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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Hall Caine is believed to be the richest novelist in the world.

Nationalists have a safe majority in the newly-elected Philippine assembly.

An explosion of a dynamite in a Prussian mine killed 18 men and injured 11 others.

Germany cures mental and nervous wrecks and drunks by putting them at steady employment.

Pacific Coast lumbermen will fight the proposed advance in lumber rates of Mississippi valley points.

The railroads and the steel trust are wrangling over the question of broken rails, each blaming the other.

One hundred unruly members of the Belfast, Ireland, police force have been expelled and 150 more will follow.

Rich Americans can not escape taxes by establishing residences in England. They will be subject to taxation under the English laws.

A German princess who systematically stole silver plate from European hotels has been exonerated on the ground of insanity.

A blast of 5,000 tons of high explosive was fired in breaking up a mountain of gold marble in Italy. It dislodged 500,000 tons.

Five hundred brakemen and a number of conductors on the Colorado Southern railroad have struck for an increase of 2 cents an hour.

On board the newest German-American steamers no regular meals are served, but a regular short-order restaurant is always open.

Three-fifths of the output of the great DeBeers diamond mines in South Africa is taken by American dealers and prices are steadily rising.

Howard Paul, the American entertainer, who died in London in December, 1905, and whose will has been in litigation, bequeathed about \$200,000 to London charities.

The empress of China has been ordered by her physician to quit smoking cigarettes, and according to Chinese custom a law will be made prohibiting cigarette smoking throughout the empire.

Rota, the fighting leader of the Palanques in the island of Leyte, has been sentenced to death. One companion was sentenced to imprisonment for life and four others were given 35 years. The trial of Faustino Abien, the chief of the Palanques, will take place this week.

King Edward showed his appreciation of labor in striking fashion during his visit to Cardiff, the center of the Welsh coal trade. He not only knighted Lord Mayor Crossman, of Cardiff, a labor leader, but he announced the institution of an order of chivalry for miners. This new decoration, which will bear King Edward's name, will be for heroes of the mine who distinguish themselves in rescue work.

Haywood was given a great reception at Salt Lake.

Governor Hanley declares that Indiana is solid for Fairbanks.

France has invited Spain to join in an expedition against Morocco.

John Burns proposes a British pure food law to fight American packers.

A band of New York Chinese made a raid on Boston Chinese, killing three.

Union Pacific will encourage coal mining by independent companies now that it has lost much of its coal land.

Irrigation work in California, Arizona and Nevada will be cut from \$15,000,000 last year to \$800,000 this year.

The Alabama secretary of state has declared the franchise of the Southern railroad forfeited for breaking state laws.

Four American school teachers who have just returned from the Philippines via Asia and Europe say wherever they stopped, in India or other British possessions, Japanese were busily engaged in making sketches of fortifications and harbors.

Corean soldiers revolted against disbandment and fought Japanese in Seoul, but were quelled.

Choate has made a powerful speech for a permanent arbitration court at The Hague.

France, Spain and Italy are to send an army to Morocco to put down the uprising.

REPORT ON STANDARD OIL CO.

Commission on Corporations Says It Uses Worst of Methods.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Significant revelations are made public in a report submitted to President Roosevelt by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, concerning the operations of the Standard Oil Company.

In a previous report the ways and methods of the Standard were explained. The present report sets forth the results of these methods and the effect they have had on the consumption of oil and on the profits of the Standard Oil Company. Commissioner Smith says:

"The Standard Oil Company is responsible for the course of prices of petroleum and its products during the last 25 years. The Standard has consistently used its power to raise the price of oil during the last ten years, not only absolutely but also relatively to the cost of crude oil."

The Standard has claimed that it has reduced the price of oil; that it has been a benefit to the consumer; and that only a great combination like the Standard could have furnished oil at the prices that have prevailed.

"Each one of these claims," says Commissioner Smith, "is disproved by this report."

The increase in annual profits of the Standard Oil Company from 1886 to 1904 was over \$27,000,000. The report says:

"The total dividends received by the Standard from 1882 to 1906 were \$551,922,124, thus averaging 24.15 per cent a year. The dividends, however, were much less than the total earnings. It is substantially certain that the entire net earnings of the Standard from 1882 to 19 were at least \$790,000,000 and possibly much more."

