IMMENSE PROFITS OF STANDARD OIL

Amounted to $80,000,000 in Year 1907 and Surplus Is $300,000,000.

JOHN D. HAS NO EASY TIME

When Kellogg's Questions Grow Embarrassing, He Pleads Loss of Memory—Tells of Contracts to Squeeze Independents.

(Continued From First Page.)

value of cash and property turned in, exclusive of money, earned and turned back into this property."

Mr. Rockefeller said he did not quite comprehend the increase of $13,000,000, and Mr. Kellogg discontinued this line of inquiry. He next asked:

Standard's Immense Profits.

"The record shows that up to 1906 the net earnings of the company were $551,-922,904. What was the dividend in 1907?"

"I should say about 40 per cent."

"That was about $39,000,000?"

"That would be a million in favor of the poor old Standard," said Mr. Rockefeller. He added that the net earnings for 1907 were approximately $80,000,000.

Mr. Kellogg again asked if he considered the business risky on such a showing, and Mr. Rockefeller again retorted that the profits did not determine the risk. It was evidence that the business was prosperous. He assented to Mr. Kellogg's figures showing that the company earned $490,000,000 from 1899 to 1906.

Adding the earnings of 1907, would give the total earnings of $570,000,000.

"Then where does the hazard of the business come in?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"In the first place, since the first refinery was built more than 50 years ago we have been prepared at any moment, day or night, to hear the fire alarm. We are dealing with a very explosive product. Fires are constantly occurring."

"But your profits were above your fire losses, which have been charged to profit and loss account."

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Rockefeller said another risk was the peculiar construction of refining machinery which could be used for no other purpose. One could never tell when he would awake and find the crude oil supply exhausted.

Rebate Deal With Railroads.

Mr. Kellogg then asked Mr. Rockefeller about the Standard Oil agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1877, in which the Pennsylvania agreed to pay back 10 per cent of the freight rates which the Standard paid. The witness said this agreement followed the rate war between the Northern and Southern lines and that there was an agreement whereby he was to equalize the amount of freight distributed between the different railroads.

Mr. Kellogg read the agreement which showed that it provided that the Standard Oil Company was to ship 2,000,000 barrels of oil a year. When the Government counsel asked if other railroads besides made a like agreement for a 10 per cent rebate, Mr. Rockefeller referred him to the men who conducted the negotiations. Replying to Mr. Kellogg's question whether the Standard Oil Company was the only one to get the rebate, the witness said that the greater volume of business given by the Standard was in part responsible for the rebate, and that in those days it was the custom for large shippers to receive consideration.

"We sought to secure what all shippers then and now seek," said Mr. Rockefeller. He did not recall what was O'Day's connection with this matter, but said Mr. O'Day was general manager of the Columbia Conduit Company, which was purchased by the Standard in 1877.

Rebate on Independent Shipments.

Mr. Kellogg then read letters of Mr. O'Day to Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which it was stated that the American Transfer Company received a rebate of 20 cents a barrel from the Lake Shore road, and it was requested that the Pennsylvania give the same rebate. It was shown in the letters that the Pennsylvania did so.

"Don't you know that Mr. O'Day and Mr. Cassatt both testified that the American Transfer Company—the Standard Oil Company—was not only paid a rebate of 20 cents a barrel on its own shipments, but a rebate on the shipment of oil by independent refineries?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"My attention has been called to such testimony," said Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he was president of the Standard Oil Company and had general direction of it at that time.

"Did you know of the contract whereby the Standard was to obtain 20 cents a barrel in rebate on outside shipments?"

"I may have known of it generally at the time. I had nothing to do with the contract."

The witness said he could not recall whether Mr. Cassatt had testified that these rebates were paid to the American Transfer Company. His mind, he said, was engaged in more important problems.

Envies Artist His Talent.

During the noonday intermission, Mr. Rockefeller took to task the newspaper reporters for printing his maxims on the care of the stomach.

"Don't you boys think you violated my confidence?" he asked with a quizzical smile. "I meant what I said for your special benefit, but I suppose the advice is good for everybody, so I don't care very much."

Mr. Rockefeller asked one of the artists who had been sketching him to let him see the picture.

"I wish I had your talent," said the richest man in the world, gazing earnestly at the portrait of himself.

"I wish I had yours," quickly responded the artist.

