

PROGRESS OF BIG SUIT.

GOVERNMENT'S PROBLEMS

Victory Would Be Only Start of Fight to Dissolve Standard.

There will be no temporizing with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, lawyers for the government declare, nor will there be any delay in forcing the dissolution of the trust, if the suit now under way has a successful issue.

It will be some time, however, it is admitted, before the Standard Oil Company will be forced to split up again into seventy component corporations, even if the government is legally able to attach the stigma of monopoly upon it.

The manner of dissolving the trust was not bothering Mr. Kellogg and his associates very much yesterday, however. It is for them now to prove that there is a monopoly in the oil business, and they kept right at work all day going over the testimony which had been brought out during the first four days of the hearing, getting ready to use it to the best possible advantage in the interrogation of witnesses the coming week.

To-morrow morning, when the hearing is resumed, Wesley H. Tilford, treasurer and director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, will go on the stand again and finish, temporarily at least, his task of enlightening the government's attorneys on what he knows about the history of the corporation.

Mr. Kellogg said at the close of the afternoon session on Friday that he would want Mr. Tilford for only half an hour to-morrow. After him will probably follow William G. Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, and nephew of John D. Rockefeller. He is an assistant treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Mr. Tilford said during his testimony that Mr. Rockefeller might have facts and figures in his possession that Mr. Kellogg would like very much to learn about.

There are more subornas yet to go forth in search of persons who are associated with Standard Oil and its subsidiary corporations. Mr. Kellogg would not say yesterday how many would be sent out or had been sent out since the examination began. Neither would he name the individuals who may be waited on by Marshal Henkel and his deputies with invitations to come to Room 43 in the Federal Building.

Mr. Kellogg found during the last week that he had not suborned all the persons he wanted, but he has never expressed a desire to serve John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Henry M. Flagler and Oliver H. Payne, the big sextet in Standard Oil, although with Charles M. Pratt they are named as defendants in the government's suit.

Friday Mr. Kellogg found out from Mr. Tilford that John D. Archbold was the man who would be best posted as a Standard representative on the state of domestic trade in the oil business, but he did not ask for his present address. Of course, if necessary, the big six may be summoned to testify, but there has been no airtight shown by the government's attorneys so far to grant the half dozen immunity from prosecution, so long as there is a chance of proving the existence of the monopoly without their aid.

EXAMINATION OF RECORDS. They close the offices in the Standard Oil Building at No. 26 Broadway early on Saturday, so the government's expert accountants were able to put in only half a day in the examination of the books and records which bear on transactions in the first trust period, from 1882 to 1892, and in the period of the liquidating trust's existence, from 1892 to 1899. It was on January 1 of the last mentioned year that the present Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was incorporated. Sufficient progress has been made in the examination to arm Mr. Kellogg with the basis of valuable and interesting queries at the resumption of the hearing to-morrow. Mr. Kellogg will not disclose his find-

Pierce Oil Company of Missouri, which is also doing business in Texas at present, at any rate, what is he to do to promote the interests of his company and get all he can of the trade away from Corsicana and Security? The interests of the leaders in Standard Oil are so luxuriously mixed up in the subsidiary corporations that the problem of turning every man against himself appears to the investigators a particularly knotty one.

MR. KELLOGG CONFIDENT.

Yet Mr. Kellogg says it can and will be done. Just how the corporations are to be separated and competition re-established, he is not prepared to say, but the government is earnest in its determination "to find a way." Perhaps the plan of a receivership, which was first broached in the government's suit against the Tobacco Trust, will be adopted and a receiver appointed who will be empowered by the court to see that the stock ownership in the various companies is so distinct and so differentiated individually that there will be a possibility of a re-establishment of real competition.

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ings until they are brought out in the course of the examination of witnesses. The 276-page volume, known as the "bill of complaint" in the suit to dissolve the Oil Trust, contains many exhibits that show that the government had made a pretty exhaustive research into Standard Oil history, but during the first four days of the hearing the government's attorneys have gone right on cementing the proof of the existence of the monopoly.

DEFENDS ROCKEFELLER.

Dr. MacArthur Says His Business Ideals Are of the Highest.

