

William Nelson Is Arrested For Bank Robbery.

BIG BAIL FOR INDICTED MAN

Friends of A. W. Nelson Raise \$10,000 to Secure His Release from U. S. Marshal.

MEMBER OF BANKING FAMILY

For This Reason His Visits to Utah Nat'l Bank Were Little Noted by Employees.

As Cashier of Jordan State Bank and a Nephew of Joseph Nelson of The Utah National.

THE ARREST—Deputy U. S. Marshal Smyth arrived at Bingham Junction at 12:30 and arrested Nelson at 12:33. Nelson took the arrest calmly and refused to talk.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM NELSON—"The grand jury has made a mistake. That is all I have to say." Nelson was nervous while making this statement to a "News" reporter at his desk in the Jordan State bank at 11:30 o'clock this morning. He was then waiting the arrival of the United States marshal to arrest him, and positively refused to answer questions further than to make the statement quoted.

THE INDICTMENT—For violation of section 5299 federal statutes, relating to embezzlement by bank employees. The statute provides that "Every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent, who embezzles any funds of a bank shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor." In this case, Nelson is treated as the agent of both the Bingham Junction and the Utah National banks, in his presence in the Utah National transferring funds from one bank to the other.

THE PENALTY—Imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than ten years.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS—U. S. Deputy Marshal Lucian H. Smyth left for Bingham Junction to arrest Nelson at 11:10 o'clock. Nelson was understood to be waiting there, and had been watched all night by Deputy Sheriff Beckstead of Bingham Junction. His bail was fixed at \$10,000, which Atty. A. B. Irvine telephoned was ready, as Nelson had been expecting to be indicted.

Glad that their labors are over, the members of the U. S. grand jury which has sought an explanation for the most difficult bank robbery the west has ever known, today received their dismissal by U. S. Judge John A. Marshall.

The jury led by Sol Kimball, appeared before Judge Marshall at 7:30 o'clock. Clerk Letcher called the roll. Foreman Houston handed in the official documents of the case, and then the jury was ordered dismissed.

After being photographed in a group the jurors left for their offices or the depot. Each one clearly showed great relief that the strain was over, and all were glad their long search had led to definite clues.

The arrest of the man indicted was accomplished by U. S. Deputy Marshal Lucian Smyth, who went to Murray, thence to Bingham Junction and returned with Nelson on the car.

William Nelson, cashier of the Jordan State bank is the man indicted, and his indictment brings to a close one of the most complicated man-hunts the west at least has ever known, and one that was freighted with the most disastrous consequences to many innocent persons, had it proved in vain.



HIRAM E. BOOTH, U. S. DIST. ATTY.

During This Session of the Federal Court, He, With Wm. McCrea, Asst. Dist. Atty., Has Examined Over 200 Witnesses, 100 of Them on the Bank Case.

Sidelights on City's Record-Breaking Grand Jury Session.



BAILIFF SOL KIMBALL, JURORS LEAVING FEDERAL BUILDING, J. N. LONDONER, FOREMAN HOUSTON
The Trusted Custodian of the Outer Door. Showing Delight of W. E. Ware and E. R. Lyon. Pinkerton Superintendent, Who Had Charge of Investigation. Going Back to Work After Eleven Weeks on Duty.

THE LONG MAN-HUNT BRIEFLY REVIEWED.

The first the public knew of a bank robbery was a signed statement from W. S. McCormick, published February 9th.

Within the circle of the bank's confidence it had previously been known that an irregularity had been discovered January 5, Sunday, when the time lock refused to work for that day, and another irregularity a little later when Teller Strong had discovered something wrong with the combination of the reserve chest, this followed by the discovery that \$106,250 was missing from the reserve chest, upon its being forced open by experts, on Jan. 14.

The only other development of January, preceding the public announcement, was the relieving of Jos. S. Nelson as cashier, pending an investigation, and the appointment of Rodney T. Badger, of McCormick's bank, as cashier.

The first conclusion, after the publication, Feb. 9, was that the robbery was the work of men within the bank and trusted by it rather than an outside thief. J. N. Londoner became known in the case as a Pinkerton superintendent from Denver who operates in this territory in cases involving the American Banker's association.

