

## WILDCAT STOCK DEALS DENIED

Riggs Bank Enters More Details In "Persecution" Case

### BRANDEIS ATTORNEY FOR U. S.

Bank Officers Declare Comptroller Falsified to Create Bad Impression of Institution — President Wilson and Some of the Cabinet Members Not Pleased With Williams' Statement Attacking Bank.

Washington, April 14.—The open fight between Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams on the one side and the Riggs bank on the other took another turn when the bank made public a statement answering the charges of Comptroller Williams that they used the bank as a brokerage office and that the institution had loaned more than \$1,000,000 to women on highly speculative issues of stocks and that the officers of the bank had dealt in wildcat securities.

The bank's officers in their latest statement charge Comptroller Williams with having included in his statement a falsehood for the purpose of creating the impression that the department of justice regarded his charges as warranting legal action against the officers. The bank officers emphatically deny the comptroller's statements in regard to the making of loans on highly speculative securities without proper collateral. They accuse Mr. Williams of malicious misrepresentation, especially in his efforts to create the impression that officers of the bank have been borrowing money from it on "wildcat" stocks. They point out that Comptroller Williams, in citing the collateral on these loans, mentioned only a small part of the securities, omitting entirely stocks of a standard character.

In connection with the comptroller's reference to wildcat stocks the officers of the bank suggest that if Mr. Williams' scrutiny had been closer he might have discovered collateral to a particular loan in the bank which would have interested him personally. This collateral, the officers say, consists of "\$5,000 Georgia and Florida Railroad company bonds of little or no marked value, of which road he (Williams) was formerly the president, and which bonds he was instrumental in marketing." The bank officers aver that this loan is adequately secured by other collateral.

The bank's charge of a falsehood against Comptroller Williams is based on an incident which occurred immediately after the cabinet meeting, and which has strengthened the impression that some members of the cabinet, and possibly the president, are not entirely pleased with the character of the statement which the comptroller made public.

Attorney General Gregory, upon leaving the cabinet meeting, said that Louis D. Brandeis, the Boston lawyer, had not been retained as special counsel by the department of justice, but had been engaged by the treasury department. He added that the Riggs bank matter never had been laid before the department of justice officials with a view to proceedings against the bank's officers. These remarks by the attorney general seem to contradict the statement of Comptroller Williams, who said:

"The recent investigations of the Riggs National bank disclosed irregularities and unlawful practices on the part of certain officers of sufficient importance to merit their reference to the department of justice and that department engaged the services of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston some weeks ago as special counsel in the case."

This conflicting statement by the attorney general immediately caused a scurrying about in the treasury department. Louis D. Brandeis already had arrived on the scene from Boston in response to a hurry call from Comptroller Williams. He and the comptroller, together with Judkins Atkins, a local attorney, who has been called into the case on the government's side, hurried to the department of justice. A conference followed and later Attorney General Gregory issued this statement:

"The department of justice has employed Mr. Brandeis as special counsel to assist in the defense of the injunction proceedings brought by the Riggs National bank. Up to the filing of the suit the department of justice had not before it for consideration the controversies in the treasury department and the Riggs National bank, but knew in a general way that these existed and might result in some character of litigation."

**Conductor's Blow Costs \$800.**  
Pittsburgh, April 14.—Harry Levine was awarded \$800 in his damage suit against the Pittsburgh Railway company growing out of an assault by a street car conductor on July 30, 1913. The conductor is alleged to have struck Levine in the face and injured him seriously.

**Receiver For West Virginia Bank.**  
Grafton, W. Va., April 14.—Blanchard E. Hiatt of Moundsville was appointed receiver of the Grafton bank, of which institution T. F. Lanham is president. The bank voluntarily closed its doors two months ago.

## CUSTER OPERATOR QUILTS KEYBOARD

Telegrapher Who Flashed Massacre Retires From Game.

### ON DUTY TWENTY-ONE HOURS

Carnahan Sent Eighty Thousand Words In Two Shifts, and Receipts of His Office In Two Days Were \$3,000. Newspaper Man Gave Carnahan Fifty Dollar Bill For Extra Work.

John M. Carnahan, the telegraph operator who sent out from Bismarck, N. D., one of the biggest stories the world ever read—the story of the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn in July, 1876—has just retired on a pension and is planning to spend the rest of his days in Oklahoma on his Kay county farm, where he will raise chickens, pigs and other domestics.

