BANKERS DISCUSS BIG DEFALCATIONS

Plans Suggested for Prevention of Robbery of Depositors by Officials.

MONEY FOR PROSECUTIONS

President of Savings Bank Section Urges That Large Sums Be Expended.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 16.—The American Bankers' Association convened to-day for its thirty-second annual convention, when the trust companies' section was called to order at the Olympia Theatre, simultaneously with the gathering of the savings banks' sections at Schuyler Memorial Hall. The meeting of the association as a whole will not take place until to-morrow. Hundreds of prominent bankers, representing every State and Territory, as well as the United States dependencies, are here as delegates, and officers of the association place the total attendance, including delegates and unaccredited visitors, at four thousand.

Trust Company Section.

The principal meeting of to-day was the eleventh annual assembly of the trust company section, which was called to order by Mr. Clark Williams, vice-president of the Columbia Trust Company of New York, and president of the section. Rev. William J. McKittrick delivered the invocation, followed by the address of welcome, made by Mr. Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, of St. Louis. President Clark Williams replied to the address of welcome, and delivered his annual address.

The annual report of the executive committee was delivered by Chairman Philip S. Babcock, vice-president of the Colonial Trust Company, of New York. One of the important matters considered by the executive committee was the necessity of devising some plan for safeguarding the issues of municipal securities.

A committee of three was appointed to act jointly in conjunction with the executive committee in bringing about some feasible and proper plan for safeguarding the issuance of municipal securities, and Mr. Babcock stated the method devised will be reported during the deliberations of the convention. The report of the committee on better protection for municipal securities was delivered by Chairman H. R. McIntosh, president of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

How to Stop Thefts.

Pierre Jay, Commissioner of Banking of Massachusetts, spoke before the Trust Section of the association on "Defalcations: What Can be Done to Decrease them?" Mr. Jay said:

The president of a large surety company recently told me that his company had averaged one bank embezzlement case a month for the past twenty-two years. When you consider that there are eight or ten other surety companies issuing fidelity bonds to bank employes, which are probably having proportionately similar experiences, and when you consider that perhaps two out of three of the minor embezzlements never reach the surety companies, but are made good by relatives and friends, or are charged to profit and loss, I think I am safe in estimating that a new case of bank embezzlement is being discovered in the United States on every day in the year. In proportion to their number of banks this would mean, say, eighteen a year in Missouri, fourteen in Illinois, seventeen in New York.

Small as many of these irregularities or embezzlements may be, the frequency with which they occur, and the long period which some of them cover, creates a situation which deserves and is receiving the careful attention of bank directors and officers all over the country. In the first place, let us remember that no man can embezzle without the opportunity, and while it is impossible to devise a system which shall be embezzlement-proof, it is nevertheless the duty of those in charge of banking institutions, to notice not only to their depositors and stockholders, but also to their employes, to attempt to reduce the number of opportunities for embezzlement to the minimum. How can this best be accomplished?

First. By establishing a thorough system of accounting. It is evident that in order to devise such a system one must be familiar with the business done in the bank or trust company and with the local or special conditions under which it is done. Consequently, it is to those experienced in constructive bank accounting that a bank should turn for the establishing or readjusting of its systems, and unfortunately really expert advice of this kind is often hard to obtain. A proper system of accounting will prevent more embezzlements than a proper system of auditing will disclose, and it will save many a naturally honest man from yielding, under great stress to the temptation of stealing, which a loose system of accounting will encourage.

Second. The best accounting system obtainable having been installed, the entries made under it should be audited as frequently as possible. The system of auditing, however, as well as the system of accounting, should be devised by some one really expert in such work, whether the audits are to be made internally or by outside accountants.

In thinking the matter over it has occurred to me that it would be perfectly feasible for a number of banks in a city or a district or a State—national banks, savings banks and trust companies—combining together, if desirable, to form a mutual auditing association, which should employ accountants by the year and conduct audits of the members of the association, assessing them only the actual cost of the audits. If an experienced bank auditor were placed at the head of such an association, and a thorough auditing system were instituted, the work could be done as well as if done by certified public accountants, and at about one-third the cost. I do not mean by this to minimize in any way the value of examinations and audits made by expert accountants.

