

SCHLEY EXPLAINS STEEL DEALINGS

Asserts Loans of Brokerage Firm During Panic Not Supported by Tennessee Stock Exclusively.

SAYS COVERED BY OTHER ISSUES

From Twenty-Five to Forty Millions Borrowed by Firm.

KESSLER ALREADY IN TROUBLE

Had Considerable Tennessee Coal and Iron Stock Involved.

L. C. HANNA OFFERS HIS AID

No Direct Attack on Tennessee in Street at Time of Panic, According to Witness—Moore and Schley Safe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Grant B. Schley of the firm of Moore & Schley and former syndicate manager of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, told the Stanley steel trust committee that during the panic of 1907 the loans of his brokerage firm from the banks were none of them supported by Tennessee Coal and Iron stock exclusively.

He explained that Tennessee Coal and Iron stock entered the loans which involved the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley in financial difficulties in 1907 only a small percentage, all loans being covered also by railroad stocks and other industrial stocks.

"How much had Moore & Schley borrowed?" asked Representative Litten, "which Tennessee Coal and Iron stock was given to support the loans?"

"We had loans of from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000," said Mr. Schley. "We got no loans on Tennessee Coal and Iron stock exclusively. The stock had no force with the bankers on account of irregular fluctuations. Mr. Kessler's connection with it and other reasons. The banks would not take Tennessee stock alone. I was borrowing enormous sums, a hundred thousand here, five hundred thousand there, and these were secured by high-grade railroad stocks and from 25 to 50 per cent of industrial stocks mixed with it. Tennessee Coal and Iron was a part of the industrial stock."

Money from Morgan and Others. "How much was your loan from J. P. Morgan & Co.?"

"About a million and a half."

He said the firm had two millions from the First National. Asked how much Tennessee Coal and Iron stock entered into the 40 per cent of industrial stocks given as collateral for those loans, Mr. Schley could not recall.

Mr. Litten secured from the witness the information that in addition to the stock held by the two syndicates, 18,000 shares, there was in the street considerable free stock.

"How much Tennessee Coal and Iron stock had Moore & Schley hypothecated in making loans for themselves?"

"I could not estimate it, but I think it was about 150,000 shares," was Mr. Schley's reply. "I had general stock of my own in the office and also considerable on which margins had been paid and the balance loaned. Our firm borrowed on about \$20,000,000 shares."

Mr. Schley declared Mr. Kessler was in trouble just before the panic on loans with many brokers besides Moore & Schley. In these loans he had considerable Tennessee Coal and Iron stock involved and that was one reason for the trouble with Tennessee stock.

Mr. Schley appeared pale and stated he had been sick, having been away from his office for three months.

Offers of Aid from Hanna. Mr. Schley said that just before the sale of Tennessee stock he had a discussion with L. C. Hanna about the status of Tennessee stock, but did not remember whether or not they concluded there was danger to Tennessee Coal and Iron in the situation.

At the time, Mr. Schley said, Mr. Hanna had several millions of securities to his credit, and in a general way had offered his assistance to Moore & Schley, though there was no specific offer. There was no direct attack on Tennessee in the street at the time of the panic, witness said.

"Were Moore & Schley subject to a general attack from Wall street?" was asked.

"There were many rumors about that. Moore & Schley were going to fail," Mr. Schley replied, but that they were not attacked solely because of their ownership of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock was pretty well demonstrated by the fact that they had \$35,000,000 worth of loans.

"If it is true," said Mr. Litten, "that"

The Weather

For Nebraska—Showers.
For Iowa—Showers.
Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.	Wind	Clouds
6 a. m.	62	W	bc
7 a. m.	64	W	bc
8 a. m.	66	W	bc
9 a. m.	68	W	bc
10 a. m.	70	W	bc
11 a. m.	72	W	bc
12 m.	74	W	bc
1 p. m.	76	W	bc
2 p. m.	78	W	bc
3 p. m.	80	W	bc
4 p. m.	82	W	bc
5 p. m.	84	W	bc
6 p. m.	86	W	bc
7 p. m.	88	W	bc
8 p. m.	90	W	bc
9 p. m.	92	W	bc
10 p. m.	94	W	bc
11 p. m.	96	W	bc
12 m.	98	W	bc

Comparative Local Record, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908.

