EXTRA SESSION PROBLEM UP TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Continued from Col. 1, Page 1

the proposed extra session. "I will take the matter up at once and will decide in a few days. I have been informed that a great deal of correspondence has reached my desk in Sacramento bearing on the proposed session, and I will have to go through that. There are letters and telegrams from every section of the state, and after giving my attention to this correspondence I will be in a position to decide. I discussed the situation today with some of the representatives of the savings banks and with Attorney General Webb. We considered all phases of the situation, but no definite conclusions were reached."

HOLIDAYS ALL WEEK

The holidays will continue throughout the week, according to the present plans. As business is rapidly assuming its normal tone it is believed that another week will serve to improve the situation greatly.

Payments of gold and silver coin by the United States subtreasury to San Francisco merchants and businessmen, on New York transfers, amounted yesterday to $875,000. Two hundred thousand of this went over to Oakland, while smaller sums were sent to Berkeley, Reno and Stockton banks. This makes about $8,000,000 which has been paid out by the subtreasury since the money trouble began.

Custom house receipts for the last two days have been respectively $82,675 and $26,331. The total gold receipts for the month so far have amounted to $166,600.

BETTER FEELING PREVAILS

Bankers generally were able to report a still further improvement in the situation yesterday. Business was brisk and a growing feeling of confidence was apparent.

"One of the best indications of returning confidence," said a banker yesterday, "is the fact that stocks are being bought again here and in New York in small lots. That means that the small investor is in the market again. You see, the thing is righting itself automatically. First there is a little flurry; stocks go down; people become frightened and put their money away in safe deposit boxes. Then when stocks continue to go down they reach a point where their purchase is obviously such a fine investment that the money comes out of the safe deposit boxes, goes into stocks and the market rights itself. This means a new upward movement."

The loan committee of the clearing house held a regular session yesterday. The situation was reviewed and a general improvement noted.

Anonymous Letters Start Run on a Portland Bank

Strong Institution Pays Out Two Millions and Suspends

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 12.—The Merchants' national bank of this city is for the time being in the hands of the comptroller of the currency. While strictly solvent the bank has been obliged to close its doors, awaiting the advice of the comptroller, to whom it has wired details of the situation. Following is the statement of J. Frank Wilson, president of the Merchants' national bank:

"Since the failure of the Oregon trust and savings bank last August we have paid out of our deposits $2,300,000, and of this sum we have liquidated more than $1,500,000 since the holiday season commenced. We attribute this special run on our bank to the fact that vicious rumors about our bank were started at that time and kept up continually ever since the holiday season began. In fact, we have been informed by some of our depositors that they have received anonymous letters and messages by telephone from anonymous sources advising them to withdraw their funds.

"The clearing house association loaned us up to the limit permitted by the national banking act of $250,000. The amount of our capital and our New York correspondent, the Hanover national, the National Bank of Commerce and the Merchants' national united in an offer of all assistance needed to tide us over the emergency, but we were, of course, prevented from availing ourselves of this tender of assistance also by the national banking act. The Merchants' national bank is absolutely solvent and we are confident we shall be able to resume operations in a short time."

California Bank of Oakland Closes Doors Temporarily

Assures Depositors That Their Interests Are Not Imperiled

OAKLAND, Nov. 12.—The California bank, of which D. Edward Collins is president, did not open its doors this morning, notice being posted that it was closed on account of the legal holidays. The bank's branch at East Fourteenth street and Twenty-third avenue also was closed. The directors issued the following statement:

The board of directors has decided to close this bank for the present. This action has been taken in the best interests of the bank and its depositors. The bank is solvent and the depositors are fully protected.

The California bank's action followed the closing of William Collins & Son's bank of Ventura, of which D. Edward Collins is president also. The California bank's directorate is as follows: D. Edward Collins, president; J. W. Phillips, vice president; Frank H. Brooks, cashier; George S. Lackie, assistant cashier; directors—J. W. Phillips, William Rutherford, J. S. Collins, D. Edward Collins, Benjamin Smith, James P. Taylor and John B. Richardson.

