

STANDARD OIL PEOPLE PROTEST.

Object to President Using its
Business Methods as Ob-
ject Lesson.

GOT BEST RATES IT COULD.

When Com'r Garfield Visited Its Office
Was Given Free Access to
Books.

New York, May 4.—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 said that their examination of the message and report had necessarily been a hurried one and that they should at a later date make a full answer to their shareholders. Meanwhile they made the following statement to the Associated Press:

PRESIDENT'S CRITICISM.

"In the president's effort to secure the passage of a bill enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission and just and equitable railroad 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, upon 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 business and with due regard to the law sought to secure the most advantageous freight rates and routes possible. There will be no denial of this fact on our part. The question is whether we have violated the law or the public properties."

PRESENT INQUIRY.

"The present inquiry grew out of a resolution adopted by Congress a year ago, on motion of Mr. Campbell of Kansas, instructing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the oil business as carried on in this country. We welcomed the investigation. When Commissioner Garfield, in the discharge of his duty, visited our offices, he and his experts were given free access to our books and the fullest opportunity to ascertain the manner in which our business was conducted. Frank disclosure of all our methods were made, and every criticism offered by him was met with a candid and painstaking answer."

"So conscious were we of our rectitude that we repeatedly informed Mr. Garfield to make public the conditions existing in Kansas, but he refused. We proposed ourselves to answer some of the unfair criticism upon the subject, but refrained on Mr. Garfield's advice and on his assurance that his report would present the case fairly. It turned out that so far as Kansas was concerned the state authorities abandoned their attack."

NOT PUBLIC'S CONCERN.

"The commissioner's report, upon which the president's message is based, opens with the statement that the manufacture and refined oil in this country is about 25,000,000 barrels annually. It is unimportant, but it would nevertheless have been fair for him to have stated that over 15,000,000 barrels of this annual manufacture is exported, and with its manufacture or the price the American public is not concerned."

"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. This fact if borne steadily in mind will answer very many of the criticisms which he later indulges in. The charges are that

SAVED BABY LYON'S LIFE

Untold Suffering and Constant
Misery—Awful Sight From that
Dreadful Complaint, Infantile Ec-
zema—Commenced at Top of his
Head and Covered Entire Body.

MOTHER PRAISES CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Our baby had that dreadful complaint, Infantile Eczema, which afflicted him for several months, commencing at the top of his head, and at last covering his whole body. His sufferings were untold and constant misery, in fact, there was nothing we would not have done to have given him relief. The family doctor seemed to be wholly incapable of coping with the case, and after various experiments of his, which resulted in no benefit to the child, we sent to a Dr. Cuticura, and got a full set of the Cuticura Remedies and applied as per directions, and he began to improve immediately, and in about three or four days began to show a brighter spirit and really laughed, for the first time in a year. In about ninety days he was fully recovered, with the exception of a rough skin, which is gradually disappearing, and eventually will be replaced by a healthy one."

COMPLETE TREATMENT \$1

Complete external and internal treatment for every humor, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had for one dollar. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczema, rashes, and all other eruptions, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

FACTS GUARANTEED

NEURALGIA AND ANAEMIA ARE CURED BY PINK PILLS.

Showing the Power of this Wonderful
Prescription Over the Blood
And Nerves.

For nearly a generation the people of this country have known Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, during which time proof of thousands of cures by this remedy has been published and confirmed, and not one person has been harmed in the slightest degree by their use. The pills contain no opiate, narcotic or stimulant, nor any drug which could injure the most delicate constitution.

Two cases in one family is a creditable showing as to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in disorders of the blood and nerves and the following cases may easily be investigated by the incredulous:

"For over a year," says Miss Charlotte Van Salisbury, of Castleton, N. Y., "I suffered from neuralgia and palpitation of the heart. My sleep was pale and shallow and I was troubled with dizziness, fainting spells and fits of indigestion. I was very nervous and would start at the slightest sound. At times a great weakness would come over me and on one occasion my limbs gave under me and I fell to the sidewalk."

"Of course I was treated by our local physicians and also consulted a noted doctor at Albany, nothing they gave me seemed to benefit me. One day I read in a newspaper about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I immediately gave them a trial. I soon felt much better and my color had begun to return. I continued using the pills and by the time I had taken eight boxes I was entirely cured."

"My sister, Sarah Van Salisbury, suffered terribly from anaemia. She was pale and thin and we feared that she would become a victim of consumption. She tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and in a short time she began to gain in strength and weight. She is now strong and well and we both heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are in ill health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Descriptive pamphlet free on request.

PIPE LINE DEVELOPMENT.

