



HOW FREDA JACOBS CATCHES BURGLARS

Proceeds on Theory That They Are More Frightened Than the Proposed Victims.

GOT FOUR IN THREE WEEKS.

Shouts at Them, Which Startles Them. Runs After Them and When Caught, Pounds Them Till Police Come.

New York, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Freda Jacobs who has caught more burglars than any other woman on record in New York, yesterday explained to Magistrate Edwards her methods of taking prisoners.

She said: "I have caught four of them in the three weeks and I have caught each of them in the same way. To begin with, a burglar is more frightened than the people whose property he is stealing. The owners of the property forget this, but I always remember it."

"So whenever I see a burglar in the house I shout at him and startle him. Then I run for him. I keep running till I catch him and when I catch him I keep punching him till a policeman comes. There is something about a burglar's life that makes his nerves unsteady. He can't stand to be shouted at, and once he is thrown off his mental balance, so to speak, he loses his courage and he can't run a step."

Charles A. Beyer was Mrs. Jacobs' latest prisoner. He was held in \$1,000 bail.

NO PROFITS IN BURGLARY.
New York, Aug. 12.—Richard Carlin who confessed that he has been a burglar for several years, has informed the police that there is no profit in that business.

"Of the hundreds of places which I have entered, none enriched me more than a few dollars," he said. "In this last job I was just getting away with a lot of valuable plunder when the detective caught me."

JUDGE JOS. HOFFMAN DEAD.
Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 12.—Judge Joseph Hoffman, who was a partner of the late Gov. Todd of Ohio, died here last night at the age of 97. Judge Hoffman was born in Pennsylvania in 1812. He served as judge in Trumbull county, O.

DIARRHOEA.
For a quick cure without any unnecessary loss of time take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. One or two doses is sufficient to effect a cure in any ordinary case. It can always be depended upon and is equally efficient for children and adults. For sale by all druggists.

Sale of the TOWN at The Popular Clothing Co.

322 South Main

Silk finish Balbriggan underwear in plain and fancy colors regular 50c to 75c values, sale price **39c**

Light weight ribbed underwear in all colors. Regular **19c** 50c values **12c**

Black and tan seamless hose 9c or three **25c**

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Bundhar Wilton

Rugs and Carpets

Our new order has just reached us and is now on show for your inspection.

These rugs and carpets are genuinely good, elegant in design, color and appearance, and are made of finest quality material.

Bundhar Wiltons are the most satisfactory rugs and carpets on the market. Of course, they cost a little more.

—Exclusively at—

Dinwoodey's

SESSION AT THE ARMORY

(Continued from page one.)

both sides was most pleasant. I made no apology for being in Atlanta. In a southern state, but appeared as an American citizen who had a right at all times to appear in any part of this country so long as he obeyed the laws of the land, and in concluding remarks said to Gen. Evans, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, that representing the Grand Army of the Republic as I did, and addressing him as the commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, it should be our aim and our purpose, as American citizens, to uphold and maintain the government of our fathers and its institutions, a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and under one flag, the flag of our Union—the only flag that has ever been recognized in this country or ever would be; a flag that had never known defeat and never would know defeat—the flag of United America, and of our Union forever and forever; and upon these principles, and sentiments, in the presence of our respective followers, we clasped hands, amid the great applause of the entire audience.

