

OIL KING ON STAND

Rockefeller Tries to Unload Responsibility For Big Trust

PUTS THE BLAME UP TO OTHERS

President of the Standard Oil Trust Continues to Unravel That Corporation's History—Credit For Its Existence Should Go to H. M. Flagler and S. C. T. Dodd—Says the Company Has Not Been a Trust Since 1892, When It Was Dissolved by Order of Court, Since Which Time the Subsidiary Companies Have Been Entirely Independent.

New York, Special.—Credit for the creation of the Standard Oil trust, which counsel for the Federal government claim still exists as the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was given by John D. Rockefeller as a witness Tuesday under cross-examination in the Federal suit to dissolve the Standard, to two men—Henry M. Flagler and Samuel C. T. Dodd. To these two master architects of the oil combine, Mr. Rockefeller gave full credit, saying that he did not possess the ability for so progressive a move.

Mr. Rockefeller spent an arduous day on the stand under the incessant questioning of Frank B. Kellogg, the government counsel, and when adjournment was taken until Tuesday he gave every evidence of delight that the day was done. Counsel hope to conclude Mr. Rockefeller's cross-examination Tuesday, when it is expected to place John D. Arelhold, vice president of the Standard on the stand.

Frank B. Kellogg, who with other government investigators, has been endeavoring for over a year to obtain the missing stock transfer books of the Standard Oil trust, sought through Mr. Rockefeller to find the missing trail to these books and Mr. Rockefeller promised to do what he could to find them. Mr. Rockefeller's examination carried him through the period of the Standard Oil trust and the years of its subsequent liquidation, which lasted from 1892 to 1899.

Mr. Rockefeller's memory at times was not clear on the definite details of this trust liquidation period and he told counsel that he could not recall many of the incidents and developments of that time. During the day Mr. Kellogg developed from Mr. Rockefeller that early in the industrial existence of the Standard the presidents of two railroad companies, together with several railroad directors, were stockholders in the oil combination.

After adjournment Mr. Rockefeller told an inquiring audience of reporters that there were better things in the world than making money, and since 1891 he had been gradually retiring from business. He added: "There is more important work than making money, and there is much for me to do. I belong to the Brotherhood of Man."

At the opening of the hearing Mr. Rockefeller said that he thought there was as increase in the stock of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio from \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000 in 1875.

"How many railroad men did you take into the Standard after 1870?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"I could not say," was Mr. Rockefeller's response.

"Was W. H. Vanderbilt a stockholder?"

"I can't say definitely. He might have been a stockholder for a trifling amount."

"Did you not sign a paper on March 10th, 1875, requesting an increase of capital stock as follows: 'W. H. Vanderbilt by J. D. Rockefeller, his attorney?'"

"That may be; the paper would be the best evidence."

Mr. Kellogg brought out the fact that Amasa Stone, then president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad; Stillman Witt, a director of the Lake Shore and Big Four roads, and J. P. Hendy, also a director of the Big Four, were taken into the Standard Oil Company in the early days.

"Who got up this Standard Oil trust?"

"I should say that H. M. Flagler and S. C. T. Dodd should have the credit. I am sure it was not I. I am not so learned in legal matters as that. I do not claim any credit for Mr. Flagler and Mr. Dodd should have full credit."

Mr. Rockefeller said that the various companies in the Standard Oil trust agreement which was made in 1872 were managed as separate and independent corporations. Mr. Rockefeller said that the total value of the thirty-nine corporations included in the trust was approximately \$170,000,000, and that each of the stockholders named in the trust agreement received certificates for the amount of stock of subsidiary companies which he owned.

Killed by Cave-in.—Durham, N. C., Special.—A message at midnight from Burlington says that while putting in the forms for the city waterworks reservoir, George W. Denny, of Durham, a carpenter 45 years old, was caught in a landslide and instantly killed. The accident occurred at 11 o'clock when a big force of hands was bracing the timbers to hold the earth back. The cave-in occurred when there was no possible way to avoid it.

PALACE TO COTTAGE

Mayor Tom L. Johnston Goes Into Bankruptcy

HE WAS ONCE VERY WEALTHY

Mayor of Cleveland, For Years Credited With Possessing a Large Fortune, Announces That He Has Lost Everything and Will Be Compelled to Move Into Smaller and Less Expensive Quarters.

