

## HANDS OUT CASH: NO QUESTIONS

### How Mutual Life Hand- dles Its Funds.

#### MONEY FOR THE ASKING

#### McCurdy's New Theory of Life Insurance.

#### AIM NOT TO MAKE MONEY

#### Company's \$150,000 President Says Its Purpose Is to Spread Gos- pel of Life Insurance Abroad in World.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—More revelations about what becomes of the policyholders' money were made today by the highest officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, before the legislative investigating commission. Dr. Walter B. Gillette, one of the vice-presidents, gave the amounts contributed to the Republican National Committee in the last three campaigns and admitted that they had been charged to legal expenses taken from the confidential fund. Robert A. Grannis, another vice-president, justified these payments on the ground of the necessity of defeating the Democrats because of the silver plank in their platform. Robert Oliphant, chairman of the expenditure committee, told how he allowed large payments on the mere say-so of executive officers and admitted that the general solicitor could get \$25,000 for the asking. It was brought out that A. C. Field, superintendent of the supply department, received \$10,000 a year, though he has done no work for years on account of ill health, and that over \$7,000 a year is paid for the clerks' luncheons.

#### McCurdy's Fine Theory.

The principal witness was Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life, who professed ignorance of general agents' contracts and did not know that C. H. Raymond & Co. received higher commissions than any other general agent. He did not think this firm's profits excessive. His own salary had been raised to \$100,000 a year by the committee on salaries, but he did not request it, but admitted that he did not raise any objection. He closed by declaring that the Mutual Life's purpose was not to make money, but that it was "a great beneficent and missionary institution to extend the benefits of life insurance."

#### Admits Campaign Gifts.

While it had been hinted last week that some expenditures charged to legal expenses might have been contributions to campaign committees, it was announced definitely by Dr. Gillette that the Mutual Life Insurance Company contributed \$40,000 to the Republican National Committee last fall; that in 1903, \$3,000, and in 1902, \$15,000 were given for campaign purposes. Dr. Gillette testified that he paid these amounts personally in cash and Mr. McCurdy said that, while he knew campaign contributions had been made, he did not know the amounts. He said that no contributions had been made to campaign committees before 1896, and that no contribution to state or municipal campaigns had ever been made in this or any other state. Mr. Grannis knew little about the contributions to campaign funds, but justified them on the same ground as President John A. McCall, of the New York Life, that the free silver plank in the Democratic platform was a menace to the interests of the policyholders.

#### Great Philanthropic Institution.

Mr. McCurdy was on the stand all of the afternoon session. Toward the close of the session Mr. McCurdy made the startling statement that an insurance company was not an institution founded to make money for the policyholders, but was, or should be, a great philanthropic enterprise founded to increase and spread its benefits over the entire earth.

#### "There has been a great mistake made,"

he said, "about the real province of life insurance companies in these latter years. People have been led to believe that the main purpose was to make money for the policyholders. In my view that is not the purpose of such companies. They are eleemosynary. When a man insures in a company, he should take into consideration the fact that he has entered a great philanthropic concern that is in duty bound to spread itself, even though this growth prevents him from realizing as much as he expected."

#### He Asked No Questions.

The first witness was Robert Oliphant, chairman of the expenditure committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. From him it was expected to learn what became of \$7,000 charged to legal expenditures. This sum was spent in three installments of \$2,000 each, the last installment being paid the day after the Presidential election last year.

#### Mr. Oliphant said there is no limit to

the money the committee on expenditures may authorize to be paid out. The Mutual Life Insurance Company maintains a confidential fund for legal expenditures. The details of payments for this fund were not brought out before the board of trustees, but merely the total amounts. Bills came to this committee from the law department after being duly authorized by the executive officers. The money were usually drawn in cash.

An entry of \$25,000 on the books Jan-

uary 30, 1904, witness said, was paid to him in cash. He was assured this was needed for the policyholders' benefit and that all was regular. Dr. Gillette, one of the vice-presidents, told him it was for law purposes. Witness did not feel responsible to the company, an executive officer having told him it was perfectly legal. He took no vouchers for this payment, nor for others in August and December, 1904.

Money was similarly expended, Mr. Oliphant said, in the term of office of his predecessor, J. Hobart Henry, and it never occurred to Mr. Oliphant to ascertain to whom the money went beyond the word of an executive officer.