"He says the development of the pipe line system by the Standard Oil company was the result of special agreement with the railroad companies. What he can mean is past our comprehension. It is a well known fact that the development of the pipe line system by the Standard Oil company was in the face of violent hostilities on the part of the railroads, which naturally were opposed to the introduction of such means of transportation. At enormous cost, and in the face of steadfast railway opposition, at an early date the Standard Oil company adopted the pipe line method for handling crude petroleum. The first line was extended from the western Pennsylvania oil fields to Bergen Point on the Atlantic coast. This line diverted an enormous amount of freight from the railway companies, which fact they did not view with complacency."

"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 favoritism mentioned is that which directs attention to 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 give rate. The man who could be deceived by such a statement must be pretty dense."

RAILROADS TO BLAME.

"First, if the New England roads ought to give rate, but refuse to do so, it must occur to some one somewhere that perhaps the New England roads and not the Standard Oil company are to blame. Second, a very casual inquiry would show that the New England roads are simply doing what they are forced to do by natural conditions and that Mr. Garfield's attack, to be effective, should be directed at Long Island sound as a means of freight communication."

"Obviously we have an advantage by the use of our own pipe lines from the western oil fields to the coast, and to the use of water transportation to New England, over any one who uses all rail transportation from western points. But this advantage is one which it is not possible to correct by any rate legislation unless it is proposed to bankrupt the railroads in order to meet water competition. Yet we are not alone in this method of transportation. Some of our competitors do the same thing and deliver oil at the points in New England that we do by the same process."

GARFIELD IS UNFORTUNATE.

"The commissioner is peculiarly unfortunate in the subject of 'rebates.' The public may well take his word that he made an exhaustive examination, and yet without he says that 'with one or two exceptions the investigations of the bureau have as yet discovered no rebates, in the technical sense, in interstate business.' These exceptions were on business done wholly within the state of California, over which, of course, neither Mr. Garfield's bureau nor the interstate commerce commission has any jurisdiction. But in those cases the alleged rebates were fully explained to Mr. Garfield and involved no turpitude whatever. It was a new business on the Pacific coast, and therefore it had been systematically overcharged, not to the Standard Oil company alone, but to every one engaged in the enterprise, which overcharges were subsequently adjusted. He says the Standard Oil company has habitually received from the railroads and is now receiving 'secret' rebates and other unjust and illegal discriminations. It is hardly fair or marvellous for him to add the sentence, 'Of course, there may be other secret rebates which the bureau has not discovered.'"

CONTROL OF STATE RATES.

"Again, he has no control whatever over state rates, which by the law are put under the jurisdiction of the state authorities, and over which the bureau of commerce and the interstate commerce commission has any control. But, all of this aside, there have been no secret rates or unlawful discriminations in the interest of the Standard Oil company. Take the case of the rate reduction from Whiting to East St. Louis, upon which he lays so much stress. While discussing it at great length as an important 'find,' he qualifies and explains it all by the statement that Whiting was a suburb of Chicago, within the 'switching district' of that city, and that all freight rates from Whiting had for many years been the same as those from Chicago."

AN UNFORTUNATE CLAIM.

"Mr. Garfield's claim that by the use of interstate rates the Standard Oil company gained an unfair advantage is equally unfounded. At great expense we constructed pipe lines from the Pennsylvania and Ohio oil fields and from the Kansas and Indian Territory fields to the coast. Our competitors did not do the same thing, shall it be said that any one is unfair who does not give them the advantage of this enterprise of ours? It is quite

true, that having our oil at Whiting and desiring to transport it to points in the interior of Illinois, we used the state rates. To say that a man in Ohio who had never expended a dollar for a pipe line to Whiting should be able to transport his oil to any point in Illinois over an all-rail line at the same rate that we enjoyed by reason of our pipe line must appear absurd to anyone."

"It is asserted over and over again in the report that the Standard Oil company profited by 'secret' and 'unlawful' freight rates. Yet in the same connection it is admitted that the report that all of these rates are covered by tariffs filed with the interstate commerce commission precisely as the law provides, and therefore cannot be either 'secret' or 'unlawful.'"

COMMISSIONER'S TEMERITY.

"The commissioner uses the curious phrase at one point in his report that although a tariff or a rate has been filed with the interstate commerce commission in compliance with the terms of the law, none but the favored shipper may know of its existence. As the interstate law explicitly provides that every tariff of rates must be posted at every freight station and be open to the inspection of the shipper, it is hard to conceive of the commissioner's temerity in making such an utterance."

"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."

"As to the claim that changes in rates have been made since the commissioner's efficient work began, all the Standard Oil company has to say is that any such changes have been made without its suggestion or efforts."

THE PRESIDENT'S GRIEF.

"The grief which the president expresses in his message over the inability of the railroads to combine and protect themselves from the shipper will probably arouse amusement."

