

PRISON FOR TRUST OFFICERS

WICKERSHAM SAYS THAT IS NOW HIS AIM.

Asked if He Plans Criminal Action in Standard Oil and Tobacco Cases, He Says He Thinks Question Answers Itself—Won't Begie Such Action Now

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Attorney-General Wickersham intimated plainly today that the future policy of the Department of Justice in seeking to curb unlawful combinations is to restrain of interstate trade would be the application whenever possible of the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law against responsible individuals. The Attorney-General threw out this intimation while testifying to-day before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. He declared that as a result of the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust decisions juries will now be willing to convict and judges to impose sentence under the penal provisions of the statute.

Mr. Wickersham made these statements in reply to questions by Representative Beall of Texas, chairman of the committee, as to why there had been so few criminal convictions under the Sherman anti-trust law. The Attorney-General replied that in the past juries had shown a reluctance to convict and the courts to impose prison sentences for violations of the act. This was due to the uncertainty as to the import of the law.

"This state of mind," said Mr. Wickersham, "will be changed as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases. Up to the time of these decisions there were two schools of thought on this subject. As the legal doctors disagreed as to the meaning of the law naturally the courts and juries were loath to invoke the clause authorizing prison sentences. The fault lay in the uncertainty and ambiguity of the law. All uncertainty has now been removed and I expect that convictions of individuals will be more frequent hereafter."

The Attorney-General was asked by the chairman of the committee whether he had any plans for the criminal prosecution of officers of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies. "That question, it seems to me, answers itself," was the Attorney-General's only reply.

The construction placed on this answer was that the Attorney-General as the prosecuting officer of the Government was investigating the criminal phases of both cases. It is in fact known that the Attorney-General has undertaken an investigation into the possibilities of criminal action against both Standard Oil and Tobacco trust defendants, but he has not made up his mind definitely in regard to either case.

Also it can be said that no criminal action will be undertaken by the Government in any event until the period set for the dissolution of the two companies has expired. The Administration feels, it is understood, that the situation in regard to dissolution should not be made more confusing by additional proceedings on the part of the Government.

The Attorney-General, testifying further before the House committee in regard to the reasons why more criminal proceedings had not been begun under the Sherman anti-trust law, said that the officers of the Department of Justice had been engaged for more than three years in the enormous task of preparing and presenting the evidence in the civil actions against the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts. He again referred to the temper of juries and courts toward the penal clause of the law, and added:

"In the Government case we have frequently encountered this feeling by juries and courts, but I think there will be a change in this respect as a result of the recent court decisions."

Mr. Wickersham added that he believed the prison sentences would be the most effective means of enforcing respect for the anti-trust law. Criminal proceedings are now pending against the meat packers, the Boston milk dealers, the Southern grocery trust and the naval stores combination, and it is apparent that others will be added to the list in the actions which the Department of Justice will bring under the interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law in the recent big decisions.

The Attorney-General in the course of his testimony before the committee also made an important statement relative to the effect of the Supreme Court's decree on the tobacco trust.

Representative Cantrell, who hails from a tobacco growing district in Kentucky, observed that he could not see how his farmers would get any relief under the Supreme Court's decision.

"The American Tobacco Company will reorganize and go ahead in the same old way," said Mr. Cantrell.

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American Sugar Refining Company and about eighty subsidiary concerns was now in progress. He told of the collection of \$2,000,000 from the sugar trust for underwriting.

"That sum," he said, "was all that the attorneys had reasonable hopes of recovering. We got a settlement. We thought that one bird in the hand was worth a whole flock in the air."

"We indicted every one that we could in any way connect with the sugar frauds," said the witness, "and many of them have been indicted, escaped, and the Mr. Havemeyer, is dead."

The Attorney-General insisted that in the prosecution of the sugar trust the efforts of the Government were thorough and that they had gone after the men "higher up."

At this point the hearing branched off in another direction.

"Were you a member of the law firm of Strong & Cadwalader of New York before your appointment as Attorney-General?" asked Chairman Beall.

