

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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NO. 149.

BIG BATTLESHIPS ARE COMING

Rocky Swears He Knows Nothing of His Business

POISONED SIX OF HER CHILDREN

BECAUSE OF BILLEK

Sixteen Hears His Mother Plan
to Poison Him Along With His
Brothers and Sisters, So She
Could Get Insurance.

Chicago, July 6.—Jeresoloblat
al, the 16-year-old son of Martin
ad, the father of the six chil-
dren, whose death were caused by
poison given by the witnesses moth-
er at the instigation of Herman Bil-
lek, who is being tried for murder,
testified that he overheard
Billek and the woman plotting to
poison the entire Vrzal family. The
woman says Billek threatened to kill
if he told.

Old But Giddy.
Wood, N. J., July 6.—Wil-
son, aged 86, of Los An-

geles, was married yesterday to
Mrs. Mary Eleanor G. Ronk, aged
77, of Passaic, N. J.

DIVORCED FROM A FORTUNE

Seattle, Wash., July 6.—Federal
Judge James Wickersham, of Alas-
ka, has handed down a decision that
bars Catherine May Elliott, of Chi-
cago, from any part of the famous
Hubbard-Elliott copper properties of
Alaska. They are worth \$10,000,-
000, and the woman claimed a half
interest in them on the ground that
she had grub staked Elliott, the dis-
coverer. Elliott went to Alaska in
1898, and a few years later his wife
secured a divorce. Attorneys for
Elliott claim the woman was not
really entitled to the divorce, but
she was allowed it. Then Elliott
went back to Alaska in 1902 and lo-
cated the rich copper properties.
Had Mrs. Elliott delayed her divorce
a year or two she would have been
entitled to her share of the millions
that Elliott could receive for a sale.
As it was, when the case was tried
at Valdez Judge Wickersham found
Elliott's parents gave him all the
money he had to use in Alaska.

TIME TO PUT OUT THE LAMP

"ROCKY" TESTIFIES

"The Lamp Held Out to Burn" Long
Enough to Prove the Truth of the
Old Hymn and Permit the Stand-
ard Oil Boss to Return

Chicago, July 6.—Rockefeller
rose late this morning at the home
of Harold McCormack, his son-in-
law. Shortly after eight with his
brother William and McCormack he
rode in an auto to the Chicago of-
fice of the Standard Oil for a con-
ference before entering court.

Reaching the sidewalk in front
of the Standard offices, Rockefeller
shook hands with the reporters
and cheerfully posed for the news-
papers' photographers, removing
his hat, raising his cane and doing
everything requested. "You are
too slow," he remarked to the pho-
tographers. It is admitted that he
is not as bad looking as he has been
portrayed. He answered a request
for an interview by inviting the re-
porters to play golf with him in
Ohio. At ten o'clock Rockefeller
and party entered the federal build-
ing, after a conference. The last
time Rockefeller was before an in-
vestigating body was in 1888, when
he was questioned by a senate com-
mittee of New York, and manufac-
turers' committee of Massachusetts,
concerning the formation of the oil
trust. Neither committee accom-
plished anything.

The "Greaser" Testifies.
Chicago, July 6.—Rockefeller
took the stand at 10:50.

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

"I am its president, the position
is honorary, and has been so for
eight or ten years. I have ren-
dered no service whatever."

"Do you know what the outstand-
ing capital of the Standard is?"

John Miller, the Standard Oil at-
torney, objected, claiming this line
of inquiry was unreasonable, but
the objection was overruled.

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

"What is the general business of
the Standard?"

Miller objected, but his objection
was overruled.

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

"What is your impression of the
business?"

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

"Have you the impression that
the Standard has more than one re-
finery, that it has others outside
of the state. Miller objected, claiming
the court was seeking to widen the
scope of its inquiry. Miller said: "I
beg to suggest the government has a
case in the United States court in
Missouri in which the organization
of the company is involved. The
question whether the company has
more than one refinery is not in is-
sue."

Landis replied: "In the view of
this court it is pertinent to ascertain
the occupation of the Standard." The
court announced that the last
question may fix the fine. Rockefeller
answered that he had no impres-
sion as to the operation of the re-
finers in New Jersey.

Landis asked: "What were the
dividends of the Standard in 1904-
5?"