Every dollar that John D. Rockefeller possesses over \$1,000,000 is a source of deep concern to him, according to the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, of this city. Dr. MacArthur, writing in "The Examiner," a Baptist weekly magazine, in June, 1906, praised Mr. Rockefeller unreservedly, and when asked yesterday whether recent developments made it necessary for him to reconsider his estimate of the head of the Standard Oil Company he said in support of his former article:

"There is nothing in recent developments, so far as I have been able to discover, that throws any discredit on Mr. Rockefeller either as a man or as a Christian. As I pointed out in my 'Examiner' article, he cannot justly be held responsible for all the acts of his thousands of subordinates. It is inevitable in the management of such an enormous business enterprise that some of those who come into competition with it should feel that they have not been fairly treated. And such persons are always certain to blame Mr. Rockefeller, when often circumstances beyond the control of any individual have been the real cause of the situation of which they complain.

"Now, it must be remembered that our ideas of the proper business methods, our commercial standards, vary with the passage of time, just as our ethical and religious ideas undergo changes. President Roosevelt and other men like him in public and business life have rendered important service to the standards of truth and honesty which were accepted twenty-five or even ten years ago.

"Rebating has not always been considered the heinous offense it is to-day thought to be. I have looked very carefully into the transactions that resulted in the imposition of the great fine at Chicago, and I do not believe that any jury of honest business men who are familiar with the facts as they were presented would hold the Standard Oil Company guilty of the charges against it. I know that Mr. Rockefeller's business ideals are of the highest, and that he would not knowingly commit or allow the commission of any wrongful act for his personal ends or those of his friends.

"I can think of no fairer way to deal with the wealth problem than by an application of the Golden Rule. I know that is Mr. Rockefeller's chief reliance. From my knowledge of the man I can say that I can conceive of no disclosures that would convince me that John D. Rockefeller ever knowingly took part in any dishonest transaction. But my mind is an open book, and if the incontrovertible should happen I would be the first to place the blame where it belongs."

PUTS IT UP TO JEROME.

Jackson Sends Ice Trust Data to the District Attorney.

Albany, Sept. 21.—Contending that the American Ice Company has violated the criminal laws of the state, Attorney General Jackson announced to-night that he had sent a letter to District Attorney Jerome transmitting all the data and documentary evidence in his possession, obtained by a recent examination of the records, books and correspondence of the American Ice Company, relative to the conduct of business in New York County. Included are copies of various contracts and records tending to show, according to Mr. Jackson, that the American Ice Company, with other competing companies, entered into agreements to limit competition and the output of ice and to regulate the price.

The Attorney General says he has also sent copies of letters of the president and other officers of the American Ice Company "showing its intent and purpose to acquire and maintain a monopoly of the supply and control the price of ice available for sale in New York City and in the surrounding cities and towns in this state."

"In my opinion," says the Attorney General in closing, "the matter herewith transmitted is evidence that the American Ice Company, its agents and officers, have violated the penal section of Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899 (commonly called the anti-trust act) and Section 168 of the Penal Code, prohibiting conspiracy to commit an act injurious to trade and commerce. "The officers of the American Ice Company denied the access to any of its records except those explicitly covered by the order of the Appellate Division, but I believe that a grand jury, exercising its broad powers of investigation, will be able to discover additional evidence of the company's violations of the criminal laws of the state. Any assistance in my power will be gladly furnished."

PARHAM DENIES RESPONSIBILITY.

Founder of Zion City Sect Does Not Prescribe Torture for "Casting Out Devils."

Galena, Kan., Sept. 21.—Charles M. Parham, founder of the sect of Parhamites, whose followers are alleged to be responsible for the death of Mrs. Letitia Greenhaugh, at Zion City, Ill., lives in Galena. In commenting on the Greenhaugh case, he says that he assumed no responsibility for the infliction of torture upon inmates by his alleged followers at Zion City. He said that his teachings did not prescribe torture as treatment for the sick. He did not believe in the use of medicine or any treatment other than prayer and the laying on of hands. No real Parhamites used torture in treating afflicted persons. Parham holds meetings regularly on the streets of Galena, Kan., Joplin, Mo., and other cities.

DUTIES OF TRAINED NURSES.

Sharp Debate Over Extent to Which They Should Study Medicine.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Nurses are needed who simply care for the sick and leave the study of medicine to doctors." This contention brought out a sharp two hours' debate at the final session of the American Hospital Association's convention yesterday. The "expansionists" argued that a nurse could not study too much of the art of healing. The "old timers" asserted that there should be a return to the old two-year course, and that the science of systematic administration in the sick-

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Broadway 129th Street

of the hotel scurrying for candles. Frank Irwin, Mrs. Camillus T. Rogers and H. D. Fullerton, his wife and two children, were among those who suffered shocks from the lightning that struck near their homes. William Drake, coachman for Walter Jennings, was driving home from the station when a tree that was struck by lightning fell across an electric light wire, driving it down on his horse, which was killed instantly. The coachman remained in the rubber tired buggy until an automobile came along and rescued him.