Mr. Hughes then read the bylaws governing the expenditures of the committee and calling for reports of expenditures to this committee. Witness said no reports were made.

#### Out of Confidential Fund.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hughes, the witness said he had heard contributions were made to campaign committees and he supposed they came out of this confidential fund. Dr. Gillette had told him that campaign contributions had been made and there was no other fund that this money could be taken from.

Mr. Hughes then asked that Dr. Gillette be summoned. James M. Beck, counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, asked that Mr. Grannis be excused if Dr. Gillette appeared, as there were already present the president, two vice-presidents and the general manager of the company, and somebody was needed to run the business. Mr. Hughes insisted, however, that he could excuse nobody, but would put the company to as little inconvenience as possible.

Questioning Mr. Oliphant further, Mr. Hughes brought out that there were five payments in 1903 of \$2,000 each, all made in the same way as those in 1904, and out of the confidential fund. Mr. Oliphant was asked if it was a practice to look no further into expenditures when approved by a vice-president, and witness replied: "We have to."

#### Charged to Law Expenses.

Mr. Grannis was then called. He was asked about the \$250,000 contribution to the Congressional committee previously discovered. He presumed it was charged to law expenditures, as that would be the natural course. Mr. Grannis knew of contributions to the Republican campaign fund in 1896, 1900 and 1904, but did not know the amounts. Contributions could be made without his knowledge. Witness considered the company was confidential in making contributions to the various campaign funds, because of the free silver menace.

#### Asked to Approximate the Contributions

to the last National Republican Committee, witness did not think it would exceed \$20,000.

#### Gillette Asked No Questions.

Mr. Grannis was excused for a time and Dr. Gillette was called. He said he made the contract with the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., agents, of his own volition and no one was responsible for this contract prior to 1903 but the witness said the president. The \$25,000 vouchers were shown the witness. All of them had been approved by the witness, except the one authorized by Mr. Grannis. Dr. Gillette said they were for legal expenses. He did nothing to ascertain what confidential purposes these moneys were used. He did not know any one who could tell what legal matters required the payment of \$100,000 in one year to the general solicitor.

#### Gets Money for Asking.

Mr. Hughes then asked if the general solicitor could not get \$25,000 whenever he pleased without disclosing the purpose for which it was to be used and witness replied that he could.

#### Legal Expenses for 1904 were reported

at \$24,000, while those of the New York Life Insurance Company were \$174,000, and those of the Equitable, \$284,000.

Dr. Gillette said he never inquired into the reason of the Mutual Life's legal expenses being so much greater than those of the two other companies. He said the general solicitor never made a report of what he did with moneys paid him, that he never was asked for a report and rendered no vouchers or receipts. Witness stated he did not know how a cent of the money went.

#### Amount of Campaign Gifts.

Dr. Gillette testified that the Mutual Life Insurance Company contributed \$40,000 to the Republican National Committee campaign fund in 1904. He also stated that the Mutual Life contributed \$35,000 to the Republican National Committee in 1903, and \$15,000 in 1902. He justified these contributions on the same ground as did President John A. McCall, of the New York Life Insurance Company, saying that the St. Louis platform of the Democratic party and the free silver issue were a menace to the policyholders. Dr. Gillette said he authorized these expenditures after consultation with the president, vice-president and the members of the board of trustees of the Mutual Life. The campaign contributions, he said, came from the fund controlled by the committee on expenditures.

Dr. Gillette said that when he secured the \$25,000 in 1904, he told Mr. Oliphant what he intended to use it for. He said no money had been expended in any state or municipal campaign, nor had there been any contributions to any Congressional committee beyond one heretofore mentioned.

#### Witness said that A. C. Field, superintendent

of the supply department, receives a salary of \$10,000 a year, but had not looked after this department for several years, owing to ill health. His duties are transacted by Mr. Morris, whose salary he did not know.

#### Pays for Clerks' Lunch.

Dr. Gillette said the accounts for telegraph charges, postage, taxes, advertisements, medical service, law stationery and salaries were not under his direct supervision. He said that the Mutual Life paid \$7,500 last year for luncheons for its clerical force in this city. This was at the rate of almost \$25 a day.

