



PORT-AU-PRINCE QUIET

LOOTING FOLLOWED BY TRANQUILLITY.

Nord Alexis Enfeebled by Deposition—General Simon May Become President.

Port-au-Prince, Dec. 3.—For many hours last night, following the flight of Nord Alexis, riot and pillage prevailed in Port-au-Prince. The population, maddened by the spirit of revolt, turned from the skiff that carried their deposed President to the French training ship, Duguay Trouin, and gave full vent to their worst instincts. They looted stores and houses, and fought among themselves over the booty. They were finally checked by an armed force hastily gathered together by General Poitevin, which fired a volley into the mob and drove the rioters from the street to street, and finally into seclusion. In all, twelve persons were killed and many wounded before order was restored.

So serious did the situation become that a committee of public safety composed of military leaders was organized, and scores of citizens were placed under arms to assist the loyal troops in patrolling the city. To-day comparative tranquillity reigns. The American, French and German ministers decided early in the morning that they could trust to the arrangements made by the committee to maintain order, but they jointly gave notification that if disorders commenced again they would land forces from the warships. The vessels already here were reinforced at daybreak by the United States gunboat Eagle and the British cruiser Cyllene.

Nord Alexis, who passed a restless night on board the Duguay Trouin, has been the object of much consideration on the part of the commander of the ship and the other officers. There is something in the wonderful virility of the fallen President that holds admiration. Past ninety years—how many years beyond that mark nobody knows—Nord Alexis faced his foes with the strength and determination of a man in the very prime of life. Not until he saw the crowds in front of the palace crying out for his life did he realize that the people had turned against him. Only then did he accept the protection of the French flag. To-day he said: "The courageous conduct of M. Carteron, the French Minister, saved my life."

ALEXIS WEAKENED BY TROUBLES. When seen abroad the warship this afternoon Nord Alexis had lost the vigor of former days and appeared quite feeble in body, though his mind was active and clear. Never at any time as President, had he been a communicative man, and the occurrences of the last twenty-four hours seemed to rest heavily on him. The one satisfaction that he felt, he said, was the loyalty of his bodyguard, which had remained faithful and paid him the last honors. He spoke with deep gratitude of what the French Minister, M. Carteron, had done, and several times during the interview alluded to the fact that it was due to the efforts of the minister that he was enabled to leave the palace in safety and gain the refuge of the warship. General Camille Gabriel, his nephew, who for the last few months had directed the policy of the government, and General Guillaume, the only other official of his staff who remained true to him, he spoke in terms of praise. Their loyalty, he said, consoled him for the cowardly desertion of all the other ministers. He particularly denounced General Celestin Cyriaque, Minister of War, who was the first commander he sent out to quell the insurrection and hold back General Antoine Simon.

The deposed President was broken-hearted over the attitude of the people in the capital, of whose hostility he declared he was entirely ignorant. "They always cheered me when I appeared in the streets," he said, mournfully, "and I have always labored for their good."

Nord Alexis protested against the "legend" that he had ever shown any enmity toward the whites, but declared that he had had the best interests of all ever close to his heart. For the first time he expressed his views with regard to the summary executions which took place on March 15 last, when many men were shot to death by order of General Leconte. He had always been convinced, he said, that these men had been killed during an attack upon the palace, his officials and those upon whom he depended had kept back the truth from him. But he had learned the facts later, he said, and considered this act a very unfortunate one. With regard to his destination, Nord Alexis said that he would wait until he could be transported to Jamaica, St. Thomas or Martinique.

SIMON THE POPULAR HERO.

The sentiment of the people seems to be strongly in favor of General Simon, and he will probably be elected President. If the chambers can be assembled without delay, General Simon has arrived at Gressier, which is only about twelve miles from this city. He has an army of about five thousand men under him, and will enter the city to-morrow morning. A delegation of seven leading citizens, MM. Martineau, Doran, Delinois, Durocher, Mollere and Bredy and General Hippolyte, has gone to meet the revolutionary leader and acquaint him with the fact that Nord Alexis has gone aboard the Duguay Trouin. They will invite him to come into the capital at his earliest convenience. General Legitime, the provisional President, is the appointee of the revolutionists within the city, and it is not considered certain that he will continue to work with Simon. A great quantity of stolen articles have been taken to the central police station and about 150 looters, men and women, have been arrested. The last body of troops which were stationed at the crossroads, the division under General Millionard, passed through the city to-day, with their arms, munitions and several heavy guns, on their way north. The authorities did not dare to disarm them, fearing they would resist. Three divisions were at one time entrenched at the crossroads for the purpose of checking the advance of the revolutionists from the south, but these were greatly depleted by desertions until there remained only a fraction of the original number. It was the defection of the troops that gave the populace courage to rise against the President.

