

STANDARD OIL

WITNESS' WAYS.

To All Questions G. M. Mayer Always Answered. "I Don't Know."

COCKRELL GOT AFTER HIM.

Ex-Senator Told Him He Was Sick And Tired of This Trying to Conceal Facts.

Kansas City, March 13.—Francis M. Cockrell of the interstate commerce commission, severely reprimanded G. W. Mayer, Kansas City manager of the Standard Oil company, today during the investigation into alleged methods of railroads and the Standard Oil company in discriminating against independent oil men hereabouts.

The lawyers for the commission, J. T. Marchand and Charles Munn, and the lawyers for the independent oil producers, Frank S. Monnett, Clifford Thorne and S. W. Brookhart, had been trying hard to get from Mayer an admission that there was any connection between the Standard Oil company, the Union Tank Line company, the Republic Oil company, the Waters-Pierce Oil company and other companies. To all questions Mr. Mayer answered: "I do not know, sir."

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TWO OPEN LETTERS

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convincingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs.



Mrs. Mary Dimmick

Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is fully qualified to give helpful advice to sick women. Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters.

Her first letter:

"I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with a trouble which first originated from painful periods—the pains were excruciating, with inflammation and ulceration of the female organs. The doctor says I must have an operation or I cannot live. I do not want to submit to an operation if I can possibly avoid it. Please help me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D. C.

Her second letter:

"You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious it seems a miracle that I am cured. I know that only Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your advice. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 608 C and East Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and how little it cost her—a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply! As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life.

Mrs. Dimmick has on file thousands of just such letters as the above, and offers ailing women helpful advice.

comrades and wrest the ballot of the state from its present control, was taken.

NEW WAY TO PACIFY PANIC STRICKEN PASSENGERS.

New York, March 13.—A terrifying experience at sea was reported by the officers of the French liner steamer Hudson, which arrived here today. During the storm, which swept the Atlantic last Friday afternoon and evening the 336 steerage passengers on the steamer became panic stricken and were quelled only after the captain and first officer had threatened them with revolver and knife. Captain Juhan said that the storm, while it lasted, was the most severe he ever saw in his 30 years' experience at sea.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

San Francisco, March 13.—J. M. McFarland, local agent of the Fidelity Trust and Real Estate company of New York and Chicago, is under arrest on two charges of embezzlement and one of forgery.

Although in receipt of a big salary, he is alleged to have lived extravagantly and to have resorted to fraud to increase his income.

BILL TO REGULATE MEDICINE.

Washington, March 13.—Senator Piles today reported favorably from the committee on territories a bill providing for the regulation of the practice of medicine, surgery and dentistry in Alaska.

ANTI-JEWISH PROCLAMATION.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The anti-Jewish proclamation alleged to have been issued by the bureaucracy consists of a program of restrictions, including a demand for the expulsion of the Jews from all the cities of European Russia and Siberia into the Pale of Settlement.

SHOWED INDEPENDENCE.

Sim Birk, Russia, March 13.—The peasants of this province showed great independence at the preliminary elections. Although the candidates they were defeated in three places, and new sets of men were chosen to represent the peasants at the district and provincial councils.

OYAMA WILL RESIGN.

London, March 13.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio says that on the completion of the evacuation of Manchuria Field Marshal Oyama will resign, and that on his retirement he will be succeeded by Gen. Baron Kodama.

OPEN SHOP VICTORY.

Chicago, March 13.—Employers scored the first "open shop" victory of the year against a labor union yesterday when 150 Chicago Edison employees, who were employed on outside line work, walked out early in December when the company refused to agree to employ union electricians.

The Edison company for years has employed union and non-union men indiscriminately. The union, in an attempt to force "closed shop" conditions in all departments of the big concern, called strikes on all buildings where non-union men were working, interfering seriously with the completion of large building contracts in the downtown district.

"Mother" Jones also spoke.

A resolution denouncing the arrest of the miners as a conspiracy and cold-blooded murder, and urging wage earners to rally to the defense of their

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming

a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery.

Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use.

Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend.

"It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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THE RAILROAD RATE QUESTION.

Senator Simmons Maintains Congress Can Confer Power To Fix Rates.

DISCRIMINATION DOES EXIST.

Defended Interstate Commerce Commission Against Charge of Incompetency.

Washington, March 13.—Before taking up the railroad question today the senate passed a number of bills, some of which were of considerable importance.

One of them provides for the punishment of government officials for the premature divulgence of secret information of government bureaus in such matters as the crop reports; another grants executive authority in the matter of construction of bridges over navigable streams, and still another gives congressional sanction to the effort on the part of Delaware and New Jersey to adjust their long-pending boundary dispute.

Mr. Simmons made the speech of the day on the railroad rate question. He announced his support of the house measure, but said he was not opposed to reasonable modifications.

Mr. Tillman announced that after tomorrow he would seek to have the rate bill taken up for consideration each day immediately after disposing of the routine business of the senate, instead of waiting until a week or more later. Mr. Simmons gave practically all his attention to the right of Congress to confer upon the interstate commerce commission the power to fix rates, contending that such a right exists beyond question. He asserted, contrary to the contention of Mr. Lodge, Mr. Foraker and others opponents of it, that existing transportation rates are in many instances unjust and unduly high, and that unfair and ruinous discriminations are practiced against individuals and localities.

He said that this was true, notwithstanding the declaration of the railroads that there have been slight changes in recent years in the rates charged under the six great classes into which freights are subdivided.

"The fact is, if it be so," he would show, "that the freights actually paid by producers and shippers have not been increased. What it would show, and all that it would show, is that the rates have been increased. He expected to be large upon a capitalization including millions and even billions of dollars based, not upon cost of physical properties or upon tangible values at all, but upon an estimated earning capacity."

