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ON TRADE AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

ROCKEFELLER SWEARS IGNORANCE OF TRUST

BILLIONAIRE DENIES KNOWING ANYTHING OF STANDARD'S BUSINESS

John D. Professes Profoundest Ignorance of Oil Company's Operations. Is Under the Impression That It Refines Oil, But Is Not Certain—Has No Knowledge of Operating Refineries

(Journal Special Service.)

Chicago, July 6.—John D. Rockefeller was on the stand in the federal district court before Judge Landis this morning and swore to general ignorance concerning the methods and operation of the Standard Oil company of which he is founder and president.

"Have you any official connection with the Standard Oil company of New Jersey?" asked Judge Landis.

"I am its president. The position is honorary, however, and has been so for eight or ten years, during which time I have rendered no service for the company whatever."

"Do you know what the outstanding capital of the Standard is?"

John Miller, Standard Oil attorney, objected, claiming that the line of inquiry was unreasonable. The objection was overruled.

"I think the capital is \$100,000,000," replied Rockefeller.

"What is the general business of the Standard Oil company?" Miller again objected and was overruled.

"I have been out of the business so long I could not answer. It has been eight years since I have been in office at all," said Rockefeller.

"What is your impression of the business?"

"The Standard has a plant to refine oil. That was its business. It would be impossible for me to give a correct answer."

Is Very Ignorant.

"Have you an impression that the Standard has more than one refinery and that others are outside of the state?"

Miller objected, claiming the court was seeking to widen the scope of its inquiry. Miller said:

"I beg to suggest that the government has a case in the state's court in Missouri, in which the organization of the company is involved. The question whether the company has more than one refinery is not at issue."

Judge Landis replied: "In view of this court it is pertinent to ascertain the occupation of the Standard." The court announced that the last question may fix the fine.

Rockefeller answered that he had no impression as to the operation of refineries in New Jersey.

Judge Landis then asked: "What were the dividends of the Standard in 1904 and 1905?"

"I do not know what the dividends were," Rockefeller replied.

"You know what were the net earnings of those two years?"

"No," Rockefeller replied.

Landis asked Rockefeller to name the men who could tell him the net earnings of the Standard.

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ADMITS HAVING HEARD OF STANDARD OIL, BUT THAT'S ABOUT ALL



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

SOCIETY PITIES DEAR MRS. MOYER

Many Rumors Fill the Air at Boise While Judge Fremont Wood Is Fishing.

(By Hugh O'Neill, Special Commissioner for Denver Post and Oregon Journal.)

Boise, Ida., July 6.—This may be accepted as an entirely authentic summary of the position of the Haywood case today.

First of all, Judge Fremont Wood, "the court," and a designing newspaper man have gone fishing.

Next, it is being whispered darkly that society in Boise has formed itself into a "social wing" of the Pinkerton agency for the care of Mrs. Moyer.

Mrs. Moyer is a woman of some refinement and society is calling her "that poor, dear Mrs. Moyer," and if "dear Mrs. Moyer" would only see the error of her ways like "that strange man, Harry Orchard," it would be "so nice."

In the third place, the story being told so industriously by some Denver newspapers that the defense will not call Pettibone as a witness because there are just the faintest suspicions that he is a Pinkerton agent is the invention of some young mind friendly to the defense.

Kerr, Gifford & Co., through Peter Thomas and Andrew Kerr, allege that they purchased 1,777,000 bushels of wheat for the eastern market in the fall of 1904, relying upon representations of the O. R. & N. that ample facilities for transporting the grain would be furnished.

Another suit against the O. R. & N. for damages growing out of the car shortage of 1904 and 1905 was filed in the circuit court yesterday afternoon by Kerr, Gifford & Co., who seek \$58,749 from the railroad company. This makes a total of \$90,585 damages for which the O. R. & N. has been sued by two firms, the Interior Warehouse company having filed suit for \$31,836 yesterday morning.

Kerr, Gifford & Co., through Peter Thomas and Andrew Kerr, allege that they purchased 1,777,000 bushels of wheat for the eastern market in the fall of 1904, relying upon representations of the O. R. & N. that ample facilities for transporting the grain would be furnished.

The wheat was contracted with eastern dealers for a total of \$1,239,920, says the complaint, and when demand was made for cars in which to ship the grain they were not furnished for two months.

