

TO EXPOSE RESORT PROPERTY OWNERS

Commissioner Waldo Preparing List to Be Open to the Public.

SHAME TO GREAT NAMES

Prominent Men in Panel for Goff's Special John Doe Grand Jury.

RECORDS FOR WHITMAN

Police Tabulating Information as to Raids for the John Doe Proceedings.

The names of the owners of all buildings which during Police Commissioner Blinnelander Waldo's regime have been used by the lessees as gambling houses, disorderly houses or for other unlawful purposes are being listed at Police Headquarters, Mr. Waldo announced yesterday.

As soon as this list, ordered by the Commissioner, is finished the owners' names and addresses will be made public, together with the addresses of not only the houses that have been raided but also of the places suspected of being gambling or disorderly resorts.

The lights in the chief inspector's office burned late last night and the night before while inspectors and lesser officers of the department collected the names and other data concerning every place suspected of housing wrongdoing since Commissioner Waldo took office.

At the same time each inspector has been digging into the records at the commissioner's orders to unearth the details of raids and reports on suspected unlawful resorts during the administrations of Messrs. Baker, Crosby and Waldo, or since the beginning of Mayor Gaynor's administration, so that each inspector may furnish the District Attorney's office with material for the proposed John Doe inquiry before Justice Goff.

Inspectors at Whitman's Office. While the District Attorney's office was hard at work yesterday on investigations which are expected to lead to the indictment of a civilian employee of the Police Department and at least two inspectors Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford was receiving bits from Police Inspectors John Daly, Cornelius F. Cahalane and John P. Dwyer, the latter recently promoted from a captaincy and appointed to succeed former Inspector Hayes in the new Terminus.

These three inspectors yesterday brought full reports of their respective inspection districts concerning gambling and disorderly houses since Mr. Gaynor became Mayor. The other inspectors will do likewise as soon as their lists and reports are ready.

Stories of the arrest of Louis Rosenberg (Lefty Louie) at some distance from New York came into Police Headquarters and to the District Attorney's office all afternoon, but neither the police nor Mr. Whitman or his assistants received reports from any official source to substantiate the stories. The District Attorney's office busied itself more with staff investigation and preparations for the John Doe proceedings.

A panel of fifty jurors from which the twenty-three men who will compose the special Grand Jury for the extraordinary session beginning September 3, with Justice Goff presiding, was organized by District Attorney Whitman on Thursday. The names of the fifty from whom the twenty-three will be selected were made public yesterday. They include bankers, a number of publishers, architects and many merchants. Among the number are Eugene Delano, the banker; James Buchanan Brady (Diamond Jim), the steel car manufacturer, and Frank H. Dodd and Irving Putnam among the publishers.

The Panel List.

Table listing names and occupations of the panel of fifty jurors.

The list of names and addresses of owners of properties which have been used as gambling houses or disorderly houses or suspected of harboring gambling or prostitutes will include, so Commissioner Waldo said, of the most

MRS. C. H. MACKAY HURT.

Thrown From Car When It Overturns on Mountain Road.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay was thrown from her motor car and bruised severely this morning when the automobile skidded and overturned on the road near Barrington road near Monument Mountain. She was attended by Dr. Bruce W. Paddock of Pittsfield, who advised that she rest for several days.

Mrs. Mackay has a high power runabout which she is motoring about the hills. This morning she drove the automobile into Great Barrington and was returning. Somewhat beyond the Monument Mountain cliffs, where the roadway was wet from a mountain spring the automobile skidded, shot out of the travelled way and struck a large rock.

The force of the collision sent Mrs. Mackay and her chauffeur, Samuel Goffa, catapulting from the car. The chauffeur fell before Mrs. Mackay and broke the force of her fall, she falling upon him, but with such force that she became unconscious.