An item of \$26,000 for committee's fees, Dr. Gillette said, was for compensation of committee members who are not officers of the company.

## AWARDS MADE TO OREGON COUNTIES

### Findings Presented at Ban- quet Given by the State Commissioners.

#### FOUR CLASSES ARE MADE

#### Jury's Report, Signed by Fairbank, Flecher, Steel, Camp and Wes- sels, Gives General Satisfac- tion to Contestants.

#### SUGGESTS HALF-HOLIDAY SATUR- DAY.

Inasmuch as President Goode has de-  
clined to have the last day of the Ex-  
position dedicated to himself as Goode  
day, Eugene Shelby, agent and assist-  
ant superintendent of Wells, Fargo &  
Co.'s Express, in Portland, suggests  
that it be called Officers' and Stock-  
holders' day.

#### Mr. Shelby also suggests that if Octo- ber 14 be observed as a half-holiday

the attendance at the close of the Ex-  
position would be largely augmented.

The comparative standing of twenty-four Oregon counties in their competition for special awards offered by the state at the Lewis and Clark Exposition was made public last evening. The results of this competition and the awarding of prizes was made by an impartial jury composed of executive commissioners from outside the state. Their findings were presented at a banquet given last evening at the American Inn by the Lewis and Clark Commission to the representatives of exhibiting counties.

#### Work of the Jury.

In their work of passing upon the various county exhibits the special jury found competition so close and the showings made so uniformly excellent that it was necessary to split the awards. The prize of \$1000 for the best county exhibit was distributed among Marion, Coos, Linn, Umatilla, Wasco and Lane counties. The second award of \$500 was

divided among Clackamas, Columbia, Jackson, Polk and Morrow counties. The third award of \$200 was divided among Benton, Yamhill, Malheur, Union and Baker counties. For the fourth award of \$100 there were seven claimants: Willamette, Washington, Sherman, Josephine, Lincoln, Harney and Douglas counties.

#### Well Satisfied With the Result.

The returns as announced caused considerable surprise, as it was generally believed that individual counties would be successful in each instance. It most satisfaction was expressed throughout, however, and the announcement was received with thunders of applause. The commissioners who made the awards are: J. A. Flecher, of California; W. N. Steel, of North Dakota; Wilson H. Fairbank, of Massachusetts; Charles Camp, of Wyoming, and Mr. J. Wessels, of Idaho.

#### In returning their findings, the Com- missioners reported that it was impos- sible to make awards other than in groups. While they found evidences of superiority in the various classes, but these differences, they reported were so slight as to amount to a small fraction of one point.

#### Competition Was Keen.

The competition for the State Commission's special prizes has caused the participating counties to put their very best into their booths. The commission first offered to pay \$500 to each county making a creditable exhibit of its resources. This encouraged many counties to participate that otherwise might not have felt able to afford the luxury. Then came the prize awards as an incentive for a high standard of exhibit. Each one of the 24 counties that took part constructed their booths on elaborate lines and filled them with the best products obtainable. Each one also provided a superintendent to remain in charge and distribute literature and information bearing on their counties to any and all visitors who wished such information. The outcome as announced last night indicates the zeal that has been exercised by the county representatives in their work.

#### Banquet a Brilliant One.

Last evening's banquet was attended by representatives of every portion of the state. The predominating sentiment was that Oregon came first—the county second; that first allegiance was due the state. The sentiment was frequently expressed that there has been no disparaging remarks concerning one county from the representative of another. All have united in the common cause of "boosting" Oregon. As E. H. Flagg, of Columbia County, said in a short address: "We are all Oregonians, first, last and all the time." This sentiment was cheered by fully 100 Oregonians of every part of Oregon, who felt the deepest meaning of the phrase.

The toastmaster was President Jeffrey. (Continued on Page 11.)

## GOULD IS AHEAD IN WABASH FIGHT

### Will Elect His Ticket to Repre- sent Bondholders and Oust Ramsey.

#### CONTEST ABOUT PROXIES

#### Day Spent in Canvassing Them, Re- sulting in Vast Majority for Gould-Inspector Overrules Ramsey's Objection.

#### TOLEDO, O., Oct. 10.—No directors

were chosen at the annual meeting of the Wabash today. The sessions, with the exception of two brief recesses, lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until 11:15 at night, almost the entire time being taken up by the examination of proxies. Although no figures had been given out by the inspectors of election, it is believed that the vote to be taken the first thing tomorrow will show that Mr. Gould has behind him about \$2,000,000 of the bonds and that Mr. Ramsey has in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. This makes certain that the six men nominated by the Gould faction as directors representing the bondholders will be elected. These men are Russel Sage, Winslow S. Pierce, E. T. Welles, W. B. Saunders, R. C. Clowry and B. D. Galloway.

