been authorized by Mr. Perkins, in which the statement appeared, "The Trust Company of America is the sore spot in the situation." This statement appeared after a conference at the Hotel Manhattan between Mr. Morgan, Mr. Stillman, Mr. Perkins and Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou.

The conference at the Manhattan Hotel at which the affairs of the trust company were discussed was held without the knowledge of Mr Thorne. He knew nothing about it until he read the announcement in the press.

While charging a large share of his troubles to the "sore spot" statement, said to have been authorized by Mr. Perkins, Mr. Thorne did not try to fasten the responsibility upon Mr. Perkins. He did not know who was responsible for it. He testified that after October 23 no one worked harder than Mr. Perkins to collect funds to save the trust company. He said further that it was almost entirely due to the efforts of J. P. Morgan & Co., of which Mr. Perkins was then a member, that the Trust Company of America was saved from destruction.

Mr. Thorne declared that the trust company was not a large holder of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock. He himself held some of these securities. The company had business relations with Moore & Schley. They had made loans to that firm, including one of $500,000 in 1907. The security deposited was in the main American Tobacco. The witness did not think any Tennessee Coal and Iron stock figured in this transaction. Mr. Thorne knew nothing about the deal for the absorption of T. C. & I. until the Sunday preceding the panic. Mr. Ledyard told him the trade was on and that he was hopeful it would go through.

Mr. Thorne estimated that through depreciation of securities and loss of loans the Trust Company of America lost about $3,500,000 as a result of its panic experiences in 1907. At that time the company's surplus was about $10,000,000. It now approximates $6,500,000.

Mr. Thorne was asked by Representative Gardner why Mr. Perkins gave out the "sore spot" statement, "assuming he was the author of it." Mr. Thorne could not say.

"You thought he made a damn big blunder, did you not? Not a malicious blunder, but a stupid blunder?" asked Mr. Gardner.

"That's your way of putting it," responded Mr. Thorne. "I do not know that Mr. Perkins wrote the statement."

"You acquit him of everything but stupidity, do you?" asked Mr. Gardner.

"Yes, sir," replied the witness.

Mr. Thorne again repeated that Mr. Perkins was very helpful to the Trust Company of America at the time of trouble.

Mr. Thorne told of rumors that had been set in circulation about the trust company calculated to injure the credit of the concern.

"They said we were full of cats and dogs and other things," the witness said resentfully.

This being the case, Representative Sterling insisted that the statement alleged to have been issued by Mr. Perkins must in reality have been a good thing for the trust company coming at a time when things were up in the air.

"The statement that we would have plenty of money before 1 o'clock on October 23?" asked Mr. Thorne significantly. "That was an invitation for everybody to come early."

The committee spent considerable time again to-day questioning Mr. Perkins in regard to his views on Government control of great industrial corporations.

"I understood you to say yesterday," said Representative Bartlett, "that danger to the corporations lurks in the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases."

"Not quite as you put it," answered Mr. Perkins.

"Well, in what way are those decisions of the court a menace to the Steel Corporation and other corporations that have not violated the law and do not contemplate violating the law?"

"We business men," said Mr. Perkins, "think the Supreme Court held that we must conduct big business in the light of reason; that business men must do the right thing, that is, to be reasonable and just. That is as it should be. But as conditions now obtain we do not know where we stand; we do not know what is reasonable and what is unreasonable. The people want to know the rules of the game and they do not want the rules changed while the game is in progress. We ought to have laws governing corporations that are easily interpreted in order that we may know at all times within what limits we are required to operate. Business ought to be taken out of politics.

"Separate the good from the bad in these corporations," Mr. Perkins added a moment later. "Eliminate the bad, but preserve the good."

Mr. Perkins declared that he believed in Government regulation, but such regulation as would be understood by everybody.

"The present uncertainty as to the law and its purpose tends to demoralize," he said.

Representative Littleton wanted to know whether Mr. Perkins in the event uniformity of State laws could be had would be in favor of the creation of some Federal board that would require a corporation the minute it engaged in interstate commerce to prove its efficiency and character before it was permitted to carry on commerce between States.

"I do," replied Mr. Perkins emphatically.

Mr. Perkins, referring to the 1907 panic, recalled that a bank president had come to J. P. Morgan in the darkest hours of that period and remarked that he was greatly worried because his bank was below the legal reserve limit. According to Mr. Perkins, Mr. Morgan said to the banker:

"Well, you ought to be ashamed to be anywhere near your limit at a time like this. What are reserves for except for use in such times as these?"

