ASQUITH POSSESSES THE KING'S GUARANTEES

Tribune's News of Six Months Ago Confirmed in Letter from Premier to Mr. Balfour.

UNIONISTS LIKELY TO YIELD

Governmental Note to Opposition Leader Has Sobering Effect on the Fire Eating "Last Ditchers."

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 21.—The information cabled to The New-York Tribune last January, on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that the Prime Minister had received royal guarantees for the creation of the peers requisite for securing the enactment of the Parliament bill, was fully confirmed to-day. At a meeting of Unionist leaders in Lord Lansdowne's house a letter from the Prime Minister to Arthur J. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne lifted in advance the veil from the proceedings of Monday next in the House of Commons and foreshadowed the return of the bill to the Lords in its original form, with an intimation that a creation of peers would be advised and that the King had already sanctioned that course.

The Premier's letter is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Balfour: I think it is courteous and right, before any public decisions are announced, to let you know how we regard the political situation. When the Parliament bill in the form which it has now assumed returns to the House of Commons we shall be compelled to ask that House to disagree with the Lords' amendments. In the circumstances, should the necessity arise, the government will advise the King to exercise his prerogative to secure the passing into law of the bill in substantially the same form in which it left the House of Commons, and His Majesty has been pleased to signify that he will consider it his duty to accept and act on that advice. Yours sincerely,

"(Signed). H. H. ASQUITH."

The letter was discussed by the peers, but no official conclusion was reached, although it undoubtedly had a sobering effect upon the fire eaters who had been talking about fighting to the end and forcing Mr. Asquith to bring on his heavy battalions in the shape of new peers.

These tactics have appealed to the fighting spirit of the stalwart Tories. Possibly the Tories may still insist upon adopting them, especially as the government is anxious to avoid a multiplication of peers and has taken the unusual course of informing the Opposition leaders and spoiling Monday's scene in the Commons by a premature disclosure.

A more reasonable inference is that the crisis will be brought to an end by an explicit declaration that the guarantees have been obtained. The fighting policy favored by Lord Halsbury and F. E. Smith might help the Tories if it were directed against the Radical government alone, but it will recoil against them if aimed against the King as well as the ministers of the crown, and only a few weeks after the coronation and its attendant festivities of loyalty.

[By The Associated Press.]

London, July 21.—The political problem has been narrowed down now to differences between Lord Lansdowne and the Earl of Halsbury as to the future Unionist action on the veto bill, and to-day's Cabinet Council had to make provision to meet a possible hostile demonstration on the part of the "last ditchers."

Lord Lansdowne seemingly would be satisfied with Premier Asquith's assurance that he will advise the King to create all the peers necessary and that the creations will follow as a matter of course, but the Earl of Halsbury demands an ocular demonstration; and, as his following is an unknown quantity, the government cannot afford to take the risk of being outvoted, as it might be if it created only a small preliminary batch of peers.

The Cabinet meeting lasted two hours and as a result of the conference the peers will obtain no chance of wrecking the bill when it is sent back from the House of Commons.

Unless the government is assured that the bill will be passed, it will not be placed again at the mercy of the peers until sufficient Radicals have been given patents of nobility to insure its acceptance.

In announcing the government's decision in the House of Commons on Monday it is surmised that Mr. Asquith may see his way to giving the lords to understand that certain minor concessions might be made, such as removing the matter of the Protestant succession from the operation of the suspensory veto. He may also promise that no alterations of the veto bill further restricting the legislative powers of the upper house will be proposed before a general election.

Caucus Discusses Letter.

The Unionist caucus, after discussing Mr. Asquith's letter, indorsed Lord Lansdowne's attitude of yesterday, that the Unionists would yield only to superior force; in other words, would pass the veto bill as soon as they were satisfied that Mr. Asquith possessed the necessary guarantees, rather than compel the government to make use of the royal prerogative.

The peers find their one gleam of hope in the prediction that the next Conservative government will overturn Mr. Asquith's revolution and restore the old conditions, but the Radicals are confident that in such matters the hands of the clock will never be set back.

This was a day of caucuses. Three meetings were held to discuss the situation. The Cabinet assembled early, with a full attendance, and sat for two hours. Later the Conservative leaders of both houses met at Mr. Balfour's residence, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Selborne, Austen Chamberlain, the Rt. Honorable Henry Chaplin, the Earl of Halsbury and the Marquis of Salisbury being the principal figures of the conference.

The last and most impressive gathering was at Lansdowne House, which has been the scene of many important political meetings, but none as historic as this. More than two hundred peers, among them almost all the greatest names of their order, assembled and listened to the reading of the Prime Minister's letter, and virtually decided to accept the inevitable with the best grace possible.

