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# FINAL ATTACK TO

Titanic Battle of Government vs. Corporation Opened.

Charges Standard and Its Seventy Subsidiary Companies With Violation of Anti-Trust Law and Prays For Injunction.

St. Louis. Mo .- The most serious action ever taken against the Standard Oil Company, and one that involves the continued existence of the most powerful monopoly the world has ever known, was instituted here when the United States Government applied for an injunction, which, if granted, will result in a dissolution of the combination.

The suit will determine once for all whether or not the Standard can retain a complete monopoly of the oil business of the United States.

The petition instituting the suit was filed in the United States Circuit Court by Frank B. Kellogg, of S. Paul, Minn., special counsel for the

The Government's petition in the suit is signed by William H. Moody. United States Attorney Purdy, Frank Kellogg, W. B. Morrison and I. B. Severance, assistants to the Attorney-General. The petition contains 194 pages, or about 100,000 words, and an additional eighty-four pages of exhibit, consisting of by-laws and minutes of Standard Oil meetings and organizations and a mass showing the fetail prices of oil in every State

and Territory of the Union. This great battle of the Government agairst the chief of the trusts was opened with the filing of a netition in equity, asking that the oil octopus be declared an illegal combination in restrain of trade, and that it | ties for independents. and its seventy constituent companies and partnerships and the seven individuals who exercise control over them he forever enjoined from further violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and, further, that the constituent companies be restrained from naving further dividends to the parent company. The latter prayer of the Government, if granted by the public. Cours, will tie up the funds of the constituent companies and bring to a crisis the affairs of the great oil

But a more serious threat than this is contained in the closing paragraph | tory. of a statement given out by Attorney-General Moody relative to the suit. This threat is that later the Federal Government may see fit to begin criminal prosecutions against the heads of the Oil Trust, the seven individuals named in the bill of equity as defendants in common with the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, and its seventy constituents and partnerships. These seven individuals are John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archhold, Oliver H. Payne and Charles H. Pratt. It is a threat of prison bars.

The suit will probably be in litigation for a long time. The defendants have one month to enter appearance, and will probably make their first move by demurring to the bill in equity. This will involve long and tedious legal by-play. If the Court fails to sustain the demurrer the defendants will then be obliged to anpear in Court. In connection with the filing of the bill in equity the Government's special assistant Attorney-General, Frank P. Kellogg, made application before Judges Sanborn and Adams for an order to bring nonresident defendants into the jurisdic-

tion of the Court. If the Court fails to sustain the expected demurrer of the Standard Oil's attorneys, the next thing in order will be the taking of testimony. It is considered probable that a special commissioner will be appointed to take the evidence in the case and United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as was done in the Northern

Following this will be the argument before the Circuit Court of Appeals, and then, if the Government

prosecution, no reference is made to | William Rockefeller, H. H. Regers any other agency than that of the and John D. Archbold. special counsel of the Department of Justice. The investigation made by of giving the Standard Oil people ject of ousting the Waters-Pierce Oil "immunity baths" may be so far as Company from these two States. possible avoided. This precaution is civil suit instituted at St. Louis, but to any criminal proceedings that may have been involved in the illegal tac- on the New York curb. ties of the holding company and its constituent companies and partner-

Synopsis of Allegations.

Washington, D. C .- Stronger even ard Oil Company by Ida M. Tarbell earth to the moon and back thirty separation is given simply as ."un-

orous attack on the great trust made public on the authority of Attorney-General Moody and the Department of Justice. It goes beyond the scope combination which was built up and French Court Refuses to Allow Negro Soldiers Discharged at of any previous attack on the great so long headed and directed by the master financier, John D. Rockefel-

One assertion that is almost overpowering in its significance to the people in the United States is that with a total valuation of its property FOR ITS DISSOLUTION of \$69,000,000, the Standard Oil Company, from 1882 to 1895, paid \$512,000,000 in dividends, and besides created a large surplus. No statements have been made since 1896, it is averred.

as follows: That the Standard Oil Company of

New Jerses controls about seventy corporations. That the company received rebates from railroads amounting to fifty-one

and one-half cents per barrel on crude oil and sixty-four and one-half cents per barrel on refined oil.

in the United States.

