

# 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 trusts 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 to 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, and 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 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 rates

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 li-

guminating 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 adapted 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 higher than those 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 the 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 law 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 railroads, 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 as 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 in any way 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 15,000,000 barrels annually. It would have been fair for him to have stated that over 10,000,000 of barrels of this annual manufacture is exported.

"It 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 agreements with railroad companies.' As a matter of fact, the development of the pipe line system by the Standard Oil company was the result of the most hostile opposition 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 in delivering oil at the ports 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 disclosed no rebates in the technical sense on interstate business.'"

"He says the Standard Oil company has habitually received from the railroads, and now receives 'secret' 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 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.'"



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

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"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 honorable business. We are conducting it honorably and we sincerely believe in conformity to law."

# Illinois State News

Recent Happenings of Interest in the Various Cities and Towns.

**BROTHERS KILLED BY BAND.**

News-In Results Fatally to Sons of Farmer Living Near Sheffield.

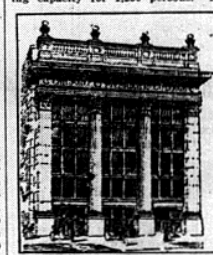
Kewanee.—A fatal accident occurred on the old Hackett farm near Sheffield, which resulted in the death of Elmer and Roy Stone, sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hale, the boys being 16 and 12 years respectively.

The boys left the house about nine o'clock and went to play in a sand-blot-out some distance away. They were evidently on their hands and knees digging into the bank of sand when their hands were on the sand and they fell, falling upon their heads and shoulders in such a way as to plow them down until they smothered to death.

They were discovered about 10:30 a. m. by their mother, who had become anxious, and had come out to look for them.

**Unique Building for Chicago.**

Chicago.—The lease of the property at No. 129 Michigan avenue from the L. C. Paine Freer estate to the Chicago Musical college, has been closed, and the construction of a large school and theater building is to be begun within a short time. The building will contain a theater with a seating capacity for 1,250 persons.



structure will be six stories, and will be in the classic style. A unique feature will be the absence of stairs, which will be replaced by inclines leading from one floor to another. The front of the building and the portion above the theater will be devoted to the college. One of the features will be an Italian garden above the auditorium, around which will be located the studios.

**Funds for University Building.**

Urbana.—Congressman William B. McKinley has added \$10,000 to his original donation of \$50,000 toward the erection of a Christian association building at the University of Illinois, providing all the funds necessary to complete the structure are subscribed before June 12.

John W. Slipes, treasurer of the building committee, has pledged another \$1,000. President Edmund James has pledged \$1,000. This makes the total sum subscribed by the faculty to date \$6,218.50. The total sum thus far pledged and received amounts to \$65,150.

**Hospital Band Discharged.**

Kankakee.—Trustees of the Illinois eastern insane hospital decided to discharge the hospital band as a state organization, but will enter into a contract with the leader, J. S. Wiggins, in furnishing music for concerts and dances. None of the musicians are to be employed at the institution. The board also decided that special relatives of patients provided the attendants are boarded outside.

**Democratic Convention.**

Litchfield.—The Democratic convention was held in this city. Charles W. Bliss, of Hillsboro, was chairman. The convention ratified the nomination made at the primary for county officers; adopted resolutions endorsing William J. Bryan for president; instructed the delegates to the congressional convention to vote for F. E. Wood of Springfield, and instructed the delegates to the senatorial convention for Representative S. D. Canady, of Hillsboro.

**Platform from the Bible.**

Rock Island.—The ten commandments, the golden rule were adopted as the platform of the National United Christian party at the annual conference of the party at Black Hawk's watch tower. Mrs. Catherine Smith, of Chicago, made an address. The party will place a full ticket in the field for the next national campaign.

**Sunday School Convention.**

Mattson.—The Coles County Sunday School association is planning for the annual convention for the year 1906, which will be held on June 21 and 22.

**Henry Moser, one of the state workers, will be present during the session of the convention and will be of great help to all those interested in Sunday school work.** Moser made an address as one of the foremost Sunday school workers in the state, and at the present time is president of the state association.

