

DEPOSITORS GET ALL

Creditors of People's Savings Bank to Be Paid in Full.

MAKE SETTLEMENT DEC. 3

Stockholders Are Also Promised that All the Money They Had Invested in the Institution Will Be Returned to Them—Statement Is Approved by Comptroller of Currency.

Creditors of the People's Savings Bank have proved their claims will be paid by the receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, beginning Monday, December 3, at 10 a. m.

Sufficient money has been placed in the hands of the Union Savings Bank by the directors of the People's Bank to meet these obligations, and they will be paid by the receiver's check on that bank.

Statement by Comptroller. These and other facts are set forth in a statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency yesterday afternoon, as follows:

"The directors of the People's Savings Bank, which was closed by the Comptroller of the Currency on the 24th ultimo, have effected an arrangement by which the receiver of the bank, J. W. Schofield, has been placed in possession of sufficient funds, with the cash on hand, to pay all liabilities to depositors and other creditors in full.

"All the creditors of the bank who have proven their claims can now obtain the receiver's certificate by applying at the bank.

Must Surrender Passbooks. "Creditors' passbooks and home or pocket savings banks in possession of depositors must be surrendered to the receiver when the certificate is delivered.

"At a meeting of the stockholders, J. Castle Ridgeway was selected as agent, to whom the receiver was authorized to turn over all remaining assets for liquidation for the benefit of the stockholders and the final winding up of the bank's affairs."

The People's Bank was closed by order of the Comptroller on October 24, and since that time the directors have been unable to realize upon the securities of the institution sufficiently to meet all credit obligations.

Further than that, it was said by Milton J. Lambert, the bank's president, last night, that the assets of the bank had turned out so well that the stockholders would, within a month, receive twelve dollar for dollar what was due them.

Liquidation Difficult. President Lambert said the closing of the bank by the Comptroller had made the task of liquidating the securities of the institution quite a difficult matter, but that it had been accomplished well and quickly, considering all the circumstances.

He said no depositor and no stockholder would lose a dollar through the failure of the bank, and that, he thought, was sufficient proof that it was really in a sound condition when closed, had the Federal authorities been willing to accept the securities at the worth attributed to them by the directors, which the liquidation has proved to be the correct one.

President Lambert last night said that the directors thought it would be a hazard.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1906. There has been but little change in the weather conditions since Friday night.

There will be rain Sunday in Texas, and rain or snow in New Mexico and Eastern Arizona, followed by fair weather Monday.

The whole along the New England coast will be light to fresh westerly; on the Middle Atlantic coast light to fresh west; on the South Atlantic coast light to fresh west; on the West Gulf coast light to fresh west; on the Lower Lakes light to fresh west; on the Upper Lakes fresh and mostly southerly.

Local Temperatures. Washington, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1906. 8 a. m., 40; 10 a. m., 42; 12 noon, 50; 2 p. m., 52; 4 p. m., 50; 6 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 45; 10 p. m., 43; Maximum, 52; minimum, 40.

Temperatures in Other Cities. Temperature in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall for the twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

Table with columns for city, Max., Min., and Rainfall. Includes cities like Asheville, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Evansville, Helena, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, St. Paul, Springfield, and Victoria.

Condition of Water at Harpers Ferry. Harpers Ferry, Nov. 24.—Both rivers clear.

DISMISSAL APPROVED

Bailey and Spanish War Veterans Stand by President.

SCORE BROWNSVILLE TROOPS

Senator Says They Should Be as Good as White Soldiers, and Local Department Commander that the President Is Only Upholding the Honor of Soldiers' Uniform.

Senator Joe Bailey, of Texas, and the Spanish War Veterans of the District of Columbia are standing by the President in his dismissal of the negro troops that caused the riots at Brownsville, Tex. Mr. Bailey says he is confident people who have the good of the service at heart will commend the President for his action, and the Spanish War Veterans indorsed resolutions last night commending him, as President and as a comrade in their organization.

