

# 15 YEARS IN PRISON

## New York Bank Wrecker and Ice King Gets Severe Sentence.

### CURTIS IS GIVEN HIS FREEDOM

Morse Asks for Bail and Says He Will Fight to the Last Ditch—Appeal Is Taken.

New York, Nov. 7.—From a cell in the Tombs prison Charles W. Morse now directs the efforts of his counsel to procure his freedom, he having been sentenced yesterday to serve 15 years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for misapplication of the funds of the National Bank of North America and making false entries in the books of the bank. Alfred H. Curtis, ex-president of the defunct bank, who was tried jointly and convicted with Morse, was given his liberty on a suspended sentence.

While Morse's lawyers immediately applied for and obtained a stay of execution for 10 days after sentence had been imposed, it is probable that Morse will remain a prisoner in the tombs until Monday, as Judge Hough has refused to admit him to bail.

The Morse lawyers applied late yesterday to the United States Court of Appeals for a writ to show cause why their client should not be admitted to bail, and the writ was granted, but it is not returnable until Monday.

Whether a new trial will be granted Morse is problematical. Judge Lacombe granted a writ of error to his lawyers today. The writ is returnable December 3, and is based on the usual grounds—exceptions taken by the defense during the trial and exceptions to the indictment itself. This step had to be taken before application for bail could be made, and it also leads to the argument for a new trial.

Morse's lawyers say their client has instructed them to fight "to the last ditch."

### MUST LIMIT HEIGHT.

#### New York Architect Protests Against 300-Foot Buildings.

New York, Nov. 7.—Dangers of congestion in downtown New York, should the proposed new building code fail to restrict more radically than now proposed the height of buildings hereafter constructed, were dwelt upon by prominent architects and engineers before the building committee of the board of aldermen today.

Speaking for the American Institute of Architects and Society of Beau Arts, Ernest Flagg, an architect, opposed the recommendation of the commission because it fixed the limit of height so high "that scarcely anyone would care to build higher."

Mr. Flagg pointed out the danger from congestion in times of sudden panic, if the people in all the 300-foot buildings which the new regulations would allow to be constructed were to attempt to get out at once.

"The streets," concluded Mr. Flagg, "could not hold them. To continue this policy is to invite a disaster the like of which has never been known."

The committee on congestion of population submitted figures to show that in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and every large center of population in Europe the maximum height permitted is considerably less than 100 feet.

The New York Board of fire underwriters and the Municipal Art commission also voiced opposition to the 300 and 350-foot limitation.

No action was taken by the aldermen.

### Keeps Divorce Industry.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 7.—Opponents of the proposed new divorce law raising the period of residence from six months to one year and requiring that hearings be held at regular terms of court instead of in chambers are confidently claiming tonight that the measure was defeated Tuesday. While those favoring the new law will not concede this, leading politicians who are in close touch with the conditions throughout the state and have been neutral in the divorce law fight are of the opinion that the law was defeated.

### Steamer and Cargo Lost.

New York, Nov. 7.—The steamer H. M. Whitney, of the Metropolitan steamship line, was sunk today in the East river while on her way to Boston. The vessel, valued at \$500,000, is a total loss and it is not believed that any of her cargo, valued at \$300,000, can be recovered. The steamer, in trying to avoid collision with a tow, collided with Steep rock. A big hole was made below the water line. The crew escaped in the lifeboats.

### Great Thread Mills Resume.

Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 7.—The thread mills of the J. & P. Coates company, in this city, employing 2,500 hands, will resume on a full time working schedule at once, according to an announcement posted in the mills today. The mills have been running on short time since the financial depression last fall.

### ROB SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

\$10,000 Said to Have Been Secured by Gang in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—The operations of a clever gang of swindlers and forgers who have secured large sums from the Southern Pacific were made known today when Jackson H. Gordinier, counter clerk under J. M. Brewer in the freight claims department; Frank W. Smithson, a clerk in the Merchants' Exchange; Luther W. Rood and Edward F. Chapler, conductors for the Pullman company, were arrested. It is said \$10,000 has been secured by their friends.