For seventeen years Carnahan was at the frontier station of Bismarck and when he left there it was for Missoula, Mont., where he lived for twenty-four years. Previous to being stationed at Bismarck he was at La Crosse, Wis., and so after fifty years as an operator Carnahan will draw a pension, and Oklahoma will have within its boundaries another veteran who helped make the history of the early days of the Indian west.

The Bismarck garrison, including many friends of Carnahan, was in the Custer expedition. The operator and the post surgeon rode out from the post with the expedition when it started in June, 1876, to punish the Sioux Indians. They went twelve miles with the Seventh cavalry and then returned with the last dispatch General Custer ever sent. It was addressed to President Grant and told of the plans for the expedition.

On the night of July 5 the steamer Far West came down the river and tied up at Bismarck when most people were in bed. The Far West brought the wounded from Reno's command and the official dispatches which told of the complete annihilation of Custer's outfit.

**Flashed Word of Massacre.**  
Carnahan was called from his bed and found on his desk in the telegraph office a carpetbag full of official reports of the fight and its results. He sized up the job, and his first wire action was to flash the word east that the massacre had occurred. Then he settled down to the transmission of the official story to the department of war at Washington. For twenty-one hours he did not leave the key. Coffee and sandwiches were handed him now and then during the long shift, and a wet towel was kept on his forehead. With the reports finished he fell into bed and for three hours slept the sleep of exhaustion; then he got up and returned to the key.

For two days the eastern papers had been clamoring for detailed news of the massacre, but Carnahan could not leave his official work, and until now there was no one to send it. He started in, however, and sent all he could find out to New York, Chicago and St. Paul papers. He sent as much story as he had strength to get and prepare, and that was the way the details of the disaster were sent out.

Carnahan had sent 80,000 words in the two shifts, and the receipts of his office in those two days were \$3,000.

As fast as they could arrive special correspondents hurried to Bismarck to get the intimate details of the big story. O'Kelly, a New York man, was the first big one on the ground, and Carnahan sent for twelve hours more on his stuff. There were 22,000 words, and the tolls on the special dispatch were \$1,320. O'Kelly gave Carnahan \$50 for his extra work, and the veteran operator still has that \$50 bill.

Carnahan is the man who handled the official correspondence between President Grant and General Custer which preceded the Little Big Horn expedition and which has always been supposed to have caused the resentment which drove Custer to recklessness on the fatal ride. But that is a story Carnahan has never told.

During the fifty-three years at the telegraph key many thrilling stories have passed through his hands, especially during the early days of his career, when he was on the border between the north and south during the civil war.

### BIRD SCARES PEACH MEN.

Sparrow-like Visitor Has Jersey Growers Up In Arms.

The perennial rumor that the peach crop is about to be destroyed cropped up in Egg Harbor, N. J., when employees in the large orchards of Charles F. Stuckel discovered a small, reddish brown bird on the trees.

With its small, stout, broad bill the bird, which is about the size of a sparrow, was attacking the buds ferociously, much in the manner in which a woodpecker works its way in search of worms. According to the Stuckel folk, this particular bird has a capacity of about 6,000 buds an hour.