The Attorney-General replied in the affirmative. Asked to give the name of members of the firm Mr. Wickersham mentioned the names of Henry W. Taft, John Hays Hammond and others.

"Was this firm employed by any trusts while you were with it?" questioned Chairman Beall.

"Not in the sugar company," said Mr. Wickersham. Mr. Taft was employed personally in the Earl case of Philadelphia. Mr. Hammond, after I left the firm, represented Henry O. Havemeyer in the prior land transactions in the Philippines. While a member of the firm I had occasion three or four times to advise the United States Steel Corporation on legal matters. That was between 1905 and 1907.

Mr. Wickersham was asked if the payment by the sugar trust "excused" the officers of that concern from criminal prosecution.

"On the contrary it was understood that that settlement should not affect any criminal prosecutions that might be urged," said the witness.

The Attorney-General was asked what he had advised President Taft to do concerning the Sugar, Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. Mr. Wickersham said he had advised the President to disclose the information sought.

"I do not believe," he added, "that immunity can be granted to any person connected with the sugar, oil or tobacco cases except so far as the constitution protects him. He might decline to answer on the ground that his statement might tend to incriminate him. If he speaks truthfully, that is all right."

Mr. Wickersham told the committee that when he made his opinion holding the transfer of Firar lands in the Philippines to the sugar trust to be legal, he was not aware that John Hays Hammond was interested in the case.

"Would you mind giving us the information that led to the indictment of the cotton brokers, Messrs. Fatten, Haynes, Scales, Brown and Thompson?" Mr. Wickersham was asked.

"The prosecution is still pending and therefore I cannot divulge that information," was the reply.

Mr. Wickersham had previously told the committee that Henry W. Taft is the counsel for the New York Cotton Exchange.

"The information did not come from a member of Congress, nor a cotton spinner, nor Henry W. Taft, nor any other member of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader," he said.

"Any member of the New York Cotton Exchange?"

"I can't tell you that; the case is still pending and I hope to convince the Supreme Court that these men have formed a combination in restraint of trade. In talking of pending legislation I must be careful of my words."

The Attorney-General said that so far as the law cases are concerned he did not distinguish between the bulls and bears. The cotton case was an important one. As he viewed it, men had combined on proposition that affected the cost of living.

"If we win this case we may go after other trusts," he said.

Chairman Beall observed that in this case the Government had gone after the producers.

"Why didn't you go after the bears?"

Mr. Wickersham said that the Government had gone after the producers in the case of the beef packers, which he regarded as the most important case.

Also called attention to the proceedings against the New England milk dealers.

A little humor was injected into the hearing by questions asked Mr. Wickersham. He was asked about the activities of the "secret service agents" of the Department. It was brought out that the accounts of these officers, as submitted to the committee were not itemized.

"What do they mean?" asked Mr. Cantrell, who had examined the accounts.

"They may mean anything from the purchase of a five cent cigar, a glass of beer or a ten dollar dinner."

"Do you think it is proper for a secret service agent in doing business with an individual?"

"The weather."

June 1.—A moderate disturbance was center over northern Michigan yesterday, causing rain in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and lake regions and eastward to the coast.

The pressure was high over New England and on the middle Atlantic coast; also between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. In the southern plateau section the pressure was low.

The weather was generally fair west of the Missouri Valley and in the Southern States. It was cooler in New England, eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland in the northern lake regions, but warmer in the interior of New York and Pennsylvania and west into Iowa and Kansas.

It was warmer also in Montana and westward. In this city rain fell very much all day; wind, fog; cooler; wind, fresh southeast; average humidity, 70 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.06; at 3 P. M., 30.01.

Highest temperature, 96° at 3:10 P. M. Lowest temperature, 68° at 6:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, clearing to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate easterly wind.

For New England, showers in the early morning, followed by fair to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk southwest and west winds.

informer to buy beer or other intoxicants?" asked Mr. Cantrell, who represents a Kentucky district where distilleries abound.

"I do," replied the Attorney-General with a smile. "Very often men sitting around a table in a spirit of camaraderie disclose things that are interesting."

