

INSIDE FACTS OF STANDARD OIL.

Louis H. Torrell, a Former Employee Tells of the Methods of the Trust.

A TRULY STARTLING STORY.

Atty-Gen. Hadley Says He Has Sufficient Evidence to Warrant Bringing Criminal Proceedings.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 25.—At the conclusion of the afternoon session here today of the investigation into the Standard Oil company's methods of doing business, inaugurated by the state of Missouri, Atty-Gen. Hadley, of that state, who is conducting the examination of witnesses, announced that sufficient evidence had been produced during the day to warrant the bringing of criminal proceedings under the laws of New York. Mr. Hadley said:

"Louis H. Torrell, the accountant of Detroit and for some years an employee of the Standard Oil company, who has been on the stand all day, has given us the best exposition of Standard Oil methods of anything which we have yet obtained.

"Mr. Torrell has sworn here today that he was induced by Standard Oil officials to sign the name of F. T. Torrell to the documents, when in reality his name is Louis H. Torrell. His testimony further shows that his signature was never sworn to, and the notary who took his affidavit can, under the laws of New York, be prosecuted for forgery in the first degree. It will be up to Mr. Jerome to say whether the persons who induced Torrell to sign his name falsely can be included in the prosecutions.

"Mr. Torrell testified to facts concerning the formation of the Republic Oil company of Cleveland, which Mr. Hadley holds to be a Standard Oil concern. Mr. Torrell stated that in 1899 while in St. Louis he was called to the Standard Oil company's offices in New York and was asked to become a director and stockholder in a new oil company, which afterward proved to be the Republic Oil company. He stated that he was induced to sign articles of incorporation as F. A. Torrell, instead of Louis H. Torrell, and was asked to sign nothing about being a Standard Oil employee.

"Mr. Torrell then gave a complete history of all the transactions in connection with the Standard Oil company. He stated that he subscribed to 300 shares of stock, for which he did not pay a cent, and that he was made secretary and treasurer and a director of the company, and was given charge of the accounting system in the Cleveland field.

"He testified as to meetings of the directors of the Republic company at the Standard Oil company's office at 25 Broadway, New York, on several occasions, and said that everything done was upon suggestions and order of H. M. Tifford, one of the executive heads of the Standard Oil company.

"He was present, he said, when the final settlement was made for the property of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, which was later transferred to the Republic Oil company. He stated that the settlement took place in the office of Virgil F. Kline, a Standard Oil attorney, in Cleveland, and that the firm of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle received in payment notes signed by the officials of the Republic Oil company. The witness said he signed the check and notes in his capacity as secretary and treasurer.

"Mr. Torrell said he was instructed not to use any of the forms of the Standard Oil company in his accounting system, so that it would not become known that the Standard had anything to do with the Republic company. He further testified that all his communications were directed to 75 New street, New York, which was the back entrance to the Standard building at 25 Broadway.

"The witness declared that he was instructed to do all he could to create the impression that the Republic company was an independent company, and to deny all reports that it was controlled by the Standard.

"In proof of this, a letter signed by Walter C. Teagle, vice president of the Republic company, was produced, and various agents to send other letters to dealers, assuring them that it was not true that the Republic company had sold out to the Standard.

"The reports were true, however," said Mr. Torrell, "as everybody in our office knew that the letters were sent out in an effort to hide the truth."

"About a year ago I wrote to the Miles Medical Co., asking advice, as I was suffering with heart trouble, and had been for two years. I had been in my heart, back and left side, and had not been able to draw a deep breath for two years. Any little exertion would cause palpitation, and I could not lie on my left side without suffering. They advised me to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nerve, which I did with the result that I am in better health than I have ever been before, having gained 14 pounds since I commenced taking it. I took about thirteen bottles of the medicine, and haven't been bothered with my heart since."

MRS. LILLIE THOMAS, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, and guarantees that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

WEEDS For the Baby FOOD

"Take care of the child and the man will take care of himself." The most important part of the care of a child is the feeding. Use Mellin's Food for your baby and you will take care of the child in the best sense of the word. He will be well and he will thrive and grow strong and rosy. Send for free sample for your baby.