Lord Lansdowne, Lord Halsbury, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Curzon, Lord Selborne and several lesser lights made speeches, after which a statement was given out that the peers reserved a decision as to their course until Premier Asquith's announcement of the policy of the government on Monday.

Apparently this was mere temporizing. The Lords are not anxious to emphasize their surrender, but, speaking privately, few failed to say that they no longer consider themselves, in Lord Lansdowne's words, free agents, and will yield to the government's threat to invoke the prerogative of the crown.

The Earl of Halsbury, the leader of the Extremists, strode out of the grounds with fighting fire in his eye. While his compeers admire his stand for the prestige of the upper chamber, most of them regard him as an anachronist.

In the interests of history it is a distinct misfortune that the proceedings at this caucus of the British nobility are not preserved in writing, some of the lords expounded such pessimistic views of the situation. "What is going to happen?" was asked by one. "Government by a Cabinet controlled by rank socialists," was the tart reply.

Reason for Surrender.

Consideration for the King was given by many as the chief reason for their surrender. What the King's feelings are cannot be known, but it is generally believed that he is anxious to avoid the necessity of creating a great number of new peers. It is understood that the King has always deemed himself bound to follow the advice of the constitutional ministers. This question, however, is distasteful to him, all the responsibility for the action he takes resting on the shoulders of the ministers.

It is understood that when the conciliation committee met in June, 1910, there was an agreement that the King's course, if the conference failed to solve the problem, should be guided by the result of the general election, and by the fact that his father contemplated the same action.

Thus the constitutional revolution appears to be an accomplished fact. Great Britain in future will be governed practically by the House of Commons, with its hereditary Upper House possessing only a veto with a time limit of two years.

London, July 22.—After the Cabinet council yesterday Premier Asquith wrote a second letter to Lord Lansdowne, asking for an assurance that the House of Lords will pass the veto bill in its original form. It is understood that Lord Lansdowne, while himself willing to counsel the abstention of the Unionist peers from the final stages of the bill, was unable to give the required assurance.

This shows that the rebel peers are still unsubdued and that it may be necessary yet to create a batch of peers to overcome their resistance.

It is learned that at the meeting of the Lords, the Earl of Selborne, the Duke of Bedford and others made strong, fighting speeches, urging the House of Lords to insist upon their amendments, whatever the government might do.

J. P. MORGAN A GODFATHER

Sponsor, with Queen Alexandra, to Lord Acheson's Son.

London, July 21.—Queen Alexandra (represented by Lady Gosford), Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Mary Hoadley Dodge, Lord Derby and J. Pierpont Morgan stood sponsors for the son of Viscount and Viscountess Acheson, formerly Mildred Carter, who was christened at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, to-day.

As Mrs. J. Ridgely Carter, the mother of the viscountess, is in mourning, the christening was attended only by relatives, the sponsors named and the American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid.

The boy was given among other names, those of Alexander and Morgan.

Mr. Carter, who is American Minister to Rumania, Servia and Bulgaria, will sail on the Mauretania to-morrow for New York on a leave of absence.

MAY SEND WARSHIPS HERE

Germany Wants Larger Representation in American Waters.

Berlin, July 21.—The killing of four Germans at Puebla and further reports of disorder in Mexico, coupled with the disorders in Hayti and Venezuela and the recent attack upon a German in Cuba, have called attention to the inadequacy of the German naval representation in American waters. Only the cruiser Bremen is in service in the west Atlantic, and she is at Montreal.

The inadequacy is admitted, and the semi-official "Nautilus Tageblatt" suggests the sending of one or two cruisers to America. It intimates that the presence of a warship will hasten satisfaction for the murders at Puebla.

MEXICAN MINES CLOSE DOWN.

Sabinas, Mex., July 21.—Salvador Madero, who arrived here yesterday from Monterey, announced that the Rosita mines would be closed from July 29 to January 1, 1912. This one camp contains about 6,000 persons, who, when the mines close, will be destitute in a country possessing absolutely nothing to eat. It is believed other mines in this district will also close in a few days. About 20,000 persons are dependent upon these mines.

CAPTURE RUNAWAY GIRL

Mother and Detective Escort Mildred Rudd to Her Home.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stamford, Conn., July 21.—Escorted by her mother and Detective Williams, of the Bureau of Information, New York, Mildred Rudd, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Rudd, of No. 1879 Morris avenue, The Bronx, who it would seem has a mania for running away from home, and Vincent Micari started at 6 o'clock tonight for New York. They went by trolley to Port Chester to procure a diamond worth $175 which they had pawned for $15 to finance their elopment.