SENATORS MEET GOVERNOR

Wolfe and Kennedy Confer With the State Executive

State Senators Eddie Wolfe and Thomas J. Kennedy called upon Governor Gillett yesterday morning and discussed with him matters pertaining to the proposed extra session. The question of bringing up before the legislature the charter amendments increasing the salaries of the policemen and firemen was taken up, but the governor did not say positively whether he would incorporate these measures in the call.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Cortelyou said today on leaving the cabinet meeting that financial matters had not been considered during the session; that the outlook was steadily improving, principally in New York; that relief was being extended quite freely to the middle west, principally to St. Louis. This did not indicate that the situation in that locality was serious, he ciad, but simply showed a general easing up of the stringent conditions.

NEARS $60,000,000 MARK

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The movement of gold from the vaults of European banks to the United States, which has been in progress for several weeks, in which the unprecedented total of nearly $60,000,000 has been engaged abroad, still continues.

The total, which passed the $55,000,000 mark yesterday, was increased today when the Illinois trust and savings bank of Chicago completed negotiations for the importation of $1,000,000 and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., engaged another $1,500,000, bringing the total to $57,780,000. The National Bank of Chicago also engaged $200,000.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The United States today bought £393,000 in bar gold and £56,000 in American eagles from the Bank of England.

TAX COLLECTIONS SLOW

The legal holidays being called by the governor are making business exceedingly light at the tax collector's office, as the payments are slow in coming in, even in cases where only a few dollars are concerned. It is estimated that about 3,000 bills less are being paid each day than during the same period in 1906. As clearing house certificates are not being accepted in payment for taxes, but few of the smaller property owners are in a position to pay their bills. Others, it is believed, are holding off their payments in the expectation that the time for collection of the first instalment will be extended until next year and the money they have on hand they prefer keeping to meet other expenses.

STILL ON CASH BASIS

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The Clearing House association announced today, after a meeting of its members, that no clearing house checks will be issued in this city immediately. It is the opinion of the local bankers that the situation will right itself without compelling the banks to resort to clearing house scrip, and a plan has been proposed by which the bank embargo against the payment of currency can be lifted gradually.

LOAN INTEREST DEFERRED

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—Owing to a misunderstanding of a paragraph in the governmental decree offering $5,000,000 to the banks of Cuba to meet crop demands, it was presumed that this money was to pay 6 per cent interest. The facts are, however, that the loan does not carry interest until July 15, 1908.

NEGRO FEDERAL ATTORNEY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—James A. Cobb, a negro, has been appointed special assistant United States attorney for the district of Columbia.

Headaches and Neuralgia From Colds

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature E. W. Grove. 25c *

ANDERSON'S FINANCIAL PLAN WELL RECEIVED

Paper Read at Fairmont Banquet Widely Discussed by Businessmen

CENTRAL BANK IDEA

Claims Such an Institution Would Have Prevented Present Trouble

The paper read Monday night by Frank B. Anderson, manager of the Bank of California, at the banquet given at the Fairmont hotel to the California delegation, has aroused deep interest in financial circles. The speaker traced the causes of the present stringency and proposed a solution. He advocates the formation of a central bank, which shall have as its clients only the national government and the regular banks of the country. Anderson proposed a double board of managers for such a central bank, one to be chosen by the bankers belonging to the organization and the other by the government. He proposed that these two directorates select the officers.

The plan suggested follows to some extent that prevailing in Germany. Anderson suggested that the government become a depositor in the central bank and check against its balances just as an individual would.

He suggested that the central bank be given the privilege of issuing notes, placing the limit high enough to answer the demands of busness. He suggested that the bank be allowed to lend money to its stock holders (the banks of the country) against good live trade paper, and that by lending on bills receivable on products on their way to market the bank could facilitate greatly the movement of crops.

"Our national prosperity," said Anderson, "is based on our crops, and it is senseless to stick to a system that hampers their markering."

In discussing the possible objections to the plan of a central bank Anderson scouted the idea that it would necessarily come to be used for political purposes. He stated that the danger was far less than under the present system, which allows one man (the secretary of the treasury) to dispose of something like $240,000,000 of government money among the national banks of the country as he wills.