The ONLY infants' Food receiving the GRAND PRIZE at St. Louis, 1904, Gold Medal, Highest Award, Portland, Ore. 1905.

NEW YORK: J. D. BOSTON, MASS.

ALGERZAS CONFERENCE GETTING ALONG.

Algiers, Jan. 25, 4:30 p. m.—Spain at today's session of the Moroccan conference presented the draft of a convention providing for a better return of taxation on Morocco and also for the creation of new revenues. The conference, after some discussion, expressed the opinion that nothing should be proposed for Morocco which may modify the basis of the present organization of the country or be in contradiction with the habits of the Moroccan people regarding land taxation.

The conference decided that the work of drawing up the new rules shall be entrusted to the same committee which examined the Moroccan constitution. The committee shall have the right to trade in contraband arms, with the addition of Belgian, Russian and Moroccan members.

Herr Von Radowicz, head of the German mission, and M. Revell, chief of the French delegation to the Moroccan conference, had a long private meeting of the day. Although the results were not disclosed, the meeting produced a distinct feeling of optimism among the delegates.

TO PERFECT JAPANESE ARMY.

London, Jan. 25.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends an interview with the Japanese premier, Mr. Yamamoto, who said he had accepted office with full appreciation of the difficult task of adjusting post bellum affairs.

"We shall continue to aim for the perfection of our army and navy. At the same time, we shall not fail to encourage and promote the numerous and varied business enterprises of the land with a view to the adjustment of our national income and expenditure."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Persia's Course in Seistan Frontier Will Cause No Trouble.

London, Jan. 25.—Great Britain does not fear any interference in the good relations with Russia over the refusal of Persia to accept the award of the British commission to the Seistan frontier of Persia and Afghanistan. The negotiations between Russia and Great Britain, which have been continuing since the Russian revolution, are now about to be resumed.

"Not many years have the relations of the two countries been as friendly as at present. As a matter of fact recent discussions show that Russia and Great Britain hold similar views on questions which formerly caused irritation. Russia is not so much interested in Persia as it was, and no modification of the status quo in Afghanistan and Tibet."

TO ASSEMBLE TROOPS.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The war department will recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made which will permit the assembling of the available troops in the United States, except the coast artillery, at about seven camps in the United States, and that the troops be placed in the field for an extended period in the summer.

"It is proposed to establish two camps on the Atlantic coast, and two in the interior, and it is desired that the troops remain in the field for an extended period in the summer."

PANTHER INCIDENT.

Causes Brazilian Government to Ignore German Ship Yards.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The Tagelich-Rundschau today says that the Panther incident has caused the Brazilian government to ignore German shipyards in placing contracts for warships under construction.

"It seems that the German yards in placing contracts for warships under construction, and the Brazilian government, which is now in a position to ignore German shipyards, is now in a position to ignore German shipyards."

TRAIN STRIKES LANDSLIDES.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 25.—Burlington passenger train No. 8, eastbound, struck a landslide on the Great Northern railway near Rock Island, Wash., early this morning. The engine was thrown into an almost perpendicular position, while the tender and baggage car were thrown into the water. The train was derailed, and the baggage car was derailed. It is reported that a number of workmen were caught with a landslide, but they were seriously injured.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Von Buelow Does Not Think Special Legislation Necessary.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Several members of the Prussian house of lords today interpellated Chancellor von Buelow regarding the government's proposed law of action against the Socialists. They asked whether the government thought the existing legislation adequate for opposing the Social Democratic plans which are hostile to the fatherland.

Count Buelow, in supporting the interpellation, predicted an open struggle with the Socialists unless energetic measures were taken. If the Socialists were let alone he said the downfall of the empire must follow.

The chancellor replied that the government did not think that special legislation was necessary, but it would make energetic use of the powers already bestowed upon it.