The complaining company charges that it was forced to hold its grain in readiness for shipping an average of 88 days before the cars were set out for them, when 15 days was the limit of reasonable time for the O. R. & N. to furnish cars.

When cars were finally furnished, it is alleged, many of them were so badly out of repair that Kerr, Gifford & Co. had to repair them at their own expense before they could be used, and 124,700 bushels of wheat had to be shipped in sacks instead of in bulk, which increased the cost of shipping 1 cent a bushel.

NAME ALIENISTS FOR MRS. EDDY

George S. Jell of Boston and G. Allen Bloomer of Providence Chosen.

(Journal Special Service.)

Concord, N. H., July 6.—George S. Jell, of Boston, G. Allen Bloomer, of Providence, both prominent alienists were today named by Judge Aldrich to help him determine the sanity of Mrs. Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, to learn if she is competent to manage her estate.

CLEVELAND IS AFTER EDUCATIONAL SESSION

(Journal Special Service.)

Los Angeles, Cal., July 6.—The Cleveland delegates arrived today to attend the National Educational convention and immediately started a campaign to secure the 1908 meeting. They announce that they purpose beating St. Paul and Denver in the fight for the next meeting.

A special train is due this afternoon with delegates from northern Ohio. Several large eastern delegations are expected to arrive Sunday and by Monday morning practically all members will have reached here and the business of the convention will proceed.

SECOND SUIT AGAINST O. R. & N.

They ask the court for judgment against the O. R. & N. for \$4,257 for this item alone.

Kerr, Clifford & Co. ask judgment against the railroad company for insurance on the grain, storage charges, telegraph and telephone tolls in caring for the grain during the unusual time it was held ready for shipment, the expenses of one of the firms in Chicago in adjusting troubles with the eastern dealers that arose from the delay, cost of labor, and interest on the money tied up in the grain while it was held for cars in which to ship it.

It is expected that still other suits against the railroads will follow. Both of the suits brought yesterday were filed by the firm of Teal & Minor, and an interesting legal battle is anticipated before they are finally determined.

PREPARE FOR JAP BOYCOTT

State Department Maps Out Course at Request of People of Northwest.

(Journal Special Service.)

Washington, July 6.—The state department is mapping out plans in anticipation of a possible general boycott on American goods in Japan. This action was taken at the urgent request of the chambers of commerce, principally those in the northwest and Pacific coast.

President Roosevelt made suggestions concerning the plans. Robert O'Brien, ambassador to Japan, has been petitioned by big American merchants to correct the feeling among the common public in Japan which threatened boycott.

O'Brien is now on his way to Tokyo on this mission. It is understood Ambassador Aoki approves the plan.

POSTMASTER SUED BY ST. LOUIS PUBLISHER

(Journal Special Service.)

St. Louis, July 6.—E. C. Lewis, a publisher, has started a million dollar suit against Postmaster Wyman and Postoffice Inspector Fulton alleging a conspiracy to ruin his business by refusing to allow him to use the mails.

JAPS KEPT AWAY FROM NEW FORTS

Experts From Orient Barred From Places in Islands Where New Safeguards Are Being Erected by the United States Government

Deep Significance Attached to Ordering of Warships to Station in the Pacific—Vessels Will Be Kept in Western Waters in Future

(Journal Special Service.)

Washington, July 6.—A special from Manila says:

All of the Japanese working on fortifications and around Olongapo and Cavite naval stations have been discharged, including the experts who have been in the service for some years. It is asserted by the officers stationed here that orders for this action came direct from Washington and were peremptory.

Rear-Admiral Hemphill and other naval officers denied that any extraordinary preparations were under way. Men who have watched the situation here, however, including those high in official life, believe that General Wood and Rear-Admiral Hemphill are carrying out plans to put the defenses of Manila and the two important naval stations in the Philippine islands on a war basis.

Deeper significance of an international character than has yet been attached to the sending of the fleet of American battleships to the Pacific coast shortly is now admitted by people in close touch with the situation. While it has been constantly declared by the navy department that no menace to Japan was intended by the dispatch of the fleet, and Ambassador Aoki of that country has asserted that Japan will not construe the presence of the fleet in the Pacific as such, it is understood here that the arrival of the battleships in the Pacific marks the initial step toward the maintenance of a permanent fighting fleet in the Pacific hereafter.

