STANDARD OIL ON THE RACK

Department of Justice Begins Suit at St. Louis to Kill Giant Trust.

The Petition Filed Asks That the Combination Be Declared Unlawful and Restrained from Doing Business—History of the Monopoly and How It Is Alleged to Restrain Trade —Its Enormous Profits.

The War on the Standard.

St. Louis.—Petition filed in United States circuit court asking for dissolution of Standard Oil trust and perpetual injunction restraining 70 constituent companies from working with or paying dividends to parent company.

New York.—Standard Oil shares dropped 15 points, making net loss of 150 points since Roosevelt's war on the trust began; total depreciation in stock since president opened crusade, $150,000,000; this notwithstanding quarterly dividends of $10 per share.

Findlay, O.—Prosecuting attorney directed by Attorney General Ellis to keep grand jury in session; all Standard Oil officials may be indicted; officials of Standard Oil company of Ohio indicted agreed to surrender.

St. Louis, Mo.—The suit to break up the Standard Oil trust has been filed in the United States circuit court here. The petition asks:

That the court decree that the combination and conspiracy are unlawful under the Sherman anti-trust act.

That the Standard Oil company be enjoined, restrained and prohibited from exercising any control over its allied corporations, or any of them, by the election or appointment of directors or officers, or in any other manner.

That the subsidiary corporations be enjoined from declaring or paying any dividends to the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

That the defendants, and each and all of them, be enjoined from entering into any contract, the purpose or effect of which is to restrain commerce in petroleum and its products or to monopolize the same.

The petition contains 194 pages of printed matter, or about 100,000 words, and an additional 84 pages of exhibits, consisting of by-laws and minutes of Standard Oil meetings and organizations, and a map showing the retail prices of oil in every state and territory of the union.

What the Petition Alleges.

It is alleged in the petition that John D. Rockefeller and his associates, the other individual defendants, formed a conspiracy to monopolize the commerce in petroleum and its products at an early date—about the year 1870—and that the same individuals have controlled the combination during all these years, in all its forms, and now control it. It was, therefore, deemed wise to state in the petition the complete history and growth of his conspiracy.

History of the Conspiracy.

The petition is logically divided into three periods. During the first one of these periods, from 1870 to 1882, the combination assumed the form of a simple conspiracy—that is to say, the defendants, with the Standard Oil company of Ohio, acted together to suppress competition and control the oil business.

During the second period, from 1882 to 1899, the combination assumed the form of a trust agreement, whereby about 40 separate corporations engaged in the same business, turned over the management of their business to nine trustees, of which these individual defendants were the majority, so that these defendants controlled all of these corporations.

In March, 1892, the supreme court of Ohio declared this trust agreement void and ordered its dissolution.

Thereupon, on March 21, 1892, the trust certificate holders met in New ork and resolved to dissolve the trust and appointed John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Benjamin Brewster, Henry H. Rogers, Wesley H. Tilford and O. B. Jennings as liquidating trustees—the individual defendants being a majority of these trustees.

The manner of liquidation was not to sell the property and divide the proceeds among the certificate holders, nor to return to each person individually the property placed in the trust, but all of the stocks in each of the companies were divided into portions in proportion to the number of trust certificate shares outstanding, so that Rockefeller and his associates continued to control all these corporations as before.

Birth of the Present Trust.

The petition then takes up the third period of the conspiracy, beginning with the formation of the present trust.

In order to accomplish this, in January, 1899, they increased the stock of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey from $10,000,000 to $110,000,000, and made it the holding corporation and placed the control through stock ownership of all the corporations previously held by the trusts into the said company, and exchanged its stock for the stock so acquired, share for share, issuing therefor $97,250,000 par value—the exact amount of the trust certificates previously issued by the trustees.

The stock of this company was increased by a small amount, and is now $98,338,300.

Some Standard Oil Methods.

The petition then shows the methods employed by the Standard Oil company to monopolize the Standard Oil company of New Jersey to include discriminating contracts with the railroad companies, manipulation of rates, local price cutting, bogus independent companies, etc.

The bill sets up among others a contract between the Standard Oil company and the Tidewater Pipe company whereby the Tidewater companies are limited to 11½ per cent of certain business in Pennsylvania and New York, and the Standard Oil company to receive 88½ per cent of the business, the Standard Oil company guaranteeing the Tidewater company $500,000 per annum profits, thereby eliminating all competition between them.