NEW VARIABLE STARS FOUND.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 25.—The discovery of 25 new variable stars by Miss Henrietta S. Leavitt by a recent examination of plates taken with a 24-inch telescope was announced yesterday by the Harvard observatory. Six of these stars are in the constellation of Orion, three in the constellation of Virgo and 19 in the constellation of Cygnus. All the stars are of extremely fine quality. The images of at least 20,000 stars having been caught with a clearness that will permit of comparison. The new variables in the Cygnus are in the region of the great spiral nebula.

QUEER ARREST OF A RUSSIAN.

New York, Jan. 25.—Unusual features in the arrest Wednesday of Felix Gades, at the request of the secret police of St. Petersburg, when Gades was about to disembark from the steamer Motika caused an investigation today by the United States immigration authorities. It was reported to this department that the Russian was wanted for political reasons and that the charge that he embezzled 40,000 rubles which the secret police prefect called to the New York police commission was only a pretext to get him into custody. Yesterday he told immigration Commissioner Watson that he was a butler in the family of a retired Russian general until two months ago when all the servants were discharged and the general's family left for France. The immigration authorities believe that Gades is wanted as a witness against some Russian army officer and Commissioner Watson called to St. Petersburg for more facts about him.

NORMAN HAPGOOD AND OWN TOPICS.

Wrote Editorial on it Calling it The Most Degraded Paper in the United States.

THAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE.

That Which Called Forth the Article Was One Referring to Miss Alice Roosevelt.

New York, Jan. 25.—The Town Topics libel case against Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, resumed this morning. Robert J. Collier, publisher of Collier's Weekly, being the first witness. He said:

"In Town Topics, in October, 1904, I saw an article referring to Miss Alice Roosevelt only by her first name. When I went down to the office I called Hapgood's attention to that article and told him I thought it was the vilest article ever printed in any newspaper, and suggested that he write something about it. He did so in an editorial headed 'The Most Degraded Paper in the United States.'"

"Hapgood, in this article, however, did not name the paper, but when I read the proof I wrote in the name, 'Town Topics,' telling Hapgood at the same time that my action would doubtless involve me personally abuse."

"After the arrest of Charles Ahle, the solicitor, Mr. Collier said, Mr. Hapgood wrote another editorial, and while it was being printed he called me in to say to him that it was a disgrace for any judge to be connected with Town Topics."

"Under cross-examination by District Attorney Jerome, Mr. Collier said that before the article about Miss Roosevelt appeared in Town Topics, a series of articles containing unpleasant things about the witness was published in Town Topics. Mr. Collier said he was indifferent to what Town Topics said about him. The meaning of the editorial on which the complaint of libel was based, he said, was that Town Topics was engaged in the business of blackmail."

Fads and Fancies, he said, brought that aspect of the publication more forcibly to his mind.

"Mr. Jerome asked Mr. Collier if he knew that President Roosevelt and Grover Cleveland were to be subscribers to and have their names in Fads and Fancies, to which he replied that he did not know it."

Norman Hapgood was then called to the stand.

"I believe you are the defendant, although I am not certain," said Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Hapgood admitted it. He described the circumstances attending the writing of the editorial on which libel action was based, as related by Mr. Collier, and said that he wrote various articles about Town Topics as a public duty.

In reply to questions by District Attorney Jerome, Mr. Hapgood said he understood the scheme of Town Topics was to blackmail. He did not think that eminent people were clubbed into Fads and Fancies.

Mr. Jerome showed the witness a letter which he had not read, but which purported to relate to the admissibility of President Roosevelt's name into Fads and Fancies, and asked:

"Do you believe he was forced into the book?"

"I believe he was not forced," said Mr. Hapgood.

"What induced you to print this editorial?"

"The information given me by the district attorney himself was the immediate cause, but I had had knowledge for a number of years of the policy of the paper."

"Then your judgment was based upon the judgment of the district attorney?"

"Yes, in a measure."

"Did you understand that the distinguished ex-president, Mr. Cleveland, gave money for the use of his name in Fads and Fancies?" asked Mr. Shepard.

"No, I understood he was to have a free copy."

