

ALL EYES TURNED ON KING OF CASH

J. P. Morgan Holds Center of Stage at the Money Trust Investigation.

HIS TESTIMONY PRELIMINARY

Says He Favors Allowing Inter-State Corporations to Deposit Their Funds in Hands of Private Bankers.

Washington, Dec. 18.—J. Pierpont Morgan occupied the center of the stage today before the so-called money trust investigating committee of the House of Representatives.

The noted financier reached Washington last night in response to a subpoena from the committee, but it was not until 2:45 o'clock this afternoon that the witness was cleared for his testimony to begin.

Meantime, Mr. Morgan sat for nearly an hour listening to the mass of statistics, which Mr. Undermyer and the committee was piling up, concerning the colossal financial operations of the leading New York, Chicago and Boston institutions through so-called interlocking directorates.

Mr. Morgan heard his own name and that of his firm referred to many times as tables were presented showing the affiliations of that concern with many other banks, trust companies, transportation and industrial corporations.

Mr. Morgan's appearance aroused the keenest interest and crowds of spectators were on hand to observe the proceedings.

Mr. Morgan's testimony lasted barely 20 minutes and was largely preliminary to the testimony to be given tomorrow when the committee re-assembles at 10:30 A. M.

Mr. Undermyer conducted the examination of Mr. Morgan, asking a rapid series of questions to bring out the general standing of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, its branch connections in this country and abroad and its affiliations with many other financial institutions.

The preliminary examination brought out no surprises, Mr. Morgan responding promptly to the various queries or calling for data from some of the representatives of the firm which would be responsive to the questions propounded.

The chief point made in today's examination of Mr. Morgan was that he favored allowing inter-state corporations to deposit their funds in the hands of private bankers without restricting them to institutions under governmental supervision.

Mr. Morgan confirmed data prepared by members of the Morgan house showing that 66 accounts with the Morgan firm in January last had deposits of \$68,113,000 and that 78 accounts on November 1st, had deposits of \$1,968,000.

The total capital, surplus and funded debt of these depositors, Mr. Undermyer stated, was \$9,765,000,000. Mr. Morgan agreed to this.

Prior to Mr. Morgan's examination the committee heard testimony bearing on the so-called concentration of money and credits. This was presented in the form of charts prepared by Philip J. Schudrer, which was placed in the record. This explanation showed that the charts dealt with the affiliation of 180 directors in 18 banks and trust companies in New York, Chicago and Boston.

It also gave in detail affiliations of J. P. Morgan & Company, and other leading financial institutions in New York, Chicago, and Boston.

Elaborate charts were presented to show money trust committees today giving lists of "interlocking directors" of a number of leading financial and industrial institutions, also a table showing affiliations of J. P. Morgan & Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, First National Bank and National City Bank.

This table shows the affiliations of the selected financial institutions, namely: J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

First National Bank, New York.

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CONFIRMATION FIGHT BEGUN

Democracy Successful in Preventing Executive Session of Senate, But Republicans the Encounter Are Uncertain.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The long threatened fight in the Senate over the confirmation of President Taft's nominations for office, broke on the floor of the Senate today and in the first skirmish the Democrats were successful in preventing an executive session demanded by Senator Cullom, Republican.

The results of the encounter were uncertain tonight, but the Republicans threaten to continue efforts to secure an executive session for action on the scores of appropriations now pending. A Democratic caucus early in the day, in which the Democrats agreed to permit the confirmation only of Army and Navy appointments, paved the way for the fight on the floor.

In the midst of a speech by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Senator Cullom, representing the Republican forces, who refused to accept the ultimatum of the Democrats, made a demand for an executive session. The Democrats filibustered against the motion, rushing out into the cloak rooms on the roll call to break a quorum, and succeeded in delaying action until the court of impeachment convened for the Archbold trial.

Republican leaders said tonight they would continue the demand that all appointments be treated in executive session on their merits.

"We were not going to let the Republicans put us in a corner without warning," said Senator Hoke Smith. "The President has dumped upon us the nominations which have been accumulating for the past six months. We have a committee making an investigation of them, but there are hundreds of them and we have not been able to procure the information necessary to enable us to act upon them intelligently. We are willing to take the responsibility if that is wanted. The Democrats are anxious for the confirmation of the army and navy nominations. I have prepared a motion for an executive session for action only upon those appointments, which I will offer as a substitute for any motion the Republicans may make."