While proper systems of accounting and auditing will never altogether prevent defalcations, they will at least act as a powerful deterrent on those who might otherwise take advantage of loose systems, and they will, I believe, serve to detect most irregularities in their early stages.

Excessive Loans.

But however serious such defalcations of tellers, bookkeepers and clerks may be, they are not to be compared in disastrous results with the making of excessive or unsound loans and investments by trusted officers of banks, of which Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston have each had such flagrant cases during the past few months, and which has caused the failure of nearly every bank which has gone down in normal times. Systems of accounting and auditing cannot be relied on to disclose such situations. It is upon the directors that the stockholders, who inevitably bear the losses, must rely for protection against mismanagement of this kind, and I am glad to see that the Comptroller of the Currency has recently laid new emphasis on both the moral and the legal responsibility of bank directors, for the proper management of their institutions. The question is, how to make every board of directors realize its responsibility.

I believe that legislation should be enacted in every State similar to the law recently passed in New York, which would compel the directors of every bank and trust company to make at least two examinations each year of its condition, through the medium of an examining committee, which should not contain any officer or member of its executive committee, such committee to make a sworn report in duplicate, one copy to be presented at the next directors' and next stockholders' meetings, and the other to be filed with the State Banking Department; the report, in addition to a verified statement of the bank's condition, to contain a list of its assets with the committee's valuation of them, showing which of them they consider worthless or doubtful, and which of the securities held as investments or as collateral are not readily marketable; also in which loans and investments the directors or officers are interested, giving the names of the directors or officers in each case. Such compulsory examination would add little to the burdens of directors who are already doing their duty, and I know of no other way of compelling negligent directors to fulfil their obligations to their stockholders.

I think that perhaps as feasible a way as any other of awakening the responsibility of the directors, of increasing their interest, and of familiarizing them with the methods and conditions of their institution, would be to allow each director in turn to serve as a regular member of the executive committee for one or more months each year. This plan has been in practical and most satisfactory operation for some time in one of the largest and oldest trust companies in the country, and in a measure it approximates the English system of having one or more directors on duty at the bank for an hour or two every morning, each director having his tour of duty during certain months of the year.

The convention was addressed briefly by Hon. William Barret Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, and Mr. Breckinridge Jones, president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, who inaugurated the trust company section of the association.

Resolution Adopted.

The following resolution, introduced by Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis, first vice-president of the section, was adopted:

"Resolved, That should a commission or committee be appointed by the American Bankers' Association to formulate a plan to be recomended to Congress for the purpose of creating a credit or emergency currency, that it be the sense of this convention that such a commission or committee, if appointed, should have as some of its members a sufficient number of trust company officials to represent the importance of the trust companies as financial institution."

At the afternoon session of the trust company section, Mr. Wade was elected president and Mr. Babcock, vice-president. Ralph W. Cutter, of Hartford, Conn., was chosen a member of the executive committee. The section convention then adjourned.

To-night a banquet was tendered the general officers, executive council and executive committee of the trust company and savings bank sections.

The savings bank section meeting, held in Schuyler Memorial Hall, was presided over by President Edward E. Duff, of Pittsburg. In his annual address he advocated the expenditure of large sums to prosecute bank officials who rob depositors.

The committee on clearing houses appointed by the American Bankers' Association at Washington, October, 1905, held an executive meeting at the Planters' Hotel to-day. It is stated that the committee will ask the general convention of the association to-morrow that it be made a section of the American Bankers' Association.

THERE ARE COAT SHIRTS AND COAT SHIRTS BUT THERE IS ONLY ONE Cluett INSIST ON THE LABEL—IT MEANS RIGHTNESS, FITNESS, WHITENESS AND COLOR FASTNESS $1.50 AND MORE "ON AND OFF LIKE A COAT" CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. TROY, N. Y.

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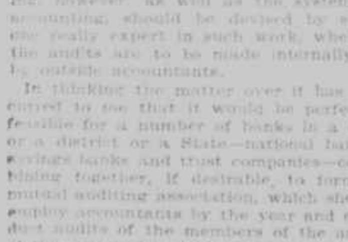

is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. No acid, no grit. Ask your dentist.

Anderson—Whitlock.

Mr. James B. Anderson, of Andersonville, S. C., and Miss Katie L. Whitlock, of No. 316 North Twenty-fourth Street, will be married this morning at 11:30 o'clock in St. John's Episcopal Church. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. R. A. Goodwin, pastor.