The thefts were accomplished by forgery and the doctoring of vouchers for the payment of freight claims. These vouchers are eight drafts on the Southern Pacific company. They were taken by Gordinier and turned over to Smithson, Rood and Chapler, who cashed them. Gordinier was counter clerk in the freight claims department, of which J. M. Brewer is the head. Gordinier would take the filled out vouchers for claims and turn them over to one of his confederates, who would cash them. In some instances he forged assignments of claims against the company in favor of fictitious persons, and his confederates would forge these fictitious signatures.

### FAIRBANKS SEES VISION.

Lumber Going by Water From Pacific to Chicago His Idea.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Vice President Fairbanks was the principal speaker at the banquet of the Bankers' Club of Chicago tonight. In discussing "The Panama Canal" Mr. Fairbanks said: "Hand in hand with the construction of the Panama canal should go the improvement of our great rivers so as to insure an adequate stage of water and reasonable charges for the transportation of the products of our farms and factories over large areas."

"The recent adoption of a constitutional amendment by the people of Illinois, empowering the legislature to authorize a bond issue of \$20,000,000 for giving Chicago an outlet by a deep waterway to the Mississippi river, is an important and significant step and we can indulge the belief that in the course of a few years upon the completion of this enterprise and the Panama canal, lumber and other products from the Pacific coast will be delivered in Chicago by an all-water route, and that Chicago will, in short, enjoy many improvements and advantages of cheap transportation which are to flow from the completion of both of these great undertakings."

### UNEARTH HUGE SWINDLE.

Get-Rich-Quick Scheme Offered Investors Fabulous Inducements.

New York, Nov. 9.—That they have uncovered a great get-rich-quick swindle, rivaling in magnitude that of the Storey Cotton company, of Philadelphia, is the belief expressed tonight by postal authorities here after a raid today upon the offices of George W. Emanuel & Co., private brokers, on Fifth avenue.

Two arrests were made by the police on complaint of postoffice inspectors, Louis A. Prince and J. Walter Lebarre are held for the action of the Federal authorities. The postal officials are looking for Emanuel, the head of the firm, but believe that he has gone to Mexico.

Emanuel & Co., are accused of having used the mails to defraud by seeking to sell the stock of a Mexican gold mine which their literature is said to have represented as yielding a yearly return of 25 per cent to the investors, fully guaranteed by an international banking house. According to the postal authorities 50,000 or more investors have remitted money to Emanuel & Co. to the amount of at least \$500,000.

### Prosecute Standard Oil.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 9.—A special term of the United States District court is to convene here today for the trial of the case against the Standard Oil company in Indiana. In October, 1906, an indictment in which there were 1,624 counts was returned here against the company. The case covers alleged shipments of oil at a discriminatory rate in favor of the company from Whiting, Ind., to Grand Junction, Tenn., over the Illinois Central railroad. The indictment was the outcome of an investigation by Garfield.

### Censures Island Policy.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, in a public address here today, denounced the continued occupation of the Philippines by the United States, and said the Filipinos probably would never adopt the English language. Professor Starr further declared that the American teachers being sent to the islands were inferior and that all the improvements there were paid for by the Filipinos, who were heavily taxed.

### Open Door to Revolution.

Willemsstad, Nov. 9.—The treaty of 1894 between Holland and Venezuela has been revoked by Holland in accordance with the ultimatum delivered in Holland's second note. The Curacao government has received an order to declare the port free for the import and export of weapons and ammunition and it is also announced that the government will in no way interfere with revolutionary movements.

### No More Japs Will Come.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 9.—Advices were received by the Empress of India today that Count Komura, minister of foreign affairs, has given instructions to local governors of Japanese prefectures to prohibit emigration of Japanese laborers to America and Hawaii.

# NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

## NEW WARRIORS DEFECTIVE.

Battleships North Dakota and Delaware Have Weak Points.

Washington, Nov. 5.—In view of the order of the secretary of the navy revoking the prohibition recently placed against officers who attended the Newport conference from discussing its action, an officer who was prominently identified with the entire proceedings today stated that it had substantiated, with a few minor exceptions, the charges of defects pointed out in Commander Keyes' letter on that subject. This officer has been foremost in his denunciation of naval defects.

The conference decided, he said, that very few of these could be remedied in the North Dakota and Delaware, which are now 49 per cent completed, but suggested that, if practicable, additional case armor of about 100 tons be placed around the smoke pipe and up-takes to protect them against splinters. The additional armor would increase the protection to eight inches. They recommend that, if practicable, an entire fire control mast be placed forward of the smokestacks, for that in case the vision from the rear mast is obscured by smoke, a clear view could be secured from the other positions.

The conference hesitated about making extensive changes in the plans of the Florida and Utah, as any alteration that would involve a considerable change of weights would require a reconstruction of the plans.

On the important subject of what ought to be the type of the next battleships to be designed, the kind of battery they should carry, and their armor, the conference has not made a decision.

## Aims Blow at Deserters.

Washington, Nov. 7.—An earnest plea for additional prison accommodations is made by Captain E. H. Campbell, judge advocate general of the navy, in his annual report. The judge advocate general also recommends legislation to increase from a maximum of one to two and a half years the period during which a deserter from the navy may be imprisoned. He believes that such an extension of the penalty to make it equal to the punishment provided in the army would effectively lessen such desertion.

## Fight for Colonel Stewart.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The enforced retirement of Colonel William F. Stewart from the United States army five years before the age limit has brought powerful friends to the officer's aid, who announce they will lay the matter before congress at the next session. It is predicted that the hearing will result in the exposure of such a personal feud as intensified the Miles-Corbin animosity. Friends of the Fort Grant exile declare that several distinct influences drove Colonel Stewart from the army. Retirement last the officer at least \$10,000 in pay and the opportunity of retiring with higher rank and prestige.

## Refuses to Review Case.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The Supreme court of the United States denied today the petition of Willard N. Jones and Thaddeus S. Potter for a writ of review. Jones and Potter, who are residents of Oregon, were sentenced to imprisonment on the charge of having defrauded the government by the illegal entry in that state of lands under the homestead law. The charge against them was that of conspiracy, but they pleaded the statute of limitations.

## Emory Will Soon Retire.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Rear Admiral Emory, commanding the second squadron and third division of the Atlantic fleet, now at Amoy, China, will relinquish his command, preparatory to retirement on December 17, after the squadron leaves there November 4. Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder will be transferred from command of the fourth division to that of the third division, with the Louisiana as his flagship.

## Reputed Minister Comes.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Senator Joaquin Cassassus, who formerly represented Mexico in this country, and whose appointment to succeed Enrique Creel as ambassador to the United States, has for some time been anticipated, reached Washington last night, accompanied by his family. Senator Cassassus denied that he had received any notification of his appointment or that he had been sent to the United States by his government under any special mission.

## Fifty Million More in Use.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The monthly statement issued by the controller of the currency shows that at the close of business on October 31, 1908, the amount of national notes in circulation was \$655,844,192, an increase for the month of \$9,748,135.

## Selects Cordoba Island.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Mummy island, about eight miles from Cordoba, has been selected as the site for the navy wireless station to be established on the Alaskan coast, to close communication between the coast wireless station of the navy and the military Alaskan telegraph system.

## Blocklinger Now Rear Admiral.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Captain G. Blocklinger was advanced to the grade of rear admiral today by the retirement of Rear Admiral Couden.