"The president says respecting this investigation that the facts are not in dispute, only the references are disputed. The Standard Oil company furnished the facts, and a man with a muck rake dug out such an under his manipulation he felt would prove damaging."

"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."

CLEVELAND ON THE PRESS.

"Good or Bad, I Suppose We Must Abide the Newspapers as They Are."

Atlantic City, N. J., May 4.—Former President Grover Cleveland was the guest of honor tonight at the dinner given in connection with the annual meeting of the Periodical Publishers' association of America. There was present a distinguished company of authors, artists and publishers, and the ex-president was given an enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Cleveland, in speaking of daily newspapers and their influence, said: "Good or bad, I suppose we must abide the newspapers as they are. Perhaps, under the laws of their environment, most of them do the best they can."

DOUKHOBORS MARCHING.

They are Nude and Women and Children are Suffering Much.

Bellingham, Wash., May 4.—A special to the Herald from Vancouver, B. C., says: "Hundreds of Doukhobors are marching out from their settlements in the northwest in perfectly nude condition, seeking the Messiah, one of the periodic waves of religious monomania sweeping again over the community. The northwest mounted police are making determined efforts to have them return to their homes. The sufferings of the women and children in the cold night air is intense."

GORKY CANCELS ENGAGEMENTS.

Chicago, May 4.—A telegram received here today states that Maxim Gorky has canceled all western engagements on account of illness.

PETERS GETS A REPRIEVE.

Denver, May 4.—Charles I. Peters, convicted along with two others of murdering Mrs. Amanda Youngblood in this city on the night of Dec. 31, 1903, while attempting robbery, was granted another six months' reprieve by the board of pardons today pending further examination into his mental condition.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

Washington, May 4.—Thirty-six members of the corps of Washington correspondents, representing the leading daily newspapers and press associations in the United States, met President Roosevelt by invitation in the cabinet room of the executive office this afternoon to discuss with him the status of railroad rate legislation and to learn the president's views as to certain pending amendments to the Hepburn bill. The meeting lasted more than an hour. While the president made it clear at the outset that he desired not to be quoted directly as to the views he might express, he said that he was perfectly willing that his views should be known and stated in the language of the members of the press who were present.

The discussion dealt chiefly with the various propositions for a court review, from the broad amendment proposed by Senator Bailey of Texas to the restricted amendment offered by Senator Long of Kansas. The president in beginning indicated clearly and positively that he would be satisfied with the enactment of the Hepburn bill as it was reported to the senate from the committee on interstate commerce. He pointed out, however, that some advocates of railroad rate legislation—as sincere friends of the legislation as he himself was—believed it would be wise to amend the measure as to provide specifically for a review of the decisions of the interstate commerce commission by the courts.

To this end the proposition evolved by Senator Allison of Iowa, which now practically has been agreed upon by the Republicans of the senate, was offered, and after consideration of the measure, including the president, the president expressed the opinion that the effect of the Allison proposition was embodied in the Hepburn bill, but it also in his opinion, as he stated it today, that if there is the slightest doubt that the Hepburn bill, by implication, does not carry the effect of the Allison proposition, it ought to be incorporated into the measure before its enactment into law. Personally, he favors the narrower restriction of the amendment of Senator Long, but some other advocates of the amendment do not favor that amendment.

He made it clear that the judgment of the friends of the measure was evenly balanced on the question of the Long amendment, that it was scarcely worth while to make a contest for it as a year or two of the law's operation would demonstrate clearly whether it would be necessary further to amend

A GREAT LANDSLIDE.

Dams up Cache Creek, Lake County, California.

Lakeport, Cal., May 4.—Cache creek, a small stream 17 miles below Lower Lake, on the eastern boundary of Lake county, was entirely dammed at some time yesterday by a great landslide. The obstruction is 15 feet high, 200 feet wide, and consists of earth, rock and trees. The water this afternoon was within 20 feet of the top, and rising at the rate of about one foot an hour. The water is backed up about six miles and some of the surrounding ranches have been flooded. It is believed in this section that the earth was loosened by the recent earthquake. The water threatens to flood the entire Capay valley.

CAPT. WEBSTER ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

San Francisco, May 4.—Capt. F. B. Webster of the Twentieth infantry, attempted to end his life here today by cutting his throat. He entered a room in the appraisers' building and, taking a bayonet from a rifle, succeeded in partially severing his windpipe. The attention of the guards surrounding the building was attracted by the man's groans, and he was placed in an ambulance and taken to the Presidio general hospital. The physicians in attendance say the officer may recover, but that he has not as yet regained consciousness.