The couple said they were married in New Haven on Tuesday by the pastor of a German Catholic Church, in George street. They exhibited a paper which purported to be a certificate of the marriage. Mrs. Rudd said she would take steps to have the marriage annulled. The pawning of the diamond, an heirloom, particularly angered Mrs. Rudd.

Micari is the son of Charles Micari, a policeman at Southampton, Long Island. He is an Italian and worked as chauffer in The Bronx, near the Rudd home. He became acquainted with the girl's brother and through the latter, with Mildred.

Mrs. Rudd arrived in this city at 9 o'clock last night with the newly married couple, and went to the Rudd home, in The Bronx. Mrs. Rudd said her daughter and the latter's husband would live with her for the present.

"ENOCH ARDEN" TATTLES

After 16 Years' Absence, Helps Wife's New Mate to Divorce Her.

Mrs. Ethel Hufling, who was married four years ago to Peter Larsen, of No. 65 Main street, Yonkers, a well-to-do hotel man, under the mistaken notion that her first husband, Otto Hufling, was dead, is being sued for divorce.

At a special term of the Supreme Court yesterday Larsen testified to his marriage with the defendant, and Hufling admitted that he had not seen his wife for sixteen years. Hufling and his wife were well known acrobats. After their marriage he went to Australia. When he did not return his wife thought he was dead.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Zoological Garden.

HINT GIVEN TO GERMANY

British Minister Tells How to Secure the Peace of the World.

HONOR IS NO PARTY MATTER

All Nations Must Realize Fairly What the Conditions of Peace Must Be.

London, July 22.—Addressing a banquet given by the bankers of London last night, David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to Great Britain's continually growing prosperity, which, he said, could only be arrested by a disturbance of the world's peace. Therefore, he was ready to make great sacrifices to preserve peace, and would rejoice at the success of the arbitration negotiations with the United States, but, he added, it was essential that Great Britain at all hazards should maintain her place and prestige among the great powers.

If a situation were forced upon Great Britain where peace could only be preserved by the surrender of the position she had won by centuries of heroism and acievement, by allowing herself to be treated where vital interests were concerned as though she were of no account in the comity of nations, then, he said emphatically, peace at that price would be humiliation intolerable.

"National honor," said the Chancellor, "is no party question. The security of our international trade is not a party question. The peace of the world is more likely to be secured if all nations realize fairly what the conditions of peace must be."

The speech made a deep impression on his listeners. David Lloyd George seldom makes an incursion into the domain of foreign politics.

The Liberal morning papers point out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer read the important passages of his address slowly and carefully from a prepared manuscript. They regard his utterance as the embodiment of the Cabinet's views, and it is not doubted that it was a hint to Germany with regard to Morocco. The papers express the hope that this word in season may prevent the situation arising through Germany's demands from becoming critical.

"The Times," in an editorial this morning says that the whole country will indorse Chancellor Lloyd George's decisive and statesmanlike reference to the European situation created by the German demands, which are "nothing less than a claim for absolute European predominence."

"The Times" continues: "David Lloyd George is under no suspicion of jingoism, and he spoke not only for the British government, but for his countrymen as a whole."

FINDS GERMAN PRICE HIGH

France Refuses to Cede Congo Coast and 200,000 Square Miles.

Paris, July 21.—The Franco-German conversations regarding Morocco have not developed a basis of settlement. While Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, continues them with Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, they seem only to have disclosed a German programme of compensation which the French government resolutely refuses to accept, because no French statesman can agree to France ceding the coast and interior of French Congo to the Sangha River, an area of 200,000 square miles, nor her reversionary rights over the Congo Free State.

One way out of the approaching deadlock which France, Great Britain and Russia may suggest is another international Moroccan conference should Germany maintain the presence of her warships at Agadir.

The United States as one of the signatories of the Algeciras agreement would be invited to participate in any second attempt at a permanent settlement of the Moroccan confusion.

Tangier, Morocco, July 21.—A dispatch from Alcazar says that the French lieutenant, Thiriet, instructor of the Moorish troops camped at Rouznah, while riding to Alcazar to secure money for the payment of his command was stopped by a Spanish picket. The soldiers tried to force the French officer to dismount, but Thiriet refused. A patrol of cavalry, with drawn swords, and a detachment of infantry, with fixed bayonets, rushed up and surrounded the officer.

They beat him with the flats of their sabres, according to the dispatch, pointed their rifles at him and dragged him to the Spanish camp. Thiriet was detained an hour, and after being questioned by Colonel Sylvestre was released.

This report has not been confirmed from official sources.

Further details of the incident show that the trouble arose through Lieutenant Thiriet stopping some Moorish deserters and trying to obtain their names. The brawl was ended by the arrival of a Spanish officer, who was literally forced to drag off his men. It is said that it was at Thiriet's demand that he was conducted to the Spanish camp.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA CHIDED

Persia Lays on Them the Blame for Ex-Shah's Activity.