Senator Bailey has just returned from Crystal Springs, Miss., where he attended the funeral of his mother, and would talk of nothing but the troops. When asked for his opinion, Senator Bailey, assuming a calm, judicial manner, and speaking slowly, as if fearing to commit himself idly on a question of grave import, dictated the following statement last night:

"I have not examined the question of the President's power to discharge the troops according to his order, but with a Secretary of War who is a great lawyer, a Secretary of State who is also a great lawyer, and an Attorney General who is sufficiently great as an interpreter of the law to be appointed to the Supreme Bench, I assume that President Roosevelt was fully and correctly advised as to what he might lawfully do.

"Assuming that he possessed the power, I think all fair-minded men who desire to see the army in order and law-abiding organization, will cordially indorse the positive manner in which the President has exercised his power. I have no doubt that the President will have applied the same heroic treatment if the offenders had been white troops, and certainly nobody would insist that negro troops shall be exempt from the same requirements of orderly behavior which rests upon, and which have been enforced against, white troops.

"It is particularly gratifying to the people of the South that the President has resisted the political influences which sought to have him rescind the order after he had issued it. To have rescinded or even to have modified the order after it was once made would have demoralized the army, and produced incalculable harm to all of the Southern States.

"I have not talked with any of the Senators or Representatives from the South, but it is my opinion they will all cordially support the action of the President.

"The Senator refused to discuss the possibilities of making political capital out of the President's actions, or the statements of representative negroes that they will support Secretary Taft for the Presidential nomination in 1908, because he suspended the order discharging the negroes. Neither would he say anything about the Foraker boom, started by other colored men, in sympathy with Taft.

He would say nothing of the government's chances in prosecuting the Standard Oil Company, and threw up his hands in a gesture of resignation when asked if the refusal of a grand jury at Austin, Tex., to indict H. Clay Pierce would affect the Federal case.

Soldiers Heartily Approve. The resolutions commending the President were adopted at a smoker given by the John Jacob Astor Camp, U. S. W. V., at a smoker last night. The membership is composed of men in the Soldiers' Home, and all have been disabled in active service.

Department Commander Mitchell brought the matter up when called upon for a speech, when he said the President was actuated by a desire to uphold the honor of the enlisted man. He directed attention to the President's action in other attempts to preserve the honor of the soldier and the sailor's uniform.

"No President of the United States," he said, "has held a higher regard for the American soldier than Theodore Roosevelt."

The men whom he has punished acted the part of outlaws and ruffians, thinking the uniform of the United States would shield them from punishment, and were unpunished by the President, the United States army would have received a staggering blow, and we would have seen the uniform of the soldier derided more than ever."

Had these soldiers been white men," he continued, "and the President followed the same course, there would have been no outcry. The whole disturbance has been created in, in the last analysis, simply the race question under another guise. The dismissal of white troops would never have caused such a furor. I believe the people of the United States indorse the action of the President, who is now condemned by the people who applauded him when he invited Booker Washington to his table."

A tremendous demonstration followed the close of Commander Mitchell's speech. A comrade from the New York Department asked that the meeting sanction the address, and he was followed by others, representing nearly every camp in the Department of the District of Columbia, many of whom served with colored troops in the Cuban campaign. Each tried to be first to voice the motion for indorsement, and it was finally agreed, by a unanimous rising vote, that resolutions of approval be drafted and a copy sent to President Roosevelt.

White Men Were Dismissed. Among the guests was Col. Thomas E. Brady, a white-haired veteran of the Civil war, past commander of the Southern California Veterans' Association, who, in 1870, a company of white soldiers—Company K, of the Thirtieth U. S. Regulars, commanded by captain U. S. Regulars, was disbanded for "shooting up" the town of Provo, Utah, and no outcry of criticism followed.

He called attention, too, to the fact that by the terms of the President's decision regarding the battalion of the Twenty-fifth, all non-commissioned officers and privates may be reinstated if they will come forward and reveal the guilty individuals; but up to date all have declined to adopt such a course.

It was stated by Comrades Henry Foster, of Miles Camp, and Kessler, of Astor Camp, that the commonly accepted report that the colored troops of the Tenth Regiment saved the Rough Riders at San Juan from annihilation at the hands of the Spaniards is erroneous, as they were not near enough to the Rough Riders on June 24 to render any assistance, and that, in fact, the colored troops sustained but one casualty on that day.

