBURG	Graf Waldersee	
NAPLES	Prof. der Grosse.	

SEAT FOR EACH PASSENGER

Common Carriers that Do Not Furnish Them Are Guilty of Negligence.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—"A common carrier does not fulfill its legal duty until it provides a seat for each passenger," is the decision rendered today by the Georgia court of appeals. The decision was rendered in a suit for damages brought against the Georgia Electric and Railway company of Atlanta by Dr. Oscar Linden, who, it is alleged, was injured by the sudden starting of a car in which he was

HEPBURN ON SESSION

Iowa Congressman Gives Views of Work of National Body.

SHOULD CONTROL STOCK GAMBLING

Government May Use Taxing Power to This Useful End.

TOO MUCH PAPER BY COMPANIES

Corporations of Country Generally Overcapitalized.

FOR WATERWAYS IMPROVEMENT

His Attitude in Opposing River and Harbor Appropriations in Past Explained by Iowa Man.

CLARINDA, Ia., Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa is in favor of regulating issues of stocks and bonds of corporations doing an interstate business. He also favors the prevention of gambling in railroad stocks by taxing all sales where delivery is not made within a reasonable time.

The congressman's views were made public here today in an interview in which he spoke of the winter's work ahead of congress. Colonel Hepburn's position as chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce make his utterances of wide interest at this time.

"I regard it as extremely probable," said Colonel Hepburn, "that there will be enacted this winter legislation to secure the regulation of the issues of stocks and bonds of corporations doing interstate business. Certainly there ought to be such regulation and control. The president and attorney general are satisfied that congress has the necessary power and we certainly know that the question of power cannot be decided until the legislation has been had.

"I also regard it as most desirable that the taxing power of the government should be used to prevent gambling in railroad stocks by taxing all sales where delivery is not made within such reasonable time as to indicate that the transaction was bona fide and not for speculation. So long as there is buying and selling on margins and without the intention of actual delivery of the stock speculation will absorb the resources of the banks and take money from legitimate enterprises which need it. Stock speculators pay high rates for money and their offers are so attractive to the city banks that the latter are induced to make loans outside the channels of legitimate business. This not only tends to involve the banks in speculation, but it withdraws the money from legitimate business enterprises.

Railroads Overcapitalized.

"So far as the general public is concerned I regard the legislation alluded to above as the most important new business that will come up before the next session. The power of the government to regulate interstate commerce and to reduce rates that are complained of having been established and the Interstate Commerce commission having been clothed with authority to review and change the rates established by the railroads it is evident that the commission, in order to act intelligently, must know what a just and reasonable rate is and that the valuation of the roads is one of the elements entering into the question. That the railroads of the United States are over-capitalized seems to be generally conceded and preliminary to the enactment of legislation regulating and controlling their stock and bond issues there should be investigation in this direction.

"To supplement the law enacted at the last session of congress with respect to the regulation of railroad rates there should be further legislation regulating and controlling the amount of stocks and bonds which the roads may issue, and of course, this cannot be intelligently and effectively done until the real value of the roads has been ascertained, at least approximately. This is a matter of great and far-reaching importance to the people of the country and I am sure congress will give it careful consideration.

Speculation Has Gone Too Far.

"I am firmly convinced also that there should be legislation that will take the railroads out of the hands of the speculators and make investments in railroad stocks and bonds as safe as investments in other classes of securities. It is nothing short of marvelous that there should be investments in railroad stocks at all under present conditions and this situation should be remedied not only because it is desirable that the railroads should be a safe investment for the funds of the people, but also because the whole country suffers when the railroads are subject to the manipulation of stock gamblers.

"Another matter of importance that will be taken up, in my opinion, this winter, is that of equalizing the pensions granted under the age pension act. Under this act the pensioner gets $12 a month at the age of 65, $15 per month at the age of 70 and $20 per month at the age of 75. In my judgment this age limit is too high and veterans should receive $20 a month at the age of 68 or 70, or whenever incapacitated, in the latter case regardless of age."

"There has been some discussion, Colonel Hepburn, of your attitude on river improvement."

As to River Improvement.