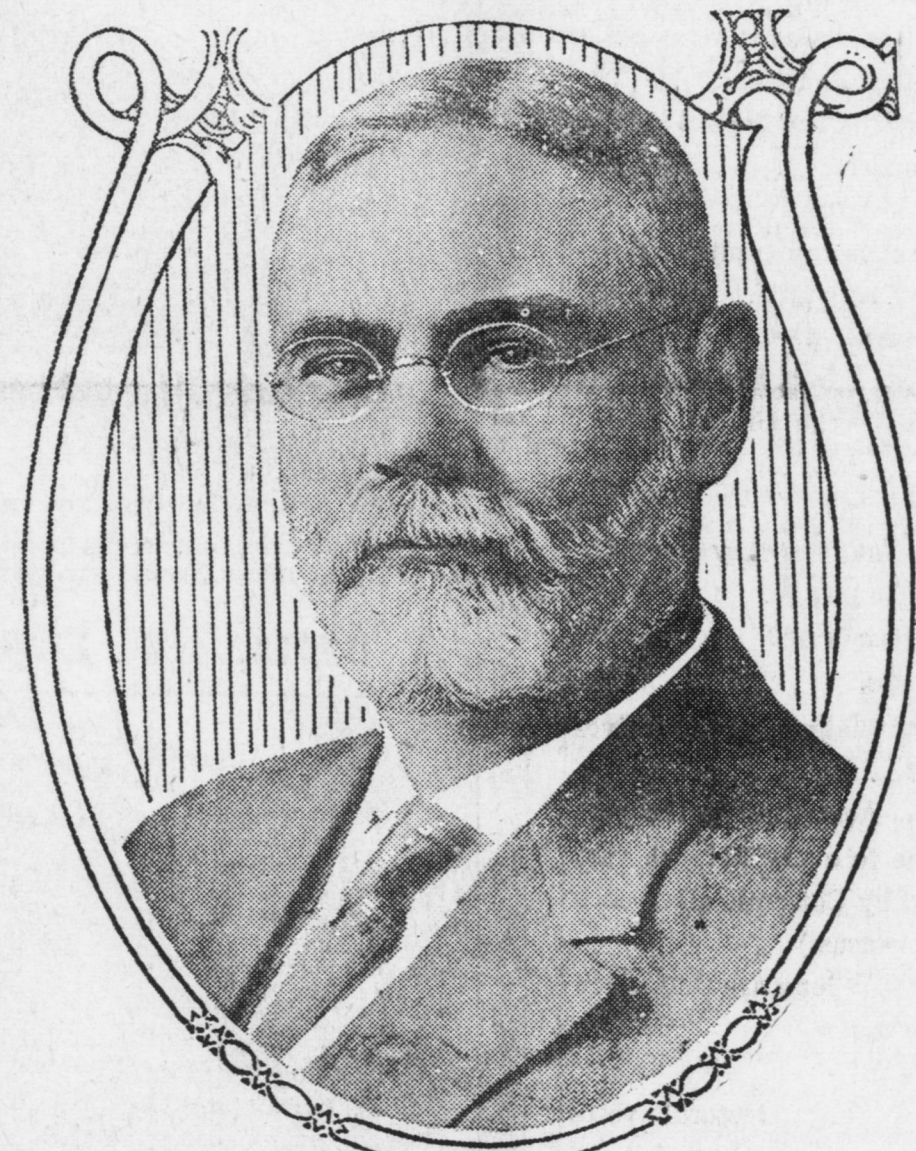
Several of the birds were shot and sent to the state agricultural experiment station at New Brunswick to determine whether they are protected by law. Meanwhile the farmers are taking down their shotguns to save their peach crop.

## ROCKEFELLER AND SON ON FIFTH AVENUE



Photo copyright, 1915, by American Press Association.  
Unconventional photograph of the oil king and John D., Jr., taken as they were leaving church together in New York.

## HE MAY RUN FOR PRESIDENT.



Congressman James R. Mann, minority leader of the house, is favorably mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for president in 1916.

