

MINERS ARE WILLING TO ARBITRATE GRIEVANCES

WASHINGTON, April 29.—In reply to Mr. Rockefeller's statement regarding the situation in the Colorado coal district, printed in this morning's papers, the United Mine Workers of America today issued the following:

The statement issued by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., published in this morning's paper, of his interview with Dr. Martin Foster, chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, as to what transpired between him and Dr. Foster at the conference in New York is one upon which Dr. Foster will have his own version. But as to Mr. Rockefeller's declaration upon the matters of dispute between the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the striking miners these are absolutely inaccurate.

For instance, it is not true that the company settled before the strike the five points which Mr. Rockefeller mentioned in the eight hour workday, semi-monthly pay, check weighing, regulation of company stores and increased wages. Indeed had those points been conceded at the time stated by Mr. Rockefeller the strike would never have been inaugurated.

Union Not an Issue.

Nor is it true, as Mr. Rockefeller says, that the question in contention between the United Mine Workers and the company has not been and is not now the issue. But any one can judge for himself what opportunity individual workmen can have in settling their grievances with the company, with all its millions, against individual grievances.

It was hoped that the five points mentioned by Mr. Rockefeller would be the subject of collective bargaining for their establishment and their maintenance and that grievances when presented should not be turned to the injury or to the loss of employment of the individual workmen who might have the courage or the temerity to present individual grievances.

by strikers when the guards and miners went out into the hills during the battle. They were turned loose soon afterward and returned to Forbes camp.

It was largely due to the courage of Nichol and his men that the mine was not completely captured. The battle raged over a wide stretch. At the lower end of property the mine tipples, the boiler house, the United States post office, the store and the office were burned completely, the men at the camp charging that it was done with kerosene by men advancing under cover of a hail of bullets from the hills.

The Japanese of the camp, with their rifles in their possession, made a gallant stand at the boarding house, and Nichol credits them with a large part of the work of saving the camp. Two of the Japanese were burned to a crisp. Two other deaths occurred at the boarding house.

WILSON WATCHING STRIKE.

President hopes Federal Troops Will Soon Restore Order.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Wilson and his advisers are watching developments in the strike region of Colorado with interest. They are hopeful that the presence of Federal troops near Trinidad will soon result in the restoration of at least a semblance of peace.

Despite the fact that the President obtains relative to the Mexican negotiations, the President, through the Secretary of War, is keeping in close touch with the strike situation in Colorado.

The trouble makers in Colorado have until to-morrow to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes. The language quoted is from President Wilson's proclamation, issued yesterday, in which he publicly announced that "domestic violence" exists in Colorado and fixing Thursday, April 30, as the day for the strikers to withdraw from active hostilities.

Should either the strikers or those acting for the mine owners fail to comply with the President's injunction, Federal troops will take a hand in restoring order until the State can reassert its authority and resume the enforcement thereof.

Kendall Upholds Rockefeller.

In the House debate today considerable attention was devoted to the troubles in the strike region. Representative Keating of Colorado denounced the mining corporations for their treatment of the unions. On the other hand, representative Kendall, also of Colorado, was inclined to be critical of the miners.

Mr. Keating, who introduced the resolution under which the House Committee on Mines and Mining made an inquiry into the Colorado conflict, again assailed the Rockefeller, reiterating his charges of Monday.

Mr. Keating charged that the Colorado laws are enforced in Colorado except in the counties of Huerfano and Las Animas. "In these counties," said Mr. Keating, "the coal companies have owned every public official for the last ten years as absolutely as the members of the House own their own coats, and it has been impossible in these counties to secure enforcement of the law."

"I am not here to defend Rockefeller," suggested Representative Kendall, "but have condemned him in the past for starting the strike, for the practice and other things, but I want to commend Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., for his statement in favor of the open shop. We have had these troubles in Colorado ever since the Western Federation of Miners established itself there. I too have been assailed with the demand to make my open shop a closed shop. What right have the unions to say that a man shall not work unless he pays a fee to the union?"

Union Reply to Rockefeller.

William Green, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers, today issued a statement characterizing as "absolutely inaccurate" John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s version of the questions at issue in the Colorado strike.