A party of tourists, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus J. Foster of Scranton, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Goodwill of Bramwell, W. Va., were motoring on the highway and found Mrs. Mackay and her chauffeur in a dazed condition. Mrs. Mackay was assisted into Mr. Foster's automobile and was taken to Glenburnie, the country place of Dr. Henry C. Haven, which she has had since early in July. There Dr. Paddock examined Mrs. Mackay's injuries and later in the day she started for Pittsfield by automobile to keep an appointment, but returned to Glenburnie because of the soreness caused by bruises received in her fall.

Dr. Paddock says Mrs. Mackay is not seriously hurt. Mrs. Mackay plans to leave Glenburnie in the middle of September and will go to Harbor Hill before sailing on September 24 for Europe to meet Mr. Mackay in Paris.

SAVES SIX DYING IN TUNNEL.

Trainman Twice Risks Death to Rescue Trapped Victims.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 23.—Overcome by gas when an air hose of a stalled Northern Pacific freight train broke in Stamped tunnel last night six men, members of two engine crews, were saved from death only through the bravery of Jack S. Deane of Tacoma, a fellow employee. Five Italians also narrowly missed death. There are eleven men recovering from the accident to-day in the Northern Pacific hospital in this city.

Having the fumes that poured from the two engines attached to the freight train, Deane succeeded in removing three of the men to the west mouth of the tunnel. Then with a lantern he hurried again into the gas-laden tunnel and walked over the top of the sixty-car train until he reached the head engine on the east end. There he found three more of his coworkers unconscious. Though reeling from the effect of the fumes, Deane detached the head engine and with the three unconscious men stretched out on the floor of the car ran it to the east portal of the tunnel. There they were revived after two hours work.

Stamped tunnel is nearly two miles long. The Northern Pacific probably will have to install a compressed air plant there, it is said, to operate trains through the tunnel by electricity as the Great Northern is doing through its longer Cascade tunnel.

TAFT GOES TO BEVERLY TO-DAY.

Has Assurances That Congress Will Adjourn This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Having received definite assurances from Senators and Representatives to-day that Congress positively will adjourn to-morrow afternoon President Taft promptly arranged to leave at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Beverly, Mass., joining Mrs. Taft there on Sunday.

The President held his last Cabinet meeting for the summer, all the members being present except Secretary Knox. The President had the Cabinet with him again for dinner. Nearly all of the Cabinet members will leave within the next few days on their vacations.

The President signed a score or more bills and resolutions. He will go to the President's chamber in the Senate to-morrow to sign measures passed in the closing hours.

The President will be accompanied to Beverly by Secretary Carmel Thompson and a small force of clerks. On Monday he will open up his summer Executive offices, and he expects to spend little time in Washington between now and the November election.

NEW TOBACCO WAR AT HAND.

Fire and Whippings Await Planters Who Desert Pool?

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—Declarations by planters that they will withdraw from the tobacco pool in the "dark district" has paved the way toward another tobacco war and activities on the part of "night riders."

Many of the planters who withdrew from the pool have been notified through Black Hand letters that fire and whippings await them unless they change.

WEALTHY FIREMEN SAVE A HALL.

Bryn Mawr Volunteers Put Out Fire in College Building.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The Bryn Mawr college fire department, the members of which are wealthy residents of Bryn Mawr, extinguished a real fire this evening in Taylor Hall, the principal building of the Bryn Mawr College group.

Irene H. Supple led the fire fighters and George Vaux, Jr., was the fire in command. The building was damaged to the extent of \$1,000.

ASSUMER APPETIZER.

Horford's Acid Phosphate is a stimulant of appetite and quenches thirst.—Ad.

POOR PUT A MILLION INTO COOPER'S BONDS

Realty Promoter and His Associates Charged With Misuse of Mails.

WEIRD BUSINESS JUGGLE

Property Worth \$70,000 Alleged to Support \$1,000,000 Securities.

James A. Robinson, an advertising agent of 1170 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by post office inspectors. Claude J. Van Slyke, a real estate man, surrendered to the postal authorities about the same time, and announcement was made that William H. Cooper and Ernest Sharp were to give themselves up in a day or two, all to answer two Federal indictments charging them with misuse of the United States mails.