Favors Second Army Reserve. Department Commander Mitchell informed the veterans present that Com-

DISMISSAL APPROVED

Bailey and Spanish War Veterans Stand by President.

SCORE BROWNSVILLE TROOPS

Senator Says They Should Be as Good as White Soldiers, and Local Department Commander that the President Is Only Upholding the Honor of Soldiers' Uniform.

Senator Joe Bailey, of Texas, and the Spanish War Veterans of the District of Columbia are standing by the President in his dismissal of the negro troops that caused the riots at Brownsville, Tex. Mr. Bailey says he is confident people who have the good of the service at heart will commend the President for his action, and the Spanish War Veterans indorsed resolutions last night commending him, as President and as a comrade in their organization.

Senator Bailey has just returned from Crystal Springs, Miss., where he attended the funeral of his mother, and would talk of nothing but the troops. When asked for his opinion, Senator Bailey, assuming a calm, judicial manner, and speaking slowly, as if fearing to commit himself idly on a question of grave import, dictated the following statement last night:

"I have not examined the question of the President's power to discharge the troops according to his order, but with a Secretary of War who is a great lawyer, a Secretary of State who is also a great lawyer, and an Attorney General who is sufficiently great as an interpreter of the law to be appointed to the Supreme Bench, I assume that President Roosevelt was fully and correctly advised as to what he might lawfully do.

"Assuming that he possessed the power, I think all fair-minded men who desire to see the army in order and law-abiding organization, will cordially indorse the positive manner in which the President has exercised his power. I have no doubt that the President will have applied the same heroic treatment if the offenders had been white troops, and certainly nobody would insist that negro troops shall be exempt from the same requirements of orderly behavior which rests upon, and which have been enforced against, white troops.

"It is particularly gratifying to the people of the South that the President has resisted the political influences which sought to have him rescind the order after he had issued it. To have rescinded or even to have modified the order after it was once made would have demoralized the army, and produced incalculable harm to all of the Southern States.

"I have not talked with any of the Senators or Representatives from the South, but it is my opinion they will all cordially support the action of the President.

"The Senator refused to discuss the possibilities of making political capital out of the President's actions, or the statements of representative negroes that they will support Secretary Taft for the Presidential nomination in 1908, because he suspended the order discharging the negroes. Neither would he say anything about the Foraker boom, started by other colored men, in sympathy with Taft.

He would say nothing of the government's chances in prosecuting the Standard Oil Company, and threw up his hands in a gesture of resignation when asked if the refusal of a grand jury at Austin, Tex., to indict H. Clay Pierce would affect the Federal case.

Soldiers Heartily Approve. The resolutions commending the President were adopted at a smoker given by the John Jacob Astor Camp, U. S. W. V., at a smoker last night. The membership is composed of men in the Soldiers' Home, and all have been disabled in active service.

Department Commander Mitchell brought the matter up when called upon for a speech, when he said the President was actuated by a desire to uphold the honor of the enlisted man. He directed attention to the President's action in other attempts to preserve the honor of the soldier and the sailor's uniform.

"No President of the United States," he said, "has held a higher regard for the American soldier than Theodore Roosevelt."

The men whom he has punished acted the part of outlaws and ruffians, thinking the uniform of the United States would shield them from punishment, and were unpunished by the President, the United States army would have received a staggering blow, and we would have seen the uniform of the soldier derided more than ever."

Had these soldiers been white men," he continued, "and the President followed the same course, there would have been no outcry. The whole disturbance has been created in, in the last analysis, simply the race question under another guise. The dismissal of white troops would never have caused such a furor. I believe the people of the United States indorse the action of the President, who is now condemned by the people who applauded him when he invited Booker Washington to his table."

A tremendous demonstration followed the close of Commander Mitchell's speech. A comrade from the New York Department asked that the meeting sanction the address, and he was followed by others, representing nearly every camp in the Department of the District of Columbia, many of whom served with colored troops in the Cuban campaign. Each tried to be first to voice the motion for indorsement, and it was finally agreed, by a unanimous rising vote, that resolutions of approval be drafted and a copy sent to President Roosevelt.