Anderson said that a central bank in the present emergency would have been able, by regulation of its note issues, to prevent the great fluctuation in the rates of interest. He advanced the theory that it would have had the power to curb speculation and expansion, "for its ability to fix the rate of interest and to issue notes would have controlled the money market and would have swayed public opinion at the proper time." Continuing Anderson said:

"It would have responded to the needs of business; it would have kept the rate of interest steady, raising it or lowering it gradually, according to the pressure. The resources of the federal treasury would have been at its command to use in relieving the entire country, instead of being poured into New York to be held there against all comers."

The speaker argued that the men in charge of the central bank would be in a position to protect it from prolonged drain upon its reserves by reason of their intimate association with the business of the country.

He opposed the alternate schemes proposed as further patches on a patchwork system. He expressed his disapproval of the suggestion that national banks be allowed to issue additional notes under a graduated tax. Anderson then reviewed the financial difficulties of Jackson's administration and, turning to the California senators and congressmen, said:

"Let me appeal to you gentlemen who represent California in Washington to lend your aid to the establishment of a central bank, with branches in the main cities. We, the bankers of the country, will put up the capital, $50,000,000 or $150,000,000—whatever is necessary. You can have all the supervision you want—a board of directors to co-operate with our board of management—but do not, I beg of you, sit in your seats and vote to add one more variegated patch to a poor old pair of trousers that is now nothing but a patch."

SUPERVISORS TO HEAR PROTEST OF ADELSTEIN

Mass of Evidence Against California Title Insurance Company

WILL COME UP TODAY

Methods of Concern to Be Assailed and "Policies" Dissected

At a meeting of the supervisors' committee on outside lands today Samuel Adelstein and others will register a vigorous protest against any indorsement by the supervisors of the records of the California title insurance and trust company as secondary evidence of title to outside lands.

Attorney R. H. Countryman will represent Adelstein and on his behalf will present to the committee a mass of evidence, documentary and oral, tending to show that the so called "policies" of this concern are so framed as to be of little if any value; that its methods are so loose and its mistakes so numerous as to jeopardize the interests of property owners relying upon its records, and that it is trying for its own advantage to discredit the procedure provided for in the McEnerney act. Since his own unpleasant experience with this company Adelstein has found numerous others with similar grievances and he is prepared, he declares, to prove beyond question that it is entirely unreliable.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS

The proceedings today come up through the application of the California title insurance and trust company, other title insurance companies and private citizens for deeds to outside lands under the provisions of the act of March, 1870. The special session of the legislature in June, 1906, passed an act providing for the admission of secondary evidence of titles in courts when primary evidence was not available, and provided that certain records of abstract and title companies might be considered as secondary evidence. The title companies want the supervisors' committee to establish a precedent of accepting their records as evidence, but Samuel Adelstein, J. H. Boyer and others, who have found errors and misleading clauses in policies furnished by the California title insurance and trust company, object to the supervisors recognizing its records, declaring that they are imperfect. There has been no opposition to the records of other concerns of this kind.

The California title insurance and trust company contends and will probably insist before the supervisors' committee this afternoon that it has the only sure method of securing titles to San Francisco property. It would have the supervisors decide that its abstracts shall be accepted as secondary evidence in all outside land proceedings. Adelstein and his colleagues in the fight against the company will present evidence tending to show that those abstracts, which would cost about $75 each, are unreliable and do not insure as they should and as they are advertised to.

McENERNEY ACT VIOLATED

As an alternative of securing abstracts from the title company any property owner has, it is claimed, the simple expedient of perfecting title under the McEnerney act at a nominal cost of from $35 to $50.

The supreme court has fully validated the McEnerney act. Before the courts of California it is the last word in perfecting titles affected by the fire of 1906. But for its own ends the California title insurance and trust company is attacking the McEnerney act. In a circular which Adelstein declares is grossly misleading the company says:

"There is no reason why you should take any step to quiet title under the McEnerney act. This company by its own records can prove your title to be good and can disprove any false title set up against you. The clamor for the so called 'quieting of titles' under the McEnerney act is unreasonable. Titles cannot be quieted under that act. We are advised that the federal courts will declare the McEnerney act void."

As for the insinuation against the validity of the McEnerney act, it is puerile and lacks originality. During the last five months San Francisco has had the questionable privilege of listening to Eugene Schmitz, Calhoun, Glass and a few others tell how the supreme court would invalidate the grand jury. But the supreme court held the grand jury good and its indictments to be better. The speculations of the prejudiced title insurance company on what the federal courts may do don't count for much.