Questions by the members of the committee in regard to the Tennessee Coal and Iron deal led the witness to remark that the committee seemed to suspect a nigger in the woodpile in that matter.

"I assure you, gentlemen," he added, "there is none. That deal was as clean, fair and honorable as any transaction among gentlemen could be."

Representative Littleton remarked that he had developed the theory that Col. O. H. Payne was the person who as backer of Moore & Schley loaned them $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 of good current securities in exchange for others that at the moment were unmarketable and that the great effort to save Moore & Schley was really inspired by a purpose to relieve Col. Payne.

"That is entirely a mistake," said Mr. Perkins. "Col. Payne was losing no sleep, because he was as sound as a nut."

"I don't believe the difficulties of Moore & Schley or any conspiracy to absorb Tennessee Coal and Iron was the cause of the crisis, but rather a desire to help Col. Payne, who had loaned his securities to Moore & Schley," added Mr. Littleton emphatically.

"Do you mean to intimate that Col. Payne was threatened with ruin?" said Mr. Perkins. "If you do you are mistaken. It was Moore & Schley who were in real trouble."

Mr. Perkins in the course of his testimony referred to the pegging of Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's stocks. Chairman Stanley looked puzzled and Counsel Lindabury observed that Mr. Stanley apparently was not familiar with Wall Street.

"Nor do I intend to be," replied Chairman Stanley severely.

"Oh, don't say that," remarked Mr. Perkins, "do come down there and tell us what is right."

Mr. Perkins was questioned in regard to the International Harvester Company. He submitted figures tending to show that the Harvester company gets better prices for its machines abroad than it does at home.

"The suggestion in the Townsend report, made to the Attorney-General, that a close relationship exists between the Steel Corporation and the Harvester company is not exceeded in hot air by the atmosphere of this room," said Mr. Perkins.

AGREEMENT ON THE WOOL BILL

CONFEREES COMPROMISE ON A DUTY OF 29 PER CENT.

Will Probably Agree on the Farmers' Free List Bill To-day—The Outlook Bright for the Final Adjournment of Congress Before the End of Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An agreement has been reached on a compromise wool bill and it is expected that the measure will be accepted by both the Senate and the House to-morrow. The conferees signed the report to-night. The bill as agreed upon carries 29 per cent. on raw wool of all kinds and makes a readjustment of the duties on the manufactures of wool to correspond with the duty on the raw material.

The conferees did not reach an agreement on the farmers' free list bill, although it is certain that they will agree to-morrow. A hitch arose to-day over the duty on lemons and the matter is still open. The expectation is that when an agreement is reached lemons will remain on the dutiable list. It is also certain that the Kern amendment put in by the Senate will be retained.

With the agreement in the wool bill and a prospective agreement on the farmers free list bill the outlook for the adjournment of Congress before the end of next week is very bright. It is generally expected that Congress will get away either Thursday or Friday of next week. Both the wool bill and the farmers free list bill will probably be ready for the President when he returns from Beverly early next week, and it is expected that he will retain the bills only a short time, as his veto messages are already under way in anticipation that he was to be confronted with these measures.

The only troublesome matters now in the way of the adjournment are the statehood resolution and the cotton bill. In line with the plans for an adjournment Thursday Senator La Follette proposed in open Senate to-day that an agreement be made by unanimous consent to vote on the cotton bill Wednesday, August 16. Senator Overman of North Carolina, who is opposing the measure, objected. Senator La Follette announced that he would renew his request later and served notice on Mr. Overman that he would ask the Senate to take up and continue the consideration of the cotton bill until it was disposed of.

The wool bill finally agreed upon by the conference committee is a victory for La Follette. It is an out and out protective measure to which the Democrats have finally subscribed. The original Underwood bill carried a duty of 20 per cent. on raw wool and the La Follette bill which passed the Senate assessed an average duty of 35 per cent. La Follette and his insurgent band stubbornly refused to drop below 29 per cent. and holding the balance of power they were able to force the hand of the Democrats.

Chairman Underwood of the House Ways and Means Committee also will be denied the honor of being known as the author of the new measure, for instead of being called the Underwood bill it is to be known simply as an act to amend the Payne tariff law. Instead of becoming effective on January 1, 1912, the new act will go into effect on Sunday, October 1 next, provided it receives the approval of the President. The date originally fixed in both bills was January 1, but Mr. La Follette insisted that the effective date be set earlier or by September 1. On the suggestion of Mr. Bailey, however, October 1 was fixed.

