

PROFITS ENORMOUS

Standard Oil Company of Indiana Veritable Gold Mine.

MUCH JUGGLING WITH ITS BOOKS

In 1908 the Indiana Company Earned More Than Ten Times Its Capital Stock.

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 1906. 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 \$96,574,552 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. Kommers, 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 Slatery 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.

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 Dissension 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.

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.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

RECORD PRICE PAID.

New and Wonderful Hood River Apple Brings \$8 a Box.

Hood River.—While the contest as to who raised the biggest apple in Oregon goes merrily on, a Hood River man settled any dispute that may arise this year as to the highest price by announcing the sale of 40 boxes of apples at \$8 a box. The fruit will go to Seeley, Mason & Co., of Portland, and was grown on the fruit farm of Oscar Vanderbilt, known as Beulah Land, a few miles from this city. The apples are of such large size that they will average the buyer about 11 cents apiece without the freight charges.

As far as known, this tops the price for anything ever grown in the apple line at Hood River or anywhere else. The apples are of the variety known as Winter Banana, and were set out by E. L. Smith, who formerly owned the place Mr. Vanderbilt now resides on, as an experiment.

The variety is a rare one, little being known of it, but it has proved such a money getter that it is expected many more trees will soon be planted.

When ripe the Winter Banana emits such a strong flavor of the tropical fruit it is named after that when placed where it cannot be seen a box of them conveys the idea that there is a bunch of bananas hanging somewhere in the vicinity.

Several samples of the fruit placed on display in the window of a store here weigh very close to a pound apiece.

PROFIT IN FRUIT.

Central Oregon Country is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

Prineville.—A trip to the ranch of William Boegli, which is situated about 30 miles north of this place on the Crooked river, reveals to every one the possibilities of Central Oregon as a fruit growing section. The ranch is just at the water's edge, and in a gorge over 1,000 feet from the level of the grain growing section of Crook county.

Although there are but about 12 acres in the body that is in bearing orchard, fruit of all kinds is raised in great quantities, including grapes of the finest varieties and other kinds that are commonly classed as tropical fruits.

This orchard three years ago produced over 2,000 bushels of winter apples, all of which were readily marketed at \$1 per bushel in the local market. The value of the fruits marketed this year will exceed \$4,000 and does not include vegetables, of which Mr. Boegli raises an abundance.

Considering the fact that this ranch was purchased but two years ago at approximately \$10,000, the profits on this kind of an investment are apparent.

Livestock Exhibit Large.

Salem.—When the 12 new stock barns were put up on the state fair grounds this year it was thought there was sufficient accommodation for all the stock that would be exhibited for at least five years to come. But it was necessary to fix up some extra stalls in an old building for whatever horses for which there was no accommodations in the regular barns. There was sufficient room for all the cattle, hogs, sheep and goats but these barns were filled nearly to the limit. The livestock exhibits far exceeded in number those of any former state fair.

To Mine Coal Near Medford.

Medford.—The Pacific Coal company, of Los Angeles, has bonded for \$50,000 the coal mine at the base of Roxyaun, four miles east of here, belonging to the Medford Coal & Mining company. The Los Angeles company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. The deal was closed by R. E. Dorn, manager of the California company, which agrees to thoroughly explore the interior of the property, to begin work within ten days and push it with proper diligence at all times.

Hay Shipper Complains.

Salem.—A letter has been received for the state railway commission from A. H. Denny, of Lafayette, complaining of the failure of the Southern Pacific Railway company to send cars for shipment of hay to Portland. The commission has notified him that the railway is liable to a fine of \$2 a day for failure to furnish cars within a certain time, and has notified the Southern Pacific it must look into the matter.

New Salmon Industry.

Astoria.—Another industry has just been fostered or developed through the canning or salting of salmon. It is the salting of salmon heads and exporting them to Sweden on orders received from there. The prices paid are very remunerative and if the experiment is successful the coast of salmon cheeks will be greatly enhanced to our local buyers.

Eastern Oregon Appointment.

Salem.—Governor Chamberlain has appointed H. M. Cockburn a commissioner of the Third (Eastern Oregon) District Agricultural society.

EARNINGS OF SLEEPERS.

Pullman Company Reports to State Railway Commission.

Salem.—The state railway commission has issued an order extending the time given the transportation companies of the state to file their annual reports to October 10. Only six companies sent reports, the Wells, Fargo, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Salem, Falls City & Western, the Pullman, the Central Railway Union, and the Oregon & Sunset Logging company of Clatskanie. Letters have been received from the Portland Railway, Light & Power company and the Rogue River Valley Railroad company saying reports had been sent, but so far they have not been received.

The Swift Refrigerator Transportation company filed its report under protest, as not being a common carrier. The Sunset Logging company reports earnings of \$10,914.05, operating expenses \$64,810.88, a deficit of \$53,896.83.

The Pullman company gives its gross earnings in operating cars wholly in Oregon at \$57,479.08, gross earnings on all lines entering Oregon \$1,373,640.04, Oregon's proportion of the latter \$323,289.49, receipts from car mileage on lines entering Oregon \$711.74, Oregon's proportional share \$80.34; total expenses of operation \$859,356, Oregon's share \$197,037.26; property owned by the company in Oregon used in the operation of cars \$112,25175. The cost of the cars could not be stated.