Cleveland, O., Special.—Mayor Tom L. Johnston, who for years has been accredited with possessing a very large fortune announced that he had lost everything and would be compelled to give up his beautiful home on Euclid avenue and move into smaller and less expensive quarters. The mayor also stated that he would give up his automobiles and other luxuries, as he could no longer afford to keep them. His fortune was wrecked, the mayor declared, by his devotion to affairs of the estate of his dead brother, Albert, who was heavily interested in traction property in the East.

After Albert's death a question was put up to him whether he should resign his office as mayor and take up the management of Albert's estate.

"I decided that I would not. I had entered the fight in this city with certain ideals before me. I wanted to fight privilege and special interest, and I had already decided to give up working for dollars. So I concluded to stay right here and do what I could to help my brother's children at long instance.

"Why did I choose the course I did? I'll tell you. I wanted happiness and nothing else when I closed up my business affairs and took up civic activity.

"And I've been happy, too.

"I'm going to be happy yet, too. We may have to go back to a cottage, but that's the way we started, and we can look upon life just as joyfully there as we did in the big house on Euclid avenue.

"They tell me my enemies are planning to bring financial trouble upon me. I've been expecting it.

"My enemies are capable of doing that. One may expect nothing else from special privilege. Let them make any sort of attack upon me that they choose. I'll never give up and they'll always find me at the front.

"If I had been a coward—if I had run away from this fight for the people of Cleveland—I could have saved my fortune and built it up. But I had chosen my course. I haven't been laboring as mayor with the expectation of being rewarded by the gratitude of the people. One cannot count on that. It's pleasure in doing work that I like that has kept me in the fight.

"I have never made a single penny out of the street railways since I became mayor. I don't feel discouraged. I'm a free man, and that means a great deal to me. Don't you suppose it will be worth something to me to have my friends realize that I entered the mayor's office rich and left it poor?

"I'm going to keep on just as I've started. I'm going to be a candidate for mayor again when this term is over."

Chauffeur Killed in Auto Crash.

Washington, Special.—Noble Davis a chauffeur, was killed and several others were injured by the overturning of an automobile near Hyattsville, Md. The automobile was owned by Joseph Strasburger, a merchant of this city, and Davis, who was his chauffeur, had taken out a party of his friends in the machine.

Famous Federal Scout Dies at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Special.—Col. John C. Babcock who was one of the principal scouts for the army of the Potomac during the Civil war, died at his home here. Colonel Babcock was 72 years of age. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted at Chicago in the Sturgis Rifles. He was later assigned to the secret service of the army under Major Allen, and it was he who discovered General Lee's forward movement which ended at Gettysburg.

Many Die in Explosion.

New York, Special.—Twenty-five persons are believed to have lost their lives in an explosion of gas which tore a great section of Gold street, Brooklyn. It is definitely known that fifteen persons were buried under the hundreds of tons of earth and timber that were thrown into the air by the explosion, and ten more persons are reported as missing. The exact number of dead cannot be determined.

A MOB HANGS THREE

Another Act of Lawlessness Near Reelfoot Lake

MURDER OF OFFICER AVENGED

Following the Sentence of Death Imposed by a Justice of the Peace "Citizens" of Tiptonville, Tenn., Rush Into the Court Room and Hurry the Prisoners to a Hasty Demise at the End of a Rope.

Union City, Tenn., Special.—The little town of Tiptonville, bordering on Reelfoot Lake, which has been the scene of many stirring incidents the past month witnessed the lynching late Tuesday afternoon of three negroes who were arrested that morning for murdering Special Deputy Sheriff Richard Jarross, and fatally wounding John Hall, a deputy sheriff. The negroes are: Marshall Stineback, Edward Stineback, Jim Stineback. These brothers created a disturbance at religious meeting near Tiptonville Saturday night, and when the two officers attempted to arrest them, a fight ensued, in which the negroes came out victorious and made their escape.

