

MORE LIGHT ON STANDARD

Profits of the Indiana Company More Than 1,000 Per Cent.

Was Much Juggling With Books to Cover Up Real Extent of Earnings—Indiana Concern Biggest Producer of the Subsidiary Companies.

New York, Sept. 19.—More light was shed upon the remarkable earning capacity of the various subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil company yesterday when Frank O. Kellogg, who is conducting the Federal suits, succeeded in placing upon the record the profits of 17 of the principal subsidiary companies in the years 1903 and 1904. The statement of earnings of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, which was recently fined \$29,240,000 by Judge Landis, of Chicago, for rebating, disclosed that in 1906 the company earned \$10,516,082 on a capitalization of \$1,000,000, or over 1,000 per cent a year. The Indiana company in 1906 earned more than any subsidiary company of the big combine.

Mr. Kellogg developed during the day, while Clarence G. Fay, assistant comptroller of the Standard Oil company, was on the stand, a curious problem of financial bookkeeping or handling of accounts, which Mr. Fay failed to explain. From figures submitted it was shown that the Standard Oil company of New York in 1904 made a profit of \$7,775,760, and paid as dividends to the Standard Oil company of New Jersey the total sum of \$32,998,430. This transaction reduced the net assets of the New York company from \$40,425,900 to \$15,179,706, while the liabilities leaped from \$47,646,235 in 1903 to \$81,395,145 in 1904, an increase of nearly \$34,000,000. The gross assets of the New York company, however, increased from \$88,044,561 in 1903 to \$96,574,852 in 1904. Meanwhile the accounts receivable of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey grew from \$19,045,041 in 1903 to \$58,272,924.

Mr. Fay was closely questioned as to the nature of the increased liabilities of the New York company, and the increase in the accounts receivable of the Standard Oil company, of New Jersey, but he said he could not tell until he had examined the books of both companies, which he told Mr. Kellogg he would do.

LOOT OF ROBBERS \$40,000.

Currency Stolen in Montana Train Hold-Up.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 19.—Forty thousand dollars in currency, the greater part of which was in bills of large denomination, is now declared to be the haul made by the robbers who held up the Great Northern Oriental limited train near Rexford, Mont., on the morning of September 11.

This money, according to reports received here, was consigned by the Commercial National bank, of Chicago, to the Old National bank, of this city. In spite of the fact that the money was consigned to the Spokane bank, the robbery will not cost the bank a cent as the money was fully insured in one of the big Eastern companies. The money stolen is said to have been in four registered packages, each package containing \$10,000. These were in the car which was dynamited by the robbers. From the investigation of the officials it is believed the \$40,000 was practically the full amount secured by the robbers.

"The Old National bank knows nothing of the loss of such a shipment other than that inquiries have been made as to whether it was received here or not," said W. J. Kommer, assistant cashier of the institution. "The Commercial National bank, of Chicago, may be tracing such a shipment, but we know nothing of it. The bank is not our Chicago correspondent."

Nebraska Fears Disease.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 19.—Fear of an epidemic of beriberi, a disease with which 20 Japanese laborers of Alva are afflicted, prompted City Physician Slattery today to order an inspection of the Orientals in this city, and he will try to have it extended to the entire county. Dr. W. L. Wilson, state health inspector, visited the camp at Alva and ordered the afflicted laborers segregated. No official action on the part of the state board of health has been taken. Many Japanese are employed near Lincoln.

Flour Trust Raises Prices.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The flour trust has raised the price of flour 20 cents a barrel, or 5 cents a sack. The trust has also notified the grocers that they must charge the consumers this advance. All the principal flour mills in this and neighboring cities belong to the trust. While formerly the price of a sack of flour was \$1.55, the new order provides that the consumer shall hereafter pay \$1.60 a sack for the same flour.

Regain Trade of Alaska.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—In order to regain, if possible, the Alaska trade, which is worth \$15,000,000 a year, the merchants of this city, at a largely attended meeting yesterday in the chamber of commerce, authorized a committee, representing all the big shipping firms here, to negotiate for the establishment of a direct line of steamers to Nome and the southeastern points in the territory.

DEFIES TEXAS LAWS.

Standard Oil Does Business in State Under Alias.

New York, Sept. 20.—That the Standard Oil company is operating under the name of the Corsicana Refining company in the state of Texas, which has forbidden the oil combine to operate within the state, was indicated yesterday when Wesley H. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil company, under examination in the government's suit against the company, testified that H. C. Folger and C. M. Payne, whom Mr. Kellogg, the attorney for the government, states, control the Corsicana company, are prominent in the conduct of the affairs of the Standard Oil company.

