HAS BASIS FOR CRIMINAL CASE

Hadley Gets Strong Evidence Against Standard Oil Officials.

INDUCED FALSE SWEARING

Ex-Accountant of Monopoly Testifies That Republic Oil Company Was Organized by Standard. Case for Jerome.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.—At the conclusion of the afternoon session here today of the investigation into the Standard Oil Company's methods of doing business, inaugurated by the State of Missouri, Attorney-General Hadley, of that state, who is conducting the examination of witnesses, announced that sufficient evidence had been produced during the day to warrant the bringing of criminal proceedings under the laws of New York. Mr. Hadley said:

Louis H. Turrell, the accountant of Detroit, and for some years an employe of the Standard Oil Company, who has been on the stand all day, has given us the best exposition of Standard Oil methods which we have yet obtained. Mr. Turrell has sworn here today that he was induced by Standard Oil officials to sign the name of F. A. Turrell to the documents, when in reality his name is Louis H. Turrell. His testimony further shows that his signature was never sworn to, and the notary who took his affidavit can under the laws of New York be prosecuted for forgery in the first degree. It will be up to Mr. Jerome to say whether the persons who induced Turrell to sign his name falsely can be included in the prosecutions.

Turrell's Story of the Republic.

Mr. Turrell, who is a former accountant of the Standard Oil Company, testified before Notary W. S. Swentner to facts concerning the formation of the Republic Oil Company, of Cleveland, which Mr. Hadley holds to be a Standard Oil concern. Mr. Turrell stated that in 1901, while in St. Joseph, Mo., he was called to the Standard Oil Company offices in New York and was asked to become a director and stockholder in a new oil company, which afterwards proved to be the Republic Oil Company. He stated that he was induced to sign articles of incorporation as F. A. Turrell, instead of Louis H. Turrell, and was asked to say nothing about being a Standard Oil employe.

Mr. Turrell then gave a complete history of all the transactions in connection with the Standard Oil Company. He stated that he subscribed to 200 shares of stock, for which he did not pay a cent, and that he was made secretary and treasurer and a director of the company and was given charge of the accounting system in the Cleveland field. He testified as to meetings of directors of the Republic Company at the Standard Oil Company's office at 26 Broadway, New York, on several occasions, and said that everything done was upon suggestion and order of H. M. Tifford, one of the executive heads of the Standard Oil Company.

Concealed Standard's Interest.

He was present, he said, when the final settlement was made for the property of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, which was later transferred to the Republic Oil Company. He stated that the settlement took place in the office of Virgil P. Kline, a Standard Oil attorney, in Cleveland, and that the firm of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle received in payment a check and notes signed by the officials of the Republic Oil Company. The witness said he signed the check and notes in his capacity as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Turrell said he was instructed not to use any of the forms of the Standard Oil Company in his accounting system, so that it would not become known that the Standard had anything to do with the Republic Company. He further testified that all of his communications were directed to 75 New street, New York, which was the back entrance to the Standard building at 26 Broadway. The witness declared that he was instructed to do all he could to create the impression that the Republic Company was an independent company.

HAS NO EVIDENCE TO GIVE

Frank Rockefeller Denies Charge He Refused to Testify.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.—According to the statement of a deputy sheriff who served a subpena last night on Frank Rockefeller to testify in the hearing of the case of the State of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company and its affiliated company, Mr. Rockefeller refused to appear with the words:

"I won't appear; I cannot appear, and there is no use talking about it. They may send me to jail if they want to."

Mr. Rockefeller denies that he told the Deputy Sheriff he would refuse to testify.

"I have, however," he said, "explained to Attorney-General Hadley that my connection with the oil business ceased six years prior to the time to which his suit refers, and I think that he is satisfied that I have no information that would be of any use to this litigation, but, should he ask me to appear as a witness, I will, of course, respond."

"I have no doubt of my authority to commit to jail Mr. Rockefeller or anybody else," said Notary Schwentner, when told that Frank Rockefeller had refused to attend the hearing. "That question will come up when a witness fails to respond when called, and will not be decided until then."

No service was obtained on John Teagle, W. E. Judd, W. F. Lowe or W. P. McCue. Lowe is of the Navarre Oil Company, and Judd and McCue of the Republic Company, which Mr. Hadley is trying to prove is a subsidiary of the Standard Company.

