

MIKES' LOSSES TOTAL MILLIONS

Harvard B. Simpson, "Man Who Knows," Says \$5,000,000, Has Been Harvested Since 1893.

WITNESS TERRIFIES DEFENDANTS

Attorneys for Mikes Handle Prosecution's Star With Kid Gloves

FEAR HE MAY TELL ALL

Testimony of Spokane Man, Concluded, Sensation of Trial

WILL UNFOLD MORE YET TO

New Jobs, reach ears of President in Which One Victim Was Former Prosecutor of Cook County.

Five million dollars have been taken from the mikes by the "big store gang" since its organization in 1893, according to the one man who knows, Howard B. Simpson, now a Spokane capitalist.

Simpson, the man who knows the gang from the day of its beginning, took the witness stand yesterday to aid the government in the introduction of documentary evidence.

Simpson has a grudge to square. He claims that it shall be squared and squared completely when he gets the opportunity to testify against R. B. Herriman, Ed. C. Moore and Frank Brown of the Lee Angus store, who will probably be tried in federal court in Omaha.

Simpson alone has knowledge of the gigantic scope of the operations of the gang. His estimate of \$5,000,000 is based on real figures. The government now has an accounting of operations which netted the gang's store in excess of \$1,500,000.

There are jobs of which the government has never learned, says Simpson, and he promises to tell it all when the time comes.

He will be then re-venued on that Los Angeles crew.

Reap \$250,000 in Council Bluffs, 1908

The Council Bluffs store in the one prosperous season of 1908, in which it operated in the city across the river, collected a total of \$250,000. Maceus L. Temple, district attorney, yesterday was informed of two jobs which have never before come to official's eye which discount all mink operations on record.

A Canadian mink is said to have lost \$65,000. Second in rank was a former prosecutor of Cook county, Ill., who was miked for \$55,000. To add to the gamony of his fall this year he declared to have put the prosecutor-mike up on a big fat rock and forced him to deliver a speech to them, immediately after he had operated on.

The work of the secret service men and the postoffice inspectors is constantly adding to the list of mikes—and the end is not in sight. Officials working on the investigation of the big store gang are convinced that but a fraction have been discovered. Scores yet remain who would rather keep still about their losses than to face publicity and ridicule.

The premier mink whose misfortunes are among the records now in court at Council Bluffs is J. E. Cavanaugh of Oklahoma City, who lost \$37,000.

Witnessed Delicately Treated.

Simpson's testimony marked the best that the government has added in the positive connecting up of the members of the gang. By the defense he has been handled with the utmost delicacy. In the words of one of the lawyers for the defense, "He might break loose and tell a whole lot more than we want him to."

Simpson may be recalled to the stand for a bit more of the exceedingly careful cross-examination, but while he is on the witness stand the general attitude of the defense will continue to be that of a man in a powder house.

The prosecution secured when George Alberts, a clothier at Sioux City, miked for \$2,000, and later offered a job as steerer to recoupate his losses in the betrayal of an employer, produced a "show letter" written by a Maybrayite and sent to him through the mails. The introduction of this letter brought forth one of the rattles of the trial from the defense's opposition.

As the one great expert on minkology Simpson was put on the stand when the prosecution produced the Maybray's directory containing the official record of the operations of the gang. "Exhibit No. 101" is the official appellation of the allegedly indexed pocket ledger which held the secrets of the gang. In finely executed penmanship the number of each of the mikes is given with his real name, and all aliases, together with true and fictitious addresses.

Secret Code Explained.

From this valued book, taken in the raid at Pulaski Heights near Little Rock, from Maybray's trunk, held in hand the prosecuting attorney called the name from the coded pages while Simpson told the history in terse sentences of the man named.

"If I'd have had the sense of a yellow dog I would not have been into it," said James Turner, former police judge of Cambridge, Md., \$4,000 miked of the Council Bluffs store's July crop of 1907.