Mr. Rockefeller laughed heartily and extended his hand, which the artist shook, the Standard Oil man saying:

"We ought to pool issues."

Was Charged With Conspiracy.

After recess, Mr. Kellogg took up with Mr. Rockefeller the rates for transportation of oil prior to the construction of the trunk pipelines. Prior to 1881, Mr. Rockefeller said, all of the crude oil shipped to the seaboard by the Standard Oil Company was carried by railroads. Henry M. Flagler and John D. Archbold had much to do with making the transportation arrangements, but William Rockefeller did not take such an important part in it. Mr. Rockefeller said he had no doubt the state of Pennsylvania brought suit in 1879 to oust the United Pipe Line from that state on the ground that it was in conspiracy with the Pennsylvania Railroad to obtain preferential rates and drawbacks. He did not recall the names of the parties to an agreement for the dismissal of the suit.

"Don't you recall that Mr. Cassatt testified that the Pennsylvania Railroad paid rebates to the Standard Oil Company, the American Transfer Company and the United Pipe Line Company?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"Mr. Cassatt may have testified to those rebates. I don't know about it, as I had nothing to do with the payment. This was a number of years after I had retired from participation in freight arrangements."

Mr. Rockefeller said he signed the agreements by which the suit was dismissed, but did not recall the details, although he remembered there was some trouble about freight rates.

Can't Remember Rebate Suit.

Mr. Kellogg read the testimony of A. J. Cassatt in a case brought by the State of Pennsylvania against the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which Mr. Cassatt said that the Pennsylvania agreed to pay the 10 per cent rebate to the Standard because it might divert its trade to other lines. Mr. Rockefeller said he did not recall Mr. Cassatt's testimony, nor did he remember the construction of an independent pipeline for those refiners who were unable to obtain the same rate from the Pennsylvania Railroad as did the Standard.

"Do you mean to say that you don't recall the suit against your company for receiving rebates?"

"I may have had the knowledge at the time."

Levied Toll on Independents.

Mr. Kellogg then called the witness' attention to a terminal agreement by which, he said, the Standard obtained the use of the terminals of the Erie and New York Central Railroads and which he said provided that all the oil transported by any person over the New York Central Railroad should be delivered to the terminals provided by the Standard at Hunter's Point. Mr. Kellogg asked if warehouse charges were made against the independent oil refiners at these terminals.

Mr. Rockefeller said they were made. He did not recall whether the other railroads paid the New York Central a certain percentage for warehousing the oil they carried.

Replying to other questions, Mr. Rockefeller said he could not recall whether the Standard Oil Company controlled the National Storage Company, which was the terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Communipaw, or whether he used these oil terminals from 1875 to 1881. He could not state how long the Standard controlled the terminals of the Erie and New York Central roads. He said he was in the East, and that was a detail.

Fight on South Improvement.

Mr. Rockefeller said that the Standard had little to say about the South Improvement Company, but participated in the meeting when it was organized. He did not think it was organized before he had purchased any refineries in Cleveland, and he did not think that all of the stock in that company was acquired by men who were later associated with him. Mr. Kellogg then read the list of stockholders of the South Improvement Company and asked Mr. Rockefeller about the agitation which followed the organization of this company.

"I can hardly explain the reason for the excitement of those gentlemen," replied Mr. Rockefeller.

"Was it not the enormous rebates that the railroads were to pay?"

"It was probably due to misapprehension on the part of the independent shippers."

Mr. Rockefeller's attention was called to the agreement with the South Improvement Company and the agreements provided therein for rebates on oil.

What Caused Excitement.

Is it not a fact that all other parties, according to this agreement, were to be charged the full gross rate?

Probably so.

Was it not that feature that created the excitement among the independents?

It might have been one of the causes, but I could hardly recollect, after 40 years, all the causes.

You say the Standard did not agree with the propositions of the South Improvement Company, but is it not a fact that the Standard signed a manifesto supporting the South Improvement Company?

It may have been. I rather think it must have been the Standard Oil Company of Pittsburg. I have no recollection of the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland signing it.

Were you a stockholder of the South Improvement Company?

I never received the certificate, as I can recollect.

Do you remember that in March, 1872, there was a Standard Oil Company of Pittsburg?

Doors Open to All.

I think so. I think that it was a living concern.