"It is not true," he said, "that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company settled before the strike the eight hour workday, semi-monthly pay and other points at issue. Had these concessions been made at the time indicated by Mr. Rockefeller the strike never would have occurred. The question of unionizing the mines is not the issue."

UPTON SINCLAIR ARRESTED.

With Three Other Mourners at Mr. Rockefeller's.

Upton Sinclair and his friends carried out yesterday their plan to make public mourning for the miners of Colorado in front of 29 Broadway. The offices of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are on the fourth floor and in the rear of the building.

Early this morning, in accordance with directions given by the President, the Secretary of War ordered troops at Fort Tule and Fort Leavenworth to proceed to Colorado.

CONCILIATORS ARE NAMED.

Will Ask Both Sides to Submit Trouble to Mediation.

Ready to Negotiate.

The employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have repeatedly asked that they be permitted to present their grievances for adjustment through committees which they might select for that purpose. They are ready to do so now, but the representatives of the coal companies will not meet with them. How can a settlement be brought about unless the representatives of both sides meet and understand each other fully?

If Mr. Rockefeller's representatives in Colorado will meet the representatives of the employees, either directly or indirectly, and adjust the well founded grievances which they have to present, enter into an agreement by which individual grievances are settled, peace and tranquility can be established in the Colorado coal fields.

The responsibility for a continuation of the industrial war in Colorado rests fairly and squarely with Mr. Rockefeller. He cannot hide behind the excuse that the unionizing of the mines is the real bone of contention.

tion that they ever did before. The following is the inability of the police to keep the spectators moving.

There was apparent intention on the part of the mourners to do nothing that would attract attention to the strike. They had been divided into groups of from four to six and the plan was to have each group patrol back and forth for an hour, their plan being to meet by another group. They spoke to no one. They just walked up and down, each with a band of black crepe on the arm. There was no demonstration against them, but throughout the day hundreds of curious eyes were trained upon them.

Black and a Dash of White.

Mr. Sinclair appeared for his mourning duties shortly after 10 o'clock and began to patrol immediately. Mrs. Belle Beauman Zilberman of 519 Avenue O, Flatbush, soon joined him. In addition to her crepe band she carried a white flag with black stripes and a bleeding heart in the center. Before beginning her march she entered the building and went to the office of Mr. Rockefeller. She was told he could not see her. Mrs. Zilberman returned to the street without making any demonstration.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman of 259 West Twelfth street, Miss Margaret Remington of Charter of 22 West 12th street and Mrs. Donia Leitner of 210 East Fifty-third street soon joined Mr. Sinclair and Mrs. Zilberman in their patrol. They hadn't been up and down more than two blocks when they were watched from office windows, from passing cars and from sidewalks, on both sides of Broadway. One had to look close to distinguish them from those who went before or behind them in the ordinary course of a day's business.

But the sidewalk watchers got the habit of standing and when the police had tried for some time to keep everybody moving and hadn't succeeded one of them approached Sinclair and asked him what he was doing. The author explained in plain Anglo-Saxon that he was walking up and down. The policeman said that they were impeding traffic and that if they didn't stop the crowd would be broken up. Mr. Sinclair said they didn't intend to stop and the cop took him by the arm. He told the women they were also under arrest and that they should walk along to the Old Slip police station. They did, with a great crowd following them.

New Enters Mand Malone.

Maud Malone arrived just about this time wearing a surferette badge. It wasn't quite 11 o'clock and the relief mourners had not arrived. She was in danger that the Broadway crowd would dwindle to ordinary proportions, so Miss Malone did some parading. Other mourners arrived from time to time. In addition to the crane many of them wore long black ties, big black hats, long black hair.

The prisoners were taken to the Tombs police court. Mr. Sinclair told Magistrate Simms that whenever he got into jail he wrote a poem. He produced a paper from his pocket and read a poem for a reading. The poem was entitled "Eighty-nine" and returned to the pocket of its father. At first the prisoners said they would have no counsel, but decided later that they would have counsel for a further hearing this morning.

The mourners expect to continue patrolling in front of Mr. Rockefeller's office for several days.

TROOPS REACH CANON CITY.