On the basis of figures they have compiled from the records, Republican leaders are claiming that their Democratic colleagues are violating all precedents in holding up the nominations of President Taft. During the final sessions of the Arthur, Harrison and the two Cleveland administrations, they cite figures to show the bulk of nominations were given approval by the Senate.

The figures show the precedents in American history," said Senator Smoot, of Utah. "The Republicans are not attempting to have confirmed officials whose terms expire after the new administration begins. They are insisting that the Senate follow precedents in holding up nominations to fill places where commissions have expired, or which become vacant before the Taft administration is ended."

15 AMERICANS FIGHT 150

Hold Off Mexican Bandits Until Federal Troops Arrive

El Paso, Texas, December 17.—Fifteen ranchmen defended the Dumbre ranch, an American property in Chihuahua State, for nearly two days against 150 bandits, who later were dispersed by Federal troops.

Troops sent from Parral, nearby, through appeal from American Consul J. J. Long, routed the bandits, killing 32.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS

Senate—Senator Kenyon concluded his speech on inter-state liquor shipment bill.

Committee—investigating campaign fund contributions continued its hearing, with former Senator Foraker testifying.

Court of impeachment resumed trial of Judge Archbold, with expectation of concluding testimony in defense before adjournment.

Democratic caucus reached decision to permit only confirmation of Army and Navy nominations before holiday recess.

Senator Bourne elected chairman joint Congressional Committee to promote Federal aid in highway construction.

Senator Hoke Smith spoke in support of Lever Educational Agricultural bill.

Senator Bristow introduced bill for preference primaries for appointment of postmasters.

House—Money Trust investigating committee resumed hearings. Banking sub-committee decided to report unfavorably on Levy bill to relieve stringency in money market by placing \$50,000,000 from treasury in National banks.

Passed Burnett Literacy Immigration bill to bar immigrants over 16 who cannot read.

Resumed consideration of Indian Appropriation bill.

CONFERENCE WILL RESUME SESSIONS

It Is Thought That Turks May Be Allowed to Treat With Greeks

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA

Premier's Speech in Duma Regarded As Peaceful Factor, But His Country Stands Firmly Behind the Balkan States

London, December 18.—The nature of the decision which the Turkish government arrived at today is not known, but is believed to be such as to enable the Turkish-Balkan peace conference to resume its deliberations.

Considering that under the terms of the armistice Turkey is debarred from revictualizing her besieged fortresses, she has little to gain by undue delay. The growing strength of the military party in Constantinople, may, however, have an unexpected influence on the development of the situation.

The Russian premier's speech in the Duma, which was awaited with much interest, is regarded as a peaceful factor, but at the same time it is a plain intimation to the world that Russia stands firmly behind the Balkan States in support of their securing all the legitimate fruits of their victory and therefore, may be regarded somewhat in the light of a warning to Austria.

The Servian government, meanwhile, is doing its utmost to avoid needlessly provoking Austria. Premier Pachitch, according to a Belgrade despatch, has written to the editors of the leading newspapers urging them in the interests of peace to refrain from publishing articles provocative to Austria, and two Belgrade papers have been seized for attacking Austria.

In accordance with the request of the delegates to the peace conference, Sir Edward Grey has appointed Hermann Cameron Norman, first secretary of the British diplomatic service, to take charge of the secretariat of the conference.

The ambassadors of the powers at their meeting this afternoon confirmed their decision to maintain impenetrable secrecy concerning their discussions.

Russian Premier's Speech. St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—A desire for the preservation of European peace, combined with the determination to defend with the Nation's whole strength Russia's vital interests, was the keynote of a speech on Balkan affairs made by Premier Kokovizoff, in the duma today.

M. Kokovizoff paid a tribute to the warlike virtues and the unanimity of the Balkan peoples and continued: "The Russian government is glad it has not had to change its calm attitude. There is no ground for suspecting Russia of selfish designs or of a desire to aggravate conflicts."

"The Russian government hopes the united efforts by which the powers are inspired will help them to arrive at an agreement which will reconcile interests with the just demands of the Balkan States."

