

BILLION OF PROFITS

Immense Sum Earned by Standard Oil Company Since 1882.

KELLOGG GETS MORE FACTS

John D. Rockefeller Largest Owner of Stock in Parent Corporation.

HE HOLDS OVER 25 PER CENT

Five Times as Much as Next Largest Holder.

HOW OIL IS DISTRIBUTED

Country Divided Among Subsidiary Corporations Who Buy Oil from Each Other—Verbal Deal with Independents.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—John D. Rockefeller now owns 27,282 of the 97,500 shares of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, according to the testimony of W. H. Tilford, treasurer of that company, given in the federal action at a hearing in this city today.

Mr. Kellogg succeeded in getting upon the records today evidence which tended to show that the Standard Oil company had made an agreement to furnish certain quantities of oil to the Standard Oil company of New Jersey on condition that their output of oil refined for exporting purposes should be turned over to the export department of the Standard Oil company.

John D. Rockefeller owns 27,282 shares of stock, and his holdings are almost five times larger than the shareholdings of any other individual interest. The record shows, though, since the dissolution of the liquidating trust, Mr. Rockefeller has disposed of nearly 19,000 shares of his holdings.

Accountants for the government are still engaged on the records of the liquidating trustees and ledgers obtained from the Standard Oil company, and while the examination has not been fully completed it was said today that the books show that since 1882 to the present time the oil company has earned \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

It is expected that next week the actual figures will be produced in court. Mr. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil company, was asked on resumption of the hearing today if the dividend of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey in 1889 was \$1.25 per share.

"I think the dividend was \$1.25," replied Mr. Tilford. "And the reason why the dividends were so small was that the dividends in some of the subsidiary companies were almost nothing."

The University of Chicago owns 5,000 shares of the Standard Oil company stock. Dividends to individuals.

"And these dividends were paid to individuals instead of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey?"

"Yes, I think so," said Mr. Tilford. Mr. Tilford said that to the present date \$1,282 shares of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey had been exchanged for trust certificates. He said there still remained outstanding stock of the subsidiary companies which has not been exchanged for the remaining eight shares of the Standard Oil company.

Mr. Tilford did not know if it was a fact that in 1888 or 1889 the Manhattan Oil company of Ohio sold its tank cars to the Union Tank Line, a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil company, nor could he say if the Ohio Oil company, another Standard Oil subsidiary, purchased the oil producing wells of the Manhattan oil company.

"Now, did not the Solar Refining company, another subsidiary company of the Standard Oil company, purchase at that time the refinery of the Manhattan Oil company?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Tilford again replied: "I do not know." Mr. Tilford was questioned regarding the records showing the amounts of shares of the subsidiary companies held in exchange for the trust certificates. The witness said he did not have the record.

Distribution of Holdings. Mr. Tilford was shown a record of shareholders of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey on August 19, 1897, according to Mr. Tilford 6,029 shares were owned by John D. Rockefeller and 150 shares by John F. Archbold, his son. The former was one of the signers of the original trust agreement. S. G. Payne & Co. owned 410 shares. S. G. Payne is president of the Security Oil company. The witness gave little information about the identity of the numerous individuals who hold the stock.

Mr. Kellogg, reading over the list of stockholders, many of whom he inquired about of Mr. Tilford, spread on the record that Henry M. Flagler owned 30,000 shares of Standard Oil stock. Mr. Kellogg's inquiry was directed to adduce that many of those individuals who signed the original trust agreement in 1882 were still identified with the company. Oliver H. Payne, who signed the trust agreement, holds 6,000 shares of the company's stock. The stock holdings of Charles H. Pratt were shown to be 52,362 shares, while his son, Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the company, owns 5,000 shares of the Standard's stock.

"How much does Mr. John D. Rockefeller own?"

"The record shows 27,282 shares," replied Mr. Tilford.

"How many shares does William Rockefeller own?"

"I find by the record 11,700 shares," answered Mr. Tilford.

"How many shares does H. H. Rogers own?"

