

THE JOURNAL

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Under trust and the steel trust, knowledge of the secret rebates and of the policy of stifling competition by a gentleman's agreement; of how the Attorney General Bonaparte was employed before the Stanley investigating committee to explain why no prosecutions had ever been brought, and, finally, how \$1 official of the wire trust were indicted under the Sherman law, how they all pleaded guilty, and how each was let off with a light fine by Federal Judge Archbold.

Mr. Roosevelt was president of the United States when the steel trust was organized, late in 1901, and under an organization that the department of justice now asserts was "unlawful." Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected president of the United States in 1904, and the "unlawful" organized steel trust was still in "illegal" existence.

Mr. Taft was inaugurated president of the United States on March 4, 1909, at which time the "unlawful" organized steel trust was doing an "illegal" business. In restraint of trade. During all that period, and for more than a dozen years prior thereto, the Sherman anti-trust law was a statute of the United States and had been several times pronounced valid and constitutional by the federal supreme court. To the average citizen the query is, with all the facts before it through the bureau of corporations at Washington, and with the press and people of the country protesting against the "unlawful" existence and "unlawful" operations of the steel trust, how has it happened that no prosecution was brought until October 26, 1911, ten years after the trust was organized?

Why was a trust which the government itself now declares has a "power that is a menace to the country and ought to be destroyed," been permitted to remain a menace for ten years, during which period the courts were in daily session, the prosecuting officers of the government drawing official salaries, and the Sherman law under daily and constant violation?

Finally, the Sherman law is a criminal statute. It provides prison and other sentences for those who violate its provisions. How does it happen that Mr. Morgan, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Frick, Mr. Gary, and the other great business figures who have been violating this law for ten years are not prosecuted criminally and sent to jail? Is there one law for brigadiers of Big Business, and another law for the average man?

"A nation cannot exist, half slave and half free," said Lincoln. Can it prosper with one law for big criminals and another law for common criminals?

Until Mr. Taft prosecutes Mr. Morgan and his steel trust associates criminally, he acknowledges that, while other men must obey the law, Mr. Morgan and his associates are above the law.

Until Mr. Taft prosecutes them criminally, he admits that Mr. Morgan and his associates are bigger than the state.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SILENCE

ON this page, the La Grande Observer, an ardent Taft newspaper, gives its explanation of the presidential silence as to the Oregon system.

It says Mr. Taft is too well "poised" to endorse the Oregon system. It thanks God that the president did not commend a system that is "tearing down and keeping back a great state by wild and insane laws."

After its explanation, all that remains to be determined is, does the La Grande paper speak with authority? Are its utterances official? Have they been rubber stamped as O. K., by Ralph Williams?

Being against the Oregon system, the Observer is thankful that it, like the president, is so well "poised." Its memory goes back to the time when Mr. Taft opposed the Oklahoma constitution, copied from the Oregon system, and it is filled with joy, courage and affectionate recollections of assemblyism.

For its intrepid attack on the Oregon system, the La Grande paper deserves the special thanks of the Honorable Ralph Williams, head manager, secret adviser and special representative of Mr. Taft in Oregon. Its masterly repudiation of the scurrilous suggestion that Mr. Taft might feel kindly toward the Oregon system, ought to be worth a near-by land office.

THE CHINESE ASSEMBLY

Yielding to all the demands of the constitutional party in the Chinese assembly the Manchus accepted the inevitable, and bowed to the will of the representatives of the Chinese—properly so called. The next issue to be determined is whether a constitution, under the nominal headship of the infant emperor and his guardians, will stay the tide of insurrection, or whether the idea of a Chinese republic will prevail.

The practical or opportunist side of Chinese politicians makes it certain that every effort will be made to stop the fighting in the Yang-Tse valley by conceding all that the revolutionary leaders demand—in appearance, at any rate—and by buying, in one form or another, their prominent men. The boards of the government, and of the Manchu royal family and its connections will, probably, be poured into the devastated region, to allay popular feeling, and to build a bridge of gold over which the revolutionists may retreat.

the ties binding together the revolutionary plan of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his allies. So far events have followed one another precisely as intended, and the display of organized force has astonished the world. In the open they have triumphed. It remains to be seen if they can overcome the more subtle temptations of gold and office.

