

By D. M. AMSBERRY,

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA.

No Permanently Rich.

It is quite unnecessary in this country, says Dr. Charles W. Elliot, of Harvard, in World's Work, to feel alarm about the rise of a permanent class of very rich people. To transmit great estates is hard. They get divided or dispersed. The heirs are often unable to keep their inherited treasures, or if, by the help of lawyers and other hired agents, they manage to keep them, they cease to accumulate, and only spend. This is one of the natural effects on his children of the very rich man's mode of life. With rarest exception the very rich men of to-day are not the sons of the very rich men of 20 years ago, but are new men. It will be the same 30 years hence. The wise rich father will try to put his sons into those beneficent professions and occupations which have strong intellectual and moral interest, and in which pecuniary independence is a distinct advantage. Such are the public service in elective or appointive offices, the ministry, scientific research, social service, and the management of charities and of serviceable endowed institutions. Inherited wealth enables young men to devote themselves early to these fine employments, which are not peculiarly remunerative, but yet possess the highest sort of interest and offer all the rewards of beneficent influence among men.

Health of School Children.

Proper attention to the health of children is an excellent civic investment. A great part of the diseases which develop as chronic in after life could be obviated by closer medical supervision of children's health. Especially defects in hearing, eyesight or teeth can be checked in early life, while in later years they become too confirmed to yield to treatment. The investigation of the board of education has shown that a majority of the school children have either defective eyesight or a tendency to bad vision. It is now proposed to examine the school children's teeth also. This experiment has been tried in Germany, where attention to the teeth has improved the eyesight and the hearing by improving the digestion of the children treated. It is as necessary for a child to have sound senses and good bodily health as mental development. In the majority of the occupations at which the present school children of the present will in future years earn their livelihood, sound health and a good physique will be of more value than education fills.

There are signs, says a Washington report, that Alice Longworth is bringing up her husband properly. In fact, the idea is afloat in Washington that he is fairly well tamed already. He has gone shopping with his wife more than once. "To be sure," says an official in one of the departments, "he went shopping with her before she was his wife, but that doesn't count. It's the shopping he has done since then that makes or breaks the record. The antenuptial shopping was expected. The postnuptial—well, until it is done the taming has not been accomplished. The Washington rule for judging whether the husband has been tamed is to invite him to go shopping in one of the department stores before lunch. If he does, he has been broken to double harness."

We are spending at a fearful rate, and much of the expenditure has, for the nonce, no offset except paper profits. The land is full of nouveaux riches who, as the slang goes, think they have "money to burn" and their womenfolk are bettering the instruction. The cost of building and living has thus been raised to a level on which it cannot rest for very long. As the old adage hath it: "Put a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil." From the present outlook the record will be broken by the jockeys who are now in the saddle. After awhile the season of repose, repentance and economy will come.

It is related that Col. Charles W. Larned, professor of drawing at West Point, stood in the sunshine under an elm. "The spring is rather backward, sir," said a cadet. "Oh, no," said Col. Larned. "The daffodils, the crocuses and violets are backward, sir," the cadet insisted, respectfully. "Nevertheless," said Col. Larned, "there is no doubt that spring is really here at last." "Why, sir, do you think so?" the cadet asked. "Because all the comic artists," said Col. Larned, "have now begun to put vegetation in their backgrounds."

Reform has already progressed so far in Russia that a man there can now think anything he pleases, provided he exercises due care not to mention his thoughts to anybody, or to act in accordance with them if they are at all progressive.

The prominent lawyer who asserts that women are responsible for 80 per cent. of the divorces is too conservative. Make it 100 per cent. If women did not accept proposals of marriage there would be no divorces.

ROOSEVELT SCORES OIL TRUST IN SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Transmits Report of Commissioner Garfield with Comments on Document.

ROGERS AND ARCHBOLD REPLY TO NATION'S EXECUTIVE

Issue Elaborate Defense of Great Corporation, Contending It Is Conducted Along Honorable Business Lines and That Home Competition Is Not Crushed.

Washington.—President Roosevelt Friday transmitted to congress the report of James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, giving the results of his investigation of the subject of transportation and freight rates in connection with the oil industry.