Miss Mary B. Anderson and Mr. Edward T. Anderson, of Buckingham, who will attend the wedding, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Blankenship, of No. 3020 East Grace Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will go to Florida on their honeymoon. The bride-to-be is a daughter of the late John E. Whitlock, deceased, aide to General George E. Pickett, and niece of Captain William B. Whitlock, of the Richmond Police Department.

Even when a coin is most modest to toss it makes it flip.

Baseball fans will soon be shutting up.

DEATH-KNELL OF TRUST, HE SAYS

Prosecuting Attorney Declares Trial of Standard Is Most Important Ever Held.

CASE GOES TO JURY TO-DAY

Defense Argues That Combinations Are Essential to Progress of the World.

JACKSON, TENN., October 16.—The grand jury of the special term of the United States District Court, Judge John E. McCall presiding, to-day returned a voluminous indictment against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The charge is the transportation of oil at rates discriminating in favor of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Alleged illegal shipments for three years are covered. The indictment contains 1,524 counts, each count constituting a separate offense. The maximum penalty for each is $20,000 fine, and the minimum is $1,000. The maximum total fine, upon conviction, would reach $30,480,000; the minimum would be $1,524,000. The document contains about 500,000 words. The indictment is the outcome of the investigation made by Commissioner Garfield.

FINDLAY, O., October 16.—That the case of the Standard Oil Company, of Ohio, on trial for conspiracy against trade, will be in the hands of the jury to-morrow is confidently predicted to-night by attorneys for both sides. The evidence is all in and argument progressed for four hours to-day. The jury has yet to hear Attorney Kline for the defense and the closing argument for the State by Attorney-General Ellis.

Prosecutor David began his argument at 10 o'clock this morning, after two witnesses had testified for the State and defense had closed its case with the submission as evidence of a single document, the decision of the Supreme Court of the State declaring the defendant company "not guilty" in the contempt proceedings of 1900. Mr. Phelps followed Mr. David for the prosecution, and Mr. Troup occupied the remainder of the day until after 5 o'clock in making the opening argument for the defense.

The Argument.

The prosecution told the jury that there never had been an actual cessation of the Standard Oil Trust of 1882, as shown by the evidence, although the forms of the organization had been changed.

The defense made its main point that while the evidence showed all the so-called subsidiary companies to be owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, not one syllable of evidence had been adduced to show that the defendant company was so owned.

Attorney Phelps, for the prosecution, told the jury that the present was the most important trial ever held, declaring: "It is the beginning of the end of the trusts in the United States. It is the death-knell of the trusts."

The Standard Oil trust agreement of 1882, Mr. Phelps said, was responsible for every trust on the continent—it was the original trust. He reviewed the first ten years of this trust, until it was ordered to dissolve by the Supreme Court of the State.

This decision ordering the dissolution was explained to the jury. The first part of it, Mr. Phelps said, was broad. It ordered the defendant trust from further performance of the trust contract. If the decision had ended there, he said, the present trial would not have been necessary. It was the part of the decision which followed and went into details as to just what was to be done that had caused the trouble. There were three provisions in this latter part of the decision—first that the defendant trust was denied the right to recognize the trustees to be owner of its stock; second, it was prohibited from permitting the trustees to vote the stock, and third, it was prohibited from disbursing any dividends through or to the trustees. The provisions, the same court in the contempt proceedings found, had been complied with, although as a matter of fact the same trustees had gone to New Jersey and perfected another organization, whereby the same commercial ends were accomplished.

Mr. Phelps told many commercial stories to illustrate his points and kept the jury continually amused.

Case for the Defense.

Mr. Troup, who followed Mr. Phelps, presented the case for the defense.

"Much has been said," he began, "about the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, the Solar Refining Company, the Manhattan Oil Company, the Ohio Oil Company, and all of these companies have been alleged to be the property of a New Jersey corporation.

"None of these companies are on trial here. The only defendant here is the Standard Oil Company of Ohio."

Summing up, he said the charge against the defendant was this: that the defendant is a member of a trust formed in 1882, and has continued so down to the present time.

Mr. Troup justified combinations of capital, brains, energy and action as essential to the progress of the world. It was such combinations which had produced civilization, and these in themselves were not, and could not be, unlawful. Mr. Troup concluded by asking who in Hancock county has been injured by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio? No one had made any complaint.

