LIVESTOCK MEN **VOTE FOR LEASING**

Overwhelming Defeat for Colorado Opponents of Burkett Bill.

WARM DAY IN CONVENTION

Minority Pose as Champions of Homestenders and Spy Joker in Bill, but Are Beaten-Move for Tariff Revision.

DENVER, Jan, 22.—The eleventh annual convention of the American National Livestock Association was unable to complete its work this afterneon and adjourned until tomorrow morning, when its officers for the ensuing term will be elected and the place for the next meeting selected. The afterneon was taken up in the discussion of the Burkett bill for the leasing of public land and it was finally approved by an overwhelming vote. The convention opened with an address by Alvin Saunders, managing editor of the Chicago Breeders Gazette, who spoke on "Reciprocal Tariff." He stated that there was a great market for livestock and livestock products in Europe, but that owing to prohibitive tariffs on that continent livestock products were practically barred out.

Proposes Tariff Revision.

He introduced a resolution, which was adopted appealing to the ways and means committee of the House and the finance committee of the Senate to take up the matter and favoring the appointment of a nonpartisan tariff commission as provided in a bill, introduced by Senator Beverlige, to investigate conditions. A partial report of the resolutions committee was then made.

Six resolutions were read and adopted. Among them was one indorsing the bill introducel by Senator Culberson, of Texas and now pending in the United States Senate, for the relief of shippers from the poor service of railroads. Another resolution asks that Congress

Another resolution asks that Congress prohibit the railroads from advancing rates except with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The first business of the afternoon was the report of the committee on credentials. It showed that 33 associations were represented by 580 votes. The report was approved without discussion

For and Against Leasing.

The question of leasing public land for grazing then came up in the re-port of the committee on resolutions. The majority report favored the pas-sage of Schator Burkett's bill with cersage of Senator Burkett's bill with cer-tain amendments made by the commit-tee. A minority report was made by Isaac Baer, of Meeker, Colo., who of-fered a substitute opposed to every form of leasing public land and in-dorsing the stand taken by the con-vention of the Colorado Cattle and Horsegrowers' Association.

Horsegrowers' Association.

The most important amendment to the Burkett bill by the committee provides a maximum grazing fee of 4 cents per acre and a minimum of one-half cent per acre. The amendment regarding the movement of livestock across public land was referred to the committee on fencing rights.

Rights of the Homesteader.

Eli Ammons, of Colorado, led the at-tack on the majority bill. He said that, if the bill became a law, it would pre-vent settlers from taking up home-steads. This position was taken by all those who spoke in favor of the minority report, while those who spoke in favor of the majority contended that the Burkett bill provided an easy manner by which homesteaders could as readily take up public land as they can under the present laws.

The debate was continued for two hours and was closed by R. F. Montgomery, of Colorado, against the leaster system, and by S. H. Cowan, of while those who spoke in

ing system, and by S. H. Cowan, of Texas, in favor of the system. Mr. Monigomery said that there was a "Joker," which to all intents and pur-poses would prevent homesteaders from

poses would prevent homesteaders from ever securing homes on the public land. Mr. Cowan denied the existence of a "joker." He explained the bill fully and had the committee with him.

The vote on the substitute, which was against the report of the majority of the committee, was 22½ for and 385½ against. The report of the committee was carried by a viva voce vote and the convention adjourned until toand the convention adjourned until to-

PLANS ROAD TO THE COAST Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to Bulld Westward.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 22.-The Chicago BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 22.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad proposes the extension of its system from Belle Fourche, S. D., to Miles City, Mont., and west on to the Pacific Coast.

While none of the officials now in the city would state that their visit had anything to do with the contemplated extension, the trip through the Northwest is very closely connected with it. Those in the party are Ed. Brigham, general freight agent; C. A. Cairns, general passenger agent, both of the Northwestern; E. B. Obern, general freight agent, St. Paul and Omaha; G. R. McRee, general passenger agent of R. McRee, general passenger agent of the same road, which is part of the Northwestern system. The Northwest-tern completed its line to Belle Fourche the last year, Surveys have been com-pleted to past Miles City, and ties and steel sufficient to build to Miles City have been collected at Belle Fourche.

DECIDE ON HARRIMAN MERGER

Announcement of Proposed Suit Will Soon Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22,-With refer-WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—With reference to the contemplated suit against E. H. Harriman by the Government, questioning the legality under the antitrust act of the purchase by the Union Pacific of the controlling interest in the Southern Pacific and other railroad lines alleged to be in competition with the Union Pacific, Attorney-General Bonaparte said today that when brought the suit would be based on the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of last July, in which the details from the alleged merger were given.

the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of last July, in which the details from the alleged merger were given.