"These enormous profits have been based on an investment worth at the time of its original acquisition not more than \$75,000,000."

The report of Commissioner Smith shows that the Standard Oil Company is responsible for petroleum prices for the past quarter of a century because this company has controlled the industry. The report shows the price history of oil products since 1866, or practically since the beginning of the industry. This gives an opportunity to compare the course of prices during the earlier competitive period with the course of prices during the later monopolistic period. It also shows that prices would have been lower during this later period under normal competitive conditions and in the absence of any such overshadowing combination as has actually existed.

These prices show directly the effect that the existence of this combination has had upon the consumer and also the results that have accrued to the combination itself by way of profits. Just conclusion can thus be drawn of the way the Standard Oil has used its great industrial power.

SECOND HEARING BEGUN.

Federal Courts Continue Investigation of Standard.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The preparations for the second federal investigation of the relations between the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, ordered by Judge Landis of the United States District Court on Saturday, will begin tomorrow. The call for the special grand jury will be issued and United States District Attorney Sims will go over all the evidence presented at the recent trial of the Standard Oil Company, which resulted in conviction and a fine of \$29,240,000, and will select the witnesses to be subpoenaed. It is developed that the reason for haste in this investigation is that the statute of limitations is running against the government, and because of it the Chicago & Alton will escape re-indictment on between 80 and 100 counts of the 1,462 on which the Standard Oil Company was convicted.

This statute of limitations bars prosecution on offenses committed more than three years before indictment. Many of the shipments on which the Standard Oil Company was convicted of accepting rebates occurred between September, 1903, and August, 1904. When the grand jury convenes on August 14, a few days will suffice to present the evidence against the Alton.

The jury will consider infractions of the Elkins Law occurring from August, 1904, until March, 1905.

Transport Breaks Down.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The transport Warren, which left Saturday with a large contingent of troops and passengers, was compelled by a breakdown of machinery to put back. She had hardly got outside the bay when the officers in the engine-room noticed that her machinery was not working as it ought. Chief Engineer Donnelly, of the Army Transport Department, made an exhaustive examination of the Warren's machinery and is in hopes that new condenser tubes can be installed by Tuesday.

John D. Is Not Worried

Cleveland, O., Aug. 5.—John D. Rockefeller gives no indication in public at least, that the decision of Judge Landis, fining the Standard Oil Company the limit, affected him in the slightest. As far as appearances go, the magnate has not given the matter a thought.

RAILROAD IS OUTLAW

Openly Defies Authorities of the State of Alabama.

MILITIA MAY BE CALLED UPON

Governor Will Take Possession of the Road by Armed Force if Necessary to Enforce Laws.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 6.—It is not unlikely that troops will be ordered out within a few days to take possession of the line of the Southern Railway, the cancellation of whose license to operate in the state is calmly ignored by the company. A four-hour conference held here this afternoon between Governor Comer, Attorney-Gen. Garber and prominent attorneys, including two ex-Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, is believed to have resulted in a determination to make wholesale arrests of officials of the Southern road if that company does not recede from its present position.

A state official close to the Governor made the statement that Governor Comer was going to use every power at his command to make the Southern Railway obey the laws of Alabama.

"If the railroad carries out its threat to stop all business inside the state and confine itself to only interstate business," said this official, "then the Governor will order out the state militia and take possession of the railroad, which has already placed itself in the attitude of a mob, defying the rightful authority of the state. This action would be followed up by an extra session of the legislature, at which a law would be enacted whereby the railroad would be placed in the hands of a receiver in less than 60 days."

STANDARD CANNOT ESCAPE.

Only Two Pretexts, and Neither One Will Hold.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Two avenues of possible escape are open to the Standard Oil Company, but whether one or both are taken the government will be found strongly entrenched, confident of repeating the victory it scored in Judge Landis' court. The trust may appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals on a writ of error, or to the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional grounds. One appeal will not conflict with the other, and no further appeal lies in either case. The Circuit Court of Appeals has final jurisdiction in questions of error affecting the law in the case, and so far as Judge Landis' official acts are concerned, the Supreme Court of the United States can only consider one question.