"There has been considerable misunderstanding as to my position," replied Colonel Hepburn, "I have never been opposed to proper and reasonable appropriations to secure the improvement of rivers and harbors. I have opposed a number of river and harbor bills because they included unnecessary or impossible schemes of improvement. Twenty-seven years ago there was a scheme for the improvement of the Mississippi river which was sanctioned by congress.

"It was abandoned after $30,000,000 had been appropriated and expended and this enormous sum was practically a total loss. An engineer who would propose the scheme now would be laughed to scorn and yet it received the favorable attention of congress and huge appropriations and those who opposed it were severely criticised. It involved the building of levees in the lower Mississippi and was found to be impracticable. Even if it had been practicable, however, it would have added nothing to navigation, but would have merely protected the overflowed lands along the river, a desirable aim, but one that should stand on its own merits and not on the false claim of improvement for the purposes of navigation.

Favors Any Reasonable Plan.

"The idea of the south is to improve the

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEW UNDERSTANDING SOUGHT

Canadian Official Does Not Hope for Change in Treaty with Japan.

TOKIO, Nov. 16.—Rodolphe Lemieux, Canadian postmaster general and minister of labor, who is here to consult with the Japanese authorities regarding emigration from this country, has established an office at the British embassy and is in frequent conference with officials of the Foreign office. He expects a favorable outcome of his mission. To a representative of the Associated Press he said:

"I am not proposing any change in the existing treaty, but desire to reach an agreement with a friendly nation looking to the adoption of a program for the future which will be beneficial to both countries concerned."

Minister Lemieux will be entertained by the municipality of Tokio on next Tuesday and the government is preparing an elaborate program for his entertainment during his stay in Japan.

The Foreign office has notified the emigration companies that 400 Japanese will be allowed to enter Hawaii during this month and December. It is understood that the government intends to exercise a closer supervision over those going as students to San Francisco. There is reason to believe that considerable fraud had been practiced by registering laborers as students, and that this has escaped the scrutiny of the immigration inspectors. American Ambassador O'Brien has been in active conference on this subject with Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi, who has issued more stringent instructions to the inspectors, and it is understood that further restrictions are under advisement.

The Japanese government is said to be considering the advisability of shutting off all emigration to the United States and Canada for the present on the ground that economic conditions render it inadvisable for citizens of Japan to visit foreign countries unless they are able to show that they are amply self-supporting.

Among the leading statesmen, politicians and business men the importance of the near approach of the American congress and the possibility of the introduction of special measures to restrict immigration is fully realized. The opinion here is that such legislation is not likely to be enacted, but the fact of its introduction and the inevitable debates on the subject, it is thought, is liable to increase the difficulties of the government in adjusting the situation by arousing the Chauvinists on account of discrimination against Japan, and affording ammunition for the opposition, which is increasingly active, in view of the general election in 1908.

As an instance of the methods employed to raise the issue in behalf of the opposition, the Hochi, the organ of that party, and supposed to represent the views of Count Okuma, will on Sunday contain an editorial entitled, "The Deception Practiced by Diplomats," in which it gives as an example the speech of Secretary Taft at the recent municipal dinner in Tokio. The paper says that this address was nothing but a piece of deception, by which the secretary sought to place himself in the most favorable light. The Hochi appeals to the Japanese government to deal frankly with the people. It insists that the administration is tamely yielding to foreign powers, while at the same time cleverly hiding the facts from the public of Japan. The editorial concludes by saying that the visit of Minister Lemieux affords the best opportunity of solving the immigration question, once for all, if it is frankly handled.

MAURETANIA'S TURN NEXT

Sister Ship to Lusitania Will Start on Its Maiden Voyage Tonight.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Advices from England as to the departure of the huge new Cunard steamer Mauretania from Liverpool this evening on its maiden trans-Atlantic passage, say that the event will be attended with an interest fully as keen as that which marked the Lusitania's first departure for America. The Mauretania's recent trials establish the conviction that it will surpass the Lusitania's achievements, notwithstanding the official announcement that it will not be pushed. The rival shipbuilding interests on the Tyne and on the Clyde are intensely interested on this point of speed, for the English builders hope to see the product of the Scotch yards outpaced by a Tyneside vessel.

