

JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

F. E. BARCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1908.

MILITIA READY TO GO TO MUNCIE

Authorities Prepared to Act if Any
More Rioting Takes Place
at That City.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 2.—As the result of three hours of rioting, growing out of the street car strike, a mob of a thousand men held possession of Muncie's business district, two bystanders were shot, one strike-breaker was badly beaten up, and perhaps fifty persons received minor injuries. The rioting only ceased when every street car was sent to the barns.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 2.—Three companies of the Indiana national guard spent the night under arms at the barracks and are being held in readiness. Companies at Winchester, Kokomo, Greenfield and Lebanon have been ordered by Governor Hanly to be ready to move at once in case of further trouble on account of the street railway strike at Muncie, Anderson and other places along the line of the Indiana Union Traction lines.

CASUALTY LIST OF PAST YEAR

Nearly Fifty-Eight Thousand Persons
Killed and Injured by Various
Accidents.

New York, Jan. 1.—The Tribune, in a summary of the accidents of the year 1907, states that 57,919 persons have been killed and injured in accidents during the year, 35,612 having been killed and 22,307 injured. Some of the larger items of the list are as follows:

Earthquakes, landslides, etc., 21,512 killed, 3,092 injured; explosions and mine disasters, 3,086 killed, 2,721 injured; storms and floods, 4,209 killed, 1,563 injured; railroad wrecks, 811 killed, 2,639 injured; automobile accidents, 229 killed, 704 injured; firearms, 197 killed, 3,978 injured. Among other deaths are 2,269 lost in wrecks of vessels and 492 in other drownings.

WANT DAMAGES FOR SICKNESS

Residents of Pennsylvania Town File
Suits Against Water Company
as Test Cases.

Franklin, Pa., Jan. 2.—Chargin' that a recent typhoid fever epidemic was due to the water supply, a number of residents of this city are attempting to collect damages for sickness in their families from the Venango Water company. Suits were filed by Rev. Dr. Maurice Penfield Fikes, pastor of the First Baptist church, and James B. Borland, editor of the Franklin Evening News.

These are to be made test cases, and if they prove successful it is said more than fifty other suits will be instituted. Attorneys for a committee of citizens are also preparing a suit seeking to annul the charter of the company.

Shakes the Hands of 5,645.

Washington, Jan. 2.—President Roosevelt received at the White House a New Year's throng of well-wishers which was three hours in passing his hand. Mrs. Roosevelt and the members and ladies of the cabinet were his assistants. Though curtailed in number—5,645—by more than a thousand over the preceding New Year's Day the reception was resplendent in all the incidents of tradition which have accumulated to its interest for more than a hundred years.

Fire in Room of German Prince.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—A fire broke out in the bedroom of Prince Eitel Friedrich, the third son of Emperor William, in the royal chateau of Bellevue, located in the Tiergarten, where the prince at present is residing. Nearly the entire fire brigade was called and succeeded in extinguishing the flames in a short time. Considerable damage was done to the contents of the castle. The chateau was built in 1785.

Cigarettes Under the Ban.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 2.—The state constitutional convention resumed its sessions and engaged in a spirited debate on the proposal to prohibit the manufacture, sale or gift of cigarettes or cigarette papers. The proposition was finally adopted by a vote of 56 to 18. The adoption was urged for the reason that the legislature for fifteen years has refused to pass an anti-cigarette law.

Three Children Perish in Flames.

Collinsville, Ill., Jan. 2.—The explosion of a lamp in the home of Emeric Duwinski set fire to the house and three children perished in the flames. The victims are: Joseph, Mary and George Steger, aged respectively four years, two years and fourteen months. The mother, Mrs. Mary Steger, was seriously burned trying to rescue her children.

New Chief of Navigation Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 2.—After a conference with President Roosevelt Secretary Metcalf announced that Captain J. E. Pillsbury had been selected as chief of the navigation bureau of the navy department. Captain Pillsbury participated in the conference between the president and the secretary just prior to the announcement.