Capt. Webster, who originally came from Missouri, is 39 years old, and has seen 20 years of service. The physicians in attendance say that his attempt at suicide was the result of an unbalanced mind. Capt. Webster's command was rushed to this city from Vancouver, B. C., immediately after the catastrophe overtook this city. He had been on duty in the fireproof district up to the time he made the attempt to end his life.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Made in Behalf of the Medical Profession of San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 4.—A committee appointed by a mass meeting of physicians held in this city yesterday met today and issued an appeal to the people of the United States, saying that over 1,000 members of the medical profession in San Francisco had lost either their homes, office books or instruments or all of these while aiding the stricken in the recent catastrophe. This convention was appointed to receive contributions of medical supplies, books, instruments, clothes and money. All communications and donations should be addressed to the relief committee of the physicians of San Francisco, Lane hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

\$30,000 FOR SUITERS.

New York, May 4.—More than \$30,000 was realized at a benefit performance in aid of the San Francisco sufferers today at the Metropolitan Opera House. The performance began at 10:30 a. m. and continued until nearly midnight. It is estimated that 18,000 persons attended. Hundreds stood waiting in line for hours. The benefit was under the auspices of the Theatrical Managers' association, and it was decided that the proceeds should go to the destitute actors and policemen of the stricken city.

GUARANTEED LIQUOR CURE

No Detention From Work or Loss of Time—Desire For Drink Destroyed by Orine.

When one of our most reliable druggists makes a positive statement that he will guarantee to cure the liquor habit if Orine is used in accordance with directions or refund the money, it shows his great faith in the treatment. It is in this way that Orine is sold by the leading druggist in nearly every city and town. In every box is a registered guarantee which entitles you to a refund of your money if Orine fails to effect a cure.

No other cure for the liquor habit has been sold in this way and the remarkable guarantee shows how much superior Orine is to the ordinary sanitarium or home treatment. There is no detention from work or loss of time when Orine is used. It destroys the desire for liquor, so that the drink will not be missed, and also cures the deranged digestion, weakened nerves and other ill effects of excessive drinking, restoring the patient to perfect health.

Orine is prepared in two forms. No. 1, the secret remedy which can be used in food or drink without the knowledge of the patient; No. 2, for those who take the remedy of their own free will. Both forms are absolutely guaranteed to cure or they will cost you nothing. Treatise on how to cure drunkenness free on request. Orine Co., Washington, D. C. The price of either form is \$1 a box, making the cost of the complete cure less than one-tenth what is usually charged at sanitariums, with the guarantee that the expense will be nothing unless a cure is gained.

Orine is for sale by Smith Drug Co., Salt Lake City.

Located By the Monument

With an up-to-date line of pure, fresh drugs and medicines. Promptness and civility our motto. Free delivery to all parts of the city. Hot and cold soda-water.

Willes-Horne Drug Co.

PHONES 374.

Men's Fine SHOES AND OXFORDS

We are Showing the Best and the Most Attractive Line of men's Low Shoes ever offered in this city. All late in style and make up. All leathers—Note prices.

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$5.00

TAKE A LOOK AT OUR WINDOW

Romney Dependable Shoes

258 SOUTH MAIN STREET

WHEN A MAN Wishes a Suit quickly and wants to be sure that it will be RIGHT in every detail, ALFRED BENJAMIN & CO'S CLOTHING is IT

WHEN A MAN Doesn't want to risk the mistakes that all tailors make, and wants to wear the best tailoring on earth, then Alfred Benjamin & Co's. Clothing is IT

WHEN A MAN Wants the broadest variety of Suits to select from, exclusive patterns and expert assistance, Poulton, Madsen, Owen and Co. is IT

ALFRED BENJAMIN & CO. instead of reaching out for cheap popularity, have brought their clothing to that high stage of perfection that appeals to the man who wishes the best. There are many other makes of clothing—some good, some fair, some bad—but Alfred Benjamin & Co's. is distinguished from these by many radical differences. You will find these suits fit you more perfectly and have infinitely more style, while they cost half a tailor's price.

POULTON, MADSEN, OWEN & COMPANY,

111-113 Main Street. "Where the Clothes Fit."

REMOVAL SALE!

Next week we will place on sale 2000 yards of AXMINSTER CARPETS, regular price \$2.00, at (per yard)

\$1.25

\$1.25

Folding Tables!

As a special for next week we will place on sale a number of Folding Tables, like cut, at 90c each. This is a well made Table, and should not be compared with the ordinary Table that retails for \$1.25. IXL Special price for next week

90c

Our New Store is now nearing completion, and our Entire Stock will be Sacrificed. Everything must be sold, as we will open our New Store with an entirely new stock. Bargains in every department.

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THE COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

48 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET. Both Phones 490.

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We are the leaders in the credit world with our Easy-Pay Plan:

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