Here's His Voice in Case.

"Turner is so 'wore' about his voice was husky as he testified. Some of the blur words seemed to choke him. He now lives at Meyerdale, Pa.

Turner had just been "turned" for \$200 on a horse race scheme in Chicago when Clarence Class, defendant, under alias of O'Brien, picked him up.

Turner told a story of the fight in which he backed Class, by rounds.

"My man got too keen and got knocked out in the third round. He bled out of the ear."

"I went back to Chicago and got sick. I liked to die, too; wish to God I had."

"Now what was said and done?" asked investigator R. Rush, waving the witness on regard to the Council Bluffs race.

"Well, it was mostly done, more's it was said," replied Turner full of spirit.

"I was putting up the money of my own volition; I didn't have sense enough to see what I was up against," said the witness in a tone of self-pity.

"When the betting was over at the hotel"

Iowa Reform Shool Girls Make Trouble

Second Mutiny Takes Place at Mitchellville Because of Withdrawal of Privileges.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, Ia., March 15.—(Special Telegram.)—A second riot this year broke out in the industrial school for girls at Mitchellville today. It started last evening, when the girls made demand for the release of a girl, whose confinement started the last riot. This was refused. During the night an effort was made to escape from the upper stories and one girl fell to the ground and was injured.

In the forenoon the girls in the cottage, were the larger ones five started a fight, took the band instruments and marched about the yard.

Members of the board of control, the superintendent and a spokesman for the girls. The latter was Harriet Decker, daughter of an Omaha man. The girls insist that they have been denied many little privileges they are supposed to have.

They say dancing had been forbidden, that there is not time for music and their orchestra is going to pieces, that there is too frequent punishment.

During the afternoon the governor took a hand by long distance telephone and demanded an investigation, twelve of the girls had in the mean time been arrested, accused of inciting a riot. It is greatly feared that more trouble will follow.

Another Cannon Reported Hanged

Cousin of Leroy Cannon Reputed Put to Death by President

Madrid.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Reports of a varied character saying that George Cannon, supposed to be a cousin of Leroy Cannon, had been hanged in Nicaragua by order of President Madrid, found their way to the State department today.

No news of such a thing has been received by the State department. One report was that George Cannon had been charged with being a conspirator.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—A special from Port Limon, Costa Rica, says:

"A report has reached here that George P. Cannon, an American cousin of Leroy Cannon, who was executed by order of Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, is in the penitentiary at Corinto, charged with being at the head of a conspiracy to take the life of Dr. Madrid, who succeeded Zelaya as president of Nicaragua.

"It is alleged that while in Bluefields Cannon was secretary to General Chamorro, leaving Nicaragua, he reached Costa Rica, where he passed under the name of Robinson. Changing his name to Wallace, he is said to have succeeded in getting a letter of introduction to Dr. Madrid. Cannon put up in San Jose at the Imperial hotel, where he was recognized by an old acquaintance, who informed the editor of the paper."

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 15.—David K. Cannon, father of Leroy Cannon, said today that the George Cannon reported as having been hanged in Nicaragua, was no relative.

SENATOR BURKETT PUTS IN RESOLUTIONS FROM OMAHA

Nebraska Member Also Introduces Resolution From Civil War Veterans as to Pensions.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Burkett today introduced a resolution from the Audubon society of Omaha, urging the passage of a bill for the protection of birds, also the resolutions of surviving veterans of the civil war residing at Clay Center, Neb., regarding the support of "the dollar-a-day bill."

The secretary of the interior has authorized the reclamation service to construct structures of various types at numerous places along laterals under the North Platte irrigation project in Nebraska and Wyoming. The structures consist of concrete drops, turnout gates, bridge piers, culverts, flumes, etc., and it is estimated that the total cost will be about \$40,000.