That from 1899 to the present, the Oil Company of New Jersey.

owns and controls practically all the his father. pipe lines in the country.

one-half per cent, of its business.

of transportation rates. monopolizes the pipe line carrying York girl to leave him penniless. husiness throughout the United

and California.

refiners to secure their crude oil from the Standard. That the pine line companies raised

prices to crush competitors. That in 1905 and 1906 many secret rates given by the railroads to the tinued because they were to be made

That secret rates were given by the New York Central Railroad. That the railroads of New England

made rates which gave the Standard a substantial monopoly of that terri-

That the Standard Oil Company controls rates of various railroads through ownership of stock.

That individuals on boards of directors of railroads cause making of discriminating rates.

That the Standard Oil Company controls the sale of lubricating oils

to railroads. That some railroads pay double the market price for lubricating oils. That the Standard kills off competition by cutting the price.

That railroad employes furnish the Standard full reports on the ship-

ments of competitors. That the Standard acted through bogus independent companies. That the Standard has made enor

mous and unreasonable profits. That the territory of the United States has been divided into sections to be handled by the various companies.

Standard Oil Troubles. ways a day of Oil Trust troubles. Besides the great Federal suit at St. Louis, there was almost sensational activity on the part of the Ohio authorities, who are trying to bring John D. Rockefeller and his associates to book for violating the Ohio Anti-Trust law. Deputy Sheriffs scoured the State in search of M. G. Vilas, H. P. McIntosh and J. M. Robinson, officials of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, who were indicted by an Ohio Grand Jury at Findlay that he will certify the record to the with John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller is known to be in New York, but the other defendants are in Ohio and, through their attornays, vainly begged the public prosecutor to al-

low them to appear by attorney. wins, the probable appeal of the Oil ing the indictment of five officials of women of their families. Trust to the Supreme Court of the the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. the Ohio authorities now propose to The statement given out by Attor- institute criminal proceedings against ney-General Moody is remarkable in the officials of the Standard Oil Comthat in referring to the means by pany of New Jersey, the parent corwhich evidence against Standard Oil poration, and propose to seek cimhas been procured for the present inal indictments against John D. and

At the same time the States of Missouri and Texas are attacking the the Bureau of Corporations is in no Oil Trust. Depositions are now beway alluded to, so that the danger ing taken in St. Louis, with the ob-

As if merely amused by the terrific believed to have been taken with a legal assaults that are being made View not only to the success of the upon it, the Standard Oil flounted its wealth in the face of the Government by announcing a ten per cent. quar- They lived at San Miguel, fifteen be brought later against the seven terly dividend. The Government's individuals named in the equity suit attack, however, had its effect upon and others who may be shown to the stock, which fell from 568 to 545

Our Wealth \$106,881,414,009. The Census Bureau, Washington. D. C., estimated the total wealth of the country in 1904 to be \$106,881,-414,009. Converted into \$1 bills coming after months of reports of placed end to end the string would much unpleasantness and hints of than the arraignments of the Stand- be long enough to reach from the scandal involving both, the cause for ard Oil Company by Ida M. Torbell be long enough to reach from the scandal involving both, the cause for scandal involving both, the cause for ard Oil Company by Ida M. Torbell

Alimony to Castellane.

Belief That the New Mme. Gould Will Treat Him Generously in Regard to Money.

Paris.-Sustained in every allegation, the Countess de Castellane, formerly Anna Gould of New York, A synopsis of the allegations obtained a divorce without the against the Standard Oil Company is final resort to a public trial. Count Boni did not receive the slightest consolation from the court. The only ruling that favored him was that the Countes could not take their three children out of France without his consent, but even this order lost its value through the rider that should the Count prove "unreason-That rebates were paid to the able" the mother may obtain permis-Standard on products of the inde- sion from the court. The children are given into the care of the Count-That the company controls more ess, and Boni will only be permitted than ninety per cent. of the business to see them under the roof of his mother.

