

## YEARLY INCOME OVER \$40,000,000

### Rockefeller's Fortune Still Grows.

### KELLOGG'S LAST REVELATION

### All Sources of Income Not Shown on Surface.

### STANDARD STOCK HOLDING

### Government Attorney Draws Out What Each One of Oil Kings Has and Shows Organizers of Trust Still Retain Control.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—John D. Rockefeller is just about \$100,000,000 poorer, taking into consideration only his holdings of Standard Oil stock, than he was six years ago, but, despite this enormous "shrinkage" in his fortune, his income remains the same.

Likewise the University of Chicago has suffered a "loss" of \$2,000,000 through the depreciation of Standard Oil securities, but it continues to draw down the same \$200,000 a year in dividends.

The popular supposition that the \$10,000,000 in round figures which Mr. Rockefeller derives annually in dividends from the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, is all the direct profit he gets out of the oil business received a rude shock when Frank B. Kellogg, attorney for the Government, produced a list of the individual stockholders of the Standard Oil Company, of New York. This is one of the subsidiary companies of the New Jersey corporation, and it has been supposed that the parent concern owned practically all of the stock. It was shown, however, that a little more than half of the 70,000 shares were in private hands and that Mr. Rockefeller owned 8488, or more than one-fourth.

### All Dividends Do Not Appear.

The Standard Oil Company of New York makes huge profits, not because it has any real business of its own, but because it acts as agent for the New Jersey corporation. In 1905 it paid dividends of \$15,495,657. This, according to popular belief, went into the coffers of the parent corporation to be paid out again in dividends or held as surplus. It develops, however, that about \$2,000,000 of it went to Mr. Rockefeller individually, and as much more to other individuals connected with the parent concern.

In 1906, the latest year for which figures are available, 17 of the 70 odd subsidiary corporations of the Standard Oil group received a total of \$41,265,502. Should it develop that Mr. Rockefeller as an individual owns a large proportion of their stock as he does in the New York company, his share of the dividends would be nearly \$12,000,000, and his income from oil, instead of being \$10,000,000 a year, would be not far from \$22,000,000 annually.

### Income \$40,000,000 a Year.

Should it develop that he owns the same proportion of stock in all 70 of the subsidiary companies and that those for which no figures are available paid dividends anything like as large as the 17 concerning which the information as to profits has been made public, Mr. Rockefeller's annual income from oil alone might be anywhere from \$40,000,000 up. This, of course, he reinvests every year in dividend-paying securities, but so carefully have his investments been guarded that attempts to figure his income, outside of that which he derives from the petroleum trade, must be merely guesswork.

### HOLDERS OF STANDARD STOCK

### Government Extracts More Information From Tifford About Trust.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Records of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, laid bare today at the hearing of the Government's suit for the dissolution of the alleged oil combine, disclosed the fact that John D. Rockefeller owns 27,500 shares, or nearly five times as much stock as any other individual shareholder, and that he and his associates who signed the trust agreement in 1882 still control a majority of the stock. Measured by the present market price of \$40 a share, the holdings of Mr. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company have a value of \$109,000,000. The stockholders' record of August 17, 1907, shows that the University of Chicago is the owner of 5000 shares of Standard Oil stock.

The depreciation in the price of the stock within the past 10 years, about the time the agitation began, has been more than \$60 a share. Since legal proceedings against the Standard Oil Company were instituted, the stock has steadily declined, until it is now around \$40. This represents a loss of over \$69,000,000 on the holdings of John D. Rockefeller.

The shrinkage in the market value of the stock cost the University of Chicago about \$2,000,000.

Accountants for the Government are still engaged on the records of the liquidating trustees and ledgers obtained from the Standard Oil Company and, while the examination has not been fully completed, it is said today that the books show that from 1882 to the present time the oil combine has earned between \$60,000,000 and \$90,000,000. It is expected that next week the exact figures will be produced in court.

Mr. Tifford was asked, on resumption of the hearing today, if the dividend of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1882 was \$14,204,188 or \$23,000,511. "I think the dividend was \$14,204,188," replied Mr. Tifford.