Klamath's Trade Big.

Klamath Falls.—As an indication of the trade that will be established in Klamath Falls with the advent of the railroad, when the markets of the country will be opened to this section, the Long Lake Lumber company operations afford a scale. Despite the fact that their goods must be hauled 35 miles over a stage road, this company has contracted with a California fruit exchange for all the boxes they can produce, and they are sending out every week about two carloads. Even at the freight rate they must pay, they make a fair profit, and will be on the ground floor ready to do business when the railroad arrives. They employ 20 men in the making of boxes and the quality of box put out is first-class.

To Advertise Union County.

La Grande.—The Grand Ronde Boosters' club has just issued a four-page illustrated newspaper descriptive of Union county. One of these editions will be handed to every person visiting the exhibition hall from the trains. The illustrations cover practically every line of industry in the county. In addition to the original 10,000, over 4,000 additional copies have been subscribed by several individual real estate firms, making in all 15,000 copies.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 82c; bluestem, 84c; valley, 82c; red, 80c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$25.50@24; gray, \$23@23.50.

Barley—Feed, \$23@23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24.50@24.75; rolled, \$24.50@25.50.

Corn—Whole, \$29@30; cracked, \$30.50.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$19@20; clover, \$11; cheat, \$11; grain hay, \$11@12; alfalfa, \$12@13.

Fruits—Apples, \$1@1.50 per box; cantaloupes, 75c@1.25 per crate; peaches, 60c@1.25 crate; prunes, 50c@75c per crate; watermelons, 16@14c per pound; plums, 50c@75c per box; grapes, 50c@1.50 per crate; cambars, \$2.25 per dozen.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; cabbage, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound; celery, 75c@1 per dozen; corn, \$1@1.50 per sack; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; onions, 15c@20c per dozen; parsley, 20c per dozen; peppers, 8@10c per pound; pumpkins, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; spinach, 6c per pound, squash, 50c@1 per box; tomatoes, 40c@50c per box; sweet potatoes, 2 1/4c per pound.

Onions—\$1.50 per sack.

Potatoes—New, 80c@90c per hundred.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@35c per pound.

Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 8@8 1/2c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7 1/2c; 150 to 200 pounds, 6@7c.

Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 8@8 1/2c; packers, 7 1/2@8c.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14@14 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; spring chickens, 13@13 1/2c; old roosters, 8@9c; dressed chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 30c per dozen.

Hops—1907 Fuggles, 6 1/2@7c per pound; 1907 clusters, 7@8c; olds, 4@5c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 16@22c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 29@30c per pound.

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. S. 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."

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.

JOHN D'S BIG SHARE

Rockefeller Has 247,690 Shares of Standard Oil.

VALUE HAS DECREASED GREATLY

Big Oil Combine Has Made Profits of Over Eight Hundred Millions Since 1882.

New York, Sept. 21.—Records of the stockholders of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, laid bare yesterday at the hearing of the government's suit for the dissolution of the alleged oil combine, disclosed the fact that John D. Rockefeller owns 247,690 shares, or nearly five times as much stock, as any other individual shareholder, and that he and his associates who signed the trust agreement in 1882 still control a majority of the stock. Measured by the present market price of \$440 a share, the holdings of Mr. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil company have a value of \$109,000,000. The stockholders' record of August 17, 1907, shows that the University of Chicago is the owner of 5,000 shares of Standard Oil stock.

The depreciation in the price of the stock within the past 10 years, about the time the agitation began, has been more than \$400 a share. Since legal proceedings against the Standard Oil company were instituted, the stock has steadily declined, until it is now around \$440. This represents a loss of over \$100,000,000 on the holdings of John D. Rockefeller.

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

Accountants for the government are still engaged on the records of the liquidating trustees and ledgers obtained from the Standard Oil company, and while the examination has not been fully completed, it is said that the books show that from 1882 to the present time the oil combine has earned between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000. It is expected that next week the exact figures will be produced in court.

EIGHTEEN MINERS KILLED.

Cage Drops 760 Feet to Bottom of Shaft.

Negaunee, Mich., Sept. 21.—By a cage plunging 760 feet down the shaft of the Jones & Laughlin iron mine, 11 men were killed and seven fatally injured. The cage with its human freight was being lowered on its first trip of the day, when the brake suddenly failed to hold. Two other men sprang to the assistance of the one at the brake, but their efforts did not avail and the wire cable continued to unreeel from the drum like thread from a spindle.

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

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

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

Two More Plague Deaths.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The total number of bubonic plague cases to date, as reported at today's meeting of the board of health, is 35, an increase of two over yesterday's score. Twenty of these 35 have died, and there are 20 patients under observation as unverified suspects. The wholesale merchants south of Market street, in the waterfront neighborhood, have united in a statement to the authorities that they will at once begin a general campaign of cleaning up their premises and districts.

Date For Pettibone Trial.

Boise, Sept. 21.—By agreement of attorneys and the court, the trial of George A. Pettibone is fixed for October 4. Judge Hawley expects to withdraw from the Foran case in order to give all his time to preparation for the Pettibone trial. Pettibone is charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Steuneger.