

LAST EDITION.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 8, 1908.

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TWO CENTS.

HANDS NOT BACK.

New York World Replies to President Roosevelt's Letter

Regarding the History of the Panama Canal Deal.

CHARGE OF UNTRUTH

Is Returned to the Chief Executive in Kind.

Says His Statements Are Untrue and He Knows It.

QUOTES FROM RECORDS

In Substantiation of Its Startling Assertions.

Again Demands to Know "Who Got the Money."

New York, Dec. 8.—The New York World, to which Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, referred in his reply to President Roosevelt's attack upon him, as the authority for the article on the Panama canal, which appeared in his paper and called forth the president's letter, says today:

"In view of President Roosevelt's deliberate misstatement of fact in his scandalous personal attack upon Mr. Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, the World calls upon the congress of the United States to make immediately a full and impartial investigation of the entire Panama canal scandal.

"The investigation of 1905, by the senate committee on the inter-oceanic canals was blocked by the refusal of William Nelson Cromwell to answer the most pertinent questions of Senator Morgan of Alabama. Since that time nothing has been done because after Senator Morgan's death there was no successor to carry on his great work of revealing the truth about Panama company.

"The Indianapolis News said in the editorial for which Mr. Roosevelt assails Mr. Smith:

"It has been charged that the United States bought from American citizens for \$40,000,000 property that cost those citizens only \$12,000,000. There is no record which the government paid \$40,000,000 for the property. But who got the money?"

"President Roosevelt's reply to this most proper question is for the most part a string of abusive and defamatory epithets. But he also makes the following statements as truthful information to the American people:

"The United States did not pay a cent of the \$40,000,000 to any American citizen. The government paid the \$40,000,000 to the French government, getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French government to receive the same.

"The United States government has not the slightest knowledge as to the particular individuals among whom the French government distributed the same.

"So far as I know there was no syndicate; there certainly was no syndicate in the United States that to my knowledge has any dealings with the government, direct or indirect.

"Charges President With Falsehood.

"To the best of the World's knowledge and belief each and all of these statements made by President Roosevelt above are untrue and Mr. Roosevelt must have known they were untrue when he made them.

"As to the alleged distribution of the Panama loot only one man knows it all. And that man is William Nelson Cromwell. The two men who were most intimately connected with the case are Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, and Elihu Root, former secretary of war and now secretary of state. It was they who aided Mr. Cromwell in consummating the Panama revolution, arranged the terms of the purchase of the Panama canal, named the agreement to pay \$40,000,000 on the canal properties and an additional \$10,000,000 for a manufactured Panama republic, every penny of both of which sums was paid by check on the United States treasury to J. P. Morgan & Co.—not to the French government, as Roosevelt says, but to J. P. Morgan & Co.

"The natural query of the Indianapolis News as to 'who got the money' was based on the World's historical summary of Mr. Cromwell's connection with the Panama canal. The inquiry was originally the World's and the World accuses Mr. Roosevelt's challenge. If congress can have all the facts in the case as Mr. Roosevelt says, let congress make a complete investigation of the canal affair, and in particular of William Nelson Cromwell's relation with the French company, with Panama and with the government of the United States. Let congress officially answer this question: 'Who got the money?'

"The old French company organized by Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1879, failed in 1889, years before Mr. Cromwell's relations with President Roosevelt began. As Mr. Cromwell testified before the senate committee on February 26, 1906, 'we never had any connection with the so-called De Lesseps company. Neither did the United States government conduct negotiations with the old French Panama Canal company.'

"What Mr. Cromwell did represent was the new Panama canal company, the American Panama Canal company, and the \$5,000,000 syndicate which he formed to finance the new companies. After Mr. Cromwell had testified, he does not recall any contract. Senator Morgan produced a contract reading (Panama canal hearing, volume II, page 1146).

THREE ROB A BANK.

Carry Off \$16,500 From a Portland, Oregon, Institution.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 8.—The East Side bank, located at East Washington street and Grand avenue, was robbed at 9 o'clock last night by three masked men. It is understood they secured about \$16,500.