"The record shows that Mr. Rogers owns 16,520," answered Mr. Tilford, who further stated that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., owned 120 shares.

Some Stock Was Sold. The present record of stockholders in the Standard Oil company of New Jersey shows that John D. Rockefeller has, since 1889, when the Standard Oil trust was finally dissolved, reduced his holdings to 27,282 shares by 5,182 shares. It was developed yesterday that Mr. Rockefeller held 328,831 liquidating trust certificates out of a total of 972,000 certificates.

The record of stockholders of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, only part of which was spread upon the court records, further showed that the University of Chicago owned 5,000 shares. Concerning the business of the Standard Oil company of New York, Mr. Tilford said it handled practically all the export business of the parent company and that it purchased the oil

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Saturday, September 21, 1907.

Table with columns for days of the week and numbers 1 through 7, likely a calendar or index.

THE WEATHER

Forecast till 7 p. m. Saturday: FOR OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS AND VICINITY—Fair tonight and Saturday. FOR NEBRASKA—Saturday fair and sunny. FOR IOWA—Saturday, fair. Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hour, Deg. 5 a. m. 70 6 a. m. 70 7 a. m. 71 8 a. m. 72 9 a. m. 73 10 a. m. 74 11 a. m. 75 12 m. 76 1 p. m. 77 2 p. m. 78 3 p. m. 79 4 p. m. 80 5 p. m. 81 6 p. m. 82 7 p. m. 83 8 p. m. 84 9 p. m. 85 10 p. m. 86 11 p. m. 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

DOMESTIC

Representatives of various business organizations of the country will meet at Atlantic City next Monday to discuss an agreement on some form of bill of lading.

Members of Zion sect torture woman afflicted with rheumatism until she died.

Profits of Standard Oil combine for twenty-five years have been \$900,000,000.

Interborough-Metropolitan railroad trustees, to deliver its books to the new Public Service commission.

Judge Lochren grants a temporary restraining order prohibiting rate reduction in Minnesota, with the understanding that the rates shall be in effect until the hearing on the merits of the case has been held.

Railroad commission of Louisiana asks for power to place orders in force directly upon their issuance.

H. J. Gonden, formerly of Omaha, has a paper on municipal ownership at the League of American Municipalities at Norfolk.

Telegraphers' strike situation becomes interesting, union officers claiming no authority was given to call on Commissioner Nell.

Body of Chicago woman was found in her room with her neck broken.

Striking dock laborers at Galveston arrested.

Fourteen men drop to death in a cage in the shaft of the Nequaunee mine at Marquette, Mich.

Shoe manufacturing industry of St. Louis is tied up by strike.

Constantine goes on the stand at Chicago in his own behalf.

Food Commissioner Johnson orders prosecution of Clay county creameryman on charge of labeling packages improperly.

Governor Sheldon has signed his acceptance of the invitation to go to Keokuk to attend the reception to President Roosevelt.

Italian government and the Vatican take unusual precautions to prevent desecration of property during celebration of anniversary of the fall of papal temporal power.

Senator Burkett declines navigation of Missouri will be resumed in not distant future.

Belgium system of distributing news by telephone is suggested for Omaha.

Henry W. Yates will oppose proposal to allow banks to issue paper without security at meeting of American bankers.

Car of asphalt destined for Omaha is lost on way from California and as a result repair work is delayed.

Union Pacific concedes use of Overland Limited to local passengers in Nebraska.

Prominent social event of Thursday was reception and dance by Mr. and Mrs. Colpeter.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Arrived. NEW YORK: Hamburg, 8 a. m. NEW YORK: Bremen, 10 a. m. NEW YORK: America, 12 m. NEW YORK: Germania, 2 p. m. NEW YORK: Celtic, 4 p. m. NEW YORK: LaSalle, 6 p. m. NEW YORK: Majestic, 8 p. m. HAMBURG: Patricia, 10 p. m.

LOCHREN GRANTS INJUNCTION. Federal Judge in Minnesota Will Inquire Into Reasonableness of Low Rates.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 20.—Judge Lochren, in the federal court, this afternoon granted a temporary restraining order on the application of ten railroads, as against the state's new passenger and freight rates, with the provision that the rates as now being enforced stand until a hearing on the merits of the case may be had and determined.

The hearing has been on an application by stockholders of the ten Minnesota railroads for a temporary injunction restraining the operation of the 2-cent fares and the freight rates established by the state. The hearing lasted fourteen days.

UNIFORM BILL OF LADING

Business Men Find Precautionary Measures Necessary.

CONFERENCE AT ATLANTIC CITY

Representatives of various business organizations of the country will meet at Atlantic City next Monday to discuss an agreement on some form of bill of lading.

YORK, Sept. 20.—Various representatives of business organizations of the country will have delegates present at the conference on the proposed new uniform bill of lading to be held in Atlantic City on Monday next. The object is to discuss the best form for a nationally uniform bill of lading in order to prevent the losses occasioned to bankers and other business men through lending money on or accepting for merchandise shipped with a defective lading bill.

George W. Neville, chairman of the bill of lading committee of the New York cotton exchange, said today that heretofore business has been done with all agricultural products as well as a majority of manufacturers on the integrity of bills of lading, on the supposition that the railroads were responsible for such bills when signed by their agents.

"The investigations conducted by the bill of lading committee of the American Bankers' association, and the decisions of the various state courts published in the report of this committee, have caused a deal of concern among merchants," said Mr. Neville. "The importers of cotton in Liverpool, Bremen and Havre, and the foreign bankers who buy the exchange which facilitates the handling of the American cotton in Liverpool, have been the cause of the Liverpool cotton exchange and vigorous protests were forwarded to the New York Cotton exchange by the Liverpool cotton association against the methods in use by railroads and steamship agents in this country in signing bills of lading."

"With a view of settling the difference existing between the shipper and the railroad company regarding the conditions of bills of lading, the Interstate Commerce commission in a semi-official way authorized the Carriers' association and the Shippers' association to formulate an order bill of lading, which should be used as a model for all carriers in the United States to adopt. This bill of lading will be submitted to the Interstate Commerce commission on October 15. It is an improvement over that now in use, it by means gives protection to the innocent third party who buys the bill of lading, when he pays draft with bill of lading attached and as the bill of lading committee of the American Bankers' association has put in a substitute for the joint committee bill of lading, the Commercial exchange of this city and the south are preparing to be represented at the meeting in Washington on October 15 and request that the uniform bill of lading be so drafted as to give absolute protection to the innocent third party. The purchaser of the goods covered by the bill of lading."

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Prank J. Constantine, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Louise Gentry, took the stand in his own defense today. He showed absolute composure, and testified without hesitation. He said that when he engaged a room in the Gentry home, he told Mrs. Gentry that his father was a wealthy real estate man.

"Did you ever tell them you were of royal blood?"

"I did. I am a descendant from Italian royalty."

On the door and then left her standing there. Constantine declared he had heard Mr. and Mrs. Gentry quarreling many times.

On the day of the tragedy he told Mrs. Gentry he was about to leave the city and she persistently asked him to take her with him. He positively refused. She then, according to his story, picked up the razor with which he had been shaving and cut her royal blood.

He declared that he carried her down to the door of Dr. Doherty's office, pounded on the door and then left her standing there while he ran for another doctor. He said that he noticed while hunting for this second doctor that there was blood on the sleeve of his coat, and that he had been returned, he would be accused of the murder, and would not receive justice in the courts because he was a stranger in the city. He had always since wanted to give himself up, but had been dissuaded by the members of his family.

CHINA IS MAKING PROGRESS. Foundation for Parliament is to be Laid in New Council of Deputies.

PEKING, Sept. 20.—An imperial edict was issued today authorizing Prince Pu Lun, who was Chinese envoy at the St. Louis exposition, and Sun Chi Anai, in co-operation with the grand council, to frame regulations for the re-organization of the city deliberation to aid the government "so that the foundation may be laid for a parliament." The dowager empress says that in the establishment of a representative government for China the opinion of all must be considered, and though the upper and lower houses are founded on the constitution, the throne is unable to establish them in China at present.

Both Chang Chi Tung and Yuan Shi Kai since coming to Peking on their appointment as grand councillors have urged the establishment of a constitutional form of government, and are steadily pushing the reform has been promised and that China and all the rest of the world expected to see it carried out. Memorials to the throne from the highest officials throughout China continue to reach Peking in large numbers, urging the throne to grant China a constitutional government.

PRECAUTIONS AT VATICAN. Italian Government Causes Buildings to be Guarded to Prevent Outbreak.

ROME, Sept. 20.—This being the thirty-seventh anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops and the fall of the temporal power of the papacy, all the armed men in the Vatican were detailed for the maintenance of the pontifical palace or to patrol the garden and courtyard, considerable anxiety being felt regarding the possibility of hostile demonstrations in view of the recent displays of anti-Catholic feeling.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, who is at Castel Gandolfo, in frequent telephonic communication with the Vatican, informing the pope of the situation in various parts of Italy. The government, in order to prevent the possibility of outrage, has caused the Vatican to be guarded night and day by troops.

EIGHT HUNDRED ARRESTED. Troops Charged on Factory and Taken in Charge Employees Accused of Murder.

LODZ, Russian Poland, Sept. 20.—Troops and police made a sudden descent today upon the large cotton mill here owned by Marcus Silberstein, who was murdered by his employees September 13 because he refused to pay them for the army of Cuban pacification. Eight hundred of the workmen were taken into custody.

SANITARY CONDITIONS GOOD. Cuban Ports Are Much Improved Since Occupation by American Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The sanitary conditions at the various army ports throughout Cuba are very good, according to the report of the chief surgeon of the army of Cuban pacification. These conditions, he said, have steadily improved since the occupation by United States troops. Eighteen deaths occurred during that time, principally from typhoid fever. The ratio of deaths to the command was 2.66 per thousand of mean strength.

LOUISIANA BECOMES AROUSED. Railroad Commission Anxious to Have Power to Make Orders Immediately Effective.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The beginning of agitation for drastic railroad legislation in Louisiana following the lead of other southern states is announced in an appeal to the public by the Louisiana Railroad commission. Voters are urged to change the state constitution to give the commission more power. Chief among the powers asked is that of making orders of the commission immediately effective.

FOURTEEN DROP TO DEATH. Cage Filled with Men in Nagsuaca Mine Falls to Bottom of Shaft.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 20.—A cage filled with men, being lowered into the Nagsuaca mine, fell to the bottom of the shaft and fourteen men were killed and a number injured.

STRIKERS' TACTICS UNKNOWN

Secretary Loeb Refuses to Say Whether Telegraphers Made Appeal to President.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Whether the striking telegraphers have appealed to President Roosevelt to arbitrate the questions involved in the strike could not be determined by the president's office today. Secretary Loeb declined either to affirm or deny the report published today that Percy Thomas, deputy president of the commercial telegraph union, and Daniel L. Russell, former president of the New York city local union, had visited the president at Sagamore Hill on Wednesday and talked with him for two hours. Mr. Loeb would say nothing whatever about the report.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Thomas L. Mahan and Arthur G. Douglas, officials of the local Telegraphers union, had no authority to go to Washington and request Labor Commissioner Neill to take steps looking to arbitration of the present strike, according to a statement made at the headquarters of the strikers' union in this city today. It was stated that they had no other authority than to announce the demands upon which the union would insist, if it was declared also on behalf of the union that the New York local union has not adopted a resolution calling for arbitration.

President Small said today that the situation is more hopeful than the last three days. He showed absolute composure, and testified without hesitation. He said that when he engaged a room in the Gentry home, he told Mrs. Gentry that his father was a wealthy real estate man.

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FIGHT ON UNSECURED PAPER

Issue Before Convention of American Bankers at Atlantic City.

YATES WILL OPPOSE IT TO LAST

Luther Drake One of Few Western Bankers For It and W. H. Bucholz, Third Omaha Delegate, with Yates.

The great question which will come before the American bankers' convention will be that of accepting the report of the currency committee," said Henry W. Yates, president of the Nebraska National bank, and a delegate to the convention, which meets next week in Atlantic City. "This committee was appointed two years ago and after pursuing an extensive investigation and spending much money it reported in favor of giving the banks authority to issue paper without security. This report was made at the national convention in St. Louis last year. Our state convention met immediately after that, and Nebraska bankers were not unanimously against such a measure.

"It is likely the measure will receive strong support from eastern bankers because they want more money back there. Wall street wants it for its operations. The measure will receive support also from the bankers of the west and the east are almost unanimously against it. In a country like this paper money is not needed. We have ample assets; we are rolling in wealth. Only poor, impoverished countries need paper money.

Report May Be Adopted. The report of the committee may be adopted and congress may be asked to pass a measure authorizing banks to issue such unsecured paper in times of financial stress. The president and congress have promised their co-operation if the bankers agree that such a measure is expedient. If there is a strong and determined fight against the committee's report I do not think the president and congress will authorize such a radical step in banking. I shall fight it with all my strength."

Mr. Yates will leave early next week for Atlantic City, where the convention meets. At its close he will go to Richmond, Va., to attend the general conference of the rural school, to which he is also a delegate.

Luther Drake, president of the Merchants' National bank, is one of the few western men who are in favor of this measure. He was a member of the committee which made the report. He is also a delegate to the convention in Atlantic City.

W. H. Bucholz, cashier of the Omaha National bank, is the other Omaha delegate to the convention.

CALLS IT BALLOON MONEY. The report of the currency committee recommends what I consider "balloon money," said Henry W. Yates, president of the Nebraska National bank, before the convention of American bankers at Atlantic City today.

"Every banker to have a currency which will expand in times of financial stress and prevent panics. That was what the committee set out to find, but in my opinion it failed utterly. The plan advised would be an expanded currency, but it would expand in times of stress and would not contract in a healthy manner at the proper time.

"Whether or not Nebraska is to have a new member on the executive committee is an important question. J. T. Tremery of Pawnee City was our representative on that important committee, but he has removed to St. Joseph. The convention may hold that his removal from the state does not constitute a vacancy. If there is a vacancy S. H. Burnam, president of the First National bank of Lincoln will be a candidate for the place.

"There will also be a hard fight for the position of secretary, which is highly honorable and lucrative. This place has been held for some years by Colonel E. B. Grant of the First National bank of Lincoln. He will be several other candidates each determined to get the plum."

VISIT SOUTH OMAHA STOCK YARDS. Bankers View Big Packing Interests and Dine at Exchange Building.

One hundred delegates of the Nebraska Bankers' association accepted the invitation of the South Omaha banks to pay a visit to the live stock center Friday morning. They arrived on a special car at about 10 a. m. and were welcomed by delegates from each of the banks. All left the car at O street and proceeded at once to the Omaha packing plant. The management there threw open the plant and the delegates spent over an hour inspecting the different departments.

The principal difficulties to be met in tree growing in the regions where the examinations were made are the great extremes of temperature, which are always an important consideration, since it is the occasional period of extreme cold which determines the adaptability of a tree. Damage by drought and extreme heat may be largely overcome by irrigation, but there is no way to temper the wintry blasts of these wind-swept prairies. It has been found, however, that the choice of proper species of trees will meet practically every difficulty encountered.

On the irrigated tracts in Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas belts of trees are needed on the north and west to shield the farms from the severe cold winds and on the south to check the drying winds that come from that direction. Protection on the east is not so essential, yet if the management of the buildings will permit, a narrow belt of trees at least will be desirable.

It has been found species most suitable for windbreaks and shelter belts are green ash, boxelder, common cottonwood, lanceleaf cottonwood, Russian wild olive, Jack pine, white spruce, white elm, hackberry, balsam of gilead, almon-leaved willow, western yellow pine, Rocky mountain juniper and blue spruce.

BIDS LET FOR NEW BOATS. Secretary Metcalf Decides Who Shall Construct Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Secretary Metcalf today awarded the contract for the construction of five torpedo boat destroyers, provision for which was made by the last congress, and bids for which were opened in the department about a month ago. The following were the successful bidders:

William Cramp and Sons, two ships at \$250,000 each.

The Bath Iron Works, two ships at \$240,000 each.

The New York Shipbuilding company, one ship at \$245,000.

The hulls of all these vessels are to be on plans prepared by the navy department, and the machinery on plans proposed by the bidders. Turbine machines of the Parsons type are to be installed in all the ships.

BURKE WILL SIFT CHARGES

Former Nebraska Attorney to Have Charge of Land Cases.

Timothy F. Burke, United States district attorney for Wyoming, who is a former Nebraskan, having practiced law about twenty years ago in Gage county as an associate of former Attorney General Frank N. Prout, has been sent to Boise, Idaho, by Attorney General Bonaparte for the special purpose of taking charge of the special grand jury, which was called last week to convene at Boise, September 19.

Special Assistant Attorney General S. R. Rush of Omaha is also in Boise and will assist in the trial of United States Senator Borah for alleged conspiracy in timber land frauds, which will begin next Monday.

Assistant Attorney General Burke of Washington will have charge of the trial of Senator Borah, assisted by Mr. Rush. In reference to the calling of the special grand jury, which was requested by Mr. Burke, he said:

"In view of the peculiar nature of the charges contained in the pleas in abatement filed by Martin, Downs and Wells, who are jointly indicted with Senator Borah, I deemed it proper to request the calling of a special grand jury. I also wired the attorney general in Washington for the appointment of an outside, unprejudiced, experienced attorney to look after the grand jury and properly sift the various rumors that have been going about. Mr. Burke has been selected in this matter."

The charges implied in the plea in abatement of the indictment against the Boise county timber land magnates are that District Attorney Burke of Idaho, who had charge of the cases against Senator Borah, Frank Martin and other prominent Washington men before the grand jury that brought these indictments, refused to leave the grand jury room during the deliberations of the grand jury when about to vote on the indictments. However, it is not intended that the special grand jury will investigate the matter of District Attorney Burke's actions solely, but will cover the whole subject, including affidavits made by former members of the grand jury and statements alleged to have been made by the various members.

William Sweet, one of the men named in the joint indictment to be tried next Monday, has arrived in Boise and emphatically states that the report that he has repudiated his evidence before the grand jury, and upon which evidence it is alleged the indictments were returned, is untrue and does him a great injustice. He is untrue largely upon the alleged repudiation of Sweet's evidence before the grand jury that the grounds for the plea in abatement is based upon.

A peculiar feature of the case is that Frank Martin, who files the plea in abatement, is one of the parties included in the indictment and is at the same time the principal attorney for Senator Borah in the forthcoming trial of the senator. The case against Senator Borah will be tried independently, but upon its outcome will hinge the conviction or acquittal of those named in the indictment with him.

TREES FOR IRRIGATED LANDS. Department Conducts a Series of Experiments of Value to Settlers.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Extensive investigations of irrigated lands in the western states to determine the possibilities on tree planting on reclaimed tracts forest service, according to the first reports of the studies in progress, and along canals will greatly increase the value of lands where irrigation has played such a prominent part in development.

The lands examined in Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas are practically treeless, as in the case of many irrigated tracts in these sections. While it was found that the growing of trees under the conditions found on most of the tracts would be profitable, it has been determined that certain species can be grown very successfully for windbreaks, shelter belts, fuel and protection for canals.

All of the land examined is of great value for agriculture, and, of course, timber production on a large scale would be advisable even if it were for the protection of the farms from the severe cold winds and on the south to check the drying