## FEW CHANGES OF SENATORS

Cummins Will Go From Iowa Kern From Indiana.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The present indications are that the Republicans will have about a two-thirds majority in the United States senate, as the result of the election last Tuesday, or virtually the same as at present. Of the 92 members of that body, 61 hold over, leaving only 31 places to fill. Of these 19 are held by Republicans and 12 by Democrats. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Maryland already have chosen Democrats, and Kentucky and Vermont Republicans. The other senators of whom successors are to be elected are:

Republicans—Allison, Iowa; Ankeny, Washington; Brandegee, Connecticut; Galliger, New Hampshire; Hasbrough, North Dakota; Heyburn, Idaho; Hopkins, Illinois; Kittredge, South Dakota; Long, Kansas; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins, California; Platt, New York; Smoot, Utah; Stephenson, Wisconsin. All of these will be succeeded either by themselves or other Republicans.

Democrats—Clay, Georgia; Gary, South Carolina; Gore, Oklahoma; Milton, Florida; Overman, North Carolina. All of these will be succeeded by Democrats.

The only senatorships remaining in doubt are those in Ohio, Indiana and Oregon, which are now represented by Senators Foraker, Hemenway, and Fulton, Republicans, and Colorado, Missouri and Nevada, represented by Senators Teller, Stone and Newlands, Democrats.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, is about to realize his ambition of becoming a senator from that state. He has many admirers in Washington and his entry upon the scene of national politics will be observed with keen interest. If Indiana should send a Democrat in place of Hemenway, it is supposed here that John W. Kern, the defeated vice presidential candidate, will be chosen and he would be the first Democrat to occupy a senatorial seat from Indiana since 1899, when David Turpie surrendered his office to Beveridge.

## TYPHOID AFTER 18 YEARS.

Long Life of Fever Bacilli Shown in Case of Milkmaid.

Washington, Nov. 7.—One of the most remarkable discoveries in medical history in connection with the source of the spread of typhoid fever has just been brought to light as the result of an investigation by officer of the public health and marine hospital service into a recent outbreak of that disease in Georgetown, or West Washington, D. C.

The investigation disclosed the fact that a woman milkmaid at a neighborhood dairy who had typhoid fever 18 years ago still throws off virulent typhoid fever bacilli and was the responsible agent in spreading the disease.

With one exception this is the first considerable outbreak of typhoid fever in the United States traced through milk to such a carrier.

A peculiar feature in connection with the case is that the examination developed large numbers of typhoid bacilli although the woman apparently was enjoying good health.

Surgeon General Wyman says an important source of disease has been discovered, and one which heretofore has not been duly recognized.

The case just discovered is deemed of medical interest to health officers in tracing obscure sources of typhoid fever outbreaks.

General Wyman states that this case establishes the fact that at least 2 per cent of all the recovered cases of typhoid fever become bacilli carriers for a longer or shorter period, even while otherwise enjoying good health.

## Roosevelt Leads "Hike."

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Roosevelt yesterday led a party of 60, composed mostly of high officials of the army and students of the Army War college, in a five-mile tramp through Rock Creek park. A portion of the route was up and down hills and over rough roadways, the president frequently taking the small army of pedestrians over barbed wire fences. It was after dusk when the long walk ended, and not a few of the party were much fatigued, while the president was in high spirits and fine physical trim.

## Hundreds Coming West.

Washington, Nov. 5.—To man the new Western field headquarters of the forestry service established recently at Missoula, Mont., Denver, Albuquerque, N. M., Ogden, Utah, San Francisco and Portland, a party of 365 foresters, clerks, stenographers and other employees, including 20 women and from 50 to 75 administrative officers will leave here December 1. The chief forester and 200 employees will remain here.

## Twin Sisters Win Court Honor.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Twin sisters, Misses Ethel A. and Florence M. Colford, of this city, have been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme court. They are the youngest women ever admitted to practice before that tribunal, and both are pretty. Their ability got for them an indorsement from the department of justice.

## Money for Coast Posts.

Washington, Nov. 5.—An item of \$2,606,110 for the barracks and quarters at coast artillery posts will be included in the estimates of appropriations to be sent to congress this year by the War department.