To-day's meeting of the conference committee was entirely harmonious, but Mr. La Follette appeared in the rôle of dictator from the beginning and apparently revelled in the exercise of his power.

For the first time in the history of tariff legislation in this country a bill was perfected in a public meeting. The conference proceedings were entirely open, a circumstance which seemed to shock such notorious standpatters as Sereno E. Payne and John Dalzell. They sat at the conference table silent and glum watching La Follette and Underwood wield the power that was once in their hands.

No single paragraph of the bill was adopted to-day until Mr. La Follette had signified that it was in satisfactory form for him. Any other course would have been futile and the other conferees knew it. Senators Bailey and Simmons, Democrats, who were present ostensibly in support of the Senate bill, only occasionally ventured suggestions.

The longest discussion of the conference session was over the duties to be levied on certain grades of carpets. Mr. La Follette, after some hesitation, consented to a higher duty on the finer grades of carpets, rugs and tapestries than on cheaper grades. Carpets were divided into three classes, a rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem being levied on Axminster, Aubusson, Saxony, Wilton velvet carpets and Oriental rugs. A rate of 40 per cent. was assessed on one grade of Brussels carpet and a rate of 30 per cent. on tapestry Brussels and Venetian carpet and two ply ingrain.

When the last disputed point as to rate of duty had been agreed upon and the question came upon perfecting the title of the bill Mr. La Follette moved that it be reported as an amendment to the Payne law. Mr. Underwood immediately suggested that he would like to have it adopted as a separate act. Mr. La Follette stood out and Mr. Underwood retired with him to an anteroom. When they returned a few minutes later La Follette had won his point.

BAILEY RESIGNS AGAIN.

This Third Time as Member of the National Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Joseph Weldon Bailey of Texas is establishing his exclusive right to the title "the Great Resigner." A few months ago he resigned from the Senate because of his disgust over the attitude of his Democratic colleagues toward the Arizona Constitution, but recalled it. Two weeks ago he resigned from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections because he could not tolerate the action of other members of the committee in conducting the Lorimer inquiry. They were disregarding rules of evidence and letting everything in, was the Texas Senator's complaint. To-day in the open Senate Mr. Bailey resigned in a huff from the National Monetary Commission.

The Texas Senator was smarting under the criticisms heaped on the commission in the Senate in the last few days when it has been charged with extravagances. Senator Heyburn in his attack on the commission had gone so far as to say that some men connected with it would be called grafters were they in other stations.

Senator Bailey said that the criticisms uttered against the commission were unjust, whether directed at its work or its expenditures. He justified the expenditures because, he said, there had been two extra sessions of Congress since the commission was organized. He justified the retention of Congress "lame ducks" on the commission because, he said, everybody must concede that it was better to retain the services of men who had given their time to the subject and were qualified by experience to deal with it than to take new members.

Stimson Arrives To-day From Panama.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Secretary of War Stimson and the members of his party, who are returning from a trip to the Panama Canal and the West Indies, will arrive in New York to-morrow on the armored cruiser North Carolina.

The body of the late Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt, U. S. N., recently recovered from the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor, which is on board the North Carolina, will be shipped to Red Oak, Ia., for interment.

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SOLICITOR M'CABE'S DOINGS

ARROGANT AND DOMINEERING, SAYS DR. KEBLER.

Wouldn't Allow Officers of the Bureau of Chemistry to Talk to a District Attorney or Member of Congress Without His Consent in Writing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Dr. L. F. Kebler, chief of the drug division of the bureau of chemistry, testifying to-day before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department, described Solicitor McCabe of the Department as "arrogant and domineering" and "as always making threats to take up matters with the Secretary." Dr. Kebler is one of the bureau of chemistry employees who was involved with Dr. Wiley in the hiring of Dr. Rusby and whose dismissal was recommended by the Department's committee on personnel.

"Do you agree with Solicitor McCabe," asked Chairman Moss, "that many other men in the United States could do the work for which Dr. Rusby was employed?"

"That is absolutely impossible," emphatically replied the witness. "No one else in the United States is qualified to do Dr. Rusby's particular line of work."

Mr. Floyd asked Dr. Kebler how he had been connected with the Rusby case.

"I don't see," he said, "what you had to do with making this contract."

"That is exactly what I have been failing to see," rejoined Dr. Kebler wearily, amid laughter.

"In that event," inquired Attorney Davis, "does the annual salary paid to Dr. Rusby differ from the annual salaries paid to the members of the referee board?"

"I see no difference whatever," Dr. Kebler replied. "I have always considered and do now consider the employment of Dr. Rusby as entirely proper."

