



The Times and Democrat

ORANGEBURG, S. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1908.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

PRaised THEM

Insurance Commissioner Lauds Mutual Fire Insurance Cos.

DOING A GOOD WORK

He Says These Companies Have Saved Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars to the State and will Finally Furnish the Very Cheapest Insurance to Our People.

Columbia, Nov. 10.—Insurance Commissioner McMaster yesterday made public that part of his report to the Governor referring to the mutual fire insurance companies of the State, in which he says:

"In the statistical part of my report will be found statements from a number of mutual fire insurance companies. The majority of the companies have been chartered under the 'Mutual Protective Association' Act. Some few, whose charters antedated this Act, have their organization under special Acts. The statements of these companies are remarkable in a way, and the lessons to be learned therefrom are most encouraging. 'I believe these companies show the way to secure insurance at lowest possible cost, and point out the means whereby all money in excess of actual insurance cost may be kept at home, and in the pockets of the people. Operated heretofore without supervision, and without that help and encouragement that should come from intelligent examination, the success of these companies has been truly remarkable, and they tell a story of honesty and fraternity that entirely overshadows the failures of the few, which have been engaged in similar work, chartered under the same Act, but whose field of operations extended over the whole State.

"It is the rule and not the exception that where these companies have confined their operations to the county in which organized, or to that county and one adjoining county they have proved successful. This has been due to an appreciation by the policyholders that they were insurers as well as insured. They have afforded protection at a remarkably low cost, and I believe have taught the true principles of insurance, i. e., simple indemnity against loss, and not speculation on fire risks, as nothing else could or would have done. Such institutions must raise the moral tone of the communities in which they operate, and clearly they raise to the highest standard the 'moral hazard,' that bane of fire underwriters.

"The statements of these companies are the more encouraging since they show the cost of insurance both in town and country. 'Eleven of the companies have confined their operations practically to the country, four have their insurance entirely in the City of Charleston. As will be seen from the statements, the cost of insurance has varied practically from about 30 cents per \$100 to about 80 cents per \$100.

"Without meaning to make any invidious comparisons, for there are others which have done probably just as good work, but because of its age, and the experiences through which it has passed, the Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, of Charleston, is deserving of special note. This company is now in its fifty-eighth year. It stands today with a clear record—all losses paid and \$130,000 of cash and investments to its credit. This company passed through the great fire of 1861 in Charleston. It paid its losses in full, and the loyalty of its members who, with almost one accord, met their heavy obligations then has been fully repaid by the savings the company has afforded them since. I am informed that this is the oldest mutual fire insurance company in America today.

"The Carolina Mutual and its fellows, the Hibernian Mutual, the Germania Mutual and the Merchants Mutual, all of which confine themselves to the City of Charleston, have been the means of saving, I believe, without exaggeration, hundreds of thousands of dollars to the citizens of Charleston.

"There are certain amendments which I believe should be made to the Mutual Protective Association Act. The spirit of mutuality should be emphasized by making more specific the annual meetings of the policyholders and the election of directors by the policyholders, requirements for stated meeting of the directors, who should be representative of the territory covered, and the number of whom should be proportionate to the amount at risk.

"The terms of the Act should be extended to permit the organization of mutual companies insuring live stock, crops and probably health and accident, casualty and liability.

The companies which have confined themselves practically to one county, and the disbursements, including losses and expenses for one year, and the amount of insurance carried by each are the following: Abbeville-Greenwood Mutual Fire, of Abbeville, amount, \$1,541,920, and total disbursements last year, \$9,667.14. Anderson Mutual Fire, of Anderson, \$326,522. Carolina Mutual Insurance Com-

WANTS TO GET LOOSE

From His Father-in-Law Who Holds Him Fast.

Spartanburg, Nov. 20.—Willie Tucker, a seventeen-year-old white boy, through his attorney, J. B. Atkinson, has brought habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Klug asking that he be delivered from the control of Peter Lindsay, his father-in-law.

The case is a most unusual one, the young man charging that he has been kept at work on Lindsay's farm, near Campobello, and hired out to work on the farms of other men in the community, and that he has never received any compensation for his services.