Whether the entire fleet of 13 vessels which is now destined for the Pacific will remain or not, it is asserted on the authority of well informed officials that the American navy in the Pacific will never again be inadequate to cope with any emergency on that side of the continent unless there is a vast change in the aspect of international politics.

By pre-arrangement Secretary Met-

(Continued on Page Nine.)

LAST SPIKE IS DRIVEN IN THE LID

Judge Cameron in Municipal Court Rules That Manning's Closing Law Is Violated Even by Giving Liquor Away on Sabbath.

Decision Rendered in Case of Sam Waffer, Proprietor of Uncle Sam's Hotel, Who Was Assessed \$15 for Attempting to Puncture Seal

(Journal Special Service.)

It costs \$15 to attempt to puncture a hole in John Manning's Sunday closing lid, according to the assessment fixed by Judge Cameron in the municipal court this morning. Sam Waffer, proprietor of Uncle Sam's hotel, is the man who tried to do the puncturing and consequently paid the price.

The last spike required to hold Portland's cover on was driven by Judge Cameron's decision this morning, for now it not only is unlawful for any person to sell liquor on Sunday, but it is also a violation of the statute to give it away. Sunday druth can now be completed.

Decision of Importance.

Much importance was attached to the decision in the Waffer case by the district attorney's office and the saloon men, it being asserted by the district attorney that a decision against the contention of the state meant to all practical purposes the defeat of the enforcement of the Sunday closing statute.

Waffer was arrested Sunday last while in a room over his saloon. When the officers entered the room they found several bottles of liquor of various kinds secreted under a lounge while two men, Mrs. Waffer and Waffer himself, were seated around the table. The proprietor of the place was arrested and charged with having given away liquor in violation of the law.

Waffer admitted having given the liquor away but contended that he had a right to give refreshments to his friends in the parlor of his hotel. Deputy District Attorney Haney contended however, that Waffer was simply attempting to evade the law. He argued that the room where the liquor had been given away was directly over the bar room, that it was connected by a dumb-bell door to the bar room, and that the entire intent of the party had been to violate the law.

Judge Cameron in rendering his decision in the case cited two cases, one

(Continued on Page Nine.)

The Sunday Journal SOME OF THE OFFERINGS IN TOMORROW'S PAPER:

- TAFT, THE STATESMAN, BOY AND MAN
WHAT SHALL WE EAT?
COPPER MINING IN THE SEVEN DEVILS
PORT ARTHUR HAUNTED BY GHOSTS
JOYFUL SURPRISES IN MILLIONAIRE'S TOWN
TRUE HISTORY OF JESSE JAMES GANG
CABRERA, STAGE VILLAIN IN THE DRAMA OF NATIONS
REMINISCENCES OF A NATURE FAKER
MISSIONS IN CEYLON WORTH WHILE
THE JOURNAL FUNNIES SURPASS ALL
THE GIRL WHO DROPPED A MILE
ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY

The Great Sunday Journal

SEES BIGGEST SPOT ON SUN

Captain Isbester of British Ship Dalgonar Claims to Have Seen Blur Across Old Sol's Face Measuring 75,000 Miles From Edge to Edge.

Captain Isbester of the British ship Dalgonar lays claim to having seen the biggest spot on the face of the sun. Calculations show that the spot measured 75,000 miles from edge to edge, or about one twelfth of the entire diameter of the immense orb. The slate-colored spot was plainly outlined against the glowing background, especially when seen through a smoked glass.

UNCLE SAM REMOVES PRIVATE POSTOFFICE OF WM. ROCKEFELLER

(Journal Special Service.)

Washington, July 6.—Postmaster General Meyer has decided to remove to a more convenient point the postoffice now located at Bay Point, N. T., within the estate of William Rockefeller. It may be re-established at Brandon, from which it was removed after Rockefeller's feelings were aroused by the refusal of Oliver Lamora, a civil war veteran to sell his property in the multimillionaire's hands.

Lamora's tract is located on his big estate. Bay Point is in the heart of the mountainous part of Rockefeller's preserves and three miles from Brandon. Rockefeller got out an injunction prohibiting Lamora and his agents from setting foot on the Rockefeller property, and Lamora could not get in.

He is a pensioner of Uncle Sam's and complains to Washington that the estate is being run as a business. He sent him by mail many letters denouncing Rockefeller's conduct and asking that the tract be removed to the government department.