Dr. Kebler said that when he was hauled before the committee on personnel, presided over by Solicitor McCabe, he did not know that any charge had been made against him. Then he went ahead at Mr. Davis's suggestion to speak of the solicitor and his relations with him.

"I have had respect for Solicitor McCabe," said Dr. Kebler, "because he is frank and does not mince matters, but he is arrogant and domineering and is always making threats to take matters before Secretary Wilson."

Then Dr. Kebler told a story to illustrate this. At the time that manufacturers of a local headache preparation, then known as "Brane Fude," were being prosecuted Dr. Wiley told Dr. Kebler to assist District Attorney Baker, who had the prosecution in charge.

"McCabe heard of this," said Dr. Kebler to-day, "and gave me a fearful calling down over the telephone. He said I should not have gone to help the District Attorney without first getting his consent. He said I had violated an order of the Secretary of Agriculture. I replied to Mr. McCabe that I could not see how I could disobey an order of my chief, Dr. Wiley, and then he said that he proposed to take the matter up with Secretary Wilson. I don't know whether he ever did or not. That was in 1908."

"Did I understand you to say," asked Mr. Floyd, "that there was an order which would forbid you to talk with the United States District Attorney?"

Dr. Kebler replied in the affirmative, adding that nowadays no officer or employee of the Bureau of Chemistry was permitted to discuss the bureau's work with any attorney.

"What," demanded Mr. Floyd, "you cannot even talk to the District Attorney?"

"Not without Solicitor McCabe's permission in writing," Dr. Kebler replied.

"Are you allowed to talk to members of Congress?" inquired Mr. Floyd.

"No," answered Dr. Kebler, in a matter of fact way.

"What," cried Mr. Floyd again, "although Congress made the law and now makes the appropriations to enforce it?"

"That is true," the witness reiterated.

"Do you mean to say that there is a regulation like that in your department?" Representative Floyd persisted.

"There is," Dr. Kebler responded.

He added that officers of the Bureau of Chemistry were not even allowed to interview court witnesses in prosecutions initiated by the bureau without the permission in writing of Solicitor McCabe.

Then he told how Solicitor McCabe, assisted by a secret service man named Walsh, had attempted to give him the "third degree." On June 30 of this year, Dr. Kebler said, while attending a meeting of State pharmacists at Bluemont, Va., he had received by telephone a message ordering him to report back to the Department next day. He did so and was summoned to the offices of the solicitor.

"Mr. McCabe," said Dr. Kebler, "came in with a stenographer and a secret service man, Mr. Walsh. McCabe began to ask me questions about my stock in the Smith-Lyman French Company, a drug concern of Philadelphia. I said I had one share of stock in that concern, its par value being $100, and that I had had it ten years before I entered the Government service."

Continuing, Dr. Kebler said he had been an employee of the concern in question and one year it had failed to pay dividends and it was necessary to cut his salary. He had later received the one share of stock in part payment of the amount his salary had been cut. Sometimes the stock paid nothing in dividends and sometimes it did. Last year he got $8 as the annual dividend on it. Dr. Kebler contended that his stock holding had not influenced his conduct toward that company; that he had at least on one occasion decided against the company.

TAFT TO VISIT PACIFIC COAST.

Will Break Ground for Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President Taft has decided to extend his Western trip to the Pacific coast for the purpose of breaking ground for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

His first intention was to limit his trip to four weeks, going as far west as Nebraska and Kansas, but he finds it will be possible to take two more weeks in October or November, thus giving him an opportunity to visit California, Oregon and Washington.

The directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, commercial bodies in California and prominent citizens have urged the President to visit the coast. The exposition directors are holding the date of the ground breaking ceremonies open to meet the President's convenience. It is expected that he will visit San Francisco in the latter part of October.

A big celebration will be held at San Francisco to greet the President and to celebrate the beginning of exposition construction. Special trains will be run from all parts of the coast. The Pacific fleet will be ordered to San Francisco Bay. The festivities will include a banquet to President Taft, a procession of historic floats, a military and naval parade, athletics and aquatic sports and fireworks.

TAFT WORKS ON MESSAGE.

Gives Up Golf to Prepare His Veto of Statehood Bill.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 11.—President Taft gave up his golf after two hours of play to-day and stuck to work for the rest of the day in his study at Paralatta.

It is understood that he was working on his veto message to accompany the Statehood bill. News of the final signing of this measure by Speaker Clark and Vice-President Sherman reached him this afternoon. He probably will have the veto message ready by the time he returns to Washington on Monday.

