READY FOR THAW TRIAL

Recorder Goff May Hear Case—"Unwritten Law" Plea Dropped.

Both the prosecution and the defence in the case against Harry Kendall Thaw have completed their case and nothing now remains but the trial itself to determine whether Thaw shall suffer for the shooting of Stanford White on June 25.

It was learned that the case will probably take about four weeks to try. It will be called the first week in December. Who the judge will be is as yet undecided, although the District Attorney prefers Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Goff becomes a justice of the Supreme Court on January 1, and must resign as Recorder before that time. But, if the case should not be finished by the end of the year, it is said that a motion could be made to transfer it to the criminal branch of the Supreme Court and Justice Goff could then continue hearing it.

It is believed that the securing of a jury will take at least a week. A prominent lawyer interested in the case said yesterday that the two opposing counsel have thirty peremptory challenges which they can use. Also, it is pointed out, that a large proportion of the talesmen will undoubtedly have read a great deal about the now celebrated case, and will have formed opinions which will exclude them without challenges. The securing of a jury will consequently be an arduous task for both sides.

The prosecution's presentation of its case is not expected to take more than one day, or, at the longest, more than two days. It will be practically pro forma. All the prosecution will do will be to produce witnesses proving that Thaw killed White, and, if possible, to have witnesses swear to premeditation.

The defence's case will take days, if not weeks, to finish. A great number of witnesses will be on hand. They will come from all parts of the country. It is expected that the defence will have more witnesses than at any murder trial ever held in New York County. Some will come from London and Paris.

The defence undoubtedly believes that Thaw will be acquitted. One of the principal lawyers of the defence said yesterday that if a compromise of even manslaughter in the second degree, which means but three years at Sing Sing, was offered it would be refused. As to the possibility of Thaw ever going to Matteawan, it was scoffed at.

The Tribune can state positively that the defence's idea of using the "unwritten law" plea was dropped yesterday for all time. There are but two defences allowable in this jurisdiction for the charge of murder—self defence and insanity. The defence, it is believed, will urge a justification for the shooting, with the strengthening point of emotional insanity at the time of the commission of the crime. While this will not be exactly the "unwritten law," or insanity, it will be a compromise between the two. The case of the shooting of Francis Barton Key many years ago in Washington by Major General Daniel E. Sickles, of which General Sickles was exonerated, will be a precedent on which the defence will argue.

An interesting development yesterday was the appearance of May Kellerd in the case. Miss Kellerd some years ago was connected with the Barbara Aub case, in which Recorder Goff, as trial judge, also figured. She has affirmed that she has much important testimony regarding White and Thaw, in which she personally figured. She called at the District Attorney's office, but her testimony was not taken there. Later she went to the office of Clifford W. Hartridge, personal counsel for Thaw, but Mr. Hartridge said he was not interested in her evidence and pleaded too much business to see her.

Delphin M. Delmas, the new lawyer in Thaw's behalf, who is an associate of Mr. Hartridge, conferred with Mrs. William Thaw yesterday. The defence, it is learned, has had every knotty problem which confronted it referred to over a score of prominent lawyers in the last four months, and each question was decided absolutely before another one was taken up. In this way, it is said, the defence is ready on practically every legal technicality to fight for Thaw's life.

While the Thaw family is spending many thousands of dollars in young Thaw's behalf, the trial, which will probably be handed down as one of the most celebrated and sensational ever heard in New York County, will be an unusually inexpensive one for the county and the taxpayer. This is due to the fact that there will be few witnesses for the prosecution.

Thaw, it was said yesterday, is very bitter at the tardiness of the District Attorney in calling his case. Every prisoner in the Tombs on a charge of homicide before Thaw's arrest has been tried and a number of similar cases since Thaw's arrest have gone before juries. Thaw keeps a memorandum of all prisoners brought in, their crimes and when they are tried. In this way he has found that his case has been held back, perhaps because of its importance, while a great many other cases, less important, but having come up since June 25, have been disposed of.

HOWE & HUMMEL SHINGLE DOWN.

Once Celebrated Law Firm Out of Business; Members Out of Practice.

