

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports to Congress on Its Investigations of Relations.

KILLS OFF ALL COMPETITION. Largely Monopolizes Handling of Petroleum-It Scruples at Nothing To Attain Success.

Washington, Jan. 28 .- The interstate commerce commission sent to Congress a report of the investigations made by it under the Tillman-Gillesple resolution concerning the relations of common carriers by rail to the production and distribution of oil. The report covers the distribution of petroleum and its products east of the Mississippi river, and, incidentally, the Kansas und Texas fields. The report points out generally the method by which the Standard oil company "has built up and perpetuated its monopoly." It is asserted that "the ruin of its com-petitiors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil company in the past, systematically and persist-ently pursued."

THE REPORT.

"No instance," the report says, "is No instance," the report says, "is found where any railway company has been interested in oil lands or in pe-troleum production, and only one in-stance is shown where officials of a railway company were interested in the production and sale of oil. This re-lates to certain officials of the Balti-more & Ohio Southwestern having owned stock of the Argand Refining company, which was on their pecom-mendation afterward sold to the Stand-ard Oil company, and the lubricating ard Oil company, and the lubricating contract which the road transferred to the Galena Oil company, a Standard Oil company.

## MONOPOLIZING PETROLEUM.

"The Standard Oil company largely monopolizes the handling of petroleum from the mouth of the well until it is sold to the retailer, and sometimes to the consumer, and under ordinary cir-cumstances its margin of profit is very large. Estimates made in the report show a profit on refined oil from the

large. Estimates made in the report show a profit on refined oil from the Sugar Creek refinery at Kanaas City of from five to eight cents a gallon. A much higher profit is indicated for gas-oline. The sale of refined oil from the large Standard refinery at Whiting is correspondingly profitable. "The evidence shows little hasis for the contention that the enormous divi-dends of the Standard Oil comptny are the legitimate result of fis economics. Except for its pipe lines, the Standard has but little legitimate advantage over the independent refiner. the independent refiner.

### METHOD OF ADVERTISING.

'The Standard buys advertising space

The Standard buys advertising space in many newspapers, which it fills, not with advertisements, but with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose, and paid for at advertis-ing rates, as ordinary news. The as-sumption is that this literature furnish-es many of the ideas touching the great benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil company. "Possession of the pipe lines enables the Standard absolutely to control the price of crude petroleum and the price which its competitors in a given local-ity shall pay. It can raise the price in one locality and obtain its own oil from another, and reverse the process when it desires to do so. Whoever con-trols the avenues of transportation of the raw material or of the refined pro-

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duct can speedily drive his competitors out of existence, and the production and distribution of petroleum is no excep-tion to the rule."

## PIPE LINE SYSTEM.

The pipe line system of the Stand-The pipe line system of the Stand-ard, the report continues, is not a ma-tural, but rather an artificial advan-tage. It is argued that the reason why long pipe lines competing with those of the Standard have not been provid-ed is found in obstacles in the way of such undertakings having been op-posed by the railroads, whose right of way has generally stood as a Chinese wall against all attempts to extend pipe lines. Ordinarily, it is said, the Standard has not received rebates in recent years, so far as has been dis-Standard has not received rebates in recent years, so far as has been dis-covered, but it has nevertheless en-joyed secret rates possessing all of the elements of illegal rebates, and the ad-vantages so obtained over independent shippers have been of very great value to that company. Numercus instances of discrimination in favor of the Stand-ard resulting from the published rail-way rates were found, says the report. In this connection the following is an In this connection the following is an Instance given:

### RAIL RATES ADVANCED.

RAIL RATES ADVANCED. "A low rate of 10 cents per 160 pounds upon petroleum and its by-products ex-listed for many years from Neodesha, Kan, where the Standard operated a refinery, to Kansas City, This was for the autorest of the Standard; but when the Standard constructed its refinery at Sugar Creek, Kansas City, and con-nected it by pipe line with the Kansas oll wells the rail rate was advanced from 10 to 17 cents per 100 pounds. While the railways insist that this was not done at the instance of the Stand-While the railways insist that this was not done at the instance of the Stand-ard, the significant fact remains in this and many other cases called to the commission's attention, that the rais was not changed until it came to be for the interest of the Standard that it should be changed, and it was changed, as that company naturally would destre." changed, as would destre."

## RUINING COMPETITORS.

In discussing the assertion contained in the report that "the ruin of its com-petitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil company." the commission says one method has been the organization of a perfect sys-tem of espionage over the shipments of its competitors, resulting in knowl-edge as to the destination of every car of oil leaving the refinery of an inde-pendent. The Standard agent at the destination, says the report, is held re-sponsible if the independent oil is sold. BUYING INFORMATION.