H. W. Furniss, the American Minister, who was charged by one of the opponents of the President in a public proclamation with having encouraged Nord Alexis to resist, has made strong denial of having in any way attempted to influence the President. He expressed great irritation against M. Cauvin, who was responsible for the issuance of the proclamation. General Canal, to whom the matter was referred as head of the public safety committee, succeeded in reassuring Mr. Furniss by explaining that the

Continued on second page.

J. W. GATES A SHOWMAN.

Merges Bostock's and Other Aggregations Into New Circus.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Galveston, Dec. 3.—John W. Gates is the promoter of a new circus which will make its first tour next summer. The venture, which, it is said, will represent an investment of at least \$1,500,000, will include the Bostock aggregation of animals and the equestrian show of Rhoda Royal, with other shows which have been bought, leased or otherwise acquired by Mr. Gates and his associates, who are admitted to be men known to the amusement world. In his characteristic style Mr. Gates said that his connection with the New York Hippodrome is responsible for his getting into the show business, and that he is going "to play her to win."

BIG ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

Bonds and Papers Worth \$301,000 Taken from Trust Company.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Boston, Dec. 3.—The mysterious theft of negotiable bonds and certificates of deposit aggregating \$301,000 from the vaults of the Old Colony Trust Company was made public to-day, when the bank appealed to the police and asked that every banker and broker in the United States be informed. The papers were deposited with the bank last August and were locked in the vaults. The theft was not known until September 15, when it was found that the papers had mysteriously disappeared. They consist of Consolidated Steamship Company bonds and certificates of deposit, on which the officials of the bank say any unsuspecting banker would loan practically the full value. The police and detectives are at an utter loss as to the method by which the property was stolen.

CHURCH TREASURES HERE

Mysterious Shipment from France Held in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Church robes, tapestries and ecclesiastical antiques which may prove to be treasures scattered when the monks were driven from their seclusion in France, have been discovered in the warehouse of a customs broker in Chicago. The goods are said to have entered this country from France some months ago addressed to one "S. Robinson" in care of the warehouse of Wakem & McLaughlin. Their listed valuation was \$2,500, but recently they were appraised at \$15,000. Their value may, however, be much greater. Robinson, to whom the goods were consigned, is said not to be known here, and is believed at present to be in Europe. The government did not seize the consignment, but merely ordered it held for appraisal.

David Zerk, an appraiser, after an inspection of the goods, said that in his opinion the actual value would not be less than \$25,000, and if sold separately to collectors the relics would bring \$100,000. It is believed that the goods were destined to go from here to a New York dealer. In the consignment were the following: One silk, hand-woven and hand-worked robe, believed at one time to have been the property of a pope; several altar cloths woven of pure silver and gold thread, with handmade gold and silver fringe; pieces of velour of antique design; church cloths and garments of old monasteries; Chinese draperies taken from old centuries ago; Egyptian relics and other articles of presumed historic value.

MRS. BENTZ A SUICIDE.

Woman Who Discovered Boll Weevil a Victim of Cancer.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Knowing that death from an incurable disease was approaching, and that she would be unable to carry out her life work, Mrs. Adelaide I. Bentz, who had devoted years to the discovery of the destructive cotton boll weevil, ended her life at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. B. John, in St. Louis to-day. Mrs. Bentz, while conducting experiments for the government on the Taft farm, at Taft, Tex., two years ago, was struck by a falling board. The injury developed cancer. Before firing the shot which killed her to-day Mrs. Bentz wrote a letter to her son, Louis M. Bentz, of St. Louis, revealing to him her secret formula for exterminating the boll weevil and urging him to continue her work and perfect her plans.

CONTESTS YERKES WILL.