The men mentioned were connected with the New York Central Realty Company, a concern which sold bonds founded on real estate mortgages. The charge against them is that they sold bonds to about 1,200 persons in all parts of the world, although a receiver has been able to find only about \$70,000 worth of property.

The post office men, however, say they have traced the distribution of the rest of the money, and yesterday it was said that in the distributing a scheme which boats anything they had ever met had been employed. It involved not only the parent company but nearly fifty subsidiaries and included some wild speculations in apartment houses and lots in New York City, Brooklyn, tracts in Westchester, meadow lands in Hackensack, river lands along the Shrewsbury in New Jersey, a tract out in northwestern New Jersey, a system of paying 6 per cent. dividends out of current receipts and finally a collapse after it had become apparent that the bubble was soon to burst.

A list of the victims was not given out, but it was said that it included many naval officers and enlisted men of the navy, ministers, widows and families in moderate circumstances, all of whom had been caught by speciously worded advertisements in such publications as the Outlook, Everybody's Magazine, the Review of Reviews, the Fleet Review, a naval paper, other magazines and finally a magazine of the schemers' own, known as the Six Per Cent. Exposition, which had a countrywide distribution. The victims came not only from the United States but from Europe, Asia and South America.

The New York Central Realty Company, which had gaudy offices in the Marble Building, went into involuntary bankruptcy in March of this year in an initiative of a bondholders' committee and A. Gordon Miller was appointed receiver.

About that time the United States authorities set Post Office Inspectors Barber and Kenyon to investigating about three hundred separate complaints. In July the inspectors went before a Grand Jury, which returned two indictments against each man named. Inspectors Kenyon and Polik started the arrests yesterday morning by taking Robinson and immediately afterward Van Slyke surrendered. Cooper's counsel reported that his man would come for the pleading next Wednesday.

When the two men, who supplied \$5,000 each, appeared before Commissioner Shields yesterday the case was told by the inspectors. It began an admitted around Cooper. Cooper is a member of the family which controlled and owned department stores in several cities at one time. He himself was at one time an officer of the Steel-Cooper Company in New York, but that interest was broken and now he has no connection with that concern.

In 1903 Cooper formed the New York Central Realty Company with capital stock of \$6,000. Two years later this was increased to \$200,000. Cooper was president of the company; members of his family were interested in it and it was agreed that at the outset the company had a legitimate business, with lawful objects and proper methods. The company did have property to represent its capital stock.

As a matter of fact the post office men would not say yesterday that any person connected with the outfit had gone into the scheme deliberately to swindle. A mania for real estate speculation, due to successful ventures at first had lured them into diverting the funds received by the sale of bonds into wildcat schemes in which there was a remote chance for enormous profits, but a very big chance of failure.

When the capital stock was increased to \$200,000 in 1905, the inspectors said yesterday, they had that much property and they proceeded to issue four classes of bonds for general sale. One was a full paid coupon gold bond for ten years bearing 6 per cent. interest, redeemable under two years with 5 per cent. interest and after that at 6 per cent. It guaranteed all your money back with interest at any time.

Number 2 was an accumulative gold bond payable in ten annual installments, it being figured that \$715.70 paid in ten years would secure a \$1,000 bond, interest being compounded at 6 per cent. Number 3 was the same bond maturing in fifteen years or fifteen payments. Number 4 was what was called the single payment accumulative gold bond, and it was Numbers 1 and 2 combined. By a payment in advance the ten annual payments were discounted, so that for, say, \$55.84 a man could secure a \$100 bond due in ten years or for \$13.72 a bond due in fifteen years.

The Windsor Trust Company was made trustee for the mortgages upon which the bonds were issued and the circulars put out by the company described the arrangements. It was said to be the plan that bonds to the extent of 95 per cent. of the mortgage only should be issued and that the mortgages themselves should never go beyond 65

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READY TO BLOW UP THEATRE.