White Men Were Dismissed. Among the guests was Col. Thomas E. Brady, a white-haired veteran of the Civil war, past commander of the Southern California Veterans' Association, who, in 1870, a company of white soldiers—Company K, of the Thirtieth U. S. Regulars, was disbanded for "shooting up" the town of Provo, Utah, and no outcry of criticism followed.

He called attention, too, to the fact that by the terms of the President's decision regarding the battalion of the Twenty-fifth, all non-commissioned officers and privates may be reinstated if they will come forward and reveal the guilty individuals; but up to date all have declined to adopt such a course.

It was stated by Comrades Henry Foster, of Miles Camp, and Kessler, of Astor Camp, that the commonly accepted report that the colored troops of the Tenth Regiment saved the Rough Riders at San Juan from annihilation at the hands of the Spaniards is erroneous, as they were not near enough to the Rough Riders on June 24 to render any assistance, and that, in fact, the colored troops sustained but one casualty on that day.

Favors Second Army Reserve. Department Commander Mitchell informed the veterans present that Com-

DISMISSAL APPROVED

Bailey and Spanish War Veterans Stand by President.

SCORE BROWNSVILLE TROOPS

Senator Says They Should Be as Good as White Soldiers, and Local Department Commander that the President Is Only Upholding the Honor of Soldiers' Uniform.

Senator Joe Bailey, of Texas, and the Spanish War Veterans of the District of Columbia are standing by the President in his dismissal of the negro troops that caused the riots at Brownsville, Tex. Mr. Bailey says he is confident people who have the good of the service at heart will commend the President for his action, and the Spanish War Veterans indorsed resolutions last night commending him, as President and as a comrade in their organization.

Senator Bailey has just returned from Crystal Springs, Miss., where he attended the funeral of his mother, and would talk of nothing but the troops. When asked for his opinion, Senator Bailey, assuming a calm, judicial manner, and speaking slowly, as if fearing to commit himself idly on a question of grave import, dictated the following statement last night:

"I have not examined the question of the President's power to discharge the troops according to his order, but with a Secretary of War who is a great lawyer, a Secretary of State who is also a great lawyer, and an Attorney General who is sufficiently great as an interpreter of the law to be appointed to the Supreme Bench, I assume that President Roosevelt was fully and correctly advised as to what he might lawfully do.

"Assuming that he possessed the power, I think all fair-minded men who desire to see the army in order and law-abiding organization, will cordially indorse the positive manner in which the President has exercised his power. I have no doubt that the President will have applied the same heroic treatment if the offenders had been white troops, and certainly nobody would insist that negro troops shall be exempt from the same requirements of orderly behavior which rests upon, and which have been enforced against, white troops.

"It is particularly gratifying to the people of the South that the President has resisted the political influences which sought to have him rescind the order after he had issued it. To have rescinded or even to have modified the order after it was once made would have demoralized the army, and produced incalculable harm to all of the Southern States.

"I have not talked with any of the Senators or Representatives from the South, but it is my opinion they will all cordially support the action of the President.

"The Senator refused to discuss the possibilities of making political capital out of the President's actions, or the statements of representative negroes that they will support Secretary Taft for the Presidential nomination in 1908, because he suspended the order discharging the negroes. Neither would he say anything about the Foraker boom, started by other colored men, in sympathy with Taft.

He would say nothing of the government's chances in prosecuting the Standard Oil Company, and threw up his hands in a gesture of resignation when asked if the refusal of a grand jury at Austin, Tex., to indict H. Clay Pierce would affect the Federal case.

Soldiers Heartily Approve. The resolutions commending the President were adopted at a smoker given by the John Jacob Astor Camp, U. S. W. V., at a smoker last night. The membership is composed of men in the Soldiers' Home, and all have been disabled in active service.

Department Commander Mitchell brought the matter up when called upon for a speech, when he said the President was actuated by a desire to uphold the honor of the enlisted man. He directed attention to the President's action in other attempts to preserve the honor of the soldier and the sailor's uniform.

"No President of the United States," he said, "has held a higher regard for the American soldier than Theodore Roosevelt."

