

Uncle Sam's Standard Oil Victory.



FRANK B. KELLOGG.

THE recent decision of the United States circuit court of the Eighth federal circuit that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is a combination in restraint of trade and must be dissolved recalls the long fight in the courts to bring such a decision about. This is the second time the courts have grappled with the great oil combination in an effort to break its power. The old Standard Oil trust, formed under the laws of New Jersey, was found illegal by the Ohio supreme court and ordered dissolved in 1892. The order was obeyed, but the result was the formation in 1899 of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as a controlling company, directly and indirectly, for all the subsidiary oil concerns.

The present action was largely the outgrowth of agitation in the west and south against the various subsidiary concerns. It was in 1905 that Missouri began suit to oust various oil concerns, and its then attorney general, who later became Governor Hadley, put into the record the disclosures of corporate control and business methods that largely formed the basis of the allegations in the government's dissolution suit.

The Missouri suit was followed by like proceedings in Kansas and Oklahoma, and Texas renewed the pursuit of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, which it had conducted intermittently for a number of years. The Waters-Pierce company denied it was a Standard concern, but has been convicted and ousted. Mr. Hadley made the Standard's witnesses admit the ownership of concerns that he alleged were in the combination. Thus Missouri also compelled the oil concerns to come to terms.

The government's dissolution suit against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey seven of its officers and



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, PRESIDENT OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

seventy subsidiary concerns was begun Nov. 15, 1906, when the complaint was filed in the United States circuit court at St. Louis for hearing by the four judges of the Eighth judicial circuit. Frank B. Kellogg was the government's chief counsel. This was the circuit in which the Northern Securities case was heard. It was chosen for the Standard Oil case because of its location and because many of the government's witnesses were residents of adjoining states.

In its petition the government complained that the defendants had conspired "to restrain the trade and commerce in petroleum, commonly called 'crude oil,' refined oil and in the other products of petroleum among the several states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia and with foreign nations and to monopolize the said commerce."

John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler were named as the originators of the alleged conspiracy. The bill asserted that between 1870 and 1882 Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne and Charles M. Pratt joined the conspiracy, which culminated with the organization of the New Jersey corporation in 1899.

The taking of testimony was entrusted to Frank A. Ferris of St. Louis, who was appointed special master in chancery in June 1907. He held hearings in many cities, the final one in Chicago on Jan. 22, 1909. The result was a record of 1,400 printed pages of the testimony of 444 persons and exhibits. It was filed in St. Louis on March 22, 1909.

The hearings reached their climax when the defense called to the stand Charles M. Pratt, John D. Rockefeller and John D. Archbold. Exhibits are introduced showing that in seven years the profits of the business had totaled nearly \$480,315,034, the statement for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana alone showing profits in 1906 of more than \$10,000,000 on a capitalization of one-tenth that amount.

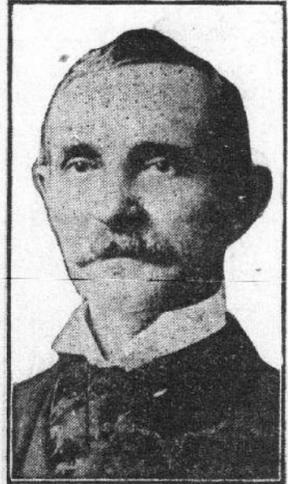
Argument on the case began April 5, 1909, in St. Louis, continuing for a week. Both sides filed voluminous briefs. The court then took the case.

DAVID A. DE ARMOND.

Death of Famous Congressman a Heavy Loss to His Party.

In the tragic death of Representative David A. De Armond of Missouri, who lost his life recently in a fire in his home, the Democrats of the house have lost their foremost parliamentarian, and his place in the party will be hard to fill. He was one of the best known men in congress, not only because of his long service, but because of his character and talents. Only four men have served longer than he—Speaker Cannon and Representatives Bingham, Payne and Dalzell, all Republicans. Two other Democrats—Representatives Livingston of Georgia and Jones of Virginia—entered congress with him.

Judge De Armond was a man of strong likes and dislikes. He was notably free from the habit of playing pol-



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DAVID A. DE ARMOND.

itics. His friendships when once made were firm and lasting. The same was true of his enemies.

His service in congress was continuous. Even in the demoralization of the Missouri Democracy in 1904, when the state went Republican by nearly 30,000, his re-election was not even threatened.

Judge De Armond's parody of Gray's elegy was directed at J. Sterling Morton, President Cleveland's secretary of agriculture. "Morton is always writing when he is not talking and always talking when he is not writing," said De Armond. Then he launched his famous parody:

Pull many a whim of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed screech of Morton
Pull many a wheel is formed to whir
Unseen
And waste its feetness 'neath J. Sterling's hair.

