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SUMMARY OF The St. Louis Republic

Friday, October 6, 1905.

THE WEATHER.

Table with weather forecasts for St. Louis and surrounding areas, including temperature, wind, and precipitation.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Forecast: Indiana and Illinois—Fair today and tomorrow; fresh east to south winds.

WANT ADS On Pages 10 and 11. Birth, Marriage and Burial Records and New Corporations on Page 10. Death Notices on Page 7. Tenth Movements on Page 2.

- 1. Washburn Fight Developments. Vandiver Discovers Whereabouts of School Superintendent Indicted. Insurance Campaign Donations.

WASHINGTON. Lohb Club officers of Indian Territory want Government to buy Chickasaw and Choctaw segregated lands, money to be used for school fund.

FOREIGN. The Grand Duke Cyril of Russia and the divorced Grand Duchess Victoria of Hesse were married.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN. Business Men's League decided to have free-bridge and bond issue discussed at the next meeting by specialists.

Humans Society president swore out a warrant for enforcement against the society's former attorney.

One man committed suicide and another met accidental death in railway yards.

Judge Harvey takes issue with Circuit Attorney Shager.

Cases against Senator Frank Farris may soon be set for hearing following conference of Circuit Attorney and Attorney General.

Mrs. Teresa Drury of East St. Louis applies for a divorce, alleging cruel treatment.

St. Clair County Board of Review will try to make a tax assessment against the St. Louis and East St. Louis Electric Railroad.

A couple who eloped to Belleville will be married a second time.

Thief steals Doctor Henry J. Scherke's horse and buggy, which he abandons for F. O. Sawyer's horse and phaeton.

Case of Mrs. Sprague, charged with discharging a firearm in shooting at George Morton, was dismissed.

Board of Health has question of healthfulness of mushroom farms to decide. Many citizens wish to engage in mushroom raising.

GENERAL DOMESTIC. The Democrats of New York renominated McCall for Mayor.

Melville E. Ingalls is to head the committee of the National Civic Federation which will investigate municipal ownership.

The president of the Fourth National Bank of New York says he fears dishonesty in high places will ruin the morals of the country.

New Orleans believes that many cases of epidemics have resulted in the official reports on the progress of the new market.

Plans for the reception and entertainment of President Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to New Orleans are announced.

Revelations regarding the Mutual Life Insurance Company are brought out at the session of the Legislative Investigation Committee in New York.

Evidence of the murder of Attorney General of Cambridge, Ill. grows stronger, and the theory prevails that he was killed in a pistol duel.

Insurance Superintendent Vandiver discovers statute by which he is authorized to expel from State any foreign insurance company which he believes to be carrying on its business improperly.

Ramsey proposed and Delano elected president of Washburn.

ERA OF THE SOUTHWEST

Cape Girardeau's Population Increased More Than 100 Per Cent in Five Years.

RAILWAYS AND THE BRIDGE

Commercial Growth Unsurpassed—Best Normal School Plant in State—Federal Court Opens Monday.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Cape Girardeau, Mo., Oct. 5.—Cape Girardeau is 29 years old and 5 years young. In February next the centennial of the building of the foundations of the famous old town will be celebrated, and about the same time of the year the fifth anniversary of the real awakening of the city, marked by the building of three railway systems where there was but one before, will come along.

For thirty-five years the Cape plodded along in a state of stagnation. For many years, younger generations have jumped to the fore and, while there is a sufficiency of the old regime to add the very desirable quality of stability and conservatism to the city affairs, the Cape has naturally and systematically stepped into its conceded position as the metropolis of Southeast Missouri.

One of the first communities of Missouri to appear on the map and to gain renown in other parts of the world, comparatively little was done in developing the advantages which are apparent to even the casual passerby, until the revival of activity which came with the new century half a decade since.

What has been done and what is doing compel the other inhabitants to stand in awe, and the story of the growth of the Cape since the Cape "got busy" has much, apparently, of the substance of the fairy tale. A visit to the exciting, bustling city of 12,000 persons will corroborate anything which may be stated.

It is called Cape Girardeau because it is not a cape. The Cape part of the name of the city comes as the result of a long neck of stone rock, which stuck out into the Mississippi long years ago, and which in its condition until the United States government steamers came along.

The "cape" was three miles above the site of the city and was removed years ago by the dredgers. The latter part of the name is derived from one Desjardins, who was an officer in the French Army at Kaskaskia, and who later managed an Indian trading post at Elk Bend, near the mouth of the Mississippi.