"If they want simply to 'bust' a trust," he said, "and there is a trust to 'bust,' they cannot 'bust' it by prosecuting some company criminally before this court. But there is a way they can 'bust' it: they can go into the Common Pleas, the Circuit or the Supreme Court, and ask to have the charter of that company declared null and void, but your verdict of guilty would not accomplish any such result."

Pure good old RED TOP RYE

RED TOP RYE

FERDINAND WESTHEIMER & SONS CINCINNATI, O. LOUISVILLE, KY. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

JOHN ARMSTRONG CHANLER.

DECLARES GRAIN MEN EVADE LAW

CHICAGO, ILL., October 16.—W. S. Jackson, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade, called before to-day's session of the Interstate Commerce Commission to testify as to the practice of owners of elevators storing grain contrary to law, asserted that he has known cases where grain has been stored in elevators that belonged to the owners of the warehouses. In such cases, he stated, however, it is the custom to transfer the title of the grain before storing it, thus, in a way, complying with the letter of the law. After the grain is removed from the elevators [illegible] it is retransferred to the original owner. Several other grain men testified that such a practice is in vogue, [illegible] they do not consider it a violation of the law.

Secretary James, of the Armour Elevator Company and Armour Grain Company, said the Armour interests control the Neola Elevator Company, the Milwaukee Elevator Company, and the Southwestern Elevator Company, and that the officers in the companies are practically the same.

George Marcy, president of the two companies bearing Mr. Armour's name, declared that the rule on the Chicago Board of Trade, fixing prices to be bid on country grain, is not fair, and that he voted against it.

I. P. Rumsey, for fifty years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, then took the stand, and declared that he is unqualifiedly in favor of the Grain Dealers' Associations and of discouraging farmers in the elevator business. He concluded his testimony with the remark: "The grain dealers as the most honorable men as a class in the world."

PEABODY DENIES.

President of Mutual Life Insurance Company in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., October 16.—President Charles A. Peabody, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, arrived here to-day. Later he appeared before Commissioner of Insurance Prewitt [illegible] that the Mutual Life Insurance Company had violated the law in reference to the approaching election of trustees of the company. He denied [illegible] had been permitted to [illegible] agents of the company [illegible] soliciting votes for the ticket known as the administration ticket. As to the charge that he had dismissed Colonel [illegible] Hindman, State agent for Kentucky, because Hindman stood for election on the policyholders' ticket, Mr. Peabody said Colonel Hindman had assured him that he [illegible] had not accepted the nomination, and that, therefore, the Mutual Life had not discharged Hindman for that reason.

Officers Indicted.

ELKHART, IND., October 16.—The grand jury returned indictments to-day against William Barney, president; Samuel Stewart, secretary, and Carl Barney, treasurer, and manager of the American Mutual Life Insurance Company. There is one indictment each against William Barney and Stewart for perjury in their report to the State auditor. Carl Barney is indicted for subornation of perjury in each case. There also is one indictment against Carl Barney for embezzlement.

JOHN ARMSTRONG CHANLER SPEAKS

(Continued from First Page.)

as cold-blooded and mercenary a plot as had ever been heard of. He spoke with warmth and flashing eye when he said that he was lured to New York by false friends and placed in Bloomingdale asylum.

Mr. Chanler said the courts of Albemarle county, Va., had adjudged him sane and capable of managing and taking care of his own property rights, and he reached a lofty stage of eloquence, when he declared that he would make a strong and a persistent effort to establish to the world the just judgment of the Virginia court.

Mr. Chanler charged that on evidence a plot had been hatched by certain individuals high in the directorate of the Roanoke Rapids Power Company to assess the stock of the company at 50 cents on the dollar and freeze out stockholders who could not or would not pay the assessment.

He said that he was the largest stockholder by 1,500 shares, owning 3,500 shares. "By some mysterious hocus pocus," he said, "a referee is appointed to sit on my case, who is so peculiar as to object to an investment of my surplus income to pay this assessment on my Roanoke Rapids Power Company stock, although the committee and guardian ad litem, appointed by the New York courts to protect my interests, highly approved and eloquently plead for the protection of this valuable stock, particularly as the assessment amounts to only about $17,000, and there are over $30,000 of accumulated income in the hands of the committee."

