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ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1908.

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ROCKEFELLER TELLS EARLY HISTORY OF OIL TRUST

Hard Work and Faith Where Others Doubted, He Says, Were Responsible For First Strength of Octopus.

DECLARES ALL OF HIS NEGOTIATIONS WERE FAIR

Was About to Tell Story of Producer's Union When His Counsel Secured Adjournment For the Day.

(By Morning Journal Special Landed Wire)

New York, Nov. 18.—(Repeating story with the aid of a country gentleman of kindly mind engaging a host of friends with incidents of days long past, John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, though for nearly ten years retired from the active career of company direction, for over two hours today reviewed the history of the early oil trade and the development of the company that later grew into the present so-called octopus.

Mr. Rockefeller was a witness for the defense in a suit to dissolve the Standard which is being prosecuted by the United States government, and his appearance at the hearing before Judge Franklin Perrie, the referee, brought a large crowd to the customs building.

The head of the big oil combine was surrounded by an imposing circle of counsel, and he began his testimony by gazing complacently upon a swarm of newspaper men, behind whom pressed close a throng of people that filled the room. Mr. Rockefeller appeared at complete ease and when John G. Milburn, of counsel for the Standard Oil company, propounded his first question, the witness spoke out in full force as if he desired the most distant spectator in the chamber to hear.

Then, in a manner that indicated a pleasure in what he was about to tell, Mr. Rockefeller spoke of his start in the oil business and how under adverse conditions that business grew to proportions of the Standard Oil company of Ohio, with its capitalization of \$1,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller's eyes sparkled in reflection on that early financial organization, and speaking of his million dollar capitalization with almost boyish enthusiasm, he said:

"It seemed very large to us, who began with only \$4,000 in 1862."

Thus the proceedings lost in a sense their official aspect because of the engaging manner which Mr. Rockefeller displayed in his answers, which now and then contained flashes of kindly humor. A glow of health shined on Mr. Rockefeller's smooth-shaven face, and to inquiring newspaper men he replied that he had never felt better.

The president of the Standard was dressed in a plain business suit of dark material, and across his vest was suspended a heavy gold watch chain. A dark purple necktie, in which a large pearl pin was set, smelted close to a high collar.

The development of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony today, which carried him to the organization of the Standard Oil company, Ohio, indicated that one of the lines of the defense would be that the Standard Oil company is not the result of an aggressive policy to gain mastery of the oil trade, as charged, but naturally the outcome of an economic development which the exigencies of the oil industry demanded.

\$2,000 Loan Did It.

During a brief recess this afternoon Mr. Rockefeller talked to the reporters on the Standard growth, saying:

"What a wonderful thing it all has been—the growth of this business. It all seems like a dream to me, and here I am accused of doing the very wicked thing of selling a good article at a lower price than any one else."

"This testimony here today brings back to my mind so clearly, early days in Cleveland, where we were all friends and neighbors together. How well I remember that day in Cleveland when I went into the bank of T. P. Handy, who afterward became one of my dearest friends. I wanted to borrow money, but I did not have any collateral nor any one to endorse my note. I told him what I wanted to do with it, and then he asked me how much I wanted. 'I need \$2,000,' I said, and I got it. To that loan I attribute whatever success I have had in later years."

The taking of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony will be continued tomorrow.

The Hearing in Detail.

Ex-Judge Franklin Perrie, master of the proceedings, had ordered that no spectators be permitted to enter the chamber, and policemen posted at the door turned back an insistent throng that besieged the room where the testimony was being taken.

"What was your first connection in the oil business?" was asked.

"About 1860 or 1862. It was then a young man, much younger than I am now," said Rockefeller.

In reply to the question as to who were associated with him in the oil

business, funds were Anna Stone, and business came beginning, he gave the names of Morris James, Richard Clark and Samuel Andrews.

"A co-partnership was formed," said Mr. Rockefeller, "known as Andrews, Clark & Co., which operated at Cleveland, Ohio."

Mr. Rockefeller said that the refinery was a small one, and his co-partnership with Andrews, Clark & Co., continued until 1866, when it was dissolved. "I bought the business and the property and I reorganized the firm of Rockefeller & Andrews," he said.

"Did you continue in the refinery business?"

"Yes."