It was barely daylight Sunday morning before a posse of citizens from Tiptonville and the surrounding country were in pursuit of the negroes, but they successfully eluded the white men until 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, when they were surrounded and captured in a little swamp near the village of Ridgely. The vicinity is known as the old river bed canabake and it is a difficult matter to trace man or beast through its tangles. Once captured, however, the negroes, covered by a hundred guns, were quickly landed in jail at Tiptonville. The negroes when arrested had two guns in their possession, but had run out of ammunition. The news of their capture spread rapidly to the surrounding territory and an addition the several hundred members of the posse began arriving by every road and soon the jail was surrounded by a mob which had no hesitancy in threatening a lynching quickly and surely. In fact it was feared at noon that the best townspeople could not prevent the lynching from taking place in broad daylight.

Big Sale of Burley Tobacco.

Winchester, Ky., Special.—Representatives of every big independent tobacco concern in the United States as well as buyers for the American Tobacco Company, were here to attend the sales of the remainder of the tobacco in the pool of the burley society, amounting to about 5,000,000 pounds. The sales began with probably 500 people present. Sales were made at a ratio of one hoghead of the 1906 crop to every four of the 1907 crop sold. Prices ranged from 18 to 30 cents.

Cummins Elected Senator.

Des Moines, Iowa, Special.—By a strict party vote of 109 to 35 Governor Albert B. Cummins was elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator William B. Allison, whose term would have expired on March 4th, 1909. The joint session of the Legislature quietly fulfilled the mandate of the recent primary vote. The Democratic minority voted solidly for Claude Porter.

Assigned to California.

Washington, Special.—Major General John F. Weston, now in command of the Philippine forces, has been assigned to command the department of California with headquarters at San Francisco, vice Brigadier General Fred A. Smith, who will be assigned to other duties. Major W. P. Duvall will succeed to the Philippine command.

Cuban Orange Crop.

Washington, Special.—The orange crop of Cuba this year will be the largest in the history of the island and will reach 500,000 boxes, according to a report made to the bureau of manufactures by Consul R. E. Holaday, of Santiago de Cuba. The business of orange culture in the island, he says, is almost entirely in the hands of Americans.

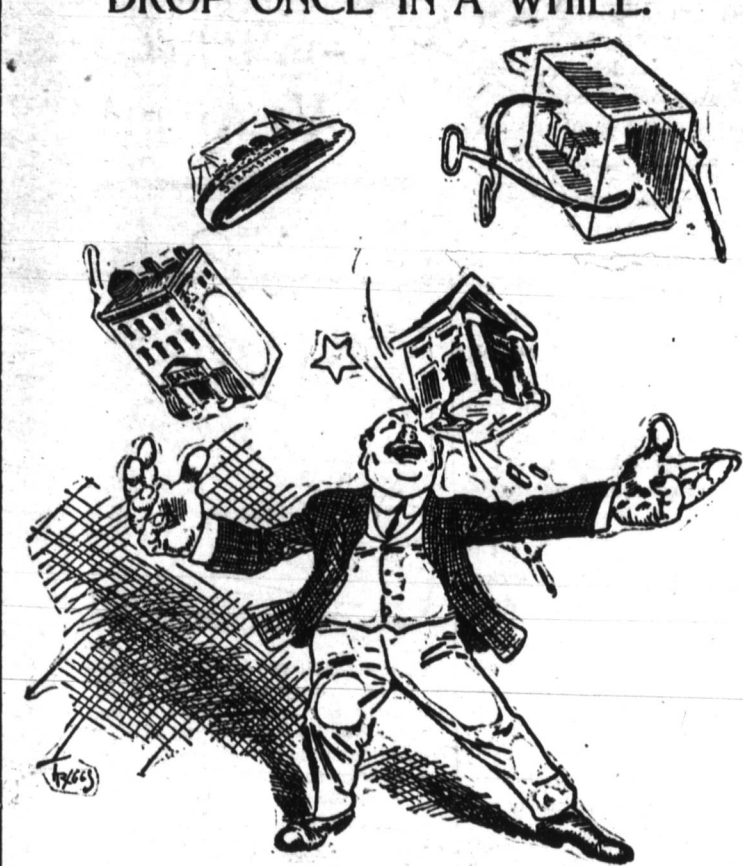
\$50,000 to University of Virginia.