Teheran, July 21.—The Persian government to-day sent a note to the British and Russian legations pointing out that the various representations made on the subject of the intrigues of the deposed Shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza, had been uniformly ignored, and alleging that the indifference of the British and Russian representatives had produced its natural effect in the landing of Mohammed Ali in Persia.

The note adds that the Persian government regrets it has not received the assistance from Great Britain and Russia which it had the right to expect in virtue of the protocol of August 25, 1909.

The situation is of the gravest nature. The government, in spite of its first show of energy, is disposed to temporize. Nothing yet has been done in the way of equipping an expedition to proceed against the ex-Shah and the revolutionaries active in Kurdistan. Two thousand Bakhtiarias have been summoned to Teheran, but the force cannot be set in motion for ten days.

Astrabad, capital of the province of Astrabad, has declared for Mohammed Ali Mirza, and the Deputy Governor of Kermanshah has sent his submission to Salar ed Dowleh, brother of the ex-Shah, who is at the head of the revolutionary movement in Kurdistan.

TAMMANY NAMES CANDIDATE.

At a meeting of the general committee of Tammany Hall last night J. Gabriel Britt was nominated as the Democratic member of the Board of Elections. The nomination was made under the recently enacted Levy-Wagner elections law, which takes from the Mayor the power of appointing election commissioners and gives it to the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Britt is a lawyer.

TRUSTS WILL BE SPLIT UP

Will Not Reorganize and Go On as Before, Says Wickersham.

PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO TAFT

We Shall Go On Enforcing the Laws, He Tells Hancock Homecomers.

Hancock, Mich., July 21.—Big combinations like the Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust are going to be "split up into a number of separate and distinct parts," without connection or monopoly power. This was the prediction made in an address here to-day by Attorney General Wickersham, answering "people who are saying the decisions of the Supreme Court don't really mean anything."

"Don't believe any such talk," declared the Attorney General to the crowd assembled here for Hancock's "homecoming celebration." "Criticisms seeking to minimize the value of the Supreme Court decisions come largely," he added, "from those who would like to embarrass the Administration with the sort of general assault on all business which would compel every business man to turn to the other party for relief."

Incidentally, Mr. Wickersham took occasion to trace the guiding hand of President Taft in the policy of the Department of Justice, concluding his speech with the remark that "no matter who should be at the head of that department, so long as William H. Taft is President no other policy could obtain."

Can't Indict a Nation.

Mr. Wickersham then gave an account of the activities of "the people's law office," the Department of Justice. He said, in part:

First of all there are the great trusts cases, in which you, in common with the whole country, have been so much interested. The government scored great victories there. Do not let anybody deceive you as to that. If the court had held that every contract that put any restraint of any kind upon commerce among the states, however slight, was a violation of the Sherman law, the Department of Justice would have had to illustrate the truth of what Edmund Burke said: "You can't draw an indictment against a nation." For there are not lawyers enough in the government, nor for that matter in the country, to draw indictments against everybody who makes any contract that in any respect operates in some measure to restrain interstate commerce.

But when the Supreme Court said we must read this statute as reasonable men and give it an interpretation that will not strangle all trade, but which will prevent any undue restraint, prohibit all contracts and combinations that are intended to interfere with the natural course of trade, or which will have that necessary effect—then the court gave us a means of preventing those evils which led to the enactment of the law. And this is especially so in view of the fact that the court gave full force to the prohibition of monopolies, and by its decree has ordered the breaking up of the two largest and most successful monopolies or trusts which ever have appeared in this country.

Big Combinations Will Be Split.

But some people are saying that these decisions don't really mean anything; that the big trusts will simply reorganize under other forms and go on just as before. Don't believe any such talk. Take my assurance for it that those big combinations are going to be split up into a number of separate and distinct parts, no one of which shall have any connection or control over any other and no one of which shall have so large a percentage of the business as to be anything like a monopoly. That is what I understand the court to require, and nothing less will meet my interpretation of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

You have put in the hands of your Department of Justice a great many other laws to enforce, and we have been enforcing them, and we shall go on enforcing them unless Congress next fall shall fail to give us money enough to do so.

Mr. Wickersham referred to the criticism of some large fees paid to attorneys by the department, declaring it had mostly come from lawyers, and guessed they were one-quarter the size paid counsel who unsuccessfully conducted the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases against the government.