Historical associations are connected with almost every block of ground within the city limits. De Soto, Marquette, all the early explorers of the Mississippi, stopped at the Cape on their journeys either up or down the river.

At the point where the Soto is believed to have established his camp, a dozen Mississippi packets tie up each week and load and unload tons of freight. The latter-day class of business men are paying little attention to when and where the early voyagers pitched their tents.

The commercial birth of the city is coincident with the building of the railway lines. Within five years three lines of railway have been constructed into the Cape, and during the same five years the population has increased much over 100 per cent, the banking capital and deposits in circulation, the Post-office business 200 per cent, the activity and public spirit of the citizens 100 per cent.

The division point of the Peoria's main line between St. Louis and Memphis is at the Cape, and extensive repair shops of the system are maintained. Two important branches lead to Caruthersville and to Hoxie, Ark.

The Cape Girardeau and Chester is one of the Hank lines which is tapping the lead country of St. Francis and Madison counties, and is being extended southward to the Thebes bridge, where it is the expectation that direct connection will be made between the Illinois Central and the Cape.

The Peoria has a line to the Thebes bridge, which is eleven miles below the Cape, and between the two lines immediate traffic connections are made with the Iron Mountain, Cotton Belt, Illinois Central, Peoria and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, opening up practically all the Southwest to Cape Girardeau manufacturers and giving access to the East across the bridge.

From what is said by railroad men and representatives of commercial enterprises, the Thebes bridge is evidently expected to become the highway of trade between the Southwest and the East.

Between the Cape and the west end of the bridge, several lines are being built, chiefly for traffic from the bridge, being laid out with concrete walks two miles in length and concrete paving and not a residence in sight. Out on the river bottom practically the plans for the town include miles of side track and many improvements to be constructed by the railway.

Such work as this is not believed by Cape Girardeau men to be threatening the future growth of their town, but rather to promise further leaps in population and manufactures.

The idea is that the extensive freight yards and terminals to be built for the transfer of freight between the connecting lines without the necessity of the haul to the Cape and back again where there are already extensive truckage facilities.

At the present time and for the last two years or thereabouts, the city has been the same, it is said, farmers are fighting for places to live in Cape Girardeau. Contractors are refusing to take on additional buildings and there is an absolute house famine.

Few of the newer houses are used by less than two families. A hurried drive over the city brought into view at least two dozen tents, which are sheltering families waiting for their homes to be completed. Would-be renters crowd the offices of the real estate agents, who have not had a house to rent in months.

In many quarters of town houses are being constructed in haste, as much as possible, and it is claimed that the new houses are rented before the foundations are laid.

One single block, which will contain nine stories, is in process of building and there is as much of a demand for commercial room as there is for residences.

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EMBEZZLEMENT AND FORGERY CHARGES AGAINST EDUCATOR

Professor Newton C. Dougherty, Head of Peoria Schools, Arrested After Indictment.

SHORTAGE AT LEAST \$75,000. Further Investigation Expected to Reveal Greater Discrepancies in School Board Books.

IS BANKER AND CAPITALIST. Resigns Official Positions With Several Financial Institutions—Has National Reputation as Teacher.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 5.—Newton C. Dougherty, for twenty years superintendent of the Peoria schools, known throughout Central Illinois as a wealthy man and of high standing in educational circles, was today indicted by the Grand Jury for forgery and embezzlement of school funds, was taken into custody, and gave bond on two different indictments, \$500 in one case and \$2,500 in another.

The Grand Jury's investigations extended back to January 1, 1904. Within that space of time a shortage of \$75,000 was discovered. The further discovery was made that the shortage had been extending over a long term of years. The shortage is expected to reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

PROMINENT IN FINANCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CIRCLES. Professor Dougherty was president of the Peoria National Bank. He resigned this afternoon. He owns valuable property in Peoria, in East St. Louis and in St. Louis; has acquired a considerable amount of Western land, and was regarded as a very wealthy man.

No body of educators has met of late years where Dougherty was not present. He was formerly president of the National Educational Association, and was among the foremost citizens of the city.

Mr. Dougherty is trustee of a fund of \$10,000 for the National Educational Association. He is a close friend of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Columbia University of New York, and has been for years regarded as one of the foremost educational men in the country.

Besides being president of the Peoria National Bank, Mr. Dougherty was a heavy stockholder in the Peoria Savings and Trust Company, the Title and Trust Company, the Peoria Livery Company and several other concerns.