"Did your business increase?"

"Yes," said Mr. Rockefeller. "It increased steadily."

"What developments or change in the company later took place?"

"Well, in 1868 there was a change. The firm was William Rockefeller & Co. The 'Rockefeller' was William, my brother, and the company was Rockefeller & Andrews."

Mr. Rockefeller said that the refinery of this company was in Cleveland and that afterward another company under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. was organized in New York. The same firm members that composed the Cleveland company made up the New York company.

"Asked what had been the course of the oil business up to the time he organized in Ohio, Mr. Rockefeller replied:

"We had had a steady growth and increase from the organization of the first firm in 1860 or 1862 until that time."

Mr. Rockefeller said that every member of the firm devoted his entire time and attention to promoting the company's growth, and none of them had any other business.

Mr. Rockefeller said the company did a refining and warehouse business, and that his brother, William Rockefeller, took up his residence in New York to develop the business here and to have experience.

"When did the next change take place?"

"In 1867 all the properties of Rockefeller & Andrews, William Rockefeller & Co., and Rockefeller & Co., were taken over under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews and Flagler. Mr. Flagler was a man of large business experience, and was a valuable addition to the firm. A large amount of capital was put into the firm. The company engaged in the refining of oil, which was sold in this country and abroad."

"What was the next change?"

"I think that three years later, in 1870, the Standard Oil company of Ohio, organized with a capital of \$1,000,000, and we entered much capital from the company. The first field for the production of crude oil was Venango county, in the western part of Pennsylvania," said Mr. Rockefeller.

He looked to Ohio to obtain the crude oil, and the refining plants of the company were at Cleveland, Pittsburg, Parkersburg, Baltimore and New York.

"What had been the course of the development of the industry at that time?"

"There had been rapid development in the refining and production of oil."

The business of refining oil was profitable as a result, he said, many refineries were built. People turned to this business of refining oil who were not necessarily the best trained business men. The Standard Oil company put up all the refineries possible.

"Was Mr. Andrews a practical refiner?"

"That was the reason he was given a part in the business," said Mr. Rockefeller. "He was a practical refiner of oil and it gave him an excellent opportunity to associate himself in the business in this way."

In answer to a question, Mr. Rockefeller said that Cleveland was the best distributing point to obtain the domestic trade. Its disadvantage was that it had a long haul to the seaboard for the export trade.

"What was the comparative size of your refinery to others at that time, in 1870?"

"I believe it was the largest in the country at that time. The company was capitalized at \$1,000,000."

"Was that considered a large capitalization?" asked Attorney Milburn.

"Yes," said Mr. Rockefeller. "We thought it very large, as we started in 1860 with \$4,000."

Mr. Rockefeller said they made many improvements in the business. One thing they did was to manufacture their own barrels at a saving of a half. He said the saving on the barrels represented a large saving to the company, and represented one of the innovations developed in the company.

"The things that we used from time to time we were enabled to produce at prices lower than that which we previously paid as our capital increased," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Let me ask you about the house which you established here," said Mr. Milburn.

"Yes, that was an advantage," was the reply. "It gave us an opportunity to learn of the foreign markets and the export trade. We were constantly in need of increasing capital as our business developed, and in New York we were enabled to secure larger sums of money at lower rates than in the west. We were always able to obtain large sums of money, and I am thankful to say we always had good credit. We always kept our accounts and paid our bills. Our ability to secure large loans was of great advantage to us. Thus we extended our facilities and we kept our deposits and we got out money at the cheapest rates, in the cheapest money market in the world."

Through the acquaintance made by William Rockefeller with wealthy men in New York connections were formed enabling the company to borrow large sums for the further extension of the business. The witness said some of those who aided them in obtaining funds were Anna Stone, and business came beginning, he gave the names of Morris James, Richard Clark and Samuel Andrews.

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for, apparently represents the joint opinion of Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Saxony. These governments have agreed mutually to avail themselves of the foreign affairs committee of the Reichstag in order to share in the direction of foreign affairs.

Speaking today of the existing situation Dr. Theodore Barth, one of the radical leaders in the Reichstag, said: "This is only the first step in what will be the prolonged political education of the German people for full parliamentary government. The situation is confused. An effort will be made to perpetuate presently the same relations between the crown and the people as existed before. Assurance such as those given yesterday will quiet public opinion for the moment, but will come fresh confusion to action."