The president of the bank, Henry H. Newhall, and his son, Henry H. Newhall, were just closing the day's business when two men armed with revolvers entered. President Newhall and his son were ordered to hold up their hands and while thus under the cover of the robbers one man crawled through the cage window, packed into the money and crawled back into the room through the window. A third man guarded the entrance. The three men made their escape before an alarm could be sounded.

Both sides of the river are being searched by police and detectives in an effort to apprehend the criminals. It was the boldest robbery ever committed in this city and caps a series of murders and robberies and a general reign of terror which a gang of yeggs men have created in Portland for the past three years.

OPPOSE A COMMISSION

Democrats and Republicans Are Against the Plan.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Herbert E. Miles of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers resumed the stand before the house ways and means committee today. He continued his arguments for tariff revision downward. The schedules which Mr. Miles claimed can be reduced materially are those imposing a tariff on sugar, glass and hides. Mr. Miles said that the duty on lower grades of textiles could be reduced, and the duty on wool could be increased. He also declared that the farmer gets no relief from the duty on hides, while as a result of the tariff on hides the Indian tanners are imperilled by the packers.

The witness then told the committee that 90 per cent of the manufacturers of the tariff committee or bureau to handle the revision of the tariff. Replying to this suggestion Chairman Payne said: "I am confident that the tariff rates are settled and subject to changes. I don't think there could be any greater harm to the country than would result from having a body of men constantly agitating changes in the tariff."

Representative Underwood, Dem., of Alabama, agreed with Mr. Payne as to the inadvisability of having a tariff commission.

GRADUAL WITHDRAWAL.

United States Troops Will Not All Leave Cuba at One Time.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A change has taken place in the programme for the withdrawal of American troops from Cuba. Instead of the movement terminating January 20, when the new president is to be inaugurated, the withdrawal will be more gradual and according to the programme will run into April. The change was announced today after the cabinet meeting.

The proclamation American troops will be available for service in the island during the transition from the provisional to the regular government, and for a reasonable time following thereto, so that if disorders arise they will be on hand for duty. This, it is said, is entirely agreeable to the Cuban authorities who are coming into office.

PAT CROWE TO LECTURE.

Under the Auspices of the W. C. T. U. of Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—"Pat" Crowe is going on the lecture platform under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance union. His first address will be delivered Thursday night in St. Mary's hall, Evanston.

It was Mrs. Fannie Woodmansee, superintendent of prison mission work of the W. C. T. U., who first detained that Crowe should be sought out and persuaded to lead a better life. She was successful in her mission. Crowe desired that his first speech should be in the church to which his mother belonged, and so St. Mary's hall was secured. Father Smyth has consented to make a brief introductory address. Crowe's subject has been announced as "The crime of society in dealing with the criminal."

THE SIX DAY CYCLERS.

Well Ahead of the Record With Twelve Teams in the Contest.

New York, Dec. 8.—With 12 teams still in the race, the bicyclists in the six days' grind at Madison Square garden were whirling along today well in advance of the best previous record for the distance. At the end of the thirty-third hour the eight leading teams had covered 662 miles and 9 laps. The three in second position were only one lap behind the leaders, and Faber and LaFourcade were bringing up the rear with 657 miles 8 laps to their credit. Four of the original sixteen teams were out of the contest for good.

Weather Is Warmer.

There is nothing in the conditions today to suggest that the weather department ever had or ever would have use for cold wave flag. The sun found a bright and clear sky upon its appearance early this morning and the day has continued along the fine lines so established by the weather department predicts: "Warmer weather for tonight and Wednesday," indicating ideal weather conditions for a very Christmas shopping. The following were the temperatures in Topeka since 7 o'clock this morning:

Table with 2 columns: Time and Temperature. 7 o'clock... 43, 8 o'clock... 42, 9 o'clock... 32, 10 o'clock... 38, 11 o'clock... 43, 12 o'clock... 43, 1 o'clock... 43, 2 o'clock... 50.

(Continued on Page Ten.)

SHAW WAS IN IT.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Loaned \$60,000

To the Embarrassed Fidelity and Funding Co.

THINKS IT IS SAFE.

The Concern Was Organized by Catholics

And Did Business Mostly With Priests and Nuns.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—Former Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, who is president of the First Mortgage Guarantee & Trust company of this city, admitted today that the Fidelity Funding company of New York owes him \$60,000. Said Mr. Shaw:

"My loans are fully covered by bonds which are as safe as the bond of any government on earth and margin with additional notes at nearly 100. I think the same is true with most, if not all, the banks and insurance companies.