Would it be natural that a company like yours would join in the manifesto?

Well, it is likely that Mr. Warden, who had many interests in the region, would have issued the circular.

What understanding did you have of the agreement?

I should say that the agreement would have been to help the business of the producer, refiner and transporter.

That is all who came in would profit, but how about those who did not come in?

The doors were open.

How did you know the doors were open?

That was the theory of the gentlemen who organized. All the refiners were expected to come into it.

What communication was made to the independents that they could come into this agreement?

I could not say.

Was not the contract kept secret for some time?

It may have been.

Mr. Rockefeller said the plan was quickly abandoned. He said he did not know whether the independent refiners in Cleveland were asked to come in.

Did you inform the independents whom you bought out that they might have the benefit of this agreement?

I don't recall. As a matter of fact, I did not believe in this thing.

How did the independent refiners whom you bought out know that they might have had the benefit of this agreement?

I could not say.

About the time of the South Improvement Company were freight rates increased?

That I could not say.

Drawback on Freight Rates.

You spoke yesterday of a pool arrangement among several railroads for dividing up traffic and freight rates in 1874. Mr. Milburn read to you a clause providing for a drawback to the Standard Oil Company of the full rate they paid for all crude oil sent to Cleveland for export refining purposes. So the rates from Cleveland to seaboard were the same as from oil points in Pennsylvania to the seaboard?

Yes.

And the roads carrying crude oil to seaboard were required to pay a drawback of 22 cents a barrel to the shipper, if the rates on pipeage to the shipping points on the road be maintained?

Yes.

What pipe lines maintained the agreed rates of pipeage.

I suppose those pipe lines that were included in the agreement.

Mr. Kellogg then sought to show that all the pipe line companies parties to the agreement were subsidiary companies of the Standard. Mr. Rockefeller, after going over the list, said:

We had an interest in some, but not in all.

Secretly Owned Pratt & Co.

You testified yesterday to the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company from 1872 to 1879, obtaining interests in stocks of other refining companies?

I did.

I call your attention to Charles Pratt & Co. You said this was acquired in 1874?

I believe so.

The company was Charles Pratt and H. H. Rogers and it was doing a refining and exporting business?

Yes.

Did they sell their properties or take stock in the Standard?

We bought the entire concern. It was bought with the funds of the shareholders of the Standard Oil Company or the capital shares of the Standard. In this I think we used the stock of the Standard.

Do you mean that Mr. Pratt and Mr. Rogers retired from business?

Oh, no. They gave up the Pratt stock and later became partners of the Standard.

Did Mr. Pratt and Mr. Rogers stay in possession of the business and for over five years was it supposed to the world that they still owned it?

Presumably they did.

Did not Mr. Pratt and Mr. Rogers receive salaries for their work?

I believe they did.

Is it not so that the Pratt stock went to the Standard and the Standard stock went to the Pratt Company?

No, the Standard got the Pratt stock and the owners of the Pratt Company received the Standard stock.

Adjournment was then taken until Monday.

William McMurray, general passenger agent for the Harriman lines in this territory, left last night for San Francisco on a business trip.

GOMPERS' REPORT IS FULLY INDORSED

Federation Backs Its President and He Retains Complete Control.

NO OPPOSITION TO KEEFE

Gompers Attacks Socialists Declaring Party Is Endeavoring to Disrupt Trades Union Movement. Takes Fling at Debs.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 20.—At no time since the opening of the convention of the American Federation of Labor has there been any doubt that President Gompers was in complete control, but it was thought possible that a part of his report might be materially amended or his political course condemned. The report was before the convention for a day and a half, and although for a while there was a vigorous discussion of some of its contents, it was adopted this afternoon and Mr. Gompers thereby fully indorsed.

Elect Old Officers.

Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock the election of officers will be the special order of business. All the old officers probably will be elected, with the exception of Vice-President Daniel E. Keefe, and even he may again be voted into office.

It is reported that the miners have decided to support Mr. Keefe for reelection, and they have the largest vote of any union in the convention. It is also reported that Mr. Gompers will not oppose Mr. Keefe, but this cannot be confirmed, as the president refuses to be interviewed on the subject.