Federal Soldiers on Guard, and Militia Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary of War Garrison received a telegram today from Gov. Ammons of Colorado in which the Governor said it had been reported that in the fighting at Forbes, near Trinidad, three strikers had been killed and had lost their lives. Gov. Ammons also made a reference to the fighting yesterday, last night and today at Walsenburg, mentioning casualties without going into detail.

The Governor reported the arrival at Canon City of Capt. Parker with troops from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. He suggested that pending the arrival of Major McClure from Fort Leavenworth Capt. Parker be entrusted with command of the region in and near Canon City. Instructions forthwith were sent to Capt. Parker to take command in accordance with the wishes of Gov. Ammons.

Gov. Ammons further advised the Secretary of War that he had withdrawn the State militia from Canon City, leaving the Federal troops on guard.

Early this morning, in accordance with directions given by the President, the Secretary of War ordered troops at Fort Tule and Fort Leavenworth to proceed to Colorado.

CONCILIATORS ARE NAMED.

Will Ask Both Sides to Submit Trouble to Mediation.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary of Labor Wilson today named Hywel Davies of Kentucky, president of the Coal Operators Association, and William R. Piley of Alabama, an organizer of the United Mine Workers Union, as conciliators in the Colorado strike trouble. They will confer with the two parties to the controversy in an effort to induce them to submit their troubles to a board of arbitration.

Messrs. Davies and Piley will have a conference with President Wilson to-morrow in which they will discuss the situation and the conciliators will then receive their final instructions.

As a first step Messrs. Davies and Piley probably will go to New York for a conference with John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

TAMMANY MEN "TAKEN CARE OF" IN NEW HAVEN TROLLEY DEALS

Oakleigh Thorne Says Books That Showed Purchase of \$8,000,000 Stock Were Burned in 1912. FUND OF \$1,032,000 DISAPPEARED

President and Treasurer of Billard Company Admit They Were Dummies in Transactions.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The story of the New Haven Railroad's finances under the old management before the Interstate Commerce Commission at its hearing to-day brought the Wigwag in Fourteenth street prominently to the fore.

Oakleigh Thorne of New York city, who acquired the Westchester and Port Chester trolleys for the New Haven, testified that there were folks in Tammany Hall who favored both companies in the matter of franchises, and his letters showed that when anything went through both sides had "to be taken care of."

It developed that some of the insiders of Tammany were stockholders in the Port Chester and Westchester companies and that Mr. Thorne in acquiring the properties had to take care of this stock on the basis of one share of New Haven for every two shares of Westchester.

New Haven stock then was selling at a high figure and only about \$1,000,000 had been expended on the Westchester system, so the Tammany people apparently made a good profit. The only Tammany man mentioned by Mr. Thorne was the late Big Tim Sullivan.

As it is at the present time there are people in Fourteenth street who receive a commission on the Port Chester and others in favor of Port Chester, and it would be extremely difficult for either of the roads to get through a commission on the matter and the fact is that when anything goes through both sides will have to be taken care of, and the fact is that when anything goes through both sides will have to be taken care of, and the fact is that when anything goes through both sides will have to be taken care of.

There undoubtedly will be some things in the memorandum addressed to me that you may wish expressed in any other way, but it is my understanding of the matter and if not properly expressed I will change it. As to the percentage, taking into consideration that I am not receiving any commission for the securities, I think that 10 per cent is reasonable. If I were to receive a commission on the total transaction I think that a smaller commission would be fair.

All I want in this matter is that I be absolutely fair and honest and if you see fit you can insert a clause to the effect that the percentage to be agreed upon between you and me shall be not more than 10 per cent. However, I think that upon mature deliberation you will believe that 10 per cent is fair.

Plan to Raise Funds.

I also insert a clause in regard to furnishing the money with the belief that you and I could work out a plan to finance this proposition through the New Haven trolleys, by my doing it alone, in other words, it might be arranged that you could loan me securities on which I could borrow the money for the purpose of raising the money for the trolleys, but I could get it here and I might add that I have connections there through which I could do it to advantage. I am now performing and were loaned, but that naturally the rate that I would have to pay upon these securities would be high.

Personal and there will be no question but that they will come to my office unopened. Yours very truly, Cornelius S. Sweetland of Providence, R. I., president of the Providence Banking Company, testified that inadvertently the books belonging to the Rhode Island Securities Company, through which the New Haven acquired its Rhode Island trolleys, had been destroyed. These books were burned in 1912, when the banking company moved its offices.