#### Mr. Ramsey has not shown sufficient

strength to enable him to hold his seat as a director and it is believed he is weaker in stock proxies than he is in the bonds.

#### Ramsey Overruled Again

At the night session Mr. Ramsey's attorneys took the position that no man should be allowed to vote unless he is the actual owner of stock at the time of the meeting. They submitted affidavits covering about \$1,000,000 of bonds, in which the affiants declare themselves the actual owners of stock which stood in other names on the stock list at the time the books were closed prior to the election.

#### The proxies for this stock had been

given to Mr. Gould in every instance and the persons declaring themselves the

present owners had given proxies to Mr. Ramsey. Chief among these was James R. Keene, who gave a proxy for \$122,000, and J. W. Henning & Co., of New York, who gave one for \$124,000.

#### The inspectors ruled against Mr. Ramsey

in every instance, holding that the bonds could only be voted by the persons in whose name they stood at the time of the closing of the books.

#### Determined to Oust Ramsey.

The Goulds look upon Mr. Ramsey's connection with the board of directors as a matter to be spoken of in the past tense only.

"Mr. Gould has fully determined that there shall be a change in the board of directors," is the way they put it. There were rumors early today that legal steps would be taken by Mr. Ramsey's attorneys to prevent the re-election as directors of the Wabash of Mr. Gould, Russel Sage and James H. Hyde, on the ground that they are also directors of the Missouri Pacific, which line parallels the Wabash between St. Louis and Kansas City, but nothing has transpired in this direction.

At the opening of the meeting, Colonel Doyle, acting for Mr. Ramsey, offered objection to Mr. Gould as presiding officer on the ground that he was a director of the Missouri Pacific, a parallel line to the Wabash. He also offered objection to the three inspectors of election, Messrs. Reynolds, Clifton and Newton.

#### Mr. Ramsey arising, said: "I also offer

objections as a stockholder."

#### On motion of Mr. Greer, of the firm of

Pierce & Greer, Mr. Gould's legal advisers, the objections were spread on the record.

#### Weary Work With Proxies.

After the transaction of some routine business, the regular meeting was adjourned to permit of a caucus of the bondholders. This caucus convened in the same room as the general meeting. Under the law, the bondholders have the right to choose six directors, the stockholders six and the 12 the D. H. Mr. Greer nominated as directors for the bondholders E. T. Welles, Winslow S. Pierce, W. B. Saunders, R. C. Clowry, Russel Sage and B. D. Galloway.

#### Colonel Doyle, for Mr. Ramsey, deman- ded that the directors be chosen by bal- lot. This was voted down, and the men

were chosen by roll-call. Mr. Ramsey's attorneys demanded that a proxy be shown as each name was called. There were great numbers of these, and Mr. Ramsey and his attorneys insisted upon examining every proxy as the name was called and checking it up with the list of their own proxies. The process was slow and tedious.

#### THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

#### Rev. Isaac Henry, Missionary.

PAPIETE, Tahiti, Oct. 10.—Rev. Isaac Henry, one of the best-known divines on this island, died on September 8. He was the son of a pioneer missionary of French Oceania, who reached Tahiti from England in 1787. Among his surviving sons is Rev. John Henry, of San Francisco, who was present at his death and made a few remarks at the funeral.

#### Speaker of New York Assembly.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, died at his home here today after a second operation for appendicitis, aged 81 years. He was elected to the Assembly 15 times and for seven terms was Speaker.

#### Admiral Saso, of Japan.

TOKIO, Oct. 11.—(3 P. M.)—Admiral Saso, Inspector-General of Construction, is dead. His demise is deeply lamented in naval circles as a heavy loss to the nation.