"Do you think that information gained under such circumstances is reliable?" asked Chairman Beall.

"Such information often leads to information of real value," replied Mr. Wickersham.

The hearing then came to an end. The Attorney-General may be asked to appear before the committee again later in the inquiry.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio will introduce a concurrent resolution Thursday declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the Attorney-General of the United States should proceed under the original section of the Sherman anti-trust law to bring John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold and other Standard Oil company officers before the bar of justice.

Under the rules the Pomerene resolution will go over a day, but as Mr. Pomerene will ask that it lie on the table it will be a subject for discussion immediately.

The Senator from Ohio proposes to begin the discussion. He has prepared a speech which he will deliver during the week. He has fortified himself with facts and is prepared to go over the entire record of the Standard Oil case if necessary.

The resolution has been prepared with great care and he declares abundant precedent for it has been found in the Congress records.

PROSECUTE, NOT SUE, TRUSTS

Will Be the Programme Hereafter in Prosecutor Wise's Opinion.

Owing to the Supreme Court's decision in the tobacco case United States Attorney Henry A. Wise said yesterday that he was not going to bother hereafter with equity actions against corporations which the Government may charge with violating the Sherman anti-trust law. Instead he intends to proceed criminally against the individual officers of an offending corporation. It is his opinion that there will be very few more civil suits anywhere in such cases. He was careful to say, however, that this was merely his conviction and that he was not speaking for the United States Attorney-General or for any one else in authority.

At the recent interpretation of the Sherman law now stands Mr. Wise said there are three possible remedies given to the Government. The only remedy which appeals to him personally is the criminal prosecution of individuals, the penalty being \$5,000 fine, a year's imprisonment or both. The Government can seize goods in transit in interstate commerce and bring the case to the Supreme Court's decision, however, permits an application for a preliminary injunction at the opening of an equity action instead of requiring the prosecution to wait for such remedy until the case has been passed on by the highest tribunal.

FARWELLS AT COPENHAGEN.

Admiral Badger of U. S. Fleet Gives a Reception and Minister Egan a Dinner.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. COPENHAGEN, May 31.—Rear-Admiral Badger gave a brilliant reception and dances on board the New Hampshire this afternoon. The flagship of the American squadron was not available because she was coaling. Some 600 distinguished persons attended the function.

The squadron sails in the morning for Stockholm. The vessels were marvelously illuminated to-night and there were hundreds of craft in the harbor, from which came cheers and whistles of salute.

Minister Egan gave a farewell dinner to Rear-Admiral Badger and his officers this evening. Premier Berntsen, who is also Minister of Defense, was among the guests, who included diplomats and State officials. Cordial toasts and speeches were the order of the evening.

Rear-Admiral Badger and other officers of the American squadron, accompanied by Minister Egan, spent yesterday sightseeing. They visited the royal tombs and placed wreaths on the graves of the Danish kings. In the afternoon they went to see the historical art collection at Rosenborg Castle and the Thorvaldsen Museum.

All the surgeons went for a visit to the famous Finzen light cure hospital.

MODEST CANADA.

Best Land on the Earth With Most Perfect Institutions, Says Laurier.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 31.—The representatives of the Overseas Dominions were entertained at dinner to-night by the Canada Club. Lord Strathcona presided.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech said that Canada had discovered only in the last ten years why it was that the United States had overshadowed her. For labor, brain and brawn nowhere was there a surer reward to be found than in Canada. The Dominion offered young Britons the most perfect institutions ever devised for the government of man in the best land under the sun.

This new star of the West, he said, is the pride of the twentieth century.

INTERNATIONAL AIR CODE.

Judicial Committee of Aviation Congress to Consider Draft in Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, May 31.—The international judicial committee of the aviation congress opened its session here to-day. Alexander Millerand, ex-Minister of Public Works, presided. He explained that the object of the meeting was to arrange the attribution of the voting power to each country, framing an international air code for adoption later.

FROM NICE TO ROME IN A DAY

CONNEAU WINS IN AIR RACE BY 360 MILE FLIGHT.

Did It in Eight Hours Actual Flying—Boared Over Italian Warship on the Way—Garros, Frey and Vidart Still in the Contest—On to Turin to Finish.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. ROME, May 31.—Guns boomed at 4 o'clock this afternoon as a signal that Lieut. Conneau, who is flying under the name of André Beaumont in the Paris-Rome-Turin air race, had been sighted. A moment later the aviator swooped down over the Vatican, almost hidden in ink black clouds. While lightning was flashing and the crowds below were almost mad from joy and awe Conneau planned magnificently to the Monte Pariolo aerodrome.

He was assisted out of his machine by Mayor Nathan of Rome, while generals, civic dignitaries and members of the clergy stood around awaiting an opportunity to examine the aeroplane. The machine was hurriedly surrounded by troops, who sought to prevent it being stripped by the souvenir seeking throng.

There was a torrent of rain that forced the crowds to disperse, but they left the grounds cheering the Frenchman as he went to dress for the official banquet.

Conneau, who lost his lead to Garros when he was stalled at Alessio, midway between Nice and Genoa, yesterday, took flight at 8:25 o'clock this morning and arrived at Genoa at 6:50 A. M. He ate breakfast there and started out again for Rome.

He passed over Oneglia on the coast of Genoa, forty-one miles from Nice, and in sailing out over the sea went over the warship Victor Emmanuel, whose crew manned the yards and gave him a salute.

On reaching Pisa he mistook the race course, which was covered with flags, for the aerodrome and descended. He came down at 10:30 A. M. and started for Rome at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Roland Garros, who was closest to Rome last night, started from Pisa at 4:30 o'clock this morning, but fell after he had gone about thirty-nine miles. The aviator was not hurt, but his machine was damaged considerably. He set about making repairs at once.

The interest in the race here was enormous. Telescopes were installed in the Vatican observatory and were in readiness to warn the Pope of the approach of the aviator.

Frey started from Genoa at 5:04 o'clock, but made the same mistake at Pisa as Beaumont did. He thought the race track was the aerodrome and smashed his apparatus against the jumps. He was taken to the hospital to be patched up for an injury to the eye and was ready to start again in a short time. His aeroplane was smashed, but he has already received another machine.

Vidart left Avignon at 6 o'clock this morning and arrived at Nice at 10:15 o'clock.

Lieut. Conneau made his flight from Nice to Rome, 360 miles, in about eight hours flying and won the second prize of 50,000 francs or \$10,000. Conneau is 31 years old and a grandson of the private physician of Napoleon III. He got his air pilot's license last December and took part in the race from Paris to Madrid. He fell three times, completely smashing his apparatus.

Garros, Frey and Vidart are preparing to start again.

The first entries for the Journal's circuit under the simple fee understanding closed at midnight on Tuesday of the 26th. Six machines entered twenty-one pilots to compete for the prize of 20,000 francs or \$4,000.

The Paris-Rome-Turin race was organized by the Paris *Feet Journal*, which offered a \$20,000 prize for the first five pilots to arrive at Nice from Paris. Another \$20,000 was put up by the Rome Exhibition management for the first five who reached Rome from Paris. The Turin Exposition backers added another \$20,000 for the first five pilots who arrive at Turin from Paris. The total of the prizes was raised to \$100,000 by an additional \$40,000 being offered by the managers of the aviation meets at Rome and Turin, which are being held during the race.

Each of the \$20,000 prizes was offered under the following conditions: First pilot to receive 10,000 francs, second \$4,000, third, fourth and fifth, each \$2,000. Any prize not won will be added to the prize of the pilot who is first in each stage. The starters were divided into two classes, those who entered for the whole course and those for the two stages, Nice-Rome and Rome-Turin or one of these two. The limit for the race is June 4 for the Nice-Rome and June 10 for the Rome-Turin. Five competitors do not complete each stage there is a readjustment of the prizes provided for.

France originally seventeen entries for the race representing two Voisin biplanes, two Bristol biplanes and two Sommer monoplane, one each of Nieuport, Béchoussier, Teller and Bischoff monoplane, three each of Blériot and Morane monoplane and one Savary biplane. Of these thirteen competitors actually started. Five machines broke or were completely abandoned and four competitors became discouraged and abandoned the race.

RESTING WORK ON THE MAINE.

Broken Caisson Cylinder Repaired—Pumping to Begin Saturday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, May 31.—The broken cylinder of the caisson along the wreck of the Maine has been repaired and the water inside the coffer dam will be pumped on Saturday.

It will be pumped out for a depth of five feet at first, when a stop will be made for ten days to allow the engineers to determine upon the imperviousness of the coffer dam. It will be pumped out five feet more. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the coffer dam will prove entirely successful.

The collier Leonidas arrived here this morning to take on board all belongings found in the wreck.

POPE HAS BEEN VERY ILL.

Admissions in Rome That His Last Attack of Gout Was Serious.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, May 31.—Information of the serious condition of the Pope, told of in despatches to the London *Daily Mail*, have been practically confirmed. His condition was really serious after his last attack of gout.

Sir Frederick Borden Ill.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 31.—Sir Frederick Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, is not feeling well and has cancelled all his engagements. He is expected to return to-day for the country to enjoy a short rest. He had a fainting attack one day last week. He did not attend the King's levee on May 29.

Coronation Week

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PARTED ON HONEYMOON TRIP

MRS. JOHN BLAKE BAKER HERE TO SUE FOR SEPARATION.

Married Here on Jan. 6, Sailed for Egypt on Jan. 7. Last Saw Her Husband on Feb. 21 in Rome—Back in Lakewood in March—Was Mrs. Julia B. Freeman.

John Blake Baker, at one time secretary to James G. Blaine and member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, whose second wife, Mrs. Annie Spies Kip, died on July 8, 1910, was married on January 6 last to Mrs. Julia Bergh Freeman, a widow, and the next day the couple started for Egypt on their wedding trip. Through a petition filed in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Baker yesterday it became known that the wedding trip came to an abrupt end in Rome on February 21.

Mrs. Baker is back in New York and her petition to Justice Bischoff stated that her husband is now living in Paris and that she intends to sue him for separation. The court gave permission to Mrs. Baker to serve a summons in the separation suit by publication and by mailing a copy of the summons to her husband in care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris.

Mrs. Baker's petition stated none of the allegations upon which she is suing for separation but was confined to proof that her husband is not a resident of this State and that he does not intend to return. She said that when she was married her husband was living at the Waldorf-Astoria and that previous to that time he had lived at the Hotel Gotham.

"He is a man of large means and leisure, is engaged in no business and is a resident of Paris," said Mrs. Baker.

Mrs. Baker said she sailed with her husband for Egypt by way of Italy on January 7, 1911, and that while on the way she received a communication from her lawyer, Norman G. Johnson, referring to her liability for personal taxes in New York city. She showed the letter to her husband and he told her she was not liable because he was a resident of France and that by her marriage she also had become a resident of that country.

"I last saw my husband on February 21 in Rome, and at that time he announced his intention of remaining abroad permanently," said Mrs. Baker.

Norman G. Johnson, counsel for Mrs. Baker, said that he instituted inquiries at the Waldorf concerning Mr. Baker after nearly a year's absence abroad and was not expected to return.

Mrs. Baker's first wife died in 1894. His second wife, Mrs. Annie Spies Kip, died at the Hotel Manhattan on July 8 last, after nearly a year's illness of paralysis. Mr. Baker was her second husband, and one of her children by her first husband is Henry Spies Kip, the broker, whose second wife, Mrs. Annie Spies Kip, got a divorce in Reno in December, 1909, on the ground of desertion.

Announcement of the engagement of Baker to Mrs. Freeman was made on December 15 last. Mrs. Freeman was the widow of Frank Morgan Freeman of Lakewood and was a large property holder there and interested in the development of the place into a city of 10,000 people. Mrs. Baker was five years younger than her husband. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, pastor of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Mr. Baker is 65 years old. His wife is under 50.