In his message the president expresses the view that the report is of capital importance because of the effort now being made to secure such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as will confer upon the commission power in some measure adequate to meet the clearly demonstrated needs of the situation. The facts set forth in the report, he declares, are for the most part not disputed. That the Standard Oil company has benefited enormously up almost to the present moment by secret rates, many of which were clearly unlawful, the president says the report clearly shows.

Abolish Secret Rates.

The president then says: A very striking result of the investigation has been that shortly after the discovery of these secret rates by the commissioner of corporations the major portion of them was promptly corrected by the railroads, that most of them have now been done away with. This immediate correction, partial or complete, of the evil of the secret rates is, of course, on the one hand an acknowledgment that they were wrong and yet were persevered in until exposed; and, on the other hand, a proof of the efficiency of the work that has been done by the bureau of corporations.

"But in addition to these secret rates the Standard Oil profits immensely by open rates, which are so arranged as to give it an overwhelming advantage over its independent competitors."

Controls the Market.

It is not possible, he says, to put into figures the exact amount by which the Standard profits through the gross favoritism shown it by the railroads in connection with the open rates. "The profit, of course, comes not merely by the saving in the rate itself as compared with its competitors, but by the higher prices it is able to charge and by the complete control of the market which it secures, thereby getting the profit on the whole consumption."

There Are Others.

It is unfortunately not true, he says, that the Standard Oil company is the only corporation which has benefited and is benefiting in wholly improper fashion by an elaborate series of rate

visit to the oil fields and of the great mass of data obtained by him either personally or through agents of the bureau of corporations. The preliminary study of this material, he says, showed that the most important subject was transportation, which enters so largely into the cost of furnished product and hence a most important factor in competition.

"The Standard claims that the location of its refineries and the use of pipe lines are natural advantages to which it is justly entitled by reason of the energy and foresight of its managers. While in a measure that is true, it may not be forgotten that these advantages were in part obtained by means of unfair competitive methods after years of industrial strife.

"The development of the pipe line system by the Standard Oil company was the result of special agreements with railroad companies. Furthermore, those so-called natural advantages have been and are being greatly increased by discriminations in freight rates, both published and secret, interstate and state, which give the Standard monopolistic control in the greater portion of the country.

Oil Price Is Gauge.

"An immediate result of this delimitation of the competitive area is shown by the prices of ordinary il-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

luminating oil. After deducting the freight rate the price of such oil is usually from two cents to five cents a gallon higher in the non-competitive than in the competitive fields. A reasonable profit upon refined oil is about one-half a cent per gallon. It is clear that exorbitant profits are obtained in the non-competitive fields."

In 1904 these secret rates saved the Standard Oil company three-quarters of a million dollars, representing the difference between the open rates and the rates actually paid. "These discriminations," he says, "have been so long continued, and so secret, so ingeniously applied to new conditions of trade, and so large in amount as to make it certain that they were due to concerted action by the Standard and the railroads." He says further that the Standard Oil company is receiving unjust discriminations in the matter of open rates, the published rates from the leading Standard shipping points being relatively much lower than rates from the shipping points of its competitors.

Roads Abolish Secret Tariffs.

Mr. Garfield then refers to seven instances of important discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil company in various parts of the country, and says that most of the secret rates and some of the open discriminations discovered by the bureau were abolished by the railroads shortly after such discovery. After calling attention to the good which already has resulted from the investigation, Mr. Garfield says that the changes effected have put the independents upon a fairer footing and make competition possible in territories heretofore inaccessible. The report concludes as follows:

"Tariffs may be made and rates may be combined in such a manner as to make it practically impossible for the ordinary shipper to find them."

STANDARD MAGNATES REPLY TO PRESIDENT.

New York.—In reply to President Roosevelt's message and the report of Commissioner Garfield, Messrs. H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil company, made the following statement to the press:

"In the president's effort to secure the passage of a bill enlarging the powers of interstate commerce commission and just and equitable railway rates, we have precisely the same

interest that any good citizen has. No more and no less. Regarding his criticisms upon the management of the railways, or his strictures upon any acts of the interstate commerce commission, we have neither responsibility nor concern. When, however, he or Commissioner Garfield attacks the Standard Oil company and uses its methods of doing business an object lesson for the purpose of promoting his views, we protest. It may be frankly stated at the outset that the Standard Oil company has at all times within the limits of fairness and with due regard for the law, sought to secure the most advantageous freight rates and routes possible.