The movement for modernizing Chinese institutions, in education, in finance, in industry, in army and navy, in social habits, in medicine and national health, in politics both national and international, progresses as rapidly as in Japan since her new constitution took form. But it owes its development mainly to the influence of those Chinese students who were sent to the United States and to European countries for their education. The history of the first 100 of these students shows the names of a majority of the men now prominent in the awakening.

The widening of influence as each yearly group of students returned to their native land, and were absorbed in the four hundred millions of their compatriots is an indication of a new seed which has taken root in a fertile but previously unbroken soil. No force that a decrepit and enervated government at Peking can exert will be able to extricate it.

Thus there is full reason for confidence that the Chinese assembly, the organ of the new life, will not follow the fate of Russian dumas, from brilliant dreams of power to a mere survival of past hopes of popular government.

DEFEAT FOR GUGGENHEIMS

APPARENTLY, the influence of the Taft administration is to be thrown against the Guggenheims in the great battle that is to be fought over Alaska at the coming session of congress. In an address at Chicago last night, Secretary Fisher declared for the government ownership of coal mines, and declared for government operation of one or more mines.

The publicly operated mine is for securing coal for naval purposes, and to serve the further purpose of preventing privately operated mines from exacting extortionate profits. It is also to serve as a model mine by which privately conducted enterprises will be brought to the highest standard of efficiency and to the best conditions for the safety and comfort of workmen. If Mr. Fisher is correctly quoted, and if subsequent developments confirm his remarks as to the administration's policy, a basis is laid for legislation by congress for the intelligent, speedy and equitable opening of Alaska. It is a distinct repudiation of the scheme under which the Guggenheim crowd and its hirelings, henchmen and hangers-on expected to grab Alaska, and forever hold its coal deposits in monopoly, to be used as a means of exacting extortionate prices from Pacific coast consumers.

The administration's attitude will be certain to project the issue upon congress, and congress with the Democrats and insurgent Republicans in practical control will be in excellent mood to proceed with constructive legislation.

Once more, the country is deeply indebted to Gifford Pinchot, to the La Follette, to the muckrakers and progressive newspapers for beating the Guggenheim game in the north. The attitude of the Taft administration does it credit.

CITY GOVERNMENT

In an article that will appear in Sunday's Journal there are brought together in tabloid form for easy assimilation what is being done in European cities on every conceivable form of municipal life.

Are you interested in the city beautiful? Then see at the close of the article what Paris, London, Frankfurt, Dresden, Berlin, Munich, Vienna and Copenhagen have done.

London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Stockholm have all beautified their river and harbor frontages. Find out what they have done.

The care of the Berlin poor is described, with the modern agencies used. Charity is made a municipal duty.

Read also what Police Commissioner McAdoo has to say about the police of London, and especially of their behavior and treatment in the courts.

Municipal thrift in Berlin and Amsterdam goes far, in sewage farms in the first, and utilizing city garbage in the second.

Frankfort has in operation the plan adopted in the new charter of New York by which excess lands over such as are actually needed for improvement, are subject to condemnation and their resale goes far to pay for the improvement.

And so on down the list. None should be overlooked, for instruction and demonstration are combined.

"TEETOTAL"

ON September 1, 1911, the Glasgow Herald tells us, was the eightieth anniversary of the birth of the description "teetotal." Of course the term is obsolete now, and its meaning absorbed by the prohibitionists—but it has a good history.

Letters From the People

A Real Philanthropy. Portland, Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Over to the east side an enterprise is conducted of an unusual sort—the feeding, three times a day, of men who are out of work and have no homes. In addition, they are supplied with blankets and given a chance to sleep on the floor. The meals are supplied, and the work is done by a handful of men and women out of love for humanity when it is down and out. Today I looked in at the church where this work is carried on, corner of Seventh and Ankeny streets, at noon-time. I saw 50 men sitting at long tables and provided with an abundance of soup and bread. I noticed that nearly half the plates filled four or five times, which was proof that they were hungry.