The decision was received with individual defendants have controlled great joy by the Countess, who under the oil business through holding and the French law now will be known controlling interest in the Standard as Mme. Gould. Her three sons, however, will retain their rank, the That the Standard Oil Company eldest being in line for the title of

The developments in court showed That a contract with the Tidewater | that the Countess at all times has Oil Company gives the Standard Oil been moved with a spirit of gener-Company control of eighty-eight and osity toward her discredited spouse. That the Pennsylvania Railroad withdrawn her offer of \$30,000 a Company consults with the National | year. The court ruled that the Count Transport Company on the making by his infidelity had forfeited his right to a penny of his wife's money, That the Standard Oil Company and it is in the power of the New

Count Boni de Castellane may now States, except in Texas, Louisiana be said to have no home. He is staying for the present with his father That the company has refused and and mother in Rue Constantine. He failed to perform its duties as com- still owns some estates consisting of three chateaux at Rochecote, Grig-That the Standard Oil pine lines nan and Acosta, forest lands at have refused to furnish equal facili- Beugnies and a farm at Boutassaint, but most of these estates, it is said, That they have forced independent are heavily encumbered with mort-

He has 4,000,000 francs worth of debts. How to get rid of this loan will probably puzzle him unless he guilty men." decides to become as successful as a gentleman farmer as he was as me

Anna Gould, youngest daughter of the late Jay Gould, married Count Paul Marie Boniface de Castellane, the eldest son of the Marquis de Castellane, at the New York house of her brother, George J. Gould, on March 4, 1895.

Miss Gould's dowry was understood to be \$18,000,000, and her income \$600,000 a year. Much of the dowry went to pay off the count's individual and family debts.

The couple went to France and their extravagant manner of living | cent. have won medals and decoraquickly attracted attention. About tions for meritorious service in Cuba five years after the marriage the and the Philippines. couple were reported to be financially embarrassed. It was said they had already spent \$7,000,000.

An adjustment of their affairs was found necessary, litigation followed, and the Gould family intervened. The countess' income was cut down

to \$200,000 a year. The three children born to the Castellanes, who are to be educated and brought up as French noblemen by Mme. Gould, are Boniface, nine years old; George, eight, and Jay, named after his maternal grandfather, four years old.

# J. D. ROCKEFELLER INDICTED.

New York City.-It was in many Must Face Ohio Jury on a Criminal Trust Charge.

Findlay, Ohio .- Indictments charging violations of the Valentine antitrust law were returned by the Grand Jury against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and M. G. Vilas, H. P. McIntosh and J. M. Robertson, directors of the Standard Oil Com-

pany of Ohio. The order was due to the course adopted by these men in connection with the trial of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio here last September. Subpoenas left at their homes and in Cleveland were ignored. In two cases the subpoenas were torn Flushed by their success in secur- up in the presence of the Sheriff by

## DIES FROM KISSING CORPSE.

Daughter Develops Blood-Poisoning From Father's Body.

Trinidad, Col.-Because she kissed the face of her dead father, whom she had nursed until death claimed him, Emaline Martinez, aged twenty years, followed him to the grave.

Several days ago Isadore Martinez died from blood-poisoning. When he had been prepared for burial his daughter could not resist the impulse to kiss him. The next day she fell ill. Her sickness soon developed into blood-poisoning and in twelve days from the death of her father she died. miles from this city.

## Platts to Separate.

After scarcely more than two years of wedded life, Thomas C. Platt, the aged United States Senator from New York, and his wife have agreed to separate. In the formal statement,

For: Reno, Oklahoma.

The Officers Cannot Believe That They Themselves Will Be Court-Martialled.

Fort Reno, Oklahoma .- The order for the discharge of the 167 negroes comprising Cos. B, C and D, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who were stationed at Fort Brown at the time of the trouble there, was received here. It reads:

"By order of the President the following named enlisted men, who, on August 13, were members of B, C and D Companies of the Twentyfifth Infantry, which took part in the trouble which occurred in Brownsville, Texas, on the night of August 13, 1906, will be discharged without honor from the army by their respective commanding officers and forever debarred from re-enlisting in the army or navy of the United States, as well as from employment in any civil capacity under the Government.'

