

## BIG MYSTERY SOLVED

Arrest Finally Made  
Large Sum from

## FORMER TELLER IN

Had Been Suspected at Start,  
ceeded in Satisfying Official.

## BIG BILLS CAUSE DOWNFALL

Money All Five Hundred and Thou-  
sand Dollar Denominations.

## SEEKS AID IN PASSING THEM

Man Whom He Approaches Tips It  
Off to Federal Authorities and  
Then Seemingly Accepts  
the Proposition.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The mystery of the theft of \$17,000 from the United States treasury a year and a half ago, one of the largest losses the government has ever suffered in this manner, is believed to have been solved by the arrest at an early hour today of George W. Fitzgerald. Officers are believed to have been implicated in the crime, which for months completely baffled government secret service men.

Fitzgerald was an assistant teller under Assistant United States Treasurer Boldenweck. Suspicion at the time of the theft, February 13, 1907, rested on him, but so plausible was his story and so intense his apparent interest in discovering the real culprit that interest ceased to center in him. Much work was done on the theory that the crime had been perpetrated by a colored man. Meanwhile Fitzgerald was discharged from the government employ for culpable negligence for allowing such a theft to be consummated under his very eyes. The money stolen had been used and was tied up in packages, some of which having been marked for destruction at Washington. Any of them would readily have passed anywhere except for their large denominations. None of the bills was under \$500 and some were of the \$1,000 and \$5,000 denominations, the \$1,000 ones predominating.

The theft created a sensation throughout the country and congress at the last session was asked and refused to release Assistant Treasurer Boldenweck from his duties, although it was promised that congress would again consider the matter at its next session.

## Embarks in Speculation.

Meanwhile Herbert F. Young, a former Chicago newspaper reporter and now head of the Young-Brown service agency, became interested in the case, at first without official connection, but later as the agent of Mr. Boldenweck. Mr. Young's attention was redirected to Fitzgerald. The latter, upon discharge from the treasury, stated that his whole fortune consisted of \$500 in cash and a stock certificate for \$1,000. His wife had a \$100 interest in the estate of her mother, which was valued at about \$4,000 and was in litigation. Fitzgerald, however, according to Mr. Young, embarked in speculation on a scale not consistent with the size of his reputed means. There was, however, no ostentation in Fitzgerald's life. The lavish display which detectives invariably look for in tracing stolen funds, was absent. Fitzgerald bought eggs for speculation and stored them. In July, 1907, he inaugurated an egg deal which ultimately, it is stated, involved an expenditure of \$7,000, and the following March a similar deal involved him, according to Mr. Young, to the extent of \$15,000. Incidentally the former teller had become the possessor in his wife's name of a brick residence in Rogers park, a suburb of Chicago, and valued at \$3,000. Mr. Young declared today that this purchase was made in a roundabout way, passing through several hands and finally into those of Mrs. Fitzgerald, for a consideration of \$1,000.

Last July the event is said to have become hot when Colonel Harry C. Gano, superintendent of A. Booth & Co., a business man of prominence and public spirit, reported to Mr. Boldenweck, it is said, that Mr. Fitzgerald had approached him with a proposition to pass several \$1,000 bills. "With your big business conscience," Fitzgerald is alleged to have argued to Colonel Gano, "you can easily pass them. There's \$500 in it for you."

Fitzgerald is reported to have declared that he had a roll of similar bills "that would choke a horse." After conferring with Mr. Boldenweck, Gano continued negotiations with Fitzgerald, with the result that by arrangement several witnesses were secretly present when the former teller passed two \$1,000 bills to Colonel Gano. "I brought two," Fitzgerald is alleged to have said. "You can get rid of two just as easy as one."

## Others Are Involved.

From the moment of Colonel Gano's first interview with the assistant United States treasurer, it is said, Mr. Young or some of his men shadowed Fitzgerald. The trail it is intimated, broadly involved others, not only in helping Fitzgerald to dispose of the money alleged to have been stolen, but in the very act of his having extracted it from the treasury vaults and in the later covering of tracks. On these persons were those working on the case, they are not yet prepared to divulge. It had not been intended to arrest Fitzgerald at this time, as further evidence is not only wanted against him, but developments were expected which would involve others. However, it is stated, that those under suspicion had obtained an inkling that toward developments were going forward and it was deemed best to lose no time in securing the man charged with being the principal.