"I do not know what the divi-
dends were."

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

"No."

Landis asked Rockefeller to name
the men who could tell him the net
earnings. Rockefeller couldn't name
them. Rockefeller was questioned
a little by District Attorney Sims,
and was then excused.

F. A. Wann, former freight
agent of the Alton road, preceded
Rockefeller to the stand. He was
asked if he, as auditor of the road,
issued instructions as to shipments
of oil from Whiting, Indiana, to
East St. Louis, and a technical dis-
cussion followed. President Felton,
of the Union Tank Line, testified
concerning a private car arrange-
ment with the Standard. Sety Pratt,
of the Standard, testified concern-
ing the organization and capitaliza-
tion of the Indiana corporation.
Traffic Manager Stanton, of the Al-
ton road, testified concerning the ar-
rangement of the cars used by the
Standard. Court adjourned until
Monday, when Rockefeller may be
called again.

Pratt, in his testimony, said the
net earnings of the Standard in New
Jersey were \$81,000,000 in 1903;
\$61,000,000 in 1904, and \$57,000,-
000 in 1905.

GETTING TIRED OF JAPAN

Washington, July 6.—The state
department is mapping out plans in
anticipation of a possible general
boycott on American goods in Ja-
pan. This action is taken at the
urgent request of the chambers of
commerce, principally those in the
Northwest and on the Pacific coast.
Roosevelt has made suggestions
concerning the plans. Robert
O'Brien, ambassador to Japan, has
been petitioned by the big American
merchants to correct the feeling
among the common people in Japan
which threatened a boycott. O'Brien
is now on his way to Tokio on this
mission. It is understood Aaki ap-
proves the plan.

AFTER LAND THIEVES

St. Louis, July 6.—Warrants for
eight St. Louisans indicted in Den-
ver in connection with the Colorado
land frauds are being issued. Those
indicted are L. W. Ramsey, presi-
dent of the Ramsey Manufacturing
Company; Frank P. Fay, a real es-
tate dealer; Charles H. Dodge, a hat
dealer; Dodge's wife; Attorneys
Wm. Baer, who is charged with at-
taching his notarial seal to a fraudu-
lent transaction; Aug. Haberkamp
and two members of his family.

Japs Make Demands.

San Francisco, July 6.—An attor-
ney called on Tax Collector Nich-
ols today in behalf of five Japanese,
who were recently refused licenses
to conduct employment agencies by
the police commissioners. The law-
yer made a formal demand for the
licenses and tendered the required
fees. The tax collector referred the
attorney to the police commissioners
who have jurisdiction in the matter
of issuing such licenses.

Chairman Magerty, of the police
commissioners, today received a let-
ter from United States District At-
torney Devlin, but declined to re-
veal its contents on the ground "that
it might inflame public sentiment."

FLEET FOR THE PACIFIC

BOB EVANS COMING

Fourteen Battleships, Four Armored
Cruisers and One Gunboat Will
Sail From Eastern Coast Soon, and
Make the Trip in Sixty Days.

Washington, July 6.—Interest in
world politics and the possibility of
conflict with Japan was renewed
here today when the definite news
that a great fleet of United States
warships would be sent to the Pa-
cific coast became generally known.
Also new phase was put on the mat-
ter when it became known that the
movement, calculated as it is to im-
press Japan that she is not dealing
with a power like Russia, hinges on
something deeper than the resent-
ment of Japan at the treatment her
citizens have received at San Fran-
cisco. The real issue, it is pointed
out here, is the open door in the
Far East.

Ostensibly it was for the open
door that Japan went to war with
Russia. But after her victory the
door of trade in Manchuria and
Corea was pretty well blocked up
with obstacles placed by Japan,
much to the discomfort of Ameri-
can and British merchants.

America was given assurances
that the door would remain open
and, though the President is at Oys-
ter Bay and other officials of the
government are out of the city, it is
reported here that the United States
intends, if it should become neces-
sary, to be prepared to insist that
the Japanese government put no re-
strictions in the way of trade with
the continent of Asia.

While it has been constantly de-
clared by the navy department that
no menace to Japan is intended by
the dispatch of the fleet, and Am-
bassador Aoki, of that country, has
asserted that Japan will not con-
strue the presence of the fleet in the
Pacific as such, it is understood
here that the arrival of the battle-
ship squadron in the Pacific marks
the initial step toward the main-
tenance of a permanent fighting fleet
in the Pacific hereafter.