FAITS UNDER JUDGES WORDS

Bank Embassier Collapses as Court Sentences Him to Prison.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—As sentence was pronounced on him by Judge Anderson in the United States district court today, Paul C. Gall collapsed and slipped to the floor between the two deputy marshals who were supporting him, as Judge Anderson said:

"I sentence you to five years in the federal prison at Leavenworth."

Gall was convicted of having aided Max P. Emmerich, a bookkeeper of the Capital National bank of this city, in abstracting \$40,000 of the bank's funds.

"Strong" Man Abandons Wife.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Charles A. Carver, former Yale athlete and the university "strong man," was assigned to the Tombs police court today charged with being a fugitive from justice from Illinois, where he is charged with having abandoned his wife, Louise Carver. He was held under \$2,000 bonds.

Mike Sees Man for Whom He Bought Coffin Walk in Court

To have been miked for \$27,000 and then to have bought coffin and flowers for the burial of the wrestler whose "drop dead" game lost him the money, is the memory that nourishes the canker of revenge in the heart of J. E. Cavanaugh of Muskogee, Okla., a witness in the Maybray case at Council Bluffs.

Mr. Cavanaugh got more for his money than any other miker. The drama presented for his delation included more than the usual tragic chapter of the fatal injury of his wrestler. He was treated to the pleasure of preparing for and attending the funeral of the unfortunate. Of course, he paid for this little diversion, just out of sympathy for the poor victim.

The man whose coffin Mr. Cavanaugh selected at New Orleans walked into court in presence of his victim and pleaded guilty under the name of Ole March of Seattle.

Mr. Cavanaugh by virtue of his expenditure of \$27,000 owns more stock in the "big store" than any of the other of the group of investors. His contribution marks the highest point in the successes of this successful organization. He excelled where many "store" for prominence.

An enthusiastic miker with a pencil has figured that had Cavanaugh won on the odds of the game presented he would have pulled down nearly \$300,000. The game, however, was made to operate in only one direction.

STANDARD OIL NATION'S DANGER

Big Corporation Called This and Other Bad Things By Frank B. Kellogg.

COMPANY MUST BE ERADICATED

Federal Attorney Says Organization Must Be Ousted from Business.

BLACK FLAG WAVED BY JOHN D.

Men Likened to Pirates During Government Argument.

MILBURN DEFENDS CORPORATION

Oil Lawyer Claims Matter of Profits Has Been Unfairly Computed and That Uncle Sam Favor Is Too Great.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Holding up the Standard Oil company before the supreme court as a danger to the country and its organization as a commercial precedent that must be eradicated from the business world, Frank B. Kellogg today arraigned the corporation before the supreme court of the United States with all the power of his eloquence.

It was the government's turn to be heard in the argument over the dissolution of the company as decreed by the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri.

Black Flag of Rockefeller.

"They have waved the black flag over the land as others have done over the ocean. Do I deny they have done this? No. They have completed with an ability unequalled in this country."

In these words Frank B. Kellogg, for the government, arraigned the Standard Oil company before the supreme court of the United States today in the second day's argument of the case for the dissolution of the New Jersey corporation as decreed by the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri.

"With it's ramifications, it's money power, give it carte blanche, let it combine, as Mr. Watson suggests, and let it cut prices as Mr. Milburn speaks about and I predict it will control every industry in this country in ten years, yes, in five years."

His Big Corporation.

"What makes a great country," he asked, "Not great corporations. It is the individual; the independent proprietor with the star of hope that has always been held out to men before him. Your honor, it is but a step from combination to socialism and but another from socialism to anarchy."

Except about twenty minutes that John Milburn consumed at the beginning of the sitting in the conclusion of his opening address and about an equal length of time occupied by P. T. Watson at the close of the day, both in defense of the Standard Oil, all the time was taken up by Mr. Kellogg.

His object was to give a history of the Standard Oil and its activities, which he characterized as monopolistic, but frequently he was led off into the law of the case. He seemed inclined to leave many of these points for the discussion of Attorney General Wickham, who is to close the case for the government tomorrow.