There are laws, he declared, the benefit of the enforcement of which cannot be valued by money, and continued:

Then, too, in enforcing the statutes that affect business conditions, several classes of people are sure to be offended. First, those whose pecuniary interests are adversely affected by the prosecution, and those who consider the policy of the law mistaken, and are unwilling to concede the duty of the law officers of the government to enforce its law, even though such enforcement, in their opinion, will lead to business depression or unrest; and, second, those who wish not only radical results but results which would produce panic or disaster, either, first, because they have nothing themselves to lose and therefore don't care, so long as those who have anything are deprived of it, or, second, those who, because of partisan hostility, would like to see the administration embarrassed by the sort of general assault upon all business, which would compel every business man to turn to the other party for relief. The criticisms which seek to minimize the value of the recent Supreme Court decisions in the trust cases come largely from this latter class.

No Other Course Under Taft.

But under the wise control and guidance of President Taft no other course than that which the Department of Justice has followed during the last two years could have been pursued. Under him the law has been enforced to the best of the abilities of those to whom he has intrusted its enforcement, with the sincere effort to make that enforcement thorough, dispassionate and without undue discrimination. It has been sought to make the administration of justice effective without being clamorous. No matter who should be at the head of that department, so long as William H. Taft is President no other policy could obtain.

In answer **to a query as to what action** he would take on the **attack of Delegate** Wickersham, the Attorney General said: "I will answer the charge the best way I know how."

"How will that be?" was asked.

"I can't say," was his reply.

When asked about the Wiley affair he replied: "I have nothing to say."

GATES CONTINUES TO GAIN.

Paris, July 21.—John W. Gates had a good day, and continues to gain slowly. He was somewhat restless and slightly delirious to-night, however, which was attributed to the great heat.

WAR SECRETARY ENTERTAINED.

Panama, July 21.—Henry L. Stimson, the American Secretary of War, will leave here for Havana on Sunday. The American Chargé d'Affaires, William W. Andrews, to-day gave a luncheon in honor of the Secretary, which was attended by President Arosemena, the diplomatic corps and the government and Zone officials.

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

Irkutsk, Siberia, has five hundred murders annually, with only ten arrests, which beats New York's record.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

The report comes from Cleveland that New York City is to have a building one hundred stories in height. New York probably did not have the nerve to tell it.—Galveston News.

New York has established a free clinic for the treatment of mental diseases. The Great White Way is being attacked from all sides of late.—Schenectady Union.

Monkey at the New York zoo tried to chew gum in vain. Give him a chance to see the working girls travel by the bridge and he'll soon catch on.—Florida Times-Union.

Mayor Gaynor's assertion that small towns are worse in proportion to population than New York is not the utterance of a man who is looking for the village vote in a Presidential campaign.—Washington Star.

Boston now has its $9,000,000 appropriation to develop the facilities of the port. Unquestionably the money can be well used. Considering its many advantages, it ought to be a far more formidable rival of New York than it is.—Providence Journal.

FINDS WAY TO COUNTRY

Little Girl, with Small Charge, Goes to Office of Fresh Air Fund.

RECEIPTS FALL OFF BY HALF

Much Money Yet Needed to Send Children of the Poor Away for Recreation.

"I wanter go to the country."

The speaker was a girl of seven, who led by the hand a boy of four. The man to whom the remark was addressed was bending over his desk, absorbed in his morning's mail. He glanced up abstractedly at his visitors at first, then, getting them full in his line of vision, he smiled and said, inquiringly: "Huh?"

"I wanter go to the country," repeated the older of the pair.

"'N' me, too," lisped the younger in confirmation.

"This is only a place where we sell the country," laughed the recipient of the visit, "but I guess I know where you want to go, all right."

So he left his mail and taking them by the hand, one on each side, he led them down the corridor to where at the end the door of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund office stood open. The simple minded youngsters, having been directed to the ninth floor of the Tribune Building, had turned in at the first door they came to, which happened to be the entrance to the offices of a realty corporation.

"These kiddets wanted me to send them to the country, but I guess you can do it better than I could," said their escort by way of introduction when they had reached the Fresh Air Fund office, "so I'll leave them with you."

Needless to say, the names of the children were taken, and they will soon be sent to the "country." Thousands of children in all parts of the city are saying the same words to different people. They rush breathlessly into settlement houses and pour the words into the ever willing ears of the settlement workers; they make known their wishes to agents of charitable organizations of all kinds, or they find their way to the office of the Tribune fund itself, like the pair who were put on the right road by the busy man. And usually the person to whom the request is made thinks, if he does not say it aloud as the man did when he turned to leave the Fresh Air Fund office, "You look as though you needed something of the sort."

The requests of about eleven thousand children for vacations have been turned over to the management of the fund so far this summer. Not an hour passes, not a mail is opened but the need of some new applicant is made known. And any one who knows his New York will never doubt that there are many more than eleven thousand children in the city for whom a country outing is necessary, and who yet have absolutely no other way of obtaining one than through charity.