On the report of the committee on the president's report there was a section commending the course of the American Federationist, the official organ. Objection to this was made by the leading Socialists present. They wanted the report amended so that a committee could be appointed to investigate the sources of income of the Socialist party in the recent campaign. This information was desired because of an attack upon Eugene V. Debs that appeared in the Federationist.

An amendment to this was offered to ask the Socialists if they were responsible for attacks made on the Federation officials in the Socialist press.

Denies Gompers' Charges.

This amendment was adopted and precipitated a debate in which a number of delegates took part, including President Gompers. J. M. Barnes closed the discussion, and in the course of his remarks denied several of the charges made by President Gompers. Mr. Gompers desired to speak a second time, but Delegate Barnes objected. By this objection the Socialists lost all they had gained by their eloquence, and the convention promptly voted down their amendment and adopted the debated section.

The remainder of the committee's report was adopted without discussion.

At this point Delegate T. L. Lewis, of the miners, interrupted the proceedings, and in an eloquent speech presented on behalf of the convention to President Gompers a handsome silver loving cup, and to Mrs. Gompers a diamond ring. Mr. Gompers was overcome by the good will of the delegates, coming as it did at the end of a hard fight, and could scarcely control his feelings as he thanked the convention.

A resolution commending the efforts of President Roosevelt in behalf of the conservation of the natural resources was unanimously adopted. The resolution that the Federation erect a building suitable for its uses at Washington, D. C., also was adopted.

Woman Delegate Admitted.

Before the president's report was taken up today, Mrs. Harriet G. R. Wright, president of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, was elected fraternal delegate representing the National American Womans Equal Suffrage Association.

Consideration of the committee's report on the president's report was then resumed. The recommendation of the committee on the subject "Legislation and Political Action," which caused a long debate yesterday, carrying with it the recommendation that any member of the executive council who does not agree with any action of the executive council should resign, was adopted without debate. The only remarks made were by John Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, who wanted it understood that the recommendation of the committee did not refer to religious opinions.

When the point in the committee report indorsing the American Federationist, the official organ, was reached, J. M. Barnes, of the Cigarmakers, protested against an editorial which had appeared during the political campaign, asking:

Who Financed Red Special?

"Who is financing the Red Special?"

The "Red Special" was the train in which the Socialist Presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, made his campaign. The editorial also charged that the forces opposed to labor were financing the "Red Special."

Mr. Barnes offered a resolution calling upon the convention to appoint a committee to go over the books of the Socialist party and ascertain where the funds were obtained. The resolution was signed by all the Socialist members who are delegates to this convention, and nearly all the Socialist delegates spoke in its favor.

T. J. Duffy, of the pottery workers, moved that before the amendment to the report be considered the Socialists present be asked if they indorsed editorials appearing in Socialist organs attacking the federation and its officers.

Gompers Attacks Socialists.

Mr. Gombers defended the editorial in question. He asked why the only paragraph in the editorial in which he had expressed an opinion is taken up and every charge in the editorial is overlooked, for, he declared, he did make a number of charges. Mr. Gompers charged that the Socialists were trying to disrupt the trades union movement. He said that there never had appeared a more severe arraignment of the officers of the Federation in the hostile press than had appeared in the Cleveland Citizen, edited by Max Hayes, a representative of the Typographical Union in the convention.

Mr. Gompers said he had no illwill against any man personally and that he fought solely for the trades union movement. He had no illwill towards even Eugene V. Debs or Daniel de Leon, of the Industrial Workers of the World, although both were trying to destroy the trade union movement. In regard to the charges in the editorial, he said they must be true or the Socialist delegates would have repudiated them. These charges dealt with the political history of Mr. Debs.

Socialists Called to Answer.

The convention got into a parliamentary tangle over whether Mr. Barnes should have the floor to reply to Mr. Gompers after the previous question had been ordered and it took more than half an hour to straighten the matter out.

Mr. Duffy's motion was finally agreed to.

C. B. Grant, of the metalpolishers, was called upon as the first of the 15 Socialists in the convention to speak to the subject. He said he was not responsible for the editorials, but that he believed there had been cases where labor leaders had sold out, although he made no charges against the Federation officers.

The convention had begun to become tangled again with motions to lay the whole matter on the table and personal appeals, when the noon recess was taken.

SAYS WOMAN FIRED HOUSE

DEFENSE OF LAMPHERE THINKS MRS. GUNNESS ALIVE.