The men whom he has punished acted the part of outlaws and ruffians, thinking the uniform of the United States would shield them from punishment, and were unpunished by the President, the United States army would have received a staggering blow, and we would have seen the uniform of the soldier derided more than ever."

Had these soldiers been white men," he continued, "and the President followed the same course, there would have been no outcry. The whole disturbance has been created in, in the last analysis, simply the race question under another guise. The dismissal of white troops would never have caused such a furor. I believe the people of the United States indorse the action of the President, who is now condemned by the people who applauded him when he invited Booker Washington to his table."

A tremendous demonstration followed the close of Commander Mitchell's speech. A comrade from the New York Department asked that the meeting sanction the address, and he was followed by others, representing nearly every camp in the Department of the District of Columbia, many of whom served with colored troops in the Cuban campaign. Each tried to be first to voice the motion for indorsement, and it was finally agreed, by a unanimous rising vote, that resolutions of approval be drafted and a copy sent to President Roosevelt.

White Men Were Dismissed. Among the guests was Col. Thomas E. Brady, a white-haired veteran of the Civil war, past commander of the Southern California Veterans' Association, who, in 1870, a company of white soldiers—Company K, of the Thirtieth U. S. Regulars, was disbanded for "shooting up" the town of Provo, Utah, and no outcry of criticism followed.

He called attention, too, to the fact that by the terms of the President's decision regarding the battalion of the Twenty-fifth, all non-commissioned officers and privates may be reinstated if they will come forward and reveal the guilty individuals; but up to date all have declined to adopt such a course.

It was stated by Comrades Henry Foster, of Miles Camp, and Kessler, of Astor Camp, that the commonly accepted report that the colored troops of the Tenth Regiment saved the Rough Riders at San Juan from annihilation at the hands of the Spaniards is erroneous, as they were not near enough to the Rough Riders on June 24 to render any assistance, and that, in fact, the colored troops sustained but one casualty on that day.

Favors Second Army Reserve. Department Commander Mitchell informed the veterans present that Com-

DELIVERED FREE ON RECEIPT OF A PROMISE

OUR "Club System" of selling Phonographs has proved a wonderful success. Hundreds have been made happy thru being able to get their machines at once without having to wait until they had the ready cash to pay.

All you do is buy the records, we deliver the machine free! Then you pay a little each week. Let us explain the plan to you personally.

YOU CAN HAVE GRAND OPERA With Christmas So Near at Hand



MELBA CARUSO GADSKI EAMES CALVE PLANCON

EDISON VICTOR PHONOGRAPHS TALKING MACHINES

- \$10... The "GEM" \$20... The "STANDARD" \$30... The "HOME" \$50... The "TRIUMPH"

35c Edison Gold-moulded Records 100,000 to Select From

SPECIAL OFFER... A beautiful Victor 3d Tapering Arm, double spring, new improved motor, with worm gear, including a large Flower Horn or Brass Horn; also 1 dozen records delivered free on receipt of a promise.

E. DROOP & SONS CO. 925 Pennsylvania Ave. Phonograph Parlors, 3d and 4th Floors Annex, 921 P. Ave.

COUPLE SEEK REMARRIAGE. License Names Minister Who Has Never Seen the Parties.

A marriage license was issued yesterday at the District building to Robert Meier and Elizabeth Meier, at one time man and wife, who came to Washington from Baltimore to be wedded again.

1907 Diaries. All the latest kinds, in all shapes and grades of Leather. The largest assortment in town. You'll find our prices the lowest, too.

R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Inc. 627-29 Louisiana Avenue. 626-28-30 D Street.

COOK WITH COKE. It is especially adapted for use in the range. Makes a fire that's just right for cooking. The price of coke is low, therefore it's not only the best, but the cheapest fuel to use.

WASHINGTON GASLIGHT CO. 413 TENTH STREET N. W.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE. Merchants' Transfer and Storage Co., 407-408 E Street, Phone Main 62.

Funeral notices for John J. Bass, Martha J. Birch, Loutisa Dawson, and others. Includes names of funeral directors like Hindle & Bayliss, Thos. S. Sergeon, and Wm. H. Sardo & Co.

I SAW YOUR AD. IN THE HERALD