Last year it cost $52,000 to provide for eleven thousand children. It will cost fully as much this year. Up to date half that sum has been subscribed by the public. During the week ended to-day the receipts of the fund have been $4,260.99, almost exactly half as much as during the preceding week. The falling off has doubtless been largely due to the cooler weather which the city has enjoyed during the last week. People forget that heat is not the only thing the tenement house children have to escape.

This week has seen 762 of the needy applicants satisfied in their desire for a vacation. The parties scheduled for next week already number 766, and this number will doubtless be considerably increased before the parties finally leave for their destinations.

The latest place to extend an invitation to the children is Bradford, Penn., which has sent an order for about three carloads of little "Fresh Airs."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

J. A. Offord	$27 50
J. M. Towne, East Orange, N. J.	20 00
John H. Raven, Waterville, N. H.	25 00
P. E. Sanford, Warwick, N. Y.	20 00
First Congregational Sunday School of Wallingford, Conn., through W. Frank Smith	10 00
"Mattapoisett"	10 00
"A friend"	5 00
J. Conklin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.	5 00
Walter S. Finlay, Brooklyn	5 00
Helen H. McLean	2 00
A. E. B., Plainfield, N. J.	2 00
Collected among the guests of the Francis Hotel, East Orange, N. J., through Mrs. F. C. Carhuff	10 00
Miss R. C. Boardman, Huntington, N. Y.	5 00
James W. Lacke, Jacksonville, Fla.	5 00
John M. Moser, Bayswater, Far Rockaway, N. Y.	5 00
The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. Ernest Merriam	5 00
Mrs. J. L. Rogers, Seabright, N. J.	5 00
Mrs. Mary N. Honeywell, Meadville, Penn.	5 00
M. S. R.	3 00
"Do not put my name in paper," Mrs. R. D.	5 00
"In memory of W. E. T."	10 00
Miss Marjorie Jervis	1 00
"Omit publishing name, please," Mrs. G. O. T.	5 00
C. F. White, Dana, W. Va.	1 00
F. S. R.	1 00
Mrs. Cummock	5 00
W. A. Richards, East Orange, N. J.	5 00
Mrs. H. Zulauf, Brooklyn	1 00
A. C. Smith	1 00
"No name," M. H. W.	2 00
D. Irving Mead, Brooklyn	5 00
Dr. Wilbur Ward	5 00
Theodora V. A. Trotter	2 00
W. W. S.	1 00
A. B. Leeds	1 00
"Please do not use my name," A. B.	2 00
Mrs. Henry Zalm	10 00
Mrs. C. M. L.	1 00
Fanny C. Neale	1 00
"Without the donor's name," D. C. T.	1 00
Helen D. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.	1 00
"Please do not print name," A. I. M.	1 00
Ap. W. Reasnon, Minneapolis, Minn.	1 00
Anonymous	1 00
Anonymous, East Orange, N. J.	25
"Widow," New York	25
Previously acknowledged	25,629 72
Total, July 21, 1911	$25,874 72

GIFTS TO CHARITY IN WILL

Alfred Krower Left $12,000 to Various Organizations.

Several charitable bequests are made in the will of Alfred Krower, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office. The testator, who died on July 3, left a large estate, from which he gave $12,000 to public institutions, divided as follows:

Mount Sinai Hospital, $2,000; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $2,000; Montefiore Home, $2,000; Educational Alliance, $1,000; Hebrew Technical School for Girls, $1,000; Crippled Children's East Side Free School, $1,000; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, $1,000; Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, $1,000, and Beth-Israel Hospital, $1,000.

Mr. Krower left to relatives amounts ranging from $2,500 to $20,000. To Alexander Herschel, of Amsterdam, Holland, a former servant, he gave $500. Two brothers and two sisters of the testator will receive the residue of the estate.

COOK INHERITS $110,000

But Will Finish His Season's Work in Hotel on Mount Washington.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bretton Woods, N. H., July 21.—Max Braun, of Boston, chief pastry cook in the Mount Washington Hotel, has just inherited $110,000 from an uncle who died recently in Germany. In spite of his good fortune he will finish his season here.

Braun served in the bodyguard of Emperor William, was royal baker for Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and in the Spanish-America war was in the hospital kitchen on board a transport used to carry the wounded and prisoners from Cuba to Spain. He is said to be one of the best pastry cooks in the country.

Braun says the money is well invested in Germany and there it will stay.

MORE HUMAN BONES FOUND

Hulk of the Maine Also Gives Up Steward's Watch Chain.

Havana, July 21.—A few more human bones, impossible of identification, were found to-day on the main deck of the Maine, near the place where other bones were recently discovered. Near the captain's cabin was found a portion of a gold watch chain, on which was engraved the name "J. R. Bell." Bell was the captain's steward, and he was among those lost.