It is evident that this week end stay here was not taken by Mr. Taft to escape the discomforts of Washington but to find quiet and time for preparatory work upon the various veto messages which he probably will have to send to Congress on the tariff bills that are nearing passage.

In the evening Mr. Taft motored out with Mrs. Taft along the North Shore road.

Mr. Taft arrived in Boston this morning at 7 o'clock and motored out to Beverly. At the depot in Boston Mr. Taft was loudly cheered by a crowd that gathered to welcome him.

ONE MAN FILIBUSTER.

Senator Talks Against Bill to Abolish the Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Senate had the bill of Senator Cummins to abolish the National Monetary Commission before it to-day. The bill was called up by Senator Cummins, but there being a show of opposition he moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the measure. The vote, as yesterday, showed very plainly that Mr. Cummins has a majority of the Senate with him in his efforts to abolish the commission, the opposition led by Senators Bailey and Burton being able to muster only eleven votes to keep the commission alive.

Senator Burton, who started out yesterday on a filibustering speech to prevent a vote on the Cummins bill, went to work bravely again to-day. He took the floor as soon as the bill was once before the Senate and began to read from books on finance and to discuss them in a deliberative way that indicated his physical capacity to carry on a successful one man filibuster for several days if necessary.

At 2:30 Senator Smoot moved that the Senate lay aside the monetary commission bill and proceed to the consideration of the cotton bill. Senator Cummins demanded a roll call. The motion was voted down, 15 ayes to 24 noes.

Senator Burton then resumed his speech.

Col. Mason Applies for Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Col. Charles W. Mason, Eighth Infantry, stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., has applied for voluntary retirement after thirty-six years of service. He was born in California on March 11, 1854, and was appointed to the army from Ohio.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. Shelly U. Marietta, Medical Reserve Corps, to Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

First Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Coast Artillery, to Boston for special course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Capt. Edward Canfield, Jr., Coast Artillery, to Boston for special course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year.

First Lieut. Maxwell Murray, Coast Artillery, from Fort Hancock, New Jersey, to Fort Monroe.

First Lieut. Leonard C. Sparks, Field Artillery, to Fourth Regiment.

First Lieut. John A. Crane, Field Artillery, to Fifth Regiment.

Capt. Allan Smith, Jr., Third Infantry, detailed as Major of Philippine Scouts August 16 in place of Capt. Clarence M. Condon, Coast Artillery, relieved.

Major Robert H. Rolfe, quartermaster, from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Sam Houston as quartermaster.

Capt. H. S. Howland, Nineteenth Infantry, from Manila to San Francisco.

Capt. Robert H. C. Keilton, Coast Artillery, to Boston as assistant in quartermaster's depot.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, quartermaster, to San Francisco.

Col. William H. Comegys, Assistant Paymaster General, and Col. Garland N. Whistler, Coast Artillery, to retired list.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieutenant Commander R. D. White, to office of naval intelligence, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Commander R. McLean, from General Board, Washington, D. C., to the Florida as navigator.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. Baggaley, to Naval Academy.

SHE SIGNED AT GUN'S POINT

SISTER-IN-LAW ACCUSES COL. FREDERICK KOPPER.

Miss Sarah R. Jenkins Says He Ran Her Mother's Estate, Bossing His Wife and Coercing Herself—Col. Kapper's Son Deposes to the Same Effect.

In an affidavit filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office Miss Sarah R. Jenkins of 160 West Eighty-first street charges her brother-in-law, Col. Frederick Kopper, former commander of the Seventy-first Regiment, with procuring her signature to papers at the point of a revolver, with violent acts and with the use without her consent of certain moneys belonging to her. Many of her charges against Col. Kopper are corroborated by the Colonel's son, Frederick Kopper, Jr., in an affidavit filed with Miss Jenkins's.

The affidavits were filed in connection with an application made by Miss Jenkins before Justice Brady in the Supreme Court for a reopening of a judgment taken against Col. Kopper and herself by Horace L. Ingersoll in 1897. The judgment was obtained on a note made by Col. Kopper and indorsed by Miss Jenkins for feed purchased by Col. Kopper from Ingersoll. Ingersoll has since died and his son, as executor of his father's estate, asked to have the judgment renewed.

Miss Jenkins had not defended the suit from which the judgment came and opposed the application for a renewal, asking for permission to put in a defence and to have the action tried. She alleged that she had not been served in the original suit. The amount of the renewed judgment, including the interest on the original amount, is $5,597. Justice Brady denied her application.

