

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ON THE WITNESS STAND

Secretary Pratt Reveals Standard Oil's Huge Profits.

MADE \$81,300,000 IN ONE YEAR

Witness is Patient—Says He Retired Years Ago—A Bailiff Rebuffs Him—Great, Curious Crowds Greet Him.

Chicago.—Despite resistance up to the last moment by his lawyers, John D. Rockefeller was compelled to bow to the law, go on the stand before United States District Judge Kenneth M. Landis, and answer questions like any other witness. Incidentally he found he was on a plane no higher than any other citizen, for he came into conflict with a bailiff when at one moment he tried to leave the courtroom and was compelled to go back to his seat and await the pleasure of the court.

What Mr. Rockefeller told did not amount to much, so far as it related to the effort of Judge Landis to determine how large a fine he should assess in the rebate case against the Oil Trust. He revealed ignorance of the Standard Oil Company's affairs. Really his place as president of the company was merely honorary. He had not looked after details for twelve years. He had not even been to the office in eight years. He was not certain whether his capital was \$100,000,000 or not, and could only guess that the dividends were somewhere in the neighborhood of forty per cent of that amount.

Judge Landis, however, obtained the information he had sought. He calmly overruled the multitudinous objections of the Standard Oil lawyers and pressed questions upon other witnesses. The most important of these was Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the company. He had to admit that the parent New Jersey corporation controlled the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which had been convicted of so many instances of rebating that it stood liable to a fine of \$29,240,000. Under the skillful questioning of the Judge he had to admit more.

He bore testimony that Mr. Rockefeller did not know about details, for the capitalization of the New Jersey company was a matter of about \$2,000,000, and the \$100,000,000 mark set by its president. But this figure did not represent the full value of its properties, he admitted, for they were worth "vastly more." This assertion was well borne out when Judge Landis led him to tell of earnings. The yearly dividend of the trust had averaged about forty per cent of its outstanding capital, but here was what its net earnings were in the three years covered by the case at bar:

1903—\$81,300,000.
1904—\$61,500,000.
1905—\$57,000,000.

TROLLEYS KILLS 2, HURTS 10. Car Goes Over an Embankment When Filled With Passengers.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—Heavily laden with passengers, who were enjoying an outing, an open trolley car on the Fairmont and Clarksburg Traction Company's system, jumped the track on the Grassell division just outside the city limits and crashed over an embankment, instantly killing two, fatally injuring one and seriously injuring nine others.

How the car left the track is a mystery the traction company officials cannot explain. It was running up hill, around a curve, at moderate speed. After bounding along the ties for a short distance the car went over the embankment and landed on its side, pinning the dead and injured underneath. Motorman James and Conductor Fitzpatrick escaped with slight injuries. Most of the injured were taken to the city hospitals and some to their homes. Several passengers besides those whose names are given were slightly hurt.

The dead: Miss Grace Markler, Clarksburg, skull crushed; W. T. Gray, engineer Washington Carbon Works, Clarksburg, head crushed.

TORNADO'S PATH OF DEATH. Twenty-one Killed and as Many Injured in Wisconsin's Storm.

St. Paul, Minn.—Twenty-one persons are now known to have lost their lives in the tornado which swept a path 100 miles long and from a mile to a few rods wide through the counties of Central Wisconsin. Details of the damage done by the tornado are still coming in slowly and it is believed that the death list will be somewhat increased when all points visited by the tornado are heard from.

In addition to those killed a score or more persons were injured, some of them so seriously that their recovery is doubtful. The property damage has not been accurately estimated, but undoubtedly will be more than \$100,000.

Object Lesson to All Nations.
President Roosevelt's plan of sending the fleet to the Pacific, it was announced from Oyster Bay, was devised to give an object lesson to all nations and includes a speedy return to the Atlantic.

Boy and Man Victims of Storm at South Manchester, Conn.
South Manchester, Conn.—In a heavy electrical storm here George Platt, Jr., eleven years old, was struck and instantly killed by lightning. The boy was sent on an errand by his mother and soon after he left his home he fell to the sidewalk dead.

The dead body of Frank R. Wilson, killed by lightning, was found in his home. Wilson was struck down as he was standing over a stove.

CONQUER BIG CITY'S PERIL

Three Year Secret Fight to Save Minneapolis.

For Many Years on Foundation Threatening to Crumble—Great Props Built Privately.