A Good Speaker.

Mr. Chanler spoke for about two hours. He is greatly beloved at Roanoke Rapids, and it would be hard for a New York court to convince the people of that town that John Armstrong Chanler is not in full possession of every mental faculty, and their verdict is that he is as sane and as sound in body and mind as any man who dares charge to the contrary.

Mr. Chanler's enunciation is peculiarly distinct, and his voice has a penetrating quality which would enable him to fill the largest hall without apparent effort, and his voice was as free from huskiness at the end of an hour's sustained speaking as when he began.

Ex-Mayor Treacy introduced Mr. Chanler as the best friend Roanoke Rapids ever had.

Mr. Chanler announced his subject as "The Crime, the Cause and the Consequence."

Mr. Chanler said: I was lured to New York from my then home, "The Merry Mills," Cobham, Va., in February, 1897, by my supposed friend, but—alas! as the sequel shows—false friend, the late Mr. Stanford White.

Now, no one can regret having to touch upon the character of a dead man than myself, but fortunately for the character of the dead man, he is so intimately woven into the web of my notorious case that it is impossible to describe the one without describing the other.

Mysterious.

There is something almost mysterious in the cause of the coldness that gradually crept over the warmth of our friendship, which dated back to 1882. There was no known to me cause for it, except that he seemed gradually to side with my hostile family against me.

As I said, I was lured from my then home by Mr. Stanford White. Mr. White implored me to "take a plunge in the metropolitan whirl" of New York, and purely to oblige him I accepted.

When I got to New York a doctor who had accompanied Mr. White to my then home, "The Merry Mills," brought another man into my rooms at the Hotel Kensington, without asking my permission. This unknown doctor began to lie as soon as he opened his mouth. This unknown doctor had the face to say that he was an oculist who was anxious to examine my eyes. What was my surprise to find later on that said alleged oculist was what is called in New York a medical examiner in lunacy. A few days later said "oculist" dropped in after dark of a cold March night, with snow on the ground, and I in bed, and briefly informed me that I was crazy. I laughed in his face. He told me to get up and follow him out of doors. He did not condescend to say where. He concluded by saying that resistance was useless, since he had another doctor in the next room and two men outside my door. To cut a long story short, I notified him that he had made a mistake in his calculations and had not brought enough men to carry me off that night. He at once agreed with me. Next day two policemen in plain clothes presented themselves, and I finally, after reflection, decided to accompany them to "Bloomingdale," falsely so-called lunatic asylum at White Plains, New York. I shall simply say that it is impossible to describe the horrors of a madhouse, and shall, therefore, not attempt it. After standing about as much as I could of it, I decided to escape, and by good fortune did so.

Learned Criminology.

As you all know, or have heard, this town was practically built by convict labor—I don't mean the houses, but the source of this town's prosperity, the water power plant, so skilfully prospected and so brilliantly achieved by my good friend, Major Thomas L. Emry. Well, I was in command of a gang of about fifty or sixty out of about eighty-five convicts making brick. I used to work them hard all day and then frequently spend my evenings chatting with them in the big cell, and making my chat interesting by rather frequent gifts of watermelons in summer and tobacco in winter. In this way I gained convicts' confidence, and there were some tough propositions among them, from burglars to others.

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$1.00 value, 20 inches wide, Seeded Armure, 75c yard.
75c grade in Black Armure, only 58c yard.
22-inch Gros-Grain Silk, $1.00 yard.
36-inch Skinner's Satin, $1.50 value; our price, $1.35 yard.
36-inch Satin, in black and colors, $1.00 value, 75c yard.
$1.25 value, Messaline Adrea, in the most gorgeous and newest shades, very desirable, 98c yard.
Pompadour Crepe de Chines, large floral designs, very stylish for the theatre or evening wear, a 75c value, for 59c yard.
27-inch Chiffon Taffeta, in navy blue, green, red, gray and brown, 98c yard.
SPECIAL.—27-inch China Silks, in all predominating colors, only 45c yard.

Velveteens and Velvets

Velveteens, in rich, desirable and newest colors, only 50c yard.
Silk Velvets, in all colors, $1.00 and $1.50 yard.
Silk Velvets, in black only, in Paon or usual finish, from 75c to $2.50 yard.