Particularly was this true as to the point of common ownership of Standard Oil property used by the defense to have existed both before and after the organization of the alleged illegal combination of 1890.

Court Interested in Ownership.

Time and again the court manifested its keen interest in the case by subjecting the Standard Oil to a searching examination. They were particularly anxious to know about the common ownership claimed by the Standard Oil counsel, and to get the various interpretations of the meaning which should be given to monopoly, as used in the Sherman anti-trust act.

The day brought out a sharp conflict of purposes by the government and the Standard Oil. Mr. Kellogg, on behalf of the government dwelt upon the activities of the corporation with a view of attempting to prove an intent to monopolize, in addition to the reorganization of 1890.

On the other hand, the Standard Oil counsel contended that such matters were not before the court for review. The only question, they claimed, was whether the alleged illegal combining of 1890 was a violation of the law as held by the lower court. This they base on the fact that the government did not appeal from the decision of the lower court. The case tonight is for Mr. Watson to continue his address when the court meets at noon tomorrow. He is followed by Mr. Wickham for the government, while John G. Johnson is to close at the end of the day for the corporation.

Milburn Defends Corporation.

Mr. Milburn devoted himself to some observations on the income of the Standard Oil. He complained that the government unjustly computed the percentage of profits on the original capital. He argued that capital assets had been the basis of this computation. This would show the net profit to be 25 per cent per annum during the years 1900-1906, when there was such a great development of the by-products. He also spoke briefly of prices, claiming the tables he presented showed there was no arbitrary action.

"This company has been under search, as no other concern has ever been," said

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From the New York World.

CUMMINS HITS RAILWAY BILL

Iowa Senator Will Oppose Measure Even Though He Loses Job.

MOST IMPORTANT ITEM THAT IS UP

Cannot be Rushed and Discussion May Continue Far Into Summer

President's Action Criticized.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—That he would oppose the administration railroad bill, even though it might result in an effort to lead him out of the party, Senator Cummins of Iowa, in effect, declared in the senate today.

It was making the initial speech on the railroad bill and commenting especially upon the history of the measure, which, he said, had originated in the executive branch of the government, rather than in congress.

After occupying its place of the senate calendar for eighteen days the bill was taken up at 2 o'clock, and thus was launched the discussion of what the members of the senate regard as the most important legislation before congress.

The Iowa senator had proceeded for only about two hours, when he asked leave to suspend until tomorrow.

The leave was granted, but Senator Hale, chairman of the republican caucus, gave notice that hereafter the bill would be kept constantly before the senate.

In language just as positive, Mr. Bailey declared that the bill could not be rushed and declared that congress was liable to be considering it when the "dog days" arrived.

Criticizes the President's Action.

In the main, Mr. Cummins' speech was devoted to a general review of the railroad measure, but it was preceded by a recital of the history of the proposed legislation, in which he criticized the course of the president and declared his intention of opposing the bill in its present shape even at the expense of the severe displeasure of the chief executive.

"If the uncontradicted and repeated and apparently authorized statements of the newspapers be not in error, every republican at least is expected to vote for it just as it is, unless he decides not to incur the executive displeasure, but to be banished from the republican ranks," said Mr. Cummins.

"I do not speak of this phase of the subject in a spirit of anger. I am conscious of no other sentiment than profound regret. I recognize that it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the president to make such recommendations to congress as in his judgment will best promote the general welfare. He is quite within his privileges and his duties in expressing his views upon such subjects as often as he likes and as emphatically as he pleases.

"Whether he is within the privileges of his duty when he attempts to prescribe for, which legislation shall assume, may well be doubted. His great predecessor evidently thought that legislative propriety did not permit it, when he was dealing with the same subject in his message at the beginning of the first session of the fifty-ninth congress in 1905. He said: It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted, but I call the attention of the congress to

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Millet Picture In Studio of German Artist

Famous Painting Was Simply Borrowed to Make Copy, Says Prisoner.