Attempts to interview officials after the robbery's discovery resulted in refusals to talk directly for publication, and an announcement was made that a ban of secrecy had been placed on all employees. Enough leaked out, however, to show that there was bad feeling between two factions in the bank, one being composed of Mr. Adams and his friends, and the other of Mr. Nelson and his friends.

Another fact which leaked out was that both showed evidence of fearing that the other was guilty and would form a plot to "salt" evidence near to some of those suspected. Mr. Adams hired detectives on this account, and it became known that Mrs. Strong lived in dread that such an action would be taken in her husband's case.

February closed with a pledge from President McCormick that the robber would be hunted down and punished without mercy, this to silence criticism to the effect that he was known and was being shielded for political reasons.

The March development carried the case into its widest ramifications. The people in general took sides with their personal friends, and friends of personal friends. Criminations and recriminations spread in all directions, and work of the investigators leaked to the surface in quantity sufficient to send charges of circumstantial proof towards almost every person connected with the bank, each one getting his turn singly, after the indications concerning another had suddenly disappeared.

Those members of the banking force who did not understand that the investigation was pursuing the method of running down every clue on the surface, to prove as much that it could not affect the case as that it could, thought the pressure was stronger against them than others, and began to express the fear that the robbery would be saddled onto them. At one single time four different officers of the bank were convinced that the Pinkertons had them singled out for conviction, and all began to "fight back" with charges of partisanship.

On March 10, Sleuth Samuel Dowse appeared in the case, disbursing clues

which clearly showed, by their political nature, that they were invented in "American" Party headquarters. On March 29 Frank I. Seifrit began the publication in the Tribune of charges very similar to those Dowse had been making. On the 12th of this month Director James Chipman issued a statement demanding a full investigation, and on the 14th the directors voted a reward of \$10,000 for detection of the robbers. On the 26th the grand jury was summoned, after it had been generally conceded that the case had baffled all informal investigation.

In April things began to move more methodically, and factional differences grew so wide that the people began to discredit what either side said of the other. On the 22nd, the grand jury took up the matter and began to summon witnesses. On the 28th, the bank directors granted a leave of absence to some employees, and accepted the resignations of others of those who were in the bank when the robbery occurred.

Frank I. Seifrit made a typical anti-Mormon move in May by appearing before the comptroller of the currency in Washington, alleging that he knew the facts of the robbery, that if Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service could be detailed on the case he would "make good" the theories he showed in the Tribune, and explaining that he could not get a hearing on these theories before a grand jury in Utah because the "Mormons" were in control.

How he was referred back to the Utah grand jury, and how he appeared before this jury, was forced to admit the authorship of the articles, and tried to explain them before being so forced on the grounds that "he allowed his reporters a good deal of latitude," and did not hold the opinions they expressed himself has already become generally known.

On the 16th of this month the jury finished the investigation of all known witnesses, and on the 20th it appeared before Judge Marshall, reported on other cases, and asked to be granted a recess.

June 16, the jury again convened, and worked steadily for two weeks when its report was made, with a request that it be discharged.

The members of the jury who have participated in the record-breaking session are:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| J. W. Houston, foreman, Salt Lake. | A. M. Lambert, Salt Lake. |
| C. E. Adderly, Bingham. | F. W. Morgan, Park City. |
| D. N. Beal, Ephraim, excused. | J. F. Marshall, Salt Lake. |
| Heber Bennion, Taylorsville. | N. B. Pryor, Logan. |
| A. Chipman, American Fork. | Jas. Powell, Roosevelt. |
| A. G. Fell, Ogden. | W. K. Spafford, Provo. |
| Albert Hogan, Mammoth. | J. E. Thorn, Pleasant Grove. |
| D. S. Hendricks, Richmond.* | H. Walterspiel, Salt Lake. |
| D. R. Lyon, Salt Lake. | Edward Wall, Mt. Pleasant. |
| Peter Larson, Lehi. | W. E. Ware, Salt Lake. |

*Juror Hendricks was excused for the session after his son had been terribly maimed in a dynamite explosion while trying to carry on his father's business of railway contractor.

quences to many innocent persons, had it proved in vain.