Minneapolis, Minn.—For the last three years, unknown to its citizens, the city of Minneapolis has been in peril of destruction. The City Engineer's Department made known the character of a work that has long been in progress for the purpose of preventing a calamity.

The entire business section of Minneapolis is built over a series of subterranean lakes and caverns, said to be as mysterious and baffling as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Into these dark recesses waters rushed, and the constant wearing away of the soil caused a weakening which threatened the stability of the ground upon which the city was built.

An investigation made by the city officials three years ago partially revealed the extent of the danger, and showed that the peril of the city was becoming greater daily. Beneath the Security National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in the city, the soil has become so honey-combed that burglars might have worked their way undetected directly into the treasure vaults. Another great warhead had taken place under the Andrus Building, one of the tallest structures in the city, and had practically undermined Nicollet avenue, the thoroughfare of which Minneapolisians always boast.

After the discovery a hurried consultation of city officials was held, the gravity of the situation was discussed and action decided upon. Working secretly, large sums of money were appropriated and repairs went on, until now all danger is removed and the city rests upon its artificial foundation. Tons of concrete have been used, huge waterfalls have been harnessed, underground streams diverted, and the entire system of underground lakes has been filled in and made a firm foundation for the city.

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FRENCH WARSHIP SUNK.

Suspicion Owned by Fire Near Roche's Magazine in Dock.

Toulon, France.—The battleship Hoche had a narrow escape from destruction. Fire broke out near her powder magazine, and to prevent the spread of the flames the battleship was sunk in a slip adjoining the one in which the battleship Iena was wrecked by an explosion, with great loss of life, on March 12 last.

The fire, which broke out in the sailroom, did the work which destroyed the French torpedo school ship Algeiras here on November 25, 1906, resulting in the loss of three lives, is a mystery, and as this is the third conflagration to break out on board ships at Toulon within a month the incident has created much distrust in naval circles, and a rigid inquiry is being made.

MARRIED ON HORSEBACK.

Cowboy Bridegroom at Cody, Wyo. Chased Bride Around a Racetrack.

Cody, Wyo.—The marriage of John C. Dodge and Mrs. O. F. Hazen here was a spectacular affair. City Judge Brundage and the witnesses went to the grandstand at the racetrack at 10 a. m. Five minutes later the couple, mounted on fleet ponies, dashed into the grounds and circled the track at top speed. When they reached the grandstand Dodge seized Mrs. Hazen, pulled her on to his horse and they were married while a brass band played softly the plantation melody, "I Want You, Ma Honey."

BANK FAILS IN MACON.

Exchange, With Assets and Liabilities of \$2,000,000.

Macon, Ga.—Judge U. V. Whipple at Cordele, appointed B. P. Oneal, T. N. Baker and A. D. Schofield receivers for the Exchange Bank in Macon. The assets are stated to be \$1,958,973.55 and liabilities the same.

President Cabanis gave out a statement to the public that as a result of a run on the bank for several days all the available cash of the bank has been exhausted and that it is impossible to continue the bank "as a going concern."

Rich Mill Owner Killed.

Christopher Horandt, a wealthy silk manufacturer of Paterson, was killed; his nephew perhaps fatally injured, and Mrs. Horandt and her daughter seriously bruised and shocked in a collision between an automobile and a railroad train at Keypoint, N. J.

Commission For Mrs. Eddy.

Judge Robert N. Chamberlain, of the Merrimack County Superior Court, of New Hampshire, appointed two co-managers to assist Judge Aldrich to determine the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy to transact business and care for her own interests.

Chinese in Africa Departed.

Nineteen hundred and forty-eight repatriated Chinese laborers sailed from Durban, Africa, for home.

Governor Hughes Calls Legislature.

Governor Hughes, of New York, called a special session of the Legislature, to convene at Albany for unfinished business.

Escaped Murderer Caught.

George Delcour, who shot two policemen at Lake Placid, N. Y., was captured in the woods near Bloomington.

WILL HE GET BY?



—Cartoon by K. L. Russell, in the Washington Post.

Navy Department Decides to Send Only Our Newest Warships to the Pacific

Fifty Fighting Vessels, Large and Small, Will Be in Sight of San Francisco by January First.

WORLD'S GREATEST NAVAL REVIEW

Washington, D. C.—Two important decisions have been reached by the Navy Department concerning the announced program for the dispatch of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific—first, only the newest and most modern ships will be sent, and, secondly, the average of captains of the ships will be reduced from three to five years.