Tucker says that for the past nine months he has been living with Peter Lindsay, and while living with Lindsay he was persuaded to enter a marriage contract with Lindsay's daughter, Miss Mary Lindsay, but since his marriage he and his wife have not been allowed to occupy a separate room from other members of the family.

Tucker further says that he has been required to work on his father-in-law's farm without pay, and that Peter Lindsay has frequently hired him out to work on other farms in the surrounding country. The young man alleges that he has often attempted to leave his father-in-law, but was threatened with violence and prosecution, and that he has been dreadfully abused and mistreated.

CAUSES SIX DEATHS.

Underground Fire at Red Lodge Mine Fatal to Workers.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 21.—Fire in the Northwest Improvement Company's mine at Red Lodge today caused the death of six miners and entombed many others. Members of the fire department and volunteers rescued more than 100 men, many of whom were injured or completely exhausted. All will recover.

Tonight it is stated by the rescued miners that at least 64 men are still in the most dangerous part of the mine and it is impossible for the rescuers to get near them at present.

The fire is terrific, judging from the volume of smoke and flames emitted from one entry. Coal cars and lumber are ablaze and the damage to property will be heavy. An iron pipe was laid into the mine and there is now a flow of water playing on the flames. The fire itself is said to be confined to a small area, but the gas and smoke have spread to the various workings.

The company operating the Red Lodge mines is controlled by the Northern Pacific railroad. Most of the miners employed are foreigners. A similar disaster at this property cost the lives of eight miners.

RESCUED FROM SCHOONER.

Captain of Six Sailors of the John M. Brown are Picked Up.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 23.—Capt. Stevens and six sailors of the American schooner John M. Brown, which foundered at sea on October 30, were brought into Arroyo three days ago by the schooner Brookline. The John M. Brown left Brunswick, Ga., on October 15. She encountered a gale and it is believed that she rammed a floating log.

She gradually filled and when the captain saw that her condition was hopeless the crew launched a naphtha launch on board, stored it with provisions and put off from the sinking vessel.

The men were five days in the launch before they were sighted and picked up by the Brookline.

Company of Charleston, \$4,404,090, and total disbursements last year, \$8,649.59. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Gaffney, \$500,000. Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association, of Walhalla, \$280,000. Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association, of Newberry, \$397,783, and total disbursements for last year, \$1,210.36. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Union, \$338,000, and total disbursements last year, \$1,283.24. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Winstboro, \$200,000. Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Chester, \$375,000, and total disbursements last year, \$800.75. Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of York, \$751,125, and total disbursements last year \$2,617.74. Germania Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Charleston, \$1,123,950, and total disbursements last year, \$4,897.96. Hibernian Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Charleston, \$1,547,800, and total disbursements last year, \$7,451.25. Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Charleston, \$334,465, and total disbursements last year, \$629.74. Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association, of Hartsville, \$365,030, and total disbursements last year, \$454.10. Pee-Dee Mutual Fire Insurance Association, of Mullins, \$349,673, and total disbursements last year, \$3,974.77.

SUDDEN DEATH

Reaps Awful Harvest in a Brooklyn Street Friday.

TWENTY-FIVE DEAD

Catastrophe Caused by the Ignition of Gas—Leaking Pipes, Admitting Flame, Responsible for the Disaster—Fire and Geysers of Water Spurt in Air Through Debris.

New York, Nov. 20.—Twenty-five persons are believed to have lost their lives and an explosion of gas which tore up a great section of Gold street, Brooklyn, today. It is definitely known that 15 persons were buried under the hundreds of tons of earth and timber that were thrown into the air by the explosion, and 10 more persons are reported as missing. The exact number of dead can not be determined until tomorrow, for those working to recover the entombed bodies must dig through 50 feet of dirt, rock and a tangle of pipes and timbers.

The explosion occurred in an excavation 50 feet deep that had been made in Gold street between York and Front streets, where a water main was being laid. The gas main recently sprung a leak and in a manner unknown a spark came in contact with escaping gas today. Immediately there was a terrific explosion that lifted the surface of the street for half a block in both directions and hurled dirt, paving stones and debris into the air. When the smoke and dust cleared away it was seen that the street had been opened from doorstep to doorstep over an area of nearly a block. The loosened earth and debris had fallen into the excavation, burying the score of laborers who were at work when the accident happened. Great tongues of flames shot out of crevices in the street and between them geysers of water spurted into the air from a water main that had been shattered by the explosion. Two bodies were sticking out of the wreckage.

