

SCANDAL SPREADS
NOISOME WAVES

Eulenberg Exposure in Ger-
many Involves Whole
Families.

MANY UNDER KAISER'S BAN

Banishes Eight Princes and Nobles,
Including Own Cousin—Libel
Suit Against Editor Likely
Never to Be Tried.

BERLIN, July 6.—(Special.)—The scandal which has amazed and shocked German court circles, involving some of the Emperor's most respected family names in disgrace, is assuming all wider proportions. Already eight titled Germans and one Frenchman, a member of the French Embassy here, have been involved and other members of the now notorious Eulenberg family are likely to be dragged in. Lifelong disgrace has come to the men who are shown to have been involved in the revolting practices of the court.

Great Names Smirched.

Those already placed in Germany's blacklist are: Prince Friedrich Heinrich of Prussia, cousin of the Emperor, dismissed from court; Prince Philip von Eulenberg, intimate friend of the Kaiser, dismissed from court and the diplomatic service.

Count Fritz von Eulenburg, brother of the Prince, dismissed from court in disgrace. Count Cuna von Moltke, Governor of Berlin, dismissed from office and court.

Count Wilhelm Hohenzollern, morganatic son of Prince Albrecht of Prussia and Emperor's adjutant, dismissed from court. Count Albert Hohenzollern, brother of Count Wilhelm, dismissed from court and his regiment.

Count Johannes Lynar, of the Emperor's bodyguard and brother-in-law of the Grand Duke of Hesse, dismissed from his regiment and denied the right to wear the uniform.

Dare Not Press Libel Case.

Though everything is in train for the trial of the scandal case, the public is growing more and more skeptical that the liberal action brought by Count Cuno von Moltke against Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, for statements made in his paper will ever come to a hearing. At the earliest the case cannot be heard until after the long vacation, and October is far off.

Meanwhile Count von Moltke is suffering from a severe case of nervous breakdown, which the faint prospect of being able to retrieve his character has done nothing to improve. Berlin is now humming with stories of the Eulenberg camarilla, both the political and moral aspect of the scandal being discussed with freedom. The story of how the Crown Prince was first put on the scent of the scandal, which for years has been known to lesser personages, is being passed from mouth to mouth.

STANDARD MEN IN COURT

(Continued From First Page.)

For violation of the postal laws, Mr. Rockefeller showed great interest in these proceedings, listening intently to every word.

When the Standard Oil investigation case was called, the attorneys for the company, together with F. C. Gault, stepped forward to the front of Judge Landis' desk, had a purple ink blotter and a Rosenthal of counsel for the company made an earnest plea that Mr. Rockefeller be excused from the stand. They explained to the Judge that they could give no information that could not be better obtained from some other source. They declared that he could, in fact, tell nothing of what the Judge desired to know.

The Judge, however, refused to vacate the subpoena and insisted that Mr. Rockefeller, being in court, should take the stand and testify to the best of his ability.

Mr. Miller, for the company, offered the objection to the impending proceedings that they were entirely outside the jurisdiction of the court. Judge Landis overruled the motion.

Mr. Miller then declared that the defendant objected to the question put to the witness during the proceedings. The Court replied:

"And every objection is overruled and in exception as the witness takes the stand on the Union Tank Cars.

Frederick A. Wann, the former general freight agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was then called and questioned regarding the rate at which oil should have been shipped from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis. The witness replied that he had issued instructions for a 10-cent rate. After some further questions relating to tariffs and tariff sheets, witness was excused and Harry E. Felton, president of the Union Tank Line, took the stand.

He was asked if he knew anything about the payment of money to the Union Tank Line Company by the Chicago & Alton for the use of its cars during the period covered by the indictments in the trial recently closed.

The witness said that the railroad paid to the Tank Line Company three-quarters of a cent for the hauling of both empty and loaded cars. He was asked by Judge Landis:

"Does the Union Tank Line Company own these cars that are used in the transportation of oil?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know whether its stock is owned by any other company?"

"The major portion of the stock of the Union Tank Line is owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"What proportion of its stock?"

"Oh, by far the major portion, the controlling interest in it."