He said that after the report had been made the subject of it had been discussed at a conference held at the White House, when the entire matter was referred to the Department of Justice for consideration and investigation and that early in last December, action was determined on, but was delayed by reason of the unex-

pected absence in Europe of C. A. Severance, one of the special counsel for the

Government.

He added that Mr. Severance has now returned to the United States and will be in Washington within a few days, as also will be Frank B. Kellogg, the other special counsel. When they arrive the Attorney-General will have a consultation with them, after which an authorized statement will be made to the public.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS INCREASE

Report Shows 23,063 Casualties During Three Months.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- Startling figures appear in the accident bulleting issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission covering the months of July, August and September, 1907. The report shows that the number of casualties on railroads during the quarterly period were 23,063 including 1339 killed, and 21,724

This is an increase of 157 in the killed and 2055 in the number injured, as compared with the corresponding period of

Collisions and derailments in the quarter numbered 4752, including 2245 collisions and 2034 derailments, of which 220 collisions and 222 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$42,605,605. This shows an increase in the number of collisions and derailments of 607 over the corresponding period of 1905.

Must Argue on Both Sides.

Must Argue on Both Sides.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—A peculiar situation developed in Judge Landis' court yesterday when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rebate case was called for the consideration of motions, Delay in the argument of the demurrer was asked until February 3, by C. Le Roy Brown for the railroad, on the ground that his law partner, Charles B. Morrison, is taking testimony in the Standard Oil case as Special Prosecutor for the Government.

Mr. Morrison is the predecessor to Edwin W. Sims as United States District Attorney in Chicago. He has been employed as special counsel by the Government for two years and has taken an active part in the presecutions of the oil company. Many of the questions of law which Mr. Morrison has argued in behalf of the Government are involved in the railroad rebate case, in which the lawyer will appear for the defense. It places Mr. Morrison in the humorous light of arguing against himself in certain contentions.

Must Charge Reasonable Rates.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.-Attorney-General Thompson today saked the Su-preme Court for a temporary injunction to restrain express companies of Ne-braska from charging rates in excess of those prescribed by the Sibley act. This statute provides for a 25 per cent re-

ATTEMPT TO INVADE HAYTI

Government Declares Steamer Vortegren a Pirate Vessel.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 22.-The steamer Vortegren, which salled from St. Thomas January 18 with General Firman and a score of other exiled revolu-tionists on board, has made several at-tempts to land them on Haytian soil.

The Haytian government has declared the Vortegren a pirate and has called upon all friendly nations to consider her as such and attack her.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Navy Department has decided to send the gun-boat Paducah, now at New Orleans, to Haytian waters during the revolutionary troubles, instead of the cruiser Des Molnes, as first intended.

RICH SUCCEEDS GLASIER

Latter Resigns as Treasurer, but Stadtgen at which the police shall not be present." Denies Charges.

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—The News announces that State Treasurer Frank P. Glasier today forwarded to Governor Warner his resignation, accompanied by a communication denying in detail the Governor's charges against him of malfeasance in office.

Warner tonight announced that ex-Gov-Warner tonight anonunced that ex-Gov-ernor John T. Rich had accepted an ap-pointment as State Treasurer to suc-ceed Frank P. Glasier, who resigned today.

GRAFTER IS DISMISSED

Disgrace Falls on Gurko for Robbing Famine-Stricken.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22 been Minister of the Interior Gurko has been dismissed from the office as the out-Gurko, it was charged, made an illegal contract with Lidval to supply grain to the famine-stricken provinces and "ex-ceeded his authority" in advancing him

money.

Since the case was taken up by the Senate Gurko twice tendered his resignation, but the premier refused to accept it. His prosecution was recommended by the famine commission early last year.

DECLARES FOR SOCIALISM

British Labor Party Adopts Resolution With Enthusiasm.

HULL, England, Jan. 22.—The delegates to the congress of the Labor Party, now in session here today, passed a motion declaring Socialism to be the definite object of the party. Delegates representing more than 500,000 members of the party advocated this resolution, which was passed amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm. enthusiasm.

Chicago Bank Suspends.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The private bank of A. C. Tisdelle suspended payments to depositors today. A call was sent to police headquarters for officers to quell possible disturbances around the office, but there was no trouble of any kind.

A notice was posted on the door of the institution early today deciaring that the bank had made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, to Charles A. Post

The liabilities are given as \$73,900 and the assets as \$6,800, Of the Habilities, \$61,600 is due to de-

Northwestern People in New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-(Special.)-

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs

BOILING WITH RAGE

Socialists Curse Critic in German Reichstag.

MENACED BY CHANCELLOR

He Rouses Tumult by Threat of Stern Measures and Conservative Starts Cyclone by Taunting Them With Cowardice.