MANY METHODS ALLEGED IN SECURING \$75,000. It is charged in the indictment that by forgery and manipulation of the school board books \$75,000 has been misappropriated.

This, it is alleged, was done by false footings in the cash book of the bank, by the raising of school script, by padding the school pay roll with fictitious names and by paying the teachers in cash, giving in some instances the salary when \$5 or \$5 was appropriated for the teacher by the board.

Raised script was another means employed, and false bills were used for his purpose. In one instance a bill for \$10 was raised to \$110.

The bill was audited by the School Board and ordered paid. The bill was raised to \$200, out of which the original amount was paid. The stub in the check book shows the original was drawn for \$7.

GRAND JURY RETURNS BILL CHARGING FORGERY. Shortly after 11 o'clock the jury filed into the courtroom, where Judge Worthington was ready to receive their message. The report was a single true bill against Dougherty, charging forgery. An order of arrest was issued immediately.

The bill was given to Deputy Sheriff Hunt to take and he set out at once. He met Mr. Dougherty at the corner of Madison avenue and Hamilton street.

"I have a warrant for your arrest, Mr. Dougherty," said the officer. "Where do you live?" asked Mr. Dougherty. "In apartment No. 107," he replied.

"What charges you with the crime of forgery?" "What shall we do?" inquired Dougherty, after a pause.

"Come back to the Sheriff's office, and we won't look you up," replied the officer. "I will be glad to go," Dougherty said, and he followed the officer to the Sheriff's office.

WALKS TO COURTHOUSE AND SECURES BONDSMEN. Dougherty walked to the courthouse and entered the office of the State Attorney. He went to the telephone and called up the title and trust company, and in a short time Mr. Elliot, treasurer, appeared.

Just before noon Attorney Wells and Jack appeared, together with Sumner Clarke. The bond for \$1000 was then given. Mr. Dougherty was released.

THE NEWS OF HIS ARREST SPREAD LIKE wildfire, and created the greatest excitement. People could not believe it.

Although there have been rumors of the gravest character for some time past, the friends of the financier were loyal to him.

SAID HE WOULD MAKE GOOD ANY SHORTAGE. Shortly before his arrest and when it was known that he would be apprehended, Professor Dougherty stated that if the investigation showed a shortage he would make good it.

He said that he would stay right in Peoria; that it was here that he had been honored, and here he would stand trial.

He was seen immediately after his arrest, but declined to make any further statement for publication.

GREELEY'S SUPPORTER DEAD. Man Who Nominated Him Found Lifeless in Barn.

Birmingham, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Louis Carmichael, to whom history gives credit for the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, was found dead in a barn at Sydney, N. Y., yesterday. He was 83 years old.

RAMSEY INJUNCTION CASE UP IN ST. LOUIS TO-DAY; INSPECTORS FOR ELECTION

LEGAL ACTION AGAINST GOULDS IS PROPOSED. Deposed President of the Washburn Says That the Meeting Which Ousted Him Was Not Legal.

GEORGE J. GOULD PRESIDED. Stated That Ramsey's Action and Attitude Were Unprecedented in Railroad History.

EXCITING SCENE AT SESSION. Ramsey Made Emphatic Protest Against Proceedings on Ground That Due Notice Had Not Been Given.

Ramsey's attorneys will ask Ohio courts to appoint inspectors to supervise the voting at the Toledo meeting Tuesday.

Goould's move yesterday will keep Ramsey from presiding at stockholders' meeting at Toledo.

Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain attorneys and officials are summoned to appear as witnesses on Ramsey's behalf, on the question of ownership of Washburn securities.

After yesterday's sensational election in New York, Ramsey and Delano shook hands and Ramsey withdrew. Delano says that he is not a lawyer, but that men who are lawyers agree that action was regular. The Ramsey party says that it was not.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Oct. 5.—Evidently made apprehensive by the steps taken and the proceedings contemplated by Joseph Ramsey, Jr., to wrest control of the Washburn railroad from the Gould interests at the Toledo meeting, directors of the Washburn met today, and, by a bare majority, adopted a resolution removing him from the presidency of the road and installing Frederick A. Delano, vice president, in his place.

Mr. Ramsey, who had been advised on Wednesday night that Mr. Gould's advisers were determined to oust him, received a notice this morning that a directors' meeting was to be held at No. 15 Broadway.

When he entered the board room he represented a minority of one, as against seven other directors, who were arrayed against him. Among his opponents were George J. Gould, chairman of the board; Edward T. Jeffrey, president of the Western Pacific; Frederick A. Delano, Winslow S. Pierce, Mr. Gould's personal counsel; Edgar T. Welles and other Gould adherents.