Seven Men Planned to Dynamite Playhouse—Arrested at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 23.—Police Chief J. K. Wilson believes seven men arrested at El Cajon last night had planned to dynamite the \$1,000,000 Spreckels Theatre here to-night during a performance.

The man had a steel trunk containing a dozen bombs. James Rooney, one of the party, turned informer when arrested on suspicion.

J. N. HILL WEDS IN LONDON.

Railroad Magnate's Son Marries New York Divorcee.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 23.—There was a quiet wedding at the Savoy Chapel Royal at noon to-day when James N. Hill, the eldest son of James J. Hill, former president of the Great Northern Railroad, was married to Mrs. Marguerite Sawyer Fahnestock, a New York divorcee. Prior to the church ceremony, which was of the simplest nature, the couple had a civil marriage performed at the Registrar's office on Buckingham Palace road.

There were only a few intimate friends present at the wedding. These included Mrs. William T. Swinburne, wife of Rear Admiral Swinburne, U. S. N., and Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Nicoll of New York.

The bride wore a blue tulle made suit and a wide black hat. The quietness of the wedding was due to the fact that no relatives of the bride or bridegroom are at present in Europe. The couple had been stopping at St. Moritz and made up their minds to get married rather suddenly. The bridegroom arrived in London in time to qualify for residence. The bride, accompanied by Mrs. Swinburne, arrived here two days ago.

After the marriage there was a small breakfast party at Claridge's. The couple then started on their honeymoon by motoring to Cliftonville. They will return to London in a week and thence go to Scotland, whither Mrs. Swinburne departed this evening.

Mr. Hill sent a telegram to his parents announcing his marriage.

James Norman Hill has been vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, of which his father, James Jerome Hill, was formerly president, since 1905. He was born forty-two years ago in St. Paul, Minn. After graduating from Yale in 1885 he entered the railway service as a clerk and held various positions until he became vice-president of his father's company.

Marguerite Sawyer Fahnestock is the divorced wife of Dr. Clarence Fahnestock, who at present is living at the Union Club. William Fahnestock, brother of Dr. Fahnestock, said at his home at Katonah last night when asked about the marriage that the bride was due to his brother's divorced wife, Anson McCook Beard of 47 East Sixty-eighth street who married Mr. Hill's sister Ruth, said he knew nothing about the marriage.

MRS. GOELET REPORTED DYING.

Wealthy American Taken on Her Yacht to Havre.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 23.—The steam yacht Nahma, with Mrs. Robert Goelet aboard, sailed for Havre to-day. Great secrecy was observed about her departure. It is said she will be taken to Paris for treatment.

Mrs. Goelet has undergone three operations for cancer and it is believed that the end cannot be far off. She has her own American doctor and nurse with her.

Mrs. Goelet's husband, Robert, passed away on the Nahma in the Bay of Naples April 27, 1899, and Ogden Goelet died aboard his yacht, the Mayflower, at Cuxhaven in 1897.

HAVRE, Aug. 23.—The steam yacht Nahma, with Mrs. Robert Goelet aboard, arrived here to-night. Mrs. Goelet was taken to Paris immediately.

The yacht had a rough trip across the Channel. The vessel was moored in the yacht basin and is seemingly destined for a long stay here. Great reticence was observed by the medical men in attendance.

PRINCESS WRITING A FARCE.

Toselli, Louise's Husband, Is Composing the Music.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. ROME, Aug. 23.—In spite of their domestic difficulties the former Crown Princess Louise of Saxony and her last husband, Enrico Toselli, the pianist, whom she was recently legally separated, are collaborating on a musical farce.

The libretto will be by the former Crown Princess and the music by Toselli. Signor Sonzogno, the music publisher, will edit the farce, which will be given at the next carnival in Germany and Italy.

In order to finish the work Toselli and his former wife will meet on the Riviera and live together for a short time.

MAY DISMISS BRANDT WRIT.