Describing his interview with Mr. Jerome, Mr. Hapgood said:

"He told me that he ought to be represented. He described what he called the 'whole bunch' with extreme vigor, and expressed the belief that most of these men got their information from Town Topics. He said he believed in striking at the root, at the very fountain-head of the whole matter. We were of one belief and concord on the subject."

At this point the counsel for the defense rested their case.

District Attorney Jerome then recalled Col. Mann, who gave his version of his interview with Bernard H. Baker of Baltimore.

"Mr. Baker came to my office and spoke to me about the 'nouveau riches.' He said he had noticed in Town Topics advertisements of steamships, railroads, etc., and I told him that we made it a feature. I said no word to him about asking him for advertisements of steamships, but when leaving he said he would send an advertisement to have him insert an advertisement. Later, when he came to see me I came to the conclusion that the man must want notoriety from his talk. He objected to articles printed in Town Topics, but I said that we would not print any more of them."

"I told him that our editorial department was run in the interests of the public good, that is to say, in the interests of what our readers demand. Later on, when I was in Baltimore, I called upon Mr. Baker again. The secretary of war, a friend of mine, told me that he had a talk with Mr. Wayne, the managing editor, and I told him to be very careful about the people he would criticize while I was away."

Col. Mann said that Burton Harrison wrote the introduction to Fads and Fancies, but that neither Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Andrew Simmons nor Harry Lehr ever gave him an item of information.

Neither President Roosevelt nor Grover Cleveland.

At Walker's Store—Beginning Monday, January 29th, 15 per cent of sales to go to nine representative charitable organizations of this city.

Great price reductions in every department.

DR. WEST, DENTIST.

261 Main. Sign: "Didn't Hurt a Bit Boy"

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Use and Take No Other.

Social Bread and Cakes

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature of J. H. P. H. H.

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\$23,000,000 a Year

That's the net profit poured into the Public Treasury of Germany every year by government-ownership of its Prussian railroads alone.

The biggest profits can not be told in dollars and cents: plenty of trains for the public convenience; handsome and roomy stations; millions of dollars saved to the public by cheap fare and freight; thousands of lives saved every year by right precautions against accidents.

More yet: rapid improvements—railroads getting better and more valuable—and the public owns them.

A brilliant and fascinating fact-story—told in Russell's "Soldiers of the Common Good," in Everybody's for February.

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy \$1.50 a year

Ver Cleveland, Col. Mann said, ever said any money for use of their names in Fads and Fancies.

Bishop Potter, the witness said, was also on the free list.

At the afternoon session of court Edward M. Shepard summed up for the defense. He said that technically the parties to the case are the people of the state of New York as complainant and Mr. Shepard as defendant, but that no one who had attended the session of the court could believe but that the real parties are Mr. Hapgood and Town Topics and Justice Deuel. Hapgood was on trial, he said, for the editorial in Collier's of Aug. 5, in which Justice Deuel was criticized. If the jury found that editorial to be true it must find a verdict of not guilty for Hapgood.

Mr. Shepard referred to Justice Deuel's position on Town Topics as a "quasi-editorial writer." While he was sitting on the bench he was carrying on a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde business in the offices of Town Topics and the East-Eas company. "We say," he continued, "that the business of Town Topics was to print scandal or to suppress it for payment of money by those who were cowardly. In taking this money we say Deuel was a corrupt judge."

The suit on which Town Topics company on which Col. Mann tried to make loans, Mr. Shepard said, was held by him in trust for his daughter, Justice Deuel, he said, was joined in a trust company of which Thomas F. Ryan is the vice president without putting up collateral or a note with the names of two solvent men on it. That is not money, he said, and it is not a loan. He got \$75,000 from James H. Keene on real estate, over night."

Town Topics, he said, is composed of men bribed to write for the newspaper. Mr. Shepard said that many of the editors were asked to betray their secrets and confidences.

"There is in Town Topics' office," said Mr. Shepard, "what is called an index, a history of lechery, lust, dishonesty, beastliness and gruesome scandal gathered in the home and elsewhere by agents of the paper for use at a moment's notice. Think of the names of young girls and the scandal there preserved. Why, the devil himself might laugh with pleasure as he goes through that treasure house of blind paragraph."