The case being one properly under federal jurisdiction a United States judge was first sought, but none could be found. Assistant State Attorney Barringer next approached and shortly after midnight this morning Judge Chetlain, at his home, issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Fitzgerald, charging him with the larceny of \$17,000 from the government vaults.

Behind the bars today Fitzgerald declared to see newspaper men, but held a conference with his attorneys, J. F. Gans and C. L. Litzinger. John M. Duffy, attorney for Mr. Boldenweck, stated that tomorrow Fitzgerald would be removed from state to federal jurisdiction. The detectives, it is said, were unable to satisfy Mr. Boldenweck's curiosity as to how much of the \$17,000 it would be possible to recover.

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC IS HEAVIER

Good Crops and Improved Condition  
of Business Keeps Rails Bright  
Omaha-Ogden.

Ogden reports heavy traffic both going and coming with the number of cars increasing every day. The same condition is reported all along the Union Pacific. Although last October broke all records for business handled by the Harriman line it is now being estimated that the business this fall will be heavier. The crops are as large, the fruit movements heavier and the merchandise increasing all the time. Last fall the main lines were congested with numerous trains tied up and sidetracked at almost every available point, but this year an effort will be made to keep the road clear and keep the business moving.

This favorable condition is largely due to the fact that freight train tonnage has been increased from 200,000,000 and 1,000 tons to 1,000, 1,700, 1,800 and in some cases to 1,900 tons. Double-headers are used on every train, and while the boys are a little longer in getting over the different districts of the various divisions, everything is kept nicely cleaned up and the trains are kept moving along without serious interruption," said a prominent Union Pacific official at Ogden.

"Sunday there were 202 loads and forty-five empties sent east over the Union Pacific out of Ogden and this aggregation of freight trains, each with a double header, up into six long trains, each of which was kept rolling along without retarding the heavy western movement of cars on the same division. No time was lost at passing points and none of the crews was tied up at small stations, sleeping while awaiting orders of trains from the opposite direction. The same condition obtains on the Southern Pacific and to a limited extent on the Oregon Short Line. 'Keep moving' is the watchword all along the line and every train crew is anxious to make a record that will compare favorably with the record of the same division. There is no room for 'blobs' on the road, and when conductors and engineers cannot get over their respective districts in reasonably good time—well, others can, and that is all there is to it.

"During twenty-four hours 282 cars of freight were received from the west over the Southern Pacific, and over the same yards and pushed on east on fast schedule time and no delay is permitted or tolerated anywhere.

"As a result of this heavy business ten switching crews are kept on the jump in the Ogden yards night and day, and one more will be added to this number tonight.

The motive power on all of the Harriman lines converging in this city is in excellent condition, and an increased force at the local Southern Pacific shop plant is kept busy night and day keeping the big machines in proper condition for the road."

## PLANS FOR KERN NOTIFICATION

## Exercises to Be Held in Coliseum at

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 23.—The arrangements committee having in charge the notification of John W. Kern, democratic candidate for vice president, which will be held in the Coliseum at the state fair grounds Tuesday afternoon, at a final meeting today completed its preliminary work. The exercises will be simple. William J. Bryan, National Chairman Norman E. Mack, James T. Lloyd, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, Theodore E. Bell, chairman of the notification committee, Charles Bryan and other members of the committee as well as a number of the national committee are expected to arrive here tomorrow evening from Chicago. They will be quartered at the Denison hotel where an informal reception will be held tomorrow night.

Tuesday morning a band concert and reception will be held at the hotel and a luncheon will be served to the visitors preceding their departure for the state fair grounds with twenty-four automobiles, which will be preceded by a platoon of mounted police. There will be no band and the parade will be short as the drive to the fair grounds is four miles from the hotel.

The exercises will begin at 10:30 when Thomas Taggart, national committeeman from Indiana, will call for attention and a final meeting today completed its preliminary work. The exercises will be simple. William J. Bryan, National Chairman Norman E. Mack, James T. Lloyd, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, Theodore E. Bell, chairman of the notification committee, Charles Bryan and other members of the committee as well as a number of the national committee are expected to arrive here tomorrow evening from Chicago. They will be quartered at the Denison hotel where an informal reception will be held tomorrow night.

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Arrangements have been made for over-look meetings if necessary to be addressed from the grandstand to the fair grounds near the Coliseum by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Kern, Mr. Marshall and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Kern will entertain Mr. Bryan and the members of the notification and national committees at the country club at dinner Tuesday evening. The party will be driven there in automobiles and will return to the hotel at 10 o'clock.