The disappearance of the once celebrated law firm of Howe & Hummel took place yesterday when the signs on the offices in the New York Life Building were taken down. The firm, which had been in existence since 1869, handled many famous cases, making its name particularly in connection with divorces. Of the firm William F. Howe, the senior partner, is dead. Abraham Hummel is suspended from practice and has been convicted of a misdemeanor. Abraham Kaffenburgh, another partner, has been disbarred, and the only member of the firm still able to practise in the courts is Benjamin F. Steinhardt, who is a confirmed invalid.

The Dodge-Morse case, in which Hummel appeared, proved the final undoing of the firm. Hummel's conviction for conspiracy having grown out of his connection with that case.

HOPE FOR BROOKLYN STREETS.

Metz Says Work Is Being Done as Speedily as Possible.

Controller Metz, with several members of the Rapid Transit Commission and representatives of the Business Men's League, yesterday inspected the work of the subway contractors in restoring the roadway of Fulton street, Brooklyn. Mr. Metz said he felt satisfied with what the contractors had done and that the street would be cleared for traffic before December 1.

At the office of the Public Works Commissioner in Brooklyn it was announced yesterday that the work of laying the sidewalks and roadway on Livingston street had been begun. Within ten days asphalt pavement will be laid on Broadway.

JEROME SEES GENERAL BINGHAM.

District Attorney with Commissioner Nearly an Hour—Nothing to Say.

District Attorney Jerome visited Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and for fifty minutes was closeted with Commissioner Bingham in the latter's private office. Mr. Jerome declined to say anything about his visit.

While the District Attorney was conferring with General Bingham there was a rumor that Mr. Jerome had in his possession seventy-two warrants against poolrooms and gambling houses, and that he had called to show them to the Police Commissioner. When the District Attorney left he was asked if this was the case. He replied in the negative.

Hard Spots

are easy when the Brain is Clear.

Quit Coffee and use

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

BEGIN ICE CRUSADE.

Dealers Who Give Short Weight Fined in Queens.

A crusade against ice dealers, which is to be prosecuted in every borough of the city, was begun in Queens yesterday when eighty dealers were arraigned in the Municipal Court to show cause why they should not be fined for violation of an ordinance which provides for the weighing of every piece of ice sold from wagons. Two inspectors connected with the office of the Sealer of Weights and Measures have been at work in Queens for several days accumulating evidence against the offending ice men.

Justice McLaughlin imposed a fine of $50 on the American Ice Company of Jamaica on two counts. Louis T. Walter, of Far Rockaway, was fined $25 for running an ice wagon without scales, and other dealers were fined from $5 to $25 for like offences. Several brewers of Ridgewood, who sell to retail customers, pleaded guilty and were fined $5 each, and a number of small retailers, followed the lead of the brewers and paid fines after entering pleas of guilty.

THE PLATTS RETICENT.

Both Refuse to Make Further Statements.

When Mrs. Thomas C. Platt came from Highland Springs to this city yesterday she said that she had been completely vindicated by the joint statement issued on Wednesday by her and Senator Platt, announcing their legal separation. When, however, she was asked about the report that she had trapped Senator Platt and a young woman in a house in West 38th street and captured a pair of slippers she replied that she had nothing to say except that she was "thoroughly vindicated."

Mrs. Platt, who was accompanied by her daughter, then went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Platt was found later, preparing to leave the Hotel Gotham. It was noticeable that he was exceedingly feeble. He would not talk at all about the case except to reiterate, when asked about the report of Mrs. Platt's raid: "It's all lies, lies, lies."

According to the story, Mrs. Platt engaged rooms at the Hotel Navarre, from which she watched No. 214 West 38th street. Her vigil lasted only two days, the report goes, and then, in company with J. K. Hedges, the coachman, two law clerks and two private detectives, Mrs. Platt suddenly appeared at the house and surprised the Senator.

Mrs. Mary La Monie, at whose home, at No. 214 West 38th street, Mrs. Platt is said to have found Senator Platt, was less reticent. She said the pair of slippers belonged to one of her maids. Mrs. La Monte added that Senator Platt was there alone. She said she knew the Senator for fifteen years, having first met him in Oswego. Senator Platt has had a suite of rooms in her house for some time, she said.