Theory Is That, Knowing Discovery of Helgelein Murder Near, Poisoned and Burned Victims.

LA PORTE, Ind., Nov. 20.—Excellent progress was made by the defense today in placing testimony before the jury in the trial of Ray Lamphere. It is expected that Dr. Walter Hays, of Chicago, will be here tomorrow to testify that he found poison in the stomachs of Andrew Helgelein and three of the four bodies taken from the ruins of the fire.

Lamphere in Corner.

The state rested today after the defense had finished the cross-examination of Deputy Sheriff Anstiss. The deputy testified to admissions alleged to have been made by Lamphere following his arrest.

The state lays great stress on two points in the testimony of Anstiss. First, his statement that Lamphere had admitted he would not deny having seen Mrs. Gunness kill Helgelein, and second, Anstiss' statement that Lamphere would not take the stand. Lamphere's lawyers now find that unless their client takes the stand, the admission said to have been made by him to Anstiss cannot be controverted.

Says Mrs. Gunness Burned House.

Mr. Worden made his opening statement for the defense. He said he would prove that it was not Mrs. Gunness' body which was found in the ruins of the house; that Mrs. Gunness had been seen in July by a neighbor and by two girls; that the dental work identified as having been placed by Dr. Norton in the mouth of Mrs. Gunness could not have gone through the fire, and that the four persons whose bodies were found in the ruins of the fire died of poisoning. Mr. Worden said:

Feared Detection of Murders.

Our evidence will show that Mrs. Gunness is still alive. She had a motive in setting fire to the house and our evidence will show that Mrs. Gunness knew that certain people suspected her of having committed many crimes. She was asked questions at a trial at Stillwell when she had Lamphere arrested for trespass. She knew that inquiry would be made regarding these things. I believe the evidence will show that on April 27 there was a certain crisis in her life—she was expecting Helgelein here to investigate his brother's disappearance; that she thought Ray Lamphere knew more of these things than she would have him know and that all these things culminated at this time. Our evidence will show that she had reason to commit the crime she did on April 28. The evidence will show that she did commit the crime.

TWENTY PEOPLE ENGULFED

(Continued From First Page.)

hole under tons of wreckage. Two other children were on the opposite side of the street when the sidewalk caved in and they lost their lives.

Samuel Trout, foreman of the gang of laborers, was near the woman and three children who lost their lives. He rushed forward in an endeavor to save them, but he, too, was drawn into the death hole. His body was the first recovered. It had been roasted almost to a cinder.

Only four of the men working in the excavation escaped, and their escape was remarkable. They were Arthur Strand, Frank Schwold, John C. Crane and an Italian laborer known as "John." These men were digging near the opening of a four-foot sewer and the force of the explosion blew them to the entrance of it. Strand was hurled farthest in and pulled the other three men after him.

Remarkable Escape.

Water from the broken main began to pour into the sewer and the four men, in danger of being drowned, started to run toward the river, where there was an outlet from the sewer.

By the time they reached the river the water was up to their waists.

The known dead are:

SAMUEL TROUT, foreman.

FREDERICK SCHEFFMEYER, inspector of sewers.

CHARLES FARRELL, foreman of concrete work.

GUSTAVE ANDERSON, foreman of carpenters.

More than 20 persons are missing.

The police arrested seven men who were attached to the city departments in charge of the work.

The excavation was said to have been nearly 50 feet deep and as the laborers removed the earth the walls had been shored up by large timbers. With Charles Scheffmeyer, a city inspector of sewers, overseeing the work, the men were working at the bottom of the trench when an accumulation of gas from a main which had been accidentally broken during the course of the work exploded with a tremendous force.

Big Buildings Shaken.

The supporting timbers were ripped away and the high dirt walls toppled over on Scheffmeyer and his men. A large water main also was broken by the force of the explosion and a perfect torrent of water began to spurt up through the mass of wreckage. Almost side by side with these geysers reared the flames from the gas escaping from the broken main.

Firemen and workmen from the city water department and from the gas company worked desperately together in an effort to check the flow of gas and water and to relieve the men who had been imprisoned. There seemed little hope, however, that any of those who had been at work at the bottom of the trench could have escaped death. Their bodies are believed to be buried under tons of earth.