This paraphrase is said to have furnished the foundation for the slang expression, "Wheels in the head."

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

Preventorium at Lakewood Will Treat Children of the Tenements.

Located in the cottage formerly belonging to Grover Cleveland at Lakewood, N. J., and made possible by the benevolence of Nathan Straus, the world famed philanthropist, a new agency has been started in the war against consumption in this country. It is called a preventorium and is designed for the treatment of children in the incipient stages of the disease.

The patients will be taken from the tenement districts in New York city. There are already ninety-two inmates in the institution, and plans now under way will enlarge the capacity to 400. Only curable cases will be accepted. Experience shows that a permanent cure can be effected in about three months, so that more than 1,000 patients can be handled per year. Even this will be but a small beginning, however, as it is estimated that there are 40,000 curable cases of tuberculosis among the children of New York city.

The deed to the Cleveland cottage was given by Mr. Straus, and Mrs. Cleveland, who is one of the directors of the new preventorium, assisted in



GIRLS' DORMITORY AT PREVENTORIUM.

the work of transforming her former home into a hospital of mercy. Mr. Straus, whose efforts for pure milk have saved the lives of thousands of little ones and have made him known in all civilized lands, also donated a majority of the stock in the Lakewood hotel, worth a half million dollars.

Other contributions have increased the holdings of the company to \$700,000. The president of the institution is Marcus M. Marks, and on the directorate are the daughter of E. H. Harriman and such well known men as Henry Phillips, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, W. G. McAdoo and Jacob A. Riis.

The Opening of Congress

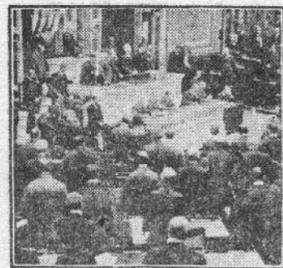


SPEAKER CANNON ON THE JOB.

PRESIDENTS and vice presidents may come and go, but congress goes on forever—that is, it has been going on now for over a hundred years, and if Halley's comet will only keep its distance congress will probably continue to do business at the old stand for centuries to come. There is an impression existing in the minds of many that the date of its inception is from 1774, when was held what is known as the "First American congress." This congress, which met in Philadelphia, must in no sense be confused with the congress of 1787, held in the same city, for it is from the latter we date the birth of our continuous legislative life as a nation. The former made the Declaration of Independence a possibility; the latter sustained the principles of that Declaration and brought order out of eleven years of chaos and uncertainty.

September, 1787, then, was the beginning of the congress of today, although it was not until some months later that this mighty revolution not only in our own land, but in the principles of government over civilized man, became by the signatures of the various state representatives an accomplished fact. The seat of government was moved to Washington in 1800, and in the magnificent capitol the statesmen of the present follow without deviation the constitution for their chart and compass—the paper given by the patriot and statesman of over a hundred years ago.

The present session of congress, beginning Monday, Dec. 6, is the first regular session of the Sixty-first congress, the last session that began on March 15 being a special one called by President Taft to consider the tariff. Animated scenes always mark an opening of congress, and all roads in Washington lead to the great national capitol on that day. The beginning of each session is only history repeating itself, however. There are the same crowds, the same scenes, the same formal announcement to the president that each house is ready to do business, the same lottery of seats in the house, the same dignified and stiplle proceedings in the senate. And yet, with all this repetition of familiar



Copyright by Clineinst, Washington. PRAYER IN HOUSE JUST BEFORE THE OPENING.

events, the scenes never become commonplace or lose their interest. Many come from long distances to see an opening, and they talk of it for months afterward. Two gavels, one at the north and the other at the south end of the capitol, fall simultaneously at 12 o'clock noon on the first Monday in December of each year, and the American congress is convened. In the senate, after a short prayer by the chaplain, the vice president opens the session by saying, "The senate will be in order," a formula used at the beginning of each session. He then directs the clerk to call the roll of the senate to officially determine the presence of a quorum. Shortly afterward the body adjourns as a mark of respect for those members who have died since the last meeting.

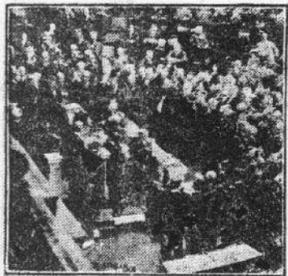
The scene in the house of representatives is more animated, less dignified, and the greetings of members is of the informal character which marks the differences in the two houses. Hilarity, even uproariousness, prevails, and jokes are cracked with freedom and good will. Comments on the elections are made without regard to the feelings of those who might have suffered. Contrary to the custom in the senate, the floor is crowded with friends of the members, and strangers push down the aisles to get a close view of some of the more notable legislators. The galleries are packed, and there is a display of millinery from every state in the Union. Needless to say that there are styles which would fit any year of the last decade or any season or climate on the continent.