Mr. Gould presided at the meeting. A resolution was at once introduced authorizing the removal of Mr. Ramsey as president of the Washburn Railroad, and an attack on the Washburn interests, the impairment of its interests. It was stated that the action taken by Mr. Ramsey and the attitude he assumed were altogether unprecedented in railroad history.

RAMSEY PROTESTED AGAINST RESOLUTION. Mr. Ramsey sprang to his feet, protesting against the resolution. He informed the directors that he regarded their action as illegal. The by-laws of the company, he pointed out, distinctly stated that a written notice of a directors' meeting must be sent out five days before the meeting was held. He stated that the notice had been sent out only the night before.

No response was made to the president's protest, however, and the resolution was adopted, placing Mr. Delano at the head of the Washburn System. The deposed president smiled and shook hands with his successor, but did not leave the boardroom in considerable agitation.

When seen later at the office of his counsel, Appleton D. Palmer, at No. 19 Broadway, Mr. Ramsey said that he was convinced that the directors had exceeded their authority. He admitted that he contemplated some form of legal action, the nature of which he would not divulge.

At the Washburn office, Mr. Gould and Mr. Jeffrey refused to be seen or to make a statement regarding the matter. Mr. Delano, however, who had taken possession of Mr. Ramsey's office, said:

"It is understood that the removal of Mr. Ramsey was decided on by the board of directors with the object of preventing him from presiding at the stockholders' annual meeting at Toledo on October 19. Mr. Ramsey announces that he will be present at the meeting, nevertheless, and will insist on exercising the duties and rights as head of the Washburn System."

Mr. Ramsey still asserts his conviction that he will be able to present a majority of proxies at the meeting. A similar claim is made by the Gould interests. There are outstanding about \$2,000,000 worth of Washburn securities with voting power, consisting of common and preferred stock amounting to \$2,000,000 and debenture bonds of \$2,500,000 and \$2,500,000 in debenture bonds.

It is estimated that at least \$4,500,000 worth of stock and bonds may be tied up by the injunction proceedings in St. Louis.

The Ramsey interests contemplate continuing the litigation.

MICROBIOUS REAP MILLIONS FROM MUTUAL LIFE.

More Than \$2,600,000 Paid as Commissions to Son and Son-in-Law of the Company's President.

GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE. Jerome Says Committee Findings Expose Greater Obliquity and Obtuseness Than Equitable.

MONEY FOR REPUBLICAN FUND. Counsel Hughes, Representing Investigators, Says No Favors Will Be Shown, and His Counsel Cannot Attend Hearing as Coach.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. INSURANCE LEGISLATION. New York, Oct. 5.—Legislation to regulate life insurance companies was recommended by the New York Chamber of Commerce today in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce additional legislation is necessary for the regulation of life insurance companies and kindred organizations who are custodians of large and important trust funds."

"Resolved, That the subject be referred to the Committee on Insurance, who are hereby instructed to report at an early meeting of the Chamber upon the foregoing resolution involved in the foregoing resolution."

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—That the astounding total of more than \$2,600,000 has been paid as commissions by the Mutual Life Insurance Company to two members of the family of Richard A. McCurdy, president of the company, and the promise of District Attorney Jerome that the insurance scandals certainly will be submitted later to an extraordinary Grand Jury, were the sensational developments in the insurance situation today.

It was brought out by testimony before the Legislative Insurance Committee that Robert H. McCurdy, a son of Richard A. McCurdy, has received as commissions on foreign business \$1,033,523, and on domestic business \$611,522, and that Louis A. Thebaud, son-in-law of Richard A. McCurdy, has received an aggregate of \$209,113 in commissions from the company. It was also brought out that Robert H. McCurdy expected his income this year would be about \$100,000.

Previous to this testimony, W. F. Thummel, an attorney of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, testified that he had given to the chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee the sum of \$2,500 in cash as a campaign contribution.

JEROME WILL GIVE MATTERS TO GRAND JURY. Mr. Jerome, in announcing in court that the scandals will be submitted to an extraordinary Grand Jury, said the inquiry by the Legislative committee and shown "greater moral obligation and moral fitness on the part of the persons important in the business world than did the shocking revelations in regard to the Equitable Life."