Mr. Kellogg sought to draw from the witness the information that the Corsicana company was really a Standard Oil company and was operating in Texas because the anti-trust laws of that state would not permit the combine to operate. Mr. Tilford replied that as far as he knew the Standard Oil company had no interest in Texas. He said that Mr. Folger and Mr. Payne were both officers of the Standard Oil company, but he was not aware that they owned the Corsicana company.

Mr. Kellogg spent a busy day tracing the various changes in development of Standard Oil from the time of its inception in 1882, when the trust was formed, until the trust was dissolved in 1899 and the Standard Oil company of New Jersey was formed. Mr. Kellogg developed many of his questions from the trust agreement of 1882, which was contained in the bill of complaint filed in St. Louis last December, when the present action was commenced.

NEGOTIATE WITH ROOSEVELT.

Operators Seek Arbitration—Rumors of Dissention in Ranks.

New York, Sept. 20.—Conflicting reports regarding the possibility of an early settlement of the telegraphers' strike were current tonight. From one unofficial source it was given out that direct negotiations had been opened with President Roosevelt, seeking his aid in bringing about arbitration. According to this authority, Percy Thomas, of the national union, and Daniel L. Russell, ex-president of the New York local, had a two-hour talk with the president at the latter's home in Oyster Bay, on Wednesday last. This could not be confirmed tonight, but Mr. Russell did say:

"The most important action taken in connection with the strike was made on Wednesday, and we are satisfied that it will bring a speedy and satisfactory settlement."

Mr. Russell, who is also chairman of the local strike committee, added that word had reached him late tonight that two members of the union had gone to Washington to see Labor Commissioner Neill and to express to the commissioner dissatisfaction with the conduct of the strike.

WARRANTS FOR GRAFTERS.

Builders and Architects of Pennsylvania Placed Under Bond.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—Warrants reached this city late this afternoon from Harrisburg for the arrest of Geo. F. Payne, builder of the state capitol, Charles G. Wetter, his partner, and Stanford Lewis, an associate of Architect Huston, who planned the capitol. Counsel for Payne and Wetter waived hearings and bail for Payne was fixed at \$10,000 and for Wetter at \$9,000. Counsel for Lewis accepted service in his behalf and furnished \$4,000 bail for his client's appearance in court. Payne is said to be ill at Mount Clemens, Mich.

Warrants for George K. Storm and John C. Niederer, of New York, stockholders in a concern which manufactured the lighting fixtures of the capitol, also arrived here today. The men are supposed to be in New York and it is stated that unless they accept service the warrants will be served in that city.

Newspapers Will Fight.

New York, Sept. 20.—The annual meeting of the members of the Associated Press was held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here. Those in attendance numbered 250, while probably 400 others were represented by proxy. The business transacted was of a purely routine nature, except a change in the date of the annual meeting from the third Wednesday in September to the third Tuesday in April. A resolution approving the course of the officers of the association in dealing with the strike of telegraphers was unanimously adopted.

Island Assembly Called.

Manila, Sept. 20.—The governor general has issued a formal proclamation convening the national assembly on October 18. Plans have been made to render the inaugural session of the assembly a brilliant function. The members of the Philippine commission believe that there is a prospect of the early passage of a public utilities law, based on the recent railway rate legislation of congress. An elaborate reception will be tendered Secretary Taft.

Czolgosz's Parents Poor.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 20.—M. Czolgosz and his wife, parents of the assassin of President McKinley, have applied to the city charity department for assistance. Czolgosz is 83 and his wife 75 years old.

HAPPENINGS GATHERED IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON, D. C.

GARFIELD LEARNS TRUTH.

Bona Fide Settlers Crowded Out of Irrigation Tracts.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Speculators are overrunning government irrigation projects, crowding out bona fide settlers and are undertaking to hold land until after water is turned on, when they propose to sell at a good profit. This fact was discovered by Secretary Garfield and Director Newell on their recent tour through the West, and in some localities it was found that a majority of the entries had been made by persons who intend to sell out, and who have no idea of making permanent homes on the land.

How to eliminate speculators is a problem on which the department is now working. The most feasible plan at hand appears to be the requirement that all settlers on land under government projects be compelled to pay one-tenth of the cost of their water right at the time they make filing in the local land office. Usually the first payment is not demanded until one year after water is delivered on the land.

At Huntley, Montana, advance payments were required and in consequence that is the only project in the West that is free from speculators. Mr. Garfield is expected soon to take some action looking to checking speculators.

GO FROM PHILIPPINES.

Orders Send Infantry and Cavalry to Other Ports.