Cannot be Rushed and Discussion May Continue Far Into Summer

President's Action Criticized.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Declaring that he took the picture in order to make a copy of it, William Kunze, a young German artist, was arrested this afternoon in possession of the \$10,000 painting, "Shepherd and Flock" by Millet, which was stolen last Sunday from the Golden Gate Park museum. Kunze was nabbed in his studio.

Immediately after being booked on a charge of grand larceny the prisoner was taken from the city prison by several detectives and it is believed that they went in search of possible accomplices. Kunze answered that he was led to take the picture by his love of the beautiful and a desire to secure an adequate copy.

The painting, loaned to the museum by Miss Sara Spiller of this city, was painted by Jean Millet in 1852.

Laymen Gather at Capital City

Fourteen Hundred People Crowd Lincoln to Attend South Platte Convention.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 15.—(Special.)—One of the largest gatherings of men ever assembled in Lincoln began a two-day's meeting here tonight with a banquet at the auditorium and an overflow feed at St. Paul's church.

The occasion is the Laymen's Missionary meeting of the South Platte country. This afternoon 1,400 persons had registered and the auditorium and the church dining room were crowded. The banquet was served by the various churches.

Chancellor Avery made the introductory speech.

HASKELL CASE MAY GO OVER

Trial on Charge of Fraud in Town of Iowa May Be Continued a Year.

GUTHRIE, Okl., March 15.—It was stated here today that the trial of Governor Charles N. Haskell on the charge of using illegal methods to obtain title to town lots in Muskogee, Okl., might be continued for a year.

OPTION TAX IS HELD GOOD

Missouri Supreme Court Sustains Legality of Stamp Revenue on Future Dealings.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 15.—The supreme court today sustained the constitutionality of the law requiring a stamp of 25 cents on each deal in futures of grain, stock and provisions.

Weston "All In" After Walk of 72 Miles Monday

GARFIELD, Kan., March 15.—Edward Payson Weston, overcome by the exertions of yesterday in walking seventy-two miles, was unable to continue his journey eastward today. He walked two miles and then was forced to give up and go to bed. He declared, however, he would be walking again by afternoon.

Weston passed last night at a farm house two miles west of the city, having completed the seventy-two miles he had fixed for his day's work. He did this in celebration of his seventy-second birthday, which is today. He started out at 6 o'clock

BUSY DAY FOR ROOSEVELTS

Ex-President and Family Seeing the Sights Around Khartoum.

VISIT SCENE OF BIG BATTLE

Party Will Leave Khartoum Thursday and Will Stop at Assuan and Luxor—Goodbye to Native Servants.

KHARTOUM, March 15.—Colonel Roosevelt stated today that he could not return to the United States by the way of San Francisco, but if possible would visit Denver and Cheyenne in August.

Mr. Roosevelt replied it would be impossible for him to accept the suggestion owing to his engagements including his presence at the marriage of his son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., to Miss Eleanor B. Alexander, which is to take place in June. If possible, however, he said he would visit Denver and Cheyenne during the frontier day celebrations in August.

Colonel Roosevelt upon his visit to the Gordon Memorial college addressed the students informally, expressing great interest in their work and remarking upon the splendid progress made by British energy within the few years that its influence had been exerted in Khartoum.

Bent on making the most of their brief stay in the capital of the Egyptian general government of the Sudan, the Roosevelts were early astray today. Colonel Roosevelt was especially busy, occupying the intervals between excursions to points of historic interest in receiving callers and making reply to such of his voluminous correspondence as he had been able to examine.

After breakfast he summoned to him the native servants who had accompanied him throughout the expedition and made them ready. Each received a present of cash from Colonel Roosevelt and a gift from Mrs. Roosevelt.