The explosion was followed by scenes of intense excitement. Every building for blocks around had been severely shaken. A large Roman Catholic Church and a parochial school received nearly the full force of the shock. In the immense crowd which flocked to the scene were mothers who feared that their little ones in the school building were in danger.

Toledo After Good Roads.

TOLEDO, Or., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—The citizens of Lincoln County are becoming enthusiastic over the good roads movement. The Toledo Development League, at its regular meeting next Tuesday evening, will take up and agitate the good roads question. It is expected that many people will attend this meeting, and that much work along the line of good roads will be started.

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"THE STUB" MEANS COMFORT

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"THE STUB"

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"THE STUB" insures good feet; it gives plenty of toe-room, properly locates the ball of foot and supports the foot-arch. It absolutely prevents all foot disorders.

"THE STUB" is made in all good leathers and in either low or high cuts. One of the most appropriate shoes for the present season is made in heavy box calfskin, with well viscolized sole of double thickness. Just the kind of a shoe to keep out cold, dampness and rheumatism.

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"THE STUB" MEANS COMFORT

"THE STUB" MEANS COMFORT

FOR MEN and WOMEN

Crawford Shoe Store

270 WASHINGTON STREET.

ABOLISH LUMBER TARIFF

(Continued From First Page.)

latter believing in a tariff for revenue only.

If the ways and means committee adheres to its attitude, as disclosed today, the lumber interests will have to look to the Senate for protection. The Northwestern lumbermen who are here are heartily discouraged by today's developments.

ALL UNIVERSAL GRAB GAME

Champ Clark Scores Tariff When Lumber Rate Is Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—"A universal grab game" was the appellation given the tariff by Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, today at the hearing before the ways and means committee on the tariff schedule for wood and wood manufactures. The administration's policy for the preservation of the forests figured largely in the argument.

Several lumbermen said they wanted a protective tariff on lumber because other articles were protected by the law. This called forth the term "grab" from Mr. Clark. Representative Boutell, of Illinois, asserted in defense of the protective tariff that the Government must secure $300,000,000 in revenue, and that, as a result, industries must be protected.

How to Save Forests.

That free trade in lumber would tend to prevent the devastation of the American timberlands was the opinion expressed by Mr. Clark, who said that it did not matter if Canada devastated her forests. Mr. Boutell argued that the American forests would have to supply the lumber for both countries, if the Canadian forests should be depleted, and suggested that some broader scheme than the tariff should be adopted for reforesting the United States and Canada.

A number of lumbermen from the Northwest want the tariff on timber taken off. The National Association of Furniture Manufacturers has declared that there should be immediate reduction on certain tariff rates, which they assert have enabled a few beneficiaries to combine and destroy competition. This association, which represents 300 members, having an output of $40,000,000 worth of furniture, also has gone on record in favor of a maximum and minimum tariff law.

Change Boxwood Schedules.

The paragraph of the wood schedule providing for a 50 per cent reduction on orange and lemon boxes made of American shooks will be changed so that the Secretary of the Treasury will prescribe the regulations under which proof of the identity of such shooks shall be made.

Changes will be made in the tariff covering manufactures of wood, including furniture, in order to overcome the effect of certain decisions regarding the meaning intended by the present tariff law. Manufacturers of bark will be specified to take the same rate of duty as wood manufactures.

"We have already crossed the verge of a timber famine so severe that its blight will be felt in every hamlet in the land," said Theodore M. Knappen, a real estate dealer of Minneapolis, at today's hearing. "In five years every sawmill in Minneapolis will be abandoned; yet this industry in its prime employed 5000 to 10,000 men."

He spoke for a repeal of the duty on timber, saying that American labor had nothing to fear from free trade, as Canadian labor was as high as labor in this country. Mr. Knappen said he represented the National Forest Conservation League, but when asked by Representative Fordney of whom the league consisted, he said:

"Mostly of myself."

"Are the farmers of the Northwest in favor of free trade in lumber?" asked Mr. Crumpacker of A. A. Rogers, of Minneapolis, who appeared in favor of free entry of timber.

"Yes," the witness replied.

"Do you mean Washington and Oregon?" asked Mr. Fordney.

"No, they are producing states," replied Mr. Rogers. "I mean the prairie states."

Mr. Rogers said he did not believe there was a monopoly in the lumber business.