Another incident of the day's developments was the publication of a letter from Charles E. Hughes, counsel of the Legislative Committee, to Samuel Untermyer, counsel for James H. Hyde, the former controlling stockholder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in which Mr. Hughes said the committee would make no discrimination in favor of Mr. Hyde in his examination before the committee.

The chamber of commerce, at its meeting today adopted a resolution declaring that additional legislation is necessary for the proper regulation of life insurance companies.

W. F. Thummel, the attorney who was associated with Judge Andrew Hamilton in looking after legal affairs for the New York Life, who had been a member of the Mutual Life insurance company in the so-called legislative pool that was exposed last week, testified before the committee that he was now employed as an attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance Company at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

Mr. Thummel said that he personally placed in the hands of the chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee the sum of \$2,500 in cash, which had been given the witness for that purpose by Vice President Robert A. Gurnee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Witness said the contribution had been suggested by the manager of a Democratic House that would result in tariff and other legislation of a character to upset business and affect policy holders.

He said other companies had been asked to contribute, but he did not know how many did. Mr. Thummel denied paying any money to any legislator for the purchase of influencing legislation or to any other person for that purpose.

KEEP NO CHECK ON N. Y. LIFE'S ACCOUNT. He described the legislative pool, and said the expenses were met by the company looking after the territory in which expenses were incurred, and later an adjustment of these expenses was made between the three companies. He had received money from Mr. McCurdy on this subject, and Mr. McCurdy had promised to contribute to it, but no money was paid to Mr. Thummel.

He further described the division of territory in the country under which the three companies looked after legislation



F. A. DELANO, Who yesterday was elected president of the Washburn stockholders' meeting. He will fill the unexpired term, which ends October 19, when a new election will be held.

RAMSEY INVOKES THE OHIO COURT. Notifies Washburn Officials That He Will Have Inspectors at Election.

SOLICITORS ARE SUMMONED. Cochran and Blodgett Subpoenaed to Testify for Ramsey—Ireland and Schuyler Instructed to Produce the Books.

RAMSEY-GOULD CONTEST. Monday—Washburn directors imposed prolonged leave of absence on Mr. Ramsey against his protest.

Tuesday—Mr. Ramsey begins injunction proceedings in St. Louis. Wednesday—Executive follow Mr. Ramsey. Missouri's Attorney General proposes to interfere in Washburn matters.

Thursday—Directors remove Mr. Ramsey as president and install Frederick A. Delano in his place. Friday—Injunction proceedings to be argued before Judge Taylor in St. Louis.

Next Tuesday—Annual meeting of stockholders and election of directors at Toledo, O.

Soon after the news had been received in St. Louis yesterday of the deposing of Joseph Ramsey, Jr. from the presidency of the Washburn Railroad, the Board of Directors in New York, Attorneys Frederick W. Lehmann and Sars Lehmann served notice upon the officials of the road that Mr. Ramsey would ask the Ohio courts on Saturday to appoint inspectors for the election next Tuesday at Toledo.

The significance of this action is that Mr. Ramsey proposes to vote proxies under the privilege offered by the Ohio laws. An unusual development in connection with the injunction suit of President Ramsey, to restrain the voting of Washburn securities by the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain, which suit will be heard this morning by Judge Taylor in the St. Louis Circuit Court, was the summoning yesterday as witnesses in St. Louis, of General Solicitor A. G. Cochran of the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain, Messrs. Ireland and Smith, who are directed to bring into court, at the injunction hearing, the books and records of the two roads showing the holding of these corporations in other railroads and companies, especially the books and records showing the Washburn securities held. They are to produce the mortgage deed of the Iron Mountain known as the unifying and refunding mortgage of 1899.

TO PRODUCE REPORTS. Railroad Commissioner Brantly is instructed to produce in court the reports of the Washburn, the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain for the year ended March 31, 1905. The object is to have the books, records and reports brought into court to show that the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain do hold Washburn securities. The defense asserts that the roads have never been listed on the Washburn books as holders of Washburn securities.

It is believed that the summoning of General Solicitors Cochran and Blodgett is for the purpose of corroborating testimony with regard to the unifying of the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain and the Washburn as practically one system under the direction of Mr. Gould. The aim, as surmised, is to exhibit Mr. Gould's methods of management, and to show that the three systems are, in a sense, one.

Attorneys Lehmann and Lehmann, acting for Mr. Ramsey, contend that the Washburn and the Missouri Pacific are competing lines, at least between St. Louis and Kansas City. General Solicitors Cochran and Blodgett, acting for the defendants, contend that the competition between the Washburn and the Missouri Pa-

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