The Mauretania will carry about 2,000 passengers—a record number for a westward passage in mid-November—but even then all its berths will not be filled.

The amount of gold it will bring here adds yet more interest to the voyage. The amount is yet uncertain, but it will probably be about $12,000,000, mainly in gold bars.

The Cunard company has insured the Mauretania for nearly $5,000,000.

STRING TO ORDER OF COURT

George W. Egan Will Practice in South Dakota if Not Disbarred.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The supreme court, in its order admitting George W. Egan to practice in the courts of the state, leaves the way open for future disbarment proceedings under certain conditions.

The order is: "It is ordered that George W. Egan, upon his taking and filing the required oath, be admitted and licensed to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law in all the courts of this state, provided, however, that this order shall not prevent displacement proceedings, based upon the conduct of said George W. Egan concerning the transfer of certain property to him by one Julia Ann O'Grady, mentioned in the objections to his admission if it shall be hereafter finally determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that such transfers should be cancelled on the ground of fraudulent procurement."

Long Term for Robbery.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 16.—(Special.)—James Banson, a transient in the country, has been lodged in the Sioux Falls penitentiary to serve a term of six years for stealing twenty-six cents. Banson entered the home of Jacob Borman, a farmer living in Moody county and, at the point of a gun, compelled the farmer to disgorge all the money he had. Borman chanced to have only the twenty-six cents, and this he turned over to the robber. As soon as Banson left the house the farmer notified the authorities and within a short time Banson had been placed under arrest. The first jury summoned to try the case could not agree upon a verdict and was discharged. At a recent term of court the case was again tried and the jury returned a verdict, finding Banson guilty of robbery in the second degree.

OMAHA ONLY GAINER

Of Thirty-Three Cities it Alone Increases Bank Clearings.

SIMPLY KEPT ON DOING BUSINESS

Shows Money Flurry Has Had No Effect in Nebraska.

OVER TEN MILLION GAIN IN WEEK

Other Cities East and West Unable to Keep Up Records.

ALL TRADE CONTINUES HEAVY

Beside Leading All Others in Bank Clearings Omaha's Money Market Has Undergone No Change of Any Account.

Of the thirty-three leading cities of the United States which report weekly the bank clearings, Omaha is the only one to show an increase in clearings for the week ending Saturday, November 16.

President Yates of the Omaha Clearing House association said, when he read the report:

"I account for the increase in Omaha simply on the fact that we are going on with business here in the usual way and most business men are unconscious of the fact that money is scarce or that there has been a financial flurry to disturb the financial centers of the east. The sound business methods of Omaha business men and bankers have enabled Omaha to keep in the lead while other cities that have regarded the flurry too seriously have been showing a decrease from week to week. I believe Omaha has no particular line which would swell bank clearings, such as a big live stock and grain market. The clearings are shown from day to day with the ordinary legitimate trade and the situation simply shows the strength of Omaha as a market, which it is bound to be, even if money is tight in the east."

Increase Every Week.

For four weeks, since the clearing house rule went into effect, holding back money and extending the check system, the Omaha clearing house has reported an increase, while one by one the cities of the country have dropped from their high places and reported decreases. This week all Missouri river markets except Omaha reported decreases. Kansas City's clearings decreased 1 per cent; St. Joseph, 28.7 per cent; Sioux City, 15.6 per cent.

When the clearing house reported last week the following cities reported small increases: St. Louis, Pittsburg, Kansas City, Detroit, Milwaukee and Buffalo. This week Omaha is the only city to show an increase, the clearings being $10,384,000, an increase of 3.8 per cent. The clearings for the week ending October 26 were $12,680,000, or 25.9 per cent increase, and the first week the clearing house rule was in effect the clearings were $13,725,000, an increase of 25.5 per cent.

Besides maintaining its place ahead of other cities for business, the money market in Omaha has not changed and loans are said to be as easy as at the same time last year. While interest rates have advanced to as high as 9½ to 10 per cent in eastern cities, call loans are quoted at 6 to 6½ in Omaha and collateral time loans at 6 to 8 per cent. New York exchange is worth par.