Widow's Action May Deprive New York of Art Gallery.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Chicago, Dec. 3.—Confirmation of the report that the will of Charles T. Yerkes, disposing of an estate of \$15,000,000, is to be contested, in the Cook County Probate Court by the widow, Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkes, of New York, was discovered to-day by a careful search of the records in the case. A misplaced entry in the docket books of the Probate Court was found, which shows that Mrs. Yerkes has already formally declared her intention of renouncing the will and claiming the one-third of the estate to which the laws of Illinois entitle her. The question of whether numerous bequests made by Mrs. Yerkes, including the \$5,000,000 art galleries given to the city of New York, will be invalidated by the opposition of the widow will have to be fought out before Charles S. Cutting. This will be done, it is planned, as soon as all the lawful debts left by Mr. Yerkes have been settled.

"Mrs. Yerkes renounced the provisions of the will as far as it concerned her over a year and a half ago," said Charles E. Yerkes, son of the late street railroad man, this evening. "Under the law she has a property, because the renunciation was made within the time allowed by the law and is a matter of record. As to the bequest to New York City, I don't think the will has been construed that the city has a claim to the property." There were recorded yesterday two deeds affecting Manhattan real estate owned by Charles T. Yerkes at the time of his death. They were executed some time before his death. One showed that title to the site at the southeast corner of 6th street and Fifth avenue, on which are the Yerkes library, art gallery and house, had been transferred by Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkes to Carlos E. Cook, of Chicago, and by Mr. Cook to Mr. Yerkes for a nominal consideration. By the other deed Mrs. Yerkes transferred title to a fifth street plot 30 by 115 feet, about sixty feet south of 7th street, and also a dwelling house on a plot 27 by 104 feet, on the north side of 6th street, 120 feet east of Lexington avenue, to Mr. Cook, who in turn gave the titles to the parcels to Mr. Yerkes.

TARIFF FACTS WANTED

ANDREW CARNEGIE MAY BE SUMMONED.

Charges Against North To Be Looked Into—Committee to Ask More Power.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Dec. 3.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day authorized Chairman Payne to offer a resolution in the House when Congress meets on Monday which will give the committee authority to subpoena witnesses for supplementary tariff hearings, which will be continued until December 15. This decision was reached at an executive session of the committee, with the object of obtaining evidence from those who have criticized the conduct of the committee but have declined to appear. In this class will probably be placed James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Manufacturers' Association; several editors who have criticized the committee on the ground that no effort to obtain information has been made, and probably a number of other critics. It is also considered probable that Andrew Carnegie will be summoned to appear, as his presence is greatly desired by the members of the committee who are interested in the steel schedule. Representative Boutell said to-day that he wanted to get to the bottom of the "wool-top" duty, which was discussed at such length yesterday, and he will make an effort to have those subpoenaed who have any knowledge of how that part of the Dingley bill was framed. Representative Payne said to-day, after the executive session, that while he is anxious to probe any inconsistencies in the Dingley bill, he is much more concerned with the drafting of a new law which will be equitable, and he declared that for this purpose he is willing to go to any length to obtain testimony from those who say they have information. He announced that the hearings would be continued at intervals until December 13, although it was the original intention to close them on the 4th, and until that date any one who desires to file briefs may do so. The committee will begin its deliberations on the new bill early next week, and it is Mr. Payne's desire to have it practically prepared to present to the House at the opening of the extra session.

The hearing to-day was devoted entirely to the wool schedule. Both growers and manufacturers asked that the committee "stand pat." The only dissenting note came from A. J. Solis, a commission merchant of Boston, who asked that the duty on the raw product be reduced from 11 to 8 cents a pound. Representative Boutell asked: "I want to know who is responsible for changing that paragraph in the McKinley law relating to wool tops, so that in the Dingley law there are paragraphs which impose a duty of 1,480 per cent?" Mr. Solis said he was not certain who changed the law, but he had a strong suspicion, which he had expressed when the present Director of the Census was chosen. Mr. Boutell asked him to name the man, but the witness refused to answer. "I do hope the time will soon come," said Mr. Boutell, "when this committee can ascertain all the facts and get at the bottom of the charges that are being made in regard to that schedule of the Dingley law." Mrs. E. Bonnemort, a wool grower of Utah, was a witness to-day. She is the only woman who has appeared at the hearings. She told of the difficulties and hardships of the wool growers of Utah under the Wilson tariff law. "That was during a Democratic administration," she said, "but we are now enjoying the blessings of a Republican administration, and we appeal to the honorable men of that party for protection." The Republicans enjoyed a laugh at the expense of the Democratic members. Mrs. Bonnemort urged the retention of the present duties. To-morrow is the last day of the original schedule of hearings, but on Saturday Herbert Miles, chairman of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, will appear. Other witnesses are expected to appear on Saturday, and on Monday there will be a supplementary hearing on the lead schedule. The other hearings will be held on days designated by Chairman Payne. It is possible that hearings will be held occasionally throughout the short session of Congress. The committee had a narrow escape from violating the copyright law to-day. At yesterday's hearing one of the witnesses placed in the record as part of his remarks Andrew Carnegie's recent article on the tariff, which was copyrighted by "The Century Magazine." It was not until the printed record of the hearings reached Mr. Payne this morning that he discovered the article. He immediately ordered the edition suppressed.