One of the men serving out the soup, evidently a laboring man, called attention to a little boy about five years old who, he said, was his grandson. He said that the little fellow, a day or so ago, had been washed by his mother and he had provided a meal for 10 hungry men. Then he said he wished he had a dollar and a half so he could feed 20. "Yesterday," said the man, "we received for him a postoffice order for a dollar and a half from his mother's mother, in Idaho, and there it is," holding up a postoffice order.

It appears that this work has been carried on for several weeks, those in charge contributing part of the food and begging the remainder from acquaintances. Here is a splendid opportunity for people more fortunate in a financial way to do a lot of good at trifling cost by the contribution of food supplies. A portion of the cost of the "Teetotal" trust which it is reported, commission men destroy every day, could be used here to advantage. More than 100 men are frequently fed at a time at this church. Many of those I saw today were of attractive personal appearance and evidently not of the hobo class.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

Needed—A Congressman. To the Editor of The Journal—I herewith enclose my Journal "ballot," which shows my choice for the presidency. This ballot you are taking will create some interest, but I doubt if the people of Oregon are so much interested in who shall be the next president as Portland is in who shall represent this district in congress.

Portland is now on the map as far as Pacific coast cities are concerned. Portland's growth is a matter of fact, and we who consider some of nature's handicaps. We need deeper water from Portland to the ocean, so that the largest vessels afloat may reach our docks. We need cheaper coal for our factories and for our homes, and we need a better domestic purposes all laboring people will have more money with which to purchase food and clothing.

We need \$10,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, so as to properly deepen the channels.

How are we to secure these things? There is only one way, and that is by sending some man to congress who will place results above the base honor of the office. Who are the men in this city who are as much interested in this as the factories or business interests. So why not choose a man the laboring classes will know and have confidence in, who will do the work and be a true representative.

I learned of such a man a few days ago while on a car on my way to St. Johns. The car was loaded with laboring people on their way home from their work. A brief conversation took the form of a discussion of the qualifications as to qualifications for such a position. Some remarked almost at the same time that St. Johns had a man they would be glad to vote for if he ever ran for office. I was surprised to learn they were talking about an attorney who resides there by the name of D. C. Lewis, late of Oklahoma, so I made some inquiry. They made the statement in which they all concurred, that when they were in the street, covered with grime and dirt, Lewis always insists on their taking his seat while he stands and clings to the straps, and that he talks with them and takes much interest in their welfare, gives them good advice and offers to give them cheer by showing them their is not the hardest lot in life.

I took considerable interest in what these people said about Mr. Lewis, because I know him as a man of high character and a leading citizen in Oklahoma, and following the same course here as he did there, always the friend of the working man and striving to serve him. It is a fine criminal lawyer, has had great experience in civil and criminal cases and is a leader in the discussions of public interest in any gathering.

St. Johns is a growing suburb of Portland, and new; why not be generous with our growth and give it the benefit of a congressman, in a man who is a fine lawyer and who would keep Portland on the map in the halls of congress and would strive to get us the necessary appropriations above referred to and provide ships in which to transport free the coal of Alaska to our docks.

Give to St. Johns the congressman. Let his name be D. C. Lewis. A CONSTANT READER.

One Way to Bring Down Prices

To the Editor of The Journal.—See by the news dispatches that another red blooded mayor has broken loose. This time it is the chief official of Des Moines, Iowa, who has rolled up his sleeves in his battle with the potato, tumbling it from \$2.40 a bushel to 60 cents by the simple expedient of buying of the adjacent farmers at their selling price and tacking on merely the cost of handling. The result is that the farmers aforesaid are now selling to the city at a profit and the dealers have got off their high horses and are also selling at a price which allows them a decent profit at a trifle more than the price asked by the farmers.