There is a lottery for seats at the beginning of every new congress. This is the only time that the new member is on an equal footing with those long in service. In everything else seniority counts, but all are equal in the drawing for seats save speakers and party leaders, who sometimes are allowed by common consent to choose their seats first.

Capital Notes and Gossip

The Republican majority in the senate is reduced by one on account of the appointment of Fountain L. Thompson of North Dakota to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Martin L. Johnson, which occurred after the adjournment of the special session. Johnson was a Republican. Thompson is a Democrat. His appointment to fill the vacancy was made by Governor Burke, who is a Democrat. Thompson is one of the leaders of his party in his state, but his officeholding has been confined to county offices. In the lower house W. J. Moxley will take the place of William Lorimer of Chicago, who was elected United States senator last spring by the Illinois legislature.

Practically a new face in the lower house at this session of congress will be James H. Cassidy, elected last April to succeed Theodore E. Burton, who was elected United States senator from Ohio last winter. Burton had represented the district in Ohio comprised of the city of Cleveland. Cassidy was elected to succeed him last April. He was present during a part of the special session and had the distinction of being the youngest representative. Two new men in the ad-

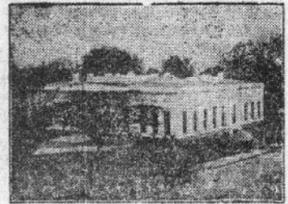


Copyright by Clineinst, Washington. SWEARING IN NEW MEMBERS. Administration circle are Lee McClung, recently appointed treasurer of the United States, and Professor A. P. Andrews, the new director of the mint. A new face in the diplomatic circle is that of Count Conrad de Buisseret, minister from Belgium.

Among the debutantes that will make their formal bow to the smart world of Washington this winter is Miss Hildegarde Nagel, daughter of the secretary of commerce and labor. Miss Nagel is one of the most popular girls in the society of her home city, St. Louis, and is a strikingly handsome girl. The two beautiful daughters of the Norwegian minister, the Misses Sigrid and Jugelbreg Gude, are also much heralded debutantes and will add greatly to the interest of the present season. Washington will have a Roosevelt debutante, too, for Miss Olga Roosevelt, daughter of Robert Roosevelt of New York, will come out in the Capital City. She is a handsome girl of the athletic type. Other debutantes of the season are Miss Margaret Draper, daughter of General Draper; Miss Boutelle, daughter of Representative Boutelle; Miss Owen, daughter of Senator Owen, and Miss Laura Merriam, daughter of the former director of the census.

There has been much talk of late about the new executive offices in the White House, which have just been completed, and many visitors to Washington have inspected them. They are works of art, pronounced in Washington as the most sumptuously furnished of any of the host of magnificent offices in the capital.

Two large offices in the rear are devoted to President Taft and Secretary Carpenter. The president's is a large room, oval in shape and decorated in green and white. The walls are coated with burlap. The furniture consists of new chairs and settees covered with a Philippine product, carabao, or water buffalo, leather. The doors are parquet



THE NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

of callae wood and other lumber imported from the Philippines. Mr. Taft uses the desk of mahogany which was turned over to him by Mr. Roosevelt. President's Secretary Carpenter's room is smaller in size, but furnished similarly. Philippine woods also furnishing the flooring.

Mrs. Taft returned to Washington from Beverly much improved in health, but is hardly well enough to hold the leadership of Washington social life. She has everything that is needed for it but the health, having spent many years in assisting Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Roosevelt, and has the ethics of Washington entertainment at her finger tips. It required a robust constitution for the constant round of dinners, balls, receptions and other functions that mark the social life of the social aristocrat.

A CHICAGO HEROINE.

Young Wife of Dr. Grenfell Will Go to Faroff Labrador.

Proof that the race of old fashioned heroines isn't dead yet was furnished in Chicago recently, when Anna MacClumhan became the wife of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. In taking this step she voiced the sentiments which have inspired women for ages to find their love in admiration of manly courage and self sacrifice and to seek their happiness in devoting their lives to the



MRS. WILFRED T. GRENFELL.

careers of the men they marry, no matter how great the sacrifice that is called for on their part. The young bride will leave a fine home in Chicago, where she has been prominent in society, and reside with her husband in the frozen north.

The bridegroom, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, is the heroic medical missionary of Labrador, of whom so much in praise has been written. Year in and year out this man endures all sorts of hardships with one object in view—to be of service to his fellow men. He has no salary—in fact, hundreds of his patients are unable to pay him anything—but this makes no difference, for he is in Labrador to relieve the suffering.