At Ridgewood Heights the half completed German Presbyterian Church was blown to the ground and demolished. The loss is placed at \$2,000. A large tent in which services had been held was blown to ribbons and scattered all over the village.

In Manhattan little damage was caused, although the lightning struck in a few places. American League Park seems to have suffered the worst damage. The wind blew down the left and right field fences, and sent most of the ten thousand spectators, who were there to see a game between the Yankees and Detroit, scurrying for the subway. With so many people trying to crowd into the station at once, the crush became dangerous. Several mounted policemen arrived on the scene, and had to back their horses into the crowd to quell the panic.

A bolt of lightning struck the flagpole on the roof of the Cornell Medical College, in First avenue, between 27th and 28th streets. Patients in Bellevue Hospital had a bad fright, for from the wards they were able to see the ball of fire, which seemed to rest for a moment at the top of the staff. The nurses quieted them in a short time.

A bolt of lightning also struck the pole at the top of the building of the Manhattan Storage Company, near 43d street and Lexington avenue.

Considerable discomfort was caused to the large afternoon theatre crowd that, tempted by the fair weather early in the day, had left home clad in thin summer raiment. About the time that the theatres were out it was raining the hardest. People crowded into lobbies and called for carriages. The shopping crowd, which went home earlier, had used up all the available carriages, and the people from the theatres had either to wait or get wet.

The skylight of the Tenderloin police station was smashed by the force of the rain. A plate glass window in front of a millinery establishment at No. 27 Fifth avenue was smashed in by the wind, and Miss Anna Copper, who happened to be near, was stunned by the falling glass.

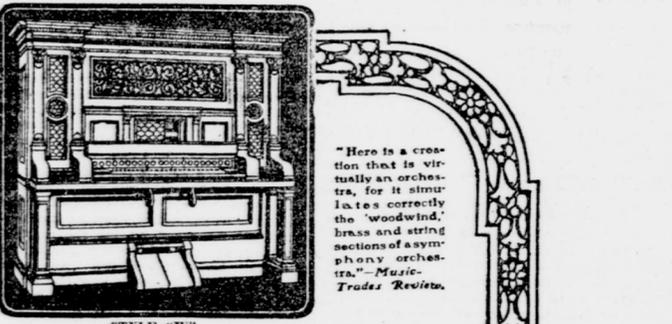
A large sign in front of the Herald Square Theatre was blown to the ground and hurled out into Broadway. A frightened cab horse dashed on to the sidewalk and then down the street, with the vehicle careening behind. In front of Macy's he dashed into a crowd of women, but was stopped before any one was hurt.

New Jersey also suffered severely. Many trees were blown down and numerous places were struck by lightning. At Morristown the temporary buildings which have been erected for the Morristown Field Club's show suffered severely. The wind tore the roof from one barn and carried it bodily into a ravine a quarter of a mile away.

Side walls and roofs of other buildings were torn away and miscellaneous pieces were strewn over the baseball field and golf links. Pieces of tar paper used for roofing made the air black in one section and large pieces were blown half a mile away. At Hackensack trees were blown across the trolley tracks. At Teaneck one fell directly in front of a moving car, and only the promptness of the motorman prevented a wreck.

RUNAWAY FREIGHT KILLS FIVE.

San Bernardino, Cal., Sept. 21.—A long freight train on the Santa Fé Railway got beyond control at Devere Station, on the top of the steep San Juan grade, early to-day and crashed into a light engine at the bottom. The wreckage caught fire and burned fiercely. Five men are known to have been killed and one fatally injured. The dead include the engineer, two brakemen and two tramps. With the exception of one brakeman, all were burned to death.



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RIDGELY'S Financial Forecasts.

We told subscribers that U. P. and other stocks would be a purchase Friday morning, the 13th, and we likewise intimated as much to you in this column last Sunday. Our letter for to-morrow has some very interesting information on U. P. The general tendency of the market is upward, but it will have plenty of ups and downs. To know the right stocks to buy and when to buy is important. Our Daily Letter gives details; terms, \$5 per month.

A. N. RIDGELY, 20 Broad St., N. Y.

ENGRAVERS HAVE OUTING TO-DAY.

The employees of the Powers Photo-Engraving Company are to hold their second annual outing to-day at Clason Point, Westchester County. All three shifts of men, the plant being open twenty-four hours a day, will take part in the excursion.