Court Grants His Attorney a Week in Which to File Brief.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 23.—That Justice H. T. Kellough will deny the writ applied for in the Brandt case is almost assured from remarks he made at the hearing to-day, but he has granted M. L. Towne, Brandt's attorney, one week in which to file a brief in answer to the arguments of Assistant Attorney-General Kellough.

Towne in opening the case said the Court of Appeals in reversing Justice Gerard on the former writ had not touched upon the question raised by the present writ, that of Judge Rosalsky in reversing himself by setting aside the judgment of conviction and vacating the sentence, which question had not been raised on appeal. Mr. Kellough admitted that Brandt's sentence was excessive, but said the court had nothing to do with that matter now. The only question was the power of Rosalsky to reverse himself, he said, and the Court of General Sessions having limited jurisdiction, therefore Rosalsky had no such power.

Towne said after the hearing that if the writ is dismissed he will immediately apply for another on new grounds and will continue to fight to the bitter end.

ARCHBOLD SAYS ROOSEVELT TOOK TRUST'S \$100,000; ROOSEVELT CALLS TESTIMONY ABSOLUTE FALSEHOOD

PENROSE SLANDERING VOTERS, SAYS PERKINS

Senator Knows \$3,000,000 Story Is False, Roosevelt Backer Asserts.

MEASURES ALL BY MONEY

Progressive Declares Pennsylvania Thinks Politics in Terms of Cash.

George W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee of the Progressive National party, had a few remarks, very explicit of their kind, to make yesterday concerning the statement of Senator Penrose on the floor of the United States Senate that he had underwritten a fund of \$3,000,000 to procure the nomination of Col. Roosevelt in the Republican national convention.

From the start of the Roosevelt movement Mr. Perkins has been familiar with every detail of it and has been associated on most intimate terms in its progress with Col. Roosevelt and Senator Dixon, chairman of the Progressive National Committee. Moreover, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that no moneys from any source or by any man have been received without personal knowledge of Mr. Perkins.

"The statement of Mr. Penrose in the United States Senate," said Mr. Perkins, "that I or any man connected with the Progressive party or with the cause of \$3,000,000 to procure Col. Roosevelt's nomination for President in the Republican national convention is an astounding falsehood. No man knows the nature of that untruthful statement more than Mr. Penrose."

"In the first place, Mr. Penrose has committed a base libel on the people of his own State of Pennsylvania. Then again, Mr. Penrose has committed a wanton slander on all the good men and women who are interested in this great Progressive cause."

"Not to stop at that, I have no hesitation in declaring that he has committed a wanton slander on the 1,179,405 Roosevelt men and women who went to the Presidential preference primaries in the States of California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin."

"The trouble with Mr. Penrose," continued Mr. Perkins, "is that money has always been and is to-day his political yardstick. He measures every accomplishment in politics by the use of money. That has been his training. The fact of the matter is that Roosevelt's victory at the primaries in the States where Presidential preference primaries were held was so colossal and so inconceivable to Mr. Penrose that he can ascribe its accomplishment only to the use of money. He can measure no victory in politics except by the use of money. Just think of the sad state into which his political temperament has sunk."

"As a matter of fact the primaries in these States did not cost \$2,000,000 nor \$3,000,000 nor \$1,000,000 nor even \$500,000. I am ready to go before the Senate committee which is investigating campaign contributions at any time. I notified this committee two weeks ago of my willingness to appear before them, but as yet I have not heard anything from them. I think the public understands that I have never hesitated to give any information to properly constituted bodies."

"Those who are familiar with this progressive movement," continued Mr. Perkins, "and thousands of outsiders who have not as yet joined our cause knew full well last spring that there was an uprising of the people against conditions which have prevailed in political parties for the last half dozen years. The people had awakened to these conditions. It only needed the slightest incentive to bring this uprising to a head."

"This was done by us when we sent literature into all of these Presidential primary States and called the attention of the voters to the very conditions which they already knew existed. They were ripe for an uprising. They had been seared with knowledge of political bosses interested in buying and selling legislators."