The names include those of several men whose terms of enlistment has expired since the Brownsville affair and have already been given honorable discharges from the service. Eight of these have re-enlisted

in other companies and regiments. All of the officers at this post, including those of the Thirtieth Infantry as well as of the Twenty-fifth, believe that everything possible has been done to detect the men who ergaged in the Brownsville rioting, and they will not believe that there wil be any court-martial of the officers in command at Fort Brown.

"We have tried to shield no men, but have used every effort to find the guilty ones," said an officer of the dishonored battalion. "As the time for the discharge of the troops has neared, they have redoubled their efforts to find out the guilty men. They have kept the men under the closest espionage. They have noted what men seemed to chum together. their actions and anything else that might lead to the detection of the

Many of the men now to be diswho have served in Cuba and in the Philippines. At El Caney the regiment was at the front and two of the companies were in the very hoitest of the conflict. Their conduct excited praise. As they marched back from the bloody slope after victory had been won they were greeted with cheers by the Second Massachusetts Volunteers. During the service of this regiment the desertions and absences without leave were comparatively few. Of the men to be mustered out fully seventy per

## ROOSEVELT ARRIVES AT COLON.

Warships Make Panama Port Ahead of Schedule Time.

Colon, Panama .- The first trip of an American President outside of the boundaries of the United States was successfully ended when the battleship Louisiana, having on board President Roosevelt and his party, dropped anchor in the harbor of Colon. The Louisiana, which arrived ahead of schedule time, was convoyed by the Tennessee and the Washington. The three vessels anchored about a mile from the landing in a

heavy rainfall. Owing to the fact that the Louisiana arrived ahead of time, neither President Amador of Panama nor Chairman Shonts of the Isthmian Canal Commission was on hand to

welcome President Roosevelt. In the afternoon President Roosevelt received the local newspaper correspondents on board the Louisiana. He said that his voyage had been pleasant and uneventful, and expressed himself as gratified at the welcome. He said he proposed to look into the Jamaican labor question, and also intended to see everything possible concerning the canal.

#### RETURNS TO PRISON FOR LIFE. Clergyman's Indiscretions Restore His Murder Sentence.

Indianapolis, Ind.-W. E. Hinshaw, a former elergyman, convicted in 1895 for wife murder, and sentenced to prison for life, but paroled in 1905, was before Governor Hanly, charged with wrecking the home of Sheriff-Elect George Freeman, of Wabash County. After hearing the evidence the Governor ordered Hinshaw returned to Michigan City prison for life.

Hinshaw admitted correspondence with Mrs. Freeman since paroled, meeting her by appointment and going with her at night to a hotel at

## BOERS INVADE CAPE COLONY.

Parties of Freehooters Enter British Territory-Police Meet Ferreira.

Cape Town, South Africa .- According to information received here



Wholesale Prices Quoted in	N	ew .	KOPK
MILE.			
The Milk Exchange price quality is 3½c. per quart.  BUTTER.	for	star	ndard
Firsts	261/24 24 25 23 161/2	9999	27 26 251/2 24 20
CHEESE.			
State, full cream, fancy Small. Part skims, good to prime Full skims			13¼ 13¼ 9¼ 4
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy State—Good to choice Western—Firsts	39 35 —	000	40 36 32
BEANS AND PEAS	5.		
Beans—Marrow, choice  Medium, choice	60	666	

Red kidney, choice..... 2 55 @ 2 60 Lima, Cal...... 3 00 @ 3 05 FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Apples-Greening, per bbl. 1 50 @ 2 50 King, per bbl...... 2 00 @ 3 00 Ben Davis, per bbl..... 1 75 @ 2 25 Pears-Kiefer, per bbl..... 50 @ 1 50 Sheldon, per bbl..... 2 00 @ 3 00 Seckel, per bbl........ 2 50 @ 5 00 Grapes—Catawba, per b'k't 9 @ 12 Niagara, per basket.... 8 @ 12 Concord, per case..... 50 @ 80 Quinces, per bbl...... 2 50 @ 4 00 Cranberries, C.Cod, per bbl 6 50 @ 9 50