Dr. Ferdinand Gramer, editor in chief of *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, an influential liberal paper, declared the "new regime" in three words:

"The German people are awake and they will not slumber again. They know themselves duty to protect the welfare of the crown against his own mistakes. The people recognize their right and feel their strength. They have a national consciousness and out of that will blossom 'free life'."

The executive committee of the Reichstag has authorized the Vice-president to dissolve the recent conference of "leading" men with a statement that they have failed to make great progress and as having ended in a "compromise with the government."

The empire is still considered by absolute monarchists. This report continues, and it is still governed by a single, unlimited monarch. The division of short empires, made in secret, are carried out by a plan of changing the emperor's power wholly from the emperor and who still remains in office."

Today is being observed as a national day of penitence and prayer. The Reichstag in many of the state churches in itself showing serious thought. However, that the gathering political clouds had been dissipated.

WHY STARCH TRUST WANTS TARIFF

House Committee Learns Product is Sold in England Four Cents Cheaper Than at Home.

(By Morning Journal Special Local Wire) Washington, Nov. 18.—The so-called "starch trust" was under fire at the hearing on tariff revision today before the house committee on ways and means. The gross consumption of J. H. Walton, representing the Starch Products Refining company, which is claimed, monopolizes the starch business, formed the most interesting incident at today's hearing on the tariff schedule covering agricultural products and provisions. Claims that also assigned families and attention.

Mr. Walton admitted that his company sells corn starch in the United Kingdom at a price four cents less than it is sold in this country. He also admitted that there was a loss in selling corn starch in this land.

Mr. Boutwell, of Illinois, wanted to know why Mr. H. H. Walton, a member of the committee on commerce, who is interested in the submission of an article regarding the use of corn starch, could buy the starch in Eng-

land at \$2.25 a hundred pounds, pay the ocean freight of ten cents and secure delivery of the article at a saving of 30 cents over the price demanded in the home market.

"Where does the 30 cents go?" the committee can understand why Mr. Walton is protesting the tariff, said Mr. Walton, of West Virginia, to the witness, "but we want to know why you should have it. You are selling your products in Great Britain—a free trade country—cheaper than here, but you want protection here?"

"Why don't the American consumers go to London to buy their corn starch?" inquired Mr. Hamilton of California.

To these and similar questions Mr. Walton was at a loss to reply.

Representative Perkins, chairman of the committee, and a representative supplied the answer.

"The sales of your products have been falling off in this country for some time past," said Mr. Perkins, "and you are selling at a low price in order to get rid of your product."

Senator Hale was a member of the finance committee of the senate.

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Mr. Walton admitted that his company sells corn starch in the United Kingdom at a price four cents less than it is sold in this country. He also admitted that there was a loss in selling corn starch in this land.

Mr. Boutwell, of Illinois, wanted to know why Mr. H. H. Walton, a member of the committee on commerce, who is interested in the submission of an article regarding the use of corn starch, could buy the starch in Eng-

land at \$2.25 a hundred pounds, pay the ocean freight of ten cents and secure delivery of the article at a saving of 30 cents over the price demanded in the home market.

"Where does the 30 cents go?" the committee can understand why Mr. Walton is protesting the tariff, said Mr. Walton, of West Virginia, to the witness, "but we want to know why you should have it. You are selling your products in Great Britain—a free trade country—cheaper than here, but you want protection here?"

"Why don't the American consumers go to London to buy their corn starch?" inquired Mr. Hamilton of California.

To these and similar questions Mr. Walton was at a loss to reply.

Representative Perkins, chairman of the committee, and a representative supplied the answer.

"The sales of your products have been falling off in this country for some time past," said Mr. Perkins, "and you are selling at a low price in order to get rid of your product."

Senator Hale was a member of the finance committee of the senate.

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PRESIDENT-ELECT HOLDS STATEHOOD NEXT IN ITS IMPORTANCE TO TARIFF

Interesting Statement Purporting to Give Taft's Views on Pressing Legislation, Asserts That Should Short Session Fail to Admit Territories He Will Urge Statehood Legislation Upon First Session Under His Administration.