"Some of the papers have spoken of the St. Mary's academy of Benedictine sisters and the Sisters of Visitation and other Catholic societies and institutions as creditors. Unfortunately these societies are debtors. The banks, insurance companies and private individuals are the creditors.

"An effort was made a year ago to increase the capital of the company to something over two million and some subscriptions were made (I was one of the subscribers) on condition that the full amount should be raised. This ought to have been done, as the proposition was all right, if properly handled.

"A Monsignor of the Catholic church told me that he had known Mr. Kieran for years and had never known a more upright gentleman or a man with higher ideas. In my judgment there is but one thing for the church to do, just as soon as the several bishops whose dioceses are involved come to realize the situation, they will undoubtedly get together, apportion the loss among them and pledge its payment. They will then have no difficulty in getting the necessary financial aid.

"If each church and society will pay the legitimate debts they have contracted the actual loss will be comparatively small, possibly \$200,000 or \$300,000, which is a bagatelle compared with the value of a record of 2,000 years without a financial scandal or a reputation."

History of the Concern. New York, Dec. 8.—The affairs of the Fidelity Funding company, which was organized in 1899 to finance

Catholic building operations, and went into the hands of a receiver a few weeks ago, are in an exceedingly tangled condition, according to the receiver, Thomas Gilroy, Jr. Mr. Gilroy says the company's liabilities aggregate not less than 4 1/2 million dollars, with practically no assets. Its creditors include fifty churches, seminaries, colleges and many priests and nuns throughout the United States. Chief among the company's creditors is St. Mary's college at Nauvoo, Ill., which is involved for at least 1/2 million dollars.

"I cannot give you even an approximate idea of the company's affairs at this time," said Mr. Gilroy, "as some of the most important books and papers are missing. I understand that the president of the company, Mr. Kieran," claimed them as his personal property.

Most of the company's loans were to run twenty years. In addition to these loans the company also issued life insurance on the lives of priests and nuns. The company, it seems, also sold its bonds to representatives of the Catholic church. These are secured, according to Mr. Gilroy, by mortgages on property, but how much may be recovered from this source it is impossible to say.

In addition to the funding company, President Kieran also conducted several subsidiary companies, including the Columbia Construction company, the Federal Construction company, the McBride Studios company and the Western Illinois & Iowa Railroad company. The authorized capital of the Fidelity Funding company was \$1,000,000, of which \$250,000 were for the most part priests and nuns. Leslie M. Shaw, ex-secretary of the company, is down on the company's books as having made a loan of \$60,000 to Kieran by purchasing \$100,000 of the company's stock.

The present head of the company is Daniel H. Hill and among its former directors were Father Lanigan, vicar general of the Buffalo diocese, and Father Fletcher, pastor of the Baltimore cathedral. The receiver says he will bring suits aggregating 2 million dollars against several banks and financial institutions on the ground that heavy bonuses were charged for loans made to the Fidelity Funding company.

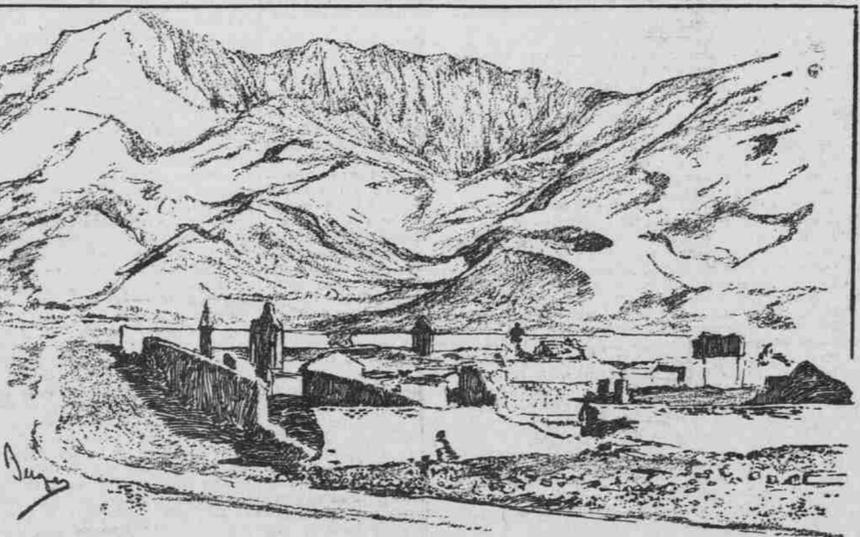
EGGS ARE EGGS.