"What is the outstanding capital stock of the Union Tank Line Company?"

"The original investment was \$3,500,000, but it is in debt \$5,000,000 on top of that. It has not paid a dividend since 1901."

"Is that due to the mismanagement of your predecessors?"

"No, sir; it is due to the fact that there is no money in running as an investment tank cars at three-quarters of a cent a mile."

Rockefeller Answers With Caution.

seat and walked rapidly toward the witness stand. At the conclusion of the oath and in response to the usual question as to whether he would tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, he bowed his head in affirmation and said:

"I do."

The witness was questioned by Judge Landis. He spoke with much deliberation, pondering his answers carefully before he gave them. Many of them were uttered in so low a tone that they were inaudible 10 feet from his chair. Before making a reply to the questions of the court, the witness almost invariably fixed his eyes upon his attorneys, as if waiting to see whether or not they objected to his answers. Once satisfied on this point he answered promptly.

The first question by Judge Landis was:

"Mr. Rockefeller, have you any official connection with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?"

"I am president, but the position is purely honorary."

"What is the nature of this position?"

"The Standard Oil Company of Indiana is incorporated in 1822 and is receiving rebates on oil shipments from the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The law fixes the rate at not less than \$1000 nor more than \$20,000 on each count. Thus the minimum fine possible is \$1,402,000 and the maximum \$20,240,000."

The capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is only \$1,000,000, and it was an independent concern the day it was organized. The maximum fine was a cruel and unusual punishment, forbidden by the constitution. By ascertaining that the company is merely a branch of the New Jersey corporation, Judge Landis destroys in advance the foundation for this plea. He therefore summarized the principal officers of the company and the Union Tank Line Company, another subsidiary company, to testify as to the resources of the New Jersey corporation and whether it controls the Indiana corporation and the Union Tank Line Company. He obtained the desired information, which was in the affirmative.

OBJECT OF LANDIS' INQUIRY.

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purely honorary, has been for the last eight or 10 years, as I have not been rendering any service whatever."

"Do you know what the outstanding capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is?"

"Only Has General Impression."

Before the witness could answer Mr. Miller offered an objection that the court had no right or power to inquire into the matter, and that the method employed in obtaining the information was an unreasonable search within the provisions of the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"I think that it is about \$100,000,000 outstanding, I could not state definitely, your honor."

"Approximately \$100,000,000?" asked the court.

"That is my idea; yes, sir, approximately \$100,000,000 of the outstanding."

"Generally speaking, what is the business of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in the production, distribution and sale of oil?"

"Well, your honor, as I have been so long out of business and out of their business, it is a dozen years since I have been at all actively related with the affairs of the company. It is eight years, your honor, since I have been in the office at all."

"What is your general impression as to what the business of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is?"

"They have a refinery and refine oil. That was the—yes, it would be impossible for me to give an answer to that question intelligently without a study of the case."

"Have you an impression as to whether or not the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey operates indirectly more than one oil refinery?"

"I think so."

"What do you mean by 'purpose'?" asked Judge Landis sharply.

"I use the words I have seen in the newspapers," said the attorney.

"What do you mean by your use of the word 'purpose'?" I wish to state that the government has nothing to do with this inquiry."

Mr. Miller replied that he had intended no insinuation, but believed that the present investigation should not invade a case where the Government is prosecuting the Standard Oil Company in another state than Illinois, and where the information was not of importance in connection with the case at issue before Judge Landis.

The court declared that he was seeking to ascertain the wealth of the corporation holding the stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which was recently convicted of rebating. The questioning of Mr. Rockefeller was then resumed by the Judge.

"Grown Beyond His Knowledge."

"Have you any recollection, Mr. Rockefeller, that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is engaged in the refinement of oil in more than the one refinery you have referred to?"

"I do not know what refineries there are. The refining business has grown up since my touch with its active operations."

"I could not tell; I only know of the operation of refineries that are in New Jersey by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"Do you know of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey being interested in the operation of any other refinery through and in the name of the corporation whose stock is held by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?"

"That I presume is so."