Jersey, per bbl 7	25	@ 8	00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Spring chickens, per lb Fowls, per lb	_	@	1314
Roosters, per lb	_		9
Turkeys, per lb		@	15
Ducks, per lb	_	@	13
Geese, per lb	_	@	121/2
Pigeons, per pair	_	@	25
DRESSED POULTR	۳.		
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	18
Chickens, Phila., per lb	14	(a)	22
Fowls, per lb	10	(a)	14
Geese, spring, per 1b	15	200	20
Ducks, spring, per lb	8	(a)	15
Squabs, per dozen 1	50	@ 3	75
HOPS.			
State, 1906, choice	231	600	24
Medium, 1905	10	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1906, choice	17	(1)	18
Prime to choice, 1905	13	@	14
HAY AND STRAY	٧.	35	
Hay, prime, per 100 lb 1	05	@ 1	10
No. 1, per 100 lb	971	200	00
No. 2. per 100 lb.	95	-(0)	-00

Straw, long rye..... VEGETABLES Potatoes, L. I., per bbl.... 1 62 @ 1 75 Jersey, per bbl....... 1 40 @ 1 50 Sweets, per bbl.... 1 00 @ 1 75 Tomatoes, per box...... 25 @ 1 00 Egg plant, per bbl....... 1 00 @ 2 00 Squash, per bbl. . . . . . 50 @ 1 00 Peas, per basket. . . . . 1 00 @ 4 00 Peppers, per bbl.... 1 00 @ 2 00 Lettuce, per bbl..... abbages, per 100...... 2 50 @ 4 50 String beans, per basket... 1 75 @ 3 00 Onions, Ct., white, per bbl. 2 50 @ 4 50 Orange Co., per bag..... 1 00 @ 2 25 Carrots, per bbl...... 1 00 @ 1 50 Lima beans, per box..... — @ 1 50 Okra, per carrier..... 2 50 @ 3 50 Cauliflower, per bbl...... 1 00 @ 5 00

Brussels sprouts, per qt... 4 @ 12
Parsley, per 100 bunches. 75 @ 1 00
Pumpkins, per bbl.... 75 @ 1 00
Spinach, per bbl.... 75 @ 1 00 GRAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter patents ... 3 75 @ 4 00 Spring patents . . . . . 4 15 @ 4 95 Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth .. - @ 824 No. 2 red..... 80%@ Corn, No. 2 white ..... - @ No. 2 yellow...... - @ Oats, mixed..... - @ Clipped white.. .. ..... 391/2(@) Lard, city.... - @ 

-	Woodcock, per pair
	Rabbits, per pair 25 @ 35 Wild duck, Mallard, per pair 1 50 @ 1 75 Blackhead, per pair 75 @ 1 00 Canvasback, per pair 3 00 @ 3 50
1	LIVE STOCK.
	Beeves, city dressed

#### LIBERAL APPLE CROP. Returns Indicate That Outturn Will

Be Larger Than 1905. Boston, Mass .- According to the

American Agriculturist's final report of the apple crop of the United States, the total is 36,120,000 barrels, against 24,000,000 barrels in 1905, and rather more than 40,000,000 barrels in each of the three preceding years. While the crop is thus by no means a bumper one, it is very much larger than 1905.

The five great apple counties in New York show splendid crops, and Michigan has a great many more apples than last year. This is also true of the Southwest which fell off to small proportions in 1905.