BERLIN, Jan. 22,-Chancellor von Buelow refused categorically in the Reichstag today to reply to a Socialist interpellation on the subject of "Prussian suffrage." This precipitated a deafening

suffrage." This precipitated a deafening uproar from the members, during which all the Ministers left the House. The debate was then continued before the half-empty benches.

Trouble with the people had been expected, particularly in view of the street disorders of yesterday, and in order to be prepared for a recurrence of encounters between the police and populace, the buildings of Parliament were surrounded with a strong guard of police armed with a strong guard of police armed with pistois and sabers. Furthermore, the thoroughfares of Berlin are being patrolled constantly by police, both mounted and on foot.

The interpellation was very skilfully worded in order to bring it within the official authority of the Reichstag. It was framed as follows:

"On what ground does the Chancellor consider manhood suffrage, as already granted for the elections to the imperial Parliament to be harmful to the interests of one of the Federal states?"

Threatens the Socialists.

Threatens the Socialists. Prince von Buelow opened Reichstag proceedings by a warning against further manifestations, which he declared did not affect the government in the least degree. He threatened, amid ironical cheering from the Socialists, that ironical cheering from the Socialists, that the leaders and organizers of all demon-strations would be dealt with severely. The Chancellor trembled with indigna-tion when he referred to the recent street manifestations, which he declared had been introduced in the Capitol. He stig-matized them as being detrimental to the country and he looked directly at the So-cialist members, when he approximed that cialist members when he announced that the organizers would be held responsible. He was compelled to pause for several minutes because of laughter from the So-

ciallst benches. Herr Fischer, Socialist, in the course of a speech, accused the police of infa-mously utilizing the services of detectives who mixed with the demonstrators and led in the cries and singing, thus creat-ing cause for the intervention of their uniformed comrades.

Keth Raises a Storm.

Herr Keth, Conservative, aroused an uproarious tumult among the Socialists when he asserted that the leaders of that party were most prominent by their ab-sence from the streets during the demon-strations which they had misled others to undertake, even advising the partici-pants to take their wives and children with them as protection against the po-

Cries of "vagabond, slanderer, liar, scoundrel and hypocrite," greeted Keth. The tumult lasted for several minutes. During it, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, advanced to the tribune and said to Keth:
"You miserable rascal." while Herr

"You miserable rascal," while Herr Studtgen, Socialist Democrat, called him a "vagabond" and "police spy." The president of the house made vain at-tempts to restore order. Amid cries of "get down from the tribune." Herr Keth concluded his remarks by saying:

John B. Larkin, Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22-John B. Larkin, Controller of Pittsburg, and formerly Postmaster, was found dead in bed at his home today. Death was due to asthma.

Harvard's Oldest Alumnus.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.-Charles Alfred Welch, an attorney of this city and the oldest living graduate of Harvard University, died at his home in Newton today, aged 95 years.

Charles E. Damaron, Painter. PARIS, Jan. 22—Charles Emil Dama-on, the landscape painter, died today.

Princess Ena Arrives.

VICTORIA, B. C. Jan. 22.—Princess Ena, built for the Canadian Pacific Rallway Coast steamship service, specially designed as a freighter for local trade by W. Grayson and Sons, of Liverpool, reached port today, eighty-three days from the Mersey.

"Every Man Is Entitled

to his century" says Sir James Crichton-Browne, the British scientist.

The foundation of long life begins in the child - proper feeding and the early cultivation of a normal appetite for

FOOD that NOURISHES

brain and nervous system-controllers of all the organs-

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR

New-York Life Insurance Co.

346 BROADWAY NEW YORK

To the Policy-holders:

I submit below a condensed Balance-Sheet, based on market values December 31, 1907, showing the

Company's condition on that date. Perhaps in no other year of its history have conditions existed which enabled the Company to serve its policy-holders so widely and so directly. The following facts show, in a general way, actual cash paid to beneficiaries, loaned to and paid for policy-holders and invested for the security of contracts:

Paid to beneficiaries under 8,931 policies which matured by death of insured
Direct cash benefits to policy-holders, over
Total Direct Benefits, Loans to and payments for policy-holders and Increased Reserves, over
As evidence of the efficiency with which your Trustees and the Officers of the Company have discharged their duties I invite your attention to these additional facts: 1906 1907
Rate of interest earned on total mean investments in Bonds 4.16 4.24 Rate of interest on Bond investments of the year 4.02 4.34 Rate of income actually realized on Real Estate owned 4.85 5.03 Rate of income actually realized on Real Estate mortgages . 4.44 4.55 Dividends to be paid in 1908

The Company is sound in every part. That it retains the confidence of its members and that its assets are of a high order is conclusively shown by the fact that its cash income during 1907 was over \$102,000,000.