BUYING INFORMATION. "It does not appear," continues the report, "that the railroad companies have directed the furnishing of this in-formation, or that the practise has been sanctioned by superior officers of the roads, but it does appear that such information is systematically obtained from the railroad employes. The testi-mony shows that the Standard at one dime, if it does not now, devoted a fund to the purchase of obtaining this information. It has frequently hap-pened, when the supply of independ-ent oil in a particular territory was low and a shipment was peculiarly ne-cossary, that the shipment has unac-countably gone astray. Information also appears to have been given the Union Tank line, a creature of the Standard, concerning the whereabours of its cars, while such information was not furnished to other owners of tank car, and some discrimination in tank car mileage in favor of the tank line

ties. There was much complaint that the railroads allowed the Standard to crect its tanks at convenient points on the right of way, and declined to ac-cord this privilege to inedpendent re-finers. The commission says that it is satisfied that such discrimination has been very generally practised in the east.

OIL FOR RAILROADS.

OIL FOR RAILROADS. The report shows that "at present every considerable railroad in the United States is buying of the Galena Oil company, one of the Standard com-panies, most of its lubricating and sig-nal oils, the prices paid for lubricating oil, which is of three grades, being sub-stantially the same to the various rail-roads. The contracts generally contain a guaranty to the road that the cost of lubrication shall not exceed a certain which is of supervise the use of the oil company to supervise the use of the oil company to further way anything under the yuaranty, and the prices obtained by high. Oils of the same grade could be bught in the Open market for about one-half the Galena company's prices. The report severely arraigns the Standard's methods of competition saying:

### METHODS CONDEMNED.

METHODS CONDEMNED. The Standard has repeatedly, after becoming the owner of a competing ompany, continued to operate it un-the old name, carrying the idea to the public that the company was still becompany. It has used such purchased or independent and competing with the standard. It has used such purchased to kill off competitors by such companies to kill off competitors. The operation of such fake independent concerns has been one of its most effective means of destroying competitor in a particular other places. When competition was destroyed it advanced or restored for-forent grades of oil at different prices and has habitually reduced the price against its competitor in a particular other places. When competition was destroyed it advanced or restored for-forent grades of oil at different prices to have barrel. It has paid em-ployed of independent oil companies for information as to the business of those of its competitors. It has followed when the same barrel. It has paid em-ployed of its oil in preference to that of its competitors. It has followed when the same to the business of those information as to the business of secure the business of the secure the ad-business of information as to the business of those information in the sagents are instructed information in the sagents are instructed information in the inspection of oil information in the information of the information of the information of th

COMMISSION'S KNOWLEDGE. "The commission's only knowledge of he competitive method of the Standard Oll company is obtained form evi-dence taken under oath in this investi-gation. The Standard was given per-mission to explain or rebut the facts.

mission to explain or rebut the facts. "This, if true, demonstrates that the competitive methods of the company in the past have been unfair and disre-putable. Its motto has been the de-struction of competition at any cost, and this policy has been pursued with-out much reference to decency or con-science, and it is significant that the largest independent refinances sell the science, and it is significant that the larger independent refineries sell the greater part of their product in for-eign countries. One independent pro-ducer testified that 75 per cent of his product went abroad, and said that he could compete with the Standard in Germany, where its methods as fol-lowed in this country would not be tol-crated, but that he could not compete with it here."

On the question of remedies, the report says:

## STANDARD SUPREMACY.

"More than anything else the pipe line has contributed to the Standard Oil momopoly, and its supremacy must continue until its rival enjoys the same continue until its rival enjoys the same transportation facilities. The amended act to regulate commerce makes the existing pipe lines common carriers subject to the act, and the power to prescribe just and reasonable rates, re-gulations and practises, after compiaint and hearing, is conferred upon the commission. But the pipe line tariffs filed with the commission are alleged to be of no factual advantage to the in-dependent operators. The commission only can act upon these schedules aft-er the complaint has been made chal-lenging specific rates, regulations or practises. Some complaints are now pending. How far the amended aupractises, Some complaints are now pending. How far the amended au-thority will prove adequate to the cor-rection of such injustice as now exists in respect to this traffic remains to be



Senator Beveridge Holds Congress Has it Under Commerce Clause of Constitution.

SPOONER OF OPPOSITE VIEW.