Whether the entire fleet of 18
vessels which is now destined for the
Pacific remains there or not, it is as-
serted on the authority of well-in-
formed officials that the American
navy in the Pacific will never again
be inadequate to cope with any
emergency on that side of the con-
tinent unless there is a vast change
in the aspect of international poli-
tics.

The ships coming are:

Battleships	Tns.	Gns.	Spd*
Connecticut	16,000	24	18
Maine	12,500	20	18
Louisiana	16,000	24	18
Missouri	12,500	20	18
Virginia	14,948	24	19
New Jersey	14,948	24	19
Rode Island	14,948	24	19
Alabama	11,525	18	17
Illinois	11,525	18	17
Kearsarge	11,525	22	16
Kentucky	11,525	22	16
Ohio	12,500	20	18
Minnesota	17,650	24	18
Vermont	17,650	24	18
Protected cruisers:			
Charleston	9,700	14	22
Chicago	4,500	18	18
Milwaukee	9,700	16	22
St. Louis	9,700	14	22
Gunboat:			
Yorktown	1,710	6	16
Totals	231,054	376	

*Knots per hour.

London, July 6.—High political
circles regard the decision to send
battleships to the Pacific a wise
move, instead of one tending to in-
crease the likelihood of war.

Copenhagen, July 6.—The Kaiser,
who is visiting here, said today the
Anglo-Japanese alliance was a "bad
mistake. He says Europeans should
not allow the Japanese to learn their
methods or secrets.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Will Do Business Monday—Cleve-
land Wants Next Meeting.

Los Angeles, July 6.—The Cleve-
land delegates, who arrived today to
attend the National Educational
convention, immediately started a
campaign to secure the 1908 meet-
ing. They announce their purpose
of beating St. Paul and Denver in
the fight for the next meeting. A
special is due this afternoon with
the delegates from Northern Ohio.
Several large Eastern delegations
are expected to arrive Sunday,
and by Monday morning practically
all the members will have reached
here, and the business of the con-
vention will proceed.

Sedition Spreads in India.

London, July 6.—Dispatches
from India report that the disaffec-
tion among the natives is rapidly in-
creasing. According to a corre-
spondent, who has made several
tours of Bengal, revolt is being
preached in many provinces and the
natives are being trained to fight.
He declares that the seriousness of
the situation is hardly realized by
the Europeans in India or at home.
Formerly, the discontent was con-
fined to a few agitators, but now it
has spread among the aristocracy
and landholders as well as among
the peasants and coolies. An organ-
ization known as National Volun-
teers has branches in nearly every
town and village and tales of law-
lessness and oppression by these vol-
unteers come from every district.
The rural police are weak, the cor-
respondent states, and the people
are gradually losing respect for or-
der and authority.

An alarming feature of the situa-
tion, it is stated, is the growing
number of assaults on Europeans.
Another correspondent at Simla
reports that sedition is extending in-
to the central provinces.

Coal Development Starts.

Scotts Mills, Or., July 6.—The
Great Oregon Diamond Coal Mining
& Development Company has com-
menced work on the mines at Scotts
Mills. Preliminary surveys were
made two weeks ago and the loca-
tion of the shaft determined upon.
It will take about four months to
get the shaft down. Work will be
pushed night and day. All doubt as
to the existence of a large and valu-
able bed of coal has been dispelled.
The demand for lumber, both for
mining and building purposes, ne-
cessitates the erection of another
mill, which will be more fully equip-
ped and of much larger capacity
than the one now in operation.
Plans are under way, and work will
be commenced in the near future.

His Brother-in-Law's Opinion.

Dallas, Texas, July 6.—Joe Kelag,
Orchard's brother-in-law, today said
he would like to get a shot at Or-
chard. In conversation he after-
wards said: "I believe Orchard
committed all the crimes he has con-
fessed at the instigation of the mine
owners. Haywood and Moyer did
not countenance violence. The jury
will turn a all, including Orchard,
loose."

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, July 6.—Wheat, 94 1/2 @
93 1/2, corn 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2, oats 42 1/2 @
43 1/2.

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THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF TABLE LINENS IN COLORS,

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