Under article 8 of the Constitution, "excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." In the opinion of officials of the Department of Justice, the case can be made to turn on the ground that the \$29,240,000 fine is excessive, because the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the defendant, has capital stock of only \$1,000,000 and assets of only \$10,000,000. The astute Judge Landis has construed the statute to mean that the government may find other constitutional questions to raise in the Supreme Court.

The government is ready to meet such an issue and is confident of victory. It will reply that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is, as Judge Landis has construed the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the great Standard trust, in fact, and that the fine imposed upon the trust must be measured by the resources of the trust, and not one of the subsidiary, dummy branches.

By the Department of Justice attention is called to the common practice in criminal courts of imposing fines upon vagrants, when the inability of the culprit to pay the fine is known to the court. But such sentences have never been construed as excessive fines.

More Land Frauds.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—The sudden departure of United States District Attorney Oscar Lawlor for Portland and Seattle is considered significant, when taken in connection with the recent disclosure of extensive land frauds in the Imperial Valley. When he left the city Mr. Lawlor said he was called by important business, but would not give any information as to its nature. As the investigation is continued it is believed the names of prominent capitalists will be called with these desert land entries.

Captured Jap Poachers.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 6.—Advises have been received here of an attempted sealing raid by the Japanese sealing schooners Kaike Maru and Midori Maru on the seal rookeries at Cooper Islands, guarded by Russians. The schooner Kaike Maru has returned to Miyako, Rikusu province, Japan, and reported three of her sealing boats and 12 men captured by Russians.

FINED \$29,240,000.

Great Monopoly Is No Better Than Counterfeiters or Robbers.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Judge Kenesaw M. Landis Saturday in the United States District Court fined the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana \$29,240,000 for violations of the law against accepting rebates from railroads. The fine is the largest ever assessed against any individual or any corporation in the history of American jurisprudence. The case will be carried to the higher courts by the defendant company.

The penalty imposed on the company is the maximum permitted under the law and it was announced at the end of a long opinion, in which the methods and practices of the Standard Oil Company were mercilessly scored. The judge, in fact, declared in his opinion that the officials of the Standard Oil Company who were responsible for the practices of which the corporation was found guilty, were no better than counterfeiters and thieves, his exact language being:

"We may as well look at this situation squarely. The men who thus deliberately violated this law would society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail. The nominal defendant is the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a million-dollar corporation. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose capital is \$100,000,000, is the real defendant. This is for the reason that, if a body of men organize a large corporation under the laws of one state for the purpose of carrying on business throughout the United States and for the accomplishment of that purpose absorb the stock of other corporations, such corporations so absorbed have thenceforth but a nominal existence. They cannot initiate or execute any inherent business policy, their elimination in this respect being a prime consideration for their absorption. So, when after this process has taken place, a crime is committed in the name of such smaller corporation, the law will not consider that the latter corporation is the real offender. And where the only possible motive of the crime is the enhancement of dividends and the only punishment authorized is a fine, great caution must be exercised lest the fixing of a small amount encourage the defendant to further violations by esteeming the penalty to be in the nature of a license."

"The defendant argues that to hold it for 1,462 offenses would be a violation of the constitutional prohibition against the imposition of excessive fines and it is urged that congress could never have intended to confer upon the court such power. It is the view of the court that for the law to take from one of its corporate creatures as a penalty for the commission of a dividend-producing crime less than one-third of its net revenues accrued during the period of violation falls far short of the imposition of an excessive fine, and surely to do this would not be the exercise of as much real power as is employed when a sentence is imposed taking from a human being one day of his liberty."

"It is the judgment and sentence of the court that the defendant, the Standard Oil Company, pay a fine of \$29,240,000."

Under the seven indictments still pending against the Standard Oil Company, an additional fine amounting to \$88,440,000 may be levied against the company.

How to Make Public Pay.