Washington, Sept. 18.—According to orders issued today by Acting Secretary of War Oliver, the following military disposition will be made within the next four months: The Fourth, Fourth and Twenty-third infantry regiments and the First cavalry will return from the Philippines and their places will be filled by the Second, Eighth and Twenty-fourth infantry and the Third cavalry. Another paragraph of the order relieves the Twenty-second from duty at Fort McDowell, and Presidio at Monterey, Cal., whence they are ordered to Alaska, taking station at Fort William, Fort Ebert, Fort Gibbon, Fort St. Michael, and Fort Davis. They will relieve at those places the Tenth infantry, which is ordered to take station at Fort Benjamin Harrison, probably constituting the nucleus of the new brigade post at that point.

The Nineteenth infantry battalion at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, is ordered to Fort McKenzie, Wyo., March 1, to relieve at that point the battalion of the Fourth infantry, which is ordered to the Philippines.

Defense Is Foolish.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Captain William Judson, of the engineer corps of the United States army, has issued an extraordinary government document, which threatens to stir up a hornet's nest. In an official report he criticizes naval officers and members of the diplomatic corps and remarks on the "foolishness" of sending battleships to the Pacific coast, which do not agree with the president's sentiments in this regard.

Judson is one of the officers sent to Manchuria to report on the operations of the Russian and Japanese armies. He takes a fling at the military attaches, declaring they should not be allowed to accompany armies in the field, and tells of the weakness and embarrassments growing out of the Philippines, the Panama canal and the Monroe doctrine.

Small Hopes of Promotion.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Colonel Medore Crawford, of the artillery corps, United States army, now in command at Fort Wadsworth, will retire from active service in January next. Colonel Crawford, an Oregonian by birth, appealed to Senator Bourne some time ago in the hope of securing promotion to the grade of brigadier general before retirement. The senator took the case up with President Roosevelt and urged Colonel Crawford's promotion in October, when a vacancy occurs in the grade of brigadier general, but the president, after due consideration, held that another officer was more entitled to this recognition.

Freeze Out Shysters.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Land Commissioner Ballinger today issued an order requiring registers and receivers of local land offices to prepare applications to make entries and filings on public land whenever so requested by prospective entrants. Blank forms will be supplied for the purpose and service rendered without charge to entrants. This order is made to shut out shyster lawyers, who have been charging from \$1 to \$5 to make out applications for gentlemen. Much of their work has been inaccurate.

Yellow Fever in Cuba.

Washington, Sept. 18.—In a dispatch from Havana, Governor Magoon says that four new cases of yellow fever were discovered in Cienfuegos yesterday and three today. All are Spaniards except one American soldier, Private William Foster, of the Fifteenth cavalry. Discovery of these cases is attributed to the increased efficiency of the medical patrol. There is also one case at Alacranes and one at Nueva Paz, both Spaniards.

Order Restored in Honduras.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Minister Urgarte, of Honduras, has informed the department of state that on September 15 the constitutional regime was re-established in the republic of Honduras.

WIPE OUT STOCK DISEASE.

Forest Service Will Furnish Vaccine Free to Stockmen.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Further evidence of the government's concern over the improvement of range conditions in the national forests is shown in the announcement just made that stock owners will be furnished free of charge supplies of vaccine for the treatment of stock afflicted with blackleg, tuberculosis and other animal diseases. This arrangement has been made by the Forest service with Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry. Stockmen holding permits for grazing in the national forests will now be furnished with an effective means of combating without cost all of the most dangerous diseases to which stock is subject. The vaccine can be obtained simply by applying to the supervisor of the forest upon which the stock is grazed, who will at once forward the approved request to the bureau of animal industry, where it will be filled. Full directions will be furnished for its use.

The Forest service and the bureau of animal industry are working hard in an endeavor to eradicate or diminish the common forms of stock disease found in Western ranges, and their efforts are meeting with much success. It is anticipated that a large number of stockmen will avail themselves of this latest offer of assistance, and, as a result, the loss of stock will be greatly reduced and range conditions improved.

SCHOOL FOR NEW CONSULS.

State Department Drills Them Before Sending Them Abroad.

Washington, Sept. 21.—No more green consuls are to be sent abroad to represent America, if the plans of the State department which have just been put in practice realize expectations. Ever since the establishment of the consular service it has been customary to allow a newly appointed consul 30 days with pay before leaving for his post. A room in the department has been equipped as a complete working American consulate, suitable to transact the business of an American consul in any part of the world, civilized or uncivilized.

Appointees are no longer permitted to spend that 30 days' period in their own way, but are required to report every day at the State department for duty and to spend a certain number of hours in this model consular office, receiving instructions and acquainting themselves with every practical detail of a consul's daily work. The best of instruction is provided.