TRAIN THIRTEEN IS WRECKED

Eight Persons Are Injured in Wabash Smashup at Pine, Indiana.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Wabash express train No. 13, bound from Detroit to Chicago, was derailed near Pine, Ind., last night.

A special to the Post-Dispatch from Peru, Ind., says:

Wabash express train No. 13 was ditched last night at Pine, north of here and nine passengers were injured. The engine and baggage-combination and smoking car turned completely over and were badly wrecked. Three others cars were derailed. Injured:

Charles Coombs, North Liberty, Ind., head crushed, critical.

Howard Marsh, Montreal, Canada, scalp and body injured.

Engineer John Lavering, Montpelier, O., scalp injuries.

Edward McGinnis, Martinsville, Ind., legs crushed.

John Brannon, Montpelier, O., head and arms cut.

Benjamin Nelson, North Liberty, Ind., face cut.

Ivan Rotinski, Russian Jew, cut and bruised.

Two others bruised, names not learned.

Coombs, Marsh, McGinnis, Brannon and Rotinski were placed on a special train and hurried to the hospital here.

The accident occurred on a straight track while the train was running at a high rate of speed. The tornup track indicates that something dropped from the engine, causing derailment.

OPPOSE FEDERAL CONTROL

American Federation of Labor Declines to Take Move that Will Injure Men.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 16.—The American Federation of Labor, by a vote of 154 to 56, today refused to record itself as favoring government ownership of railways and mines. The question came up on a resolution to include railroads and mines in the action taken at Minneapolis last year favoring "nationalization" of telegraph and telephone properties.

The opponents took the grounds that government ownership of mines and railways would prevent all strikes, no matter how peaceably they might be conducted, and that with a federal government opposed to labor it might prove a death blow.

STUDENT IS ELECTROCUTED

E. H. Smith, at Iowa State Normal School, Meets Death in Peculiar Manner.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., Nov. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—E. Herbert Smith of Tripoli, a student in the state normal, slipped in a bath tub last evening with an electric bulb in his hand and his feet in the water, completing a circuit that caused instantaneous death. When found he stood leaning against a window. The death occurred at the home of Prof. G. S. Dick, where Smith roomed.

RECEIVERS FOR SIX BANKS

Application Made on Behalf of Attorney General Jackson of New York.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Temporary receivers were appointed today for six New York City banks and trust companies which recently suspended payment. The banks are the Hamilton of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York, the Brooklyn bank, and the Borough bank of Brooklyn, and the trust companies, the Williamsburg and Jenkins of Brooklyn, and the International of New York. Application for the receivers was made by William F. Mackey for Attorney General Jackson. Orders to show cause why permanent receivers should not be appointed were granted and were made returnable at Albany November 20.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Attorney General Jackson stated this afternoon that, in his opinion, evidence of both criminal and civil liability has been unearthed in the investigation of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn and the Jenkins Trust company of Brooklyn, and that in the Borough Bank of Brooklyn there has been found evidence of illegal overloans, overdrafts, forged paper and other criminal transactions, all of which will be presented to the grand jury. In the Jenkins Trust company, the attorney general says, there has been found evidence of illegal overloans. It is claimed by the trustees, the attorney general adds, that they knew nothing about these illegal loans made to the president of the company.

The attorney general's announcement contains the statement that the investigation thus far has been confined to the Borough Bank of Brooklyn and the Jenkins Trust company.

POLICE AFTER PAT CROWE

Chicago Officer Found Murdered and Suspects Are Being Detained by Police.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Policeman Robert J. Mackeneny was found shot to death early today at Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue, only half a block from the Englewood police headquarters. His revolver was in his hip pocket, and apparently he had not been given a chance to defend himself. A man who was seen running away just after the shots were heard is believed to be the murderer.

The police are searching Freeman Caniff, who in 1886 was arrested by Mackaneny, after he had robbed a house and killed a man named Alexander Bucher. Caniff was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, and he then threatened revenge on the policeman. He was released last spring. Pat Crowe, who was involved in the Cudahy kidnaping case in Omaha, and is known to the police all over the United States, is also being sought, while there is no indication that he is in any way involved in the murder, he is known to be in the city, and the police desire to question him.