In what manner can we admit the territories to statehood? This is the question which Mr. Taft has been asked to answer.

President-elect Taft believes that the territories should be admitted to statehood as soon as possible. He believes that the territories should be admitted to statehood as soon as possible.

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stating that they were identified with the Pennsylvania oil field.

"They were having their oil over the Pennsylvania railroad," said Mr. Rockefeller. "These gentlemen were active in the Pennsylvania oil field."

"Did you ever negotiate for the purchase of the South Improvement company?"

"I never did," said Mr. Rockefeller. "We did not have anything to do with the purchase of the South Improvement company."

"Why did you take an interest in it?"

"It should be remembered that Mr. Rockefeller was a partner in the Pennsylvania railroad, who was not to be disparaged by the railroads of the country. We did not wish to break with the railroads, especially with Mr. Scott. We only had a minority interest."

"The scheme of the South Improvement company," he declared, "was a failure, and never went into operation. It having aroused great opposition among the oil interests in Pennsylvania."

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Union Pacific Railway company negotiator for a year past is not inspecting the airbrakes on freight trains at the Laramie City yards before leaving for Cheyenne.

WEALTH IS GOOD WHEN USED FOR GOOD

So Says Carnegie to Trustees of the \$15,000,000 Fund for Relief of Education

New York, Nov. 18.—Wealth is in itself not good, but it is good when it is used for good, said Mr. Carnegie today.

Mr. Carnegie, speaking at the annual meeting of the trustees of the \$15,000,000 fund for the relief of education, said that it is good when it is used for good.

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THE JAFFA GROCERY CO.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

FOR YOUR FRUIT CAKE AND MINCE MEAT.

SHELLED ALMONDS, SHELLED WALNUTS, SHELLED PECAN NUTS, SEEDLESS SUFANA RAISINS, SEEDLESS RAISINS, CLEANED CURRANTS, FRESH CHERRY, FRESH CRISTALIZED CITRUS, FRESH CRISTALIZED LEMON PEEL, FRESH CRISTALIZED ORANGE PEEL, FRESH FIGS, FRESH DATES.

Or if you don't make your own we have the

FINEST FRUIT CAKE ON THE MARKET WE MAKE IT OURSELVES AND KNOW ITS GOOD.

MINCE MEAT IN PACKAGES, IN BULK, IN CROCKETS, IN GLASS JARS.

Have You Tried Our NEW BAKERY GOODS? SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY.

HOT ROLLS at 10 o'clock, at 5 o'clock, FRESH BREAD at 11:30 EVERY DAY.

The Jaffa Grocery Co.

Good Things to Eat. Mail Orders Filled Same Day as Received.

THIRTY MILLIONS OF CANAL BONDS

New Issue Will Be Allotted by Secretary of the Treasury to Bidders on December 5th.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal) Washington, Nov. 18.—Secretary of the Treasury today made public the announcement that he would receive bids up to the close of business on December 5, next, for \$30,000,000 Panama canal bonds, or any part thereof, to bear 2 per cent interest.

ST. PIERRE IN ARMS AGAINST FRANCE

FREE SCHOOLS ORDER CAUSES OPEN REVOLT

Three Policemen and Handful of Government Officials Opposed to Five Thousand Angry Citizens.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

St. Pierre, Minn., Nov. 18.—The demonstration against the authorities here, which was begun yesterday, was continued today. The limited police force is unable to cope with the situation, but thus far no serious damage has been done.

The manifestation on the part of the populace is the largely to the school question. The people of St. Pierre demand free schools in which religious instruction is given. Today the administrator of the colony was visited upon by a delegation of taxpayers who strongly set forth the views of the taxpayers. The administrator promised to refer the demands to the authorities in Paris by cable immediately and requested the populace to be orderly pending the receipt of the reply.

At one time yesterday the situation was critical. Two school masters were taken into court charged with violating the laws in conducting free schools. They were convicted and ordered to pay a fine of \$200 each. The authorities ordered the schools closed.

The action of the authorities inflamed the population, which assembled on the streets and violently denounced the French government. Some one obtained an American flag during the height of the excitement and with this at the head of the crowd they marched to the government headquarters, where a noisy demonstration was made. The police were unable to maintain order and for several hours a very noisy demonstration was continued.