## FACTS IN TABLOID FORM.

Australian mines employ 120,000 men. The average height of the Laplander is less than five feet.

It is stated that a considerable portion of London's petrol motor-omnibuses are to be changed to an improved system of steam traction.

Miss Mary E. Cheek, of Toboso, O., is the only regularly-appointed woman rural mail carrier in the State. She has served in this capacity for six years.

Prescott, Ont., has become an entering port for American coal. One firm landed 300,000 tons there during the navigation period of last year. A large unloading and loading plant has been installed.

Mrs. J. M. Barrie, wife of the author, is said to be one of the most expert motorists in Great Britain. She owns three cars, in which she takes long tours with her husband, but she always manages the car herself.

In the Congo the extravagance of the average white man is astounding. Champagne is the invariable order of the day for men getting as low as a few hundred dollars a year, and the official usually lands in Antwerp after three years with enough money for a spree, when he must sign and go back.—World's Work.

The other day some 300 tons of waste paper were shipped out of this city to a paper mill in Michigan, to be ground into pulp, says the Washington Star. This stock represented the accumulations of four years of canceled money orders, totaling 2,500,000 sheets and once representing a value of \$1,500,000,000.

George Hayward, aged 91, who has just died at Needham Market, lived nearly all his life in the same house. He never had a day's holiday and never saw the sea. Hayward was formerly in business as a butcher, and he was in the habit of wearing his apron at church on Sundays beneath his frock coat.—London Daily Mail.

Tom Reed and Jerry Simpson, the noted Populist Congressman, were great friends. Their good relationship came after this incident: "Say, Jerry," said Reed, one day, "why are you a populist?" "For the same reason," said Simpson, "that you are a Republican. A majority of the people of our respective districts are of our way of thinking."

Conditions in the gold-producing industry of South Africa have greatly changed, especially in immense saving in working expenses. The total output of the sixty companies working on the Rand in July was obtained at an average cost of 17s 9d a ton. The expenses of the Robinson mine, worked out at 11s 11½d a ton, compared with the Boer war of 22s 11d.—London Correspondence New York Evening Post.

A tale of an Australian native "boy" from a recent volume: "A boy accustomed to see his master, the owner of a station, jump his horse over the gate instead of stopping to open it, tried to follow. The horse cantered so grandly, seemed to gather himself for the jump and balked. The boy shot out of the saddle and over the gate. As he picked himself up and shook the dust from his clothes he glared back at the horse, saying, 'You blurry liar!'"

One hundred and ten million cubic feet of gas were lost by leakage in London last year—and that by one company alone. It did not escape in a rush, and there was no explosion. It just filtered away, a little at a time. Every time a heavy van crossed the road under which a main lay a breath of coal gas forced its way through an infinitesimal crevice into space and freedom, until enough to fill 300 balloons such as that of Count Zeppelin's late airship had been lost.

The water in Lake Champlain during the recent drought reached the lowest point recorded in local history, nine feet below high-water mark. Steamers were obliged to abandon many of their trips on account of the impossibility of making landings at the docks. The mountain brooks became almost dry, and the beds of some of the largest rivers were mere threads of water. The drought and forest fires were ruinous to agricultural interests.—New York Sun.

An ingenious and amusing answer was recently given by a student in the natural philosophy class at Princeton University. An instructor gave the question, "Define transparent, translucent and opaque." "I cannot, professor," answered the student, "precisely define those terms, but I can indicate their meaning in this way: The windows of this room were once transparent, they are now translucent, and if not cleaned very soon they will be opaque."—Lippincott's.

The island of Hokkaido is one of Japan's most valuable properties. Its mineral production (largely coal) increased from \$1,280,000 in 1895 to nearly \$7,000,000 in 1907, and this is with only a very small part of its mineral field exploited. In order, as named, the leading minerals are coal, sulphur, gold, silver and manganese. The coal is superior to that of other districts in Japan. Many ships from the Pacific coast of the United States call at the port of Muroran for coal. This is the foundation for the great Muroran iron and steel industry, now being formed by British and Japanese capitalists. In four mines in this locality the underlying coal is estimated at 600,000,000 tons.