The work of removing the semi-fluid mud in which the hulk is embedded was interrupted to-day by an accident to a scow. The exploration of the after berth deck has been postponed for a few days.

SEEKS CHILDREN'S CUSTODY

Dentist's Wife Calls Husband Unfit to Care for Them.

Justice Mills heard arguments yesterday in the Supreme Court on an application of Dr. W. B. Stewart for the custody of his son and daughter, now with their mother at No. 48 Linden street, Yonkers. Dr. Stewart is a dentist at 34th street and Madison avenue, New York City. The couple have been separated for two years. Mrs. Stewart alleges that her husband is not a fit person to have the custody of his children. She charges that he regards it as necessary to serve cocktails and highballs to women in his office.

Mrs. Stewart has twice brought suit for divorce, but both actions have been withdrawn on trial. Justice Mills indicated that he would not take both children, one of whom is a boy of seven years and the other a girl of five years, from the mother. Dr. Stewart asked that the children be not separated.

Dr. Stewart was a well known baseball and football player at the University of Pennsylvania in the 90's. His mother is Dr. Margaret B. Stewart, a Philadelphia physician and dentist.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES W. STETSON.

Rome, July 21.—C. W. Stetson, the American artist, who had resided in Rome for some years past, died to-day after an operation. He was fifty-three years old.

Charles Walter Stetson was born at Tiverton, R. I., March 25, 1858. The greater part of his life was spent in Providence. In 1882 he made his first exhibition, the works shown being the result of a trip to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Afterward he exhibited in Boston, meeting with unusual success. In 1894 he moved his home to Pasadena, Cal., and in 1897 paid his first visit to Europe. His subjects ran the scale from the sombre and weird to the joyous and voluptuous, portraits, figure pieces, landscapes and imaginative compositions being produced with equal felicity. His best known works are "Delilah with Samson's Hair," "Eve and Cain," "The Burial of a Suicide," "Remorse" and "Susannah and the Elders." Among his portraits may be mentioned those of his father, his wife (Grace Ellery Channing, the author), Henry Lippitt, Arthur Doyle and Gilbert Robins, of Rhode Island, and Judge George M. Carpenter.

JOHN B. HIGGINS.

Oswego, N. Y., July 21.—John B. Higgins, eighty-nine years old, the oldest practising lawyer in this part of the state, died here this morning after a brief illness. He was Collector of Customs at Oswego in the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan and was prominent as a Democrat for more than sixty-five years.

MRS. SARAH BEDELL.

Sea Cliff, Long Island, July 21.—Mrs. Sarah Bedell, ninety-seven years old, the oldest resident of Sea Cliff, died here today. She was the widow of Edward Bedell, and was born at Farmingdale, Long Island. Her husband died twelve years ago. Mrs. Bedell was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church at Glenwood. She leaves four children, several grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

JUDGE DIES WHILE FISHING.

Portland, Me., July 21.—Judge Charles M. White, of Warrenton, Va., dropped dead to-day in the schooner Fannie Bell, when engaged in deep sea fishing, from heart failure, induced by acute indigestion. Judge White had been in poor health, and came here to recuperate. He was forty years old. He managed the last campaign of Senator T. S. Martin.

AVIATOR HURT BY FALL

A. N. Ridgley, Formerly a Skater, Drops 75 Feet in Machine.

Mineola, Long Island, July 21.—A. N. Ridgley, of New York, who was formerly well known as a professional trick skater and who has recently taken up aviation, was painfully injured this evening while attempting a flight at the Nassau Boulevard aviation field.

Ridgley just before dark took out a Curtiss biplane, and after a run over the field ascended into the air. When he had reached a height of about seventy-five feet something went wrong and the airship dropped to the ground. The machine was wrecked and Ridgley was unconscious when picked up.

He was taken to the Nassau Hospital here, where it was found that the ligaments of his right leg were sprained and his right shoulder badly bruised. He is also cut about the face and head, but his condition is not dangerous.

It is expected that A. L. Welsh, the Wright aviator, will attempt to establish this afternoon an American passenger-carrying altitude record at Nassau Boulevard. A cross-country event is also scheduled between Nassau Boulevard and Belmont Park and return, the basis of classification being speed, and one cup being offered to monoplanes and one to biplanes in this event. Ovington and Stone are announced to enter in the monoplane class, and Baldwin, Martin and Sopwith will, it is said, fly their biplanes in the contest.

No matter what the results are in this and other contests, the figures will be official, because members of the Aero Club of America, one of whom withheld an aviator's license from Harry Atwood, will be present.

ATWOOD'S AEROPLANE WRECKED.