Charlottesville, Va., Special.—An unconditional gift of \$50,000 to the endowment fund of the University of Virginia has been made by Colonel Oliver H. Payne, of New York. Announcement of the donation was made last week by President Alderman to the members of the faculty who were advised that Colonel Payne was an admirer of Thomas Jefferson and of the University of Virginia and had become impressed with the greatness of the university's work.

Paper to Be Manufactured From Cotton Stalks.

Washington, Special.—Paper is to be manufactured from cotton stalks, a heretofore useless by-product, according to a report to the Bureau of Manufactures. A company, capitalized at \$500,000 has been organized at Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose. It is claimed that paper can be made from cotton stalks at a cost of about \$15 per ton.

EVEN AN EXPERT LETS SOMETHING DROP ONCE IN A WHILE.



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

LATE EVENTS MEAN A MODERN CHINA

Prof. Hirth Calls Chinese Born Parliamentarians--Predicts Progress.

New York City.—Friedrich Hirth, Professor of Chinese in Columbia University, who as a lifelong student of the Chinese people, their language and literature, is considered one of the best authorities living on Chinese topics, gave it as his opinion that the death of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor meant the opening of an entirely new and better era which would benefit not only China but the other nations of the world. He thought affairs in China would from now on advance rapidly toward European ideals, and though progress will be less rapid than in Japan, China would in thirty or even twenty years be transformed into a nation on an equal footing with the other great nations of the world.

Professor Hirth had no belief in the report that foul-play had entered into the death of the Dowager or the Emperor. In regard to the general attitude of the influential parties and individuals toward the new rule, he said:

"I think the events of the next few weeks or days will determine the question of bloodshed or peace. I think that both Liberals and Conservatives are ready to wait quietly in order to see what course the Government will take. Prince Chun is a Liberal, and he has enough followers, I think, among the really dangerous party, the overardent Liberals, who might be called the Anarchistic party, to avert any trouble from them.

"Prince Chun, I believe, is an able man. He has visited Germany on a diplomatic mission. He alone of those who have come into great power in China has seen Europe; that single fact should be enough to show in what direction his rule will tend."

"Speaking in a general way of the death of Emperor and Dowager he said: "It appears to me a very beneficial thing for China. The antagonistic relations between the two and the control by the Dowager of the Emperor roused great dissatisfaction among the Liberals, who had reared their hopes on the Emperor.

VOODOO SIGN CAUSED SUICIDE.

Superstitious Test Applied to a Man Accused of Murder Drives Him to Death—Red Stain on the Weapon, Mistaken For Blood, is Really Rust.

Monticello, Ark.—Suspicion of murder having been confirmed against him in the eyes of his neighbors by a voodoo test, Louis Hursh, a farmer, cut his throat and died in the presence of the coroner's jury.

Samuel Haywood was the man whose murder was under investigation. He was called to his front door at night and killed with a charge of buckshot. His wife had but a fleeting glance at the assassin and could give no clue to his identity.

Hursh was questioned about the crime at the inquest, but protested that he had no knowledge of it. Members of the family swore that he was at home when the shot was fired, and Hursh apparently had been eliminated from the list of suspects when one of the jurors, an aged negro, spoke up.

"Try the voodoo test on him," argued the negro.

"What's that?" inquired the Coroner.

"Get Hursh's gun and fire it off again while he is standing by. If he did the murder the gun will sweat blood."

The coroner was disinclined to take this step, but others urged it on him and he finally consented. Hursh declared that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the test

was applied or not. He told where his gun would be found, and it was brought into court.

The coroner and jury adjourned to the woods near by, and the gun was loaded and discharged. Hursh stood by, apparently careless of the results.

Following the firing of the gun the jurymen crowded around it to examine it for the sign. A murmur arose among them, and the suspense was more than the prisoner could bear. He turned to the gun to examine it, and the man who had suggested the voodoo test pointed to a red stain near the muzzle of the weapon. Hursh became agitated and seemed on the point of making a dash for liberty when he was seized by a deputy.

Without further investigation the party filed back into the court room, where in a few moments the jurymen held Hursh responsible for the killing, and Coroner Lewis signed the commitment.