INJUNCTION REFUSED

United States Judge Declines to Hold Up the Drought in Georgia.

ANTI-PROHIBITION MUST WAIT

Meantime the Dry Spell Will Continue to Worry the Bibulous.

Alabama Law is Attacked Freely—One Judge Says It is Invalid—Nine O'clock Closing Law Ignored.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 2.—The most notable feature of the first day of prohibition in Georgia was the refusal of Judge W. P. Newman, in the United States circuit court, to grant an injunction pending litigation which would prevent the putting into effect of the prohibition law. Papers in the case were filed late Tuesday on behalf of two breweries, one in Chattanooga and the other in Cincinnati. Judge Newman simply filed a memorandum reading as follows: "After careful consideration an injunction pendente lite will not be granted. This being true it is useless to call the defendants to show cause."

Must Wait for Two Months.

The lawyers for the plaintiff's case told the Associated Press that the decision of Judge Newman did not have the effect of throwing the case out of court, but that the case would come up in the regular order of business, and it was expected that it would be ready for trial in about two months. In the meantime prohibition is in effect in every district of Georgia. Notwithstanding predictions that the enforcement of the law on the first day of the New Year, which is a recognized holiday in all parts of the state, would bring about disturbances there was not the slightest disorder.

Says Prohibition is Invalid.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 2.—Declaring the prohibition laws, as far as 1908 is concerned, unconstitutional the probate judge of Cullman county issued nine saloon licenses. The mayor is said to be preparing to issue city licenses for saloons in the city of Cullman. The prohibitionists have called on the governor to enforce the prohibition laws. Cullman county voted on Dec. 9 for prohibition.

Another Attack on the Law.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2.—The probate judge of Lowndes county refused to issue licenses for barrooms at Hayneville, Letehatchie and Benton and a dispensary at Fort Deposit. As a consequence application was made for a mandamus to enforce such action. The case will be fought out through all the courts. It is charged that the law, though passed as a general act, is local and was not properly advertised.

Ignored the 9 P. M. Law.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 2.—Mobile saloons, drug stores and hotels ignored the 9 o'clock closing hour and practically every establishment in town remained open until midnight.

PREACHER AND HEIRESS FOUND

Rev. Jere Knode Cooke and Floretta Whaley Living in San Francisco—Have a Child.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—The Call publishes an interview with the Rev. Jere Knode Cooke, formerly pastor of St. George's church at Hempstead, L. I., who it is claimed left his wife some eight months ago, eloping with a seventeen-year-old heiress named Floretta Whaley. The pair have been located, it is said, at a flat at 1199 Green street in this city while a search has been going on for them all over the country.

A child has been born to them during the interval, the rector working as a painter and decorator and when not occupied in that line, doing the hardest kind of manual labor for the support of himself, his companion and the child. He had, it is said, lived quietly in Los Angeles before coming here after he left the east.

Inquiry at the flat occupied by J. Knode Cooke and Floretta Whaley, revealed the fact that the couple had fled with their child.

Defendants Escape Prosecution.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 31.—Judge R. E. Lewis, of the federal court, quashed all indictments and sustained all the demurrers in coal land fraud cases thereby releasing about fifty prominent defendants from prosecution. Among the defendants who escape prosecution are S. W. Keitel and fourteen others of St. Louis, comprising the Yampa Coal company; Charles E. Hurt, of Durango; Robert Worcester, Salt Lake City; Benjamin F. Freeman, of Durango; George Coe Franklin, of Durango.

Not a Coffin Full of Lead.

London, Dec. 31.—The hopes of hundreds who have subscribed to the stock of the popular syndicate which is raising the money to enable George Hollamby Druse to prosecute his claim to the dukedom of Portland were dashed when on opening the grave of Thomas Charles Druse it was found to contain his body, and not a coffin filled with lead, which latter would have gone far to establish George Hollamby's claim. The subscribers to the prosecution fund are all poor people—servant girls and the like.

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WEAK POINT IS FOUND

Defense in a Saloon Case Finds a Hole in the Nicholson Liquor Law.