In addition it is planned to send along a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers. It is figured here that, without the ships now on the Asiatic station, there will be thirty-two warships in sight of San Francisco by January 1. This number will include the torpedo boat destroyers.

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It is also proposed to bring over the Asiatic fleet. Those which are considered real fighting craft are the four armored cruisers, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Colorado, and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock. These, added, will give a total of thirty-eight. It also is probable that when the plans for the greatest of all naval reviews are perfected even the smaller cruisers and the gunboats will come over from Asia, and the total force will amount to fifty fighting vessels, great and small.

An announcement was made at the Navy Department that the proposed voyage of the battleship fleet to the Pacific would in no way interfere with the plan already arranged for the summer maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet. The decision has been made that Rear-Admiral Evans, commanding the fleet, shall assemble his vessels for midsummer operations at some point on the New England coast on August 25. The place has not yet been determined, as there is no great haste in the matter.

In the meantime the ships which may be used repairs will be docked and put in condition. Repairs are being rushed on the Connecticut, which is Admiral Evans' flagship, but this is being done so that other ships may be sent to the Brooklyn yard for special work upon them as may be necessary and for the further reason that the ship has not completed her formal trials.

The plan of docking the vessels for repairs was mapped out months ago and is now being carried out without regard to the intended movement of the fleet to the Pacific. These repairs would have been made had there been no decision reached for the movement to the Pacific.

The New England maneuvers will be completed some time in October.

THE CRIME OF JINGOISM.

New York City.—The population of Japan is less than 43,000,000. The population of the United States is only 75,000,000.

The debt of Japan—taking the Statesman's Year-Book figures throughout to insure uniformity of comparison—is about \$235,000,000. The net debt of the United States is \$964,435,657. Japan is paying from four to six per cent interest on its foreign loans and from five to seven per cent on its internal loans. One-fourth of the debt of the United States is at four per cent, and the rest at two and three per cent.

Japan's revenue is less than \$350,000,000, while the revenue of the United States is \$762,000,000. Japan's total imports and exports for the year 1905-1906 were only \$420,000,000 while those of the United States were nearly \$3,000,000,000. Against twenty first-class mod-

MAYOR SCHMITZ TO PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS

Wild Demonstration of Approval in San Francisco Court

JUDGE DENOUNCES CONVICT

Delivers Scathing Lecture, Which Schmitz Interrupts Many Times With the Demand That He Be Humiliated No Further.

San Francisco, Cal.—Eugene E. Schmitz, recently deposed as Mayor of this city, was sentenced to five years in San Quentin Prison. The consigning to convict's stripes of one who, when convicted, was serving his third consecutive term as chief executive, was attended by several features sensational and dramatic, without parallel in the criminal history of San Francisco.

When sentence was pronounced the representatives of a delighted citizenship made a remarkable demonstration, orally and by applause, which the Court made no effort to suppress.

The sentence followed the conviction of Schmitz for extorting \$1175 from the keepers of French restaurants, by the payment of which they were allowed to defy the law. There are four other indictments for extortion against Schmitz and indictments for bribery and other crimes.

"Eugene E. Schmitz, stand up," commanded the Court.

The large, black-bearded prisoner arose at the counsel table. His face was the color of ivory. His lips were pressed tightly. He bent his eyes in a piercing glance on the Judge, and not once during the dramatic moments that followed did he drop them. His shoulders were thrown well back and he held his head high.

"Eugene E. Schmitz," said Judge Dunne, after reciting the facts of his trial and conviction, "have you any cause to show why judgment should not be passed?"

"We have," responded Attorney Fairall, "as he arose to move for a new trial the Mayor sat down. Fairall read briefly six grounds upon which a new trial should be granted. The motion was promptly denied.

Fairall excepted to the ruling and moved for an arrest of judgment. This also was denied. The Court asked if the defense had any other cause to show.

"No other," was the reply. Judge Dunne, turning to Schmitz, who had again risen, said: "Eugene E. Schmitz, you have heretofore occupied the highest office which the city of San Francisco can confer on one of its citizens. You were elevated to that position because of the confidence and trust reposed in you by the mass of the people."

"I am here," interrupted Schmitz, in a voice, though quiet and controlled, that carried to the far corners of the room, "to receive sentence at your hands and not to be humiliated by a lecture which the newspapers can repeat in print."

"At this there was a buzz of excitement. Judge Dunne paid no attention to the interruption. "You were elevated to that position, I say, because of the confidence and trust imposed in you."