Gold street was crowded with school children when the explosion occurred, and that scores of children were not killed or injured was remarkable. A woman and three children were almost opposite the excavation when the earth crumbled under their feet and they were swept down into the hole under tons of wreckage. Two other children were on the opposite side of the street when the street caved in and they lost their lives.

Samuel Trout, foreman of the gang of laborers who were laying the water main, was near the women and three children who lost their lives. As he felt the street tremble he rushed forward in an endeavor to save them, but he lost his life in the attempt. Trout's body was roasted to a cinder.

Only four of the men working in the excavation escaped and their escape was remarkable. They were digging near the opening of a four-foot sewer and the force of the explosion blew them to the entrance of it. Arthur Strand was hurled farthest and he pulled the other three men after him. Water from the broken main began to pour into the sewer and the four men, in danger of being drowned, started to run toward the river, where there was an outlet to the sewer. The explosion shook houses for blocks around. Thousands of persons were attracted to the scene. Women living in the neighborhood, whose children had been on the street when the gas main blew up, rushed to the scene and ran about the excavation wringing their hands and calling for their little ones. In many instances they found their children after a brief search, but a number of boys and girls had been taken into a school nearby and their parents were frantic by the time they were found.

The gas and water supplies were turned off shortly after the explosion. A force of 100 firemen was then put to work digging for bodies, but the task was necessarily slow because of the nature of the wreckage which had to be removed.

Those known to be dead are: Samuel Trout, foreman; Fred Scheffmeyer, inspector of sewers; Charles Farrell, foreman of concrete works; Gustave Anderson, foreman of carpenters.

Missing: Unknown woman who was with children; unknown girl, about 5 years of age; John O'Grady, 6 years old; William Dalton, 6 years old; Vincent Doherty, 7 years old; Clarice Brady, 9 years old; Alexander Johnson, laborer; Chris Cosingo, laborer; Emil Bachman, laborer; Francisco Armando, laborer; John Armando, laborer; Charles Nelson, laborer; Gus Wallo, laborer; Felix Green, laborer; Gus Kane, laborer; Samuel Abrams, laborer; John Crane, laborer; laborer known as Francisco; two Italian laborers known as No. 51 and 52; laborer known as Christopher.

The police arrested seven men who were attached to the city departments in charge of the work being done.

HALF A BILLION

EARNED IN NINE YEARS BY STANDARO OIL.

Rockefeller Tells of Financial Situation of Giant Combine—Agreements With Transportation Companies.

New York, Nov. 20.—For over five hours today John D. Rockefeller, witness for the defense in the government suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, faced an unceasing fire of questions from the federal counsel, Frank B. Kellogg, and when adjournment was taken until Monday he was still being cross-examined on the charge that the company in early days accepted rebates to the disadvantage of its rivals.

The enormous power of the oil combination was sharply brought out today when Mr. Rockefeller, after stating that the Standard had paid dividends amounting to 140,000,000 in 1907, said it had earned as much more and that this was added to the company's surplus, which was stated by the government's counsel to be \$300,000,000. It was further stated by Mr. Kellogg that the company within the last eight years has earned over half a billion dollars.

The rapid fire interrogations of the prosecutor were always met with unshaken imperturbability and readiness to answer, except when, as Mr. Rockefeller explained, "it is quite impossible for me to remember after 35 years. I do not recall."

Mr. Rockefeller was questioned closely regarding rebates which the Standard was charged with receiving, but with the exception of the agreement with the Pennsylvania railroad, which Mr. Rockefeller explained, gave the Standard a rebate because it effected an equalization of oil shipments. Mr. Rockefeller could not recall any other rebates, though he thought it was likely that he might have heard of it at the time.

"You have been prosperous since the beginning?" asked Mr. Kellogg of Mr. Rockefeller when the latter resumed his testimony. "Yes."

He was asked about the trust agreement of 1882, and whether the trust certificates did not show a value of \$70,000,000 and the stocks held under the agreement an actual value of \$55,710,698. Mr. Rockefeller said he believed those figures were correct.