Here is an object lesson which ought not to be lost. There should be a large number of mayors, or other public spirited citizens who would follow the example recently set in this regard, in respect to potatoes and other staples, with the result that high prices would come tumbling down like a cob house. This town affords a splendid battlefield for this sort of a warfare. For example, at least one retail grocery has been asking 50¢ for winter business, when the wholesale price is only \$2.25 a box.

JOHN THOMAS.

Bridge of the Columbia

Portland, Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Allow me space in your paper for the following subject. A bridge across the Columbia river, at Vancouver, travel across that ferry at any hour and see the mass of autos, motorcycles, horses, cattle, etc. Some automobiles, like the mule, "balk" there by tying up the ferry boat and the whole traveling public. Such was the case one day last week. Multnomah and Clark county, Washington, have enough cars and trucks to fill the river, and float enough bonds to build half a dozen bridges if they would only get together. Since J. J. Hill put that railroad bridge across the Columbia, and in doing so put Vancouver on the map, they more than any one else should boost this enterprise. A bridge that would allow a quick interurban service, with plenty of room for teams and automobiles, would double the population of Clark county, Washington, and also the city of Vancouver. The benefit to both cities and counties would be the increased facilities of quick transportation and low rates of fare.

Let the counties of Clark and Multnomah and the cities of Portland and Vancouver get together and boost this proposition. With a bridge connecting the two cities, instead of Portland, Or., and Vancouver, Wash., it should be Portland-Vancouver, "the Twin Cities of the Pacific Northwest." GEORGE ANDERSON.

An Improper Exhibition

Portland, Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal.—From news items of late it seems we are endeavoring to stop the commercialism of vice. This is all very proper, but from a recent moving picture exhibition in this city it is very apparent that some people have no conception of the beginning and end of such practice. We certainly should have wholesome amusement, but when it comes to the exploitation of Tennessee "Godiva," the mark of such amusement is very far overshoot.

To read this poem, and it is doubtful if 100 of the audience ever did, unless we were sitting witness to the production, one cannot fail to feel the pervasiveness of thought of these country gentry, and the hardship of Godiva in parading her chastity. True there was an exception, but what befell him? Have we not the brutal Earl of Coventry in the person of the promoter? But where were the villagers? Not behind locked doors and barred windows, but in the audience, satisfying, without being struck blind, that unseemly morbid lust.

While it is true the story is no more than a legend, and while it is true that the figure was clothed in form fitting garments, and while it is true the position of the rider, concealed the form; still it is also true that the ponderous thought will rise to mind even granting all the above, and it is the development of that pernicious thought that is so instrumental in the propagation of vice.

It certainly took a master mind to strike on this short obscure poem out of the several hundred pages of Tennyson's works, but its finding should not amuse surprise, as no doubt his office receipts were uppermost in the mind.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. What a little about the... OREGON HIGHLIGHTS. The... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

The supreme court decision ordering the distribution of the Standard Oil... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

Two weeks ago E. A. Kellogg & Co., proprietors of the general store at Feeding Hills, sold one hundred gallons of... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

A few years ago oil retailed in Feeding Hills at fourteen or fifteen cents... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

Two years ago Mr. Kellogg says he discovered that the Standard Oil company was charging a higher price for oil than it received from other general stores in the same area... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

"Didn't you agree to sell me oil as low as any one else?" demanded Mr. Kellogg on the occasion of the next visit from a Standard Oil representative... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

"Yes, and you are getting the lowest price," was the response... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

Then the Standard Oil man said it was a mistake and promptly wrote him a check for the amount overpaid... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

"It will be a waste of time for your oil wagon to stop after this," said Mr. Kellogg to the Standard agent... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

Thereafter Mr. Kellogg bought his oil of the Four Brothers company... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

From time to time Kellogg's business was conveyed to Mr. Kellogg, that since he bought Standard Oil, his Waterloo was at hand... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