An unconfirmed report was in circulation yesterday that Mrs. Platt will receive $250,000 and a deed for Tioga Lodge from the Senator in consideration for her agreeing to the separation. The money, it was said, will be paid in instalments of $50,000.

PLEADS FOR FOOD LAW.

Chicagoan Says Weights Are False in Many Stores.

Paul Pierce, Editor of "What to Eat," a Chicago publication which did much to aid the crusade in that city against short weights and measures and impure foods, is investigating similar conditions in this city. He finds many things to commend in the way in which this city is handling the problem, but says that in the matter of short weights and measures the conditions here are just as bad as they were in Chicago prior to the crusade there by Joseph Grein, the city sealer. So far Mr. Pierce has been unable to see Health Commissioner Darlington, but he has examined the records of the department. He said yesterday:

One of the best things done here is the adoption by the New York Board of Health of the standard of purity for foods of the National Pure Food law. This law does not cover cases where food is sold in the same state in which it is manufactured, but the action taken by your Board of Health will prevent the sale in your city of impure products put up in New York State. We are trying to get the Chicago Board of Health to adopt the standard of the National Pure Food law.

I have made my investigation in various stores and shops in your city, and find that many of the impure products against which the national law was framed are being sold here. Of course, that law does not go into effect until January 1, and I understand that manufacturers are making a special effort to get rid of all their bad stuff before that time. I suppose New York is getting its share of it.

Mr. Pierce is much impressed with the good work that had been done by the local Board of Health toward keeping the milk supply pure. He believes, however, that a great step forward would be taken if the sale of milk should be restricted to places dealing in dairy products exclusively. Such a reform is being agitated. It stands to reason, he says, that milk in shops where other merchandise is sold must become contaminated.

In investigating scales and weights Mr. Pierce has bought various articles of food and other domestic supplies in various parts of the city, taken them away and found them under weight and under measure. He has found by examination that dry measures have been altered so as to cheat the customer. Several firms that sell drinking water, he says, have short measure receptacles. One or two such dealers he has talked with have acknowledged their mistake, he says, and will change the character of the receptacles they use. Mr. Pierce added:

One thing that surprised me was that last year your chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures found violations of the law involving penalties of $41,550, but the penalties actually collected amounted to only $12,573. I understand that you have to sue in the civil courts to collect a penalty. It seems to me the law is defective in that particular. It seems against the principles of justice when a starving man can be thrown into jail for stealing a loaf of bread and the criminal law cannot touch the well-to-do merchant who steals a portion of every pound of food he sells to his poor customers.

Out in Chicago our city sealer waged war on the rich merchants and arrested many of them. If your chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures wants to enforce the law impartially he should play no favorites, but should start a crusade against the large stores as well as the small East Side shops and the pedlers.

SPLIT OVER A WORD.

Virginia Baptists Break with American Bible Society.

The Baptist General Association of Virginia, in session at Richmond, has severed all relations with the American Bible Society and decided to refuse to use any of its publications, according to a dispatch received here yesterday. The dispatch said that the cause of this action was a dispute over the word "baptize." The Baptists published a Bible in which the Greek original was translated from the Greek as "dipped," and the society refused to aid in the circulation of these Bibles. At the offices of the Bible House the news was received with some surprise and amusement. A clergyman said:

This is the first we have heard of it, but some forty years ago there was a split on the same question. At the time I speak of the trouble was caused by the demand of the Baptists that we print a special edition for them alone, in which the word "baptize" should be printed "immersed," according to the Baptist belief. As this was directly contrary to the purposes and tenets of the American Bible Society, which prints and circulates but one version of the Bible, intended for the use of all denominations of Christians, it was promptly refused, and since then the relations of this Church with the society have been somewhat strained. While there has been a gap, an appreciable gap, all intercourse has not ceased.