## LLOYD-GEORGE PREACHING TEMPERANCE

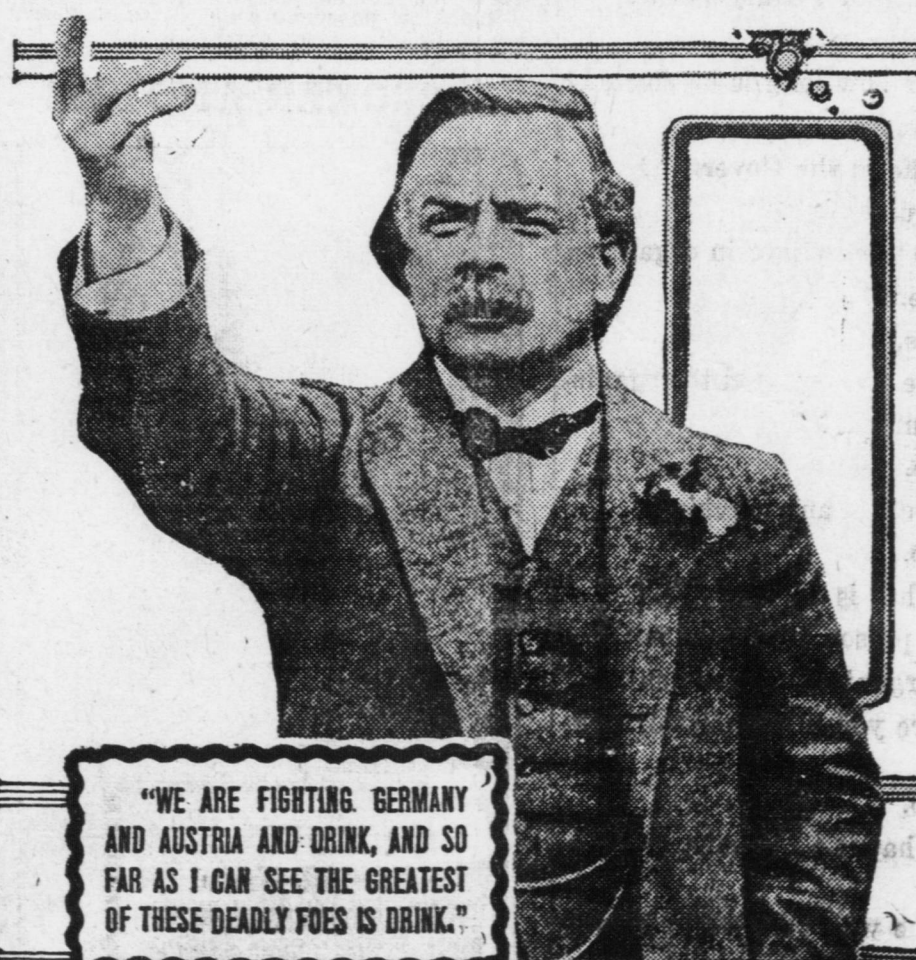


Photo by American Press Association.  
Chancellor of the exchequer of England and his statement on the evils of drink, which he calls England's greatest enemy.

## WRITER FORETOLD TITANIC DISASTER

More an Author of 'Vividly Described Wreck of the Titan.'

### MADE A DEEP IMPRESSION.

Many Anecdotes of Famous Author of Sea Stories—Began and Finished in One Night His First Effort, "The Destruction of the Unit." Writing on a Washtub Until Dawn.

Morgan Robertson, one of the foremost writers of sea stories, who died suddenly in his hotel room in Atlantic City, proved that he was a prophet as well as a teller of tales. In 1898 he wrote "Futility," in which he vividly described the wreck of the Titan, the largest and finest steamer ever constructed, the wreck being caused by an iceberg in the vicinity of the Titanic catastrophe. When the Titanic went down, just fifteen years after the book had been written, the similarity of names in the imaginary book and the locality where the ship hit the iceberg made a profound impression. Mr. Robertson followed the sea for many years before he took up literature.

Illustrating the impossibility of one man knowing all there is to know, Robertson told this story:

"I used to sail with a skipper who was a good seaman, but he was what you might call all at sea when he was on land. He was driving one day along a country road in England when he came to a signpost. An index finger pointed in the direction from which the skipper had come, and the inscription on it read, 'Selkirk, 12 miles.'

"Now, Selkirk was the town for which the skipper was bound. He did not want to turn around, so he climbed the post, tore the sign loose and nailed it to a post on the other side of the road, so the hand pointed in the direction he was going. Then he climbed back into the buggy and drove on."

"I admire a liar," Robertson used to say, "even when his preparations strain my credulity. A friend of mine, who objects to efforts to pry into his personal affairs, recently limped into my workshop.

"What's the matter with your foot? I asked, more to be polite than because I cared what was the trouble.

"Then he gained my everlasting admiration by a display of nerve and mendacity I never saw equalled. 'An eel stepped on it,' he said."

### Gets Clippings on "Ghosts."

Robertson used to delight in telling this story:

"Sometime ago I gave an order to a concern which furnished newspaper clippings, telling the manager that I wanted ghost stories. I undertook to explain that what I wanted was fiction that dealt with spirits and spooks, and the clipping man said he understood and would fix me all right.

"In a few days I began receiving clippings about ghosts. One of the slips was taken from a country paper in Pennsylvania and it said that a rival sheet had 'given up the ghost.' Another clipping, taken from a Louisville paper, was a pert paragraph from some other paper regarding Bryan and the Democracy, over which was the caption, 'Hamlet Without the Ghost.'

"Another clipping referred to the production of Ibsen's 'Ghost' in London, while the fourth was an editorial paragraph from a North Carolina paper in which a political convention was referred to as a 'ghost dance.' I never realized before that there were so many kinds of ghosts."

In 1896 while he was in New York a friend handed Robertson one of Rudyard Kipling's sea stories and told him to read it. He did and that night he began and finished his first short story, writing on a washtub until dawn. He called it "The Destruction of the Unit." After a long delay it was accepted by a magazine which paid \$25 for it. During the year that followed Mr. Robertson wrote and sold about twenty short stories of the sea. Since then not a year and perhaps not a month passed in which one or more of his sea pieces did not appear.