MAY GIVE UPLIFTERS TROUBLE

Holiness Preacher Mobbed Because He Abused Women Who Danced—Items.

Indianapolis, Jan. 1.—A saloon case

decision of far-reaching effect was made by Judge Whallon in the police court in favor of Lou McClure, a Cerealtown roadhouse keeper, who was arrested for violating section 3 of the Nicholson law. McClure's attorney raised a point evidently not thought of by saloon keepers before. In section 3 a provision requires that the licensed room shall be "squarely closed and locked and admission thereto prevented." In the same paragraph it says: "It is hereby made unlawful for the proprietors of such a place to permit any person or persons other than himself and family to go into such room during forbidden hours."

How the Police Found Things.

The police found men in a room in the rear of McClure's licensed barroom. The door between the two was unlocked, and the police declared this to be a violation of the Nicholson law in itself, and they have convicted hundreds of saloon keepers on this evidence. A charge of selling liquor on Sunday was put against McClure's barkeeper, and he was fined several days ago on this charge.

Point Raised by the Defense.

McClure's attorney raised the point that the mere fact that the door was unlocked did not constitute a violation of the law, for the reason that the Nicholson law allows the proprietor and his family in the licensed room, and that it would be impossible for them to enter if the doors leading to it were securely locked and fastened.

What the Decision Means.

The decision of Judge Whallon means that the police will be presented with a grave obstacle in arresting saloon keepers who sell liquor on Sunday, as many of them do business in rooms adjoining the licensed room, and get the liquors from the licensed room. If they can keep the police out until all evidences of drinking are removed there will be no chance of obtaining convictions before Judge Whallon on this charge. The fact that the door was unlocked has hitherto been taken as proof of violation of the law.

HOLINESS PREACHER BEATEN

He Makes Foolish Statements About Women Who Dance—Mob Law Comes Next.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 1.—Enraged at the remark made by Rev. Ernest Sweeton in a sermon at Newburg, when he said that any woman who danced was of questionable character, young society men of Newburg attacked the minister with decayed eggs and with clubs. The attack occurred as the preacher was on his way to church.

The eggs struck him in such quantity that he was felled to the sidewalk, and while down he was kicked and beaten until he was bleeding from gashes on his face, head and arms. He regained his feet and ran three blocks to a store. His attackers pursued him to the store door, pelting him with eggs. Sweeton later secured a bath and clean clothing. He preached a short and quiet sermon, making no reference to the attack on him or to dancing women.

Close Call for His Life.

Martinsville, Ind., Jan. 1.—Orval, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pearcey, east of this city, was accidentally shot in the left side, just under the heart, but he is likely to recover. The boy and his companions were loading a rifle preparatory to hunting, and the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the bullet passed within an inch of his heart.

Scratch of a Pin Is Fatal.

Frankfort, Ind., Jan. 1.—Mrs. William Barrett, who recently came here from Lima, O., to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Anna Nugent, six weeks ago slightly scratched her finger with a pin. Nothing was thought of the injury at the time. A few days later inflammation developed, blood poison followed, and she is dead.

Prominent Fort Wayne Man Dead.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 1.—Henry C. Zollinger, many years a prominent resident of this city, ex-colonel of the Union Veteran Legion and a member of the Eleventh Indiana battery from 1861 to 1864, is dead after a short acute illness, although he had been an invalid for some time. He was sixty-six years old.

Asks \$25,000 for His Foot.

Jasonville, Ind., Jan. 1.—George Baldwin, whose foot was mashed by falling slate, has brought suit against the Vandala Coal company for \$25,000 damages.

Sues the Company for \$2,700.

Anderson, Ind., Jan. 1.—Joseph Schnebely, of this city, struck by a Big Four train a year ago, is now suing the company for \$2,700 damages.

WEATHERS THE GALE

Financial Structure of the Country Comes Through the Storm Very Well.

HINDSIGHT AT THE BIG PANIC

Causes of It Traced Back to the Opening of the Year.