Counsel Folk Sarcasmic.

"That is," said Mr. Folk, counsel for the commission, "after the Interstate Commerce Commission's action in the New Haven case had been made public."

"I don't know," replied the witness. Former officials of the Billard company of New Haven, through which the New Haven, according to charges of the commission, apparently lost millions of dollars, acknowledged on the stand to-day that they were merely dummies; that they knew nothing about the business of the company, and that their stock holdings in it were paid with money advanced by a lawyer in the city of New Haven.

These are the officials who declined to testify a short time ago and who appeared to-day after the commission had threatened them with criminal proceedings. It was apparent that the commission intends to try to show that the Billard company was merely a disguise for officials, directors and others interested in the old management of the railroad.

Tells of Talk With Mellen.

Beginning his testimony Mr. Thorne said he had met President Mellen of the New Haven and had suggested taking over the Westchester and Port Chester properties, and Mr. Mellen informed him he would have to take it up with his directors. He said that his recollection was that this was in June or July, 1908.

In this connection Mr. Folk introduced the following letter from Thorne to Mellen:

New York, October 15, 1906. Mr. C. S. Mellen, 329 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

My Dear Mr. Mellen: First I wish to state to you that I am dictating this letter and the enclosed memorandum to my personal stenographer, in whom I have every confidence, and that there is absolutely no risk of any one learning the contents of either.

The situation to-day is that negotiations with the New York, Westchester and Boston are postponed until Wednesday. I made them a proposition to purchase \$11,000,000 of their underwriting, provided they would give me practically all of the stock. I naturally did not want to pay for it, but I do not want to pay for it, but I do not want to pay for it, but I do not want to pay for it.

Mr. Thorne said that he had met President Mellen of the New Haven and had suggested taking over the Westchester and Port Chester properties, and Mr. Mellen informed him he would have to take it up with his directors. He said that his recollection was that this was in June or July, 1908.

In this connection Mr. Folk introduced the following letter from Thorne to Mellen:

New York, October 15, 1906. Mr. C. S. Mellen, 329 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

My Dear Mr. Mellen: First I wish to state to you that I am dictating this letter and the enclosed memorandum to my personal stenographer, in whom I have every confidence, and that there is absolutely no risk of any one learning the contents of either.

The situation to-day is that negotiations with the New York, Westchester and Boston are postponed until Wednesday. I made them a proposition to purchase \$11,000,000 of their underwriting, provided they would give me practically all of the stock. I naturally did not want to pay for it, but I do not want to pay for it, but I do not want to pay for it, but I do not want to pay for it.

Mr. Thorne said that he had met President Mellen of the New Haven and had suggested taking over the Westchester and Port Chester properties, and Mr. Mellen informed him he would have to take it up with his directors. He said that his recollection was that this was in June or July, 1908.

In this connection Mr. Folk introduced the following letter from Thorne to Mellen:

New York, October 15, 1906. Mr. C. S. Mellen, 329 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Bank of the Manhattan Company

Directors: James Talcott, Henry K. McHarg, Stephen Baker, Fred C. Bourne, R.W. Peterson, William S. Lott, James Speyer, William Sloan, Samuel Sloan, Pierre Jay, B.H. Borden, Walter Jennings

Capital \$2,050,000 Surplus \$4,100,000

We want your account

44 Years at 114 Wall Street

where the Portchester properties' friends in Tammany.

"Where did you get your information as to where these securities were held?" asked Mr. Folk.

His Aids Made No Headway.

"From Mr. Gotshall, representing the Portchester properties, the people they were buying and scrapping and neither making any headway."

"Gotshall didn't tell me that I had to do anything," said Mr. Thorne.

"Did you learn from him what his relations with these politicians were?" "I did not learn anything from him. I don't think he mentioned names."

Never Saw the Books.

Mr. Whipple said he never tried to get possession of the books of the company and that so far as he knew they were in the possession of Mr. Morehouse and Co. of New York. He did not know how many shares of stock the Billard company had issued.

Discrepancy of \$1,032,000.