To be sure, the Baptists have their own Bible society, but for all that they get a good many books from us. You see, it is a good deal less expensive. They don't have to pay anything for our books, while their own society charges them.

The Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, said in regard to the action of the Virginia Baptists:

The Baptist General Association of Virginia is composed of the Baptist churches in that state and corresponds to our New York Baptist Convention. In this body are prominent editors like Dr. Pitt, educators like Dr. Boatwright, ministers like Dr. Hawthorne and citizens like Lieutenant Governor Ellison. Its decision is made, I judge, on the conviction that no publication has the right to so translate a New Testament word from the Greek into any other language as to convey an incorrect meaning of the Greek. The matter has been one of contention for years, and this action of the Virginia Baptists is just one of those occasional protests against what Baptists think too great a liberty with a word, the original meaning of which all scholars recognize.

The Baptist Church in Virginia has a membership of about 175,000. About eight hundred members are in attendance at the convention in Richmond.

SMUGGLING SCHOONER CONFISCATED.

Providence, Nov. 15.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Arthur L. Brown handed down a decision condemning the smuggling schooner Frolic, which recently landed Chinamen here from Canada. The schooner will be confiscated and sold at auction.

SUES STANDARD OIL.

Continued from first page.

Oil Company of New Jersey and seventy other corporations and limited partnerships and the seven individual defendants before named, in the eighth judicial circuit at St. Louis, Mo., to have the said combination adjudged and decreed to be unlawful, and that the holding and control by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of the stocks of the seventy corporations be declared unlawful, and the said corporations be prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and be enjoined from entering into or performing any contract or combination to restrain trade and commerce or to monopolize trade in the future.

The question whether any action of a different nature should be taken is reserved for future consideration. The controversy is now pending in the courts, and any further comment by this department or by any one connected with it would obviously be improper and unfair.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PETITION.

The petition gives a complete history of the Standard Oil Company from the origin to the present time. This history the petition divides into three periods which it summarizes as follows:

During the first one of these periods, to wit, from 1870 to 1882, the combination assumed the form of a simple conspiracy—that is to say, the defendants, with the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, which they organized, purchased and obtained interests in by stock ownership and otherwise, and entered into agreements with various persons, firms, corporations and limited partnerships engaged in the same business, whereby they acted together to suppress competition and control the oil business.

During the second period, to wit, from 1882 to 1899, the combination and conspiracy assumed the form of a trust agreement, whereby about forty separate corporations and limited partnerships, engaged in the same business, turned over the management of their said business to nine trustees, of which these individual defendants were the majority, so that these defendants controlled all of these corporations and limited partnerships, and thereby eliminated the competition between the same. Such trust agreement having been declared illegal by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1892, the trustees passed a resolution dissolving the trust, but, nevertheless, continued to manage all of the said corporations and limited partnerships in the same manner until 1899, at which time, being compelled to abandon the trust agreement, they placed all of the stocks of these corporations and limited partnerships, which had been previously controlled by the trustees, into the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as a holding corporation.

And since 1899 the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has controlled all the various corporations, purchased the stocks of other corporations, and organized new corporations, until it now has in said combination about seventy corporations.

The bill instances various contracts with competing concerns by which competition has been eliminated, among others a contract between the Standard Oil Company and the Tidewater Pipe Company and the Tidewater Oil Company, whereby the Tidewater companies are limited to 11½ per cent of certain business in Pennsylvania and New York and the Standard Oil Company to receive 88½ per cent of the business, the Standard Oil Company guaranteeing the Tidewater company $500,000 per annum profits, thereby eliminating all competition between them. This last contract was made in 1883.

The bill alleges a contract made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1884, which was in existence until 1906, in which it was agreed that the rates for the transportation of oil should be fixed by the railroad company, with the advice and concurrence of the National Transit Company (one of the Standard Oil companies), thereby conferring upon the transit company the power to maintain high railroad rates so as to prevent competitors from shipping crude oil in competition with the Standard Oil's pipe lines.

It is alleged that the Standard Oil Company and the Standard Oil Trust have had control of and monopolized the carrying business by pipe lines in and from all the oil producing regions of the United States except Texas, Louisiana and California.