Only Three Policemen.

St. John, N. E., Nov. 18.—Dispatches from St. Pierre say that the situation there is serious. There are only three police on the entire island, the population of which is about 5,000.

It is understood here that should violence be attempted the British warship Brilliant, now in St. John's harbor, will proceed to the French town. France has no warship nearer St. Pierre than Brest in the West Indies.

Placards bearing the words "Liberty or Death" have been posted on the doors of the closed schools by the church party.

The belief is held that should the French government refuse to reconsider its action the matter will end at St. Pierre will endeavor to induce the United States to purchase the colony.

Teachers Defy Government.

St. Pierre, Minn., Nov. 18.—Despite the order of the court the teachers of the Free School kept the doors of the school open today. The postmaster and attendants are at the government house under arms, having been ordered to protect the person of the administrator. The populace continues in a very excited state. The armed force at the government house includes all government employees and customs officers in this city and a number of physicians. They went to the buildings at the request of the administrator.

At a meeting in the Grand Cafe Du Midi last night speakers urged the people to remain quiet until a reply to the demands of the French colonial ministry. Today another meeting was held. Many citizens advocated another popular demonstration and suggested that the American flag be placed at the head of a procession. Finally, however, more conservative advice prevailed.

The teachers of the school, about 700, were so thoroughly supported by the citizens today in their defiance of the government's order to keep the school closed that the officials were powerless to prevent them from opening the doors.

The administrator has posted official notices appealing to the populace to remain quiet pending instructions from the minister of colonies. Fear of serious disturbances in case the French government shall refuse to grant the demands of the St. Pierre people is generally understood to have been the main consideration in bringing the decision to ask for warships.

Will Send Warships.

St. John, N. E., Nov. 18.—Advisers from St. Pierre say today that the crowds continue to gather in the streets and about the government house, in spite of police interference. The colonial officers, the dispatches state, have decided to ask the home government to send to St. Pierre French warships which are understood to be now at New York, to assist in keeping order.

HIGH FINANCIER

DIES IN SING SING

David Rothchild, who swindled thousands in bank deals, passed away in prison.

New York, Nov. 18.—David Rothchild, president of the Federal bank of this city, which was closed in 1904 by the banking department, died in Sing Sing prison today, where he was serving a sentence for his connection with one of the most remarkable in-

stances of "high finance" ever known here. He still had a year and a half to serve.

Rothchild was charged with misappropriating \$200,000 of the bank's funds. At the time of the Federal bank failure, the Globe Security company, another of Rothchild's concerns, also failed. Hundreds of small investors in the central states brought bonds of the Globe, under promise of high rates of interest, and those lost practically all their money. The Federal bank did business with small merchants and manufacturers of the east side of New York, and its failure ruined many of them.

LAND FRAUD NET

CATCHES CALIFORNIAN

S. C. Lillis Fined in 112,000 Acres of Government Domain.

Provo, Cal., Nov. 18.—S. C. Lillis, former president of the Lemoore (Cal.) bank, and a wealthy stockman, was found guilty today of a jury in the federal court of maintaining a fence in which were enclosed 112,000 acres of government land in this county. The trial was especially interesting in view of the fact that United States District Attorney Lawler, for the government, opening a sensation when he introduced evidence to prove that Lillis had penetrated wholesale frauds five years ago by employing fifty men to make bogus land entries so that Lillis could acquire control over a vast acreage. It was proved that Lillis had sought to keep persons from entering upon the government lands enclosed by his fence. The punishment is a year in jail or a fine of \$1,000. Lillis' attorneys announced that they would ask for a new trial.

EL PASO POLICEMAN

QUICK SHOT

Fatally Wounds Bold Burglar Who Had Him Covered With a Six Shooter Aimed From Beneath Bed.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 18.—Captain of Police William C. Ten Eyck this afternoon shot and fatally wounded Arnold Perry, a big six-shooter, who had been hiding under a bed, a big revolver pointed at Ten Eyck's head. Before he had time to fire, Ten Eyck drew from the scabbard at his hip. His single shot sent a bullet through Perry's left arm and into his body a few inches below the heart.

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The alleged burglar is a young American about twenty-four years old, well dressed and well educated in appearance. In the room where he made his unlucky run play, the police found articles valued at about \$200, silverware and jewelry, identified as stolen from the residence of J. W. Leventon last night.

Ten Eyck was looking for Perry and a negro, Robert Holly, he located their room and arrested Holly just as the door Perry evidently heard the officer coming. When the door swung open and Ten Eyck entered, Perry had his gun ready.

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NOT ONLY THE INDIGESTION BUT ALL STOMACH MISERY VANISHES

Distress From a Disordered Stomach and Indigestion Are Relieved in Five Minutes.

There would not be a case of indigestion here if readers who are subject to stomach trouble knew the tremendous digestive virtue contained in Dispepsin. This harmless preparation will digest a heavy meal without the slightest fuss or discomfort, and relieve the most acute stomach in five minutes, besides overcoming all foul, nauseous odors from the system.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula printed on each bottle of Dispepsin. Then you will readily understand why this remedy cures indigestion and removes such symptoms as heartburn, a feeling like a lump of lead in the

stomach, belching of gas and flatulencies, of undigested food, water brash, nausea, headache, biliousness, and many other bad symptoms, and besides, you will not need laxatives to keep your stomach and intestines clean and fresh.

If your stomach is sour or your food doesn't digest, and your meals don't tempt you, why not get a 50-cent case today from your druggist and make life worth living? Absolute relief from stomach misery and perfect digestion of everything you eat is sure to follow five minutes after you take Dispepsin, and is often sufficient to cure a whole family of stomach trouble.

Surely, a harmless, inexpensive preparation like Dispepsin, which will always, either at dinner or during night, relieve your stomach misery and digest your food, is about as handy and valuable a thing as you could have in the home.

News was also brought by the Monna of a massacre at Santos, New Hydrades, where Peter C. O'Neil, fifty-one years of age, and his two daughters, Ada and Elizabeth, were murdered by a mob of natives, who had been regarded as a Christian saint and savior were regarded as a savior. The massacre took place within a short distance of the mission station to which the surviving member of the family, a boy of fourteen years, made his escape. H. M. S. Promethus has been sent to the scene.

WHAT CAUSES DYSPEPSIA?

And Incidentally Constipation, Coated Tongue, Nervousness, Headache and Other Symptoms.

Did you ever know that the stomach is a church? That just as soon as you are done eating, the healthy stomach commences to roll the food around, and mixes it thoroughly with the juices of the stomach?

And did you know, dear reader, that if the stomach is run down or flabby, so that it cannot do its churning, that dyspepsia is the result?

If the food is not churned it lies heavily on your stomach, turns sour, and causes all kinds of distressing symptoms, such as headache, coated tongue, constipation, etc.

And so, as every physician will tell you, the way to cure dyspepsia is to fix the churn, or, in other words, build up the stomach so that it will properly mix the food.

If you have dyspepsia and want to get rid of it before it gets rid of you, get to it quickly. The easiest and best way is to take Dispepsin. The cost is only 50 cents, and every reader of the Journal is welcome to his or her money back if Dispepsin does not cure.

Dispepsin has cured thousands of the most obstinate cases of indigestion. It quickly cures sea or car sickness and vomiting of pregnancy.

Dispepsin is the great stomach tonic, one or two tablets will stop sea or car sickness, vomiting of pregnancy, and will instantly tone up the worn out stomach the morning after the social season.

Lydia Thompson Dies in England.

London, Nov. 18.—Lydia Thompson (Mrs. Alexander Henderson), who was once famous both in this country and in the United States as a burlesque actress, died at her home in London the night of November 16. She had been in ill health for several years. On Monday she suffered an acute attack of her malady and the end followed in a few hours.

For Chapped Skin.

Chapped skin whether on the hands or face may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also unequalled for sore nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by all druggists.

Chicken, with all the trimmings, at the supper at the Congregational church Friday evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Hot biscuits, such as mother used to make.

HEATED DEBATES IN LABOR MEETING

Questions of Jurisdiction of Unions Occupy Entire Attention of Federation Delegates at Denver.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Denver, Nov. 18.—Practically the entire time of both today's sessions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor was devoted to listening to the report of the committee on jurisdiction. A series of more or less jurisdictional disputes were considered and in a majority of cases the disputes were referred to the executive council or to the standing union.