"The record shows that up to 1906 the net earnings of the company were \$51,922,904. What was the dividend in 1907?" "I should say about 40 per cent."

"That was about \$39,000,000?" "That would be a million in favor of the poor old Standard," said Mr. Rockefeller. He added that the net earnings for 1907 were approximately \$80,000,000.

He assented to Mr. Kellogg's figures showing that the company earned \$490,000,000 from 1899 to 1906. Adding the earnings of 1907 would give a total earnings of \$570,000,000.

"Then where does the hazard of the business come in?" asked Mr. Kellogg. "In the first place, since the first refinery was built more than 50 years ago, we have been prepared at any moment, day or night, to hear the fire alarm. We are dealing with a very explosive product. Fires are constantly occurring.

"But your profits were above your fire losses, which have been charged to profit and loss account?" "Yes, sir."

Mr. Kellogg then asked Mr. Rockefeller about the Standard Oil agreement with the Pennsylvania railroad in 1877, in which the Pennsylvania agreed to pay back 10 per cent of the freight sales which the Standard paid. The witness said this agreement followed the rate war between the Northern and the Southern lines and that this was an agreement whereby he was to equalize the amount of freight distributed between the different railroads.

Replying to a question whether the Standard Oil Company was the only one to get the rebate, the witness said that the greater volume of business given by the Standard was given in part for the rebate and in those days it was the custom for large shippers to receive consideration.

BRYAN LEADS

In Late Election All Candidates in This State.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Received by Secretary of State—Only a Few Counties Are Missing—The Bryan-Taft Vote as Compared With Presidential Vote in 1904.

Some Other Figures.

South Carolina gave William Jennings Bryan at least 61,283 votes and William Taft 3,847. The State says the above figures give nearly the entire vote of the State, although the clerks who have tabulated the vote have not yet completed the additional for the Independence and Socialist party.

In 1904 D. C. Heyward, Democratic nominee for governor, received 51,907. In 1908 Martin F. Ansel, Democratic nominee for governor, received 59,986. In 1906, with no presidential election to bring out the voters he received in general election 39,251. The figures given above for 1908 do not include Hampton county, which is still missing.

The returns are also incomplete as to the constitutional amendments, which were voted favorably. With Beaufort, Georgetown, Hampton and Sumter missing, the amendment allowing the town of Gaffney to increase its municipal indebtedness gave 21,000 for the amendment and 10,769 against the change.

For the amendment to the constitution changing the name of the office of "adjutant and inspector general" to that of "adjutant general," 21,758 voted for the change and 10,266 voted against it.

Votes for the State officers with Hampton county missing were as follows: Gov. M. F. Ansel, 59,986; Lieut. Gov. McLeod, 58,909; Attorney General J. Fraser Lyon, 59,597; Secretary of State R. M. McCown, 59,926; State Treasurer Jennings, 59,661; Comptroller General Jones, 59,623; State Superintendent of Education J. E. Swearingen, 59,559; Adjutant General J. C. Boyd, 59,596; Railroad Commissioner B. L. Caughman, 59,703.

These figures as compared with the totals given for solicitors in the 12 circuits and the presidential vote would show that all of the State officers were scratched to a certain extent. The total vote cast for solicitor was 60,501. The congressional vote, both Democratic and Republican, fell far behind this, the total being 51,013, of which the three Republicans received 1,087.

The Congressional Vote. The vote for congressmen by districts is: First district—Legare, 5,759; Prioleau, 601. Second district—Patterson, 8,440; Myers, 58. Third district—Aiken, 10,724. Fourth district—Johnson, 10,806. Fifth district—Finley, 9,468. Sixth district—Ellerbe, 9,025. Seventh district—Lever, 9,950; Richardson, 998.

The small votes given above in three of the districts are for Republicans in the hope of securing the \$2,000 contest fee.

For Solicitor. The vote for solicitors resulted as follows: P. T. Hildebrand, 4,708; J. F. Byrnes, 4,032; P. H. Stoll, 5,650; J. M. Spears, 3,526; W. H. Cobb, 2,771; J. K. Henry, 5,202; T. S. Searse, 6,929; R. A. Cooper, 6,409; J. H. Peurifoy, 3,619; P. A. Bonham, 7,648; G. B. Timmerman, 4,885; W. H. Wells, 5,072.