"The production, the refining and the sale of oil, that is an important feature of the business of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"Beyond that, what is its occupation?"

"I could not say; I do not think it would be proper to say that it has occupation in administering refineries."

"The witness made a pause, then, turning his eyes slowly upon the Judge, remarked:

"You are rather technical."

"Substantially the word business for the word occupation. Beyond the production and refinement of oil, has the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey any other business?"

"I should say not, strictly speaking."

"Do you know what the dividends of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were during the years 1905, 1904 and 1903?"

"Do you know what the net earnings of the Standard Oil Company were during these years?"

"I do not."

District Attorney Sims then asked Mr. Rockefeller if he was familiar with the circumstances surrounding the organization of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, but Judge Landis declared that he did not care for the information.

The court then asked the witness what officer of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey would be able to tell him the amount of the net earnings of the company during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905. The witness replied:

"I really do not think I could tell you. Undoubtedly one of the gentlemen subpoenaed is here present who could tell you."

Judge Landis said that Mr. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and other officials were present in court. He asked Mr. Rockefeller if he or any of the others could give the desired information.

"I should think so, sir." The court then said:

"Then call Mr. Pratt. That is all for the present, Mr. Rockefeller."

The witness, leaving the bench, stepped up and told him that his examination was concluded and that he could leave the stand. Mr. Rockefeller then rose and walked briskly to the seat he had occupied before being called.

Pratt Tells Profits.

Charles M. Pratt, the secretary of the company, who followed Mr. Rockefeller upon the stand, was asked by Judge Landis if the estimate given by Mr. Rockefeller that the outstanding capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was about \$100,000,000 was correct. The witness replied:

"I think it is not quite that. It is about \$88,000,000, something like that. That is within a few dollars of the amount."

"Did you hear his statement as to the approximate amount of dividends paid by the company during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905?"

"I did."

"He was uncertain as to the exact amount. He stated that he did not know what the net earnings of the company were during those years?"

"I do very clearly. I think for the first year they were \$1,300,000 approximately. This was 1903."

"Now for 1904."

"For 1904, as near as I remember, I should say they were \$1,500,000."

"And in 1905?"

"A trifle over \$1,700,000, as near as I can remember."

Worth More Than \$100,000,000.

"Now, generally speaking, is the capital represented by the outstanding stock, something under \$100,000,000, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, employed in the refinement, distribution and sale of the products of petroleum?"

"Oh, your honor, the properties are worth vastly more than that."

"What is what the capital employed in it?"

"Can you tell me what part of the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns?" Judge Landis asked Mr. Pratt.

"The Standard Oil Company of Indiana stock, as I understand it, your honor, is held by individuals, corporate stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"How much?"

"A very large proportion."

Judge Landis then asked Mr. Pratt if he understood that of the capital stock of \$100,000 in shares of \$100 of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, 495 shares was held by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The witness replied: "I think approximately that percentage of the stock is controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"At the present time?"

"I think so."

"What proportion of the stock of the Union Tank Line Company is owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?"

"I do not recall the proportions, but I think it controls a majority of the stock."

Will Not Let Rockefeller Go.

During the hearing Mr. Rockefeller rose from his seat and walked with a business air toward the gate opening into the courtroom in the direction of the chambers of Judge Landis. It was his apparent object to leave the courtroom and he had pushed the gate open when the bailiff spied him and pushed the gate shut, with Mr. Rockefeller still on the inside. The two men gazed at each other for an instant, but spoke not.

Mr. Rockefeller then turned and walked back to his seat. The court then recalled Mr. Rockefeller to the stand and asked a few questions regarding freight rates and schedules, and after obtaining the desired information turned to the attorneys for the defense and asked:

"Is there anything you would like to introduce?"

"Absolutely nothing, your honor," replied Mr. Rosenthal.

Hear Defense Monday.

"Do you desire," asked Judge Landis, "to offer any evidence tending to show that the defendant in this case, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, never violated the interstate commerce law before? It will hear it and consider it in connection with this matter."

"We will consider what your honor has said," replied Mr. Rosenthal.

"Will you reply Monday morning?"

