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Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu,)
First Judicial Circuit,)
C. G. BOCKUS, Business Manager
of the Bulletin Publishing Company,
Limited, being first day sworn, on
oath deposes and says: That the following is a true and correct statement of the circulation for the week ending Friday, September 13, 1907, of the Daily and Weekly Editions of the Evening Bulletin:—

Circulation of Evening Bulletin
Saturday, Sept. 7. 3056
Monday, Sept. 9. 2818
Tuesday, Sept. 10. 2846
Wednesday, Sept. 11. 2835
Thursday, Sept. 12. 2811
Friday, Sept. 13. 2815

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Circulation of Weekly Bulletin
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1907. 2958
Number of weeklies delivered on the Island of Hawaii alone. 1316
Combined guaranteed average circulation. 5790
BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,
by C. G. BOCKUS,
Business Manager.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, (SEAL) Anno Domini, 1907,
P. H. BURNETTE,
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1907

What did Penny do to them?
No wonder Standard Oil financiers are among those who claim that an income tax promotes a nation of liars.

Will they let the demand for steamship service die, because steamship companies may be willing to have it that way.

Honolulu has no reason to change its mind that the American navy is best, regardless of the men who figure things out on paper.

The enthusiasm with which the Government is pursuing Standard Oil reminds one of the progress of the anti-trust cases in Hawaii—they are so different.

Dr. Inohn, State Health Officer of Louisiana, says: "A fly walking across a can of milk can do more harm than a buzzard tramping over food on a dinner table."

The Kumeric hul is said to claim that it broke about even. If the hul is satisfied the public will not complain, though "the lesson of the experience is, to not try it again."

At a convention of barbers recently, held back east, it was decided to compel all self-shaving men to cut their own hair. Here is another chance for the correspondence school.

The cards and spades the navy champions have given Honolulu champions should be a signal for a general braag-up, all along the line, in preparation for the Coast League aggregation.

Japan has given her American counsellors a reward almost as large as that occasionally granted by a large American corporation for especially valuable services on the part of an employe.

Oklahoma's first vote as a State for prohibition and a form of government in which the people pass directly on all laws, may worry some "interests" but unless all signs fall the "new schemes" make for honest government and real rule of the people.

Apparently the loss of life on board the Japanese battleship Kojima was due to the international ambition to make a record at target practice. Not many such incidents should be required to convince the enthusiasts that while death in the turret may be glorious, the sacrifice is being made at the wrong end of the gun.

"Let us have it thoroughly understood that a man walks to his political doom who thinks of anything else but the public welfare in connection with public office.—Governor Hughes.

Citizens of Hawaii can find no better text to guide them in the selection of men for public office—appointive or elective.
How long can Japan stand the drain on its labor supply? is a question asked by the Manila Times after figuring out the population, the exodus to the North American continent and the labor needed for the development of Manchuria, Korea and Formosa. It finds there are only five or six million effective workers in Japan, and shortage of labor is given as a real Japanese issue of the not far distant future. This is certainly a phase of it that has not hitherto attracted widespread notice.

STANDARD OIL POWER FIGHTING FOR LIFE.
The brief dispatches detailing the inability of H. H. Rogers to testify on account of ill health and yesterday's testimony of its assistant controller as to the tremendous earnings of Standard Oil, are incidents in a hearing that is being held in New York City as a result of the suit brought by the Government to dissolve the Standard Oil corporation. In other words Standard Oil is fighting for its very existence, the suit now pending being the one of all others that the company is said to fear.

The Standard Oil people came particularly under the limelight when Judge Landis of Chicago gave them a legal tongue lashing and a record breaking fine, and the suits for infractions of the law began to multiply. In the Federal suits the total number of counts of all the indictments is 6326. Were the company to be found guilty in every case and the maximum fine imposed, as was recently done by Judge Landis, the total amount which the company would be called upon to pay would be \$126,520,000. This, added to the \$29,240,000 fine inflicted by Judge Landis would swell the total to \$155,760,000, irrespective of the penalties which may be inflicted as a result of the various suits brought by different States.

A fine of \$29,240,000 would not be a death blow to the Standard Oil Company. In six months its profits amount to that sum. But if the company were called upon to pay into the treasury of the United States a total of \$155,000,000 that would be a most serious matter even for the group of stupendously rich men who compose the company. The Standard Oil has a surplus reserve fund which runs into enormous figures. Conservative estimates place it at \$200,000,000, and less conservative estimates place it as high as \$500,000,000. What it actually is is a secret which has been guarded with extraordinary care, the knowledge being confined to not more than five or six men.

Between 1882 and 1906 the Standard Oil paid out in dividends, according to a recent official compilation by the United States Government, the enormous sum of \$51,922,904.50. For several years the policy of the company has been to distribute about 60 per cent of its actual earnings in dividends and add the other 40 per cent to its surplus funds. The actual earnings or profits for the full period between 1882 and

AN ODD MISTAKE

When Mrs. Morton returned to her home at Makiki, after an absence of a week in the country, she missed her jewel case, and immediately notified the police that it had been stolen; it turned out, however to be a mistake. Morton, who is a prudent man, had taken the case and placed it in the Safety Deposit Vault of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd. He says "A man can't afford to take chances, when absolute security can be obtained for four dollars a year."