The premier prefaced his speech by notifying the duma of the intention of the Russian government to ask for further credits to enable it to perfect its system of National defense. He concluded by congratulating Great Britain on its initiative in suggesting an ambassadorial discussion on the points at issue in Europe.

WOMAN HEARD IN SENATE.

Miss Mary Boland Testifies for Judge Archbold. Washington, Dec. 18.—Miss Mary Boland, of Scranton, Pa., a witness today for Judge Robert W. Archbold, of the Commerce Court, who is on trial by impeachment for alleged misuse of his judicial power, is the first woman to appear before the Senate since 1906. In that year another testified at the impeachment trial of Judge Swaine, of Florida.

Judge Archbold probably will take the witness stand in his own defense before the conclusion of the trial. It is expected that about 10 witnesses will be examined following the Christmas recess.

Miss Boland is a niece of William P. Boland, one of the principal witnesses against the judge, and is a stenographer in her uncle's office. Attorney A. S. Worthington asked her if E. J. Williams had told her, September 18, 1911, that he had just come from Judge Archbold's office and had seen there a brief the judge had prepared for the Erie Railroad in the light-house case. She replied in the affirmative.

C. S. Woodruff, of Scranton, testified that C. G. Boland had asked him to use his influence in an effort to have Judge Archbold bring a settlement of the cases pending against the Marlon Coal Company, with the understanding that the impeachment charges against Judge Archbold would not be pushed.

Mr. Woodruff said that he went to Judge Archbold and informed him of the attitude of the Boland brothers.

Fireworks. Now on sale at Warren's, Front and Market.

WATERWAY CASE IS REOPENED

General Bixby Orders Another Investigation of Beaufort to Key West Project As Result of Hearing Tuesday

Wilmington Star Bureau, 23 Wyatt Building. Washington, D. C., December 18.—General W. H. Bixby, chief of the board of army engineers, today ordered the Board of Review to make another investigation and report on the proposed extension of the inland waterway from Beaufort, to Key West, Fla.

General Bixby's action today is a result of the hearing yesterday in which a number of leading North Carolinians asked General Bixby to reopen the case.

General Bixby today paid high tribute to Hugh F. MacRae, of Wilmington, who yesterday made an excellent impression upon the army engineers. Representative Houston, of Tennessee, said tonight that there is little doubt that the Webb liquor bill will be taken up in the House and passed immediately after Congress meets the first of January.

WARSHIP TO CONVEY BODY

Widow of Ambassador Reid Accepts Offer of Great Britain. London, December 17.—Mrs. Whiteley Reid has decided to accept the offer by the British government of a warship to convey the body of her late husband to the United States. The arrangement will be completed between the British Foreign office and the American State Department.

Among the first wreaths to reach Dorchester House was one from Queen Mother Alexandra.

Hundreds of applications have been received already from prominent persons for seats in Westminster Abbey for the memorial service for the late ambassador, which is to be held on Friday.

Touching tributes were paid to the late Ambassador at a large meeting today of the American Society. Many appreciative speeches were made and resolutions were adopted paying respect to his memory and expressing sympathy for his family.

The president of the gathering, Walter Blackman, said no name would take a higher place than that of Whiteley Reid in the long list of illustrious ambassadors sent from the United States to the Court of St. James.

Consul General John L. Griffiths spoke eloquently of Mr. Reid as a powerful bond of union between the United States and Great Britain.

Charge d'Affaires Irwin B. Laughlin, R. Newton Crane, ex-president of the American Society; F. Van Duser and Col. Ashley Cole also spoke, the latter as a contemporary of Whiteley Reid in New York journalism.

Sir Hiram Maxim, chief of staff of the embassy, and many prominent Americans were present.

A resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Reid and of appreciation of the late Ambassador's character and public services was passed by the American Luncheon Club, which is composed of representative business and professional men, many of which Mr. Reid was the only honorary member.

BURNETT BILL PASSES.

Literacy Test Immigration Measure Goes Through the House. Washington, Dec. 18.—The House today passed the Burnett literacy test immigration bill 178 to 2.

The measure, a substitute for the Senate Dillingham bill, would bar from the United States immigrant over 16 years old unable to read, except those proving to have emigrated on account of religious persecution at home.