Corporation Is Upright.

"We say flatly that any assertion that the Standard Oil company has been or is now knowingly engaged in practices which are unlawful is alike untruthful and unjust.

"The commissioner's report, upon which the president's message is based, opens with the statement that



HENRY H. ROGERS.

the manufacture of refined oil in this country is about 25,000,000 barrels annually. It would have been fair for him to have stated that over 15,000,000 of barrels of this annual manufacture is exported.

"He next calls attention to the fact that the Standard Oil refineries are located at centers of distribution, while the independent refineries are usually in the crude oil fields. He charges that this location of refineries and the natural advantages following it were obtained by means of unfair competitive methods, but beyond this mere assertion does not go into a history or explanation of these alleged unfair methods at all. He says the 'development of the pipe line system by the Standard Oil company was the result of special agreement with the railroad companies.' As a matter of fact, the development of the pipe line system by the Standard Oil company was in the face of violent hostility on the part of the railroads.

Conditions in New England.

"Passing from this point, Commissioner Garfield takes up the question of favoritism, which he alleges has been shown by various railroad corporations, to the Standard Oil company. The first specific case of alleged discrimination to which he directs attention is in the New England territory. It is charged that we enjoy a monopoly in certain parts of that section because some of the railroads there refuse to prorate. Casual inquiry would show that the New England roads are simply doing what they are forced to do by natural conditions. Obviously, we have an advantage by the use of our pipe lines from the western oil fields to the coast and the use of water transportation thence to New England over anyone who uses all rail transportation from western points.

Some of our competitors do the same thing and deliver oil at the points in New England that we do by the same process.

Question of Rebates.

"The commissioner says that 'with one or two exceptions the investigations of the bureau have as yet dis-



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

covered no rebates in the technical sense on interstate business."

"He says the Standard Oil company has habitually received from the railroads, and is now receiving, 'secret rates and other unjust and illegal discriminations. It is hardly fair or manly for him to add the sentence, 'Of course there may be other secret rates which the bureau has not discovered.

Does Not Crush Competition.

"The statement that the Standard Oil company has largely by unfair and unlawful methods crushed out home competition' is fully answered by the fact that home competition has always existed, is steadily growing, and that there are now at least 125 competitive refineries in the United States.

"The Standard Oil company has been investigated over and over again at the instigation of its rivals, and it always welcomes such investigation when conducted in good faith and fairly. We are engaged in a large and honorable business. We are conducting it honorably and we sincerely believe in conformity to law."

READY FOR FIGHT

TRIPLETT WILL CONTEST THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

HAS LAWYERS AT BOTH ENDS

Indicted for Land Frauds—Offender Arrested in Texas, but Will Return to Nebraska and Answer Before Court for His Transgressions.

OMAHA.—That Aquilla Triplett, indicted as alleged procurer of fraudulent filings on public lands within the northwestern part of the state, is going to put up a fight against conviction in the United States courts is shown in the fact that his Omaha attorney, A. H. Burnett, appeared at the federal building Wednesday and announced that he would represent Triplett in the cases now before the United States court. Counsel has also been provided for Triplett at El Paso, Tex., where he is now in custody awaiting transfer to the jurisdiction of the Nebraska district of the United States courts.

The department of justice expects to prove a great many important things in the fraudulent land filing cases by Triplett, and for this reason months have been spent in his apprehension and if necessary his extradition from Mexico, where he had fled, after hearing that he was wanted. The government is in possession of information that Aquilla Triplett knows more of the fraudulent land practices in the cattle country than any other man and the impression is prevalent at the federal building that the suspected cattle barons are back of Triplett's defense and will employ the best legal talent that money can procure to keep him from going before the grand jury, much less come to trial under the indictments found against him already.

CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT.

Average for United States Six Points Above Mean for Ten Years.