SYSTEM OF PREFERENTIAL RATES.

It is alleged that one of the principal instrumentalities through which the defendants have been enabled to monopolize the commerce in petroleum and its products throughout the United States has been a system of preferential rates, and rates discriminatory against the competitors of the Standard Oil Company, both in open and published tariffs and by and through secret and unpublished rates, both interstate and intrastate, and by rebates, concessions and preferences granted to the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary corporations.

It is alleged in the bill that the railroads of the United States have uniformly established a system of rates on petroleum and its products by which the rates from the several shipping points of the Standard Oil Company have been relatively lower, under similar circumstances and conditions, than the rates from competitive points, and that such system of discrimination has been obtained through the ownership and influence of the individual defendants and others acting in their interest, in the various railroads of the United States, and by reason of the fact that they were enabled to give such railroads large traffic or to take such traffic away from them in the event the rates were not satisfactory.

It is alleged that the individual defendants and other individuals associated with them and interested with them in the Standard Oil trust and the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary corporations have purchased and acquired large interests in the stocks of the principal railroads of the United States, and have caused themselves to be elected, or have caused other persons acting in their interest to be elected, as members of the boards of directors of such railroads, and that by reason of such ownership and representation on the boards of directors of such railroads the individual defendants have influenced said railroads to establish and maintain said discriminatory rates.

CONTROL OF RAILROADS ALLEGED.

The petition then names the following railroads in which the defendants are interested and upon the boards of directors of which they have representation:

William Rockefeller—Central New England Railway Company; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, Michigan Central Railroad Company, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company; New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company; New York & Ottawa Railway Company, Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company, Rutland Railroad Company.

Henry H. Rogers—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Charles M. Pratt.—Boston & Maine Railroad Company, Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, Long Island Railroad Company.

Henry M. Flagler—Florida East Coast Railway Company.

John D. Rockefeller, jr.—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

William G. Rockefeller—Union Pacific Railroad Company.

H. Clay Pierce—Kansas City Southern Railway Company, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company.

C. W. Harkness—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

F. T. Gates—Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Wisconsin Central Railway Company.

It is alleged that by reason of the influence of the defendants over the railroads, and the large tonnage which the defendant companies are able to control and give to or withhold from them, the Standard Oil Company, through its subsidiary corporations, sells substantially all of the lubricating oils to the railroads of the United States, amounting to exceeding $4,300,000 per annum; that by reason of its monopoly of this business it charges some railroads much higher prices than others, to-wit, double the price; that the railroads are willing to and do pay these excessive charges by reason of and as a condition of securing shipments of traffic in petroleum and its products; that the said excessive prices have been substantially the payments of rebates to the Standard Oil Company upon its shipments of such products.

HAS MADE "ENORMOUS PROFITS."

It is alleged that by reason of its monopoly the Standard Oil Company has made enormous and unreasonable profits on the actual value of its property; that the trustees' valuation of all the property and stocks placed in their hands in 1882 was $55,710,698 24, and that the additional property purchased or acquired by the issue of trust certificates was $13,310,100, so that the total value of all property controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, except such as may have been purchased from earnings, is $69,020,798 24, according to their own valuation; that upon this capital the Standard has from 1882 to 1895, inclusive, paid $512,940,084 50 of dividends, and has created a large surplus—the exact surplus the petitioner is unable to state, because the Standard has not published any statements since 1896, but from 1882 to 1896 its surplus, according to its own statements, was $79,536,025 14; and it is alleged that its property at the present time exceeds the value of $200,000,000; that its annual dividends during the last nine years have run from 33 to 48 per cent per annum, in addition to this large surplus.

It is alleged that the defendants have divided up the entire territory of the United States into various districts, in which they have marketed petroleum products through various of their corporations in such a manner that certain of said corporations have marketed the same in certain of said districts to the exclusion of all of the other said corporations; that it has from time to time caused various agreements to be made between corporations in which they owned or controlled all of the stock and between such corporations and other corporations in which they owned less than the whole of the capital stock, by which agreements said corporations have agreed that each should be confined to a limited territory in marketing petroleum products.