Highest yesterday	91	1910, 1909, 1908	
Lowest yesterday	62	69, 71, 70	
Mean temperature	74	80, 80, 82	
Precipitation	0.00	0.00, 0.00, 0.00	
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal			
Normal temperature	73		
Deficiency for the day	0.00		
Total excess since March 1	0.00		
Deficiency for the day	0.00		
Total rainfall since March 1	0.00		
Deficiency since March 1	0.00		
Deficiency for year, 1911, 1910, 1909	0.00		
Deficiency for year, 1908	0.00		
Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.			
Station and State Temp. High-Rain-Clouds			
Cheyanne, clear	81	0.00	bc
Davenport, clear	82	0.00	bc
Denver, clear	83	0.00	bc
Des Moines, clear	81	0.00	bc
Dodge City, cloudy	84	0.00	bc
Lander, clear	80	0.00	bc
Lawrence, cloudy	82	0.00	bc
Lincoln, cloudy	83	0.00	bc
Omaha, cloudy	84	0.00	bc
St. Joseph, cloudy	85	0.00	bc
Union City, cloudy	86	0.00	bc
Valentine, rain	80	0.00	bc
Waverly, rain	81	0.00	bc
T indicates trace of precipitation.			
L. A. WELLS, Local Forecaster.			

Dr. George Rambeaud Fatally Injured in Auto Accident

Director of Pasteur Institute is Dying and Six Other Persons Badly Hurt When Car Overtaken.

POUGHKEPSE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Dr. George Rambeaud, director of the Pasteur Institute in New York, is lying at the point of death in the Vassar hospital here as the result of an automobile accident early today. His wife, Mme. Gerville-Reache, who was prima donna of the Manhattan Opera company, is badly injured. Five other members of the automobile party, all relatives of Dr. Rambeaud or his wife, were injured, some seriously. These five are:

Mlle. Valentine Gerville-Reache, Mrs. Rambeaud's sister, concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

Mlle. Paulette Loren of Paris, Dr. Rambeaud's niece, concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

Mlle. Lemoine Loren, another niece, probably concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

Albert Jouquet, a friend, who was driving, badly bruised.

Paul, the infant son of Dr. and Mme. Rambeaud, was the only member of the party to escape injury.

The car was going around a sharp curve at high speed on Violet avenue when it left the roadway and the occupants were pitched out.

Dr. Rambeaud and Mme. Gerville-Reache were married secretly November 11, 1909, in New Jersey. The bride did not want her wedding to be known at the time because of her work, and it was not announced until after she had returned from Paris with Dr. Rambeaud in the early part of the following February.

Dr. Rambeaud is a graduate of the University of Paris and specialized in the Pasteur work.

English Meat Trade Threatened by Strike on Docks in London

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The meat trade of England is seriously threatened by a strike of 12,000 dock laborers at the London docks today, growing out of a dispute over wages.

The men claim their employers promised an increase commencing July 31, but their pay envelopes when received failed to contain the advance. Separate meetings of the strikers and the employers were held to discuss the situation.

At least twenty steamers, including the Minnehaha, which has just arrived at Tilbury with a cargo of dressed beef from America, the Anglian from Boston, with boxed meats and other American freighters are unable to discharge.

Many other vessels are loaded with meat from Australia, New Zealand and Argentina.

The meat and other perishable goods are being taken care of in refrigerators aboard the steamers, but if the strike continues there will be a shortage in London.

Police reserves were sent to the docks, but their services were not required. The men went quietly from steamer to steamer calling on their fellow workers to join the movement and is every case were successful.

Tobacco Combine Passes Dividend

Directors Announce that Money is on Hand, but Action Deferred Pending Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—An official statement issued by the American Tobacco company to its stockholders today gives the information that the company's dividend for the year ending September 30, 1910, is \$1.00 per share, which would ordinarily be payable in September.

A letter to the stockholders shows that the company is still engaged on plans for the dissolution of the company and its reorganization, which shall be in harmony with the Sherman anti-trust law. The letter reads:

"By the recent decision of the supreme court the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York was directed to ascertain and determine some plan of method of dissolving the combination which was found to exist and of creating out of the elements now composing it a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to law."

"The directors of the American Tobacco company are devoting themselves earnestly to the task of working out a solution of the problem which shall conform to the letter of the law to which the whole matter is thus committed."

"In the ordinary course the regular dividend upon the common stock would be declared at the present time, payable in September. Although the earnings would amply justify the payment of the usual dividend the directors feel that at the present time and in advance of approval by the courts of any plan of reorganization it would be improper and perhaps lacking in respect to the court for them to make any distribution of earnings to the common stock and have therefore determined to omit the declaration of the usual September dividend."

"The common stock of the company sold at \$64 a share this morning, a decline of twenty points from the previous close. The selling has been heavy."