The bill alleges a contract made with the Pennsylvania railroad company in 1884, which was in existence until 1906, by which the Standard Oil company was able to maintain the public charges for transporting crude oil from western Pennsylvania at 40 and 45 cents a barrel to Philadelphia and New York respectively. The Standard Oil company, through its own pipe lines, transported the oil for eight cents a barrel.

It is alleged that the defendants, through the Standard Oil company and the other corporations, are engaged in producing, purchasing and transporting petroleum in the various producing districts in the United States, principally situated in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado and California; that they own and control nearly all of the pipe lines in said states, and other pipe lines extending from Kansas to the seaboard; also pipe lines in Texas and in California; that they own a large number of tank cars and steamships engaged in transporting oil; and that the said defendants have, through the instrumentality of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey (a holding corporation), eliminated competition between all of the separate corporations and monopolized the commerce in oil in the United States.

Control the Pipe Lines.

It is alleged that the Standard Oil company has had control of the carrying business by pipe lines in and from all the oil producing regions of the United States except Texas, Louisiana and California; that they charged excessive and unreasonable rates, and rates which were discriminatory in favor of the Standard Oil company; that they have refused to furnish equal facilities for receiving and delivering oil of independent shippers and refiners; that they have refused to transport oil belonging to others than the defendants and their associated companies, and since the month of August, 1906, have refused to transport oil of others except in such large quantities as to completely prevent independent producers and refiners of oil from using their service, and that they have forced 16 independent refiners now doing business in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and producing their crude oil through the Standard Oil company's pipe lines, to sell all of their export oil to the Standard Oil company, thereby eliminating their competition. This contract was procured through threats of the Standard Oil company to reduce the amount of crude oil which it would sell to the independent refiners.

Enjoy Preferential Rates.

It is alleged that one of the principal instrumentalities through which the defendants have been enabled to monopolize the commerce in petroleum and its products throughout the United States has been a system of preferential rates, and rates discriminatory against the competitors of the Standard Oil company, both in open and published tariffs and by and through secret and unpublished rates, both interstate and intrastate, and by rebates, concessions, and preferences granted to the Standard Oil company and its subsidiary corporations.

The bill goes into the details of many of these rates, and shows a systematic discrimination, substantially all over the United States, so that rates from Standard shipping points are much lower, for the same distance proportionately and per ton per mile, than from shipping points of independent competing concerns. These differences in most instances amount to more than a reasonable profit upon the oil.

Some Sample Discriminations.

The regular published rate from Whiting, Ind., to Evansville, Ind., through Illinois, for instance, was 11 cents per hundred pounds. Most of the oil shipped by the Standard company was shipped at 2¼ cents and 6 cents per hundred pounds. The Standard had a rate from Whiting, Ind., to Grand Junction, Tenn., of 13 cents per hundred pounds, and large quantities of oil were distributed from Grand Junction all over this southern territory on secret rates which never were published, as required by law, or filed with the interstate commerce commission.

The petition alleges that for about ten years prior to 1906 secret and unpublished rates were made from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, of 6, 6¼ and 6½ cents on the various railroads, which oil was destined to St. Louis and to a large territory south and southwest of those points, while the regular published rate was 18 cents per hundred pounds.

How They Control Railroads.

It is alleged that the individual defendants and other individuals associated with them and interested with them in the Standard Oil trust have acquired large interests in the stocks of the principal railroads of the United States and have caused themselves to be elected or have caused other persons acting in their interest to be elected as members of the boards of directors of such railroads. By reason of such ownership and representation on the boards of directors of such railroads the individual defendants have influenced the railroads to establish and maintain the discriminatory rates.

Among the railroads in which the defendants are interested and upon the boards of directors of which they have representation (together with the names of directors) are the following:

William Rockefeller—Central New England; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Michigan Central; New York Central; New York, Chicago and St. Louis; New York, New Haven and Hartford; New York, Ontario and Western; New York and Ottawa; Pittsburg and Lake Erie; Rutland.

Henry H. Rogers—Santa Fe, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Union Pacific.

Charles M. Pratt—Boston and Maine, Evansville and Terre Haute; Long Island.

Henry M. Flagler—Florida East Coast.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Missouri Pacific.

William G. Rockefeller—Union Pacific.