OUTLINES

President Taft has decided to accept the Kent professorship of law at Yale. The House yesterday passed the Burnett literacy test immigration bill.

President-elect Wilson yesterday held a conference with Wm. F. McCombs, in New York and took up in earnest the task of picking his cabinet.

Although the decision of the Turkish government is not known, it is believed it is such that peace conference will be able to resume its deliberations.

As the result of efforts of a committee of Wilmington business men, Chief of Engineers Bixby yesterday ordered another investigation of the inland waterway from Beaufort to Key West, Fla.

J. P. Morgan held the center of the stage at the money trust investigation yesterday, but he occupied the witness stand for only a few minutes, his testimony being preliminary to that he will give today.

Following an arrangement with Attorney General Wickersham, the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads will appeal to the Supreme Court for instructions as how to work out the dissolution plan decreed by the court.

Former Senator Joseph B. Foraker presented a statement at the campaign contributions hearing yesterday which claimed that the Archbold files and sold to a representative of W. R. Hearst.

New York markets: Money on call firm, 3 3/4 to 5 per cent; ruling rate 4 3/4; closing bid 3 3/4; offered at 4. Spot cotton closed steady. Flour steady. Wheat firm, No. 2 red, 1.07 and 08. Corn firm, 3 1/4. Turpentine easy. Rosin firm.

HARRIMAN LINES TO ASK FOR HELP

Will Appeal to Court for Instructions to Work Out Dissolution.

ARRANGED WITH WICKERSHAM

Attorney General Will Not Approve Any Plan Involving Distribution of Southern Stock Owned by Union Pacific

New York, December 18.—Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, announced this afternoon that he had arranged with Attorney General Wickersham to appeal at once to the United States Supreme Court for instructions in working out the dissolution plan of the railroads. Mr. Wickersham, the announcement continued, has refused to approve any plan involving the distribution of Southern Pacific stock owned by the Union Pacific.

In support of his contention that Southern Pacific stock be distributed among Union Pacific shareholders, Judge Lovett cites the Northern Securities case and the cases of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies. The latter asserts, arguendo, that the distribution of Southern Pacific stock is fundamentally comparative with the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution.

The unusual course adopted by the Harriman officials is taken in the interests of all parties, Judge Lovett says, and in the hope that the decree of the Supreme Court may be facilitated.

Judge Lovett's statement follows: "Immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court in the case involving the relation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the board of directors appointed a special committee composed of R. S. Lovett, M. L. Schiff and Frank A. Vanderlip, to work out and submit a plan for promptly and fully carrying out and conforming to the decision of the court, and the matter was at once taken up with the government. The Attorney General of the United States has refused to approve any plan involving the distribution of the \$126,650,000 par value of stock of the Southern Pacific Company owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company exclusively to the stockholders of the latter in proportion to their holdings, whether by sale, dividend or otherwise and has declared that he would appeal in the event the district court should approve pro rata distribution."

"We find nothing in the opinion of the Supreme Court in this case to warrant the government in denying to stockholders of the Union Pacific the rights enjoyed by the stockholders of every other corporation that has been required to dispose of stock held contrary to the Sherman act, where a pro rata distribution was practicable as it is in this case."

"In the Northern Securities case every stockholder of the Northern Securities Company received both Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock in preparation to their holdings of Northern Securities stock; and this distribution was specifically approved by the Supreme Court. In the Standard Oil case the decree, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court, provided for a pro rata distribution among the stockholders of the Standard Oil."

"In the Tobacco case an unequalled deliberation was impracticable because of complications arising from outstanding mortgages, changes in plants, etc., and a division of properties by the American Tobacco Company with two new corporations was made, but the entire stock of the new corporations was sold to the holders of the common stock of the American Tobacco Company in relation to their holdings."

"In the Powder case, a plan of dissolution was accepted by the Attorney General which involved a pro rata distribution to the stockholders of the principal company."

"As the mandate of the Supreme Court has not yet been issued, we have arranged with the Attorney General for the presentation of the matter immediately to the Supreme Court, by motion, for instructions to the District Court in sending down the mandate to the court. We regard the right of the Union Pacific stockholders involved as so fundamental that we feel compelled to carry the matter to the court."