### SAW WAR MAIMED TRADED.

Mrs. Maugan Says Limbs of Prisoners Were Maimed.

Mrs. May E. Maugan, fashion buyer, arrived on the Arabic after having spent six weeks in Paris and paid a high tribute to the women of the French capital. She saw the first exchange of prisoners that took place at Boulogne.

"The women of Paris are wonderful," she said. "They have taken hold of the city and seem to be running it. You find them everywhere, on the tram cars, managing the shops, delivering the mail and filling thousands of positions hitherto occupied by the men."

### Quite Logical.

Teacher—Freddie, why do you spell bank with such a large "B"? Freddie—'Cause pa said that a bank was no good unless it had a large capital!

## ENGLAND AGAIN SEES ZEPPELINS

Kaiser's Air Cruisers Appear Over North Coast Towns

### MANY BOMBS ARE DROPPED

New Castle, Great Naval Base, One of Places Attacked—Extent of Damage Not Yet Known—Success Stays With Russians, Who Are Forcing Their Way Into Hungary Repulsing Austrians at Every Point.

London, April 15.—German Zeppelins last night passed over north coast towns dropping bombs in their flight.

Their appearance caught the people unprepared and bombs began falling before all of the inhabitants had been warned of their approach.

News of the raid has caused great excitement in London, where the public has recently been disposed to poke fun at the threatened attacks by air and to jeer at the accounts of Count Zeppelin's preparations.

The extent of damage done is not known. Newcastle was the first city attacked. From it the squadron of Zeppelins turned to the north and slipped over Blythe, Tyne, Wall's End, Seatonburn, Crumlington and other small places. Eight bombs were dropped at Blythe.

It is not known yet whether all of the raiders escaped, but it is considered probable that one at least, if not more, were brought down. The military authorities, in anticipation of a repetition of the Yarmouth attack by air, have placed aerial guns in all of the coast towns and fortifications and the gunners have been in constant practice.

It is likely that the raiders were trying to destroy the big navy yards at Newcastle and to cripple the coal facilities which, as is well known, are the largest in the world. Any damage to them at this time would be of serious concern to the government.

### Austrians Forced to Retreat.

Lemberg, April 15.—In a desperate attack by the Russians on the right flank of the Austrian position at Mezolaboroz on the Hungarian side of the East Beskid mountains, about fifty miles south of Przemysl, the Austrians were forced after a twelve-hour battle to make a precipitate retreat. The whole main crest in this district which the Austrians considered impregnable now is in Russian hands.

The main body of the Austrian army then moved on Rostoka, where they found the Russians prepared in a strong defensive position, and they again were repulsed. Another attack made by the Austrians in the southern district of Uzok and Veretzkim met with a similar check, the Russians occupying a position three miles from Uzok.

### SUNDAY MAY GO TO ENGLAND

High Officials Want Him to Help in Prohibition Campaign.

Paterson, N. J., April 15.—In view of the fact that Sir Henry Randall, chairman of the men's business campaign for prohibition of England, an organization backed by the king; General Kitchener, Lloyd-George and others, had asked in London for Billy Sunday's cable address caused the reporters to flock toward Lady Hope, who was attending a Sunday meeting here, to ask her whether or not Billy would be a success in England in her opinion.

"I think," Lady Hope answered, "that Mr. Sunday would be a great force for good as far as the English prohibition movement is concerned. English audiences, I believe, would respond to him, especially after they have begun to grasp his mannerisms and phrases."

"Yes," concluded Billy heartily when the suggestion was made to him, "the ocean voyage would do me a lot of good," the inference from all this being that Billy would not absolutely hate the idea of taking a run over to England during the coming summer vacation.

### WON'T STOP DYESTUFFS

Exports From Germany Can Come to U. S., England Says.

Washington, April 15.—Arrangements have been completed for the shipment to America of two cargoes of German dyestuffs which were paid for by the American importers before March 1 and are now at Rotterdam.

This information was conveyed to the state department by the British embassy. The cargoes in question are on the steamers Guantanamo and City of Savannah. According to the arrangement, those cargoes will not be interfered with by the allied fleet, provided they are under a neutral flag and consigned to Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce for the direct use of the consumers of the dyestuffs.

### Willard Sues Film People.

New York, April 15.—Champion Jess Willard filed a suit in the supreme court for \$100,000 damages and for an accounting from the Universal Film company. The complainant alleges that there has been a violation of the agreement.