**PLAN TO HOLD CHAUTAUKA.**

Douglas County Will Have the First in Many Years—May Be Made Permanent Enterprise.

Acrola.—Douglas county will have a chautauqua this season—the first in many years. An association has been effected and the managers are now busy securing talent for the programme, which will likely be given the first ten days in August. If the chautauqua is a success it is the plan to organize a stock company and make it a permanent enterprise. Patterson springs, one mile east of Tuscola, has been agreed upon as the location.

In addition to the regular programme of entertainment there will be a school of agriculture, domestic science department, literature, Bible study and kindergarten work.

Thornton Long has been chosen as president and W. D. Higdon as superintendent.

**Jury Unable to Agree.**

Charleston.—The jury which heard the evidence in the case of Miss Carrie Turner against Constable John Mock and Sheriff H. B. White, were discharged, as they reported to Judge Craig that they could not come to an agreement. The final ballot stood eight to four in favor of conviction.

Mock and his bondsmen were used for having allowed Corwin Heinlein, charged with having wronged the plaintiff, to escape while in his custody.

**Horse Killed by Electric Shock.**

Mattson.—A horse, valued at \$250 and belonging to Charles Luit, hit an electric light pole and received a shock that resulted in its death.

The animal was wearing heavy iron shoes and standing on a damp earth floor, thus, when the fragile glass bulb broke the animal's teeth contacted with the wire and a heavy voltage of electricity was sent through its body. The animal was thrown against the stall with such force that its back was broken and it died instantly.

**Teachers Resign in a Body.**

Bloomington.—Professors Nielsen, Wilson and Leivitz, all of the Bloomington schools, handed in their resignations to the board of education. There is no ill feeling between the professors and the board, but one of them has received an offer of higher salary next year, another will quit teaching and the third will engage in business.

**Father Kills Daughter's Sitter.**

Pana.—Burton Price shot and killed Hiram Heaton at Herrick, near here, because Heaton was paying attention to his daughter. Price had ordered Heaton to cease calling at his place, but he made another visit. A quarrel ensued, and Heaton was killed. Price, a prominent farmer, was arrested.

**Atrocious Cruelty of Parents.**

Chicago.—Charged with torturing their two children, four and six years old, with hot iron poker, Michael Janosek and wife were held to the criminal court in bonds of \$10,000 each.

**Bore Deep for Oil.**

The people in charge of the oil boring, succeeded in forcing the amper down about 1,000 feet, but whether any oil has been struck they refuse to divulge.

**Aged Resident of Dixon Dead.**

Dixon.—Elbridge Gerry Brewster, aged 86 years, died here. He had lived in Lee county since 1850. He was father of State's Attorney E. H. Brewster.

**Electric Shock Kills Lineman.**

Galesburg.—While connecting a live wire Hardin McCullough, a lineman for the Galesburg Gas & Electric Light company, received a heavy shock and was instantly killed.

**Boy's Nose Bitten Off by Dog.**

Waukegan.—While returning from school, Walter Bjork, 11 years old, was attacked by a dog and the end of his nose was bitten off.

**Make Exchange of Parishes.**

Raymond.—Rev. A. Zurbenson left for Quincy, where he will have charge of St. Mary's church. Rev. J. Manser, of Quincy will come to this place.

**Dies from Effect of Burns.**

Steving.—Mrs. John Seaton died from the effects of burns received when her dress caught on fire from a bonfire in the yard.

**Elevator Burned at Farmer City.**

Clinton.—W. H. Hutchings, elevator at Farmer City was burned, causing a loss of \$7,000, with \$4,000 insurance.

**Current State Topics in Brief.**

Quincy.—Julius W. Quilling killed himself by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun.

Jacksonville.—Christian Zimmerman, a well-known business man, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Business trouble was the cause.

Riverton.—In endeavoring to recover her bonnet, which had blown from her head, Maggie Zaslowski, aged ten years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zaslowski, was struck and instantly killed by Wabash train No. 9.

# MURDERERS AMONG BIRDS.

Young Ones Confined in Cage Are Poisoned by the Male Parent.