When the prisoner saw that he was to be sent to jail on the strength of the voodoo test he took a sharp knife from his pocket and with one stroke ended his life.

Subsequently more careful examination of the red stain on the muzzle of the gun was made and beyond any doubt it was established to be nothing but rust.



Better Roads.

Periodically there are great bursts of agitation in Canadian and American papers for good roads that appears to have one centre of energy.

The bicycle was the root of this agitation. The novelty of spinning twenty miles on a Sunday morning to attend divine worship became easier (in mind) than walking one mile. In fact, worship was preferred at the former distance. How true the following words are: "All things work together for good." Notwithstanding the age of this proverb and its familiarity, teachers of ethics and metaphysics as a class denounced the bicycle as an instrument of the devil. There would probably never have been such a thorough inspection of roads (so called) had not the inventor and manufacturers of that motor hypnotized the public to believe its propulsion was easy work.

However, to many this work, self-imposed, was a delight augmented by ever-changing scenery and thrilling experience of coasting steep hills. As the writer recalls these scenes before him is spread a perennial mental banquet. The animated fashion plate of the exchange sitting by the dusty roadside clad in sweater and skull cap, almost unrecognizable with dust and perspiration, trying hard to mend a punctured tire, is very distinct.

Rapid transit is exhilarating, particularly if it is done with comfort. Man's ingenuity for some time was taxed with this problem. Now we have the gasoline carriage that beyond doubt has come to stay. Its sale depends very much upon the condition of public highways and by-ways. The capital that is behind these carriages allows no opportunity to slip whereby their business can be improved.

Hence this continual agitation. Apart from the interest this manufacture may have, it is a pleasure to have good substantial roadways, a credit to the community and pleasure and comfort to the traveler, either by motor, foot or quadruped.

The furious driver of any vehicle on a public highway is liable, and should be treated severely, particularly the one who depends upon steering gear possibly unworkable.

Ontario wants good roads — the best roads.

I see California has organized a best roads convention. They propose to build about twenty miles of the best roads each year until all the main highways of the county of Santa Clara have been made first class absolutely. The expense of this construction can, it is declared, be met by levying an annual tax of \$1 per \$1000, and although it may be done in different districts of the county, all will form part of a pre-arranged general plan.

Both political parties in the United States have conceded that the maintenance of trunk roads ought not to be laid upon the adjacent proprietors, as roads are through lines of communication, and are really of national importance. If this idea and system was adopted at once by Ontario, many of the unemployed could be engaged in permanent national work creditable to the country.

According to all indications work will be scarce this winter. The unemployed will suffer. Our Canadian winter will be new to many now with us. Work as above outlined would be a boon to many. The British emigrant—the class we Canadians are of—now seeking work and a home in our midst would appreciate it, and in some measure realize we are kinsmen that ne'er forget Auld Lang Syne.—Lew Alexander, in the Hamilton (Ontario) Spectator.

Continuous Parkways.

It is usually agreeable to foot passengers as well as to those who ride to have a certain amount of shade. For a good macadam road, shade is also desirable, as it prevents the drying of the surface and the formation of dust. The borders of our country roads should, in fact, be continuous parkways containing in every district representative groups of all the native trees to be found in the locality. There are country roads where rows of trees are pleasing, but usually irregular groups of trees with spaces between them of unequal extent will be found more satisfactory. Many of our native shrubs, such as hazel bushes, sumachs, elderberries, red-branched dogwoods, viburnums, wild roses, snow berries, etc., will add to the attractiveness of our road sides, and there should never be a time from April till October when some of our native flowers may not be found in bloom.—From Address of D. Ward King, the "Split-Log Drag Man," before the American Civic Association.

No Tax Equals It.

No tax that could be levied for making and keeping up good roads will ever equal the tax now paid for bad ones. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, all you who are scared at taxation for roads.—W. F. Massey.

Money For Suffragettes.

Mrs. Russell Sage and other women of large means have pledged \$60,000 to the cause of woman suffrage in the United States. The money is to be paid in sums of \$12,000 a year for the next five years.—The annual receipts of the American Woman Suffrage Association has grown from \$2544 in 1892 to \$25,665 for 1907.