Orders to Army Officers.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Second Lieutenant George C. Rockwell, Tenth infantry, will proceed to Vancouver barracks and report to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for temporary duty at Vancouver barracks. Contract Surgeon Robert C. Woolley is relieved from duty at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and will proceed to Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty, relieving Contract Surgeon Albin McD. Coffey, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Vancouver barracks and will report by telegraph to the adjutant general of the army for further orders.

Martyr to Yellow Fever.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Major James Carroll, surgeon U. S. A., who was a member of the commission which was sent to Cuba to study yellow fever just after the close of the Spanish war, died at his home here late yesterday. It was his commission that fixed definitely on the mosquito as the medium of transmission of infection. Dr. Carroll allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito that had been infected from the three distinct yellow fever cases. He developed the disease within four days after being bitten.

Operators' Appeal to Labor.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The proposed appeal of President Small, of the Telegraphers' union, and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to organized labor throughout the country for financial assistance to striking telegraphers, was issued today from the federation headquarters. The direct appeal is signed by Mr. Small. Mr. Gompers gives a general indorsement of the purpose of the appeal to friends of labor.

Retired Admirals Will Not Command.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Secretary Metcalf states that no officer on the retired list would be assigned to the command of the Atlantic battleship fleet on its voyage to the Pacific. He made the declaration when his attention was called to published reports indicating the possibility of the assignment of Rear Admiral McCalla or Rear Admiral Evans. Both McCalla and Brownson are on the retired list.

Agree to Peace Conference.

Washington, Sept. 19.—A protocol was signed at the state department today by the diplomatic representatives of the five Central American republics, accepting the invitation of the United States and Mexico to meet here at an early date to negotiate an agreement, providing for permanent peace between the countries represented.

Beals Wants Messenger Boy.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—An examination will be held at Portland, October 12, to fill the position of messenger boy of the weather bureau at Portland, salary \$360 per annum. Boys from 14 to 20 years are eligible.

DEMOCRAT FOR GOVERNOR.

Oklahoma Accepts Constitution and Prohibition.

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

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

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

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

The new state elected five congressmen. In the First and Second districts the Republicans expected to elect ex-Delegate to Congress B. S. McGuire and ex-Territorial Governor T. B. Ferguson respectively. The Third, Fourth and Fifth districts had been conceded to the Democrats, whose candidates in the respective districts were James Davenport, C. D. Carter and Scott Ferris.

ENORMOUS PROFITS.

Standard Oil Has Earned Almost \$70,000,000 a Year.

New York, Sept. 18.—Sensational disclosures regarding the fabulous earnings of Standard Oil were brought out yesterday at the hearing in the suit of the United States government to dissolve the corporation. Adroit questioning drew from the reluctant lips of Clarence G. Fay, resident comptroller of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, the admission that in seven years Standard Oil's total profits amounted to \$490,315,734, or something over \$70,000,000 a year.

Mr. Fay was also forced to admit that in 1899 the profits were nearly \$80,000,000 instead of \$34,000,000, as set forth on the books of the company. The Standard Oil managed to cover up its great earnings in that year by deliberately failing to credit the earnings of 19 subsidiary companies that contributed vast sums to the parent corporation.

This is the first time the company's earnings have been made public. Figured on the capital stock now outstanding this is an annual profit of something over 70 per cent. Figured on the basis of the Standard Oil trust, which had a capitalization of \$10,000,000 when it was dissolved and reorganized into the present company without any additional investment, the annual profit is something like 700 per cent.

DOCTORS TO FIGHT PLAGUE.

Blue Given Four Assistants and Reduces Work to System.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—Four surgeons of the marine hospital service have been ordered to the assistance of Dr. Rupert Blue, who has been placed by the Federal authorities, at the request of the mayor, in charge of the bubonic plague situation in San Francisco. They are Drs. Creel and Vogel, who landed at Seattle last Saturday from the Philippines; Dr. Rucke, detached from duty at the Jamestown expedition, and Dr. Roberts, ordered here from Washington. Blue said tonight: "I consider the situation in San Francisco well worthy of drastic measures. I have now assumed full control and established 12 district headquarters in the city. The physician in charge of each district will report to me daily, and hereafter eradication measures will take the form of recommendations by me to the board of health, which last organization will order carried out. More surgeons of the marine hospital service will be ordered to my assistance as I need them."

Isle Is No Man's Land.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 18.—According to mail advices from Tokio, Japan claims the right to occupy Pratas island, which was recently taken possession of on behalf of Japan, on the ground that, as it lies between the twentieth and twenty-first parallels, it was no man's land. A Japanese paper just received says: "When Japan took possession of Formosa, she extended her dominion to the twenty-first parallel of latitude, and when American took possession of the Philippines she extended her dominion to the twentieth."