"Motion interposed: 'We are here to take sentence, not to be lectured. We—'

"Mr. Metson," said Judge Dunne, warmly, "if you interrupt these proceedings again I will send you to jail. You would be in far better business if you were here begging for a day in confinement for charges that you willfully and improperly attempted to tamper with a juror in this case."

"I stand here as an American citizen to demand my rights," interposed Schmitz. "I ask that I be not subjected to humiliation and degrading remarks which the papers are copying and which I say, if your Honor has any self-respect, you will proceed with the sentence."

"You stand before those who believed in and honored you morally, naked, shamed and disgraced," continued the Court.

"I deny that," cried Schmitz. "The people of San Francisco know how I was railroaded through."

AFTER THE TOBACCO TRUST

Government Asks Court to Crush Giant Combination.

Accused of Conspiracy and Illegal Trade Deals—Opponents Must Surrender or Die.

New York City.—The Government struck the first blow in its campaign to smash the Tobacco Trust by filing a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court in this city. By this action it is sought to dissolve the trust by having it declared a combination in restraint of trade, under provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, to obtain an injunction to stop its business, and, in the discretion of the court, the appointment of a receiver. Specifically the complaint asks the following relief:

That each constituent company of the trust be restrained from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce. That each company be restrained from holding stock in any of the other constituent corporations.

That each corporation be restrained from carrying out any of its contracts, combinations or conspiracies with the others.

That the particular contracts by which an agreement between the English and American tobacco combinations was effected in the fall of 1902 be abrogated as illegal.

That the trust in all its branches be enjoined from continuing to exercise a monopoly of the leaf tobacco business of this country.

That the court, in its discretion appoint receivers for each of the constituent concerns to take control of all their property and, if necessary, to wind them up.

The bill names the American Tobacco Company and all its subsidiaries, together with its two great foreign allies, the Imperial Tobacco Company of London and the British-American Tobacco Company, and also its affiliated American concerns, the American Snuff Company, or the Snuff Trust; the McAndrews & Forbes Company, or the Licorice Trust; the Conley Foli Company, or the Tin Foli Trust; the American Cigar Company, the American Stogie Company, and the United Cigar Company, in all sixty-five corporations, as defendants in the action. There are also twenty-nine individual defendants, headed by James B. Duke and Thos. F. Ryan, and including all the principal officers and directors of the American Tobacco Company.

Altho the action is purely a civil suit, James C. McKeown, Special Assistant United States District Attorney, talked about the possibility of criminal proceedings against officials of the trust.

"It is highly probable that criminal action will be taken," he said. "The Sherman law makes it a criminal offense to enter into a conspiracy to create a monopoly, and it may be that we shall get evidence enough to warrant such proceedings."

SIX YOUTHS DROWNED.

One Strong Swimmer Among Them. Saves Himself in Penobscot Bay.

Bangor, Me.—Six young men of a party of seven were drowned in Penobscot Bay by the capsizing of the sloop Ruth E. Cunnock of Brooksville.

Laurent D. Hall, of Bangor, who is a strong swimmer, succeeded in clearing himself from the foundering craft, and after swimming for three-quarters of an hour, was rescued by the tug Bismarck, which happened to be in the bay. The others sank within a few minutes. The victims were members of prominent families and were known in school and college circles of this State.

The victims are: Harry Dugan, eighteen, son of P. T. Dugan, of Bangor; sophomore in Bowdoin College; A. Robinson, seventeen, son of F. Robinson, of Bangor; Raymond Smith, nineteen, son of Sherman W. Smith, of Bangor; Roy Palmer, nineteen, son of W. A. Palmer, of Bangor; Frederick Ringwall, nineteen, son of Knute A. Ringwall, of Bangor; William Vaugh, twenty-one, South Brooksville.

HEAD ON COLLISION ON ERIE.

Passenger Train Hits Freight Near Caldwell—Several Persons Hurt.

Montclair, N. J.—Westbound local passenger train #51 ran head on into a string of freight cars about 700 yards east of the Caldwell station on the Caldwell branch of the Erie Railroad. The train was composed of a combination smoking and baggage car and a passenger coach. There were about fifty persons aboard.

Mrs. Ida Petroff's right leg and Loretta Jackson's left leg were fractured. The Jackson girl is ten years old. Both she and Mrs. Petroff live in Brooklyn. Mrs. Petroff was sent to a farm in Pine Brook, where she and her child of three weeks intended to spend the summer. The Jackson girl was taken to the home of relatives in Roseland.