H. Clay Pierce—Kansas City Southern, St. Louis and San Francisco.

C. W. Harkness—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

F. T. Gates—Missouri Pacific, Wisconsin Central.

The petition then recites the Standard trust's monopoly of the sale of lubricating oils to railroads, its unfair methods of competition in the cutting of local prices, the formation of bogus independent companies, the payment of rebates on oil prices, and the division of territory.

Tells of Stupendous Profits.

It is alleged that by reason of its monopoly the Standard Oil company has made enormous and unreasonable profits on the actual value of its property; that the trustees' valuation of all the property and stocks placed in their hands in 1882 was $55,710,698.24. The additional property purchased or acquired by the issue of trust certificates amounts to $13,210,100, so that the total value of all property controlled by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, except such as may have been purchased from earnings, is $69,020,798.24, according to their own valuation.

Upon this capital the Standard has from 1882 to 1895, inclusive, paid $512,940,084.50 of dividends, and has created a large surplus—the exact surplus the petitioner is unable to state, because the Standard has not published any statements since 1896. But from 1882 to 1896 its surplus, according to its own statements, was $79,536,025.14, and it is alleged that its property at the present time exceeds the value of $200,000,000. Its annual dividends during the last nine years have run from 23 to 48 per cent per annum, in addition to this large surplus.

COMPONENT PARTS OF HUGE OIL TRUST.

List of Corporations and Partnerships Controlled by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Which Will Be Compelled to Resume Business as Independent Concerns If United States Wins its Case.

Name.	Where organized.	Capitalization.
Acme Oil company	New York	$ 300,000
American Lubricating Oil company	New York	100,000
Anglo-American Oil company (Limited)	England	£1,000,000
Argand Refining company	Ohio	Not known
Atlantic Refining company	Pennsylvania	5,000,000
Baltimore United Oil company	Maryland	600,000
Borne Scrymser company	New Jersey	200,000
Buckeye Pipe Line company	Ohio	10,000,000
Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel company	New York	350,000
Bush & Denslow Manufacturing company	New York	200,000
Camden Consolidated Oil company	West Virginia	200,000
Chesebrough Manufacturing company, cons'd	New York	500,000
Colonial Oil company	New Jersey	250,000
Commercial Natural Gas company	Pennsylvania	100,000
Connecting Gas company	Ohio	500,000
Continental Oil company	Iowa	300,000
Crescent Pipe Line company	Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Cumberland Pipe Line company	Kentucky	1,000,000
Eastern Ohio Oil and Gas company	Ohio	5,000
Eclipse Lubricating Oil company	Pennsylvania	Not known
Eureka Pipe Line company	West Virginia	5,000,000
Florence Oil and Refining company	Colorado	500,000
Franklin Pipe company (Limited)	Pennsylvania	50,000
Galena Signal Oil company	Pennsylvania	10,000,000
Indiana Pipe Line company	Indiana	1,000,000
Lawrence Natural Gas company	Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Mahoning Gas Fuel company	Ohio	300,000
Manhattan Oil company	Ohio	500,000
Mountain State Gas company	West Virginia	600,000
National Fuel Gas company	New Jersey	2,500,000
National Transit company	Pennsylvania	25,455,200
New York Transit company	New York	5,000,000
Northern Pipe Line company	Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas company	Ohio	2,775,250
Ohio Oil company	Ohio	2,000,000
Oil City Fuel Supply company	Pennsylvania	2,000,000
Oswego Manufacturing company	New York	100,000
Pennsylvania Gas company	Pennsylvania	2,000,000
Pennsylvania Oil company	Pennsylvania	80,000
People's Natural Gas company	Pennsylvania	1,600,000
Pittsburg Natural Gas company	Pennsylvania	350,000
Platt and Washburn Refining company	New Jersey	14,000
Prairie Oil and Gas company	Kansas	2,500,000
Republic Oil company	New York	350,000
Salamanca Gas company	New York	30,000
Security Oil company	Texas	3,000,000
Solar Refining company	Ohio	500,000
Southern Pipe Line company	Pennsylvania	5,000,000
South Penn Oil company	Pennsylvania	2,500,000
Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines company	Pennsylvania	1,500,000
Standard Oil company of California	California	6,000,000
Standard Oil company of Indiana	Indiana	1,000,000
Standard Oil company of Iowa	Iowa	1,000,000
Standard Oil company of Kansas	Kansas	100,000
Standard Oil company of Kentucky	Kentucky	1,000,000
Standard Oil company of Minnesota	Minnesota	100,000
Standard Oil company of Nebraska	Nebraska	1,000,000
Standard Oil company of New York	New York	15,000,000
Standard Oil company of Ohio	Ohio	3,500,000
Swan & Finch company	Pennsylvania	100,000
Taylorstown Natural Gas company	Pennsylvania	10,000
Tide Water Pipe company (Limited)	Pennsylvania	625,000
Tide Water Oil company	New Jersey	5,000,000
Union Tank Line company	New Jersey	3,500,000
United Natural Gas company	Pennsylvania	1,000,000
United Oil company	Colorado	3,000,000
Vacuum Oil company	New York	2,500,000
Washington Oil company	Pennsylvania	100,000
Waters-Pierce Oil company	Missouri	400,000