MR. NORTH REPLIES.

Denies Giving Wool Men Information on Tariff.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Washington, Dec. 3.—Expressing willingness to appear before the Committee on Ways and Means and state under oath all the facts connected with his services to the Senate Finance Committee in 1894 and 1897, S. N. D. North, Director of the Census, in a letter addressed to-night to Chairman Payne, defends himself against the charges in the pamphlet introduced as evidence at the tariff hearing yesterday by Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri. "When the Wilson tariff bill, of 1894, was about to reach the Senate," writes Mr. North, "Senator Aldrich said to me that he was entirely without expert clerical assistance in connection with the work on the tariff bill, and without any funds to pay for it, and that he urgently desired that I remain in Washington and assist him while the bill was passing through the Senate. I consulted with the officers of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, of which I was secretary, and they consented to Senator Aldrich's request." Mr. North says further that the same thing occurred when the Dingley bill reached the Senate in 1897, that he was never in a position to give illicit information to any one regarding the terms of the bill, that President Whitman of the Wool Manufacturers' Association received no information from the sub-committee of the Finance Committee to the phraseology of the woolen schedule or the rates it imposed, and that the officers of the National Wool Manufacturers' Association, after the passage of the tariff bill, believing he had been underpaid, presented him \$5,000 in recognition of the arduous and responsible work which he had performed for the committee and the serious injury to his health which resulted, from an assignment entirely apart from his duties as secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' Association. "I did a lot of hard work," says Mr. North, "and I did it honorably as a duty which I owed the public, and for which I expected no reward."

COST \$4,000 TO PAY \$7

CITY PAYS HIGH RATES FOR CONDEMNATION.

Metz Tells Finance Investigators Municipality Is Mulcted Through Law Certification.

Some startling information showing the expensive way in which the city is being conducted and the loose methods was developed yesterday at the inquiry into the financial methods of the municipality by the legislative committee of which Senator Cassidy is chairman. Controller Metz told of three instances in his office where exorbitant bills had been certified by department heads as being reasonable. It developed that the condemnation costs for a piece of property in Jerome avenue, The Bronx, for which an award of \$7 had been made, were \$4,000. The Controller declared that \$5,000 in condemnation costs had been paid for property in Staten Island for which \$500 had been awarded. He cited similar cases in the Catskill watershed. Getting worked up over the Catskill water supply project the Controller asserted vehemently: "We have no conception of the amount of damages that may be assessed against us eventually as a result of this plan. My personal opinion is that Kingston and all the towns and villages up there will have cases against us for loss of property and business. Why, instead of \$163,000,000, this may cost the city \$250,000,000 before we get through with it."

Frederick A. Cleveland, head of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who had been on the stand earlier in the afternoon in regard to the loose financial methods in the city's departments and the money that might have been saved by businesslike administration, was asked by Senator Cassidy if under the circumstances he believed it advisable to increase the debt incurring power of the city, as is proposed by a constitutional amendment. He replied with great seriousness: "I would look with much hesitation on the enlargement of the borrowing power of the city when it is possible to obtain the same results through a better administration, as shown so broadly by our examinations. Until the administration of the city was more economically conducted it would seem dangerous to enlarge the debt limit. The most important thing to-day is to establish methods which will make it necessary to conduct the city economically. Things have been so loosely conducted that it has been impossible to locate the responsibility." Assemblyman Bennett tried to show that special legislation was unnecessary to provide the proper sort of machinery to safeguard the expenditures of the city's money, but Mr. Cleveland said that although the Controller had the power to make these changes he had never done so, and it was much better to put it in the charter so that certain methods would be mandatory. Mr. Cleveland expressed the opinion that the city could save \$1,000,000 in administrative supplies and that the waste in the purchase of supplies was about 25 per cent. Senator Cassidy tried in vain to get Mr. Cleveland to say that different standards of administration would have to be set for a municipal corporation.