## AUTO GOES OVER EMBANKMENT

One Man Killed and Two Badly  
Injured by Accident in Park  
in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—One man was killed and two were injured, one probably fatally tonight when a speeding automobile dashed over an embankment in Delaware park and into an abandoned stone quarry. James W. Laidlaw, a chauffeur, was instantly killed. John W. Laidlaw was seriously hurt. The automobile was reduced to splinters.

## INDIANA MINERS WIN STRIKE

Operators Agree to Their Demands  
and Twelve Thousand Men  
Return to Work.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 23.—The strike in the bituminous coal field is officially ended by the announcement that the operators' association has agreed to the demands of the United Mine Workers of District No. 11, and today 12,000 miners were at work.

## DEATH RECORD.

SEWARD, Neb., Aug. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Henry Moore, a prominent citizen of Seward county, died at 3 o'clock Sunday morning from heart trouble. Mr. Moore was 50 years of age. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon from the home of James Dickinson.

## JIM IS BRYAN'S BEST LOVED

Dahlman's Shibboleth of Battle is  
Bryan's Intimate Friendship.

## CLOSEST MAN TO THE COMMONER

Mayor Jim Will Use as His Slogan  
Through State for Governor-  
ship Nomination That Asia  
Cablegram.

"All Asia rejoices in your election as mayor of Omaha."

Sententious indeed were those few words sent by cable by William Jennings Bryan to James C. Dahlman on the occasion of the latter's election as mayor of Omaha in 1907, for that cablegram has been displayed to the voters of Nebraska as the Dahlman shibboleth in the present gubernatorial campaign. By this token Mr. Dahlman proposes to substantiate what is already apparent, that he is the "closest personal and political friend and ally" of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was in Asia on his tour of the world when he sent that message to his old crony away back in Nebraska. Mr. Dahlman appreciated the expression of congratulatory then, but he magnifies its value today and that brief cable, bringing the mere message of joy which one friend felt in another's success, now goes out to the electors of Nebraska in its larger and actual significance—the expression of Mr. Bryan's delight in the elevation of Mr. Dahlman to office, whether that office be the mayoralty of Omaha or the governorship of Nebraska.

In the course of recent events, the Damon and Pythias or David and Jonathan relations existing between Bryan and Dahlman have been too emphatically emphasized to give serious weight to the derisive claims of certain Democrats that Mr. Dahlman was not Mr. Bryan's intimate and confident. Certain Democrats who do not relish the exhibition of their party in boots and spurs and larfat and bronchos have made strenuous efforts of late to discredit the Bryan-Dahlman alliance, but even they must admit the power and folly of their efforts in the light of Mr. Bryan's repeated display of preference for Dahlman.

Dahlman Opens Campaign.

Mr. Dahlman is just now uncovering his speaking campaign for governor of Nebraska. He is starting on a spectacular tour of the state and he is holding high as the shibboleth of his warfare his intimacy with the Peerless Leader, endeavoring to make everybody see what everybody should see that Bryan is the democratic boss of the nation and Dahlman of the state of Nebraska. And here are some of the arguments Jim proposes to use in his plan of provincial conquest.

1.—When Mr. Bryan returned from that triumphant tour of the world, who was it that first met him in the harbor of New York, entwined about his neck the long and drew him affectionately into the bosom of his loving home folks? Jim Dahlman.

2.—When his train rushed across the country from New York to Nebraska, who was it that on every occasion was sent to the front with Mr. Bryan to greet the patriots along the way? Jim Dahlman.

3.—When the time came of designating the paramount issues of the present campaign before the Denver convention, who was it that Mr. Bryan called to Fairview for consultation? Jim Dahlman.

4.—When that convention met in Denver, who was it that carried to Colorado the specific orders and commands of Bryan, the absolute dictator of the convention? Jim Dahlman.

5.—When the will of Mr. Bryan was sought on this question or that, when the slightest inquiry as to "what does Mr. Bryan want?" was made, who was it to whom did these delegates and delegates, residents, newspaper men, local and foreign, as the direct representative of Mr. Bryan? Jim Dahlman, sir, Jim Dahlman.

6.—Who was it acknowledged by the great press associations and special correspondents in fact and in name as Mr. Bryan's mouthpiece at Denver? None but Jim Dahlman.