MORE CHINESE WILL COME

Forty Commissioners Will Study American Life and Customs.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 25.—C. E. Stone, general passenger agent of the Great Northern Railway, today received word that 40 Chinese commissioners will visit the United States next month. The Great Northern steamship line will bring the visitors from the Celestial Empire, and they will arrive in Seattle February 24. After a close study of conditions in America, the party will sail for Europe.

SELECT NEW HEIR TO THRONE

Tsi An Summons Princes to Pekin for Purpose.

PEKIN, Jan. 25.—Since Prince Tuan's son was dismissed on account of his father's complicity in the Boxer disturbances, there has been no heir to the throne. The Dowager Empress therefore has ordered all eligible Princes to be presented at the palace on the Chinese New Year and from these she will select three or four who will be kept in the palace for a year or two. From these princes the Empress' successor will be named.

The viceroys of the Southern provinces have expressed a desire to mobilize the troops for maneuvers in the Spring. The government, however, disapproves of such mobilization, fearing that an assemblage of the Southern forces might result in an anti-foreign demonstration. There has been much agitation recently looking to the reorganization and enlargement of the navy.

A Japanese naval attache is coming to Pekin and it is said that the Japanese hope he will be entrusted with the work of creating a new navy.

Chinese Visit Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The members of the Imperial Chinese Commission left this morning for Annapolis, where they inspected the United States Naval Academy. They were accompanied by the Chinese Minister, Chief Clerk Denby, of the State Department; Professor Jenks, of Cornell, and a number of naval officers, who were their escort for the day.

Investigate Abuse of Chinese.

WASHINGEON, Jan. 25.—Senator Tillman has introduced a resolution directing the committee on immigration to investigate charges of ill treatment of Chinese aliens traveling in the United States by officers of the immigration service.

OWES DEBT TO ROOSEVELT

Stickney Says Country Will Get Rate Question Settled.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, spoke tonight at the banquet of the Real Estate Board on "The Railways and the People." He said:

The country is indebted to Theodore Roosevelt as President for the courageous course which he has taken in regard to legislative control of rates. If this principle is incorporated in the bill which shall became the law, it will be an assertion on the part of Congress of its right to fix all railway rates. For this purpose the enactment of such a law will be immensely valuable, because it will be a precedent in future legislation when the whole problem shall come intelligently before Congress in the final contest which will sooner or later come.

George R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Jan. 25.—Governor Carter is seriously ill. He is suffering from a high fever, with some indications of typhoid. Secretary Atkinson, who is in New York, has been notified not to leave for Europe for the purpose of seeking immigrants for the Islands, which is the object of his mission. It is possible that he may have to return to act as Governor.

FISH CRITICISES MAGNATES

Head of Illinois Central on Evils of Combination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—Stuyvesant Fish, of New York, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, was the principal speaker at a banquet tonight given by the Board of Trade. Mr. Fish, who responded to the toast, "Economics," said:

I need not repeat that the country is prosperous and likely to so continue. While fully appreciating these facts, we cannot shut our eyes to the trouble that has been going on in the center of our financial system. I think that the root of the evil lies in too few men having undertaken to manage too many corporations, that in so doing they have perverted the powers granted under corporate charters, and in their hurry to do a vast business have in many cases done it ill.

Hearst Will Talk on Rate Bill.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 25.—Congressman W. R. Hearst and family returned here today after their trip through Mexico. From here Mr. Hearst will go first to California, and then direct to Washington. He stated that he will be in his seat when the debate on railroad rate regulation opens in Congress.

NEVER INTENDED

Man Prevents the Intent of Providence.

We do not believe that Providence which placed us in a world filled with countless delights, ever intended that we drug ourselves, bring on diseases and live cheerless, unhappy and pain-filled lives.

On the contrary, the joys of each day should make us look forward with pleasant anticipations to the coming of the next; without health this is impossible.

We have, to an extent, the power to command that health.

A lady writing from Meadville, Pa., says that for 20 years she was a great sufferer from headaches (which were frequent, and confined her to her bed for 24 hours at a time) and kidney troubles; that she employed numerous physicians from time to time and took much medicine but got no help; that one doctor said her spine was afflicted, another that her sufferings came from female weakness, a third that her eyes brought it all on her, etc., etc., but that when the truth was reached it was found that her coffee-drinking habit was alone responsible—that she was "coffee poisoned."

So the good Samaritan told her about Postum Food Coffee and she determined to quit using the old kind and see what the new would do for her. She consigned the medicine bottles to the trash barrel along with the coffee canister and began to drink Postum.

"At first I did not like it," she says, "but when I learned how to prepare it I found it a most agreeable and refreshing beverage. I soon began to feel better, the headache grew less and less frequent and severe, my sleep became natural and restful, and now, after two years' use all my troubles have disappeared, including the affection of the kidneys, of which I was at one time most apprehensive.

"My weight has increased 22 pounds.

"I wish to speak within moderation, but I tell you the truth when I say that life looks bright to me now, and I could not if I would, and would not if I could, give up Postum and go back to the old kind of coffee again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

ANTI-HAZING BILL

Bonaparte Asks for Enlarged Power From Congress.

MAY DISMISS ANY MIDDY

Admiral Sands Will Not Investigate Countenancing of Hazing by Officers — Bonaparte Dismisses Decatur.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The submission by Secretary Bonaparte of an anti-hazing bill and the testimony of Rear-Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Academy, as to discipline at Annapolis, featured today's meeting of the House committee on naval affairs. Admiral Sands surprised many members of the committee by stating frankly that no investigation had been made at Annapolis to determine whether officers have had knowledge of the violations of the anti-hazing laws which went unpunished. He furthermore made it clear that he did not think such an inquiry necessary or desirable.

In the opinion of Admiral Sands, the superintendent of the Academy and the Secretary of the Navy should be allowed to exercise their discretion in punishing hazing offenses. He favored the system of graduated punishments suggested to the committee by Mr. Bonaparte.

Admiral Sands contended that the discipline at Annapolis was excellent. He said he had no doubt it was quite equal to that of West Point, and expressed the opinion that no equal number of young men assembled anywhere were better behaved.

The bill provides:

That the Secretary of the Navy shall have the power and authority in his discretion to dismiss at any time from the United States Naval Academy any midshipman whose continued presence at the academy he shall deem contrary to the best interests of the service; provided, that before exercising the power and authority hereby conferred the said Secretary of the Navy shall inform, in writing, the said midshipman of his reasons for contemplating its exercise and shall receive and consider any written communication which the said midshipman may see fit to submit in the premises within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the said Secretary of the Navy.

Hazing is defined in the bill as follows:

The offense of "hazing" as mentioned in this act shall consist of any unauthorized assumption of authority by one midshipman over another midshipman whereby the last mentioned midshipman shall or may suffer or be exposed to suffer any cruelty, indignity or oppression or the deprivation or abridgement of any right to which he shall be legally entitled.

TWO MORE TRIALS FINISHED

Court-Martial Disposes of Mann and Chapin Hazing Cases.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25.—The trial of Midshipman Richard D. Mann, Presidential appointee, was continued this morning. Seven additional witnesses for the defense were examined.

In five minutes less than an hour this afternoon the court-martial completed the whole trial of Midshipman Ned L. Chapin, of Pasadena, Cal., and in 20 minutes more the judge-advocate was called to record the verdict. It was announced after it had been acted upon by the reviewing officers.

Chapin, a first classman, was accused of hazing George L. Weyler, a fourth classman from Emporia, Kan., by compelling him to get under the table during part of a meal, and Horace W. Nordyke, of Indianapolis, by making him stand on his head and do the "sixteen."

Mr. Theall, Chapin's counsel, demurred to the specifications, claiming that they did not support the charge of hazing. The demurrer was overruled and the accused pleaded not guilty.

Weyler testified that Chapin had ordered him under the table. Midshipman William Geisinger, of the third class, said that he had heard Chapin give an order to Weyler, which caused him to get under the table. Nordyke said the accused had asked him to do the "sixteen" and stand on his head. The prosecution rested its case at this point. No other witnesses were called.

In the closing statement Mr. Theall urged that the court was incorrect in its rulings and that nothing had been proved which amounted to hazing within the meaning of the law. The judge-advocate submitted the case without argument.

Charges have been filed against George H. Melvin, of Geneseo, Ill., of the third class.

DECATUR TO BE DISMISSED

Bonaparte Orders Disgrace of Naval Hero's Descendant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Stephen Decatur, a great-grandson of Commodore Decatur, first class United States Naval Academy, was today dismissed from the academy by Secretary Bonaparte in conformity with the sentence of the court-martial in his case on the charge of hazing.

Decatur was acquitted of the charge of hazing under the law of 1873 on his first trial and was afterwards convicted on similar testimony on the charge of participating in or encouraging the practice of hazing under the law of March, 1902. His counsel contended that his second trial was illegal and void, but Mr. Bonaparte upheld the findings of the court.

WHOLE LAND SHUDDERS

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Big Buildings Rock, Chimneys Fall, Trains Halt and Patients Flee From Hospital.

DENVER, Jan. 25.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says that the whole Western country, from Gallup, N. M., to Seligman, Ariz., a distance of several hundred miles, experienced earthquake shocks about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

At Gallup the motion was from west to east. Big buildings rocked and people fled precipitately from their houses. At Williams, Ariz., the shock resembled an explosion. Goods were thrown from the shelves of the stores and several buildings jerked from their foundations.

At Flagstaff the wave moved from south to north. Chimneys were tumbled over and the plastering in several rooms of the railway hospital fell. A number of patients fled in fear.

Moving trains in the disturbed area were halted by the shocks, which were plainly felt by the train crews. No loss of life or serious damage to property has been reported thus far.

Large Tannery Burned.

ROMNEY, W. Va., Jan. 25.—The large tannery of the United States Leather Company, at Petersburg, Grant County, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000.

ATTACKS CRAFTS' GRAFT

GERMAN SOCIETY SAYS HE ABUSES SENATOR'S FRANK.

Moral Reform Agitator Accused of Using It on Speeches Which Gallinger Never Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Postmaster-General Cortelyou and members of Congress have received copies of a remonstrance filed with Attorney-General Moody by the National German-American Alliance against the alleged improper and illegal use of the mails under the frank of Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, in furthering the interests of the International Reform Bureau of this city, which is in charge of Wilbur F. Crafts.

The petition sets out that the alliance is in possession of a pamphlet bearing the title "Scientific Testimony on Beer," which purports to be taken from a speech by Mr. Gallinger in the Senate in 1901. The allegation is made that the pamphlet bears an advertisement of the International Reform Bureau, which is said to be from a Senate document on "Moral Legislation."

The alliance declares that the speech contained in the pamphlet is not the speech delivered in the Senate, but that the International Reform Bureau is sending out under Mr. Gallinger's frank an article taken from the Toledo Blade, only parts of which were quoted by Mr. Gallinger.

"This abuse," the petition continues, "if tolerated by custom or indifference, would make the Government the messenger and servant of every sect, clique or society with a doctrine of dogma."

Practice Camps for Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The War Department will recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made which will permit the assembling of the available troops in the United States, except the coast artillery, at about seven camps in the United States, for the purpose of drill and practice which the military authorities deem essential to the promotion of the efficiency of the Army. If Congress appropriates the money, it is purposed to establish two camps on the Atlantic side, two on the Pacific side and about three camps in the interior, and it is desired that the troops remain in the field for an extended period in the Summer.

BARS OUT THE SOUTHWEST

Joint Conference of Coal Trade Rejects Miners' Proposal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—The demand of the United Mineworkers of America that the operators and miners of the southwestern district be admitted to the joint conference of the coal operators and miners of the general competitive district was twice defeated during the first session of the joint session in Tomlinson's Hall this afternoon. The question provoked considerable debate, and, aside from the adoption of the report of the committee on rules and other executive business and credentials, was the only business transacted.

On the action of the United Mineworkers' convention tomorrow morning will depend the welfare of the coal industry in the United States for months to come. The delegates have been reconvened by the order of President Mitchell, presumably to consider the advisability of presenting further demands.

INVITATIONS TO WEDDING

Friends Summoned to See Miss Alice Roosevelt Become Mrs. Longworth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt today issued their invitations to the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Representative Longworth, of Ohio, which is to take place at noon February 17, as already announced.

Archbishop of Mechlin.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25.—Cardinal Peter Lambert Goossens, archbishop of Mechlin, is dead. He was born in 1827.