"We will, your honor," replied Mr. Rosenthal. This concluded the hearing and Judge Landis at once left the bench while the crowd filed out. Mr. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Mr. Archibald and Mr. Pratt and the other officials of the Standard Oil Company passed into the chambers of Judge Landis and from there into the hall. A large crowd was waiting to see him pass, but he passed unobscured by the people who pressed closely upon him and apparently did not recognize the fact that he was an object of curiosity. Entering the automobile in which he came to the court, he was taken at once to the residence of Harold F. McCormick, his son-in-law.

After the conclusion of the hearing the following statement was given to the Associated Press by John D. Rockefeller as president and John D. Archibald as vice-president of the Standard Oil Company:

Since the enactment of the interstate commerce law in 1887 the Standard Oil Company has most carefully observed its provisions and in no case has it violated that law. It welcomed the passage of the law and the principle of equality which was embodied in it. The old system of special rates and rebates, which was never a source of profit to the company. The net rate paid for freight was always used as a basis for the setting of the market, and the consumer uniformly benefited therefrom. Moreover, every shipper could obtain such special rates, and it was used as a basis for the setting of the market. The witness made a pause, then, turning his eyes slowly upon the Judge, remarked:

"You are rather technical."

POWERERS' SEMI-ANNUAL RED TAG SALE

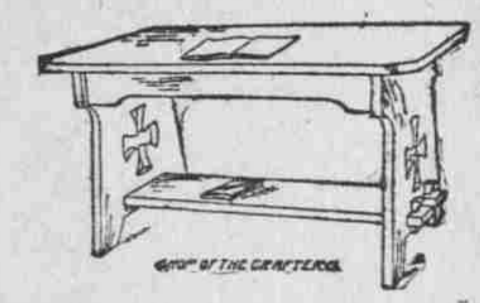
REDUCED PRICES PREVAIL AT OUR SEMI-ANNUAL RED TAG SALE—WE MUST HAVE ROOM FOR THE NEW GOODS NOW ON THE WAY—ALL FLOOR SAMPLES AND ODDS AND ENDS ARE CUT TO A PRICE THAT MUST MOVE THEM



\$12.00 Roman Seat, in quarter-sawed golden oak and mahogany finish; reduced to \$8.25
\$25.00 Weathered Oak Chair, seat upholstered in best Spanish leather, back faced with leather straps; reduced to \$13.50
\$12.50 Chair or Rocker, upholstered seat and back in chamois leather, mission design, finished weathered; reduced to \$7.50
\$12.50 Chair or Rocker, with fiber seat back and arms; reduced to \$11.50
\$12.50 Oak Rocker, finish early English, upholstered seat and back in genuine Spanish leather; reduced to \$11.50
\$22.00 Weathered Oak Arm Chair, upholstered in Spanish leather; reduced to \$11.50
\$22.00 Weathered Oak Arm Chair, mission design; flag seat; reduced to \$13.25

SOFA BEDS AND DAVENPORTS

\$35 Bed Davenport, golden or weathered oak frame, box for bedding, upholstered in best grade of Verona velvet; reduced to \$24
\$37.50 Bed Davenport, golden oak or mahogany-finished frame, steel construction and upholstered in heavy Verona velvet; reduced to \$41.50
\$65 golden oak Davenport Bed, heavily carved frame, tufted seat and back, upholstered in heavy Verona; reduced to \$45.00
\$50 Bed Davenport, golden oak or mahogany-finished frame, full steel construction; upholstered in chamois leather; reduced to \$36
\$100.00 Bed Davenport, golden oak frame, box for bedding, upholstered in Karpen Sterling leather; tufted seat and back; reduced to \$74.00
\$85.00 Davenport, mission design, upholstered in best grade Spanish leather and only best oil-tempered springs used in its construction; reduced to \$59.00
\$72.50 Davenport, loose leather cushions, mission design, weathered oak, reduced to \$57.50
\$125.00 Davenport, genuine mahogany frame, full steel construction, upholstered in silk velvet; reduced to \$72.50