## Sharp Colloguy Followed, Indiana Scnator Saying no One Could Tell the Wisconsin Senator Anything.

Washington, Jan. 25 .- Senator Beveridge today restimed his speech in behalf of the measure prohibiting interstate commerce in articles which are the product of child labor. Mr. Beveridge stated that three-fourths of the cotton factories of the south were opposing the bill, that the railroads of the south were opposing it, and that the coal mine operators of the south were opposing it.

south were opposing it. Senator Tillman acknowledged the very great evil of child labor in his state, but he believed the question one for state rather than federal control. Adding to the difficulty in his state, he said, was the northern millionaire, who invested his money in cotton mills and then influenced the legislature against child labor laws. "The senator is to a certain extent right." interrupted Senator Gallinger. "There is northern money in South Carolina, and God help South Carolina It there was not northern money there."

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"Rather than have northern money there exercising its lobbying influ-ence," retorted Mr. Tillman, "I would to God the senator and all others yould keep northern money out of my state A spirited colloquy resulted between

A spirited colloquy resulted between Senators Spooner and Beveridge when the former asked if it was the posi-tion of the Indiana senator that Con-gress had power to enact, under the commerce clause of the Constitution. a law which would prevent child jabor in the states. Mr. Beveridge replied that he so held. Mr. Spooner indicat-ed that he should later have someed that he should later have some-thing to say against that position, whereupon Mr. Beveridge retorted that the senator could issue a "fat" if he saw fit, indicating at the same time that this fiat would be from the sen-ate judiciary committee. "I issue the fit for myself," retorted Mr. Spooner, "You did give a flat yourself," con-tinued Mr. Beveridge, "when you in-troduced a resolution directing the judiciary committee to advise the sen-ate on the constitutionality of the question involved." He then said that the effect of the resolution was to make Senator Spooner chairman of the sub-committee who would report on the matter.

In sub-committee who would report on the matter. Mr. Spooner replied that he had been a member of the senate for some time—somewhat longer than the sena-tor from Indiana, but, he added, he did not expect to be a senator as long as the senator from Indiana—and that it was not an unusual thing for the

as the senator from Indiana—and that it was not an unusual thing for the senate to refer a matter to the judici-ary committee for report as to the power of Congress to act on a given matter. "The flat lay in the adoption of the resolution," he concluded. Mr. Beveridge then remarked that he had yielded to the senator, and that he had announced when the senator was not in the chamber that he would be glad to answer any question. To this Mr. Spooner replied that the com-mittee would be glad to get informa-tion from the senator on the question, and that he should be glad to do so. "Of course," retorted Mr. Bever-idge, "I cannot give the senator in-





dangerous." Senator Beveridge continued his re-marks until 5 o'clock, when he sus-pended until tomorrow. His position is that the power of Congress to en-act the legislation is ample, but when asked by Mr. Rayner if this power could be exercised to absolutely pro-hibit commerce between the states he replied that the question was an im-possible one.

### U. S. SUPREME COURT RECESS.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Chief Justice Fuller today announced that the su-preme court of the United States would take a three weeks' recess from-Mon-day next for the purpose of consultation over cases.

## PRISONERS RELEASED.

Eighty-four Deserters Turned Out From Leavenworth Milliary Prison.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 28 .- Eighty-

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 28.—Eighty-four inmates of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, most of them men-who had been punished for descrifug from the army, were releaved today on an order from the secretary of war. This is the largest number of men-ever freed from any prison at any one time. The men had been sentenced to serve from one year up in the prison and all had done one year. They were recommended for clemency by Lieut. Col. Young, commandant of the prison, because of good behavior. There was not enough citizens' cloth-ing in the prison for them, and several remained in prison tonight and will re-main for a few days until clothing can be supplied. The government has made no appropriation for giving the men-transportation to their homes, as is done in the United States penitentiary, and they have been turned adrift with-out a cent in their pockets. The major-ity came to Leavenworth during the day and begged food and sheiter for the night. Some of them managed to get as far as Kansas City with money borrowed from soldiers at Fort Leaven-worth. borrowed from soldiers at Fort Leaven

worth. The chiefs of police in Leavenworth, Atchison, Kansas City and St. Joseph were notified by Col. Young to prevent them picking the fellows up for deser-tion from the army.



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# DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY JANUARY 29 1907

# **Our American Forests.**

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers of this and other countries. Even the untrooped Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., believes that our American forests abound in medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal discases, if we would properly investigate them, and, in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the most marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action.

# The reason why "Golden Medical Dis- and other displacements caused by covery" cures these and many other weakness, ulceration of uterus and affections, is clearly shown in a little kindred affections, often after many

book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed *lree* to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same. To add in healing the standard standard the same.