Testing Butter.

Here is a certain butter test: Melt a little on some hot hominy in your breakfast plate and taste it. The fraud will establish itself instantly. Print butter fetches a bigger price than ordinary tub butter. There is an extra charge for manipulation and wrapping the pound pieces in paraffin paper. But in my travels I have met print butter that was made up of "cooking thirds." Make sure of your butter dealer, then go ahead.—New York Press.

New Egypt Arising.

A progressive Arab of Cairo is sinking wells and installing irrigation pumps at the foot of the pyramid of Cheops, and the Sphinx, after gazing thousands of years on sand wastes, soon will be looking out on green fields. This is one of the many demonstrations of the change from the old to the new Egypt.

We should choose for a wife only such a woman as we should choose for a friend were she a man.

Different Then.

Husband—It's strange that I can never find anything about the house that belongs to me without your assistance.

Wife—How did you manage before we were married, dear?

Husband—Oh, things stayed where I put them then.—Chicago Daily News.

A man may not have much faith in doctors, up to the time when the first baby arrives in his house. After that he regards them with awe.

As Interpreted.

Mayme—George declared he would gladly go through fire and water for me.

Edyth—That means he will look after the furnace and keep your washtubs filled after marriage.—Chicago Daily News.

Perhaps Put to Better Use.

A church in London still draws an income which was bequeathed it for the purpose of buying wood where with to burn heretics.

PRESIDENT LEAVES CANAL

FIRST EXPRESSES PLEASURE AT AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.

Tells Employes That Adverse Criticisms Should Be Utterly Disregarded.

Colon.—President Roosevelt and his party sailed Saturday night at ten o'clock for Ponce, Porto Rico, on board the United States battleship Louisiana.

At half-past eight o'clock President Roosevelt reached pier No. 11, where there was an enthusiastic gathering of at least 500 persons, principally canal employes at Cristobal and other points along the line. Here the president ascended the band stand and made a 30-minute speech. In giving his impressions of the work on the canal, he said he was pleased with what already had been done, and paid his respects to those who had adversely criticised the work.

"How about Poultney Bigelow?" came from among the auditors.

With much deliberation the president remarked that in every large work there was always some one to find something that was not done as it should have been; but the employes should on no account pay attention to such criticisms, as the critics would sink out of sight while the work the men were doing and had done would remain long after all criticism had been forgotten.

President Roosevelt said, also, he was so impressed with the magnitude and greatness of this work that he would like to see one of his sons engaged therein. He congratulated all the heads of departments upon the work being done, and with especial warmth he congratulated Capt. George R. Shanton on his success in maintaining order in the canal zone and in perfecting the splendid police force under his control.

Panama. — Squatting on a decorated steam shovel in a heavy rain, President Roosevelt Friday watched the giant engines digging tons of mud, and later saw dynamite blasts tear into the walls of the Culebra cut.

The president's energy took him into every kind of corner, which the accompanying guards tried in vain to keep him out of. All the dynamite had been locked up to prevent the chance that an anarchistic workman might heave a stick of the explosive under the wheels of the president's train, but these orders were peremptorily countermanded by the executive, who wanted to see things in actual operation. He saw them.

EIGHT DIE IN SOUTHERN STORM.

Railway Traffic Hampered and Damage to Property Heavy.

Memphis, Tenn. — With the exception of the loss of eight lives as a result of the storm Saturday night and Sunday, which swept the greater portion of west Tennessee, north and central Mississippi, north Alabama and eastern Arkansas, there has been no further loss of life.