Gradually I began to pump them and to get on to their little criminal ways. Finally I became quite an expert criminal in experience, not act. Well, when I found myself behind the bars of "Bloomingdale" for life I smiled a somewhat sarcastic smile, as I said to myself, "I'm too expert a convict to be kept for life behind any bars. To cut this section of the story, it was by applying the science of criminology, which I had learned in the prison pen at Roanoke Rapids, that I finally, after nearly four years of waiting for a proper opportunity for putting my said scientific knowledge into operation, escaped.

Police and detectives were put on my trail, but as I had left no trail said gentry never got on.

Since said triumphant vindication of my sanity and competency in the County Court of Albemarle county, November 6, 1901, I have been steadily working upon my case against said falsely alleged "committee," said T. T. Sherman. As you know, I am a lawyer. I was forced to draw my own brief because lawyers I approached did not care to spend the time or trouble to brief more than enough points to put me in possession of my property.

A Disgrace.

The laws on lunacy procedure in the State of New York are a disgrace to the civilization of that wealthy and populous State. The laws on lunacy procedure in the State of New York are a disgrace to any place less notoriously bad than hades. Said laws permit a man to be deprived of his liberty and practically of his property for life without notice of any proceedings being under way against his reason and without an opportunity to appear and be heard in his own defense. Such a state of things is startling indeed. Such a state of things is sufficiently startling to startle me out of any and all desire to set foot inside the infernal regions of New York without a pass out of hell. As a lawyer I am truly disgusted at such a state of affairs, and as a lawyer have I shown said state of affairs surely up in a book recently written by me and published in a few days under the following title: "Four Years Behind the Bars of 'Bloomingdale'; or, The Bankruptcy of Law in New York." By John Armstrong Chanler, A. B., A. M., member of the bar of New York. A human document based upon the following court documents: The proceedings of 1897 and 1899 in New York; the proceedings of 1901 in Virginia, and the proceedings of 1905 in North Carolina.

Just here I shall say that the courts of North Carolina have openly acknowledged my sanity and competency by permitting me to bring suit before them.

Wants a Clean Record.

I wish to have a clean record mentally and as a man before the world and my friends here. I am proud of your friendly feelings to me, and therefore I want to clear my skirts by coming up here and speaking of the veiled facts in this case and to give you an idea of whether "I can come in out of the rain or not," and of the necessity of my drawing the veil aside and throwing the broad glare of the calcium on this matter, for if I do not bring this thing to the attention of the press, I may lose my stock in forty-eight hours for all I know. When this book of mine comes out all the proof—and I have got it—will be forthcoming, and I give you my word of honor as a man, that I can substantiate everything regarding the plot, etc., to get this stock. The referee was in Europe this summer—I wonder where he got the money to go to Europe—but still he was there and taking a holiday, and he was to return any time in the fall and render his iniquitous decision, which refused to permit the assessment upon my stock. Upon the evidence I was run into "Bloomingdale" by my brother, Winthrop Astor Chanler; and who was the other brother that ran me into "Bloomingdale"? None other than the prospective candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.

New York Politics.

But Mr. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler is not the only Democratic candidate who will be more or less affected by the disclosures of my, alas! notorious case. Now, I approach this subject with caution, for the reason that the gentleman that I am about to name is supposed to be a great friend of the working man and is supposed to be an inveterate enemy of all illegal law, of all bad, tyrannical law of any nature or kind. Now I have been forced, or rather I have not been forced, but I took the opportunity to test the sincerity of this very prominent and very wealthy gentleman whom I shall shortly name. I was the friend of Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the right hand man, and, many men say, the brains of Williams Randolph Hearst, candidate for Governor of New York.

Now, I want on to say, that what I wrote to Mr. Hearst for was this, that I had unfortunately had difficulty with various lawyers whom I had employed because I found for various reasons that they were less interested in the purifying of the laws than they were in connection with their fees, and therefore I was forced to write my own brief.

Lawyers Turned Him Down.