Pat Crowe, later surrendered himself. He denied all knowledge of the murder, and told where he had been at the time. Officers were sent to substantiate his alibi. The police think he will not be identified with the crime.

BANKER DANCES THE FLING

Clad in Plaids Ex-New Yorker Observes Silver Wedding in Original Style.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—J. Kennedy Tod, retired New York banker, celebrated his silver anniversary last night at his country seat, Innes Arden, at Sound Beach, in truly original fashion. Instead of entertaining members of the "400" he had as his guests forty-two members of the Sound Beach fire department and other residents of the village.

A bouquet of American Beauty roses was presented to the host and hostess by Nelson Palmer, the chief of the fire brigade. During the evening Mr. Tod, arrayed in a kilt and plaid, danced the highland fling.

At the end of his dance he presented to his wife a collarette of diamonds and a diamond necklace valued at $15,000. The sum of $25,000 was spent in celebrating the anniversary. Each of Mr. Tod's servants on the estate received a substantial gift in money. To the fire brigade he gave a magnificent oil painting of a fire in London and he provided each of the members with a new dress uniform.

COMPANY SECURES MORE MEN

Louisville Street Railway is Able to Give Increased Service to Patrons.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—The Louisville Railway company was able this morning to give an increased service on all its lines despite the assertion of the men who struck yesterday, that they had won over a large number of the strike-breakers. One hundred and twenty-five additional strike-breakers arrived today.

FIRE RECORD.

Many Buildings Destroyed.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., Nov. 16.—Fire which started early this morning was swept by a high gulf wind through the town, destroying everything in its path and causing damage of about $200,000. St. Joseph's convent, one of the most famous institutions of its kind in this section of the south, was totally destroyed, also the Catholic church and parsonage. Other buildings destroyed were the Odsane theater, Hotel Clifton, Cumberland Telephone building and the Butler building.

Many Animals Burned.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 16.—Fire destroyed Turner Bros. barn at the National Stock yards this morning, spread to two residences, which were partially burned, destroyed the animal pens and burned to death 120 mules and twenty-four head of horses, and the flames licked up four cars of feed before being extinguished. The total loss is estimated at $25,000. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

DEATH RECORD.

Dr. M. D. Conway.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Dr. Moncure D. Conway the distinguished American author, died suddenly here last night. His body, in accordance with the request of his relatives in America, will be cremated Monday. Dr. Conway had come here several weeks ago after a visit to Andrew Carnegie in Scotland and intended to sail soon for the United States. He had been sick for several days, physicians attributing his illness principally to his advanced age. He was found dead in bed last night and the cause is pronounced as internal hemorrhage, the cause of which has not been established.

Rebel Attack is Formosa.

TOKIO, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Tainboku, island of Formosa, says that a band of outlaws belonging to the Aiyou tribe attacked the government officers there and killed ten persons. The rebels were dispersed with considerable loss of life.

WEST IS ALL RIGHT

No Shrinkage in Values in the Producing Section.

FARMERS BETTER OFF THAN EVER

Grain Sells for More Than Last Year's Figures.

FINE STOCK HOLDS UP WELL

Recent Sales Prove the Farmer Sound Financially.

ENTIRE WEST FEELS THE UPLIFT

While Wall Street Stocks Are Tumbling Farmers and Stock Raisers Are Getting Higher Prices for Everything.

That real and genuine prosperity abides in the west is best shown by the comparison of values in the stock market of Wall street, with prices in the grain markets of the west. Nearly all railroad, industrial and mining stocks listed on the New York exchange have declined 50 per cent in value since January 1. One year ago United States Steel common was selling at 47, today it is quoted at 23. At that time St. Paul railroad stock was worth 183, or eighty-four points above par; it is now finding a slow sale at 37. Missouri Pacific has dropped from 94 to 54, and Union Pacific common from 184 to 107. This last named stock touched par last week. Reading railroad stock has dropped from 146 to 77, New York Central from 128 to 94, Pennsylvania Railroad from 139 to 105. American Smelting and Refining stock, supposed to be one of the best buys in the market one year ago, has dropped from 156 to 86.