WILL PERMIT CONFIRMATION.

Democratic Senators Agree to Let Army and Navy Appointments Pass. Washington, Dec. 18.—A decision to permit the confirmation of army and navy appointments before the holiday recess was reached today by a caucus of Democratic Senators.

All other nominations are to be held up until after the holidays.

Among those held up are the nomination of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Clark and all nominations in the diplomatic service, including that of Larz Anderson, as ambassador to Japan.

Fireworks. Now on sale at Warren's, Front and Market.

WILL ACCEPT GOVERNORSHIP.

President Taft Will Appoint Col. Geo. Goethals. Washington, Dec. 18.—President Taft has received assurances that Col. George Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, will accept the post of Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. His nomination probably will be sent to the Senate after the President's return from Panama. It was said today that Lieut. Col. W. V. Judson, engineer commissioner for the District of Columbia, has been favorably thought of for a high post in the zone government by the President.

Fireworks. Now on sale at Warren's, Front and Market.

WILSON IS PICKING CABINET

President-elect Holds Conference With McCombs and Takes Up Task in Earnest—Bryan's Name Is Mentioned

Princeton, N. J., December 18.—After a three hours' conference in New York with William F. McCombs, President-elect Woodrow Wilson announced as he rode home tonight that he had taken up in earnest the task of picking a cabinet. The Governor remained over in New York today after addressing the Southern Society there last night.

No information was forthcoming from either Mr. McCombs or the President-elect as to the names discussed for cabinet portfolios. When Mr. McCombs left the Governor, he declared that both the cabinet and legislative policies had been talked over. He was asked if Mr. Bryan's name had been mentioned in the discussion. Mr. McCombs answered in the affirmative, but declined to commit himself further.

The correspondents in questioning the Governor on his train later informed him that Mr. McCombs had said Mr. Bryan's name was mentioned in the long conference.

"Oh, well," explained the President-elect, "we talked about the conference we are going to have soon with Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Wilson intimated that no time or date had been fixed for the meeting with Mr. Bryan. It was suggested to him that Mr. Bryan was due in New York Saturday to attend a dinner in honor of Governor-elect Sulzer.

Mr. Wilson said he would be unable to attend the banquet. He did not know yet, however, whether he would see Mr. Bryan on Sunday or immediately afterward, while Mr. Bryan was in this vicinity.

The Governor was asked by one of the correspondents if Mr. McCombs would be one of the men who would go with him to Washington to help "him to run the government?"

"Of course he will," was Mr. Wilson's reply.

He would not say whether Mr. McCombs would act in an official or unofficial capacity.

While Mr. Wilson was in New York a number of politicians were strolling about the corridors of the same hotel, among them Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, and Edward A. Gottra, National Committeeman from Missouri. Mr. Gottra told the newspaper men he had just come from Miami, Fla., where he had spent a week with Mr. Bryan purchasing some real estate.

"Mr. Bryan expressed himself quite fully to me on the political situation," Mr. Wilson said. "He and I talked over McCombs talked with Mr. Gottra, but it could not be learned whether the information as to Mr. Bryan's views were communicated later to the President-elect by Mr. McCombs."

"I did not learn that Mr. Gottra was at the hotel until it was about to leave for New Jersey," the President-elect said. "We are old college friends. I am sorry that I missed him."

The Governor saw Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, and Colonel E. M. House, of Austin, Texas, and talked politics with them, but he had nothing to say about it tonight.

TAFT ACCEPTS PROFESSORSHIP

President Will Take Up Duties at Yale in the Spring. Washington, December 18.—President Taft has made up his mind to accept the proffer of the Kent Professorship of Law at Yale recently made to him and probably will take up his duties at New Haven early in the Spring.

The President was said tonight to have determined upon accepting the Yale professorship for several reasons. He will not be restricted merely to lectures to Yale students, but will be permitted to lecture, if he desires, in other law schools, or upon the platform, or to engage in any other occupation which he sees fit.

The analogy between the Yale professorship and Grover Cleveland's relation with Princeton appealed to Mr. Taft strongly and when many of his close friends and advisers wrote to him approving his acceptance of the chair at Yale, he decided to take it.