BOYER GIVES EXPERIENCE

James H. Boyer, an attorney of Oakland with offices in the Bacon block, has written to the supervisors of his experience with the company. He sent a copy of his letter to Adelstein, with the remark: "Any service that I can render you and the general public in this matter I shall be pleased to do."

The letter to the supervisors follows:

Oakland, Nov. 11, 1907.

Gentlemen—Having read in this morning's and yesterday's Call of the efforts being made by the California title insurance and trust company to induce the outside lands committee of your honorable body to accept and pay for its records, and the opposition thereto, I take this opportunity as a land owner in San Francisco of calling your attention to the worthlessness of the records of said company.

On October 5, 1906, at the request of John McCarthy, the California title insurance and trust company issued a report upon the title to lot 787 in gift map 2, San Francisco, and enumerated seven objections to the title of the then owner, Louise Mattner, briefly as follows, viz:

"1. Extinction of title of Saverio Martinovich, deceased." A decree of final distribution had been filed and recorded in this estate in 1898. See Martinovich vs. Marsicano, 137 Cal., 355, but said company had no record thereof.

"2. The following suits to be dismissed. What became of them?" Then followed a reference to three superior court suits, all of which had been settled and dismissed years ago. Why should said title company ask what became of the suits? If they had any record of title at all they would show what became of the suits.

"3. Attachment dated," etc. This attachment was released of record six years ago.

"4. Premises should be redeemed from the following tax sales."

This property as sold for delinquent taxes in 1887 and 1888 to private purchasers under the old law, and said purchasers were made defendants in a suit to quiet title, and suffered default and a final judgment was rendered against them in 1901. If the California title insurance and trust company's records are worthy of anything, why do they not show these facts?

In order to satisfy the officers of the title company of the fact that said property was free of liens and incumbrances it was necessary for me to furnish them certificates from the attorneys who represented the parties plaintiff in the aforesaid actions and show them the records in the case of Martinovich vs. Marsicano.

I should be pleased to furnish your body the original report of said company on said title whenever you desire it. It is conclusive that their records are incomplete and wholly unreliable and that their policies of insurance are not worthy the paper upon which they are written. Very truly yours, J. H. BOYER.

BELITTLES McENERNEY ACT

That the California title insurance company belittles the McEnerney act in every way is shown by the following letter:

1617 Forty-fifth av., City, July 3, 1907.

J. W. Wright & Co., city.

Dear Sir—The California title insurance and trust company said that your title company—the title insurance and guarantee company—would have to come down and fix these objections to the deed right away. Please make it a point to see that they do. He also said that the McEnerney act only clouded the title. What do you think of a man paying $5 to cloud his title? Trusting that you will attend to the matter at once, I remain yours truly,

WILLIAM WILSON.

Concerning the tactics of the company in attacking the McEnerney act Samuel Adelstein says:

"For selfish and ulterior motives the California title insurance and trust company has the effrontery to declare in its printed advertisement that titles to property in this city cannot be quieted under the McEnerney act—this in the face of the fact that the validity of the McEnerney act has been fully sustained by the supreme court. The fact that you have your deeds and mortgages re-recorded does not make your title good; the fact that one has an abstract or an insurance policy of a title insurance company is no better.

"The McEnerney act enables the property owner to obtain an absolutely perfect title to his land at a minimum of expense and delay, whereas the California title insurance and trust company falsely claims to have an absolutely correct and complete plant and seeks to compel the public to have recourse to its faulty plant and insist upon title insurance by it in place of title restoration by law.

ASSUMES NO LIABILITY

"If any one will carefully read the policies of the California title insurance and trust company he will learn that this company agrees only to indemnify the policy holder and will assume no liability until the policy holder is actually evicted under an adverse title or after a decision from a court of last resort. Whatever improvements a man may have made on his property, however comfortably he may have established his home, all this he loses, minus his title insurance, if through some flaw in the report of the title company the owner has not been made aware of a fault in the title. He is subjected to the loss of all enhancement of value which he has given to the land under the feeling of security based, as it were, on a bubble. As the records of the company now stand they are incorrect, imperfect, incomplete and defective, in that the concern has no complete record of judgments of the probate department of the superior court nor of the release of mortgages."