STUDENT OF LONGEVITY

Thinks Man Can Live For Ever by Right Mode.

New York, Nov. 23.—Man ought to live forever if the proper "spirit life" is cultivated, according to Charles Brodie Patterson, who has made a special study of longevity. This rather startling statement he made at the Waldorf-Astoria during a meeting of the Medical-Logical Society.

Authenticated cases of extreme long life he pointed out to support his theory, adding that with proper care even the longest spans of life as now measured might be increased twenty or thirty years or even indefinitely.

Another speaker said that he knew of a man in England who lived to the ripe old age of 130 years, and that those who wish might do the same. Alcoholic stimulants, declared another speaker, cuts short many a life that would otherwise be long.

YOUNG FIRE BUGS.

Three Little Boys Arrested for Setting Houses Afire.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20.—Three infantile fire bugs, the revelations of whose operations are startling to police and firemen, have been arrested here.

Commencing a month ago, and continuing for ten days, the outbreak of fires in the city, recurring with alarming frequency, kept the firemen working overtime. Incendiarism was suspected and the police kept a close lookout for the culprits.

An unsuccessful attempt to burn a saloon at the corner of Monticello avenue and Washington street, yesterday afternoon was followed by the arrest of three boys. They are Doc Baum, son of Mrs. Rosa Baum, of 24 Fenchurch street; Samuel Epstein, son of Morris Epstein, and Herman Addison, son of Thomas Addison, of 57 Cumberland street. The boys have made partial confessions, in which they involve each other to a much greater extent than they themselves are aware.

Samuel Epstein, who is but six years old, without fear, told Police Captain Ford and Fire Chief McLaughlin, of how his brother, five years old, started a fire at the corner of Monticello avenue and Washington street that destroyed the life of an infant and burned buildings, which, with their contents, were valued at \$34,550, on October 19th and 20th. Each of the others under arrest admitted having been present at the starting of at least one fire. It was in these confessions they implicated each other in the starting of each fire.

BROKE DISPENSARY LAW.

Col. Thompson, of Spartanburg, Convicted in Sessions Court.

Spartanburg, Nov. 19.—Col. Aaron Thompson, a bachelor and wealthy citizen of this county, was convicted in the court of general sessions yesterday on the charge of selling liquor. Sentence has not been imposed as counsel for the defendant has given notice of an appeal. Col. Thompson lives at Inman, in the upper section of the county, where he has an elegant country home, and is famous for entertaining his friends. Several weeks ago he was suspected of being engaged in a whiskey business, and special constables made out a case against him on the evidence which they secured.

The case was to have been investigated at Inman, but was transferred to Magistrate Gohring at Holly Springs. The hearing did not go lightly for the colonel was bound over to court. The case was tried this morning and the jury returned a verdict of guilty in fifteen minutes.

Huge Fertilizer Trust Forming to Give the Farmers Some Taft Prosperity.

New York, Nov. 19.—Representatives of the leading independent fertilizer companies of this country and abroad will hold a series of meetings in this city during the next few days to perfect plans for the formation of a \$50,000,000 stock company under the New Jersey law.

That the projected corporation will be of an international character is suggested by the intimation that Herman Schmidtman, of Germany, is to be its first president. It was stated today that the capital stock will be divided evenly in preferred and common shares, and that no bonds will be issued.

The Tennessee Copper Company and the banking house of Lewisohn Brothers, of this city, are understood to be the prime movers in the project.

CHILD KILLED BY TRAIN.

Little Samuel Campbell Loses His Life at Greenwood.

Greenwood, Nov. 20.—Little Samuel Campbell, the 4-year-old son of Mr. J. S. Campbell, section master of the C. & W. C., was killed by the north bound passenger train on that road yesterday afternoon just in front of his parents' home. The body was carried to Belton today. The death is particularly sad, as Mr. Campbell had a son, a conductor, who was killed a month ago yesterday at Piedmont. It is supposed that the little boy ran out as the train went by and was too close to the track, the steps of the engine striking him on the head. Death was instantaneous. The inquest will be completed Monday when the engineer will be here to testify.