I met the Confederate Veterans again in Denison, Tex., and at a public meeting there I divided the time with them upon the platform. I met them also in Birmingham, Ala., at a public meeting. At the encampments of those two departments and in both cities I found a most generous display of our flag by the citizens in honor of the G. A. R. encampment in those places. And I am satisfied from all that I have seen and heard and learn that the men who stood upon the firing lines in the southern confederacy had enough of the war and were anxious and willing to support the government of the United States of America under its flag, and that were it not for others who did not participate in that great struggle, but who are still laboring to keep alive the lost cause, there would be no difficulty in cementing the bonds of union between the north and south.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Upon an examination of the list of national cemeteries, prepared in the office of the quartermaster-general of the war department, bearing date June 30, 1906, before the Spanish War veterans were interred therein, I find that there were interred in the national cemeteries 353,886 Union soldiers, 261,242 Confederate soldiers, 152,103 are marked "unknown." Of these interments, 9,800 are of Confederates who are interested in the national cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks and Woodlawn. Of this number of interments, I find that 104,152 are interred in the cemeteries of the Northern States, or states which did not join the Southern confederacy. Of this number 20,376 are interred in the cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, leaving the number of interments in the Southern or Confederate states in the national cemeteries 44,152. I have thus ascertained, in giving you these figures that some action may be taken by this encampment, or some future one not too far distant, with a view that some arrangement may be made for the proper observance of Memorial Day and the strewing of flowers upon our deceased comrades' graves in the southern departments when the departments of the South will be unable to perform that duty.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The consolidated reports of the assistant adjutant general ending June 30 have not all been received, hence the adjutant general cannot tabulate and consolidate them for the benefit of this encampment. It is impossible to state our numerical strength on June 30, 1909. The national encampment reports for several years have been based upon the reports of the assistant adjutant general as of Dec. 31 preceding the national encampment, and this report is based upon the reports of Dec. 31, 1908.

On Dec. 31, 1907, by the report of my predecessor and his adjutant general, the members in good standing of the Grand Army of the Republic numbered 225,157. The number remaining upon the suspended list at that date numbered 13,480. Making a total number in good standing and suspended in Dec. 31, 1907, 238,646. By the consolidated report of the adjutant general for this encampment there were 220,616 in good standing on Dec. 31, 1908, a gain over the previous year of 998.

RATES TO SALT LAKE.
The transcontinental lines, operating between the Pacific coast and Salt Lake City, promptly granted me a rate of one fare for the round trip. The fare for the round trip, and all east of Chicago have stubbornly resisted and refused to do better than give us a rate of one and one-half fare to Chicago and St. Louis. This is not as good a rate as these associations are giving to summer tourists for the Yukon-Seattle exposition, but we cannot avail ourselves of the service. The tourist rate unless we purchase tickets through to Seattle.

You will observe, comrades, that I have labored earnestly, with 45 chapters, with the great railroad corporations in the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic for a reasonable rate to and from our encampment, for the benefit of our comrades, and the benefit of the Union—and that the great railroad corporations which girdle the country have no feeling of patriotism and make no concessions to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Before visiting Salt Lake City, I appointed a sub-committee of the executive committee, of four comrades, residing west of Chicago, in order to save expense, but before starting I received an invitation from the Commercial club of Salt Lake City inviting me with my staff to visit them, accompanied with a check to pay the expenses of the trip, the amount of which paid all the expenses of the trip except a few dollars.

LADIES OF THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Our organization is under great obligation for the services rendered by its auxiliary, the Women's Relief Corps, during the past year. Its national president has been a most earnest and active worker, and I am under a deep sense of obligation to her for counsel, encouragement, advice and service. She has been ready at all times to listen to my every demand upon her organization, and has cheerfully complied with every request and demand which I have made upon her.

The organization differs from other ladies' organizations from the fact that the corps of the organization are attached to the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in this way work together for the common good of the order.

The Women's Relief Corps was organized at Denver, Colo., with 45 chapters members, and they have grown throughout the various departments and are attached to the various posts of the departments, and now number over 16,000 loyal women. The records show they have expended for the comrades of the Grand Army of the Re-

ed at the same date. 8,339

The number of comrades reported as having died between Dec. 31, 1907, and Dec. 31, 1908, 10,124

Thereby showing that notwithstanding this large death rate there were no gains or losses in good standing and suspended, only 233 comrades less than there were on Dec. 31, 1907.

Our gains during the year have been as follows:

By muster in 7,424

By reinstatement 7,146

By gain from delinquent reports 3,626

Total gains 18,196

I urge upon the department commanders and the assistant adjutant-general of the various departments that they insist upon the posts rendering an accurate account of the standing of their posts in this respect in order that the number of comrades suspended in their respective departments may be correctly ascertained and reported.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

I have taken considerable pains to look into the financial situation of the Grand Army of the Republic as reported by the various posts of their respective departments, and from a tabulated report, made by the quartermaster-general, I find that the departments own real estate of the market value of \$923,155.38.