It is efficiently serving directly one million people, indirectly probably five millions, resident in every country of the civilized world. It could with increased economy and mutual advantage better serve directly two millions of people and indirectly ten millions.

As one of the forces in society which foster self-respect, cultivate providence, prudence, and responsibility it ought, in common with all kindred movements to be allowed unlimited opportunity, under full publicity. At the present time this Company is by the state limited in its efficiency, limited in its usefulness, and limited in the provisions which it may make for the security of your contracts.

In 1905 the membership of this Company was disturbed and alarmed by revelations in life insurance, revelations which led directly to legislation by New York and by other States. It is impossible now to correct any of the misstatements, misconceptions and misunderstandings of that time; it is too early to attempt to justify either men or companies. Time will do that. But you then asserted yourselves through the force of public opinion, a force against which no man or any body of men can stand for any length of time. Life insurance as a whole was purified.

The sections of the Armstrong laws which demand publicity, compel economies, insure care in investments and protect you against improper transactions with your funds, have aroused a high sense of Trusteeship. They have benefited not only life insurance but all corporate life, and not a line of those sections should be repealed.

But there are other sections which are dangerous and reactionary. They have already checked the growth and progress of life insurance. This is a national calamity. The Companies of New York State, which for some years prior to 1905 added about \$500,000,000 a year to the volume of outstanding insurance, will probably record a large loss in 1907. In 1906 these companies lost \$150,000,000.

In other words the laws have gone too far. Reform was necessary; but reform discredits and endangers its own achievements when it writes vicious and dangerous principles into the statutes of the State.

Against such legislation and against such results you ought now to assert yourselves through public opinion as emphatically as you did against evils in management in 1905. Your personal interests demand it, your duty as citizens who instinctively rebel against laws which open the door to paternalism and socialism also demands it.

Some of the laws which menace your interests and are the product of a false theory of statesmanship are:

- 1st. Section 87 (New York State Laws). This limits the free surplus a company may hold. The shrinkage in securities within twelve months represents a wider fluctuation by nearly two to one than the margin the law intends the companies to have for contingencies. The section is dangerous and should be repealed.
- 2d. Section 83 (New York State Laws). This has substantially put an end to the issue of insurance on impaired lives,-a branch of the business which up to the enactment of these laws was perhaps unsurpassed in real usefulness. The section should be amended.
- 3d. Section 97 (New York State Laws). Under this law the State has undertaken to manage the details of business,—introducing a vicious principle into legislation. Seeking to prevent extravagance the law prevents growth. The section should be amended.
- 4th. Section 96 (New York State Laws.) This law reverses the present struggle against combinations in restraint of trade, and directly restrains competition by arbitrarily limiting the output of life companies, even when that output is legally issued and is of unquestioned value to the State. The section should be repealed. 5th. Sections in the Laws of nearly every State in the United States
- imposing an income tax on life insurance alone and not on any other interest or business-thus raiding trust funds, penalizing prudence and thrift, and unjustly discriminating against property dedicated to a

This Company is not merely a corporation, something apart from you. It is yours, -your property to defend and protect.

The menace to life insurance just now is not in management, but in legislation. The people have been vigilant and effective against the former; the time has come for them to exercise their rights and their authority against the indefensible aggressions of the latter. A pamphlet giving full information about the condition of the Company at the close of 1907 will be forwarded

on request to any policy-holder or any other person interested in life insurance. Further information about existing laws which are restrictive and dangerous, or about laws proposed from time to time in different legislatures threatening your interests will be gladly furnished, and inquiries regarding such measures are solicited.

New York, January 15, 1908.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1907.

	ASSETS	LIABILITIES
1.	Real Estate \$12,821,861.05	1. Policy Reserve \$432,872,357.00
2.	Loans on Mortgages 50,217,704.06	2. Other Policy Liabilities 5,890,977.35
3.	Loans on Policies	3. Premiums and Interest prepaid 2,311,879.23
4.	Loans on Collateral 900,000.00	4. Commissions, Salaries, etc 171,141,73
5.	Bonds (market vals., Dec. 31, 1907) . 334,979,519.85	5. Dividends payable in 1908 6,200,938.18
6.	Cash 9,271,727.31	6. Additional Reserve on Policies 2,791,558.00
	Renewal Premiums 7,487,691,41	7. Reserve for deferred Dividends . 35,863,716,00
8.	Interest and Rents due and accrued . 5,593,352.96	8. Reserve for other purposes 8,306,240.38
	\$494,408,807.87	\$494,408,807.87

\$494,408,807.87