Telegraphic communication is gradually being restored, but railroad traffic is greatly impaired, and in many instances demoralized. The rain continues to fall, but the volume is greatly diminished. Reports from the western section of Tennessee show that the railroads have suffered greater damage than ever before.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Mobile & Ohio, The Southern and the Illinois Central are unable to operate trains at all through Jackson, Tenn. Tracks are washed out for long stretches, bridges are down and in some places the water is standing over the wrecks for miles, making it an utter impossibility to operate trains.

Farmers have suffered great loss, both in crops and live stock. The damage done by the wind and rain will amount well into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

TRUCE FOR BLACK TROOPS.

Discharges of Negro Soldiers Suspended by Secretary Taft.

Washington.—Acting under orders of Secretary Taft, Maj. Gen. Ainsworth, the military secretary, has directed that further discharges of the men of the three negro companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, on account of the shooting at Brownsville, Tex., be suspended pending further orders. The order, it is stated, is in order to await the return of Secretary Taft to Washington and is pending further advices from President Roosevelt, who has been communicated with on the subject.

The war department has been deluged with protests against the order directing the discharge of the three companies. It is reported that a further investigation will be made and that certain officers may be called on for an explanation in connection with the movements of these men at the time the Brownsville incident occurred.

Lucille McLeod Acquitted.

Chicago.—Lucille McLeod Memhard was acquitted Monday of the murder of William T. Niemann in the Empire hotel.

Spirit of Unrest in Cuba.

Havana.—In spite of the fact that Gov. Magoon has received reports from the military commanders in 21 towns that absolute tranquillity reigns throughout the entire island, there is a general spirit of unrest abroad, due to the uncertainty regarding the future course of the United States.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Revenge as contemplated may be sweet, but it is always more or less bitter when realized.

Smokers appreciate the quality value of Lewis' Single Binder cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

True friendship is imperishable.—Phythagoras.

INSOMNIA CURED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Wrecked Nerves to Normal Condition and Good Health Followed.

The sufferer from sleeplessness too often resorts to habit-forming drugs in order to secure the coveted rest. But sleep obtained by the use of opiates is not refreshing and the benefit is but temporary at best.

Mrs. H. A. Fletcher, of 59 Blodget street, Manchester, N. H., is living evidence of the truth of this statement. She says: "I received a shock of an apoplectic character. It was so severe that the sight of my right eye was affected, causing me to see objects double. I was confined to my bed about four weeks, at one time being told by the doctor that I could not get well. When I could leave my bed I was in such a nervous state that I could not sleep at night. I would get up and sit on a chair until completely tired out and then go back to bed and sleep from exhaustion.

"I had been under the doctor's care for six weeks when my sister, Mrs. Loveland, of Everett, persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking the pills with the result that I soon experienced relief. One night soon after taking them I lay awake only a short time and the next night I rested well. From that time I slept well every night and soon got well and strong. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a number of times, and my niece has taken them for weak nerves and poor blood and found them very beneficial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured many severe nervous troubles, headache, neuralgia and sciatica as well as diseases of the blood such as anæmia, rheumatism, pale and sallow complexions and many forms of weakness. All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or they will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

NOT YOUR HEART

If you think you have heart disease you are only one of a countless number that are deceived by indigestion into believing the heart is affected.

Lane's Family Medicine

the tonic-laxative, will get your stomach back into good condition, and then the chances are ten to one that you will have no more symptoms of heart disease.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

A Wonderful Discovery

It has been the aim of scientists for years to find some liquid preparation which would possess anodyne, astringent and antiseptic properties and yet be of such a consistency that it would penetrate, first, through the skin, then through the muscles and finally to the very bones, exerting on its way down, healing and pain destroying properties.

Max R. Zaegel, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, established at Sheboygan, Wis., as a chemist for the last 23 years, has discovered this long sought secret. It consists of a mixture of vegetable and mineral oils forming an amber colored liquid of pleasant odor and taste, which, when used as directed, restores vitality and strength and gives prompt relief to pain.

Applied to cuts, sores, burns and bruises it heals, as owing to its antiseptic properties, no pus or matter can form in any wound where Z. M. O., this wonderful oil is used.

If you have catarrh, rheumatism, piles, or pain back, write Mr. Zaegel and he will be pleased to mail you a sample bottle of Z. M. O. free.

Address your letter to M. R. Zaegel & Co., chemists, 181 Main St., Sheboygan, Wis.

It is free now, so do not fail to write to-day, stating the nature of your complaint.

ZMO TRADE MARK REGISTERED.