It then developed that the examiners of the commission, according to Mr. Folk, had found the discrepancy of \$1,032,000. This Mr. Thorne was unable to account for in any way.

Mr. Folk questioned Mr. Thorne as to whether Mr. Mellen showed any hostility to the acquisition of the Westchester and Port Chester roads.

He said he knew of no hostility on Mr. Mellen's part and referred to his testimony given earlier as to the conferences which he had with Mr. Mellen on the subject, which indicated that Mr. Mellen was very much in favor of the acquisition.

Mr. Folk then read him an interview published in a Boston paper on November 9, 1912, in which Mr. Mellen said emphatically that he was not in favor of this purchase and that it had been a source of keen regret to him that the company went into it.

Mr. Thorne said that something like that was said by Mr. Mellen among other things in this interview said that if he had had the money that the Westchester had cost he could have done New Haven to Boston.

News to Mr. Thorne.

Commenting on this, Mr. Thorne said: "I don't know anything about that."

In reply to a question of Mr. Folk he said that all he knew was that he had conferences with Mr. Mellen on the subject, which indicated that Mr. Mellen was very much in favor of the acquisition.

At this point Mr. Folk put on the stand Frank E. Fowler, the examiner of the commission, who had had charge of the investigation into the affairs of the financial transactions of the New Haven. He said that in 1908 the New Haven had no floating indebtedness, but that at the time of his investigation it had one amounting to \$32,295,000.

Mr. Fowler said he had found a discrepancy of \$1,032,000 and that he never had seen the books that Mr. Thorne referred to and which the latter said he had destroyed.

"So that there now remains \$1,032,000 unaccounted for," said Mr. Folk.

"Yes," replied Mr. Thorne.

Mr. Thorne maintained that he had nothing to do with the books of the Millbrook Company, which took over the property as a holding company and which showed the discrepancy. He admitted that in 1912, when Mr. Mellen said emphatically that he was not in favor of this purchase and that it had been a source of keen regret to him that the company went into it.

Mr. Thorne said that something like that was said by Mr. Mellen among other things in this interview said that if he had had the money that the Westchester had cost he could have done New Haven to Boston.

Acted Through Others.

Mr. Thorne said his relations with the owners of the Westchester and Portchester properties were through third parties. He said these third parties were William Robinson of the brokerage firm of Dick & Robinson and William C. Gotshall.



Bank of the Manhattan Company Since 1799

Directors: James Talcott, Henry K. McHarg, Stephen Baker, Fred C. Bourne, R.W. Peterson, William S. Lott, James Speyer, William Sloan, Samuel Sloan, Pierre Jay, B.H. Borden, Walter Jennings

Capital \$2,050,000 Surplus \$4,100,000

We want your account

44 Years at 114 Wall Street

where the Portchester properties' friends in Tammany.

"Where did you get your information as to where these securities were held?" asked Mr. Folk.

His Aids Made No Headway.

"From Mr. Gotshall, representing the Portchester properties, the people they were buying and scrapping and neither making any headway."

"Gotshall didn't tell me that I had to do anything," said Mr. Thorne.

"Did you learn from him what his relations with these politicians were?" "I did not learn anything from him. I don't think he mentioned names."

Never Saw the Books.

Mr. Whipple said he never tried to get possession of the books of the company and that so far as he knew they were in the possession of Mr. Morehouse and Co. of New York. He did not know how many shares of stock the Billard company had issued.

Discrepancy of \$1,032,000.

It then developed that the examiners of the commission, according to Mr. Folk, had found the discrepancy of \$1,032,000. This Mr. Thorne was unable to account for in any way.

Mr. Folk questioned Mr. Thorne as to whether Mr. Mellen showed any hostility to the acquisition of the Westchester and Port Chester roads.

He said he knew of no hostility on Mr. Mellen's part and referred to his testimony given earlier as to the conferences which he had with Mr. Mellen on the subject, which indicated that Mr. Mellen was very much in favor of the acquisition.

Mr. Folk then read him an interview published in a Boston paper on November 9, 1912, in which Mr. Mellen said emphatically that he was not in favor of this purchase and that it had been a source of keen regret to him that the company went into it.

Mr. Thorne said that something like that was said by Mr. Mellen among other things in this interview said that if he had had the money that the Westchester had cost he could have done New Haven to Boston.