And then to clinch it all—a needless and superfluous thing to do—Jim Dahlman, as he goes up and down the state of Nebraska beseeching the democrats to nominate him for governor, will hold up this message from the orient and read: "All Asia rejoices in your election as mayor of Omaha."

And who can doubt him? Who will doubt him?

In the minds of most well informed democrats of Nebraska that is no cavil or question of Mr. Bryan's intimacy with Jim Dahlman, of the fact that Dahlman has Bryan's support for governor, or of the fact that no man throughout the United States has as much influence with William Jennings Bryan as James C. Dahlman.

During the Denver convention attempts were made to belittle Mr. Dahlman as Bryan's intimate friend, but the fact that Mr. Bryan has never given the remotest quarter to any such criticism has proven in the minds of most people that this intimacy between him and Dahlman is genuine and enduring.

## DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN NOW ON

## Meeting to Be Held With Bryan Later

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Now that William J. Bryan has set his seal of approval upon the plans made by the democratic national committee to bring about his election the democratic campaign may be said to have begun. It is expected that in which practical organization is completed and the skirmish fire of the battle has begun. There will be a meeting of the national committee and subcommittees with Mr. Bryan on September 8 to consider whether the line of action taken is proving effective. Referring to W. W. W. headquarters today and Mr. Bryan and his brother and a few friends attended church, but to the national committeemen and friends who spoke to him of the hard struggle that Chairman Mack said the campaign managers had outlined, he replied:

"I realize the task ahead of me and what it means. I am not minimizing the demands that I know will be made upon me, but I feel that I can do what is expected of me for my health is fine."

Political developments in the last twenty-four hours, since Mr. Bryan's arrival here, show that the managers of the democratic campaign have put to flight into the hands of Mr. Bryan and to the people.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## Simply Can't Hear Him—Can't Lose Him



From the Kansas City Journal.

## REGRINDING PLANT AT WORK

Homestake Mine Gets Larger Percentage  
of Values from Ores.

## NEW PROCESS PROVES SUCCESS

Experiments Extended Over a Year  
Before Construction Work Was  
Started—Three Pans Now  
Are Running.

LEAD, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—In its effort to get from its ores the highest percentage of the values contained in them, the Homestake Mining company is ever ready to spend money to making experiments to that end. Its latest experiment, one which was proven a success before it was installed on a large scale, has been a "regrinding plant." This plant, which was begun about six months ago, is a sequel to a complete series of experiments extending over a period of about a year and which proved to the satisfaction of the officials that such a plant would be a success. At present only three of the pans are running, but the other four will be put into commission as soon as the feed pipe can be put in.

The object of this plant is to take out from the mill pulp and regrind that material which is too coarse for the cyanide mill. By means of this regrinding a better extraction will be secured. This material at present gives up under cyanidation only about 50 per cent of its values, but under the new process an extraction of not less than 85 per cent is looked for.

## Process of Regrinding.

The tailings come to the regrinding plant from the Homestake, the Star and the Amicus mills and are separated in forty-eight classifying cones of two sizes, four feet and six feet in diameter. The material of the size desired has been separated from the almes which overflow from the cones, it passes to the regrinding machines. These consist of seven Wheeler pans and one tube mill. These each accomplish the regrinding and furnish practically the same results. The tube mill is of the type that has been used largely in South Africa, and has been used recently been installed with great success in Australia.

Before the regrind material goes to the cyanide mills it passes over seven six-foot plates and four twelve-foot plates, all silvered-copper, where a certain percentage of the values are obtained. Thence it goes to the regrinding mill. The regrinding mill is installed in a remodeled edition of the old jig house and will employ about six men.

## Capacity Two Hundred Tons.

The total capacity of the plant for the present will be a little less than 200 tons and the average output will be about 50 tons treated daily. This plant will save the value of the ore, of course, vary with the value of the ore. The proportion of this material is about one ton of material to thirteen of ore. About 2,000 tons of ore pass through the three mills above mentioned, daily; from this time it is expected that the plant will save the value of the ore, of course, vary with the value of the ore. The proportion of this material is about one ton of material to thirteen of ore. About 2,000 tons of ore pass through the three mills above mentioned, daily; from this time it is expected that the plant will save the value of the ore, of course, vary with the value of the ore. The proportion of this material is about one ton of material to thirteen of ore. 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