The sight-seeing program began with a visit to Gordon Memorial college, built at the east end of the town in 1862 by subscription solicited from the British people by Lord Kitchener. From the college a drive was taken to other parts of the town.

Colonel Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel and Major General Sir Rudolf Baron Von Sladen, the inspector general of the army's staff, made up the party. They ordered a carriage drawn by a handsome pair of horses and escorted by two Egyptian lancers. During the drive they were joined by other members of Major General Wingate's staff, occupying two carriages.

Later in the forenoon the Roosevelts abandoned the carriage for a motor car and, unaccompanied, drove into the suburbs.

This afternoon the Roosevelts planned a visit to Kertel, the scene of the great battle on September 2, 1898, when the Anglo-Egyptian forces defeated the khalfis and reconquered the Egyptian Sudan. The trip

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STRIKE AVERTED AT LAST MOMENT

Walkout of Firemen Halted by Acceptance by Men of Federal Mediation.

SUITING ORDER IS RESCINDED

Will Be Re-Issued, However, if Mediation Falls Through.

IMMEDIATE ACTION DEMANDED

Union Men Wire Washington Official to Hasten to Chicago.

ALL DANGER PAST, SAY MANAGERS

Railroad Officers Force Amicable Settlement Although Employees Say That Their Consent to Mediation is Simply Evidence of Fatigue.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Danger of an immediate strike of 27,000 locomotive firemen, the throwing out of employment of more than 125,000 other employees and the temporary suspension of business on practically every railroad system between Chicago and the Pacific coast was averted today through the acceptance of offers of mediation from the federal authorities at Washington.

At the request of the general managers of the forty-seven western railroads involved, Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission and Commissioner of Labor C. P. Neill telegraphed an offer of federal mediation to the union officials. This offer was accepted. W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, stipulating, however, that action must begin without delay.

Strike Prevented at Last Moment.

The appeal to Washington was taken as an eleventh-hour move to prevent a walkout which, it was declared, threatened the greatest railroad strike since that of 1914. Thirty-seven members of the western federated board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who met last night formally voted for a strike. The hour for striking had been set for next Monday morning and the members were prepared to start for their homes—some of them as far as the Pacific coast—to put the strike into action when the mediation was rejected.

It is stipulated that the mediators shall come to Chicago. According to Mr. Carter, this function will be not to arbitrate the matters in dispute, but to determine what shall be arbitrated. The questions involve wages—which both sides have agreed upon as arbitrable—and two other questions, involving promotion and representation in the union, which the brotherhood contends are arbitrable, but which the railroads assert are not.

"If the mediation fails through, the strike will go right on," said Mr. Carter.

Union Men Agree to Mediation.

The acceptance of mediation was contained in the following telegram sent by the brotherhood to Messrs. Neill and Knapp:

"Matters in controversy involve conditions of employment and increase in wages. Come preparing to leave city. Assurance is given that mediation will begin immediately and in the city of Chicago. Authority for the men to leave the service of the companies will be temporarily withheld. The fact that we have postponed arbitration on all matters in controversy and the fact that the managers have accepted our proposition, does not lead our men to expect a settlement from mediation, but as evidence of our fairness will accept your friendly offices under the conditions named herein. Please answer promptly." "W. S. CARTER."

Firemen's Reply to Manager.

The committee sent the following reply to the general managers:

"W. C. Nixon, chairman of the manager committee:

"Dear Sir—Your letter of March 15th has been received. In which you communicate the information that the managers' committee has invoked the aid of the Erdman act, and that the honorable chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission and the honorable United States commissioner of labor have been requested by the managers' committee to tender their good offices.

"This is to advise the managers' committee that chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission and the commissioner of labor have tendered by wire their friendly offices in an endeavor to settle through mediation the pending controversy. The proposition of our committee that matter is compromised be submitted to arbitration is evidence of the regard that we have for the interests of the public and after giving the matter further consideration our committee instructs me to notify the managers' committee that it has accepted the good offices of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission