

STANDARD OIL COMPANY GUILTY OF REBATING

Defendant Will Fight Against Decision of Judge Landis.

WAS BITTERLY SCORED BY COURT.

Officials Responsible For Alleged Violation of Anti-Trust Law Compared With Counterfeiters and Mail Robbers—Special Grand Jury To Inquire Into Acts of Chicago and Alton.

BLOW TO MILLIONAIRES.

The fine imposed by Judge Landis is believed to be the largest in the history of the world and is the maximum that could be imposed.

The sum of \$29,240,000 represents a fine of \$20,000 on 1,462 carload lots of oil on which rebates were obtained.

The Standard Oil paid but six-cent freight, while other industries were charged 18 cents.

Judge Landis said the methods of Standard Oil were a greater menace than counterfeiting or robbing the mails, and that its officials resorted to crime to produce dividends.

He scored the trust magnates for studied insolence and ridiculed their virgin guilt.

The judge instructed the grand jury to begin criminal proceedings against the Chicago and Alton road, which may involve E. H. Harriman.

John D. Rockefeller owns 27 per cent. of Standard Oil.

Chicago (Special).—Judge Kene-saw M. Landis, in the United States District Court, fined the Standard Oil Company of Indiana \$29,240,000 for violations of the law against accepting rebates from railroads. The fine is the largest ever assessed against any individual or any corporation in the history of American criminal jurisprudence, and is slightly more than 131 times as great as the amount received by the company through its rebating operations. The case will be carried to the higher courts by the defendant company.

The penalty imposed upon the company is the maximum permitted under the law, and it was announced at the end of a long opinion, in which the methods and practices of the Standard Oil Company were mercilessly scored. The judge, in fact, declared in his opinion that the officials of the Standard Oil Company who were responsible for the practices of which the corporation was found guilty were no better than counterfeiters and thieves, his exact language being:

Worse Than Criminals.
"We may as well look at this situation squarely. The men who thus deliberately violate this law wound society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail."

The court held that the railroads have no more right to make a secret rate for a shipper than a board of assessors would have to make a secret assessment of any particular piece of property.

The court expressed regret that the law failed to provide more serious punishment than a fine, but insisted that the penalty would be sufficiently large to act as a deterrent, and not of such a size as to encourage the defender to persist in lawlessness.

At the conclusion of his opinion, and after announcing the amount of the fine, Judge Landis directed that a special grand jury be called for the purpose of inquiring into the acts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, it having been decided in the case just closed that the oil company accepted rebates from that corporation. This jury is summoned for August 14.

Raisuli's Threat.

Tangier, Morocco, (By Cable).—At the request of the British minister here, Gerard A. Lowther, made upon the receipt of a letter from Calid Sir Harry MacLean, stating that Raisuli, who holds him prisoner, threatens to put him to death unless the troops of the government are withdrawn from the Elkmes territory, Mohammed Gabbas, the minister of war, ordered the suspension of all operations against Raisuli.

Alabama, Too?

Montgomery, Ala. (Special).—The general prohibition bill of Mr. Henley, which was reported adversely by the House Committee on Temperance, was taken from the adverse calendar and placed on the favorable calendar for consideration. The House by an almost unanimous vote suspended the rules for this purpose, Speaker Carmichael, who vacated the chair, making the motion.

Figured In Goebel Assassination.
Georgetown, Ky. (Special).—"Tallow Dick" Combs, made notorious by the Goebel assassination, while crossing a high trestle was run down and killed by a train. Combs was indicted with Youtsey, Powers, Whitaker and Davis, and lay for months in jail here accused of assassinating Goebel. The case against him was dismissed.

Lightning Strikes Four.

Jacksonville, Fla. (Special).—At Fulton, 15 miles from here, four persons were struck by lightning, one of them, Charles L. Eddy, Jr., 14 years old, being killed. The bolt ran down the front of a building, and, entering a door, struck the boy on the neck, breaking the spinal cord. The three others in the building who were struck were rendered unconscious, but all recovered within an hour.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

The hat of a Californian blew overboard from a steamer in San Joaquin River. He leaped after it, rescued it and, when hauled aboard, he displayed \$2,000 under lining of the recovered derby.

