

# NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE WAYS

Treasurer of Company Admits Facts That Show Scandalous Condition of Affairs.

## TRANSACTIONS TO DECEIVE.

Bonds Sold One Day and Bought Back Next to Impose on the Supt. of Insurance.

New York, Sept. 12.—Selling \$800,000 in bonds one day and buying them back the next, except one, a holiday intervening, in order to keep within statements made in the New York Life Insurance company's report to the superintendent of insurance, was the sensational disclosure made today at the session of the legislative insurance investigation committee. The fact was drawn from Edmund D. Randolph, treasurer of the New York Life, late in the day, after Attorney Charles E. Hughes, of counsel to the committee, had labored over it more than an hour to get a direct answer from Mr. Randolph.

The inquiry had dragged through a mass of figures during almost the entire day, but it was not until near the hour for ending the session that the sensational feature was brought out.

After failing for some time to get a direct answer from Mr. Randolph,

Mr. Hughes finally asked:

"Is there any matter of fact there was a report to the superintendent of insurance on Dec. 31, 1903?"

"Yes."

"Then the sole purpose of the transaction that you might be able to tell the superintendent of insurance you had only \$2,000,000 of International Marine shares?"

"Witness hesitated and tried to evade a direct answer, but Mr. Hughes repeated the question, and finally Mr. Randolph said:

"It was a momentary bush, followed by a murmur of suppressed exclamation."

Following the Navigation syndicate transaction Mr. Hughes referred to an item in the schedule of syndicate transactions under the date of Dec. 30, 1904, by which \$800,000 of bonds were sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. of London for \$200,000. Mr. Randolph admitted that this was an outright sale, and the profit of \$80,000 was charged to the profit and loss account. Mr. Hughes left the point and took up an association known as "Nylle" with the New York Life insurance. He got from the witness the admission that on April 11, 1904, a sale of \$50,000 stock to "Nylle" was made.

The balance of the New York Security & Trust company to the New York Life came out when it was testified that while the insurance company was not taking collateral loans, it made a practice of lending its money to the trust company, which made the call loan.

Mr. Hughes took up the accounts of the money deposited with the New York Security & Trust company in 1902, which was called account No. 4. It ran from \$6,750,000 in May and June up to \$10,31,000 in October, and ended at \$10,000,000 in December.

"Now," said Mr. Hughes, "why did you reduce the amount deposited with the New York Security & Trust company in July, to the end of the year? You reduce the beginning of 1903 by \$500,000?"

Mr. Randolph professed ignorance, the impossibility of remembering every transaction, and interrupted again and again.

Mr. Hughes begged the witness to refrain from "general conversation," and the trial was adjourned.

"My Randolph finally said:

"There was a question at this time whether our relations would continue with the company. The consolidation of the New York Security and Trust company was taking place at this time."

"Now, prior to the end of 1901, the trustees of the New York Security and Trust company held 5,000 shares; that is a majority of the 10,000 shares?"

"Yes."

"Well, in March, 1904, when the total assets of the company was increased to 50,000 shares, were the holdings of the trustees increased?"

"No."

"Witness was then led through the changes of the name of the trust company and admitted that three accounts, all of them savings, were closed and four opened with the new one. When the money was withdrawn from the New York Security and Trust company it was deposited with the First National bank. This admission was elicited from the witness after much pressure, as he refused to reveal the names of various banks where the insurance company had deposits. Mr. Randolph said all of the banks paid 2 per cent except the Bank of Montreal, which paid 2½ per cent.

In discussing the syndicate to handle the \$10,000,000 in railroad securities, which transaction was closed in 1904, Mr. Randolph referred to a receiver being appointed, which was undertaken by the New York Life when the securities were taken up. Witness also said that some parties in the company had agreed to join in handling the securities, had failed to do so, but when asked the names, refused to give them.

This closed the inquiry, but Asst. U. S. Marshal Rogers, who was in the chair, sent to the witness before adjourning the sitting.

"Some of the committees are not satisfied with your refusing to give the names of those who participated in the joint profit deal?"

"An answer I would say," answered Mr. Randolph, "that it is an entirely confidential matter; there was no intimation on the part of anybody of bad faith."

After adjourning Mr. Hughes said the examination of Mr. Randolph would probably be continued tomorrow.

**Domiciles from New Zealand.**

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—A small colony of pilgrims from Auckland, New Zealand, destined for Zion City, Ill., is detained by the federal immigration office on account of an alleged violation of the labor contract law. The colonists are composed of W. F. Smith, his wife and their children, James Tord and Kate Hawthorne. Upon questioning them they admitted to officials that they came at the special instance and request of Dr. John Alexander Dowse, who, while in Australia, had promised them employment and that for this reason alone they have come to this country.

**Killed by Lightning.**

Portland, Ore., Sept. 12.—A special to the Oregonian from Woodburn, Ore., says: An electric storm of 18 hours' duration ended this morning. Two barns near Silverton were struck by lightning and burned. At Champoing a boy named Eldridge was killed by lightning, and it is rumored that a

When life's autumn comes, woman worn out by the burdens of motherhood, yet shrink from that second "change of life" which will banish these burdens forever. They fear a change in form, in features, in personality, which fears are largely warranted by the effects which this change produces in many women. But there are other changes, too, which these fears forget. Those who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription do not suffer the physical changes of life either in face, form or feelings as do other women. This plan of treatment is the general health with the health of the organs peculiarly kept. By preserving the health of these organs, and relieving the system from the debilitating diseases, disease and languor disappears. "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription" paves the way for this natural change to come in Nature's way, without the loss of capacity to please others or personal inability to enjoy life.

At Banquet in His Honor He Says That He Is Not Announcing a Candidacy.

But Does Not Say He Will Not be One—Too Soon to Name a Man For 1908

Chicago, Sept. 12.—"I want to make my position perfectly clear: I am not going to you that not only am I not announcing a candidacy, but I am not permitting a candidacy."

In these words William J. Bryan administered a check to the enthusiasm which, at the Jefferson club banquet given tonight in Mr. Bryan's honor, greeted the speeches advocating his nomination for the third time for presidency.

"I am not going to say that somebody else shall say that my baby is 'just as good' as ours, but you don't want that baby substituted for yours. Let doctors say what they like about other medicines being 'just as good' but don't let them substitute anything for 'Favorite Prescription.' It is absolutely unequalled."

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