"This literature which we sent into these States was merely like applying a match to an already overloaded cannon. It was only such men as Mr. Penrose and men of his political training and environment who were not aware of the temper of the people. They thought they could go on in the same old way, and they were overwhelmed when they were told by the people that present conditions could no longer exist and that the day of the old political boss bargaining and trading for place and patronage could no longer exist."

"No amount of money could have accomplished this uprising, either in Illinois, Minnesota or any of the other Presidential primary States; and I reiterate when Mr. Penrose made that statement on the floor of the Senate that I, or any man, or any set of men, had underwritten a \$3,000,000 syndicate fund to bring about Roosevelt's nomination in the Republican national convention he uttered a wanton slander on the people of these States."

"It wasn't necessary to spend money. This opposition to these political bosses of the type of Mr. Penrose has been a continuous and accelerating force for a number of years. Mr. Penrose now knows personally what this uprising has done

for him in Pennsylvania. It has retired him forever from American politics.

"But to Mr. Penrose's mind," continued Mr. Perkins, "this victory could not have been accomplished except at a cost of \$3,000,000. How does he arrive at that figure? How does he hit upon that amount as the one necessary to accomplish such a triumph? Why, with his training, money being always his political yardstick, he said to himself such a colossal victory as that could not possibly have cost less than \$3,000,000. He meant that such a victory would have cost Mr. Penrose and the politicians of his type that amount. That is how he hit upon the figure of \$3,000,000. Mr. Penrose and the politicians of his time and day have been blind; they haven't seen and they haven't known the dissatisfaction and unrest among the people over political conditions such as have existed under Mr. Penrose and men of his type in the Republican party."

"Here is an editorial in the Boston Herald a newspaper bitterly hostile to Roosevelt, which tells of the great army of voters that turned out to see Roosevelt on his recent trip through Rhode Island and Massachusetts. This newspaper tells editorially of the enthusiasm of the people to hear Roosevelt. Mr. Penrose will doubtless say that these good people were hired to turn out to hear Roosevelt. He cannot get away from that old political yardstick of his, the use of money in politics in order to arrive at any given point."

"The Republican national convention at Chicago could not have cost less than \$100,000. At the Progressive party's national convention, where Col. Roosevelt and Gov. Johnson were nominated, the entire expenses were \$17,000. We took in from subscriptions and from hotel subscribers \$19,000. We had a slight profit on our convention. Remembering always Mr. Penrose's chief political argument being money, will he presume to say that the 15,000 good men and women who attended that convention and witnessed scenes which have not been paralleled in the history of party conventions within fifty years and more for earnestness, downright zeal for what is right in American politics—I say, will Mr. Penrose presume to say that those good men and women were hired to attend that convention? The delegates to that convention went there at their own expense and paid their own hotel bills."

"Mr. Penrose now knows what this uprising means. The people of Pennsylvania told him what it meant and all the old style politicians of the Penrose type know what this uprising means. They will resent Mr. Penrose's wanton slander."

"Mr. Taft's campaign is already in the waste basket. The fight now is exactly what it was in the Presidential primary States—it is anything to beat Roosevelt. Look at that great turnout of the miners in Wilkesbarre. What does that mean? That these plain people, these good, hard working men are enlisted in the Penrose cause, a cause which has always been measured high and low, by and wide by the use of money."

"I say again," said Mr. Perkins in conclusion, "that the people of this country for a half dozen years have been awake to the real political conditions. They have known what has been going on. It was only necessary for us last spring to put the information before them concisely, succinctly, and it was touched and go, and this uprising for decent politics came like a tornado. It is a cyclone against the political bosses who have been little else than buyers and sellers of legislators."

"Mr. Penrose attempted to stand in the way of this cyclone and he amounted just about to a fly on a wheel. But his wanton slander on the good men and women who voted at the Roosevelt primaries last spring and who attended the Progressive convention in Chicago will not soon be forgotten. It will bear bitter fruit for him and for all political bosses who have relied on money to obtain results in November."