MANY BUY STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Brokerage houses here which make a specialty of dealing in small lots of standard industrial and railroad shares continue to be swamped with work, and houses with foreign conections report a wave of buying orders from Europe which is unprecedented. The transfer office of the United States Steel corporation is a week behind. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads report an increase in the number of stock holders at the rate of 300 a day. The Rock Island road has opened between 500 and 600 new accounts in the last six weeks. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul stock holders have increased by 500 in two weeks. The activity in Pennsylvania railroad stock has been so great that figures are unobtainable.

WILL COIN $52,000,000

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The United States mint today delivered $1,000,000 in gold double eagles to the subtreasury in this city. It is stated that within the next three months the mint here will coin $52,000,000 in double eagles. This enormous amount of gold will be distributed among the subtreasuries in various parts of the country and will be employed to relieve the money stringency.

PIONEER BREAKS RIB

SANTA ROSA, Nov. 12.—James Goodman, a pioneer of Sonoma county, was seriously injured today. While unloading hay the fork on which he was supporting himself gave way and he fell across a wagon wheel, breaking three ribs.

PALO ALTO REPUBLICANS FAVOR DIRECT PRIMARY

Strong Club Declares Its Independence of Machine Politics

GATHER AT BANQUET

Men of Prominence Address the Members on the Issues of the Day

Special by Leased Wire to The Call

PALO ALTO, Nov. 12.—The Republican club of Palo Alto issued its declaration of independence tonight at a banquet which was attended by 150 prominent members of the party in the Santa Clara valley. Great enthusiasm prevailed and every reference to the recent victory of clean government in California was greeted with applause. The direct primary was hailed as the path to freedom, the way to cast off the shackles of the machine.

The banquet was held in Jordan's hall and proved to be the most successful political gathering that has been held here in several years.

S. W. Charles, president of the Republican club of Palo Alto, opened the speech making and introduced State Senator Marshall Black, who acted as toastmaster. Congressman E. A. Hayes spoke on the subject "Experiences in Congress." He referred to the methods of legislation and told of some of his personal experiences at the national capital.

Code Commissioner J. W. Willey discussed "The Good Citizen as a Politician." Professor J. O. Griffin took as his topic "Governor Hughes." The chief executive of New York was at one time a professor at Cornell university and is a personal friend of Dr. Griffin. "Local Independence" was the theme of W. A. Beasley of San Jose. R. G. Guyett spoke on "San Francisco Politics" and George A. Van Smyth on "The Direct Primary."

In the informal discussion that followed general approval was given to the direct primary and plans were made to secure its adoption in California.

An orchestra provided music during the banquet and solos were sung by H. Roland Roberts, Dr. George B. Little, F. F. Jeffers and H. Detrick.

DESPONDENT MINE BOSS KILLS HIMSELF WITH GUN

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Nov. 12.—Charles Riley, superintendent of the Silver Pick and Lone Star mining properties, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head with a shotgun. According to his wife, Riley had been drinking heavily recently and was despondent because of the closing down of the mine.

Mrs. Riley left the house to visit a neighbor this morning and when she returned found her husband dead on the bed with the gun beside him. He had pressed the trigger with his right foot. Riley came from Victor, Colo., three years ago. He leaves a wife and two small children.

HARRIMAN TELLS WHY HE REFUSED TO ANSWER

Brief Is Filed in Circuit Court by Magnate's Attorneys

TO HEAR CASE TODAY

Lawyers Say Interstate Commerce Commission Has No Jurisdiction

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The reasons given by E. H. Harriman why he should not answer certain questions put to him during an investigation by the interstate commerce commission are put forth in a brief, which has been filed by former Judge R. S. Lovett, counsel for Harriman.

The proceedings brought by the commission to compel Harriman to answer the questions will go before Judge Hough of the United States circuit court tomorrow. The principal point in the brief is the contention that the acts concerning which Harriman was questioned did not relate to interstate commerce nor to a violation of the interstate commerce act, but were designed to compel disclosures by him of transactions for which "had they taken place neither the commission nor the congress of the United States could afford a constitutional remedy."