What Causes Dear Lumber.

"What is it that has caused the enormous advance in the price of lumber?" asked Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri.

"There are several reasons," replied Mr. Rogers, "but the principal one is to make more money."

F. P. Lynch, of St. Paul, M. J. Scanlan, of Minneapolis, and A. W. Gilbert, of Duluth, Minn., also spoke in favor of the repeal of the duty on lumber.

"If the tariff on lumber is removed," asked Mr. Boutell, of Illinois, "will a man be able to build a six-room cottage any cheaper as far as the tariff is concerned?"

Mr. Scanlan replied in the negative.

Mr. Payne wanted to know what the effect of retaining the present tariff would be.

"We could, I think, have abnormal advances in the price of lumber," said the witness.

Pleads for Protection.

That he needed protection was asserted by J. B. White, a lumber manufacturer of Kansas City, Mo., in asking that the present rate of duty on lumber be retained, if not increased. He argued that a protective tariff would tend to conserve the forests of the country on the theory that every stray log in the forest would be used in manufacture.

"How about President Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot and these other gentlemen who are arguing for free trade in lumber in order to conserve the forests of the country?" asked Mr. Clark.

"They have not heard me talk," was the ready reply.

Edward Hines, a large lumber manufacturer, of Chicago, argued for protection on the ground that Canada has the advantage of cheaper transportation facilities and lower cost of labor.

J. A. Brown, of North Carolina, said that on account of the higher cost of labor, stumpage and supplies for the lumber industry, 50 per cent of the lumber mills of North Carolina are shut down, their operation proving unprofitable.

Stumpage Too High.

Mr. Clark maintained that the high price of lumber was due to speculation on the part of the lumber producers. The witness argued that the price of stumpage, one of the principal cost items in procuring lumber, was too high.

J. A. Freeman, of St. Louis, D. E. Skinner, of San Francisco, and C. W. Nibley, of Oregon, added their voices to the appeal for the continuation of the protective tariff on lumber. Mr. Nibley admitted that the profits in his business were 10 to 15 per cent under a protective tariff.

The committee took a recess for dinner at 7 o'clock, resuming the hearing an hour later, when several lumbermen and witnesses interested in reeds and rattan appeared in favor of a protective tariff.

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Cresolene is a Boon to Asthmatics.

Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy for diseases of the breathing organs than to take the remedy into the stomach?

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For irritated throat there is nothing better than Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets.

Send 5c in postage for sample bottle.

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Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases. Send Your Name and Address With Two-Cent Stamp for Free Trial Bottle.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors have failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble, write me today. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 2866 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

SPLENDID TO RELIEVE STOMACH DISTRESS AND CURE INDIGESTION

Put An End to Stomach Trouble So You Can Eat Favorite Foods Without Dread.

As there is often some one in your family who suffers an attack of indigestion or some form of Stomach trouble, why don't you keep a case of Diapepsin in the house handy?

This harmless blessing will digest anything you can eat without the slightest discomfort, and regulate a sour Stomach five minutes after.

Tell your pharmacist to let you read the formula plainly printed on these 50-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will readily see why they cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn and prevent at once such miseries as Belching of Gas, Eructations of sour undigested food, Nausea, Headaches, Dizziness, Constipation and other Stomach disorders.

Some folks have tried so long to find relief from Indigestion with the common every-day cures advertised that they have about made up their minds that they have something else wrong, or believe theirs is a case of Nervousness, Gastritis, Catarrh of the Stomach or Cancer.

This is a serious mistake. Your real trouble is, what you eat does not digest; instead, it ferments and sours, turns to acid, Gas and Stomach poison, which will putrefy in the entire digestive tract and intestines, and, besides, poison the breath with nauseous odors.

A hearty appetite, with thorough digestion, and without the slightest discomfort or misery of the Stomach, is waiting for you as soon as you decide to try Pape's Diapepsin.

One candy-like Triangule, taken after eating, will promptly digest all your food, the same as a strong, healthy stomach would do it.

HAND SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BATH

It makes the toilet something to be enjoyed. It removes all stains and roughness, prevents prickly heat and chafing, and leaves the skin white, soft, healthy. In the bath it brings a glow and exhilaration which no common soap can equal, imparting the vigor and life sensation of a mild Turkish bath. All Grocers and Druggists.