One of such instances given is the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, in which the Standard Oil Company owns 2,748 shares out of a total of 4,000 shares, the said shares having been held for the Standard Oil Company by H. Clay Pierce and M. M. Van Buren, the latter being a son-in-law of John D. Archbold; and the said company has an agreement and understanding by which Missouri and the other Southwestern territory is divided up between it and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, by which agreement neither corporation is permitted to market petroleum products in the territory of the other; that competititon has thus been eliminated between all of the defendant companies.

ASKS COMPANY'S DISSOLUTION.

The United States prays that the court adjudge and decree that the combination and conspiracy are unlawful under the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and that the court decree that the holding, ownership and control over said various defendant corporations by the individual defendants in said conspiracy and by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the holding corporation, is in violation of said act of Congress, unlawful and void; and that the Standard Oil Company be enjoined, restrained and prohibited from exercising any control over said corporations, or any of them, by the election or appointment of directors, officers, agents or servants, or in any other manner; and that the said subsidiary corporations be enjoined and prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, or to any person or corporation for said Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; and that the defendants, and each and all of them, their respective directors, officers, agents and servants, be enjoined from entering into or taking part in or performing any contract, combination or conspiracy the purpose or effect of which is to restrain the trade or commerce in petroleum and its products, or to monopolize the same in violation of said act of Congress, either by placing the control of said corporations in the hands of any other corporation or person, or agreeing or contracting together or with one another with respect to the control of said corporations, or agreeing or contracting together in respect to the purchase, shipment, transportation, manufacture, sale and distribution of petroleum and its products.

SURE STANDARD WILL WIN.

M. F. Elliott, Company's General Counsel, Refuses to Discuss Suit.

M. F. Elliott, general counsel of the Standard Oil Company, when asked yesterday what statement, if any, he cared to make on the suit brought by Attorney General Moody in St. Louis, replied:

I have nothing to say. I cannot try the case in the newspapers. Now that it is in the courts, I should regard it as highly unprofessional for me to discuss it upon the street. I would not like to have this attitude of mine taken as any confession as to the merits of the case. We are perfectly conscious of the correctness of our position, and have no doubt of the result of this trial. We are confident that we shall win on its merits, and we do not care to win in any other way.

AFTER HIGH OFFICIALS.

Ohio Prosecutor to Bring Criminal Suits Against Oil Men.

Findlay, Ohio, Nov. 15.—Criminal prosecution of the highest officials of the Standard Oil Company will be the next move of Prosecutor David, according to a statement made by him this afternoon. In this prosecution it is stated that Attorney General Ellis will assist. Mr. David says he believes he has sufficient evidence to warrant him in bringing all of the officers and directors of the controlling corporation, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, before the court. John D. Archbold, Henry H. Rogers and William A. Rockefeller are among those mentioned by the prosecutor in connection with his latest move.

George W. Phelps, law partner of Prosecutor David, who is credited with being intimately connected with the prosecution in a semi-official way, went to Columbus to-day, where he held a conference with Attorney General Ellis on the subject. Mr. David has ordered the grand jury held in service till the end of the term with a view to bringing this new action. He said to-day that if he should be unable to get his evidence for this case in proper shape, he will allow the matter to go over to the next grand jury, which will convene in January. He also intimated that there may then be further probing into the charges of alleged attempted bribery of a member of the petit jury in the recent Standard Oil trial here on which Mr. Myers, a juror, made a statement to the court yesterday.

Cleveland, Nov. 15.—S. H. Tolles, of Kline, Tolles & Goff, attorneys for the Standard Oil Company, to-day called Prosecutor David by long distance telephone and asked if Malcolm G. Vilas, J. M. Robertson and Harry P. McIntosh, indicted officers of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, would be permitted to answer the warrants for their arrest through their attorneys.

Mr. David replied that appearance by attorney would not be countenanced; that he was determined to have the three indicted men arrested and brought to Findlay to plead and enter bail.

"I am not inclined to be lenient in these cases," said the prosecutor, "because your clients are not behaving with dignity and respect to the court by attempting to evade service."