ARCHBOLD SAILS TO-DAY.

Returns From Washington and Will Go to Europe on the Majestic.

John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, who testified before the Senate committee in Washington yesterday about the Roosevelt campaign funds, arrived here last night on the Congressional Limited at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Archbold was on the witness stand yesterday until 2 o'clock and he left Washington at 4 o'clock. He is expected to appear before the committee again in October.

He leaves for Europe to-day on the White Star liner Majestic. Mrs. Archbold will accompany him.

ARRESTED ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Federal Officers Wait for White Slave to Leave Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Halted on the high seas three miles from shore on her outward voyage to the Orient the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria lay to this afternoon at the command of United States officers on board the little Government tug Slocum while three of her women passengers wanted by the Federal authorities were transferred and taken back to meet justice which they had nearly escaped.

The three passengers whose oceanic voyage was cut short were Bernice Wood, a notorious dive keeper and procurer, and two girls, victims of the white slave traffic, on their way to resorts in Yokohama.

The officers learned that the woman had purchased tickets at Seattle for Japan and was to sail on the Manchuria with her victims. The Federal officers had no power to make the arrest until the party had left the country, so the Manchuria was stopped just beyond the three mile limit.

The woman is held on a white slavery charge.

Oil President Asserts Bliss Assured Him Colonel Knew All.

ASKED \$150,000 MORE

When Second Contribution Was Refused the Attacks Started, He Declares.

PENROSE ADDS MORE

Testifies He Was Told That Cortelyou Was Aware of Big Collection.

T. R. CRIES "FRAMEUP"

Calls Attack on Dead Man Cowardly—Perkins Denies \$3,000,000 Fund.

John D. Archbold testified before the Senate committee investigating campaign contributions yesterday that he was told by Cornelius N. Bliss, who collected the \$100,000 contribution of the Standard Oil Company in 1904, that President Roosevelt knew of the contribution and that it was accepted with his knowledge and consent.

Archbold further testified that when the Standard Oil Company refused to give up \$150,000 more he was warned by Bliss that the refusal was a mistake, and a series of attacks on the company followed.

Senator Penrose followed and reiterated what Archbold has said, adding that in a talk with Roosevelt the latter did not deny receiving the fund. Penrose will insist that Roosevelt be subpoenaed as a witness.

Col. Roosevelt in a statement yesterday denied that he had requested or knew of any Standard Oil contribution as testified by Mr. Archbold.

The Colonel assailed Mr. Archbold for his testimony about Bliss, which the Colonel said he did not believe and which he considered a cruel attack on a dead man.

The Progressive candidate charged that the testimony of Archbold, coming after the story told by Mr. Penrose in the Senate, coupled with the nature of the questions asked of the Standard Oil head, looked like a "frameup."

Mr. Roosevelt asserts that Mr. Archbold lied to him when the oil suits were being prepared and asks why the oil man did not collect then the privileges which were coming to him as a result of his \$125,000 contribution, if they were due.

He suggests that the relationship between Mr. Archbold and Mr. Penrose as a member of the Industrial Commission should be examined.

George W. Perkins last night said that the \$3,000,000 fund story told by Senator Penrose was a falsehood and a wanton slander.

ARCHBOLD ACCUSES T. R.

Tells of Standard Oil Contribution—Penrose Also Testifies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company today corroborated under oath all the statements that have been made by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania in regard to the Standard Oil Company's contribution of \$100,000 to the Roosevelt 1904 campaign fund and the subsequent effort to obtain an additional \$150,000 from the same source.

Mr. Archbold in his testimony before the Senate investigating committee went further even than did Senator Penrose. He charged in effect that President Roosevelt's attacks upon the Standard Oil Company were inspired by the failure of the company's directors to give up the \$150,000 that was asked for by Mr. Roosevelt's national treasurer, the late Cornelius N. Bliss.