The President expects to spend several weeks after March 4th in August, Ga., where he has passed two winter vacations.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18.—The news that President Taft has made up his mind to accept the Kent professorship of law at Yale, was received with keen pleasure in Yale circles here tonight. President Arthur T. Hadley said he was "very glad" the President had made the decision and Dean Henry Wade Rogers, of the Yale Law School, said he was delighted.

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HOW W. R. HEARST GOT "OIL" LETTERS

Foraker Claims Correspondence Was Stolen and Sold to Publisher.

STATEMENT OF TRANSACTION

Two Men, Winkfield and Stump, Took Letters from Archbold Files and Sold Them, According to Senator's Statement.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Former United States Senator J. B. Foraker today produced a statement before the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee, prepared by Gilchrist Stewart, purporting to be based on a description by W. W. Winkfield, of how Winkfield and Charles Stump took the "Archbold letters" from the Standard Oil offices and sold them to a representative of William R. Hearst.

"Mr. Hearst said yesterday that he did not know how the letters were procured," declared the former Senator. "Such a preposterous statement as that you might tell to the marines, but to no one else."

Mr. Foraker said Stewart in 1908 sent him a newspaper clipping in which W. A. Ullman, "attorney for C. P. Taft," was reported to have consulted with Mr. Hearst about the letters before they were published, and suggested that Ullman, Mr. Taft and John T. Cronin, the latter formerly connected politically with Mr. Hearst, be called as witnesses.

Mr. Foraker declared that about a week ago he had Mr. Stewart go to Chicago, where Winkfield was working as a waiter, and ascertain what he knew. Upon the interview, he said, Stewart had based his report. What that report contained Mr. Foraker proceeded to detail, declaring that he did not vouch for its accuracy. He added that the committee could call Winkfield. According to the statement presented, Winkfield and Stump took some letters from the Archbold files and wrote a letter to the New York American making an offer of sale and the next day called up. They insisted upon talking to Mr. Hearst, but were contented to meet a "representative." They went the next day to the private editorial office of the New York American, where a man named Eldridge talked to them. They were told that Mr. Hearst stated they were performing a great public duty. They talked-as to the price with Eldridge, wanting \$10,000, but getting promise of only \$5,000. The next day they delivered the letters to Eldridge to be photographed and received 50 \$100 bills.

The statement declared that other letters were wanted and that Winkfield and Stump were given a list of 200 Senators, Congressmen, judges and Governors, with the assurances that letters from them to Archbold would be paid for well. For one batch of such letters they claimed to have received \$3,000 and for another \$4,000. For the Penrose, Hanna and Foraker letters, the statement said, Eldridge paid them \$2,000.

"Evidently we were the fat cattle," remarked Mr. Foraker. In all, the statement continued, \$34,000 was paid to the two men. For two signatures of Mr. Archbold, standing alone, they claimed they were paid \$500. The statement said the signatures were requested of the two men and that they procured them by having Mr. Archbold write his name in an album.

Both Winkfield and Stump were employed in Mr. Archbold's office at the time the letters disappeared. Winkfield, a negro, is a son of Mr. Archbold's butler.

When Senator Foraker concluded his testimony the committee adjourned indefinitely without deciding whether to call the witnesses Mr. Foraker suggested.

Foraker read to the committee a prepared statement a resume of the report Stewart had made to him of his visit to Winkfield. Mr. Foraker said that while he did not vouch for its accuracy, he suggested that Stewart be called to tell the story first hand. The former Senator's statement first detailed the preliminary negotiations for the sale of the letters, as reported by Stewart. The principal portion giving the details of the alleged transaction after that point, as to the purchase of a number of letters was as follows:

"They finally after about one-half hour's parley compromised at \$5,000. Winkfield and Stump then promised to bring the letters up the next evening. The next afternoon Stump and Winkfield took the letters out one by one from the files. They then wrapped up two copying books in some newspapers, put the whole in a large box, and came out with it when Mr. Archbold had gone home. They took it immediately to the 'Little Savoy', left it with the proprietor and returned to the office; later after the office closed, secured it, and Stump carried the letters and the books to Mr. Eldridge.

"Upon his entrance on this occasion everybody seemed expecting him. For he was ushered into a larger private office."

"Mr. Eldridge took them and was (Continued on Page Eight.)