That the posts of 42 departments have cash in post and relief funds amounting to \$392,812.37

That 39 departments own furniture and other cash assets of the value of 706,132.72

Total value of post property, cash, securities, etc., of the above departments \$2,622,538.38

This is a good showing of the thrift of the Grand Army of the Republic from a financial standpoint.

PENSIONS.

The Grand Army of the Republic has ever stood for general pension legislation, believing that the families of comrades who were killed in action, and that comrades who were wounded and disabled upon the line of battle should be pensioned, no matter what their term of service might have been. I am informed that several departments have passed resolutions along different lines and favoring different laws from those which have been passed by the Grand Army of the Republic. These resolutions will go to the hands of the pension committee and after their report thereon will receive the consideration of this encampment. I intend to give careful consideration of the subject matter of these resolutions.

The number of survivors of the Civil war at the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1909) as shown by the reports of the commissioner of pensions, was 620,985. The number of survivors in the pension roll May 31, 1909, was 606,641. The amount appropriated for pensions during the year was \$182,000,000.

The amount appropriated and spent during the year ending June 30, 1908, in the national and state homes for support, maintenance, etc., for old and needy soldiers, was the sum of \$1,187,361. Total, \$163,187,361.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

My attention has been called two or three times to letters from inmates of the soldiers' homes, anonymous letters, complaining of ill-treatment and irregularities in the homes. All of these matters have been carefully investigated and the complaints found to be without foundation.

I find upon investigation that there are ten national soldiers' homes in the United States and 30 state homes. That during the year ending June 30, 1908, 34,949 members were cared for in the national homes, and of this number 19,919 were maintained throughout the year. That in the 30 state homes there were 20,147 disabled soldiers and sailors cared for, 11,406 being maintained throughout the year. The whole number cared for in the national and state homes for the year ending June 30, 1908, was 55,095, a gain over the previous year of 998.

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public, the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, in various ways, nearly \$1,000,000.

LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. are composed of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. They are a separate, distinct and independent organization by themselves.

They were organized at Guthrie, Mo., in the year 1885, and have grown to be a very strong organization. Under the wise leadership of their most esteemed national president they have added many circles to their order. My every request upon this organization during the past year has been cheerfully complied with, and they contributed \$295.56 to the southern memorial fund, and have rendered valuable assistance to our order in many ways in the public schools, assisting in memorial services, and in the large sums donated to homes for the aged veterans and their families, to the Memorial cemetery of Iowa, and many other charities. They have merited our consideration and are entitled to receive our acknowledgment and thanks. To its national president I am under the deepest obligations for her active and hearty support.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

This organization, as is stated by its name, is composed of our many daughters. It originated with five girls on a Memorial day in 1885, after they had returned from a cemetery where they had taken part in the Memorial exercises at Quincy, Ill., in 1880, with 184 members they organized a national department, although they had at that time the sum of only \$24.35 in their treasury. Their growth has been steady, and at the twenty-ninth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held in Chicago, Ill., a cordial welcome was extended to the Daughters of Veterans, and many donations and posts were requested to accept their services. The tents take great interest in the soldiers' homes, where frequent visits are made and entertainments given. At the home at Chelsea, Mass., the Massachusetts department supplies the needs in a ward of 28 beds, which is named "The Daughters of Veterans." This organization has grown until it has become a strong one and under the wise leadership of their accomplished and energetic national president their work has been phenomenal during the past year.

SONS OF VETERANS.

I have given much thought and attention to this organization during the past year. They were first organized as a cadet corps, Aug. 27, 1878, at a meeting of Anna M. Ross, Post No. 94 G. A. R., of Philadelphia, Pa. Other comrades organized afterwards under the name was changed to Sons of Veterans, and camps and divisions were formed in different departments. Finally in 1895 all of the divisions of the various departments were consolidated under the title of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and they have grown to be a strong organization.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

I have been approached many times during the past year and have received many communications from members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans, in relation to the erection of twin monuments upon the battlefields; union services upon Memorial day, and other matters of like kind.

I did not hesitate, as the representative of the Grand Army of the Republic in obnoxious to the monuments upon the battlefields, the one to the blue and the other to the gray. In all other matters of this character I have suggested and recommended that questions of this kind should be submitted to the Grand Army of the Republic at its encampments by way of resolutions or otherwise.