WASHINGTON.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, finds the area under winter wheat remaining in cultivation on May 1 to have been about 29,623,000 acres. This is 6 per cent, or about 1,718,000 acres, less than the area reported as sown last fall, and 1 per cent, or about 941,000 acres, less than the area of winter wheat reported as harvested last year.

The average condition of the growing winter wheat crop on May 1 was 91, as compared with 89 on April 1, 1906; 92 on May 1, 1905; 76 on May 1, 1904, and 85, the mean of the May average for the last ten years.

Murderous Nebraska Woman.

DENVER, Colo.—While soundly sleeping after his night's work as brakeman on the Colorado & Southern railway, H. W. Benner, formerly of Fairbury, Neb., was dealt a terrible blow on the head with an ax by his wife. He may die.

Japs Help San Francisco.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Taft, in his capacity of president of the American Red Cross, has informed the Japanese ambassador that funds being collected from the general public in Japan for San Francisco's relief will be gratefully accepted by the Red Cross.

Good Wages for Expert Painters and Paper Hangers in Omaha.

Owing to a scarcity of first-class workmen the master painters of Omaha are paying up to 50 cents per hour for skilled workmen. Open shops and plenty of work.

FENCES COME DOWN.

Eight Hundred Thousand Acres Now for Free Range.

OMAHA.—Unlawful fences which inclosed 800,000 acres of the government domain in the western part of the state have been taken down. Sworn statements to that effect have been received by Special District Attorney Rush from twenty-five cattlemen against whom he brought seven civil actions, five in federal circuit court and two in federal district court. These actions were all injunction suits filed last fall, and three days ago decrees were issued commanding the cattlemen to remove their fences within five days and enjoining them permanently from constructing fences upon government land. None of the cattlemen appeared or answered the bills of complaint, and the reason they did not is now obvious. They had complied with the order to remove their fences before the official decrees were issued by Judge Munger.

As the result of abandoning the illegal fences, vast tracts of land, outside the inclosures of the big cattle companies' inclosures, have been relinquished.

Entitled to Pensions.

WASHINGTON.—The house committee on pensions on Friday authorized a favorable report on the Scott bill, which gives a pensionable status to the veterans or their widows of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas volunteer cavalry regiments under the act of June 17, 1900, providing for pensions for soldiers who served ninety days during the civil war. These regiments were mustered in just at the close of the war, but did valuable service in repelling Indian attacks thereafter.

Confession.

Prominent men advise young men to go into politics. Lord Acton said: "Politics comes nearer religion with me—a party more like a church, error more like heresy, prejudice more like sin—than I find it to be with better men."

Population of Morocco.

The population of Morocco can only be guessed. No census has ever been taken. The best authorities estimate the inhabitants to number about 7,500,000.

Eminent Doctors Praise Its Ingredients.

We refer to that boon to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John E. Pfeiffer of the Editorial Staff of THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL REVIEW says of Unicorn root (Helonias Dioica) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription": "A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator... makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system."

"The following are among the leading indications for Helonias (Unicorn root). Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhoea; atonic (weak) conditions of the reproductive organs of women; mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women; constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia (flooding), due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhoea (suppressed or absent monthly periods), arising from accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and anemic (thin blood) habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of the leading ingredients of which is Unicorn root, or Helonias, and the medical properties of which it most faithfully represents.

Of Golden Seal root, another prominent ingredient of "Favorite Prescription," Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says: "It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions... and general debility, it is useful."

Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, says of Golden Seal root: "In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Prof. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, says of Golden Seal: "Valuable in uterine hemorrhage, menorrhagia (flooding), and congestive dysmenorrhoea (painful menstruation)."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription faithfully represents all the above named ingredients and cures the diseases for which they are recommended.

GOOD YEAST. There is nothing we eat that makes the family feel so good as light, wholesome bread. To make good bread it is necessary to begin with fresh, lively yeast. There is none so fresh as the Big Ten Cake Package of On Time Yeast. Two packages of "On Time" will cost you 10 Cents, and weigh more than three packages of other yeast which will cost you 15 Cents. Use On Time Yeast and save the nickels. Ask Your Grocer for On Time Yeast.

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