When I came to these lawyers and said that I desired this brief so that the outrageous lunacy laws of New York should be forever purged, they looked at me good and hard and turned me down. Then I set to work with the greatest distrust of my ability and wrote my own brief, which took me two years to do. I found that with other lawyers difficulties arose which led to a divorce between myself and the said other lawyers, so that I stand alone in this great case—great not only on account of the money, there being over a million dollars involved—but because of the fundamental points of law involved therein, and I don't propose for any reason under heaven to give up my fight to prevent sane men and women from being deprived of their liberty and practically of their property for life by the iniquitous laws of New York, and, I am sorry to say of several other States, of which I am proud to say that North Carolina does not form a part, the lunacy laws of North Carolina being excellent. I wanted to have the brief plead to by other lawyers prominent in New York, but finding that that could not be done I then mentioned to Mr. Hearst that I would be extremely obliged if he would get me a lawyer. Now I was, so to speak, playing the devil with one William Randolph Hearst, in other words I was playing the role of the devil as described in the New Testament; I was tempting Brother Hearst to see if he was gold or merely dross when it came to giving up money in a cause which did not at once increase the circulation of his paper or push his political fortunes, and also to test his alleged hatred of a bad and tyrannical law. So to trap Brother Hearst I gave him a chance to show if there was "a nigger in the fence" of stinginess: I gave him the chance to put up a fee for my lawyer by saying, in effect, I should be obliged if he should advance the fee for this lawyer whom he would be good to find for me against my note of hand at 6 per cent., payable when my case should be finally determined.

Disgusted and Sad.

I am disgusted, I am sad, over finding another fallen political angel. I had hoped Mr. Hearst was as good as the face he puts on; that he was generous and interested in abolishing bad laws, and I hoped to be able to prove that Mr. Hearst was so disgusted with any law that was not just and like "Jeffersonian Democracy" and "Lincoln Republicanism" that he would strain every nerve in assisting in purifying the lunacy laws of New York through the medium of the newspapers with which he blows his own horn; but I was disgusted when I found that he did not care a rap for justice or liberty or anything else that does not redound to the circulation of the papers of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, or the advancement of his political fortunes. Now, I am well aware of what I may bring on my head for my little talk on this subject to-night, and I am perfectly prepared to stand the racket in any shape that it may come. I felt that here was an opportunity to test the man; I felt that if he was as philanthropic and generous and as public-spirited and intolerant of bad laws as he professed to be, he would take hold of this matter of the reformation of the lunacy laws.

I set a trap for him, and he fell into it headfirst. I admire some things he has done, from fighting the franchise-grabbers to giving soup tickets, because nobody could be more opposed to trusts than your humble servant, myself; but I do believe in regularity in Democratic political methods, and I am now speaking to Southern men, and there are no men who are more regular in their political methods than the representatives of this glorious South, in which I have made my home, and I therefore disapprove of the crooked methods by which he secured the nomination for Governor of New York, by nothing less than the theft—by unseating legally elected delegates in sufficient numbers to make up the deficit to his nefarious ends.

The above concludes the political end of this speech, and that is the consequence I had in mind when I selected as the title of this speech—"The Crime, the Cause and the Consequence."

Mr. Chanler reached Weldon at 2 o'clock this morning, and boarded a northbound train for his home at Cobham, Va.

Koiner Gets Results.

The trip abroad of Commissioner of Agriculture George W. Koiner is yielding fruit almost every day. His latest inquiry is from J. H. C. Bahncke, of No. 17 Nohave Street, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The inquiry is as to peanuts, flour, apples and chalk. He says if the prices are right he can place thousands of tons of Virginia peanuts. Mr. Koiner will give the Denmark gentleman all the information he desires.

NORFOLK HORSE SHOW, OCTOBER 17-20, 1906.

On account of the above occasion, Norfolk and Western Railway will sell round-trip tickets to Norfolk at rate of $3.00, which includes one admission to the Horse Show, on October 16th to 20th, inclusive, good returning October 22d. For tickets and full information, apply to W. Steele, Ticket Agent, Byrd Street Station. The Richmond Transfer Company, 519 East Main Street, or company's office, 838 East Main Street.

C. H. BOSLEY, District Passenger Agent.

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NORFOLK HORSE SHOW, OCTOBER 17TH TO 20TH. HALF RATES. VIA C. & O. RY.

For the above occasion the Chesapeake and Ohio will sell tickets from Richmond, Va., to Norfolk, Va., and return, October 15th to 20th, with final limit of October 22d, at rate of $3.00, including one admission. Fast trains leave Richmond at 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought