



## GREAT PROFITS OF STANDARD OIL

### Almost Half Billion in Seven Years.

### PAID \$308,359,403 DIVIDENDS

### Secret of Immense Earnings at Last Revealed.

## SUPPRESSION OF TRUTH

### Earnings of Many Subsidiary Companies Not Credited—Profits Are 7000 Per Cent on Original Capital of the Trust.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Has John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in view of the stroke of paralysis or nervous breakdown that has retired Henry H. Rogers from business, once more taken the active helm of the Standard Oil?

This is the question that Wall Street was debating today, and many believed that the old pilot of the great trust is again in charge.

It is understood that John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has visited his offices on the fourth floor of the Standard Oil building at 26 Broadway on several occasions in the last few weeks. These were his first visits to his offices in eight or nine years.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is also devoting more time to the affairs of the Standard Oil Company than ever before.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Sensational disclosures regarding the fabulous earnings of Standard Oil were brought out this afternoon at the hearing in the suit of the United States Government to dissolve the corporation.

Amounting to \$308,359,403, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the admission that in seven years Standard Oil's total profits amounted to \$490,315,734, or something over \$70,000,000 a year.

Mr. Fay was also forced to admit that in 1899 the profits were nearly \$80,000,000 instead of \$34,000,000, as set forth on the books of the company.

The Standard Oil managed to cover up its great earnings in that year by deliberately failing to credit the earnings of 19 subsidiary companies that contributed vast sums to the parent corporation.

This is the first time the company's earnings have been made public.

### Profits Wild as Romance.

Figured on the capital stock now outstanding, \$98,333,332, this is an annual profit of something over 70 per cent. Figured on the basis of the Standard Oil Trust, which had a capitalization of \$10,000,000 when it was dissolved and reorganized into the present company without any additional investment on the part of Mr. Rockefeller and his associates, the annual profit is something like 700 per cent. On the basis of the original Standard Oil Company, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, the annual profit is a little more than 7000 per cent. On the basis of the little refinery Mr. Rockefeller had when he started out, with an invested capital principally of nerve, the percentage of annual profit is well, the statisticians haven't figured that out yet.

### Company Bought Out Trust.

Mr. Kellogg asked what records were kept by the trustees showing the manner of liquidation in the period between 1892 and 1902.

Mr. Pratt, as one of the liquidating trustees of the Standard Oil trust, said these records were kept but he could not recall in whose possession they might be found.

"Don't you know whether these books are to be found in the comptroller's office or the secretary's office?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"I really don't know," answered the witness.

"Don't you know anything about the organization of the Standard Oil Company?" pursued Mr. Kellogg.

"No, sir, I do not," was Mr. Pratt's answer.

Mr. Kellogg asked the witness if it was not a fact that at the time the Standard Oil trust was liquidated there were 970,700 outstanding trustees, certificates, which had been issued for the stocks of the subsidiary companies and that in 1892, when the Standard trust was dissolved, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey exchanged its stock for the certificates of the trust, share for share.

"I think so," replied Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Kellogg asked John G. Milburn, chief counsel for the defendants, to produce all liquidating certificates issued by the liquidating trustees, which had been turned into the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Kellogg also asked for all assignments of legal title given by those who received the stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Pratt was excused for the time being.

### Controls Seventy Companies

Financiers and those seeking knowledge of the exact profits of Standard Oil have striven vainly to obtain the figures which Mr. Kellogg succeeded today in placing upon the record of the court. The Standard Oil Company makes no statement of its business other than declaration of dividend and it makes no public announcement by which its business may be gauged.

The hearing today brought out much information which Mr. Kellogg obtained from the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Kellogg obtained a statement showing that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey controlled by stock ownership over 70 companies engaged in the refining and the transportation by pipe line of oil, September 14, 1907.

The Standard had always carefully guarded the list of its subsidiary companies and the amount of its shareholding. The list showed that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owned 36,000 shares of the total capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which was recently filed \$23,240,000 for rebating.

### Have Forgotten About Trust.

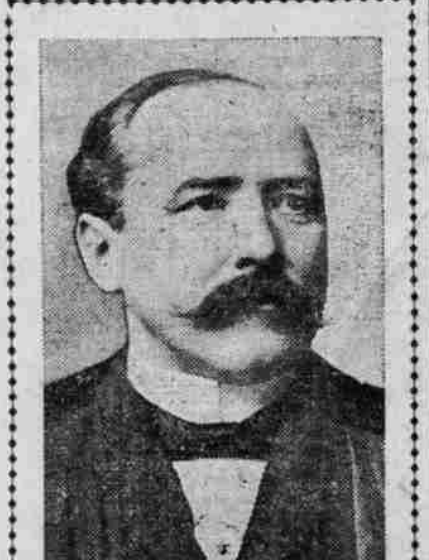
Mr. Kellogg's efforts at today's hearing to obtain information of the records of the liquidating trustees who had charge of the liquidation of the Standard Oil Trust and the exchanging of the liquidation trust certificates for the shares of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were not recorded. Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil Company,

who testified that he had been a liquidating trustee, said he did not know the whereabouts of the records and could recall but little regarding the liquidation of the Standard Oil Trust. Clarence Fay, assistant controller for the Standard Oil Company, the final witness today, was also unable to give the Government inquisitor the information he desired, which caused Mr. Kellogg to remark just before the hearing closed that he thought it strange that none in the Standard Oil Company seemed to know where the records of the liquidating trustees could be found.

### Kellogg Gets Many Facts.

The hearing here in the Federal suit which was brought in St. Louis last December has twice been adjourned at the request of counsel for the defendants. In the meantime, however, Mr. Kellogg has obtained many books and papers from the Standard Oil Company, which have enabled him to proceed expeditiously with the case. Mr. Kellogg intimated today that the Government would also inquire into the character and nature of

### Arrested for Failure in Single Instance.



Judge Alton B. Parker, who declares Roosevelt aims to subvert the Constitution.

holdings of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, as well as its affiliations, if any, with railroads.

The Government has named not only the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as defendant, but also 20 subsidiary companies of the main corporation and the following individuals: John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, Oliver H. Payne, Charles M. Pratt and John D. Archbold. Only William G. Rockefeller and Charles M. Pratt have been subpoenaed to appear at the hearing, although Mr. Kellogg may subpoena the others later.

When today's hearing was called before ex-Judge Franklin Ferris, E. C. Bennett, one of the former owners of the Manhattan Oil Company, testified as to the sale of the concern which passed into the hands of the Standard Oil Company.

### Another Holding Company.

Charles M. Pratt, a director and secretary of the Standard Oil Company, stated that his knowledge of the holdings of the company in other companies was only general. He was asked to produce statements showing the officers and directors and the capitalization of all companies in which the Standard holds stock interest.

Mr. Kellogg questioned the witness about the C. M. Pratt Investment Company, the stock of which was shown to be held by the Standard Company. He said the Pratt Company represented the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of Texas, which he was holding for the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Kellogg developed the information that the C. M. Pratt Investment Company came into existence at the time the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was having difficulty with the state of Texas.

Mr. Kellogg asked if it was not a fact that the Standard Company and its subsidiary companies were governed by committees. Mr. Pratt said he did not think so, though in the early days of the trusteeship of the company it was likely that the company was controlled by committees.

### Art in Picking Affinities.

"There is an art in picking out affinities, but of course there are times when we make mistakes. We try to study the soul yearnings of those who come to us for aid. If a young woman wishes a post for a mate, we have to determine whether she really has the temperament to ap-

### Contents Today's Paper

The Weather.—Maximum temperature, 63 degrees; minimum, 54.  
TODAY'S—Fair and warmer; Northwest winds.  
Foreign.—Japan says Pairs Island was no man's land. Page 3.  
Bruce Arctic expedition believed to be lost. Page 3.  
Russian girl makes herself living bomb to blow up police. Page 4.  
National.—American Army officer in Manchuria makes sensational criticism on Roosevelt's policy. Page 3.  
Ballinger deals blow at shyster lawyers in Indiana. Page 3.  
Free trade in Philippine tobacco and sugar likely to pass Congress. Page 3.  
Politics.—Oklahoma adopts constitution and elects Democratic ticket. Page 1.  
Chicago rejects new charter. Page 1.  
Dutton announces platform for majority and publishes Roosevelt's endorsement. Page 4.  
Ballinger declares for tariff revision. Page 1.  
Parker accuses Roosevelt of design to overthrow constitution. Page 2.  
Domestic.—Secret of Standard Oil huge profits comes out in trial. Page 1.  
Four men killed in auto smash in Colorado. Page 2.  
Woman drowns herself and child near Los Angeles. Page 4.  
More plague cases in San Francisco. Page 2.  
Female matrimonial agent defends function of uniting affinities. Page 1.  
Sports.—Exciting finish in American League pennant race. Page 5.  
Many familiar faces are absent from race track at State Fair. Page 1.  
Portland and Vicinity.—Prizes on stock awarded at Oregon State Fair. Page 6.  
Socialists plan an Utopia near Spokane town to have no police. Page 6.  
Exclusion League parades are forbidden in Vancouver, B. C. Page 5.  
Commercial and Marine.—Hop market a waiting one. Page 13.  
Stocks recover with improvement in copper. Page 12.  
Portland and Vicinity.—Jury secured to try C. H. Reynolds for murder. Page 10.  
Contract for construction of Willburg cut-off let by Southern Pacific. Page 10.  
United States Attorney Bristol will not take initiative in land frauds. Page 16.  
Receiver Davlin files his report on Oregon Trust & Savings Bank. Page 14.  
State Senator Haines and Jefferson Myers report to depositors in favor of reorganization of Oregon Trust & Savings Bank. Page 14.  
East Side Push Clubs think paving work is too slow. Page 10.  
Suit filed in land grant affairs may prejudice Government's case. Page 9.

## WOMAN UNITES LOST AFFINITIES

### Heartless Government Interferes.

### HAS MADE HUNDREDS HAPPY

### Arrested for Failure in Single Instance.

## SHE DEFENDS NOBLE ART

### Brought Together Lonely Who Yearned for Kisses of Parlor or Hammock Variety—Matches the Right Temperaments.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Tracing lost affinities and uniting them is a great public benefit and should be encouraged by the authorities instead of being interfered with. Such is the plaint of Miss Marion Grey, a demure black-orbed young woman who was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal W. H. Griffith at Elgin, Ill., where she conducts the "Searchlight Club," a matrimonial agency. "Affinity-matins" has proved highly profitable to the young woman and, when brought before United States Marshal Foote today, she tendered a \$1000 bill as a cash bond for her appearance at the hearing next Monday, but, it was ascertained later, friends furnished the money. Miss Grey is charged with having failed to trace the missing affinity of Miss Minnie Coleman, of Milwaukee, after the young woman of the Cream City had sent \$5 to the "Searchlight Club" to be used in finding her the soul-mate which she craved.

### Yearn for Real Kisses.

Investigations of the Government officials revealed that Miss Grey has been a sociologist and author, has been a student in the University of Michigan and has been conducting the matrimonial agency for several years. The proceeds of her fund that will enable her to continue her course in the university as well as keep up her sociological work.

"Why, the country is positively dotted," said Miss Grey today, "by couples that we have brought together who otherwise would have been moping their lives away in solitude with nothing more substantial for their love to feed upon than soul-kisses, which, you know, are ethereal at the best and are not to be compared with the parlor or hammock variety.

"My business is perfectly legitimate and I intend to keep it up. I can give names, if necessary, and my clients would come to court and testify for me.

### Art in Picking Affinities.

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precitate the muss. In some cases they tire of the bard and find that what they really wanted was a streetcar conductor or a bricklayer. In such cases we do what we can to improve the case.

"It seems strange what a penchant young women have for old men. A number of applicants for affinities say that they prefer old men. If, of course, they have steady incomes. Other girls, though, yearn for young and handsome men regardless of their wealth. These usually live in the country."

## CANNOT CLEAR FAIRBANKS

### Loeb Denies He or Roosevelt Ordered the Cocktails.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Because of the wide publicity given to the statement of Bishop Berry, of Detroit, that either President Roosevelt or Secretary Loeb, and not Mr. Fairbanks, was responsible for the cocktails served at the luncheon tendered them by the Vice-President at Indianapolis, Mr. Loeb today issued the following formal statement in denial:

"The statement is too absurd to be given any credence. Neither the President nor his Secretary, either directly or indirectly, ordered things of any kind at the luncheon in question, or at any other luncheon where they were guests."

## OKLAHOMA VOTES FOR CONSTITUTION

### Elects Democrats on State Ticket.

### PROHIBITION IN WHOLE STATE

### Three Democrats, Two Republicans in Congress.

### FRANTZ DOES NOT GIVE UP

### Republican Candidate Claims Governorship and Incomplete Returns Sustain Hope—Taft's Advice Is Simply Ignored.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Sept. 18.—Oklahoma's constitution has been adopted by a majority all the way from 50,000 to 70,000, state-wide prohibition has carried and C. N. Haskell, Democrat, has been elected Governor of the new state, over Frank Frantz, the present territorial Governor, according to the limited reports received up to 1:30 o'clock this morning (Wednesday). In every voting precinct there were three ballots for the voter to mark, in Oklahoma City there were four, and the counting process has been extremely slow.

The telegraphers' strike and lack of telephone facilities have prevented the forwarding of returns to either of the political state headquarters here.

### Prohibition Is Carried.

The ratification of the constitution is conceded, although the majority was not as large as was expected.

The majority in favor of prohibition is placed at 25,000 to 40,000. Chairman Cassidy, of the Democratic committee, estimates it at 15,000, and approximately the same figures are given out at Republican headquarters.

Seven precincts in Governor Frantz's home town give Frantz 100 and Haskell 100, and it is announced from there that the entire county is going in about the same ratio. This is a disappointment to the Republicans. On the other hand, Muskogee County, where Mr. Haskell resides, went Republican.

At midnight Governor Frantz gave out a statement claiming his election by more than 10,000. Mr. Haskell said he believed he had won, but only referred to the state committee's figures when asked for an estimate.

The voting was very heavy.

Several days will elapse before the complete returns are in.

### Congressmen Are Divided.

The new State elected five Congressmen. In the First and Second Districts the Republicans expected to elect ex-Delegate to Congress B. S. McGuire and ex-Territorial Governor T. B. Ferguson, respectively. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts had been conceded to the Democrats, whose candidates in the re-

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pective districts were James Davenport, C. D. Carter and Scott Ferris.

The convention that framed the State Constitution was heavily Democratic, and the Constitution as completed was odious to the Republicans. Secretary Taft, speaking recently at Oklahoma City, advised Republicans to vote against the Constitution. Because of a strong desire for Statehood, however, the Republican party did not attempt to defeat the Constitution. The new state must wait for the Constitution's endorsement by President Roosevelt, who will either confirm or reject it, upon his judgment as to whether or not it conforms to the enabling act of Congress and the Constitution of the United States.

### Prohibition for 21 Years.

In the enabling act, Congress provided for prohibition in the Indian Territory for 21 years from January 1, 1907. The prohibition clause voted on today applies the same provision to the Oklahoma side of the new State. Since it has carried, State-wide prohibition will be a part of

the Constitution for 21 years, and at the end of that period will remain in force indefinitely unless repealed.

## NEW CHARTER IS REJECTED

### Foreign Element in Chicago Wins Reformers to Try Again.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—Chicago's proposed law charter was defeated at the polls today by a vote of more than two to one. The measure was snuffed under in many strongholds of both parties alike, losing in each of the 25 wards but four.

Fifty per cent of the registered electors turned out, and their ballots killed the act by a vote of 33,445 for to 123,054 against.

## Municipal Court Reformed.

The same ballots that brought defeat to the charter gave victory to the amendments to the municipal court act. They prevailed by a vote of 10,627 against 71,396, which means that flaws in the operation of the municipal bench that became evident soon after it went into existence last year are to be remedied.

The scope of the court is enlarged, "red tape" is cut away, practice is simplified, and in general the bench is equipped in such a manner that its administration of justice will be even swifter and more effective than before. The changes will become operative upon the announcement of the vote by the election commissioners, probably next Saturday.

## Reformers Will Try Again.

Knowledge had hardly been obtained that the charter was dead when a movement was on foot to secure another instrument that will contain the good features of the defeated measure, while holding none of the defects that led the voters to turn it down.

The foreign element of the city voted solidly against the charter. The Democrats and Hearst's papers made an issue of it on the grounds that it would increase taxes and would permit Sunday "blue laws." Other citizens voted against it out of fear that it would perpetuate officeholders indefinitely. They do not fear the present administration, but choose not to put this power in the hands of administrators that may follow. The salient features of the charter were:

## Features of New Charter.

First—The consolidation of the 33 parks and playgrounds and 35 boulevards into a single district under a single board responsible to the people of Chicago and maintained out of a single fund in lieu of the several districts under separate, independent authorities.

Second—A consolidated tax levy for all city, school, park and library purposes under a reasonable and more effective aggregate limitation, in place of the separate levies now made, with the uncertain and cumulative burden.

Third—The ability to build permanent public improvements out of bond issues, spreading the cost over a period of years, instead of building out of the annual tax levy for current expenses.

Fourth—The proper division of the cost of street pavements between the general public and the abutting property-owner.

Fifth—The power to legislate locally for local affairs.

The light vote was due to some extent to the fact that the election was a special one and that the granting of time off for the purpose of voting was optional with employers, and in the majority of cases voters were obliged to go to the polls before going to work or not at all.

## Mayor Regrets Results.

Mayor Bussé issued the following statement tonight:

It is evident from the result today that a great majority of the people of Chicago either do not want a charter or are not sufficiently interested in a new charter to go to the polls and vote. The very light vote polled and the majority against adoption clearly proves that. I think this indifference on the part of the public has been a mistake. While the charter contains some provisions that were disagreeable to this, that or the other special interests or element in the community, yet the whole of it was a good thing for Chicago. Its adoption would have enabled the administration to do many things in the way of public improvements which would have been of lasting benefit to the city and its people.

## DALZELL OUT FOR TARIFF REVISION

### High Priest of Standpat Sees Light.

### WOULD SPARE STEEL TRUST

### But Knife Will Be Applied to Steel Schedule.

### PAYNE TALKS OTHERWISE

### While Pittsburger Predicts Revision Plank in Platform, Payne Only Finds Slight Dissatisfaction in Ranks of the Party.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 17.—"There probably will be a declaration in the next Republican platform favoring tariff revision," said Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, when asked if he had yet been converted to tariff reform. This statement by itself is not astonishing or even worthy of notice, but, coming from Mr. Dalzell, the high priest of high tariff, and particular friend of the steel trust, it is worth more than passing notice. It indicates that the most vigorous opponent of tariff revision is beginning to hear from the masses of the people and has come to understand that the people intend to be consulted.

### Spare the Steel Trust.

But Mr. Dalzell went further than to express the belief that a tariff revision plank would be inserted in the new platform. "If such a plank is adopted," he said, "I believe the tariff should be revised along conservative protectionist lines." Of course, Mr. Dalzell's idea of revision "along conservative lines" means a reduction of duties on other products than steel. There will be no change in the steel tariff if Mr. Dalzell can prevent it. That is what he is in Congress for, and naturally he will not overlook the interests of the dear, good friends who have been so kind to him. But when the Republican party once undertakes to revise the tariff, steel will be one of the first schedules attacked, and it is one of the schedules most certain to be reduced.

The high rate on foreign steel was adopted at a time when the steel trust was an infant industry, compared to what it is today. But the steel trust long since graduated from the infant class and now holds position alongside the Standard Oil Company. Moreover, the steel trust is listed as one of the really bad trusts, because it sells its products abroad cheaper than in the American market. This very fact has created much general criticism of the high tariff on steel, and this factor will force a reduction of the steel rate as soon as Congress takes up the tariff question. Mr. Dalzell to the contrary notwithstanding.

## Not Now, Says Standpat Payne.

Tariff revisionists have something to hope for when Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, admits that there is a likelihood of tariff readjustment. It is something he has never before conceded. The Republican party once undertaken to revise the tariff, steel will be one of the first schedules attacked, and it is one of the schedules most certain to be reduced.

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## More Trouble for John D.

### Farm Hand Wants Roosevelt's Help in Collecting \$10,000,000.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Declaring that he wished to enlist the aid of President Roosevelt in an attempt to collect \$10,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller, a muscular-looking man of about 30 years, apparently a farmhand, who afterwards gave his name as Orlando Toland, visited Sagamore Hill today and fell into the hands of the Secret Service men.

Toland, who seemed to be insane, said Mr. Rockefeller promised to give him \$50,000,000 if he could find a woman who had committed a murder in St. Paul, and \$10,000,000 for the work done. He says he came from Oxford, Ala., two weeks ago, and looked for Mr. Rockefeller in Washington and New York.

"Then he decided to see the President who, he said, had gone on a trip with him when he visited Sagamore Hill two years ago. The Secret Service men put Toland on an evening train for New York."

## MR. AVERAGE CITIZEN GETS ADVANCE TIP ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