Balfour to Move Vote of Censure Monday

Unionist Leader Decides to Make Demonstration of the Force of the Opposition.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A. J. Balfour has ordered a demonstration in force against the government in the House of Commons on Monday next, in the hope of reconciling the warring factions among the unionists and giving the ministerialists a final shakeup before the veto bill passes into law. The unionist leader has kept his own counsel and when he rose today and announced his intention to move a vote of censure his followers broke out in rounds of applause.

Big Shoe Companies Consolidate. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—The Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe company and the Peters Shoe company, according to an announcement today, have combined the two concerns with a capital of \$2,000,000. The consolidated concern will operate eighteen shoe factories in St. Louis and vicinity and will have 4,500 employees.

RESCUERS REACH ENTOMBED MINER

Joseph Clary, Caught in Cave-in in Joplin Mine, Taken Out Alive.

GREATLY WEAKENED BY HUNGER

In Danger of Drowning by Rising Water in Drift.

DIGGERS WORK LIKE DEMONS

Three Workmen at Bottom of Narrow Shaft All Time.

ROARING CHEERS AT RESCUE

Three Days and Forty-Five Minutes Young Man Kept Up Heart While Friends Above Were Trying to Reach Him.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 2.—Joseph Clary, imprisoned by a cave-in in the White Oak mine near this city since last Sunday morning, was reached by rescuers this morning. He was alive and well. When the last spadefuls of earth were removed by workmen in the shaft and they dropped below the drift, Clary threw himself into their arms and wept while the shouts of thousands cheering at the mouth of the mine echoed down the shaft.

Three workmen were digging in the narrow shaft when the bottom gave way and they dropped into the drift at 8:25 o'clock. Clary saw the light of day and they dropped below the drift a period in darkness which though reckoned by him to be something over four days was really exactly three days and forty-five minutes.

Clary, though evidently in a fair condition of health, was greatly weakened. His emotion he showed at the sight of his rescuers and the feeble pallor of his face brought tears to the eyes of the hardened, worn out miners. The shouts from the mouth of the shaft, sounds from the outer world and the gushes of fresh air gave heart and strength to the weakened man, who at first had little to say, save to breathe his thanks.

Quickly Taken Home. At a signal from the rescuers a physician was lowered. He administered stimulants. Clary was hoisted to the surface and set foot on top of earth ten minutes after he was found. Curious spectators were kept from him. His father, brothers and the physician hurried him to his home, weakened by the strain of his long vigil.

The physician urged Clary not to talk until he had gained strength. Clary is 23 years old, the son of Thomas Clary, a pioneer mine operator, who has directed the rescue work constantly since his son's imprisonment. His father and boys began digging the shaft Sunday and have worked night and day since. The first three attempts to drill a small hole to admit air and nourishment failed, but the fourth was successful yesterday. It was found that Clary was in imminent danger of drowning from water rising in the drift. Diggers in the shaft redoubled their energy, with the result that the drift was reached hours earlier than expected.

Describes His Experiences. Standing on a high section of ground not yet reached by the steadily rising water, Joseph Clary, who was entombed seventy-eight feet deep in a mine since Sunday morning, last night related his remarkable experience to men on the surface. Communication was obtained with the young man by means of a telephone. As he told of his long vigil in darkness, fraught now with hope, now with bitter disappointment, he never despaired, he interrupted the conversation now and then to receive supplies of food lowered through the five-inch shaft which, after three holes were bored in vain, finally reached the drift where he was held prisoner.

Clary said that he was bewildered at first when he realized that he was entombed, but that he was never in doubt that he would be rescued. He said he became hungry, but tried not to think about it.

The terrible suspense he suffered is indicated in part of his story as told over the phone.

"I tried to count the strokes of the drill and was able to gauge time a little by the pounding of the bit. Hours passed until I heard the drill cutting into the hard ground, but I could not locate the sound in the darkness."

Water continues to rise. "Soon the drilling stopped and I knew they had missed the drift. As time passed and I could hear no sound, I could picture them making new calculations."

"All the time the water was rising a little higher. I was hungry, but tried to keep from thinking about it. I was thirsty, but tried to keep from thinking about it. I drank a little of water from the drift."

"After while I felt a draft of fresh air and I knew the drill had cut into the drift. But in the intense darkness, I could not locate it. I called with my might, but could not make myself heard. I was then again in a new location I was discouraged for the first time."

"It was just the same thing over and over again for the next few hours. I grew more and more hungry all the time, but tried to forget it. I buried myself as much as possible until the fourth drill hole penetrated the roof of the drift. It took me a long time to locate the hole, but at last I found it. You know the rest."