Regarding the lax methods of purchasing and caring for supplies, Mr. Cleveland referred to the condition of the yards of the Department of Water Supply, in East 74th street, as "chaotic." Material and supplies had been allowed to accumulate for years. For instance, a roller had been neglected until a paradise tree had grown up around it and completely enveloped the handle. "Supplies were in such a state," said the witness, "that it was impossible to say whether a certain material was in the yard or not. They did not know and could not use what they had. Some supplies had been loaned to contractors some years ago, but there was no record of any return having been made. Thousands of dollars' worth of material could have disappeared and few been the wiser." Similar conditions existed in other storeyards, the witness said. They looked more like junkshops than storeyards.

The committee was about to adjourn for the day, at 4:30 o'clock, when Controller Metz hurried in with some documents in his hand, and after consultation with the chairman and counsel went on the stand. He showed a voucher for a bill for pipe certified to by the Superintendent of Highways, the engineer in charge and the Commissioner of Public Works in Queens County as "just and reasonable," according to the printed form always used in such cases. The bill was for \$317.42, and the inspector of the Controller promptly got a reduction of \$129.18. The seller had admitted not allowing the city the usual trade discount. Two similar vouchers from the Street Cleaning Department in Manhattan were presented. Each amounted to something over \$400, and in each case a reduction of over \$100 was obtained, although the bills had been certified as "just, etc.," by the proper department heads. "They put it all up to the Controller," said Mr. Metz with considerable heat, "and declare it is my fault if the city pays an overcharge. That is what I am for," asked Senator Cassidy. "That is what I would like to know," snapped out the Controller. "It's all a farce, and has been so for years—this rubber stamp business of certifying bills. Up to a year ago we could not easily detect such overcharges in our office, but now we have a system of standard prices, which is being perfected daily. Why, in the old days bills have been certified to twice and have been paid for twice. If the dealer was honest we got the second check back, with a little note saying the bill had been paid the month before. But sometimes the checks have not come back."

NEW FINANCE PROBE.

Chamber of Commerce to Investigate City's Affairs.

The Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution at its monthly meeting yesterday asking its committee on finance to examine the financial situation of the city, "its income and expenditures, its bonded and other indebtedness and the means which may be taken for conserving and advancing its interests and for protection against the increasing burden of taxation and indebtedness, and for securing a businesslike and economical administration." The resolution was offered by James G. Cannon and seconded by Jacob H. Schiff, who said he had been unaware of the purpose of Mr. Cannon and had brought with him a resolution of similar import. At his suggestion the committee on finance was empowered to add to its numbers for the purposes of the inquiry. When the legislative committee which is ex-

PRESIDENT IN PERIL.

His Carriage Nearly Run Down by Heavy Fire Hose Cart.

Washington, Dec. 3.—It was learned to-night that President Roosevelt had a narrow escape from serious injury while driving yesterday afternoon. The prompt action of Lieutenant J. B. Lyons, of the local Fire Department, who was driving a heavy fire hose cart, and threw his horses to the ground in order to avoid dashing into the President's carriage, alone prevented a bad accident. The fire horses were travelling at great speed when the driver, realizing that the hose wagon would dash into the President's carriage without some desperate measures, jerked the animals back and threw them on their haunches. Their hoofs, it is said, almost struck the carriage in front of them as they fell. The hose wagon was slightly damaged. The firemen were responding to an alarm of fire from the home of Representative Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois.

WILL BE TAFT'S POLICY.

Understanding with Japan Indorsed by President-elect.

Hot Springs, Va., Dec. 3.—President-elect Taft declared to-night in the strongest terms that the American-Japanese declaration of policy in the Far East would have full weight and effect in his administration. Not only did he specifically indorse the understanding, but added that he heartily favored every means of maintaining friendly and cordial relations between this country and the Orient, and that this had always been his position.

WANTS CHINA IN, TOO.

Shanghai Newspaper Thinks Mr. Taft Brought About Understanding.

Shanghai, Dec. 3.—In commenting upon the Japanese-American treaty, the "Sincanpano," the leading Chinese newspaper here, welcomes it as an assurance of peace in the Pacific, but regrets that China is so weak as to need protection. The hope is expressed that the reign of the new Emperor will find China a leading member of the Chinese-Japanese-American alliance. The newspaper credits President-elect Taft with the bringing about of the Japanese-American understanding. Mr. Kelllogg in his cross-examination yesterday took Mr. Archbold from California to the Dutch East Indies in the search for concealed purposes in the expansion of the Standard Oil Company's business. The witness said that all talk about the company being favored by the tariff was hush. There was competition abroad, he said, but the dominating interests were in a union composed of the Standard and the properties controlled by the Rothschilds and the Deutsche Bank.