News to Mr. Thorne.

Commenting on this, Mr. Thorne said: "I don't know anything about that."

In reply to a question of Mr. Folk he said that all he knew was that he had conferences with Mr. Mellen on the subject, which indicated that Mr. Mellen was very much in favor of the acquisition.

At this point Mr. Folk put on the stand Frank E. Fowler, the examiner of the commission, who had had charge of the investigation into the affairs of the financial transactions of the New Haven. He said that in 1908 the New Haven had no floating indebtedness, but that at the time of his investigation it had one amounting to \$32,295,000.

Mr. Fowler said he had found a discrepancy of \$1,032,000 and that he never had seen the books that Mr. Thorne referred to and which the latter said he had destroyed.

"So that there now remains \$1,032,000 unaccounted for," said Mr. Folk.

"Yes," replied Mr. Thorne.

Mr. Thorne maintained that he had nothing to do with the books of the Millbrook Company, which took over the property as a holding company and which showed the discrepancy. He admitted that in 1912, when Mr. Mellen said emphatically that he was not in favor of this purchase and that it had been a source of keen regret to him that the company went into it.

Mr. Thorne said that something like that was said by Mr. Mellen among other things in this interview said that if he had had the money that the Westchester had cost he could have done New Haven to Boston.

Acted Through Others.

Mr. Thorne said his relations with the owners of the Westchester and Portchester properties were through third parties. He said these third parties were William Robinson of the brokerage firm of Dick & Robinson and William C. Gotshall.

and until last March, treasurer of the Billard Company, and Edward L. Field of New Haven, former president of the Billard Company, were the next witnesses called.

Whipple and Field both admitted they were dummy officers and knew nothing of the affairs of the Billard Company. Both said that in October last at the solicitation of Samuel C. Morehouse, 530 Beiney New Haven, they had become officers of the Billard Company.

Mr. Whipple said Morehouse gave him \$10,000 to purchase ten shares of stock of the Billard Company. It appeared that at the same time Morehouse also gave Whipple \$10,000 to purchase five shares of stock for Mr. Field and five shares of stock for a man named Kelly.

A day or two afterward Whipple was elected treasurer and Field president of the company. The stock was purchased from John J. Billard, Whipple admitted he said this stock in March last for \$11,000, and still had the proceeds with the exception of money which he had spent as counsel fees in the present proceeding and in paying his expenses to and from Washington.

"Whose money was it?" asked Commissioner M. Chord, referring to the fact that had been handed to him to be used in the purchase of Billard stock.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Whipple. "Morehouse did not tell me."

The witness said that he disposed of his stock of \$10,000 in March to Hallgarten & Co. of New York. He got \$11,000 for his stock and Morehouse had advised him to sell it.

"At the time you became treasurer of the company and the billard company engaged by?" asked Mr. Folk.

"I don't know," replied the witness. "The only thing I know was what I had read in the newspapers that it was a holding company for the Boston and Maine Railroad."

"What were the assets of the company?" "When Mr. Morehouse told me the company had \$10,000 or \$11,000 in its treasury," replied the witness.

Never Saw the Books.

Mr. Whipple said he never tried to get possession of the books of the company and that so far as he knew they were in the possession of Mr. Morehouse and Co. of New York. He did not know how many shares of stock the Billard company had issued.

Discrepancy of \$1,032,000.

It then developed that the examiners of the commission, according to Mr. Folk, had found the discrepancy of \$1,032,000. This Mr. Thorne was unable to account for in any way.

Mr. Folk questioned Mr. Thorne as to whether Mr. Mellen showed any hostility to the acquisition of the Westchester and Port Chester roads.

He said he knew of no hostility on Mr. Mellen's part and referred to his testimony given earlier as to the conferences which he had with Mr. Mellen on the subject, which indicated that Mr. Mellen was very much in favor of the acquisition.

Mr. Folk then read him an interview published in a Boston paper on November 9, 1912, in which Mr. Mellen said emphatically that he was not in favor of this purchase and that it had been a source of keen regret to him that the company went into it.

Mr. Thorne said that something like that was said by Mr. Mellen among other things in this interview said that if he had had the money that the Westchester had