A Bristol (Tenn.) husband employed a duplicate telephone by which he heard conversations between his wife and her admirers. A suit for divorce is pending.

Lightning set fire to the large plant of the Armour Fertilizer Company in Jacksonville, Fla. Loss, \$100,000; covered by insurance.

Nine politicians were indicted at Binghamton, N. Y., on charges of fraud in expenditure of state appropriation for public roads.

Swift Tarbell, Edward L. Woodson and William Catchings were seriously injured in an automobile accident in New York.

Newspapers will be disappointed to learn that the President will not come to that resort as it was rumored he would.

Six snow-white horses have been engaged by the labor unions of Denver, Col., to draw the carriage which will take William D. Haywood from Union Station to his hotel. It is said that 50,000 people will join in a great welcome to the secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners.

Fred Magill and his wife, Faye Graham Magill, were indicted by a grand jury at Clinton, Ill., on six counts charging them with the murder of Magill's first wife.

Actor Harry Woodruff, who was reported as engaged to marry Anna Gould before she wedded Count Boni de Castellane, denies that he will marry the heiress.

The Northwest is facing a coal famine, owing to Great Lakes vessels being busy hauling iron ore.

The roof of an oil tank ablaze at Edgewater, N. J., was hurled a mile by an explosion.

The 15,000 coal miners in the Pittsburgh district will not go on a strike.

The excitement caused in New York by the recent atrocious crimes against women and children was greatly increased by the discovery of the body of an eight-year-old girl in the cellar of an East Side tenement. The child had been assaulted and then murdered. There were marks on the throat, indicating that, perhaps, the little one was strangled.

Congressman Jenkins, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, expresses regret that a compromise was reached in the North Carolina railroad rate regulation case. He says such agitation brings on civil war.

Robert Stubbs, for many years a butler in the service of former Vice President Levi P. Morton, has retired with a fortune of \$100,000.

The Carolina and Northwestern Railroad Company will accept the 2 1/2-cent rate in North Carolina.

Former Governor Joseph F. Johnson was elected senator from Alabama to succeed the late Senator Pettus.

Policeman Stephen S. Walsh, of New York, accused of cowardice in failing to arrest Frank Warner, who shot and killed Miss Norling, was stripped of his shield and buttons by Commissioner Bingham and escorted out of police headquarters.

Special Judge J. E. Robins, after denying the allegation of counsel for Caleb Powers that he was too prejudiced to sit in the case, vacated the bench, necessitating the naming of another judge to try the man accused of Governor Goebel's murder.

The Woodworkers' and Carpenters' Unions of Chicago are at odds over what constitutes a union-made burial casket.

John Debrau, an escaped patient from the Pontiac (N. Y.) Insane Asylum, held up a train with a pitchfork.

The plant of the American Fisheries Company, Long Island, was burned, entailing a loss of \$500,000.

A trunk containing \$200,000 in securities was shipped to the wrong man at Watertown, Wis.

Foreign.

District troops annihilated a Greek band at Kastoria, European Turkey, killing 40 of the men and capturing 9. The ringleaders of the band that captured Robert Abbott from his father's home, in Salonika, were captured.

Ex-Ambassador Choate made an argument at The Hague Peace Conference in behalf of the American proposition for a general court of arbitration.

Four Russian officers dropped at intervals from a military balloon into the sea to reduce the weight of the falling airship.

Serious agrarian disorders have broken out in the government of Voronezh, where the peasants have burned 11 estates.

Hintze Ribeiro, former premier and leader of the Portuguese Conservative party, died suddenly in Lisbon.

During the last few days nomadic bands of Tunguses have made frequent raids in Russian territory.

The German government will send full blooded Trakener stallions from royal breeding farms to stock farms at Field, Ky., which has been looked to for breeding of cavalry horses.

The Earl of Rosslyn will appeal decision of Scotch courts granting a divorce to his wife, who was Anna Robinson, daughter of a Minneapolis hotelkeeper.

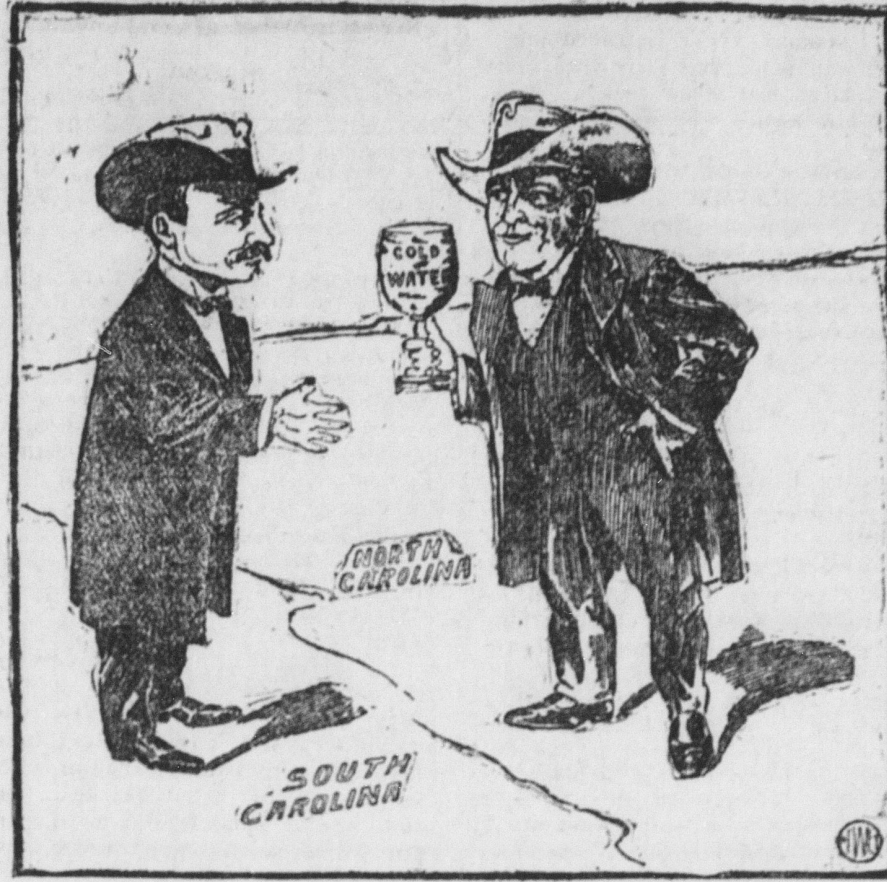
American Rhodes scholars figure prominently in the list awarded in the finals of the School of Modern History at Oxford.

Troops have been withdrawn from the disaffected winegrowing districts of Southern France.

The program was arranged for a meeting between King Edward and Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl, Upper Austria, on August 15 and 16.

William Hitt, said to belong in Washington, D. C., was acquitted in Karlsruhe of the charge of running over a workman with his automobile.

"The Governor of North Carolina Said to the Governor of South Carolina--"



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REVENUES OF THE RAGER RENOUNCED

All the States in the Cotton Belt Affected By the Temperance Movement.

New York City (Special).—Kentucky, where "whisky straight" was supposed to bubble from the earth, has gone dry. Ninety of Kentucky's 119 counties are "no license." Mr. Edward Lissner enumerates in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly the Southern States that, in part or altogether, officially abstain from the cup and flowing bowl. All Tennessee, except Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga; ninety counties of Texas; most of the counties and all the rural districts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi have renounced the revenues of the rager, and last week, by the passage of the Hardman-Covington bill, Georgia joined her sisters under the prohibition banner. Not a State in the cotton belt but is affected by the temperance movement. Mr. Lissner reproduces the Knoxville Sentinel's comparison of local criminal records for two years, one year "wet," the other "dry," which has been much quoted by the Anti-Saloon League:

With Saloons.
Criminal record, two years, 1901-2. Criminal cost, \$5,074.76
Jail record, one month, February, 1903: Commitments for public drunkenness 23
Number cases, in criminal court, two years, 1901-2 236
City school, \$7000
Population, 1903, estimate 3500

Without Saloons.
Criminal record, two years, 1904-5. Criminal cost, \$2,076.21
Jail records, three years, nine months, 1903-1907: Commitments for public drunkenness 14
Number of cases 1904, two years, 105
City school, \$8500
Population 1906, estimate, 5000

That is a good showing, so far as it goes. There is a powerful impulse to the Southern movement for prohibition, lacking in the wave that swept the Northern States many years ago, in the effort to suppress the crimes of drunken people. But the South's most important cities remain obstinately "wet."

Politicians in the South have come to a realization that the prohibition movement in their region is one which must be taken with the utmost seriousness. The politico-temperance crusade, with its new life and energy, constitutes the most startling development in Southern politics today. The advocates of compulsory abstinence are growing more powerful day by day. The movement is not so much against the consumption of whiskey and other alcoholic beverages as against saloons, rum-shop, bars and the like.

The average American is in the habit of regarding Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and in fact, most of the other Southern States, as distinguished for the production and consumption of liquor. It is interesting in view of this, to have attention directed to the fact that in the State of Kentucky ninety out of one hundred and nineteen counties are "no license." That is to say, in none of the ninety counties will be granted a license to sell liquor. The whole State of Tennessee is "dry" save for the cities of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. In the "dry" districts no alcoholic beverages may be bought—not even a glass of beer or claret with dinner.

The State of Texas is said to contain ninety counties that have abolished saloons. North Carolina, Mississippi and other States of the South tell the same story. Anybody may have spirituous beverages sent to him in any of the "dry" districts; but throughout these regions every saloon has been extirpated. One may travel up and down the rural parts of Kentucky and Tennessee without finding one bar or cross-roads saloon such as may be found in profusion throughout, say, New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

WIPING OUT THE SALOONS IN GEORGIA

New Liquor Law Will Have Vast Financial Result.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS ARE JUBILANT

Great Scene in the Statehouse When the Prohibition Bill Is Passed—The Crowd Marches to Grady Monument and Sing Doxology—Speculations Regarding Extent of Setback.

Augusta, Ga. (Special).—Chaos reigned in the liquor traffic in this state, since it is a foregone conclusion that the bill providing for absolute prohibition after January 1 will be signed by Governor Smith. Dispatches from Savannah and other cities tell a story of financial loss that runs into many millions. Augusta will lose \$2,500,000 in property values and license taxes. Columbus will lose heavily. Atlanta's loss will almost treble that of all other whisky-selling places in the state. Brunswick's loss will run above the million mark. Macon will suffer heavily in the loss of revenue from many saloon properties.

It was stated here that the railroads have offered to transport breweries and stills to other states free of freight charges. Florida and Alabama are the states to which the whisky interests will move from Georgia.

Tuesday night crowds of anxious

Army Supplies For Philippines.

San Francisco (Special).—Large quantities of merchandise, ammunition and supplies of every description for use of the army in the Philippines are being forwarded to the islands. Within the next few days four transports—the Logan, Warren, Crook and Buford—will sail loaded to full capacity with military stores. In addition they will carry 3,000 men of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Infantry.

women, men and children waited for hours in the capitol corridors while the members of the House were voting on the amendments, getting them out of the way in order to get down to the real question.

Then when the doors of the House were opened and it was announced that the measure had been passed by the vote of 139 to 39 a scene of the wildest rejoicing took place. Wright, Covington and other staunch supporters of the bill were swept from their seats, thrown upon the shoulders of admirers and taken from the House to the capitol grounds. From that place the crowd proceeded to the Grady monument, where the Doxology was sung and speeches made by all leaders of the fight for the bill.

Tuesday night after the Grady monument scene the crowd swept up the streets to the Governor's mansion, where he was giving a reception to the young people of the city. There he made a speech to the people of Atlanta and told them he would sign the bill just as soon as it reached him, and the Governor was cheered to the echo. He is not in favor of prohibition; he prefers local option, but it was the will of the people and he could not oppose them.

In Atlanta here is a brewing company, representing probably an investment of \$1,000,000, and in Savannah there is another worth \$500,000. There are 263 saloons in Savannah; there are 125 in Atlanta. In the remainder of the state there are about 750. All must close out in about five months. This means confiscation for the breweries, so says Mr. Dunbar, of Richmond, leader of the "ants."

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

C. I. Hudson now says: "Buy stocks only on the sharp break and sell them on every bulge."

Another slump in the price of copper metal occurred which caused Amalgamated to fall two and one-half points.

It was reported that J. P. Morgan & Co. had bought the unpaid portion of Atchison's 5 per cent. convertible bonds, amounting to about \$15,000,000.

KOREANS PATHETIC FIGHT

Hopeless Resistance Against the Japanese.

Seoul (By Cable).—A Korean battalion mutinied against the disarmament order and engaged in a fight for several hours with the Japanese troops near the consulate quarter with rifles and a machine gun.

Japanese troops surrounded the Korean barracks after an imperial proclamation had been issued disbanding the Korean army, composed of 7,000 men. Several hundred Koreans, gathered at the great building during a thunderstorm, were dispersed by a company of Japanese soldiers. The outlets from the Korean army barracks are guarded by machine guns.

The proclamation disbanding the troops says that the disbanded soldiers will be granted one year's pay. According to official reports received by General Hasegawa up to 9 o'clock P. M. there were 120 casualties among the Koreans as a result of the riots growing out of the disbandment of the Korean troops.

Marquis Ito, in his audience with the Emperor, assured the Emperor of his complete safety. Marquis Ito provided the foreign consulates with guards as a precaution for safety.

The Japanese military take the credit for a prompt suppression of an outbreak, having prepared to suppress all garrisons in the event of a sympathetic uprising.

The imprisonment of fugitives from the Shiwa regiments continues. The remainder of the Korean Army, distributed throughout the country, will be disbanded as fast as the imperial rescript reaches the different stations. No trouble is anticipated. The residency general regards the urgent question, that relating to abdication, settled, and believes that an army of several thousand Japanese is sufficient to maintain order.

Tokio (By Cable).—With the exception of an unsuccessful attack on the Japanese troops by some disbanded Korean soldiers, resulting in slight casualties on both sides, the Japanese losing one officer, a general calm is reported in Seoul. The disbanding of Korean troops does not apply to the court guards, the court being allowed to retain six battalions out of consideration of imperial prestige. It is believed that a lack of ammunition by the disaffected soldiers, coupled with the strictest surveillance on the part of the Japanese authorities, will prevent risings on an extensive scale.

INSANITY HER MANIA.

Studying Subject Caused Her To Become Lunatic.

Toledo, Ohio (Special).—Insane on the subject of insanity, and knowing that she is insane, Jennie Bickner, aged forty-eight, walked into the Probate Court and asked for Judge Merrill.

The judge did not need to be told that he was dealing with a lunatic, because insanity was apparent in every action of the woman.

"Judge, I'm insane. I feared insanity and made a study of it. The more I thought about it, the more insane I became. I am being persecuted, and I am dangerous. You'd better send me out to the hospital."

Judge Merrill ordered the woman taken to the State Hospital.

MINERS READY TO STRIKE.

Alleged Violation Of The Wage Agreement.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—The executive board of District No. 5, United Mineworkers of America, which embraces the Pittsburg district, authorized President Patrick Feehan to call a strike immediately if the miners in this district, alleging that the Pittsburg Coal Company has been violating the wage agreement repeatedly.

President Feehan has announced he will give the Pittsburg Coal Company a few hours in which to adjust matters.

Over 14,000 miners will be affected in the event of a strike.

Will Cool Ammunition.

London (By Cable).—As a result of explosions on war ships of various navies of the world, attributed to the overheating of magazines, the British admiralty has decided to equip the magazines of all ships in the British navy with refrigerating machines to keep down the temperature. The total cost of the installation of this device is estimated at \$2,800,000.

Drowns In Half A Foot Of Water.

Binghamton, N. Y. (Special).—James H. Morey, seventy-four years of age and considered one of the wealthiest men in Tioga County, was drowned at Tioga Center in the Susquehanna River. It is supposed he had a shock, as the water where he was drowned was only six inches deep.

Madman Holds Up Train.

Owosso, Mich. (Special).—John Debrau, an escaped patient from the Pontiac Asylum, held up a train with a pitchfork. The engineer stopped to avoid running him down. Debrau thought he owned the railroad, and had a right to stop the train.

Governor Vardaman Injured.