One of the questions is a reunion of the G. A. R. and the U. C. V. for 1910, at Washington, D. C., strongly urged by comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans, and this reunion has been strongly urged and recommended by comrades and the press of the northwest. Another is by the survivors of Pickett's division for a reunion of the two armies at Gettysburg on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg upon that historic ground in the year 1913.

To these suggestions and others I have been opposed by hindering the Grand Army of the Republic, and while I am in favor of reunions by the survivors of the two armies, upon different occasions, I feel that it must always be by them as American citizens and united with the one object and aim of preserving and perpetuating the government of our fathers under the one flag—the flag of Washington—the flag which never has and never will brook defeat. And that upon such occasions no so-called flag, which never had a legal existence, should cast even a shadow upon its glimmering folds as it floats in the blue azure of heaven.

Resolutions of this character will undoubtedly be presented to this encampment for your consideration and I invite your careful attention to the same. In conclusion, I desire to say that this year has been the most memorable and most pleasant of my whole life. I have been greeted everywhere by the comrades and others with the greatest cordiality, and the pleasure which has in-

ured to me in meeting with the comrades of the many departments and the exchanging of fraternal greetings with old comrades in arms has much more than compensated me for the financial cost of travel, and, while I have not drawn upon the fund set apart for me by the executive committee of the council of administration, I do not wish or desire my successors in office for one moment to consider that it was that I might establish a precedent.

It is my great pleasure to give, and I do desire that this encampment, receive the money now in the Grand Army fund, and so voted to me as aforesaid, as a gift and bequest to the Grand Army of the Republic, and that they receive the same now, rather than wait until my decease, when, as a bequest, it might not be needed.

I desire to express to my adjutant-general my sincere thanks not only for the careful and efficient manner in which he has performed his duties but also for his many acts of kindness and attention to me during the recent months of my administration. I also desire to express my thanks to the quartermaster-general for the very efficient manner in which he has performed his duty under the most painful circumstances, having lost three members of his family during the year and two within 90 days of each other, the last being his beloved wife, and during a period when he has maintained a Christian fortitude most sublime. I ask the sympathies of this encampment for him in his deep affliction.

I need not, in this presence, enter into the details of the splendid hearty co-operation and support of the elective and appointive officers of this administration, including the members of the staff and all comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. My relations with all of them and each of them have been of the most cordial and confidential character, and most harmonious, and each and every one has done all in his power to make this administration a successful one. And I desire to extend to all publicly this expression of sincere gratitude. Each and all of them have been faithful to the honor conferred upon them and the trust reposed in them. May the close relations which have existed between us remain unbroken forever.

And now, comrades, I am not going to say good bye nor farewell, but after I shall have presided over this encampment I will return to the ranks from whence you called me, and there again take my place, and while life and health shall continue in me, the performance of my duty as a comrade in the necessary work and pleasure of upbuilding, maintaining and preserving this grand organization—the Grand Army of the Republic.

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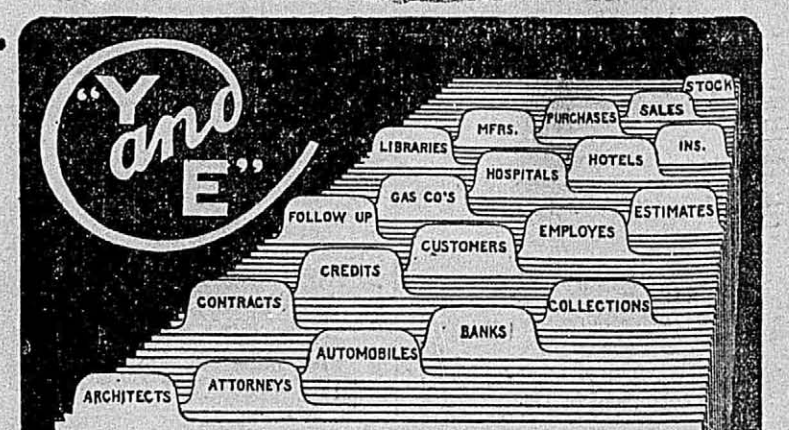
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