Some of the disputes were of a jurisdictional nature, some of a disciplinary nature, and some of a financial nature. The committee on jurisdiction reported that the executive council had decided to refer the disputes to the standing union.

It was in the case of the dispute between the brewery workers and the steam engineers the committee reported that an agreement had been reached between the two unions. The dispute of the conflict between the brewery workers and the steam engineers' union, which was referred to the executive council, was also referred to the standing union.

D. J. Tobin, president of the teamsters' union, denounced the "room amendment" and declined in effect that the teamsters would withdraw from the federation if it passed. After the report had been hastily discussed by both sides the entire matter was referred to the executive council by a vote of 145 to 51.

The report of the committee is a whole, an amended, was then adopted. During the session gold watches were presented to John Wadsworth and Herbert Skinner, British fraternal delegates and a gold bracelet to Mrs. Wadsworth.

A letter of welcome and thanks was presented to M. M. Draper, Canadian fraternal delegate.

INTEREST IN LABOR CONFERENCE KEEN

President Seeks to Convince Leaders of the Friendly Attitude of His Administration Toward the Toilers.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Washington, Nov. 18.—Further conferences of the White House today between the president and men who are prominent in labor matters made the attitude of the administration toward proposed labor legislation a subject of keen discussion in Washington tonight. Young Thomas, who was president today, were Charles P. N. in commission of labor, United States Attorney Henry J. Stimson, of New York; Edward J. Gaynor, of New York; Attorney for the labor unions, and Charles H. Sherrill, an attorney at New York all of whom attended the labor dinner at the White House Tuesday evening.

It is learned from the highest official source that the subject of the president is giving a preferential treatment to labor.

and in holding the subsequent conferences, was primarily to bring about a better understanding between representatives of the government and labor leaders, and to improve upon the labor interests of the country the discussion of the administration to receive the representatives in conference on an equality with all others. The desire of the president, it was explained, was to have the laboring man feel that he has the right to present his grievances and demands and to demonstrate that neither the labor leader nor the millionaire need come to the back door of the White House at midnight in order to have a conference with the president.

While the president believes that this attitude of the administration had been demonstrated when the labor leaders of Butte, Mont., were entertained at the White House, it is explained that he desired, before he retired from office, to make this disposition of the authorities even more evident.

The reason members of the supreme court of the United States and executive officials were invited to be present was merely to enable them to learn from the laboring man what they regarded as their needs. The occasion is said to have afforded a free exchange of ideas and to have been of extraordinary value to the president.

While the president is not taking a labor program at the close of his administration, he might thereby encourage the laboring man, it is believed, to still set forth his views on the needs of labor either in the annual message to congress or in a special labor message submitted subsequently.

The various conferences of the past two days are said to have brought out more plainly than ever before the desires of the laboring man to eliminate his liability to being taken advantage of by employers. It has been found the labor leaders claim that the law suits result in non-fit in business only.

A BROKEN BACK.

That pain in your back caused by lumbago, stiff muscles or a strain is an easy thing to get rid of. The "Parsifal" Liniment cures rheumatism, lumbago, sore and stiff muscles, strains, sprains, cuts, burns, bruises, scalds and all aches and pains. You need a bottle in your house. Sold by J. H. O'Reilly & Co.

WORLD'S GREAT DEBT TO THE IMMORTAL WAGNER

His "Parsifal" Will Forever Remain as the Greatest of All Musical Compositions—At Elks' Theater November 21.

It was in the year of 1837 that the immortal Richard Wagner first conceived his idea relating to the grand symphony he contemplated in the legend of the "Holy Grail," for a wonderful spectacle and drama. It was not until twenty-five years later, namely, 1862, that his idea was carried out to his satisfaction and the world was given the glorious work of "Parsifal." It is said that his first intention was to present "Parsifal" simply as a dramatic production, but he was induced later to change his mind and produce it in combination musical form. By his doing so, the world gained two grand productions instead of one. It will forever remain as the grandest of all musical compositions. It will surely stand for all time as the grandest drama ever written. It requires a trained and a cultivated musician to enjoy the music of Wagner. One must thoroughly understand a thing to equally enjoy it. But the simplest and the most dramatic experience can my demand the requisite story of "Parsifal."