Mr. Tolles then said to the prosecutor that if personal appearance was insisted on he would bring the three indicted men to Findlay himself.

"If you promise to do that, I will wire Deputy Sheriff Johns to return here," answered Mr. David.

STANDARD OIL DROPS.

Stock Reaches Lowest Limit in Several Years.

On the heaviest day's business done in the stock in a long while, 356 shares, Standard Oil declined on the curb yesterday to 545, its lowest level for several years and a loss for the day of twenty points. Sales were made on Monday at 590. The decline during the week is the direct consequence of the various prosecutions instituted against the company and its subsidiaries in different states and of the reports, yesterday found to be well grounded, of the intention of the government to begin legal proceedings for dissolving the company.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company yesterday declared a dividend of 10 per cent, payable on December 15, which makes the total dividend for the year 40 per cent, the same as was paid in 1905. Previous payments this year were 6 per cent in September, 9 per cent in June and 15 per cent in March. Since 1898 the company has disbursed nearly $350,000,000 in dividends. Its authorized capital stock is $100,000,000, of which $98,338,300 is outstanding.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

The "Three Stars" are your guide to the high mark of whiskey goodness.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

Men's Heavy OVERCOATS And Winter-weight Raincoats

Yesterday settled the matter for a great many men. The Winter Overcoat must be secured immediately. The Wanamaker clothing stocks present one of the most interesting points for selection to be found in New York City. Our new and enlarged store has been filled with the broadest stocks which we have ever assembled. The collection is comprehensive of every good and handsome style that the season offers. There are fitted and semi-fitted overcoats in all the various lengths, and in all the favored fabrics.

Prices range from the handsomest and best-made overcoats in New York City at $15, up to the luxurious silk-lined beaver cloth or genuine Montagnac overcoats, at $60.

Of particular interest for days like yesterday are the new Storm Coats of medium-weight double-faced Oxford and black rainproof cloths. They are warm enough for wear on a cold day. They give protection from the rain, and yet they have none of the usual characteristics which prescribe the ordinary raincoat for rainy weather only. Shoulders and sleeves are lined with satin. Price, $35.

Main floor, Wanamaker Building.

Comprehensive Assortment Of Women's Imported and Domestic Coats

While we know that in variety of materials and styles, our selection of Coats is without parallel, the models show a distinction of line, an individuality of mode and a beauty in trimmings, which gives us even greater satisfaction.

We have made their exclusiveness, their originality, a special feature. The famous style-makers of Europe, who comprehend perfectly line, color and fabric values, designed our imported coats especially for us, and many of our domestic models are copies and adaptations of the imported coats, and equal care has been given to their finish.

Imported Hip-length Coats, of melton and broadcloth, $20 to $46.
Imported three-quarter and seven-eighth models, $40 to $135.
Domestic Jackets, including cheviot, kersey and broadcloth, $12.75 to $30.
Domestic seven-eighth length models, of black broadcloth; suitable for street and evening wear; $14.75 to $30.

Third floor, Stewart Building.

Fine English Suitings For Women's Tailored Gowns

We show today a very handsome group of fine shepherd-check suitings, made as only the English makers seem to be able to produce them. They are in patterns similar to those found in fabrics for men. In different sizes of shepherd checks of black-and-white, navy blue-and-white, brown-and-white and white with small black line plaids. They make very stylish tailor-made suits for day-time wear. 46 inches wide, $1.50 a yard.

We also show today a group of gray mixt plaid suitings for stylish tailor-made gowns. They are in gray mixtures, in medium and large plaids, some having line over-plaids in garnets and greens. 48 inches wide, $1 a yard. A quality that usually sells at $1.25.

Second floor, Broadway, Stewart Building.

Hand-Made French Blouses. Our Own Importations. Dainty, dressy, becoming, practical, suitable for afternoon and evening—these, and other merits, have made the waists almost indispensable to particular women. Then, too, the great variety of fabrics and colors, and the moderate prices, make choice easy. Our assortment of Blouses is extremely large, showing best Parisian models.