When Mr. Shepard finished his argument, the case was adjourned until tomorrow, when District Attorney Jerome will sum up for the prosecution.

Pleasant and Most Effective.

T. J. Chambers, Ed. Vindicator, Texas, writes: "I have been cured of my chronic constipation by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have been suffering with it for many years, and it has been a great relief to me. I have been cured of my chronic constipation by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have been suffering with it for many years, and it has been a great relief to me. I have been cured of my chronic constipation by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have been suffering with it for many years, and it has been a great relief to me."

FROM THE WEST, EAST.

The New York Central Lines offer a fast express between the West and the East that, for speed and luxury is unsurpassed. It includes the world famous 20th Century Limited and Lake Shore Limited, and many other splendidly appointed fast trains. The Denver Office of the Lines is at 1017 Seventeenth St.

DENVER & RETURN \$20

Via D. & R. G., Jan. 27, 28.

Tickets limited to Feb. 10th. These fast trains daily. See any D. & R. G. Agents for particulars.

ONLY—\$20.00 ONLY

Denver and Return.

Jan. 27th, and 28th, via O. S. L. & U. P. Tickets good for return to February 10th. See agents for particulars regarding diverse routes, etc. City Ticket Office 201 Main St.

ALL SALT LAKE CITY CHARITY SALE.

At Walker's Store—Beginning Monday, January 29th, 15 per cent of sales to go to nine representative charitable organizations of this city.

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ADMIRAL SANDS CAUSES SURPRISE.

No Investigation Made to Ascertain if Officers Have Known Of Hazing.

SUCH INQUIRY NOT DESIRABLE

Secy. Bonaparte Submits Anti-Hazing Bill to House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The submission by Secy. Bonaparte of an anti-hazing bill and testimony of Rear Admiral Sands, superintendent of the naval academy, as to discipline at Annapolis, featured today's meeting of the house committee on naval affairs. Admiral Sands surprised many members of the committee by stating frankly that no investigation had been made at Annapolis to determine whether officers have had knowledge of the violations of the anti-hazing laws which went unpunished. He furthermore made it clear that he did not think such an inquiry necessary or desirable.

In the opinion of Admiral Sands the superintendent of the academy and the secretary of the navy should be allowed to exercise their discretion in punishing hazing offenses. He favored the system of graduated punishments, suggested to the committee by Secy. Bonaparte.

Admiral Sands contended that the discipline at Annapolis was excellent. He said he had no doubt it was quite equal to that of West Point, and expressed the opinion that no equal number of young men assembled anywhere were better behaved. Secy. Bonaparte's bill provides:

"That the secretary of the navy shall have the power and authority in his discretion to dismiss at any time from the United States naval academy any midshipman whose conduct presents at the academy he shall deem contrary to the best interests of the service; provided, that before exercising power and authority hereby conferred, the said secretary of the navy shall inform, in writing, the said midshipman of his reasons for contemplating his expulsion and shall receive and consider any written communication which the said midshipman may see fit to submit in the premises within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the said secretary of the navy."

Hazing is defined in the bill as follows:

"The offense of 'hazing' as mentioned in this act shall consist of any unauthorized assumption of authority by one midshipman over another midshipman whereby the last mentioned midshipman shall or may suffer or be exposed to suffer, and the deprivation of abridgment of any right to which he shall be legally entitled."

Rev. Carlisle P. B. Martin, L.L.D. of Waverly, Texas, writes: "Of a morning when I was in the city of Waverly, Texas, I found a troublesome collection of phlegm which produces a cough and is very hard to dislodge. I tried many remedies, but none seemed to do the trick. I then tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and it cured me. I have been cured of my chronic constipation by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have been suffering with it for many years, and it has been a great relief to me. I have been cured of my chronic constipation by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have been suffering with it for many years, and it has been a great relief to me."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Cures Coughs, Croup and Whooping Cough.

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The most remarkable piano ever built.

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