Health Case Compromised.

Denver, Nov. 18.—A noble person was entered in the criminal court today in the case of Chas. O. Heath, the broker charged with embezzling about \$75,000 from Mrs. Mary Husted, of New York. District Attorney Slinger stated that Heath had agreed to make a satisfactory settlement with Mrs. Husted, who desired to avoid the strain of another trial. Heath was convicted September 29, last, of embezzlement, but on technical ground a new trial was granted.

No Trace of Plend.

Long Beach, Cal., Nov. 18.—No trace has been found of the assailant of Mrs. J. B. Ford, who was yesterday attacked in her home by an unknown man, bound, gagged and nearly strangled to death. Mrs. Ford, who is fifty years old, is in a serious condition from hysteria as a result of her experience.

Fifty Years a Blacksmith.

Samuel E. Worley of Hixburg, Va., has been shoeing horses for more than fifty years. His name, "Chamberlain's Pain Balm" has given me great relief from lame back and rheumatism. It is the best liniment I ever used." For sale by all druggists.

STOVES

Chimneys Swept and When You Want Them.

THORNTON, THE CLEANER

CALL PHONE 460.

PIPE-CLEANING.

WE ATTEND PROMPTLY TO YOUR PLUMBING

and repairing is one of our specialties. Making elbows and joints in another way. We are expert plumbers in all branches and are noted for doing good work thoroughly, in a reasonable time, for a reasonable price. We use only the best materials and employ only the most reliable help. We should be pleased if you will favor us with your next plumbing job. You won't regret it.

Standard Plumbing and Heating Company



You receive intense, direct heat from every ounce of fuel burned—there are no damp chimneys or long pipes to waste the heat from a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Carry it from room to room. Turn the wick high or low—no bother—no smoke—no smell—automatic smokeless device prevents. Brass font holds 4 quarts, burns 9 hours. Beautifully finished in nickel or japan. Every heater warranted.

The Rayo Lamp gives a bright, steady light to read by—just what you want for the long evenings. Made of brass, nickel plated—latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted.

If your dealer cannot supply the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp write our nearest agency.

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CONTINENTAL OIL CO. Incorporated

GO TO BELEN, NEW MEXICO

The Future Railroad Metropolis of New Mexico. Located on the Belen Cut-Off of the A. T. & S. F. Railway

BELEN IS THIRTY-ONE MILES SOUTH OF ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, ON THE MAIN LINE OF THE SANTA FE SYSTEM LEADING EAST AND WEST FROM CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY AND GALVESTON TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OLD MEXICO.

THE BELEN TOWNSITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OWNS THE BELEN TOWNSITE—1,000 BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS 25X140 FT.—WIDE AVENUES AND STREETS.

Belen, New Mexico, lies in the valley of the Rio Grande. It has fine shade trees and a beautiful lake, School Houses, Churches, a Commercial Club, Mercantile Stores of all classes, Patent Roller Mills, a Winery, the new Hotel Belen, with all modern improvements; restaurants, Brick Yard, two Lumber Yards, etc., etc.

BELEN IS THE LARGEST SHIPPING POINT FOR WOOL, FLOUR, WHEAT, WINE, BEANS AND HAY IN CENTRAL NEW MEXICO — ALL FAST LIMITED, EXPRESS, MAIL AND FREIGHT TRAINS OF THE SANTA FE ROUTE WILL GO OVER THE MAIN LINE THROUGH BELEN, EAST AND WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Santa Fe Railway Company has here the largest terminal yards on its system from Chicago to California—which with an elegant Harvey Eating House, a commodious depot, mail and express office; roundhouse for eighteen stalls; tracks to accommodate 4,000 cars. The lots offered for sale adjoin the depot grounds and Harvey Eating House; streets graded, sidewalks laid out; shade trees, etc.

THE PRICES OF LOTS ARE LOW; TERMS EASY, ONE-THIRD CASH; BALANCE ON NOTE AND MORTGAGE FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST; TITLE PERFECT, WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN

WRITE FOR MAPS AND PRICES, OR OTHER INFORMATION TO

JOHN BECKER, President. THE BELEN TOWN AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY WM. M. BERGER, Secretary.