How the Standard Oil Company can exact payment from the public: Fine imposed by Judge Landis, \$29,240,000; attorneys' fees (estimated) \$260,000; total fine and costs \$31,500,000. Present price (average grade) kerosene per gallon, 12 cents. Proposed price, same, 13 cents. Gallons refined kerosene to one barrel crude petroleum, 15. Number gallons to be sold at increase of 1 cent per gallon over present quotations to reimburse Standard Oil, 2,350,000. Number barrels crude petroleum, 219,000,000. Increase in dollars, \$31,500,000. Capital stock Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, \$100,000,000. Capital stock Standard Oil Company of Indiana, \$1,000,000. Wealth of John D. Rockefeller in excess of \$1,000,000,000. (Exact figures not known to himself.) Rockefeller's interest in Standard Oil (27.25 per cent total capitalization), \$27,400,000. Figures based on one barrel crude petroleum producing 35 per cent kerosene and by-products, paraffin, lubricating oils, etc.

Flogged in Public View

Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 5.—Louis Samobolia, accused of wife-beating, was publicly flogged by Alderman McKelvey, before whom he had been brought for a hearing. After the testimony had been given, Alderman McKelvey seized the man by the collar, dragged him into the street, pulled the coat from his back and then handcuffed him to a post. The crowd divided his intention, and a man took off his belt and gave it to McKelvey. The alderman is young and strong, and the flogging was vigorous.

Coin Design His Last Work.

New York, Aug. 5.—Through a letter from President Roosevelt, made public, it was learned that Augustus St. Gaudens, the famous American sculptor, who died, had designed the new gold coins which are now being completed. This design is probably the last completed work that left the hands of the sculptor.

WILL PROVOKE JAPAN

Movement of Fleet to Pacific May Bring War.

HOODLUMS WILL START ATTACK

With Battleships in Pacific They Will Become Bold and Japan Will Surely Retaliate.

Washington, Aug. 3.—There was much jubilation on the part of naval officers today over the specific and unqualified announcement at Oyster Bay that the battleships of the Atlantic fleet will be sent to the Pacific. Until this statement was made by authority of President Roosevelt there was a growing feeling on the part of naval officers that these vessels would not be sent around Cape Horn.

One of the most substantial officers of the navy believes that the sending of these battleships to the California coast will cause so much irritation that war between the United States and Japan will be the result. They are already figuring on promotions, as history has shown that advancement in the naval service is much more rapid during war than in peace.

All naval officers are forbidden to discuss international questions for publication, but privately they do not hesitate to declare that they believe that as soon as the Atlantic fleet starts on its long voyage to the Pacific the Japanese government will send one of its fleets to the coast of California or to the Atlantic coast.

They declare that the presence of the battleships of Admiral Evans on the Pacific will cause the people in that part of the country to become more bold in their attacks on the Japanese. This, they say, will cause irritation, which they fear will lead to serious consequences.

ADD NEW TRAIN.

Southern Pacific Will Inaugurate New Express Service.

Portland, Aug. 3.—Harriman officials, both in Portland and San Francisco, are seriously considering placing a special mail and express train on the Portland-San Francisco run. It is expected that a decision will be reached in a few days. Railroad officials are inclined to think the additional service is assured, although the train will have to be officially ordered by General Manager Calvin from the San Francisco office.

The proposed new train will be reserved exclusively for handling mail and express, and is being considered as an expedient for relieving existing congested conditions, which, it is said, are responsible largely for the unsatisfactory passenger service on this branch of the Southern Pacific. This special will carry no passengers.

The express business on this line has increased to an extent that it is impossible to handle it with the facilities that are now provided in the passenger trains and at the same time make schedule time with these trains. By combining both the express and mail business and handling it with a special train, the railroad officials figure that it will be possible to operate its passenger trains on schedule time, since it is the discharging and receiving of express that invariably delays trains.

Eight Injured in Elevator.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—A peculiar accident on an elevator in the Power building, at Eighth and Sycamore streets, last evening, seriously injured eight persons. The car was running by electricity and a broken connection in a switchboard extinguished the lights and took from the operator the power to control the car. As a result the crowd reached the bottom in safety, although in darkness, and then, by a sudden renewal of power, the elevator went to the top of the shaft so rapidly that the balancing weights were thrown off and in falling struck several passengers.

New Cruiser in Commission.

Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 3.—With appropriate ceremonies, the new cruiser California, recently completed, was placed in commission shortly before noon Thursday. Captain Thomas S. Phelps, who will command the cruiser, made a brief speech and then read the orders to the crew assembled on the decks. This was followed by the raising of the flag over the warship, which is the finest vessel that ever came to this yard. The California was built by the Union Iron works, but was turned over to the government and completed.