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1906 have never been disclosed. The nearest approach to definite information was the statement made by the Comptroller yesterday. It is known that the total profits from 1882 to 1896 were \$244,025,485. In that period the dividend distributions amounted to \$164,490,460, leaving \$79,536,025 for the surplus fund. The period of the Standard's greatest earnings has been since 1896. In the ten years its dividend distributions amount to \$387,432,446. For only three of those years, 1903, 1904 and 1905, were its profits known, until the tremendous profits were made public in the latest examination. In 1903 its distributed \$42,877,516 in dividends, and in that year its profits were \$81,300,000. In 1904 it distributed \$35,401,788 in dividends and its profits were \$61,500,000. In 1905 it distributed in dividends \$29,235,320 and its profits were \$57,000,000. For the three years its profits amounted to \$199,800,000, while its dividend distributions were \$117,614,624, leaving in that period alone \$82,185,376 to be added to the surplus, an average of \$27,395,125 a year.

If the surplus additions averaged that amount for ten years, it was estimated at a total of \$273,951,250, which, added to the surplus fund up to 1896, would make a grand total of \$353,487,275. The officer of the company admits the profits to be nearly two hundred million dollars greater. With a surplus reserve fund of more than \$350,000,000, the Standard could pay fines amounting to \$155,000,000, and still be highly solvent and with a surplus larger than that of any other corporation in the country, but its prestige as the dominant power in railroading and in industrialism would be seriously crippled.

The Standard has always played the financial game with "the strong arm," that is with the stupendous money power behind it—the power to crush individuals, cripple banking institutions, bankrupt industrial enterprises and make trouble for railroads.

It was recognition of this power that made practically every financier and corporation that crossed the path of the Standard bow to its will with-

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out question, and accept its dictum without any wish for combat.

The suits to inflict fines and penalties brought by the United States Government and the various States, while severe enough in themselves, do not menace the life of the corporation, but there is one suit which does, and that, it is said, is causing the men behind the company more real concern than all the others put together.

This is the suit brought by the United States Government last November in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company. All of the other actions are subsidiary to this one. If it succeeds, the Standard Oil Company will cease to exist and the seventy-one constituent corporations of which it is composed, will be compelled to do business separately and as competitive concerns.

All the preliminaries in this action have been disposed of and taking testimony began in New York City early this month. Franklin Ferris of St. Louis was appointed special examiner to take the testimony and Frank B. Kellogg was named as the Government's special attorney. Rogers, whom Tom Lawson says is the brains of Standard Oil, has thus far escaped going on the stand by plea of illness, but we are likely to hear more of the disclosures before there is less made public. Unless they can escape by illness or other means the leading officers of the Standard Oil corporation will be given an opportunity to tell what they know.

Though the suit is the one which, above all others, is feared by the Standard Oil men, the fines already imposed and prospective are not laughing matters even to Mr. Rockefeller, the reputed richest man in the world. Fines amounting to \$155,000,000 would be more than his total share of the profits of the Standard Oil Company since 1882, or for the last quarter of a century. He owns 27.4 per cent of the Standard Oil's capital stock. Of the \$551,922,904 paid out in dividends since 1882, his share has been \$151,226,628, or nearly \$4,000,000 less than the penalties which may be inflicted upon the company.

Of course he would only have to bear individually his share of the loss, which the company would suffer were a total of \$155,000,000 in fines imposed, but his proportion would exceed \$41,000,000.

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U. S. Cavalry Have Kick

ARMY SCANDAL AND BICKERING IN FIRST SQUADRON BETWEEN MEN AND OFFICERS BREWING.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Disruption threatens the First Squadron of the Thirtieth United States Cavalry, which ended its 750-mile practice march at Fort Sheridan today.

An army scandal which will strike at some of the most revered names in the service impends as a consequence. Constant quarrelling, bickering and dissatisfaction between men and officers is declared to have marked the long march.

Almost immediately after the troops started on their march from Fort Riley, July 27, it is declared, bickering began. The action of several of the officers, it is declared, will bring the whole matter to the official notice of the War Department in Washington, and an investigation is deemed certain to follow.

Among the officers of the battalion are Philip Sheridan Jr., son of the illustrious Civil War general, and Fitzhugh Lee Jr., whose father fought through both the Civil and Spanish-American wars. Both these young officers are said to be involved in the controversies.

There is open rupture between Lieutenant J. W. Wlien, who left the officers' mess two weeks ago following a quarrel with one of his fellow officers. Lieutenant Wlien is open in his criticism of the conduct of the officers. "I could not stand the action of some of the officers," he said, "and I quit their mess. For two weeks I have been eating in my own tent. I told one of them what I thought of him and withdrew."

Criticism is also directed at Major T. J. Lewis, in command of the battalion, who, it is charged by Captain R. C. Williams, in command of Troop A, compelled the men to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning. The men are said to have been in rebellion, several of them complaining because of fines imposed, and it is declared there have been a score of desertions from the ranks since the march began.

Mrs. Rebecca R. Warner, widow of Dr. John Warner, has won a contest in court which entitles her to dower rights in the \$1,600,000 estate left by the doctor. Her stepson, Vespasian Warner, pension commissioner, promises to carry the case higher.

Gans vs. Nelson

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