A gentleman who travels much in Central America tells an interesting story about his experience with tropical birds. To put it in his own words, he is "cleaning up" the site to build the railroad station at Sonsonate in the republic of El Salvador. I left standing a tree called the templeque, which was, and is still, the favorite nesting place for several kinds of birds. With the aid of a ladder one day I secured from the nest some young songsters (mocking birds). Finding that I could not secure the right kind of food for them, I made a rough cage and put them in it. I placed it where the parents of the little captives could take care of their young ones, which they soon did with all the solicitude I expected.

"Excepting the shelter of the wings of their progenitors, and liberty to fly freely in the air, I think they enjoyed every inducement to grow strong and be happy in their comfortable prison. Perhaps the impossibility of getting into the cage made the parent birds more attentive to their affairs in their visits. When the breeding time arrived, I watched the expectant mother birds gathering feathers, moss and other material with which to build their nests. One day my peeps remarked, 'Boss, you better bid adieu to your chicks; their daddies are going to get them poison from the brush.' His remarks made me feel that I had read a natural history at school, that when the African swallow emigrates to Europe the invalids and the very young birds which cannot accompany them are poisoned. Still I did not believe that the parents of my young songsters could be so cruel or so wise as to kill my birds. Yet, a few days after, I had the sorrow to find one of my mocking birds stone dead. I took it out and dissected it, hoping to ascertain the nature of the poison. I feared that the peep might be playing a joke on me. I had to abandon the idea when I found in the poor bird's stomach, among other things, a piece of undigested and swollen pink butterfly. All the rest of my prisoners died one after the other, and in the stomach of each I found remains of the swollen pink butterfly. Then I instructed my peeps to catch some butterflies, which they did with the wild mocking birds, and had occasion to observe that they ate them all except the pink ones. These birds were free and wild ones and had no instinctive dislike for them, which they reject the injurious food. My poor prisoners could not refuse what was put down their throats by their wise parents, who thus brought them poison from the brush."

**VALVE OF SNAILS AS FOOD**

About 100 Per Cent. More Nutritious Than Oysters, Says Medical Authority.

A dish of snails is hardly ever seen in this country, although in Spain and in France it is held to be a fairly common article of food among the poor, while it is held in great esteem by the gourmet when it is stewed and garnished with sauce and condiments, says the London Lancet. The suggestion that the snail should form a cheap article of food in this country has been revived and there is nothing to be said against it. It is a food from a dietetic point of view, for properly cooked, the snail is both nutritious and tasty.

If, however, the suggestion were seriously acted upon, we are to fear that the supply in this country would prove to be short of the demand. But doubtless the snail could be cultivated as it is the oyster when it was found that it had gained a reputation for its nutriment. The snail has indeed been called "the poor man's oyster," though we do not remember to have seen it eaten raw. We know, however, that it makes an excellent soup, and its sauce may be used for the same purpose as oyster sauce. Possibly also a few snails in a steak-and-kidney pudding would increase the tastiness of this popular food.

Care must be exercised in the choice of the snail for food purposes, as it is well known that snails feed on poisonous plants, and it is the custom in France to eat a few days to clean after they have been taken from their feeding ground in order that any poisonous matter may be eliminated. Most of the snails in France used for edible purposes are collected from the vineyards of Burgundy, Champagne and Lorraine, which, we may be sure, afford a perfectly clean feeding ground for the snail, considering the care which is taken to protect the vines from disease.

According to analysis, very nearly 90 per cent. of the solid matter of the snail is protein, including phosphates. Compared with the oyster, this would show that the snail contains about 100 per cent. more nutritious substances. The suggestion, therefore, that the snail should be used for food is not merely sentimental.

"These Presents."

Many people asked the meaning of the word "presents" in the phrase "by these presents" would be entirely unable to give it. It means "these present words," or "this present document," or "this familiar enough former-king in 'Love's Labour's Lost' the king asks Jaquenetta, 'What present hast thou there?'" The "present" being a noun, Bacon writes that Romulus after his death was said to have sent a "present" to the Roman people bidding them devote themselves to arms. Shakespeare even uses "presents" to mean money in hand.