The Helpful Hen Is Not Supplying the Demand.

Eggs are certainly eggs. In Topeka they are selling for from 38 to 40 cents a dozen. The hens are simply not laying. One farmer south of Topeka has two hundred chickens and is buying eggs for his own consumption. The scarcity and high prices seem to exist all over the country. Eggs are 30 cents a dozen in Boston. They are 50 and 52 cents a dozen in St. Louis.

A dispatch from New York today says: "Eggs in New York at present are being quoted at top notch prices and dealers say the shortage even at this season when the supply is usually limited is serious. And stocks are being reduced despite high prices as the sale of fifty thousand cases a week. Fifty to fifty-two cents is asked."

Weather Indications. Chicago, Dec. 8.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday.



REPRODUCTIONS OF PICTURES SENT TO CONGRESS BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS PLEA FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE FORESTS.

In his message to congress this year President Roosevelt again made a strong plea for the preservation of the forests. The document was accompanied by a large number of photographs showing how vast areas in northern China formerly were agricultural sections have become arid wastes by reason of the destruction of the mountain forests. Reproductions of two of these photographs herewith are striking proof of what devastation the clearing of the forests has wrought in parts of China. The upper illustration shows some Chinese farmers clearing away the rocks and sand that have come down from the mountain and covered the scanty soil that lay in the valley along a dried up stream. The lower picture is a glimpse of desert where a century and a half ago there were populous and prosperous agricultural settlements. All this waste was caused by stripping the mountains of trees

THE MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's Last Annual Address to Congress.

Renews Former Recommendations for Legislation.

A NOTABLE FEATURE

Is Entire Absence of Any Reference to Tariff

As Subject Uppermost in Political Discussions.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The president's message to congress was read in both houses today.

The document is a long one and covers several newspaper pages. The message was accompanied by photograph illustrating forest denudation.

Probably the most notable thing about the message is its lack of any reference whatever to the tariff. The president seems to have left the tariff question entirely for his successor, who will call a special session of congress immediately after he takes the oath of office to consider this question.

Aside from the tariff, however, President Roosevelt covers nearly every other subject likely for treatment in these annual messages.

He refers to the necessity of additional legislation involving labor, but opposes radical measures advocated by some of the leaders, declaring they would be unconstitutional.

He refers to his well known attitude on the government restriction of roads and other corporations, advocating improvement of the rivers for navigation, dwells upon the importance of the pure food and health laws, renews his former recommendations for the income tax, the establishment of postal savings banks and parcel posts on rural routes.

He tells the nation, rather than forty or fifty states, should exercise control over the railroads.

He says that the Filipinos are making progress, but are not yet fitted for self-government.

He says that the financial standing of the nation at present is excellent, but points out certain currency defects.

He makes certain recommendations for the increase of the navy and attacks the system of seniority promotion in the army, saying that it should be recognized that "respectable, elderly in-

RUEF TRIAL NEAR END.

It Has Been in Progress More Than One Hundred Days.

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—The trial of Abraham Ruef, after having been in progress a month, is now in the hands of the superior court for over 100 days, is within a few hours of completion. Henry Ach, one of the attorneys for the defendant, has been presenting the argument on Ruef's behalf and Hiram Kansom, one of the three attorneys who volunteered their services to the prosecution when Francis J. Heney was shot, will close tomorrow morning. By nightfall tomorrow it is expected that the issue will be in the hands of the jury.

SALE OF 101 RANCH.

Miller Closes a Deal With Chicago and Pittsburg Capitalists.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Lieutenant Franklin R. Kenney, United States army, a Pittsburg, has consummated a deal with the 101 ranch in Oklahoma worth not less than 100,000 acres of land under the control of George L. Miller, Jr., have finally passed into the control of commercial interests. Lieutenants Kenney closed the deal as the representative of Pittsburg and Chicago capitalists.