In the fishing season he sails his hospital ship along the coast, resembling so much the stormy petrel that when a big blow occurs all the fishing fleets say, "This'll bring the doctor." He has worn out several vessels with his daring voyages, for he is the most storm defying skipper in those waters.

THE HOPE DIAMOND.

How Misfortune Has Pursued Those Owning the Famous Gem.

That famous and unlucky gem the Hope diamond is again in the limelight, and it was believed for a time that it had been lost to the world forever. Selim Habib, who was supposed to have the stone in his possession, having been one of those drowned in the sinking of the French steam-



MAY YOHE, ONE OF THE UNLUCKY OWNERS OF THE HOPE DIAMOND.

er La Seyne recently. It turns out, however, that he sold the jewel in Paris before sailing. Every owner of the Hope diamond has met misfortune or death, as the following record shows:

Jean Baptiste Tavernier brought the Hope diamond from the orient in 1665 and later sold it to Louis XIV. Tavernier died a pauper. Wilhelm Fals, the Amsterdam diamond cutter, who cut the Hope diamond, died a bankrupt. His son stole the diamond from his father and committed suicide. Mine de Montespan, favorite of Louis XIV., borrowed the diamond and was supplanted. Nicholas Fouquet, treasurer of Louis XIV., also borrowed the diamond, was disgraced and imprisoned and died suddenly. Marie Antoinette received the diamond and was guillotined.

Another owner of the unlucky stone was Jacques Coles, a diamond merchant, who committed suicide, and the gem passed into the hands of Lord Henry Francis Hope. Financial troubles and his unfortunate marriage to May Yohe followed soon after, and a succession of misfortunes came to her. It next went to a New York diamond firm, who began to have financial difficulties soon after coming into possession of the blue stone, but recovered prosperity after they had sold it. The sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, next owned it and was deposed, and Selim Habib, who purchased it next, has now been drowned.

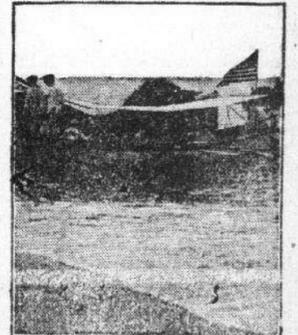
Zelaya and The Nicaragua Affair.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA of Nicaragua is again in the public eye in this country and, as usual, in no enviable light, and a crisis has been reached in his heedless and remarkable career. In fact, the execution of two Americans in Nicaragua recently and Zelaya's utter disregard of the amenities which ordinarily exist between nations have stirred the state department to action, and President Taft is determined to make the lives of American citizens much safer and more respected in Central America than they have been hitherto.

Leroy Cannon, one of the Americans executed in Nicaragua, was of the "soldier of fortune" type, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., and twenty-nine years of age. Even in his boyhood days he gave evidence of a love of adventure. He had been living in Central America for eight years and in that time had been heard of half a dozen times as figuring in hazardous enterprises. Within a year word was received that he had been condemned to die for participating in an uprising, but was saved by intervention of the United States.

Of the other American executed in Nicaragua, Leonard Groce, little is known to the Central American members of the diplomatic corps, and no word has been received of his antecedents.

Jose Santos Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, is one of the most interesting characters in Central America. He



UNITED STATES BLUEJACKETS LANDING ON NICARAGUA COAST.

resembles in many striking characteristics Cipriano Castro, whose place he has taken as trouble maker for the United States among the Latin-American republics. There is one point of difference, however. Zelaya has held his office for sixteen years and today has a stronger grip on the job than at any other time. Castro after a long reign as dictator was deposed by his closest associates the moment he left his native soil to repair his broken health by expert medical treatment in Europe. Zelaya is making no mistake of this kind.

The president of Nicaragua has all the skill of Castro as a political plotter and intriguer. He maintains himself in power by the most cruel, despotic methods. He holds life cheaply and, according to stories told, does not hesitate to shoot and even to burn to death his political enemies. Like Castro, he entertains an intense hatred for the United States and general contempt for the European powers. He is ambitious politically. He has planned for Central America the same anti-United States combination which Castro fostered for South America.

Zelaya belongs to the real aristocracy of Central America. He is a man of about sixty, of pure Castilian blood, a Spaniard through and through, a good friend, but a relentless foe, with a warm heart and a quick temper, which, once aroused, makes him a devil incarnate. He was given the finest education Nicaragua could afford and then at fourteen was sent to Europe. He studied at La Sorbonne, in Paris, and visited other European



LEROY CANNON.

universities. At twenty-five he returned to his native land, a man of great attainments, knowledge and energy.

Zelaya raised himself to the presidency of Nicaragua by something like a trick. It was a three cornered fight, one of the candidates being Jose Santos, another being Zelaya. Their combined votes overbilled the third competitor, and Zelaya became president. His predominating characteristic is his courage.