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## MAN DISAPPEARS WITH \$100,000

### Express Company's Clerk in Pittsburg Makes Prompt Escape.

#### LEAVES NO TRACE BEHIND

#### E. G. Cunliffe Flees From Employ- ers and Wife With Fat Package of Bills, Leaving Trail of Cigarette Smoke.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—The startling discovery was made late today that the Adams Express Company has been victimized to the amount of \$100,000, supposedly through the peculations of an employe. The following official statement of the affair is given the Associated Press for publication:

"At 4:30 P. M. Monday, October 8, a bank of Pittsburg delivered to the Adams Express Company at their office at 609 Wood street, Pittsburg, a package of currency containing \$100,000. Of this amount \$80,000 was in \$100 bills, \$10,000 in \$50 bills, and the remainder, \$10,000, in \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. The package containing this large sum of money was consigned to a bank in Cincinnati.

"This package was received and receipted for by Edward George Cunliffe, who was then acting as the place of the regular money clerk, who was ill.

#### Package of Money Missed.

"Cunliffe left the office at the usual time last evening, and this morning when he failed to report for duty a hurried examination was made of his department, and it was learned that about \$1000 of funds consigned to his care were missing. General Agent Hinor, of the Adams Express Company, immediately called in detectives and placed the matter in their hands. Later developments brought to light the fact that in addition to the \$1000 missing, the bank's package containing the \$100,000 had not been received at the money forwarding office at the Union Station, this city, inquires made at his residence, 314 Lucerne street, West End, Pittsburg, showed that Cunliffe arrived home at the customary time last evening, and after changing his clothes, bade his family good-bye, saying to his wife that he was going out for the evening, and nothing further has been heard from him.

#### Description of Fugitive.

"Cunliffe has been employed by the Adams Express Company since March 1, 1901. Previous to that time he was employed in the Pittsburg service of the American Express Company, the Electric Express Company, and the United States Express Company, of Hartford, Conn., and bore a good reputation. He was methodical, accurate and an excellent clerk.

"Edward George Cunliffe is described as 25 years of age, looks to be 35, 5 feet 7 inches tall; weighs 170 pounds; medium build, dark brown hair, heavily mixed with gray; wears a heavy, short cropped mustache, dark and partly mixed with gray; could raise a very heavy beard; has blue eyes. When last seen he wore dark blue, double-breasted sack suit, a black derby hat, turned collar and a black bow tie. He wears a silver ring with an acorn design. He is an inveterate cigarette-smoker, and the second finger of his right hand is badly discolored with nicotine. Cunliffe is afflicted with what is known as the "cigarette cough."

#### A warrant has been issued charging

Cunliffe with larceny.

#### Wife Becomes Hysterical.

Mrs. Cunliffe, wife of the missing man, was visited late today by the detectives. She readily answered all questions concerning her husband. She said that he came home last night at the usual time. After eating supper he prepared his toilet and upon leaving the house he bade her good-bye, as he was in the habit of doing.

She then asked the detectives if anything had happened to him, and when told that her husband was not working at the Adams Express Company office today and that a large sum of money was missing, she went into hysterics and tonight is in a serious condition. The detectives learned nothing of importance at the home. They believe Cunliffe left the city immediately after bidding his wife good-bye.

#### CROWD TO SEE PAT CROWE

### Pleads Not Guilty of Shooting. Charge of Robbery Next.

OMAHA, Oct. 10.—Pat Crowe was arraigned before Judge Herks in the Police Court today and pleaded not guilty to the charge of shooting with intent to kill Patrolman Jackson. The little police courtroom was crowded to its capacity when Crowe appeared. The charge was read and Crowe pleaded not guilty and was immediately taken back to the jail. Berillon Officer Sheldrake then took Crowe's measurement and he was photographed.

The preliminary hearing has been set for Wednesday, but Crowe's attorneys intimated that the hearing would be waived. A charge of highway robbery in connection with the Cudahy kidnaping will be filed in the County Court tomorrow.

#### Crowe refuses to see the public and at

his request nobody is admitted to his presence.

#### Ten Cholera Deaths in Poland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—The past commission reports that there were 12 cases of cholera and ten deaths from the disease in Poland from October 6 to October 8.

HE IS TALKING TO YOU

ONLY 4 DAYS!

LEWIS & CLARK FAIR

THE BIG SHOW

HEY BUSY PEOPLE ONLY 4 DAYS!