RIDDERS GAVE NO CASH.

"Staats" Circulation Helped Bryan—Post-Election Explanations.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Chicago, Dec. 3.—It is revealed by post-election information here that the Democratic National Committee did not enjoy the sensations of any close proximity to the \$37,000 supposed to have been contributed to W. J. Bryan's campaign by Herman Ridder, of New York, and his three sons. Mr. Ridder was credited with a contribution of \$10,000, and his three sons with \$9,000 each. This was not cash, it is explained, but was the value of copies of the "Staats Zeitung" circulated among German voters all over the country. Moses Wetmore, of St. Louis, on whose selection as national treasurer the Democratic party was congratulating itself some three months ago, is revealed to have contributed part of his time and something like 15 cents net to the success of Bryan. In the official record of campaign contributions which the Democratic management made public as per official promise, Mr. Wetmore is credited with the handsome sum of \$1,000. There is no dispute over this. Mr. Wetmore separated himself from precisely that amount for the success of the Democratic party and then ate it up again. Democratic chieftains who are still viewing the wreckage do not agree as to the exact amount of Mr. Wetmore's expense account, but one vehement and authoritative statesman raises up his right hand and takes oath that it was exactly \$999.85, and that when the account was presented the Democratic National Committee and its national treasurer was squared the sum total of Mr. Wetmore's contribution to the cause was the 15 cents aforesaid—plus his time.

MORGAN & CO. GOT \$3,000,000.

Commission for Organizing International Harvester Company.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 3.—G. B. Glessner, of Chicago and Littleton, N. H., president of the International Harvester Company, of New Jersey, testifying here to-day in the hearing of the ouster suit brought by the state of Missouri, said that in the formation of the alleged trust property worth \$8,000,000 was turned over to the international by four companies at \$600,000, and that \$3,000,000 was paid outright for the Milwaukee Harvester Company of Wisconsin. Three million dollars in stock, he said, was given to J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, for making the sales. Vice President W. H. Jones, of Foster, Cal., told of a visit to New York in 1902, which he said he made at the request of Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation. Judge Gary introduced him to George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who requested him to sell a plant at Plano, Ill. When the check of sale was signed, said Mr. Jones, all property involved was turned over to a Mr. Lane to hold until the organization of a new company. When the new company was formed it had \$120,000,000 capital, of which 60,000,000 was in cash and an equal amount in stock certificates of the consolidated companies. He said that the International Harvester Company has paid dividends since 1902 of \$21,150,000 and has a surplus of \$12,000,000. He added that the increase of about 5 per cent in the selling price of harvesters had been caused by increased cost of labor material.

POISON SENT BY MAIL.

Woman Blamed for Death of Salesman in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—Poison conveyed in a letter mailed to this city yesterday is believed to have caused the death of Henry Boas, a salesman for an electric company, who was discovered dying in his apartments here early to-day. A communication purporting to be from a physician, but which displayed ignorance of the primary principles of medicine, was sent to Boas yesterday by special delivery, and the evidence in possession of the police indicates that the letter, penned by a woman, contained two powders, which the recipient was urged to take as a remedy for indigestion, but which were in fact of a poisonous character.

BIG STANDARD LOAN

VEILED IN MYSTERY

TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS TO P. S. TRAINER.

Mr. Archbold Thinks It Was "Some Sort of Adjustment" Between Refineries and Pipe Line.

John D. Archbold was asked to explain another big loan at the continuation of his cross-examination yesterday in the federal suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company. The loan was of \$22,000,000, made to P. S. Trainer by the Southern Pipe Line Company, a Standard subsidiary. The vice-president of the great corporation said that he had never heard of the loan, but believed it was some sort of adjustment between the refineries represented by Mr. Trainer and the pipe line.

This \$22,000,000 was charged to Mr. Trainer on the books of the Southern company in amounts of from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 and covered a period from 1899 to and including 1904. Last autumn Mr. Trainer testified that he had never heard of it. It had already been established that the Standard lent \$7,500,000 to Thomas N. Barnsdall and \$2,700,000 to James McDonald. The only loan that has been even partly explained was the one to Barnsdall. Mr. Archbold said soon after he went on the stand that he had been unable to find a copy of the contract which, it was expected, would clear up that point. Moritz Rosenthal, the Standard counsel, sent a telegram to Pittsburgh for the original, with the consent of Frank B. Kellogg, the government attorney. It is expected to be here for use at the resumption of the hearing on Monday.