Mrs. Baker has a married daughter, Julia, who is Mrs. B. Tappen Fairchild, and a younger daughter, Louise, by her first husband, and for some years they have been leaders in Lakewood society. Mr. Freeman was one of the chief stockholders of Lakewood in the past.

Mrs. Baker was accompanied on her wedding trip by her daughter Louise and they were back in Lakewood early in March. At that time Mrs. Baker told her friends that she had quarrelled with her husband and that she thought of suing him.

Mr. Baker was the only son of John Baker, a partner in Arnold, Constable & Co., and inherited a large estate from his father. Mrs. Baker is now living at 13 West Fifth street.

PRINCE JOACHIM BADLY HURT.

Kaiser's Younger Son Has Internal Injuries as Well as a Wrenched Knee.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, May 31.—Prince Joachim's injuries are grave. He was hurt internally, as well as having a badly wrenched knee as the result of his fall last Saturday at a military parade before the Kaiser. His horse, it appears, stepped into a hidden rabbit hole as he was leading troops at the double-quick.

Crowd to See Restored Reliquary.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, May 31.—There was a record attendance at the Louvre yesterday to see the St. Martin reliquary, said to have been stolen from a French country church, which has just been presented to the Government by J. P. Morgan. Experts say that it has lost its principal characteristic in its peregrinations.

CARNEGIE SILENT ON STEEL

Won't Talk of "Fifth Scandal" Till He Returns to U. S.; Then He'll Testify.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, May 31.—At the Coburg Hotel this afternoon Andrew Carnegie was busy preparing a speech which he is to deliver at to-morrow's peace banquet at the National Liberal Club. To an interviewer Mr. Carnegie said that he felt quite well.

"I am looking forward to a motor trip to Skibo on Saturday," said he. "I hope to have a good time there, as I usually do. I am going to show my daughter the Shakespeare country later and shall not return to London for the coronation, as I do not care for coronations."

Mr. Carnegie spoke most enthusiastically of the prospects for universal peace. "We shall win in the end," he exclaimed. "It is a matter for the English speaking peoples to settle. I see by the papers this morning that the Anglo-American agreement is likely to be delayed on account of other nations stepping in. I hope that it is not true, and I think it is merely newspaper talk. I cannot see why we should be compelled to wait. I believe in landing a fish as soon as he is hooked."

Mr. Carnegie had nothing to say of the steel situation. He remarked emphatically that he saw no reason why he should reply to John W. Gates. He had been out of steel for eleven years and had not thought of it since. He didn't wish to have anything to do with "the filthy scandal."

Throughout the conversation Mr. Carnegie referred to Gates as Yates. From the topic of steel he returned smilingly to a peach. The *SUN's* correspondent left Mr. Carnegie awaiting a visit from Viscount Morley.

FRANCIS, May 31.—Andrew Carnegie arrived here from New York to-day. He refused to make any comment on the testimony in regard to the Steel Trust given by John W. Gates last Saturday at Washington before the Stanley committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Carnegie said he was taking a three months holiday and did not intend to allow his pleasure to be disturbed.

"What does it matter what they say?" he asked when questioned about some of Mr. Gates's testimony in regard to his cutting prices before the formation of the trust.

When questioned about the deal by which, according to Mr. Gates, he sold the White Star steamship *Titanic*, a sister ship to the big Olympic, Mr. Carnegie shrugged his shoulders and said: "I'll talk about all this when I get home again in September. I am quite prepared to give evidence before the committee, and will do so if asked."

Mr. Carnegie looked stern when told that Mr. Gates had testified that he was bought out because he could not keep gentlemen's agreements. He refused, however, to make any comment.

PARIS BOURSE DELAYS.

Atchison May Be Listed by June 3—Preliminary Publications.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, May 31.—According to the statistics the application for the listing on the Bourse of American Telephone and Telegraph Company stock may first be published in the *Official Gazette*. This is a necessary preliminary to the listing of all stocks.

The Atchison application for listing has been more successful than any other, and it is expected that the stock will be listed on the Bourse by June 3.

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Motor Wear—at Saks'

Not the least interesting feature of the Saks Auto Apparel Department is the comprehensiveness of its stocks.