The crop even in the big surplus States should not prove unmanageable, and ought to yield a fair margin of profit to growers. In the West and Southwest bitter

rot, coddling moth ravages, etc., have cut into the available supply of barrel stock. Further east in Michigan, Ohio, etc., apples have dropped badly, due partly to heavy windstorms. The the colony has been invaded by two | New England crop is uneven, proving parties of Boer freebooters, in ad- no better than that of last year, and dition to the men operating under estimated at a little more than 2,-000,000 barrels. The crop of New The police have had an ineffectual York is placed at 4,900,000 barrels, encounter with Ferreira near Uping- compared with 2,800,000 in 1905 and 7,200,000 barrels in 1904.

WASHINGTON.

Officials of the Department of Jrstice conferred on methods to prosecute the Standard Oil Company for violation of the law.

President Roosevelt, accompanied

by Mrs. Roosevelt and Surgeon-General Rixey, started for Panama. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador, announced his re-

tirement from the Diplomatic ser-Director of the Census North and Chief Garry, of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, sailed

from New York for Germany. The President placed 1100 deputy collectors of internal revenue under

Civil Service rules. Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders had a conference with the President on the Pearre Anti-Injunction bill and other questions affecting labor.

The Army will adopt the new bullet, which was recently tested at the National rifle meet at Sea Girt.

President Roosevelt has approved the arrangement made by Colonel Rodgers, of the Sixth Cavalry, for the settlement of the grievances of

the Ute Indians. The President instructed the officials of the War Department to inform the Indian chiefs that he will give them an audience at the White House on his return from Panama.

#### OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The moderate party of Cuba voted to disband and reorganize under another name.

Cuban Liberals, dissatisfied because Governor Magoon has not given them office, held a meeting to plan to bring pressure to bear on him.

A Cuban band of one hundred former rebels was dispersed near Cienfuegos by Major Kane, commandant of marines. Three thousand Filipinos assembled at Cagayan de Misamis, capital

of the province of Misamis, Mindanao, P. I., to protest against the rumored separation. Captain Fredendall, of the Army, who was tried in the Manila civil ating the luftes of the quartermas-

#### ter's shops, has been acquitted. DOMESTIC.

Jet Hicks, a negro, was lynched at Sale City, Ga., for the murder of John Akridge.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee has re-elected General Grenville M. Dodge as its president.

It is believed that Winston Churchill, the author, stands a chance of being United States Senator from New Hampshire. President Roosevelt returned to Washington from his outing in Vir-

ginia with one wild turkey, which had fallen to his gun. The President has approved the report of the committee exonerating Governor Frantz, of Oklahoma, of

charges against him. District Attorney Jerome, of New York City, explained in a letter to ex-Judge Herrick his reasons for deferring action on alleged coercion meth-

ods of the Mutual Life. The British laborers on the Isthmian Canal were granted a holiday in honor cf King Edward's birthday. San Francisco policy holders have appealed to the State Department for aid in forcing three German and one Austrian fire insurance companies to pay \$14,000,000 losses.

Suits were begun in the Federal court in Utah to recover thousands of acres of coal lands for the State from the Gould corporations, A brother of Senator Money killed

another man in a pistol duel at Money, Miss. The will of the late James G. Morse, several times a millionaire, filed at Thomasville, Ga., leaves near-

ly all to his daughter, Mrs. Carolyn Morse Ely. The Louisiana State Board of Health has modified the quarantine against Havana, so that passengers may go direct to their homes without detention, provided they report on

their health daily. Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf visited the Oriental schools in San Francisco, in pursuance of his investigation of educational condi-

tions. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, completely recovered in health, it was learned, would attend the next session of Congress.

Voluntarily appearing before the Fifth Court in Mexico City, J. E. Starr Hunt, charged with fraud in connection with the International Bank and Trust Company, was ac-

FOREIGN.

The Pope, it was announced at Rome, had decided to call a consist-A rumor that Herr von Podbielski,

the Prussian Minister of Agriculture. has resigned was published in Ber-Dr. Carl Hau, of George Washington University, was arrested in Lon-

don, charged with murdering his mother-in-law in Baden-Baden. Counsel for Count Boni made a

vicious attack on Edmond Kelly, the American lawyer, in speaking for the defense in the Castellane divorce suit in Paris.