"And the reason the dividends were so small was that the dividends in some of the subsidiary companies were paid to individuals instead of to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?" "Yes, I think so," said Mr. Tifford.

### Why Dividends Sometimes Small.

Mr. Tifford said that to the present date \$72,492 shares of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had been exchanged for trust certificates. He said:



Frank B. Kellogg, who has found out Standard Oil Company's enormous profits.

there still remains outstanding stock of the subsidiary companies which has not been exchanged for the remaining eight shares of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Tifford did not know if it was a fact that in 1888 or 1889 the Manhattan Oil Company of Ohio sold its tank cars to the Union Tank Line, a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil Company, nor could he say if the Ohio Oil Company, another Standard subsidiary, purchased the oil-producing wells of the Manhattan Company.

"Now, did not the Bolar Refining Company, another subsidiary company of the Standard, purchase at the time the refinery of the Manhattan Oil Company?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Tifford again replied, "I do not know."

Mr. Tifford was questioned regarding the records showing the amounts of shares of the subsidiary companies held in exchange for the trustees' certificates. The witness said he did not have the record. He was shown a record of the shareholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on August 19, 1907.

**Holdings of Standard Stock.** According to Mr. Tifford, 600 shares were owned by John D. Archbold and 150 shares by John F. Archbold, his son. The former was one of the signers of the original trust agreement. S. G. Bayne & Company owned 40 shares; S. G. Bayne is president of the Security Oil Company. The witness gave little information about the identity of the numerous individuals who hold the stock.

Mr. Kellogg reading over the list of stockholders, many of whom he inquired about of Mr. Tifford, spread on the records that Henry M. Flagler owned 30,305 shares of Standard Oil Company stock. Mr. Kellogg's inquiry was directed to adduce that many of those individuals who signed the original agreement in 1882 were still identified with the company.

Oliver H. Payne, who signed the trust agreement, holds 40,000 shares of the company's stock. The stock holdings of Charles M. Pratt were shown to be 52,582 shares, while his son, Charles H. Pratt, the secretary of the company, owns 5000 shares.

### John D. Owns 27,500 Shares.

"How much does John D. Rockefeller own?" "The records show 27,500 shares," replied Mr. Tifford.

"How many shares does William Rockefeller own?" "I find on record 11,000 shares," answered Mr. Tifford.

"How many shares does H. H. Rogers own?" "The record shows that Mr. Rogers owns 18,020," answered Mr. Tifford, who further stated that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., owned 120 shares. The present record of stockholders in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey shows that John D. Rockefeller owned 199,000 when the Standard trust was finally dissolved, reducing his holdings in the company by 9162 shares. It was developed yesterday that Mr. Rockefeller held 258,374 liquidating trustees' certificates out of a total of 972,500 certificates. The record of stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, only part of which was spread upon the court records, further showed that the University of Chicago owned 5000 shares.

### Deal With Independents.

Concerning the business of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Mr. Tifford said it handled practically all of the export business of the parent company and that it purchased the oil from subsidiary companies of the Standard. Mr. Kellogg developed from Mr. Tifford that an understanding had been entered into in 1903 with several independent refining companies situated along the Standard's pipe line, whereby the independents were to furnish a maximum quantity of oil each day to be divided among themselves.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## ANTI-BRYAN MEN TURN TO JOHNSON

### New Hope of Uniting Democratic Party.

### CAMPAIGN ON TARIFF REVISION

### Governor May Win Upper Mississippi States.

### TWICE SWEEP OWN STATE

### East and South Look to Him More and More to Gain Bryan's Indorsement and Kill the Boom for Chanler.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota as the candidate, tariff revision as the paramount issue, a whirlwind contest for the capture of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Northwestern States as the plan of campaign. These are the latest suggestions pointing a way to Democracy for next year's Presidential fight, put forward from sources that are undiminished by the announcement that William J. Bryan soon will declare his candidacy for a third nomination at the hands of his party.

**Expect Bryan to Withdraw.** Some of the staunchest friends of Mr. Bryan believe that the harmonizing of factions under his candidacy is impossible in the light of the bitterness engendered during the campaign he led in 1896 and 1900 and still showing itself under the unfortunate leadership of A. B. Parker in 1904. They look to Mr. Bryan to see the situation as he see it now and, believing in his sincerity when he says he does not want to run again, they expect him to withdraw.

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thing more serious regarding his boom is likely to develop as soon as the artificial and really foolish attempt to boost Lieutenant-Governor Chanler of New York into the Presidential class has failed. Neither the East nor the South knows Mr. Johnson personally, but their Democratic leaders are evincing a desire to get acquainted. Every time a Minnesota man gets down East or South the first thing he is asked is about that young Governor up there. The leaders far away have been anxious to learn things that might tell them whether Mr. Johnson was of Presidential size.

Tariff revision is the thing for which Mr. Johnson stands most prominently in a National sense, according to his own words and actions. He lives in a center of the country where the people are most wrought up over tariff revision. In his own state the sentiment already has driven a pronounced standpatter—Representative McCleary—from the halls of Congress. The revision feeling in both parties is strong all over the state and extends south just as strongly into Iowa.

### WILL YET JOIN REPUBLICANS

Oklahoma Not Regarded as Hopeless When New Test Comes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Oklahoma and Indian Territory are safely Republican and on the first real measure of strength will be found so, is the emphatic statement of Judge J. R. Thomas, of Muskogee, who for ten years was a Delegate in Congress from Indian Territory.

The sweeping victory of the Democrats at the last election is credited by the Republican politicians of Oklahoma to Republican apathy. They felt a delicacy about voting against the constitution and were satisfied that the constitution would not be accepted by the Federal Government. Expecting to have another real opportunity to vote on a constitution which would have some chance of acceptance, they remained away from the polls. It is asserted that when the real test of strength comes the Republicans will make an entirely different showing.

### ROOSEVELT CAN'T BE DRIVEN

Seth Bullock Confident He Will Not Be Candidate Again.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—"I would like to have a photograph of the man who will force President Roosevelt to accept another nomination," said Seth Bullock, a personal friend of the President, who has just returned from a trip through the East, during which time he paid a brief visit to the President. He is on his way to the Black Hills, where he lives. He has been very close to the President for many years.

"The American people know the President can't be driven to do anything," continued Mr. Bullock, "and the United States Senators ought to know it. If they don't, it is time they were doing it out." The latter part of his remarks were directed at United States Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, who has been quoted as saying that Mr. Roosevelt will be compelled to accept another term.

### Will Renominate Tom Johnson.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 20.—Returns from ward primaries held last evening indicate that Mayor Johnson will be renominated for Mayor by the Democratic city convention Saturday by acclamation. The indications also are that all of the candidates for places on the Council ticket who had the indorsement of the Mayor have won.

### Army Captains Have Fist Fight.

MANILA, Sept. 20.—Captain James R. Lindsay and Captain Henry S. Wingatt, both of the Thirtieth Infantry, have been arrested by Colonel Loughborough, their commanding officer, on the charge of engaging in a fist fight aboard the transport Logan, lying in quarantine at Narivales, en route to San Francisco.

## FANATICS TEAR WOMAN TO PIECES

### Her Son and Daughter Lead in Crime.

### TRY TO EXORCISE EVIL SPIRIT

### Revolting Torture Inflicted by New Zion Sect.

### OTHER INVALIDS KILLED

### Latest Development of Dowlicism Culminates in Old Woman's Being Torn Limb From Limb. Forty Accused of Crimes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Five persons, who say they are Parhamites, are under arrest at Zion City on the charge of torturing to death Mrs. Letitia Greenhaugh, 64 years old, who had been a helpless rheumatic cripple for 20 years. Two of the fanatics are the son and daughter of the victim. Mrs. Greenhaugh died Wednesday, shortly before noon. According to the confession of her son, Harold, and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Smith and the son and daughter, Walter and Jennie Greenhaugh, acting upon the statement by Mitchell that the aged woman was possessed of devils, decided to exorcise them. The husband of the old woman, a non-believer, was lured away from the house. Then the five executioners went into the bedroom of the victim and locked the doors. This was early Wednesday morning.