After giving illustrations and asserting that the 800 independent railway lines of the country had been reorganized into six or eight groups, he said: "Notwithstanding this false and fictitious capitalization, on account of the enormous earning capacity of our railroads the percentage paying dividends has increased from 1887 to 1905. The earnings of the roads of the country was \$227,000,000, against \$74,000,000 in 1887."

He said that while in 1887 the railroads earned \$6,282 per mile, the figures in 1905 had been increased to \$2,206. In the latter year the balance left after deducting the interest and fixed charges from the earnings of the roads of the country was \$127,000,000, against \$74,000,000 in 1887.

Mr. Simmons said that, notwithstanding these figures, he did not believe that the present tendency of rates is upward. His special complaint was of the favoritism shown the big shippers. He hoped that the capacity of both the railroads and shippers would be restrained.

He did not believe that the supervision of railroad rates by the government would result in injury to the roads, and in support of this contention he cited the fact that the railroads from 1887 to 1897, in which the interstate commerce commission actually exercised the power of fixing rates, 45,000 miles of railway was constructed in this country. State commissions had not hindered growth of the railway systems.

He defended the interstate commerce commission against the charge of incompetency, and coming abruptly to the question of the power that should be given to the courts, said:

"We had as well look the facts in the face. The plain truth in this contest between these corporations and the people is that the railroads want the law affecting them administered by tribunals composed of men appointed for life, and whose amenability to the people is therefore remote. They are not disposed to trust the powers conferred by this legislation in the commerce commission because they do not believe competent and impartial men will at all times compose that commission, but because they fear the power of the people to quickly call them to account for any forgetfulness of their interest will lead them to put the public well above the special privilege."

He announced, however, that he had no objection to such right of review by the courts as does not in effect either interfere with the rightful authority of Congress in this matter of rates, or so hamper it in the discharge of these powers through its commission as to defeat or render ineffective in whole or in part its lawful purposes with respect to the subject.

"Within these limitations, the right of review by the courts ought not to be denied, and if it does not already exist it ought to be conferred." He went on to say that the courts have already, without further legislation, all the power and authority over this subject they can exercise without substituting their judgment for that of Congress in a matter entrusted by the Constitution to the exclusive judgment of Congress.

"My chief apprehension concerning this measure is that while the courts have not the constitutional right, as I see it, to review a lawful rate fixed and ordered by the commission, and while this bill, by not conferring it, denies them that right, still in active practice, by means of interlocutory orders based on experts showing of unreasonableness, these orders may be suspended pending litigation, and in this way many unreviewable as well as review-

NEEDLESS ALARM.

Here's a poor man coughing away his lungs—at least so his relatives think.

"Must be consumption," think the alarmed ones.

And of course, there is always a possibility that they may be right. But in most cases, they're wrong; because Dyspepsia is so much more common than Consumption.

And Dyspepsia causes chronic Cough, just like Consumption. The dyspeptic cough, it is well to remember, can be quickly cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

No need to be alarmed about it, unless you make up your mind to neglect it.

Then, indeed, you must look out for danger; for the Dyspeptic Cough often grows into a Consumptive Cough it is neglected by the dyspeptic, and irritation which it causes.

So the best way is to waste no time, but begin at once the use of these famous little tablets, the timely use of which has saved many a sick person from ending in a consumptive's grave.

Remember, however, if you please, that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will positively NOT cure Consumption, but prevent it.

Of course, they can always be depended on to cure all the other symptoms of indigestion.

They are a universal cure, for one universal disease.

They cure nothing else; but what they do, they do thoroughly and well. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the result of the most thorough investigation into the inside causes and the cure of indigestion, that has ever been attempted.

They have solved a problem, the answer to which a hundred thousand physicians in America are today groping for in vain.

They cure the most severe, long-continued chronic, complicated cases of indigestion that can be found. They are far ahead of the most modern medical practice, because the most successful physicians of the day, in the cure of diseases of the digestive organs, are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as a basis for their success.

They stoop to Stuart's to conquer. And Stuart's lift them up, out of the rut.

If, therefore, you are a victim of this dread disease, which costs its victims by the million, brace up and take new heart, for you cannot fail to cure your trouble, if you will only put your faith in this great remedy, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They are positively, frankly, truly, a sure and permanent relief.

Book on Dyspepsia free. Address E. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

able orders of the commission will be held in abeyance until final decree.

"It is probable that the only escape from this danger will be found by taking advantage of the right to suspend the orders of the commission in any and all cases."

He had reluctantly reached the conclusion that the power of suspension should be employed if the power exists to suspend it.

Mr. Simmons concluded with an argument in support of the constitutionality of the proposed law, on which point he declared he had no doubt.

Mr. Simmons concluded at 3:50 p. m., and the senate immediately went into executive session and adjourned 10 minutes later.

RUPTURE

New Scientific Appliance. Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Elastic, Comfortable, Never Slips, No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children.

SENT ON TRIAL.

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is light, cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many.

Jas. Britton, Cured of Rupture by C. E. Brooks.

ordinary trusses. There are no springs or hard lump pads and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I have cut the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it.

I make it to your order—send it to you if you want it. If it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money without question.

That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or the postmaster here in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

Here is what Mr. Jas. Britton, a prominent manufacturer of Bethlehem, Pa., writes:

"C. E. Brooks, Esq. Dear Sir:—I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your appliance. It is very easy to wear, its neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact at times I did not know I had it on. It just adapted itself to the shape of the body and clung to the spot no matter what position I was in. It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture, if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They certainly would never regret it. My rupture is all healed up and nothing ever did it but your appliance. Jas. Britton."

Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price. C. E. Brooks, 1221 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

INVESTIGATING CHARGES