Two Preliminary Flurries Before the Blizzard of October, Which Had Been Preparing for Several Months.

New York, Dec. 31.—The year 1907 has been one in which there has been much making of financial history. It will go down with 1857, 1873 and 1893 as one of the panic years in United States finance, but despite the remarkable stress and strain to which the financial structure has been subjected the year closes with conditions stronger and safer than they were when the year began. The year opened with the feeling in conservative quarters that speculation had already been carried to an unwarranted height, and that prudence was imposed by conditions upon bankers and capitalists.

Caused a Scarcity of Capital.

That this feeling operated to some extent throughout the year, and that there was a scarcity of capital for absorbing new securities, was indicated by the diminished transactions in stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange. While the number of shares dealt in in 1907 fell to 193,192, the field of bonds in 1901 showed sales amounting to \$99,404,920, which fell in 1903 to \$684,200,850. The maximum was attained in 1904, when sales were \$1,030,810,560, but was not greatly reduced in 1905, when sales stood at \$1,018,590,420. Signs of the exhaustion of capital were already afforded in 1906 by the decline of such sales to \$670,817,333, and finally to \$561,651,500 in 1907.

Decline in Share Transactions.

There was a decline to 160,748,368 shares in the depression of 1903, and a recovery to 263,040,993 in 1905 and 298,424,234 in 1906. The number of shares dealt in in 1907 fell to 193,192. The field of bonds in 1901 showed sales amounting to \$99,404,920, which fell in 1903 to \$684,200,850. The maximum was attained in 1904, when sales were \$1,030,810,560, but was not greatly reduced in 1905, when sales stood at \$1,018,590,420. Signs of the exhaustion of capital were already afforded in 1906 by the decline of such sales to \$670,817,333, and finally to \$561,651,500 in 1907.

Issues of Securities.

What the Figures Are for the World and the United States.

The source of the pressure upon the money market is indicated by the large issues of securities which took place during several years prior to the crisis. The statistics compiled by a leading financial journal in Brussels showed that the total issues throughout the world averaged for the five years ended with 1906 about \$3,400,000,000 annually. In the United States issues of stocks for the first eleven months of 1907 were \$757,359,500, and of bonds and notes \$1,073,900,000, making up a total of \$1,831,349,500.

The extent to which capital resources had been strained was not revealed in a striking manner to the general public until "the silent panic" of March 14, now almost overshadowed by later events, but at the time one of the most serious and remarkable breaks which the market had ever suffered. The loss of 10 points in Amalgamated Copper in a single day, 21 points in American Smelting, 22 in Readling and 25 in Union Pacific, added to considerable previous declines at a slower rate, wiped out margins, compelled the calling of loans and wrecked the fortunes of many speculators.

The market recovered only slowly during the spring and early summer to suffer new reactions in August; but it was not until mid-October that the storm broke in all its force with the collapse of the corner in United Copper, the appeal of the Morse-Heinze banks to the clearing house for help and the refusal to extend such help until the old control was eliminated.

Events moved fast on the heels of these revelations. The Knickerbocker Trust company was closed Oct. 22 after paying out about \$8,000,000 in cash, and runs began upon the Trust Company of America, which called for the disbursement of \$34,000,000, and upon the Lincoln Trust company, which suffered a nearly proportionate loss of deposits. The suspension of cash payments by practically all the banks and the decision on Saturday, Oct. 26, to issue clearing house certificates on the following Monday, marked the culminating stages of the crisis.

Thus the old year ends with prices of commodities and securities much lower than a year ago, and with liquidation largely advanced in the banking field, if not in the field of commodities. The great stock of currency absorbed during the period of panic is returning to the banks. The financial structure of the country has stood the strain with only a limited number of serious disasters, and will enter upon the new year under much stronger and safer conditions than it began the old year.

Mosquito Indians Give More Trouble.

Panama, Jan. 2.—Advices from Boas del Toro say that passengers arriving from Bluefields, Nicaragua, report that the Mosquito Indians have risen against the government of President Zelaya, who is accused by them of being responsible for the death