Charlotte E. Jenkins, the mother of Miss Jenkins, died in 1862, leaving a large estate, of which she made her daughters, Miss Jenkins and Mrs. Kopper, executrices. Included in the estate was the old Jenkins homestead, which took in almost the entire block bounded then by Park avenue, 125th street, Third avenue and 124th street. Lexington avenue has since been run through the property. After the death of the mother the homestead was occupied by Col. Kopper, his first wife, who was Margaret G. Jenkins, and their children and Miss Sarah R. Jenkins.

In her affidavit Miss Jenkins says that Col. Kopper exercised complete control over his wife and took charge of the estate under a power of attorney executed by his wife. Miss Jenkins, then a young woman—she is now 63 years old—says that she herself was without business experience and that Col. Kopper acted toward her in a "violent and overbearing" way. While holding this power of attorney from his wife, Miss Jenkins says, Col. Kopper spent her income from the estate, partly for household expenses and partly for his own uses. On one occasion she says the Colonel left the Jenkins home for a time and on his return took out some of the furniture. Miss Jenkins says she recovered this from a second hand dealer.

On the death of his wife, her sister, Miss Jenkins says Col. Kopper took the children and herself to Vermont, where he had a country home, and that then began what was practically a reign of terror. Col. Kopper, she says, kept her without funds, threatening that if she did not acquiesce in his acts she would receive none of her mother's estate. Frequently, she says, he brought a loaded revolver to the table with him and compelled her to sign papers of which she did not know the purport. Family pride, she says, kept her from complaining of these things outside of the family. Among the other incidents she mentions as having occurred in the Vermont period was the driving of everybody from the house by Col. Kopper.

As for the note in question, Miss Jenkins says that her brother-in-law compelled her to sign a note—she did not know its amount, she says, nor what it was being given for. She signed it unwillingly, she says, and received no compensation for it. After affixing her signature she heard nothing further of the note until judgment was taken against her. Miss Jenkins herself had given Col. Kopper two powers of attorney and because of her fear of him she deposes she never refused anything he demanded of her.

The situation changed in 1906, according to Miss Jenkins's affidavit. In that year the Colonel's son, Frederick Kopper, Jr., who had reached manhood, began to realize the situation and volunteered to protect Miss Jenkins against his father. Miss Jenkins says she revoked the powers of attorney she had given Col. Kopper.

Miss Jenkins in her affidavit says that Col. Kopper was a man of intemperate habits and that his conduct made her a nervous wreck.

The younger Kopper corroborates his aunt's statement of his father's habits and says that twice he took a revolver away from his father.

Col. Kopper has since remarried. Miss Jenkins lives with her nephew, Frederick Kopper, Jr.

Col. Kopper entered the Seventh Regiment in 1863, retiring from the regiment as a First Lieutenant in 1879. He later became identified with the Seventy-first Regiment, in which he rose to be Colonel.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. The destroyers Warrington and Burrows have arrived at Provincetown, the cruiser Wolverine at Sandusky, the cruiser Albany at Nagasaki, the gunboat Nashville at Montreal, the tug Peoria at Guantanamo, the tug Potomac at Philadelphia and the destroyer Ammen at Norfolk.

The collier Cæsar has sailed from Guantanamo for Charleston and the tug Uncas from Guantanamo for Norfolk.

THE LONDON STRIKE ENDS

FOOD FAMINE AVERTED AFTER THIRTEEN HOUR SESSION.

Last Outstanding Dispute With Lightermen Settled—Liverpool Men Still Out—Government Criticised for Belated Intervention—Ice Goes to Clubs in Cabs

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The general strike, which threatened to paralyze London with a food famine, was brought to an end to-night when George Ranken Askwith, comptroller-general of the commercial, labor and statistical departments of the Board of Trade, after a session of thirteen hours settled the last outstanding dispute, that of the lightermen. All work will be resumed on Monday, though it is expected many of the strikers will return to work on Saturday.

The outlook in the situation all day had been optimistic and to-night, following the settlement of the tieups, hope was freely expressed on all sides that the transportation facilities of the metropolis would be restored to the normal working condition on Monday. Before dawn to-day all the strikes and disputes had been satisfactorily arranged between the men and the employers except the dispute with the lightermen.

There is a fair supply of meat and vegetables and it is expected that the city will be able to tide over the shortage difficulty until the workmen put things in motion again.