A. W. Nelson is 27 years of age, and his uncle, Joseph Nelson, is with him owner of the largest block of shares in the Jordan State bank, where he is cashier. He is married, and has one child. His father lives at Richfield, while he has spent a number of years in Salt Lake. He was formerly employed at the Utah National as stenographer and sometimes as paying teller. He carried money regularly from the Utah National to the Jordan State bank, and acted as the agent of both banks in the transfer, coming to the Utah National often at 7:30 in the morning to secure his allotment, which would be placed for him in a safety deposit box. He had the combination to the time lock on the vault doors and could get a key to the doors separating the safety deposit boxes from the money vault department.

The news of an indictment will prove a great relief to many men who have faced suspicion and often direct charges through a period extending over fully six months. Some of them have been called on the carpet and given 24 hours to confess, or be arrested. Others have seen their women folks grow almost hysterical while living in constant dread that the actual thieves would take advantage of the trend of suspicion, and "salt" money near their homes so that it might be discovered and add to the volume of circumstantial evidence.

SATISFACTION TO JURORS. To the jury the indictment must

bring much satisfaction, for it has been housed for a period of 10 weeks, and only the persistent determination to do its work so thoroughly that no circumstance could ever arise to show that it had acted hastily, and with too slight a treatment of its clues, has kept it at work.

It has cost the national treasury over \$5,000, and the indictment brings the justification for spending this great sum that a crime might not go undetected, and the ends of justice thus thwarted.

PINKERTONS VINDICATED.

To the Pinkerton agency it is a signal vindication, for it has made good the sermon which the Pinkerton agency exists to preach to all thieves—that they cannot meddle with a guarded bank without forever being hounded and hounded unrelentingly unto the day of their discovery. It was to keep alive the mystic charm of the little metal sign hung from paying teller cages the country over, "Member American Banking association," that J. N. Londoner found the main incentive for his long residence in Salt Lake, and his keen interest in the case.

To the people at large the particular nature of the indictment brings a special duty for there is hardly a business man but who has expressed upon hearing the circumstantial evidence pointing in some direction, (and there is no direction in which it has not pointed,) his conviction of who was guilty. It is possible that all missed the mark, for the man indicted has been mentioned very slightly until

within the past week, and for a week preceding the May recess of the jury. While bitterness has been created that will of necessity last for life, there are many points on which many friendships can be reunited, and handshakes again extended that have been withheld for weeks, or maybe months.

The indictment is not positive proof of guilt. It is the conviction of a grand jury charged specially by Judge Marshall not to bring in an indictment unless the evidence they had to base it on would cause them, if petit jurors, to vote for conviction. The trial

The "first extra" sold on the streets by the "News" this morning a few minutes after the indictment returned by the United States grand jury against William Nelson, brought forth many compliments on the street, where the "News" brought a large sale. The enterprise and reliability of the "News" to print the news of the day and get it to the public ahead of its competitors, long since established, was maintained. Its competitors' newsboys were nowhere to be found on the streets, and those who were waiting to hear what results had been accomplished by the long session of the grand jury turned their attention to the "News" to gain their information.

must now be held, and on the evidence produced at this trial will rest the final conviction and sentence, or the discharge of the person indicted.

Londoner, because the case unraveled slowly, has been made the subject of much personal comment, and by the Tribune, the subject of direct attack, this when that paper thought that a conspiracy existed to conceal the thief and silence the whole investigation.

BOOTH IS PLEASED.

Dist. Atty. H. E. Booth is pleased at the outcome in that it seemed for many weeks that nothing would come of the matter, and that the jury would go down into history as one which failed to accomplish its purpose. He has worked night and day in the jury room, and after it had adjourned, with those who might have information upon which to proceed. Upon Mr. Booth has fallen the task of presenting the evidence to the jury, and drawing it out of witnesses as the case proceeded. One of its results is that enough evidence to indict several persons for perjury was brought out, but this course was not pursued, owing to its possible appearance of vindictiveness.

WORK OF A GANG.

The jury's indictment does not indicate that A. W. Nelson was thought to be alone in the act. Indeed the jury's belief was strong that three

TAFT'S LAST DAY AS SECRETARY

Will Bring Work of Department Up to Date Before Leaving Tonight.