The financiers who backed the purchase are now on their way to Chicago and will give out the details upon their arrival.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

How the Kansas Congressmen Will Line Up.

Majority Seem to Favor Tariff Revision.

DEMOCRATS TO CONFER

Will Hold Session in Topeka During Christmas Week.

Chairman Martin Would Keep Party Organization Active.

It is rather early in the session to assign positions to the Kansas delegation in the Sixtieth session of congress but if there is any dependence to be placed in the dispatches from the national capital, many of which contain interviews with and quote declarations from the Sunflower congressmen, they will be found in the following company:

Murdoch is still a strong progressive and stands for tariff revision. Madison has not yet been heard of at Washington. Calderhead is training with Seneca Payne of New York, who is a stand-pacer.

Scott is a progressive of the conservative kind and stands with the powers that be without foregoing his campaign pledges.

There is no word yet from Miller. Campbell is lined up with the progressives, but he is still a follower of Uncle Joe and will likely take the middle course.

Reeder has been quoted as for and against Cannon and as a radical tariff revisionist and also as a conservative on the tariff question.

Anthony occupies a satisfactory position as regards his campaign pledges and is for revision.

All the Kansas congressmen were elected on their pledges for tariff revision. Their attitude towards Speaker Cannon and the house rules is of little importance to Kansas people. They can settle that in their own way. The main point is that they deliver the goods, not how they perform the task. Now that the election is over the stand-patters have come out of their holes and will make a long, hard fight against any tinkering with the sacred schedule.

Henderson Martin, chairman of the Democratic state committee, has called a conference of the Democrats to be held in Topeka next week. This is a new move on the part of the Kansas Democracy. Heretofore, after a beating at the polls they have given up all active party organization and operations until just before the next election. But there seems to be a different spirit abroad in the ranks this year.

This aggressive idea was apparent in the last campaign and has become more uncertain until the returns began to come in. It may mean much or little for the future of the Democracy of the state, but it is a sign of things to come. The party organization and play a part in the politics of the state even though defeated is sure to strengthen that party and it does credit to the state committee chairman. His idea seems to be, to fight all the time, or not fight at all, which is bound to be more effective than spasmodic outbreaks.

Sig Lehman of Labette county, who was re-elected a member of the house in Topeka to attend the letting of contracts by the state board of control for the state institutions, is speaking in support of the guarantee deposit law, upon which he has some rather advanced ideas, the southern Kansas edition.

"If the law provides that the depositors shall be paid off as soon as the bank fails there will be no protection. The old established banking institution. The depositor will say to himself that the new institution is a safe one, and when the old bank for he will not be out his money a day, even if it does fail. But the business of the depositor is to get out before the depositors are paid off the deposit, or is going to be paid out, when the bank fails. He will reason that while he can't lose no matter which bank he puts his money in, he will be out the use of his money for thirty or ninety days in case of failure and for that reason he will place his money in the established institution which he thinks is likely to fail. I believe that will solve the objectionable features of the guaranty deposit law. That is the only objection I have heard bankers set forth; that they will be out their money for years and have established a reputation can promise their depositors no more than a loan from the house the day that the legislature convenes.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

The Fact Is Demonstrated by a Congregational Preacher.

Barre, Vt., Dec. 8.—"Does advertising pay? Well, I should say it did, particularly in religion," said the Rev. Francis A. Poole, pastor of the First Congregational church.

Mr. Poole took charge of the church three years ago. It was then a moribund organization. Mr. Poole started with advertisements in the newspapers—big ones, a page when he had the money and three or four columns at other times. He took big black type, and the people what was going on in the church, what the sermon would be about, and who would be there.

"As a result," says Mr. Poole, "the congregation has quadrupled in three years, and at a meeting of trustees we decided to enlarge the church building to twice its present size."

J. J. Corbett to Referee. Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 8.—James J. Corbett, former prize fighter of the world, will referee the prize ring on the night of December 15 in this city, but not as a fighter. He has consented to referee the fight between Hugo Kelly and Billy Papke on that night at the Jeffries pavilion. Arrangements were concluded with him yesterday and he is now in San Diego.