Thousands of telegrams were sent to Liverpool and other ports to-night by merchants, clubs and hotels to hasten delivery of foodstuffs. The thousands of tons of fruit, vegetables and other provisions left rotting on the wharves during the strike are regarded as hopeless as far as consumption is concerned, and preparation is being made to rush fresh supplies of perishable stuff into the city.

The Great Western, the Midland, the Great Northern and Great Central railways all of which were tied up, are formulating plans to meet the pressing demands for speedy delivery.

Considerable confusion, it is believed, will attend the unloading of the cargo boats which have jammed the Thames during the trouble.

The Government's action in recognizing the facts in the case, though tardy, had no small effect in expediting the settlement of the strike. Knowledge of the fact that 20,000 troops were ready to enter London within a few hours to protect and enable men to work who were willing had the effect of causing less intimidation upon the part of the strikers. Vans with a police escort were able to leave the docks and railway stations at intervals all the day and supplies were taken to Smithfield Market, Covent Garden and Billingsgate. There were few encounters between the police and the strikers and none was serious.

Butchers were compelled to send their own carts to the Smithfield market, while the clubs and restaurants sent their own servants to bring supplies. Ice was transported in taxicabs to many clubs. The manager of one big club went to Dover with an auto truck, where he received a large quantity of supplies that came direct from France on a steamer. The supplies he brought to London.

The scarcity of petrol is a serious problem for the owners of motors and those who depend upon them. One motor bus company that owns 1,200 machines was able to run only 350 of them to-day.

There are widespread complaints against the Government for its delay in demonstrating its intention and determination to protect workers.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—The strike situation here continues serious. Twelve officers and 200 men of the Scots Greys, 530 Warwickshire Volunteers, several hundred of the Royal Irish Constabulary and police from Birmingham and Leeds are assisting the Liverpool police, who number 2,000.

Forty loads of provisions were brought out of the goods depot of the Cheshire lines to-day. There was an unprecedented scene in Williamson Square, which is the distributing centre of the provision trade. The square was cleared of the mob by about 200 police and sixty mounted men. Empty wagons and lorries (trucks) were assembled and then taken to the docks. Policemen to the number of 100 on foot led, while the mounted men with revolvers in holsters rode on either side of the cavalcade.

The mob evidently was overawed. In the meanwhile the goods depot was guarded by the Warwickshire troops. When the wagons arrived they were loaded rapidly and returned to Williamson Square with a convoy of military and police. The troops, in heavy marching order and with their rifles loaded with ball cartridges, extended for over three-quarters of a mile from the square.

The distribution of food was successfully effected. All streets in the vicinity of the square were closed. The sight of the soldiers with their rifles on their shoulders was sufficient to prevent violence. A Magistrate was present ready to read the riot act. The city's trade is now paralyzed and has been so for a week.

The Lord Mayor says that he is utterly unable to hold out any prospect of the contending parties getting to the point of discussing proposals which might be the basis for negotiations. The railroad companies are standing firm.

Fifty Liverpool shipowning firms have sent a letter to the Lord Mayor declaring their intention to start work on all cargoes on Monday with strike breakers unless all sections of the striking dockers return to work. The shipowners point out that they came to a friendly agreement with the dockers' union and that the officials cannot get the men to observe the agreement.

NOTABLES COMING OVER.

Earl of Granard, Frank Gould and Grahame-White Among Them.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Earl of Granard, the King's Master of Horse and who married Beatrice Mills, will sail for New York on the steamship Mauretania to-morrow.

The Countess is already at Newport. Claude Grahame-White, the aviator, and Frank J. Gould will also sail on the steamship.

INSPECTS BRITISH YARD.

Secretary Meyer Visits Chatham Docks as Guest of Admiral.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the United States navy, who is visiting England, to-day went to the Chatham dockyard, which he inspected. Later he had luncheon with Admiral Sir Charles Carter Drury.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAMES BRAID SAYS:

No athlete can do himself justice if his feet hurt. Many thousands are using daily Allen's Foot Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. All the prominent Golfers and Tennis Players at Augusta, Pinehurst and Palm Beach got much satisfaction from its use this Spring. It gives a restfulness that makes you forget you have feet. It prevents soreness, blisters or puffing and gives rest from tired, tender or swollen feet. Don't go on your vacation without a package of Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

STORM HITS GULF COAST.

Pensacola Reports 80 Mile Blow and Damage to Shipping.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 11.—Pensacola and the adjoining Gulf coast to-night experienced a severe storm.

It is feared that outside craft suffered greatly. One ocean steamer is reported grounded in shallow water not far from shore, but its identity cannot be ascertained.