Shell Kills Forty Japanese.

Tokio, Sept. 18.—Forty of the crew were killed and injured on board the Japanese battleship Kashima by the explosion of a 12-inch shell within the shield, after target practice near Kure, September 7. The fatalities included a lieutenant, two cadets and one staff officer. The explosion was terrific and the ship is badly damaged. The explosion followed an attempt to remove an unexploded shell. A majority of the bystanders were fearfully mutilated.

Battleships May Burn Oil.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 18.—Now that the monitor Wyoming has been released from the drydock, it is stated on the yard that the vessel will be ready in about a month's time for her experimental trial trips, so that the naval authorities may determine the advisability of using oil as a fuel on board the larger naval ships in place of coal.

LOOKS INTO CAR SHORTAGE

O. R. & N. Co. Is Not Equipped for Traffic, Says Lane.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Talks Frankly of Conditions in Northwest—Thinks Shippers Have Legitimate Cause for Complaint Against Western Roads.

Portland, Sept. 17.—That the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company is not adequately equipped to handle the traffic entrusted to it, and that it is the worst offender in this respect in the entire territory of the Northwestern lines, is the verdict of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, whose investigations in Portland yesterday included a look into the car shortage. He found the outlook very gloomy in this state. He talked with lumbermen and other shippers during the day, and expressed himself freely on this subject last night.

"The car situation is very serious," said he. "Shippers have a legitimate cause for complaint at their inability to get equipment. The railroad men themselves admit they are unable to handle the traffic offered. The O. R. & N. seems to be the worst road in this territory as far as car supply goes."

"There is some complaint of discrimination in the matter of cars. It is charged that the eastern end of the system is favored as against this end. There is no way to remedy this, except for the roads to get a larger number of cars. Of course the question is still unsolved whether the O. R. & N. is using all its equipment to the best advantage, but there is no doubt that for an originating road, it has too little equipment."

"The Northern Pacific last year put into service four times as many new cars as the O. R. & N. owns today. The O. R. & N. had on its line in June of this year about 5,421 cars, of which 4,900 were borrowed and 500 its own. The Oregon Short Line owns 7,000 cars and had in June approximately that number on its tracks. The O. R. & N. has 500 cars ordered, and the Oregon Short Line 600."

"The managers have on the Southern Pacific system a car pool, by which cars owned by any of the Hartman lines are treated as at home, no matter on which of the allied lines they are, but there is a strong rivalry between all parts of the system to make a showing, so that the O. R. & N., which is the worst off for cars of any road in this territory, has a difficult time of its own, owing to its short equipment, in keeping within seeing distance of its business."

DOORS THROWN OPEN.

Canada Will Not Restrict Japanese Immigration.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 17.—Thirty-eight thousand Japanese have been given permission by the government to come immediately to British Columbia. They will cross the Pacific as rapidly as steamers can be secured to bring them. The news that Vancouver will see an immigration hitherto unprecedented was received today by the steamer Woolwich, which brought 230 of the brown men. The steamer Indiana is overdue now from Honolulu with 300. Best informed circles declare that the Dominion government will do nothing at all to prevent the further influx of Japanese despite the protest of Vancouver.

The demand for labor is so great in the interior of British Columbia and on the prairies of the Northwest that as many Japs as wish to come will be allowed. On the other hand, official statements come from Ottawa that Premier Laurier and Delegate Ishii will confer tomorrow and arrange a nominal limit. Nobody in Vancouver believes that even if this is declared it will be adhered to.

There was no demonstration today on the arrival of the Japanese on the steamer Woolwich.

Moors Have Had Enough.

Casa Blanca, Sept. 17.—With the submission of all the tribes, which now seems practically assured, it would appear today that the mission which took General Drude into Morocco has been fully accomplished. Persons acquainted with the country declare that the movement of the tribesmen is over. They are essentially agriculturists and they are in a hurry to return to their fields for their first rains. It is understood that when absolute calm is re-established here the troops will be distributed to eight seaports.

Reduce Rates One-Third.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 17.—The state board of railroad commissioners has prepared a tariff sheet providing a reduction in freight rates of about 33 1/2 per cent, which it will present to the legislature if a special session is called. Governor Hoch has practically said he will call a special session if the roads do not grant the two-cent fare rate. This puts the question squarely up to the railroads of either granting the two-cent fare or of facing a fight.

Russians Emigrate to Siberia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—A telegram received here from Riazan says that 51,000 emigrants have passed through there since the beginning of the year, bound for Siberia.