Engineer Duffy stuck to his seat and except for a scalp wound escaped serious injury.

BITS OF NEWS

WASHINGTON.

Sir Cheung Liang-Cheng, retiring Minister from China, left to return to his native country.

Rear-Admiral Evans left for New York to prepare the Atlantic fleet for its voyage to the Pacific.

Quartermaster-General Humphrey was placed on the retired list at his own request.

Secretary Taft announced that J. E. Bishop, secretary of the Panama Canal Commission, would make his headquarters on the isthmus.

The itinerary of the President's trip West early in October, which was made public at Oyster Bay, showed that he would not go further South than Memphis.

Plans were announced for a proposed National Department of Fine Arts.

Chief Engineer Goethals in a tentative report favored the division of the Panama Canal work into sections and letting contracts for them.

Secretary Taft left for a month's vacation at Murray Bay.

The American Bankers' Association presented a complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the leading express companies acting as bankers.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Corporal P. J. Green, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, who was shot at Holguin, Cuba, on June 28 by a local policeman while resisting arrest, is dead.

President Roosevelt promoted Alfred S. Hartwell from Associate to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Honolulu, and appointed Sidney Miller Bailon Associate Justice of the same court.

General Smith has returned to Manila after a month's tour of inspection in the northern provinces.

An Englishman returned to London from the Philippines says the people expect Japan to seize them.

There are 161,127 persons in the Philippine Islands qualified to vote (500 pesos property qualification), and of this number only 123,937 voted at the last municipal elections.

DOMESTIC.

New York City's bond sale resulted in bids for \$1,212,840 of the \$28,000,000 offered, being saved from complete fiasco by fifty-seven small bids.

Federal Judge Landis, at Chicago, refused to recall the subpoena for John D. Rockefeller, summoned to give information of Standard Oil finances in the Alton rebate case.

The Wisconsin State Assembly, by a vote of 89 to 3, passed the Senate resolution providing for the naming of a United States Senator by direct vote.

Secretary McCall stated at San Francisco that a squadron would round Cape Horn and visit that harbor.

About 1000 delegates attended the sixteenth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union at Spokane.

Judge Edgar Aldrich, of Littleton, N. H., was appointed master to determine the competency of Mary Baker G. Eddy to conduct her own affairs.

Magnus Thompson shot and fatally wounded Minnie Phatum at New Richmond, Wis., and blew off the top of his own head. The girl had refused to marry Thompson.

Leo C. Thurman, of West Point, Ky., arrested at Vancouver, B. C., in April for the murder at Norfolk, Va., in February, 1906, of Walter F. Dolson, of Michigan, the victim of a trunk mystery, has been sentenced to be hanged September 27.

Tams Bixby, of Muskogee, I. T., for ten years a commissioner for the Five Civilized Tribes, has retired. J. George Wright, Indian inspector, succeeds him.

A jump from a moving train head on, Col., killed Frank Schmeissner, of the Western Federation of Miners, who was going to Boise to testify to Haywood.

FOREIGN.

The master of the rolls of the Kildare Street Club, of Dublin, decided that the expulsion of Edward Martyn was illegal.

Japanese authorities in Korea were astonished at the appearance of a Korean delegation at the Hague Conference, and accuse the Emperor of bad faith.

Sir Edward Grey said in the House of Commons that Britain's claim against China was based on the damages actually incurred in the Boxer rebellion.

The British Government demanded of Morocco that prompt steps for the release of Sir Harry MacLean be taken.

Forty Croatian Deputies left the Hungarian Parliament as a protest against the Government's railroad bill.

A dispatch from Berlin said the Japan had placed an order with the Krupps for a number of twelve-inch naval guns.

France took formal possession of the Siamese territory awarded under the recent treaty.

The Russian Government is hastening to carry out the recent order of distribution of land to peasants on easy terms, and has ordered the relaxation of measures against the Jews.

Count Constantino Nigra, the well known Italian diplomat, died at Rapallo.

Horace G. Knowles, American Minister to Serbia and Rumania, was succeeded by John W. Hildreth, now Ambassador at St. Petersburg, presented his credentials to King Peter, at Belgrade.

It was announced at Rome that the Italian Government would grant amnesty to all political prisoners, with the exception of anarchists on the occasion of the centennial July 4, of the birth of Giuseppe Garibaldi.

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