In midsummer Mr. Kellogg sold oil, delivered, at 11 cents per gallon, or 50 cents for five gallons... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

Recently there appeared in Feeding Hills an oil wagon which offered oil at the rate of five gallons for 40 cents... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

Mr. Kellogg met this price, and apparently the flurry was over. But two weeks ago a Standard Oil wagon with two men began a house to house canvass in Feeding Hills... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

In one gallon cans for eight cents or two cans for 15 cents with the can thrown in, so long as the purchaser remained a patron of the Standard Oil company... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

The cans are a patent device and can be refilled only by a machine. This prevents a free can of the Standard Oil company and afterwards patronizing some other concern... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

When Kellogg's delivery wagons left the store mornings they were followed by a man with a note book... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

At which the Standard Oil company is delivering oil in Feeding Hills is less than the actual cost to the independents in gallon lots... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

It appears improbable that the total receipts of the Standard Oil campaign in Feeding Hills equal the cost of delivery alone... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

In two weeks the general storekeeper who has the temerity to sell independent oil has lost practically every customer... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

The Standard has not been in direct communication with Mr. Kellogg since the gallon can campaign was inaugurated, but an intimation has been conveyed that if he will acknowledge his "error" and return to the Standard fold the six-and-a-half cent oil wagon with the extra 10¢ per gallon cans for eight cents each or two for fifteen cents, with the can thrown in, will wamoose... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

"I am making as much in the oil business in Feeding Hills as my old friends, the Standard Oil company, are," he said to the World correspondent... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

George F. Bell, proprietor of the general store in Granby, rejected the Standard Oil's ultimatum to buy this oil of that corporation or expect commercial extinction... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

For weeks Bell did not sell a gallon of oil. Then he capitulated and at once the gallon can wagon ceased its visits to Granby, and consumers there now pay several cents per gallon more for their oil... Standard Oil at Old Tricks. From Springfield Dispatch to New York World.

The Presidential Silence Explained

From the La Grande Observer. A Portland newspaper throws itself into a foam because President Taft failed to endorse the "Oregon system." Why should the president endorse a system that has brought criminal extravagance to a commonwealth possessing but a handful of people? Why should he hypothetically put political tricksters to the test when he cannot agree to their measurement of moral obligation to the public? Why should he clap his hands with glee at a system that is rapidly elevating unprincipled politicians to office? No, President Taft did not endorse Oregon's system that has sent a Bourne to the senate, a Lafferty to the house, elevated a Chamberlain to junior senator and put a West in the governor's chair. And why should he do that? You can say what you will about Taft.

It is decidedly to his credit that he is sufficiently poised to remain silent on the "Oregon system," and did not tell some of his audience, such as the head of the World, that such a system is being done to tear down and keep back a great state by wild and insane laws.

Wise Ma

From the Philadelphia Record. "Ma, why don't you keep out of the parlor? Things are running smoothly now." "You ain't engaged yet, daughter, and your ma knows that a young man who finds things running too smoothly is apt to get bored and quit."

Correct

From the Milwaukee Blatter. "I think I have seen you before, somewhere or other." "I daresay, I've been there several times."

The Bill Collector

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansas peddler, whose regular feature of this column in The Daily Journal.) When the bill collector calls on you in your marble halls, tell her that you're glad to see her, that you like to pay your bills; hand her out the shining scads like a prince of goodly lads, and you'll fill her gentle bosom with the sweetest kind of thrills. You may be a man of weight, you may be of high estate, of the most engaging sort, but you'll win an ugly fame if you play the grouch's game, if you greet the bill collector with an angry roar and snort. Wickedness my bosom fills, but I will always pay my bills, and the girl collectors boost me all the way; a fair renown; I am mean as all get out, but the blessed gamels shout forth my praises with such vigor that they echo through the town. If you want to pile up fame, if you want to win a name as the most angelic creature known outside the Jasper, just dig up a dazzling smile and disburse your little pile with a brave and buoyant manner when the bill collector calls. Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams.

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