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1535—Cartier left his ship and proceeded up the St. Lawrence in boats.

1671—Mediators between the colonists and the Indians met at Plymouth.

1710—An expedition of British and Provincials appeared before Port Royal in Canada.

1732—Zenger's Weekly Journal, the second paper in New York, first appeared.

1758—First legislative assembly ever held in Canada met at Halifax.

1768—Hurricane in Havana caused great destruction of life and property.

1776—The new constitution of Pennsylvania was formally proclaimed.

1777—Congress assembled in York, Pa., and continued in session there until the following summer. The British, under Sir Henry Clinton, captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

1780—Major Andre, British army officer, hanged as a spy at Tappan.

1783—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States proclaimed.

1787—Ship Columbia sailed from Boston, Mass., and returned three years later, having completed the first trip around the world.

1790—Force of regulars and militia under Gen. Harmer defeated the Indians at Miami village, in Ohio.

1800—United States and France concluded a treaty settling long standing difficulties between the two countries.

1803—First Catholic church in Boston, Mass., dedicated.

1812—Moravian Town, on the River Thames, destroyed by the Americans under Gen. Harrison. Jenny Lind, famous singer, born. Died Nov. 2, 1887.

1820—First Sunday school in Texas established at San Felipe.

1831—A free trade convention met in Philadelphia.

1838—The Indian chief Blackhawk died at his camp on the Des Moines river.

1839—Business portion of Aiken, S. C., destroyed by fire.

1841—Santa Anna entered the City of Mexico.

1851—Great damage was done by a storm which swept over Prince Edward island.

1854—Abraham Lincoln challenged Stephen A. Douglas to a joint debate.

1860—The Prince of Wales visited Washington, D. C.

1862—Gen. Nelson shot by Gen. Jeff C. Davis at Louisville.

1863—The Union troops threw Greek fire into Charleston.

1867—Negro riots in Savannah.

1868—Gen. McClellan welcomes in New York upon his return from Europe.

1870—President Grant paid a visit to Boston.

1874—Engagement of Col. Frederick Dent Grant and Ida Marie Honors announced in Chicago.

1878—Failure of the City of Glasgow bank. Marquis of Lorne appointed governor general of Canada.

1882—Steamboat R. E. Lee, which made the fastest time on record between New Orleans and St. Louis, burned below Vicksburg.

1880—Clark university, at Worcester, Mass., formally opened.

1890—The Count of Paris arrived in America.

1893—Dr. William Lawrence consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts.

1894—David B. Hill, for the third time, accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

1898—David J. Hill was appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

1890—Naval parade in New York harbor in honor of Admiral Dewey.

1901—Duke and Duchess of Cornwall visited Vancouver, B. C.

1902—Canadian-Australian cable completed from Vancouver to Fanning island, a distance of 3,455 miles.

1903—The British-Canadian case closed before the Alaska boundary tribunal.

1906—Kentucky racing commission law declared unconstitutional.

## Not So Many Jewish Criminals.

Police Commissioner Bingham of New York, upon complaints as to the incorrectness of his statement in an article for the North American Review that half the criminals of New York City were of the Hebrew race (mostly Russian), has formally admitted the unreliability of the figures on which his statement was based. This correction has satisfied the leading Hebrews who protested against Bingham's article.

## Asked and Answered.

"What kind of a table do you set?" wrote the city chap to an old farmer who had advertised for boarders.

"Quarter-oak extension," came the reply by return mail.

## An Improvement.

Hubby—This pie isn't anything like my mother used to make.  
Wife—I'm sorry, dear.  
Hubby—I'm not. It was her pastry that put me in the dyspeptic class.