Blind McGee Over for Perjury.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 3.—Dr. I. L. McGee, of Wallace was bound over by Probate Judge Leonard Thursday to answer the charge of perjury lodged against him because of certain testimony given by him in the Haywood trial.

ANOTHER NEW YORK CRIME.

Brutal Murder of Women and Girls in Metropolis Continues.

New York, Aug. 2.—"The graveyard," as the foreign populated neighborhood on First Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets is known locally, gave up today a fresh crime, rivaling in atrocity the mysterious butcheries of last week. The latest discovered victim was an 8-year-old girl, and, like the two young women murdered, she had been shockingly mistreated before death and the body mutilated when life was extinct.

The three murders were strikingly similar. Last Thursday night a woman was strangled in a Twenty-second street boardinghouse; the next morning the body of a still unidentified woman, who had been choked to death, was found in an arway in East Nineteenth street. Katie Pritschler, daughter of a restaurant waiter, disappeared a week ago today and was killed that night. A ribbon placed about the throat and drawn so tightly that it cut the flesh, showed how she died. Her body was found today.

If the brutality of the murders can be qualified, that of the Pritschler girl ranks first. She was assaulted, murdered and then her lifeless form was horribly mutilated.

NINE MEN CHOSEN.

Good Progress Made in Selecting Jury to Try Halsey.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Comparatively rapid progress was made yesterday in the trial of Theodore V. Halsey for the alleged bribery of Supervisor Loneragan. Halsey, as former agent of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, is the second of the public utilities corporation men to be brought to the bar by the bribery graft prosecution and the indictment on which he went to trial is the first of 13 similar ones that have been returned against him.

Forty-eight veniremen were examined during the day, and of these nine withstood the qualification tests and were accepted, subject to peremptory challenge by either side, ten peremptories resting with the defense and five with the prosecution.

District Attorney Langdon conducted the examinations for the prosecution. He is supported by Special Counsel Hiram Johnson and Assistant District Attorney William Hoff Cook. Bert Schlossinger examined for the defense. With him at the counsel table in Halsey's behalf are Delphin M. Delmas and Henry H. McPike. If Judge Lawlor overrules the objection of the defense to the commencement of Louis Glass' new trial next Monday and requires it to go on at that time, Mr. Delmas will probably withdraw temporarily from the Halsey case in order to take part in the defense of Glass.

Tornado Destroys Town.

Victoria, Kan., Aug. 2.—All efforts to reach Marquette, reported to have been destroyed by a tornado last night, have failed. The Missouri Pacific Railway telegraph operator at Marquette was notifying the agent at Geneseo, west of there, that the depot was almost destroyed by wind, and that three inches of water stood in the depot, when the wire failed. Mr. Thompson, southern of Marquette, was reached by telephone. That place had heard the report but could not communicate with Marquette. All other wires are down. Marquette was destroyed by a tornado in 1905, 27 persons being killed and over a hundred and fifty injured.

Rates to West Lowered.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Reductions in interstate fares from all the prominent places in the East to the principal points west of Chicago and St. Louis will be made August 6 by the Eastern railroads, special permission to do so having been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Because of the reductions in interstate fares made by the Western railroads, owing to the passage of 2-cent fare laws by many states, passengers from Eastern and Western points have been able to save from \$1 to \$6 by buying a ticket over Eastern roads only to their Western terminals and then rebuying over a Western line to their destination.

Buy Meat in Australia.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 2.—Major O. Long, dispatched to Australia and New Zealand by the British army council to inspect the packing houses of the antipodes with a view to securing supplies of tinned meats for the British army, arrived by the steamer Manukia today, on his way to England, via Chicago, where he will look over the packing houses. He said the supplies in future would be taken in greater quantities from Australia. Major Long said the business in Australia was conducted under wholesale conditions.

Trunk With Money Lost.

Watertown, Wis., Aug. 2.—A trunk containing securities to the value of \$200,000 has been found here and is now on its way to the rightful owner. An expressman at Chicago shipped for Otto Heincken, a teacher of this city, the trunk containing the bonds and left Mr. Heincken's trunk at Chicago. Mr. Heincken notified the express company which made the exchange with great alacrity.