The brief also sets forth that Harriman does not admit that the interstate commerce commission has any powers other than those conferred by act of congress February 8, 1887, and the amendments thereto. The questions to which Harriman objected related to the purchase of stock of other railroads in the interests of the Union Pacific and to the Union Pacific dividend.

QUESTIONS INVOLVED

In regard to the $28,000,000 of Illinois Central purchased at $175 a share, the questions which Harriman declined to answer were as follows:

Were the 9,000 shares sold by yourself, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Stillman pooled? Was it acquired for the purpose of selling it to the Union Pacific?

Was the stock purchased by you at a much lower price than $175 with the intention of turning it over to the Union Pacific?

Did you have any interest in 15,000 shares sold at the time by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to the Union Pacific?

On the subject of the Union Pacific dividend, which was advanced from a rate of 6 per cent to 10 per cent per annum on August 15, 1906, with a consequent rise in the price of the stock, Harriman declined to answer the following:

Were you directly or indirectly interested in any stocks that were bought between the 18th of July and the 17th of August that appreciated in value?

Did you or any director buy any Union and Southern Pacific stock in anticipation of that dividend?

In the brief the following reasons are given why Harriman should not give the information sought by the commission:

HARRIMAN'S REASONS

First—Said questions did not relate to commerce with foreign nations or among the several states or with the Indian tribes or to any transactions in such commerce, nor, however answered, would they tend to show any violation of the provisions of the said act to regulate commerce or any other law of the United States, or any law which congress could constitutionally enact and make operative upon any corporation created by and deriving its franchises and powers from a state; but said questions did relate to the business and affairs of those respondent having no relation to such commerce and were designed to compel a disclosure by this respondent to a purely administrative body of transactions, for which, had they taken place, neither the said commission nor the congress of the United States could afford a constitutional remedy.

Second—If the act approved in 1887 be construed to give the interstate commerce commission power to inquire into the business of Harriman having no relation to interstate commerce, such construction is in violation of the constitution of the United States and void.

Third—To compel response to the questions asked, save in a court of competent jurisdiction, would deprive the respondent (Harriman) of liberty without due process of law, contrary to article 5 of the amendments of the constitution of the United States.

Fourth—The questions did not relate to the business of the Union Pacific railway company, the Southern Pacific company, the Oregon Short Line railway company and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company as common carriers, nor to the interstate transportation of goods or persons by such companies.

Fifth—The commission's inquiry at which the questions were asked was not based on any complaint of anything done or omitted to be done by the companies named above, in contravention of the interstate commerce law.

Sixth—If the interstate commerce act be construed as authorizing and empowering the commission in the conduct of an inquiry or investigation without any complaint having been made to it, or any statement of charges contained in any such complaint having been presented to any such common carrier or the respondent (Harriman), to put the said questions to this respondent and require him to answer the same, such is in violation of the provision of article 5 of the amendments of the constitution of the United States, which provides that no person shall be deprived of liberty or property without process of law.

Seventh—The order made by the interstate commerce commission on November 15, 1906, on the subject is so general, vague and indefinite in its terms as to fail to define any matter as being under investigation, either with respect to the Union Pacific railway company or any other person or corporation, and the said question were not pertinent or relevant to any inquiry alleged or claimed to have been authorized hereby.

DRIVER CARELESS WITH $22,000 TO PAY MINERS

TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 12.—Checks and currency amounting to $22,000, intended to pay the wages of the Carbon coal and coke company's miners at Cokedale, were lost or stolen yesterday afternoon while in transit in a stage from the railroad station to the camp, a distance of only two miles. Charles McComber, driver of the stage, was arrested on suspicion, but he declares he knows nothing about the alleged theft. The money package had been carelessly thrown with other express matter into the stage.

TILLMAN FOR CANNON

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 12.—In an interview today Senator Tillman of South Carolina declared that President Roosevelt will not accept a third term and that Speaker Cannon will be the republican nominee.

DEMOCRATIC CHIEFTAINS TO LAUNCH BRYAN BOOM

Movement Will Be Given Formal Sendoff Early in December

CONFERENCE CALLED

No Attempt Will Be Made to Deprive Nebraskan of Nomination

Special by Leased Wire to The Call

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—William Jennings Bryan will take up his presidential boom with local democratic leaders at a conference to be held here December 6. This is one definite result of his two hours' visit in Chicago yesterday, during which the Nebraskan met a few of the politicians and expressed a desire to return at a later date to "talk politics."