Buffalo. N. Y., to all sending request for the same. To aid in healing old sores, or ulcers, apply Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve to them while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" to purify and enrich the blood. O Dr. Pierce's All - Healing Salve is cleansing and pain relieving. It de-stroys the had odors arising from sup-muniting or running sores and puts purating, or running, sores and puts mothers will find it especially valuable them in the best possible condition for in sustaining their strength and promot-

healing. The "All-Healing Salve" is a superior child. Expectant mothers too will find dressing for all open, running, or sup-purating, Sores or Ulcers For healing open wounds, cuts and scratches it is the ordeal comparatively painless. It

open wounds, cuts and scratches it is the orderir comparatively paintess. It is the orderir comparatively paintess.

Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and you will receive it by return post. In treating all open sores, or ulcers, boils, carbuncles and other swellings, it is important that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery be taken persistently to purify the blood and thereby remove the cause of the trouble. It is in the blood that the great battle of health has to be fought. The ulcer and the sore are simply the scarlet flowers of disease, with roots running down into the blood. These roots must be cradicated or the manent cure by using faithfully, and disease will break out airesh. "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanes the blood of all foul and poisonous accumulations, pushes out the dead and waste matter, and thus purifies the eatire life current. Disease in the fash must die out when the state of native, medicinal disease symptoms, the relet and a per-manent cure by using faithfully, and fairly persistently, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Both the above mentioned medi-cines are wholly made up from the pleases in the fash must die out when

cines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr.

and thus purifies the entire life current. Disease in the flesh must die out when it is no longer fed by foul blood. "Golden Medicial Discovery" effectively cures disease in the flesh by curing its cause in the blood. Not less marvelous, in the unparal-leled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derange-ments, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-tion, as is amply attested by thousands

tion, as is amply attested by thousands of unsolicited testimonials courributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic drains, mainful periods, irresubarities, prolansus, cure the cause and you painful periods, irresubarities, prolansus, cure the cause and you

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### NOTHING LIKE ITS MONOPOLY.

NOTHING LIKE ITS MONOPOLY. "Since in the past petroleum rates have not always been established to promote, but often to check, traffic, and the tariffs are more or less permeated with discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil company, having been built up during a series of years in that view, it may be that this discrim-ination will never be eliminated by any process of complaint against a specific rate or practise. Judging by the past, discriminations as to this traffic may arise more frequently than those now existing can be rooted out by that method. As to no other important tarf-fic is there an approach to the monopo-ly of the Standard Oil company in that of oil. Under these conditions it may become necessary to the uprooting of established wrongs and the prevention become necessary to the uproofing of established wrongs and the prevention of others that the government shall fix in the first instance the rates and regulations for the transportation of this traffic. This method has been adopted by the legislature of one state It probably will be found necessary to disassociate in the case of oil, as in that of other commodities the function of disassociate in the case of oil, as in that of other commodities, the function of transportation from that of production and distribution. What other remedies in addition to those already provided it may be necessary to prescribe can be better determined in the near fu-ture by the results of experience in aministering the present law."

# IMPORTED IRON MOLDERS.

### Allis-Chalmers Co, Fined \$1,000 for The Offense,

Chicago, Jan. 28 .- The Allis-Chalmers company, manufcturers of mining machinery, was fined \$4,000 today by Judge Landis in the United States district court following the return by a jury of a verdict finding the company guilty of importing four iron molders from Man-chester, England, in violation of the alien contract labor law." Counsel for the company will appeal the case to the United States circuit of appeals United States circuit court of appeals.

### TO MAKE GAMBLING OPTIONAL.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 28 .- A bill will be introduced in the legislature tomorrow by Representative Norriss making gam-biling at faro, roulette and poker a ques-tion of local option. A sliding scale run-uing from \$6,000 down for cities is pro-vided. One-balf of the fee goes to the state and the remainder to the cities and school funds. Notice of intention to introduce was given today to introduce was given today.

## BALLINGER CONFIRMED.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Rich-ard A. Ballinger of Seattle to be com-missioner of the general land office.

# W. T. MARTIN, JR., SENTENCED. A Year and a Day's Imprisonment and

A Ten Thousand Dollar Fine.

Muskokee, I. T., Jan. 28 .- W. T. Marin, jr., convicted of stealing a Creek Indian roll from the Dawes commis-sion, today was sentenced to serve a year and a day in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan, and to pay a fine of \$10,000. Judge Lawrence refused to grant 2 new trial. An appeal will be taken.



### A Free Trial Package to Convince Sent By Mail to All Who Write.

Common sense is just as necessary (even more so) in medicine as in busi-ness or the affairs of every day life. People are getting to know more than they used to. Not so long ago, it was the fashion to make all sorts of claims for a medicine and when us by eaching the fashion to make all sorts of claims for a medicine, and wind up by asking the reader to go to a drug store and buy a bottle. People won't stand for that kind of thing now. They want proof—tangible proof. They want to try the remedy first and if they find it to be what is claimed they will be glad enough to go and buy it ough to go and buy it

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