BUFFETS

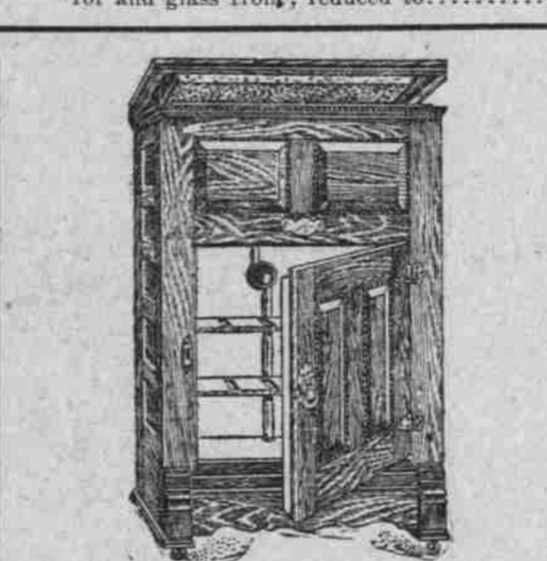
\$58.50 Quartered Oak Combination Buffet and China Cabinet; weathered or golden; reduced to \$44.00
\$120.00 Buffet, in quartered golden oak; carved feet, glass knobs and 18x48 oval French bevel mirror; reduced to \$88.50
\$35.00 Weathered Oak Buffet; 18x40 oval French bevel mirror; reduced to \$23.50
\$37.50 Buffet, in quarter-sawed oak; finished weathered or golden; reduced to \$25.50
\$48.00 Weathered Oak Buffet; 12x40 French bevel mirror and glass front; reduced to \$31.75

DINING TABLES

\$25.00 6-foot Oak Extension Table, 45-inch top, pedestal base, weathered or golden finish; round top; reduced to \$17.50
\$17.50 6-foot Pedestal Extension Table, 45-inch top, finished golden; reduced to \$12.50
\$22.00 Extension Table, in quarter-sawed golden oak; top extends to 6 feet; hand-polished; reduced to \$21.50
\$40.00 8-foot Weathered Oak Table; strictly mission in design; reduced to \$27.50
\$40.00 Quarter-sawed Oak Table; 45-inch round top, extends to 8 feet; pedestal base, claw feet, weathered or golden; reduced to \$36.50
\$40.00 Round Pedestal Extension Table, 45-inch top, extends to 8 feet; carved claw feet, finished weathered or golden; reduced to \$34.00
\$26.00 Pedestal Extension Table; square top, not extension; quarter-sawed oak and polished; reduced to \$19.00

CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUMS

9x12 Bagdad or Bigelow Wilton Rugs \$43.20
9x12 Royal Axminster Rugs \$30.15
9x12 Lowell Body Brussels Rugs \$31.50
9x12 Roxbury Brussels Rugs \$24.75
9x12 Lancaster Brussels Rugs \$18.00
9x12 all-wool Art Squares \$10.80
Burlington Brussels, sewed, laid and lined, per yard \$1.15
Amber Velvets, sewed, laid and lined, per yard \$1.22
Smith, Higgins & Sanford's Brussels, per yard \$1.35
Roxbury Brussels, per yard \$1.44
Hartford best wool Velvet, per yard \$1.44
Saxony Axminster, per yard \$1.44
Half wool 2-ply Ingrains, per yard \$1.44
All-wool 2-ply Ingrains, per yard \$1.44
Potter's best E grade Linoleum, yd. 72¢
Potter's best D grade Linoleum, yd. 90¢
Floor Oilcloth, per yard 36¢



REFRIGERATORS

\$10.00 Refrigerators, zinc-lined, hardwood case, with mineral wool insulation to keep the ice; reduced to \$7.95
\$16.50 Refrigerators, same description as above, only larger in size; reduced to \$12.75
\$20.50 Wisconsin Peerless Refrigerator; lined throughout with finest grade of white enamel; reduced to \$16.75
\$25.00—A Refrigerator with ice capacity of 75 pounds; the Peerless; white enamel upon galvanized steel; reduced to \$19.50