Before the time for the conference will have arrived, it is understood, democratic national lines of campaign will be pretty well drawn. It was learned today that big party chiefs are to meet the latter part of this month at French Lick Springs to formulate plans for the democratic national convention.

The big fellows in democratic councils insist that at this time there is no systematic effort afoot to stem the tide of Bryan sentiment. Men who do not believe in the principles enunciated by the Nebraskan declare they are satisfied to give him the democratic nomination for president again if he wants it, and think he can win against Roosevelt or some other republican standing for the Roosevelt policies.

ATLANTA-BIRMINGHAM TO PAY THIRTY CENTS

Agreement Reached by Attorneys Representing Insurance Company and Local Policy Holders

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—An agreement was reached yesterday between attorneys representing the Atlanta-Birmingham fire insurance compnay of Atlanta and claimants against the company by which all losses sustained in the fire following the San Francisco earthquake would be settled for 30 cents on the dollar.

The company, whose liabilities are now placed at about $1,000,000 and its assets at $600,000, was placed in the hands of a receiver shortly after the San Francisco disaster. The agreement reached was presented to United States Judge Newman and was referred by him to Special Master Slaton, who set December 10 for a hearing in the matter.

BROTHERS KILL TWO FOES

ROSEBURG, Ore., Nov. 12.—Hiram Shook and Manse Kincaid are dead and Lewis Pinchette has a bullet in his shoulder as the result of a gun fight with two brothers named Carlisle in a little mountain valley along Yellow Creek, 15 miles west of Oakland, Ore. The trouble resulted from a dispute over a homestead. The Carlisle brothers are under arrest. They assert the shooting was in self-defense.

Starvation Sits at Loaded Tables

You Can Lead a Dyspeptic to the Table, but You Cannot Make Him Eat.

There comes a time in the lives of a great many men and women when even a sirloin steak ceases to be poetry. It becomes a protest. The appetite becomes fitful and fretful. Nothing on the bill of fare can coax it.

The appetite is there and yet it isn't.

This makes eating a mere matter of machinery—the mouth doesn't water. The stomach has been worked overtime, and the body and the brain are paying the penalty.

There are thousands of people in every station of life who are walking the earth today with dyspeptic

What if a Man Gain the Whole World—and Lose his Appetite!

stomachs. They wear a dejected, forlorn appearance, their energy is at zero, nothing interests them, and they interest no one, their faces are shrunk, their nerves are wilted and their shoulders sag.

Everything on the table may look delicious, but nothing will be tempting. That's one sure sign of dyspepsia.

If you have ever felt bloated after eating and imagined it was your food that filled you; if you have felt your food lie "like a lump of lead" on your stomach; if you have had a bad, sour breath, difficulty in breathing after a meal, suffered from eructations, burning sensations, heartburn, brash, or gas on the stomach, make up your mind you have dyspepsia. And the chances are you have had it a long time.

Your stomach is overworked, abused, fagged out. The gastric and digestive juices are weak, the muscles of the stomach are jaded, and the whole business needs new life. It needs something which will take hold of the food as it comes in and do the digesting, and let your stomach take a rest.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do that very thing. They contain a most powerful ingredient which helps the stomach in the process of digestion, cures dyspepsia, sour stomach, indigestion, heartburn, eructations, acidity or fermentation. They invigorate the stomach, increase the flow of gastric juice, and do two-thirds of what the stomach would have to do without them. That gives the stomach some rest, and a chance to get right again.

You will feel the change first in your mind and heart and then over your whole body. You'll feel rosy and sweet. That's the object. You can get these effective little tablets almost anywhere on earth for 50c a package.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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Cranberry or Jelly Molds 40c
Self-Basting Turkey Roaster, 10x 14½ 40c
Self-Basting Turkey Roaster, 11x 16 ..... 50c
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"Savory" Roasters, large size .. $2.00
High grade Steel Carving Sets (with steel), set $1.75
High grade Steel Carving Sets (without Steel), set $1.50
Game Carvers, set $1.25
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