Jackson, Miss. (Special).—Governor Vardaman was badly bruised about the shoulders in a railroad wreck in the railroad yards at Newton, Miss. The passenger train on which the Governor was traveling crashed into the rear of an engine standing on the main line coaling. His injuries are not serious. The express messenger and three passengers were also more or less severely injured.

G. W. BYRNE, FAITH CURIST, SENT TO JAIL

His Six-Year-Old Child Died of Pneumonia.

NO FAITH IN MEDICAL DOCTORS.

Believed in the Efficacy of the Religious Faith to Which He Belongs—Sent to Jail for Thirty Days for Not Calling a Physician While His Child Was Ill.

New York (Special).—Clarence W. Byrne, who was recently tried and convicted on charges growing out of his failure to employ medical assistance for his six-year-old daughter, who died of pneumonia, was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment by the Court of General Sessions. Byrne, who is a salesman, was found guilty of violating section 288, of the Penal Code, which provides that "a person who willfully omits, without lawful excuse, to perform a duty by law imposed upon him to furnish food, clothing, shelter, medical attendance to a minor is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The complainant was Coroner P. P. Acritelli. The decision was given by Justice Kean, and the whole court was unanimous for conviction and sentence. The defendant's excuse for not calling a medical practitioner during his daughter's illness was "want of faith in medical doctors" and reliance upon the efficacy of the religious faith to which he belongs. The court held the sole question before it to be whether the omission to furnish medical attendance under the circumstances constituted a "lawful excuse," and in a lengthy decision says:

"To answer that question in the affirmative by granting the motion in arrest of judgment would establish a precedent that might be extremely vexatious in other directions. An individual of some other cult, with equal plausibility and earnestness, could plead disbelief in educational methods as an excuse for not sending children to school; could withhold food, clothing and shelter, leaving each, as a part of his religion, to be furnished through the same or similar agency."

SUICIDE PACT.

Two Louisville Girls Take Poison. One May Die.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—Because Bessie O'Connell and Annabelle Weston, girls of 14, loved Clarence Cast of the same age and each had reached the "conclusion that life could be unbearable without his affection, they entered into a suicide pact. Bessie agreed to buy the poison. She registered her name in the poison ledger as "Laura Jones," representing to the druggist that her mother wanted to kill insects. Annabelle waited on the corner. Hand in hand they walked into an alley behind a fire engine house and swallowed the mixture. Firemen heard moans, and the children were hurried to the office of a physician. The O'Connell girl probably will die. The other girl told the story of the agreement.

A Jack The Slasher Arrested.

Denver, Col. (Special).—Peter Magoffin, a laborer, was arrested after he had slashed the dresses of 20 women and girls in the streets. He was caught in the act. A keen knife and a number of bits of slashed dresses were found on his person. He could not explain his actions.

Korean Army Disbanded.

Seoul (By Cable).—An ordinance disbanding the Korean troops was promulgated Wednesday.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Peter A. Jay, the newly elected secretary to the American Embassy at Tokio, and United States Attorney General Alfred W. Cooley were entertained by President Roosevelt at luncheon.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has ordered samples of shipments of deviled ham held up at Buenos Ayres because of the presence of borax in the product.

The American Minister in Peking has been informed by the Foreign Office of the opening of the international trade of seven cities in Manchuria.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the reopening of the doors of the Hicksville (O.) First National Bank.

The supply ship Culgoa is to be fitted up by the Navy Department as a repair vessel.

Dr. David T. Day, who is a Marylander, retired as chief of the Division of Mining and Mineral Resources in Geological Survey. He was presented with a seal ring by the office force. He will take up a study of the petroleum supply.

Chaplain Harry W. Jones, U. S. N., charged with uttering worthless checks, was arraigned for trial by court-martial at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

President Roosevelt is the authority for the statement that there has been no change in the plans to send the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific.

Admiral Evans and Acting Secretary Newberry held a conference in regard to the Atlantic fleet movements during the remainder of the summer.

An accident bulletin issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the total number of railroad casualties for three months ending March 31 was 20,563.

Three thousand volumes have been purchased by the Isthmian Canal Commission for the libraries for the four recreation buildings on the Isthmus.