STOVES AND RANGES

\$12 No. 8 cast Cook Stove, large oven; reduced to \$ 9.65
\$36 Ajax Range, double body, with a best ovens lining; full nickel-trimmed, reduced to \$29.75
\$50 steel Range, 6-hole top, 18-inch oven, body made of blue planished steel; reduced to \$32.40
\$150 single-burner Gas Plate, reduced to 95¢
\$250 two-burner Gas Plate, reduced to \$ 1.75



POWERERS' THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
SIGNIFIED CREDIT FOR ALL FIRST AND TAYLOR
TERMS OF THE RED TAG SALE ARE CASH

POSITIVELY NO SPECIAL GOODS EXCHANGED

a blessing and not a bane to the country. Its downfall through any cause would be a national disaster. Mr. Rockefeller left for Cleveland tonight, and William Rockefeller, brother of the president of the Standard Oil Company, returned to New York city. Before leaving Chicago tonight John D. Rockefeller met the newspaper men of this city and submitted to an interview. When questioned regarding business conditions in the United States, Mr. Rockefeller said: "I believe the opportunities for acquiring wealth in this country are greater than ever before. The present prosperity will continue and will increase."

TWAIN GETS ASCOT CUP

portrait of himself signed by the members of the club present. SUE POSTAL OFFICIALS Publishers Claim Big Damages for Being Barred From Mails. ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Postmaster Frank L. Wyman and Postoffice Inspector R. M. Fulton have been served with writs returnable before the September term of the St. Louis grand jury, in suits instituted by E. G. Lewis, of the Lewis Publishing Company. The action became known today and the amounts sued for, it is stated, aggregate \$1,002,710. Three suits are against Wyman and two against Fulton. The Postmaster and Inspector are accused of having illegally barred

TEA

Go by the book you find in our package, and have such tea as will make you drink more. Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him.

ORANGE GROVES IN MINDS

Californians Arrested for Laying Traps for Eastern Suckers. LOS ANGELES, July 6.—Seven arrests growing out of the operations of the California Fruitgrowers Association were made by Federal officers today on indictments returned by the Federal grand jury on Friday. The arrested persons are Dr. C. V. Watson, J. W. Lawrence, O. H. Atkins, George M. Peters, Flora R. Peters, E. W. Hansen and Ira Liegley, all on charges of using the mails to defraud. It is charged that the concern defrauded Easterners by representing itself to own and farm large tracts of orange groves, which were sold as high grade property, when in reality the land was almost worthless.

Humorist Feasted Twice in London and Received With Enthusiasm, Wearing White Suit.

LONDON, July 6.—Samuel L. Clemens was entertained twice today by prominent Englishmen here. Lord Avebury gave a luncheon in his honor at noon, the other guests including Lord Kelvin, Sir Archibald Geikie and Sir Charles Lyall. Tonight Mr. Clemens was the guest of the Savage Club, where he was welcomed by a large gathering. He wore his white fannels for the first time in England. He spoke for 25 minutes and his remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The club had presented to him a replica of the Ascot Cup and Mr. Clemens remarked that he would not be able to sell this replica, because they had given such publicity to the fact that he stole it. The matter of the Ascot Cup was a practical joke by some of the members of the Savage Club, who sent a note purporting to come from a confederate of Mr. Clemens, declaring he was resigning. Mr. Clemens was the signature bust of Mr. Clemens. Mr. Clemens was also presented with a

Peterman's Roach Food

A BOON TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Will free the most infested premises of roaches, water bugs or beetles immediately, by one good application. Peterman's Discovery for bedbugs and their eggs, also a preventive in handy flexible can, with spout. Peterman's Anti Food for immediate relief from application in America and abroad, where these preparations have been largely sold for the past twenty years, is that they are the best in the world. WM. PETERMAN, Mfg. Chemist, 54, 56, 58 West 13th St., New York City. Sold by all druggists in Portland and throughout the United States.



DENT'S Toothache Gum. Stops any toothache. Prevents further decay. Does not melt in the mouth. Its whole strength is directed and goes right to the spot. There are imitations. See that you get Dent's Toothache Gum, Yellow Label. At all druggists, in cans, or by mail. DENT'S CORN GUM Cures Corns and Bunions. C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.