Washington, July 21.—An automobile was blown into the Potomac River and Harry N. Atwood's aeroplane was wrecked by the wind in a severe storm here tonight.

TRIES NEW AVIATION DEVICE.

Paris, July 21.—General Roques, director of military aviation, to-day made a flight with a passenger in a biplane on which a new and ingenious balancing device was tried. This proved successful with regard to longitudinal stability, and the inventor hopes to improve the device so as to insure lateral stability as well, thus obviating the employment of the warping principle, which the Wrights claim to have developed and patented.

TWO NEW AVIATION RECORDS.

Mourmelon, France, July 21.—The aviator Loridan, piloting a small biplane at the aerodrome here to-day, covered 465¾ miles, remaining in the air 11 hours and 45 minutes. This is a new world's record for distance and time.

"IRENE OSGOOD" SETTLES.

London, July 21.—A friendly settlement has been reached in the suit for separation recently brought by Mrs. Robert H. Sherard, known as "Irene Osgood," the authoress, against her husband.

RIOT AT CAMORRA TRIAL

Fabroni Hissed and Cursed "en Claque" by Frenzied Prisoners.

ONE SEIZED WITH A FIT

Witness, Called a Pig, Says Camorra In or Out of Court Can't Influence Him.

Viterbo, Italy, July 21.—The most violent scene of the Camorra trial to date was provoked to-day by a personal dispute between Captain Fabroni and the lawyer Lioy. In the tumult created all the other lawyers fled from the room, Enrico Alfano and Gennaro Abbatemaggio, the informer, were thrown out bodily by the carabineers, Giovanni Bartolozzi fell in a fit and President Bianchi, unable to maintain order, declared the session adjourned.

Throughout the hubbub Fabroni stood pale but impassive. As the courtroom was being cleared he said:

"The Camorra in or out of court can't intimidate me."

Fabroni, captain of the Neapolitan Carabineers, was assigned by the Ministry of Justice to uproot the Camorra. During the last few days he has told on the stand the results of his detective work.

Alessandro Lioy, now attorney for the defence, formerly edited a newspaper, and Fabroni testified that revelations against the Camorra made by Lioy as editor were not in harmony with the claims set up by Lioy as lawyer in defence of his clients. Bitter personal feeling between the detective and the lawyer resulted.

When court opened to-day Captain Fabroni was asked by the crown prosecutor whether the assertion of Zanelli that Marshal Capizzuti had tried to influence him to swear falsely against his fellow prisoners were true. Fabroni replied:

"Zanelli is the scum of criminality. Instead it was Lioy who, through Zanelli, attempted to buy witnesses for the defence."

Screams Like a Madman.

This reflection on the lawyer raised the first storm. Lioy screamed like a madman. Abbatemaggio, notwithstanding the caution of the president, joined in the row in support of the captain. Enrico Alfano, the alleged head of the Camorra, led the others of the accused in a chorus of invectives directed against Fabroni and Abbatemaggio.

So the storm grew greater, the president vainly striving to head it off. Finally he ordered Abbatemaggio and Alfano removed from the courtroom. They were seized by carabineers and dragged from the place.

For a time there was a calm, and the president took advantage of the opportunity to admonish all to avoid personalities.

With much feeling Fabroni replied:

"For years I have stood the insults of this man Lioy without trying him before the courts because I considered him not a criminal, but a person whose mental faculties were unbalanced."

Only direct quotation could give an idea of the fury of Lioy's retort to this reflection upon his sanity. His language was unprintable.

Fabroni answered promptly:

"A greater hypocrite than yourself does not exist."

Hurls Epithets at Witness.

If the first disturbance was a storm what now followed was a hurricane. All the lawyers for the defence except Lioy, shouting their indignation, stalked out of the room. Lioy jumped about, gesticulating and yelling like a fanatic. No one had supposed that the Neapolitan's vocabulary contained such epithets as he hurled at the crown's witness.

Meantime the prisoners in the great steel cage formed a sort of claque, hissing and cursing their accuser and applauding their lawyer. Giovanni Bartolozzi and others pressed their heads between the bars of the cage like wild animals, struggling to reach their tormentor.

"Get your heads back in there!" ordered the carabineers, with a threatening movement.

"No, cut off our heads. Yes, behead us!" they cried.

"Our women," screamed Francesco Desiderio, "have become defiled because of this pig."

Then Bartolozzi tumbled over in an epileptic fit. Doctors entered the cage to attend him, and were followed by a score of carabineers, each of whom seized a prisoner and held him until he was physically exhausted.

Efforts to restore order being futile, President Bianchi adjourned the sitting. Fabroni looked like a statue of Fate as he stood before the bar hurling defiance at the manacled men as they were half carried from the building. To their threats of future venge