DISPLAYED EGRET'S PLUME.

Spartanburg Miner Fined for Violating State Game Law.

Spartanburg, Nov. 19.—J. McGoodlett, proprietor of a fashionable East End millinery store, against whom a case was made on the charge of displaying in his show window a hat trimmed with a plume from the snowy egret, which is a non-game bird, in violation of the laws of the State, appeared before Magistrate Coan this morning and pleaded guilty. A fine of two dollars was imposed, which Mr. McGoodlett paid.

MONEY RECEIVED

By the National Democratic Campaign Committee to Pay

ELECTION EXPENSES

Total Amount \$620,644. All of Which Was Expended Except \$1,234.71, Which Is Left on Hand—Itemized Record to be Filed With New York Secretary of State.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—The Democratic national committee received in all \$620,644.71, and spent \$619,410.06 during the recent Presidential campaign, leaving a balance on hand of \$620,644.77, and spent \$619,410.06 made public tonight by the officers of the committee and the itemized statement will be filed for record in the office of the Secretary of State of New York in compliance with the resolution adopted by the national committee at Lincoln, Neb., last July. The statement made public by the committee tonight includes a certificate of audit by Myron D. King, auditor of the national committee. The statement is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, 1908. To the Democratic national committee—Gentlemen: Following is a statement of all the receipts and expenditures: Total amount of money received by the Democratic national committee for the year 1908 \$620,644.77 Total amount disbursed . 619,410.06

Balance on hand . . . \$1,234.71 In compliance with the election law of the State of New York we have filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, a complete list of all receipts and expenditures of the headquarters at New York. And in compliance with a resolution of the national committee, passed at Lincoln, Nebraska, last July, we have filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany a list of over 25,000 names, representing over 100,000 contributors, who contributed through newspapers, clubs, solicitors and other organizations, whose names are on file in the office of the chairman of the Democratic national committee at Buffalo, N. Y.

The auditor's report confirming the above is attached thereto. Yours respectfully, Norman E. Mack, Chairman; Urey Woodson, Secretary; Herman Ridder, Treasurer; John E. Osborne, Vice Chairman, Finance Committee; John W. Cox, Assistant Treasurer; John B. Doolin, Assistant Treasurer. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, 1908.

Auditor's Office, Democratic National Committee. Hon. Norman E. Mack, Chairman, and Herman Ridder, Treasurer, Democratic National Committee, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dear Sirs: I herewith submit the following report of the records of the auditor's office, showing vouchers drawn on requisitions of the heads of departments and duly authorized bills. The classifications of all of said disbursements by vouchers is shown by departments as nearly as possible. In addition to departmental exhibit I have included in the itemized statement the cost of telegrams, postage and express charges, separately.

I respectfully suggest that the national committee give attention to the great importance of a well directed business system for the governance of future departments of the committee in the work of a national campaign. The proper selection of a person to fully prepare such system as I deem necessary to urge would prove a saving of a large amount of money.

Respectfully submitted, MYRON D. KING, Auditor Democratic National Committee. Distribution of disbursements by vouchers shown by departments of the Democratic national committee, 1908.

Auditor's office \$ 866.50 Secretary's office 4,108.51 Treasurer's office 5,073.21 Commercial Travelers . . . 158.60 Club organization bureau . 5,020.76 Labor bureau 37,401.36 Advisory committee 3,020.95 Organization of States . . . 129,053.62 Purchasing agent dept. . . . 1,340.73 Finance committee 26,586.54 Congressional committee . . . 2,625.00 Publicity bureau 88,829.45

Ex-treasurer's account, miscellaneous 81 draft on Oklahoma Bank 4,019.57 Sergeant-at-arms 1,016.27 Documents 142,537.25 Chairman and vice chm. . . . 6,439.90 Reproduction bureau 5,115.00 Speakers' bureau 33,786.95 General fund 38,111.80 Rent of headquarters 13,746.72 Telegrams 13,761.99 Telephones 2,199.30 Express charges 13,061.17 Postage 37,452.54

Total \$619,410.06

MISSOURI BANK ROBBED.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 22.—The Bank of Sweet Springs, Mo., was robbed of \$5,500 in currency early today by crackmen.