The waterfront shows a large number of lighters and barges ashore. Many motor boats were wrecked.

The wind attained a velocity of more than eighty miles an hour. It began to blow a gale early in the afternoon and the velocity increased steadily until the maximum was reached about 6 o'clock; then there was a brief lull, followed by another storm. At 11 o'clock the wind was blowing forty miles.

The yacht Idler went ashore on the rocks of the eastern bay, where she is reported to be breaking up.

Mobile reports wind of more than forty miles an hour, and craft in nearly all Gulf ports are preparing to weather storms.

FORMER SHAH ACTIVE.

His Forces Capture a Town 110 Miles From Teheran.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—Reports received here to-day state that the former Shah of Persia is making headway in Persia in his efforts to recapture his lost throne. His forces, it is stated, have captured the town of Semnan, which is 110 miles from the capital, Teheran. The former Shah's troops, if they decide to march for the capital, will reach it in four days.

The engagement at Semnan is reported to have been a fierce one. Rechid Sultan, the leader of the Government forces, was wounded and captured and the force under him was dispersed. Mohammed Ali is playing upon the sympathy of Persians and endeavoring to establish a reputation for being extremely humane. He disarmed and sent back to Astrabad 200 of his Turkoman force who illtreated noncombatants.

It is learned here that many of the Government troops have joined the supporters of the ex-Shah.

ALLEGED FIREBUG ARRESTED.

Frank Ostreicher, Charged With Setting North Bergen Fire, Found in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Admitting that it was he who set fire to the building occupied by the American Trimming Company in North Bergen, N. J., Frank Ostreicher, 43 years of age, of New York, was arrested here to-day by Inspectors Loughlin and Kilday of the local police and Capt. Marcy and Detective Sergt. Kennedy of the North Bergen police.

He left Boston on the midnight train, waiving extradition. According to the North Bergen officers the factory of the trimming company was fired on the night of July 24, 1911.

Capt. Marcy and Detective Kennedy arrived here to-day and Watts, Loughlin and Kilday were assigned to help them. Ostreicher was soon found and placed under arrest. According to his story August Fischer, one of the proprietors, told him there was $12,000 insurance on the plant and he wanted to collect it.

Capt. Marcy says that he will rearrest Fischer to-morrow morning on the strength of Ostreicher's confession.

New Jersey Central

POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS

Lake Hopatoong
$1 EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY
Leave W. 23rd St. 8.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.

Mauch Chunk
TO-MORROW $1.50
Leave W. 23rd Street 8.20 a.m.
Leave Liberty Street 8.30 a.m.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

DIED.

ALLEN.—At her residence, near Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Monday evening, August 7, Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen. Cremated at Fresh Pond Crematory, Thursday, August 10. Funeral address by Mrs. May Riley Smith, poet and president Sorosis. Mrs. Allen is survived by her husband and two daughters.

BRICE.—At Divonne-les-Bains, France, Thursday, July 27, Margaret Kate Brice.
Funeral services Tuesday, August 15, at 8 P. M., at 693 5th av., New York.

DYER.—On Thursday, August 10, at Quogue, L. I., Mary Jones Dyer, wife of Henry L. Dyer and daughter of the late George and Sarah M. Jones.
Funeral services at her late residence, 16 West 50th st., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

FERRIS.—On August 11, at Greenwich, Conn., Jacob W. Ferris, age 62 years.
Funeral services at his residence, Ridge st., on Sunday, August 13, at 2:30 P. M.

GATES.—On Wednesday, August 9, at Paris, France, John W., beloved husband of Dellora R. Gates. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEFFERTS.—On July 26, suddenly, in Switzerland, Louis Eugene Lefferts, husband of Helena Gillet, in the 56th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

NEWPORT.—Lawrence Newport, aged 50 years.
Funeral "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BUILDING), Sunday, 2 o'clock.

PIERSON.—On August 10, at Morristown, N. J., Dr. Stephen Pierson.
Funeral service will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, August 14, at 3:30 P. M.

SARGENT.—On August 10, at Somerset, Pa., William Dunlap Sargent.
Services at his late residence, 51 Remsen st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 12, at 3 P. M.

WAITT.—At Sharon, Conn., August 11, 1911, in her 80th year, Ellen Hinckley Waitt, beloved mother of Arthur Manning Waitt.
Services at residence, Sharon, Saturday, August 12, at 2 P. M. Burial at Barnstable, Mass., Sunday, August 13.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23d St. Chapels. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
5th Ave. and 55th Street
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
REV. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A.
of Montreal will preach. While the