Mr. Kellogg in his cross-examination yesterday took Mr. Archbold from California to the Dutch East Indies in the search for concealed purposes in the expansion of the Standard Oil Company's business. The witness said that all talk about the company being favored by the tariff was hush. There was competition abroad, he said, but the dominating interests were in a union composed of the Standard and the properties controlled by the Rothschilds and the Deutsche Bank.

THE STANDARD IN EUROPE.

Marketing stations had been established in Europe, and he said the favored nation clause in the tariff act prevailed so far as European countries, with the exception of Russia and Rumania, were concerned. The two latter were producing nations, levied a high tariff on foreign oils, and in return a high tariff was levied on their oils by this country. That was their own fault, Mr. Archbold said. They could get reciprocity advantages if they wished them. The greatest consuming nations were practically an open market for the Standard, but it was said with pride by the witness that his company's oils were sold in Russia. That was largely because the Standard owns wells there. He did not say what the production was. Mr. Kellogg went into this foreign trade to show that the so-called trust should not receive credit for developing the European market. He had a table showing the growth in percentages. In 1871 American refineries sent 152,195,817 gallons, or 70 per cent of the production of this country, to Europe. In 1907, out of a production of 6,376,000,000 gallons, 1,294,000,000 gallons, or 18 per cent, were sent abroad. But it was admitted by the government that the comparison was hardly fair, as a great volume of the oil produced here now was only fit for fuel, while forty years ago nearly all of it was fit for refining. Tremendous profits were admitted in the Lima fields, where the Standard Oil Company began to buy oil soon after the wells were opened, and in 1899 produced 6,000,000 out of the 15,000,000 barrels produced. Nearly all the production was controlled soon afterward. While this buying and storing was in progress the company was building a great refinery at Whiting, Ind. It bought the crude oil for 15 cents a barrel, as it was generally believed, Mr. Archbold said, that the product was not refinable. But as soon as the supply was controlled a process of refining was put into operation and the prices soared. It was admitted that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana realized as much as 1,000 per cent on its investment. The company was capitalized at first for \$1,000,000. Its capitalization is now \$26,000,000.

P. R. R. REBATES AGAIN.

Pennsylvania Railroad rebates came in for another overhauling, and Mr. Archbold freely admitted that he got all the concessions he could from every railroad leading to the markets. All the other refining companies did the same, and he got his share, he said with a smile. It was an uncertain thing, however, he said, for while he might believe he had beaten other shippers the road's official might have given another the advantage. The federal counsel got an admission that the pooling contract with the railroads favoring the pipe lines was not cancelled until 1893, although it was not in active operation after the passage of the Interstate Commerce act, in 1887. Mr. Archbold did not give definite information about the conveyance of the terminal extensions of the pipe lines to the New Jersey company after the Hepburn bill became a law, in 1906. The government has been after information regarding this for some time. When the Hepburn act became operative pumping stations were built at Unionville, N. Y., on the northern New Jersey border, where a pipe line extended to the seaboard, at Centre Bridge, N. J., where another line was thus cut, and at Fawn Grove, on the Pennsylvania-Maryland line. Mr. Kellogg tried to show that these stations were established to evade the Hepburn act making the pipe lines common carriers. Mr. Archbold said that the pipe lines would not refuse to take oils to these stations. Asked if the lines touched at any place near independent refineries, he said that that was the lookout of the latter. He declared that the law was being faithfully obeyed, and when asked about certain pipe line details said that they were questions of bookkeeping, with which he was not familiar. He also said that the pipe line management was not directly in his charge.

HOW OIL PRICES WERE FIXED.

Mr. Kellogg wanted to know how the price of oil was fixed. Mr. Archbold said that the Seep agency at Oil City, controlled by the Standard, figured out how much it could pay for the crude oil. The price decided on there was sent to No. 26 Broadway, where Mr. Archbold and his associates gave it consideration and then fixed the price they would pay. If producers refused to sell for that price, he said, they might sell to other companies or

POLAND WATER DEPOT

1185 Broadway, cor. 25 st. Wholesale & Retail—Adv.