TRANSFER COMES TOMORROW

Will Present His Successor, Gen. Wright, to Asst. Secy. Oliver.

Today Will Be Devoted to Business, But on the Morrow He Will Plunge Into Politics.

Washington, June 30.—This was William Howard Taft's last day as secretary of war. After several years of distinguished service to his government as a judge of the United States courts, as governor general of the Philippines, as secretary of war, and as special representative of the country on several delicate and important diplomatic missions, he practically relinquishes tonight the performance, for a time at least, of the duties as an official of the United States. The formal transfer of the war department from the administration of Secy. Taft to Secy. Luke E. Wright, his successor, will not take place until tomorrow but the work of the department will be brought up to date by Mr. Taft before he leaves his desk this evening and Secy. Wright will enter upon his new duties tomorrow with substantially a clean slate. The duties to be performed by Secy. Taft will be the formal presentation of his successor tomorrow to Asst. Secy. Oliver and to the bureau and different officers. From that moment until the fateful date of the elections in November, he will devote himself to his campaign for the presidency of the United States.

BUSINESS TODAY.

Business, rather than politics, occupies the attention of Secy. Taft today. Numerous complex questions await him when he reaches his office in the war department this morning and he plunged into the work of disposing of them with characteristic energy. He announced early that he would have practically no time today to discuss political matters as he desires to devote the entire day to the work of the war department in connection with Gov. Wright.

TOMORROW POLITICS.

Tomorrow he will resume his political work, with conferences with Frank Hitchcock, the Walter Reed manager of his preliminary campaign, and with Arthur I. Vorys, the manager of his Ohio campaign. These conferences will relate to the national chairmanship of the Republican party and they promise to have an important bearing upon the selection of the campaign director. Secy. Taft said today that Mrs. Taft had so arranged her affairs as to be able to leave here next Friday for Hot Springs, Va., where they will remain until the first of September. The likelihood is that when Mr. Taft leaves Washington on Friday it will be not to return to the national capital until after the November election and in the event of his election to the presidency he may not return to Washington until two or three days before his inauguration on the 4th of next March.

CUBAN MATTERS.

Upon his arrival at his office Secy. Taft sent for Gen. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and took up with him and with Gen. Wright some matters concerning the status of affairs in Panama and Cuba. The secretary's information as to the elections in Panama is very reassuring. The elections are now that no trouble at the general election will ensue. By direction of the secretary, Fred W. Carpenter, his private secretary, today telegraphed to the members of the subcommittee of the national committee appointed to confer with Mr. Taft respecting the selection of a national chairman that he would meet them at Hot Springs July 8.

OFFICIAL CALLERS.

Among the official callers on Secy. Taft today was Atty. Gen. Bonaparte. He remained in consultation with Secy. Taft, General Wright and J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, for an hour. He said as he left the department that he had called mainly to say good bye to Secy. Taft and to greet his in-coming fellow cabinet member, General Wright. The attorney general added, however, that he had discussed with the secretary and with General Bell the sending of United States troops to the Mexican border.

It is only a matter of wise precaution, he said to have some of our troops on the border at a time like this. "Oh, yes," he said, "we talked some politics. Secy. Taft being innocent and guileless I gave him some good advice."

The attorney general said that he had had a pleasant chat with Gen. Wright and had told him the members of the cabinet would have to postpone his invitation until next fall, "but," said the attorney general laughing, "I do not think the invitation will lose anything by its temporary postponement."

MRS. PHILLIP N. MOORE ELECTED PRESIDENT

Roston, June 30.—Mrs. Phillip N. Moore of St. Louis is to be the president of the General Federation of Women's clubs for the next two years, having defeated Mrs. May Alden Ward of Boston, the presidential candidate named yesterday by the nominating committee. The result of yesterday's election was announced today. Of the 25 votes cast, Mrs. Moore received 16 and Mrs. Ward 9.

The committee on election of officers of the General Federation labored through the night and early hours today at counting the ballots. The report of the elections and the formalities in connection with the introduction of the new officials occupied considerable of the opening hours of today's meeting but with this concluded the delegates took up business. Under the title of "press problems" several brief papers were read. Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of Pasadena, Cal., spoke of the personal appeal.

(Continued on page two.)