In the Corn Belt.

Over against this record of loss and disaster is the bright contrast in the prices for all kinds of agricultural products. The farmers of the corn belt and of the cotton fields in the south hold the prosperity of the country in their hands. They are supplying the wheat, corn, oats, cotton and live stock that is turning the tide of gold from European money centers to this country. For an average crop of grain our farmers are receiving from 10 to 20 per cent more than average prices.

One year ago cash wheat in Chicago was quoted at 75 cents, cash corn at 43 cents, and oats at 33 cents. Today, after the slump in prices, caused by the flurry in Wall street, cash wheat in Chicago is worth 95 cents, or 20 cents per bushel more than last year, when our prosperity was at high tide. Cash corn in Chicago is today worth 65 cents per bushel and oats are quoted at 46 cents. Corn, wheat and oats are worth more on the farm today than in Chicago one year ago. Grain is worth almost as much as before the panic in Wall street. When the price of grain dropped from its high point three weeks ago, the farmers of Nebraska and other western states quit selling. They didn't need the money, and they knew the price would come back.

Pure Bred Live Stock.

Another indication of the prosperity of western farmers, is found in the prices now being paid for all kinds of pure bred live stock. Public sales of horses, cattle and hogs have been as good or better than last year. George Briggs & Son, of Clay Center, Neb., held a public sale of pure bred Duroc-Jersey hogs on November 8. A yearling sow sold for $500 and a 6-month's old pig brought $405. Twenty-nine head brought $4,587.50, or an average of $158.20 each. The Flynn Farm company, of Des Moines, Ia., held a public sale of Shorthorn cattle on November 7, and realized $13,400 on forty-seven head, an average of $285.10 each. On November 8 N. A. Lind, of Rolfe, Ia., sold fifty-six head of Shorthorn cattle at public auction for $13,950, an average of $284.66. The buyers at these sales were farmers from Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota and Michigan. Kansas and Missouri farmers have been liberal buyers of pure bred stock at recent public sales.

William Wingate of Trenton, Mo., paid $4,250 for a Poland-China hog to head his herd, and about the same time T. M. Chambers of Oswego, Kan., attended a public sale of Poland-China hogs at the Goodrich stock farm, Eldon, Mo., and paid $5,125 for one hog, the record price of that breed. On June 19, 1906, Howell Rees of Pilger, Neb., paid $5,500 for Choice Goods, a noted Shorthorn bull. At the recent American Royal Live Stock show in Kansas City, a bull calf, sired by Choice Goods, won the championship. It is reported that Mr. Rees has since refused $10,000 for his calf.

Western Farmers Have Money.

These fancy prices for individual animals are exceptional, but hundreds of public sales have been held in the west since the panic began and in nearly every instance good prices have prevailed.

That western farmers have confidence in their own resources is indicated by the advertising columns of leading farm papers. One such publication has already claimed dates for 208 public sales of live stock, most of them to be held within the next ninety days. This does not seem to spell panic or hard times among the farmers of the west.

GRINNELL GIVES LIE TO DOPE

Cornell is Defeated in Spite of All Adverse Circumstances.

GRINNELL, Ia., Nov. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—In spite of the discouraging condition of the Grinnell team today, Cornell was beaten at Mount Vernon by a score of 10 to 6. Cornell is said to have the strongest team in its history and Grinnell's eleven was apparently in the poorest condition ever to win. Cornell has never defeated Grinnell in foot ball, but even the most enthusiastic supporters of the scarlet and black were prepared this time to accept defeat. With Bleamister out of the game because he has played Cornell four years; Marshall, the kicker, at home with a dislocated shoulder; Turner and Ziegler unable to get into the game because of injuries, and Campbell just into his suit for the first time since the struggle with Ames, Grinnell has good reason for rejoicing over this unexpected victory.

WASHINGTON UNABLE TO SCORE

Missouri University Wins an Easy Victory, Piling Up 27 Points.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 16.—Missouri university defeated Washington university of St. Louis, 27 to 0, in the foot ball game here today. Washington university played a weak game and Missouri, although playing several substitutes, repeatedly broke through Washington's defense.