Colorado Flyer Runs Into Cattle Train

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—A collision with a cattle train caused the wreck of the Colorado Flyer passenger train on the Missouri Pacific railway near Wagstaff, Kan., last night. The train left here at 6 o'clock last night for Pueblo. Several persons were injured, some of them seriously. A misunderstanding of orders on the part of the engineer of the passenger train is believed to have caused the wreck. The injured were taken to Osawatimie.

A dozen persons were injured, none of them seriously. The passenger train was little damaged and soon went on its way. The following injured persons were left at Osawatimie:

G. H. Patterson, passenger fireman, broken leg.

George Mitchell, passenger conductor, broken leg.

F. H. Seaman, Kansas City, probable internal injuries.

Several passengers sitting in the dining car suffered from shock.

Simon Gives Up Struggle

President of Haiti Will Leave Capital on Atlas Liner.

DIPLOMATS ARRANGE ARMISTICE

Hostilities Will Be Suspended for Three Days Until Arrangements Are Made to Turn City Over to the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A three days' armistice has been agreed to in Haiti by President Simon and the local leaders of the revolutionists now investing the capital. The temporary suspension of hostilities was arranged by the diplomatic corps in the Haitian capital at the request of President Simon, who will resign.

All advice received by the State department today point to the early retirement of President Simon. It is believed that the occupation of the capital was almost certain. The official dispatches indicate that he will ask transportation somewhere away from Haiti on an American warship, which request will be granted immediately.

Simon Leaves City. PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 2.—President Simon embarked this afternoon on the December without the protection of foreign flags and accompanied by a detachment from the army still faithful to him, commanded by General Monplaisir, the minister of war.

The ministers of the United States, Germany and France notified President Simon that they would assume responsibility for the refusal of the National Bank of Haiti to turn over its assets to the revolutionists. The official dispatches indicate that he will ask transportation somewhere away from Haiti on an American warship, which request will be granted immediately.

Diplomats Secure Truce. The committee of foreign diplomats who visited the revolutionary camp yesterday for the purpose of arranging a truce returned last night, having been at least partly successful in their mission.

When the ministers decided that President Simon's cause was hopeless and that if he continued to defy the army, the party was favorable to a compromise. It is believed that the compromise will be followed by lawlessness and pillage, in which the foreign interests might suffer, they urged Simon to resign. This he said he would do if a truce of three days in which the security of the city could be arranged was agreed upon.

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Longing



From the Cleveland Leader.

Fowler's Opinion Says Remsen Food Board is Illegal

Mysterious Document to Assistant Attorney General Produced Before Committee on Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Another mysterious document came to light today when an opinion of Assistant Attorney General James A. Fowler, written March 23, 1909, declaring illegal the appointment and payment of the Remsen pure food board, was produced before the house committee on the Agricultural department's expenditure. Attorney General Wickham later upheld the board.

The Fowler opinion never became the official finding. On May 23 following, Attorney General Wickham gave his formal opinion to the secretary of agriculture that the Remsen referee board's creation was entirely within the law. The board overruled Dr. Wiley on the benzene of soda cases after he had conducted his poison squad experiments.

The Remsen board's legality was challenged early in 1909 and the attorney general had referred the matter to Fowler. Where the copy of the Fowler opinion came from was not made public. The committee referred it to the attorney general, who certified it to and returned it to the committee today, saying:

"I don't know from what source you produced the paper which you have handed me, but I believe I had it corrected to correspond with the original and have certified it and return it herewith. I should add that this is one of several memoranda which were prepared for me by other attorneys connected with this department and with the Department of Agriculture, all of which I took into consideration in arriving at my opinion."

The Fowler memorandum specifically held that the pure food and drugs law contained no authority for the board, nor for payment of the members from the chemistry bureau funds; that its duties and powers given were such that food and drug decisions were virtually taken away from the courts, where their final adjudication should be and the board's existence was "inconsistent with law."

The examination of Dr. Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, as president of the board, was begun today, the Fowler opinion forming the basis of much of the questioning.

Hatpin May Cause Actor to Lose Sight

Spear in San Francisco Woman's Hat Penetrates Eyelid and Eyeball of Daniel Mack.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The turn of a woman's head may cost Daniel Mack, a vaudeville actor, his eyesight. Mack attempted to make his way through a dense throng of people on Market street last night. A woman beside him turned her head. The long steel pin projecting from her hat passed through Mack's right eyelid, through his nose and into his left eye.

"You brute," how dare you touch my hat," the woman said, as she felt the tug on her hair. Without looking around she wrenched the pin free and disappeared in the crowd.

Beeves Get Big Price at South Omaha