All five first knelt in prayer, and then began their work. Muttering incantations, they seized the distorted arms and legs of the old woman and twisted them out of the sockets. They held pillows over her mouth to smother her feeble screams, beat her emaciated body until it was smeared with blood, and sat upon her knees until they heard the bones crack. Finally the soul of the tortured creature went out and her life ended to the weird regimen of fanatical songs, shrieks and yells by the tormentors to drown her dying cries.

Every bone in her legs and arms was broken, her neck twisted until it would not support her head, and her flesh purple with abrasions.

### Other Invalids Killed by Torture.

The death was reported as due to natural causes and hastily preparations were made to bury the body, but persons who heard the screams of the tortured woman caused an inquiry to be made.

The leader of the Parhamites is out of the city, but is being sought for. It is believed many other invalids have been done to death and it is stated that fully 40 arrests will be made shortly.

### Son Tells Story of Murder.

Walter Greenhaugh testified at the coroner's inquest that Mitchell and his

wife recently had a "fit," in which Mitchell was ordered to quit work and devote his time to casting out demons from the sick. Young Greenhaugh declared that his mother's consent was obtained before the treatment was commenced. He declared that hypnotic passes were made before his mother's face, and then followed the muscular force which, he said, was strongly resisted by the "demons." Mrs. Smith's part in the treatment, according to the testimony before the coroner's jury, consisted in raising Mrs. Greenhaugh's head and holding her while Mitchell and his wife attempted to straighten the woman's limbs, which had been twisted by years of rheumatism.

Greenhaugh broke down and cried as he told his story. He declared that for some time his mother bore the treatment bravely, but at last the agony became so great that she could not restrain herself, and she shrieked, "Oh, Lord, help me," a number of times. According to Greenhaugh, Mitchell declared that her cries

### WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, BROTHER OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, ONE OF SMALL STOCKHOLDERS IN STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

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## MANGLED PILE AT BOTTOM OF SHAFT

### Cage Full of Miners Drops 760 Feet.

### EIGHTEEN ARE DEAD AND DYING

### Cable Snaps and Wild Flight Causes Disaster.

### WIVES' GRIEF IS PITIFUL

### Failure of Brakes in Michigan Iron Mine Leads to Horrible Slaughter—Not a Whole Bone Is Left in the Bodies.

NEGAUNNEE, Mich., Sept. 20.—By a cage plunging 760 feet down the shaft of the Jones & Laughlin iron mine, 11 men were killed and seven fatally injured. The cage with its human freight was being lowered on its first trip of the day, when the brake suddenly failed to hold. Two other men sprang to the assistance of the one at the brake, but their efforts did not avail and the wire cable continued to unravel from the drum like thread from a spindle.

The cage shot down a couple of hundred feet before a kink in the too rapidly paying out cable caused it to part and from that point the cage had a sheer drop to the bottom of the shaft. The safety catches with which it was equipped failed to operate. The surging of the cable and its mad flight tore out part of the side of the engine-house and ripped out several of the sheaves in and about the shafthouse. Workmen at the bottom of the mine immediately set about the task of removing the dead.

The bodies lay in one pile, a mass of lifeless flesh and blood. The bones of the bodies were so shattered that the men, when they fell, were piled on top of each other like so many pellets of lead. Seven men were found still alive.

Thousands of people soon congregated about the mine shaft. In the crowd were the wives and children of the two hundred men who are employed in the mine. Each thought that a husband or parent or son was in the cage. There was no way of relieving the suspense, as the fallen cage blocked the exit. It was fully two hours before the cable was adjusted so that the cage could be raised to the surface. During all this time, women with babies in their arms cried hysterically or fainted.

When all the miners came from under the ground and many anxious wives and others failed to find members of the families who worked in the mine, the scene was pitiful. Priests and ministers moved among the people consoling them and begging them to be calm.

### Scenes of Agonizing Grief.