Of lawn or batiste; long and short sleeves; embroidery and lace-trimmed; button in back; at $7.50 to $13.50.

Of handkerchief linen, batiste or cotton, with more elaborate embroidery; some trimmed with real lace; at $15 to $125.

Of allover lace; some trimmed with real lace, at $25 to $100.

Of India silk, radia or chiffon taffeta, embroidered or lace-trimmed, at $8.50 to $125.

Of black crepe de Chine, beautifully trimmed; long or short sleeves; button in back; at $16.50 to $80.

Of chiffon cloth, in cream, white and light colors; embroidered and lace trimmed; at $15 to $125.

Little French Store, Fourth floor, Stewart Building.

Special Offerings In Thanksgiving LINENS

The thoughtful housekeeper is always careful before the arrival of guests to see that the stock of napkins is ample and in good order. This is the first point at which there are likely to be shortcomings. Today we announce several particularly fine offerings in these necessary linens:

One hundred and sixty dozens fine, heavy, full-bleached All-linen Napkins; 20 inches square; in good designs; at $1.35 a dozen, worth $2.

Four hundred dozens fine Satin Damask Napkins, in six different patterns; 20 inches square, at $1.90 a dozen, worth $2.50.

One hundred and sixty-eight dozens fine, heavy Satin Damask Napkins, 24 inches square, at $2.75 a dozen, worth $3.25.

Four hundred dozens Satin Damask Napkins, 24 inches square, in seven handsome patterns, at $3 a dozen, worth $3.75.

Seventy-four dozens large, fine Satin Damask Irish Linen Napkins, of the famous "Gold Medal" brand; 26 inches square; in very beautiful designs, at $3.85 a dozen, worth $6.

Second floor, Ninth street, Stewart Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Eighth to Tenth Sts.

MISSION OF LAYMEN.

Committee of Business Men to Visit Foreign Missionary Fields.

An important step was taken last night toward investigating the work done by missionaries in foreign lands, when it was voted at a meeting of the Haystack Mission Board to have a committee of thirty business men of this country visit the different countries. It is expected that the trip will begin the early part of next year, and will last about twelve months.

S. P. Capen, of Boston, president of the American Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, was chairman of the meeting, which was held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 55th street and Fifth avenue. In explaining the object of the trip, Mr. Capen said that it was to project a campaign of education among laymen, to be conducted under the direction of various boards, and to devise a comprehensive plan looking to the sending of the messages of the Gospel to the entire non-Christian world during the next twenty-five years. The men who will make the trip will report weekly as to their findings, what progress has been made and what things could be improved upon. They will consult with the missionary boards of foreign missions of all denominations in the United States and Canada, which hold their meetings the first of next year, before they leave on their trip.

Those who have so far decided to go to foreign lands are Samuel P. Capen, of Boston; Dr. Lucien C. Warner, of New York; Alfred E. Marling, of New York; S. W. Woodward, of New York; William Jay Schieffelin, of New York; James M. Speers, of Montclair; John B. Sehman, of Washington; Mornay Williams, of New York; Edward E. Olcott, of New York; John R. Hayden, of New York; John R. Martin, of New York; S. W. Ballard, of New York; J. Campbell White, of Allegheny, Penn.; Robert E. Speer, of New York; John W. Wood, of New York; Major A. T. Burdifield, of Pittsburg; Ezra M. Stevens, of Hartford, Conn.; W. M. Birks, of Montclair; J. Cleveland Cady; J. Edgar Leaycraft, of New York; S. W. Browne, of New York, and N. W. Harris, of Chicago.

WILL BUILD LONG PIPE LINE.

Mellon Interests Place Big Order for Texas Field with National Tube Company.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Nov. 15.—The National Tube Company has received an order from the Mellon interests for 430 miles of 8-inch pipe, to be used in connecting the properties of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company in Texas and Indian Territory. The idea is to run crude petroleum from Indian Territory to the refinery at Port Arthur, Texas. Most of the pipe will be made at McKeesport and Lorain. The estimated cost of the entire work is $8,000,000. The Mellon interests are large holders in the Guffey company.

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