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NOTES ON INTERVIEW WITH LEWIS EMERY, JR.

Mrs. Emery invites me to dinner at the Imperial. Find Mr. Emery rather cool to begin with. Asks me how the impression got out among "Historians" that I was doing a whitewashing history of the Standard Oil Company,- that is, that I had been encouraged by them to do the work. He hints that this came from Lloyd; think undoubtedly he is right. That Lloyd knowing about my seeing Mr. Rogers has been writing to different persons like Mr. Emery, and, as Mrs. Sherman told me he had did to her, that I was a person to be watched. Mr. Emery evidently has not read the articles, but has accepted the suspicion that was awakened by Mr. Lloyd or some one, as that is characteristic of his entire methods. He gradually softens, however, and I think before we got through was convinced of my attempts to be fairminded. Tells me of their trouble at Hancock in 1891 when the Ontario & Western held up the U. S. Pipe Line after promising them the right of way. Mrs Emery was with Mr. Emery at this time. She says that they lived in momentary expectation of an attack by the railroad people and that the town of Hancock was so stirred up over this that people whom they had never seen before would come to them and tell them that in case of riot they could depend upon the townspeople. The owner of a factory in the town where 300 people were employed told them that if they would blow a whistle he would summon all his employees to turn off the railroad men. He speaks of the way the Octave was driven out of business; says the factory which cost them over ~~$45,000~~ 85 was sold for ~~$40,000~~ 45; that after one of the hearings at which both the Standard and himself were represented that Rogers came to him at the close, and taking him by the arm, said: "Lew, can't you stop this? Come with us and it will be better for you. There is no hope for you alone, but with us it is a sure thing." Mr. Emery answered him, "Henry, I can't do it even if I wanted to. They would mob me in the Oil Regions if I went back on them."

Speaks of the hearing in Washington when after he had presented his estimate of the gains made by the S. O. Co., from the fall of 1877 to the spring of 1879, an estimate based on Cassatt's testimony and claiming that they had received ten million dollars in rebates in seven months, Archibald called him a liar. Joseph H. Choate, who was the Standard's lawyer said, "Never mind, Mr. Archibald, we will put Mr. Emery on the stand and let him swear to this and then indict him for perjury." Archibald became very much excited and called Emery a good many names and Mr. Emery, who was across a very broad table said, "Young man, if this table were not quite so broad I would tweak your nose for that!" Says that he was present at the hearing when

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Cassatt gave his testimony in 1879. I ask him why Cassatt was so candid. He says that he had to be; that he refused at first to answer at all. The session was adjourned. After dinner they came back and Wayne Macveagh said to Mr. Cassatt: "You must testify or go to Europe," and Cassatt decided tottestify. Mr. E. says Macveagh is an honest man and has frequently counselled him to keep up his fight, saying, "You are right. These men in the Standard and the Pennsylvania are rascals." E. says that he frequently goes to Macveagh for counsel and that he gives it. Tells me the story of the death of Roger Sherman here in New York. Sherman thought he had a great case against the Standard people. They had engaged here Mr. Carter as their lawyer. Carter had accepted a thousand dollar retainer from Emery. Ben. Harrison had also been engaged. Emery came down to New York. Went to see Carter, who said to him, "When I accepted this retainer I forgot that I had a Standard client. I cannot take the suit. But you are working on the right line." And he returned Mr. Emery's cheque. Sherman came down a few days later and they went to the Astor House. Sherman complained of being ill when he arrived and soon went to bed where lying on his back he wrote and transacted business until one o'clock, then gave up. They had two doctors who could do nothing for him. In the night they went after Porter (?) an eminent specialist in heart trouble, who came down to the hotel with them, but said immediately that Mr. Sherman must die,- that he might live until six o'clock, but might not live half an hour. He died at four o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Emery speaks with great kindliness of Sherman's going over to the Standard in 1892. Says that Sherman has told him that it was the blackest period of his life; that it ruined his business and ruined him as a man, for the great body of the oil country would always feel that he had sold himself. He speaks of Patterson as "falling", as a criminal, etc., but seems to have no harsh feelings. Says Patterson gave in through fear; that he thought that criminal proceedings would be instituted which would put him in the penitentiary and that he kept out of the state for many months. He habitually speaks of the Standard people as devils and seems vindictive in the extreme. Says that he would like to see them on the rack and tortured. That from the beginning of his business career until now they have tortured him, that he is a wounded, thwarted man because of them and that he hates them. I tell him my impression of Mr. Rogers,- that he is a man of frankness. He says that is true, but

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that Johnny Archibald cannot be believed. That he has never played fair from the time he began; was always tricky. I am reminded of a story that Mr. Howland told me about Archibald which he said was a sample of his character. When Archibald was young and living in Titusville he was an employess of the Mills Hotel,- the American House. One day a strong man came to the hotel. This man had with him weights and heavy dumb bells. Archibald learned about his accomplishments and had the dumb bells placed in the bar room. As if by accident he saw them and said to the men around: "Boys, how many times will you bet that a man could raise those?" Somebody bet that a man could not be found who could raise them fifty times and Archibald took him; another bett one hundred and Archibald took him; they raised it 1500, Archibald taking them. Then somebody bet a man could be found who would raise them 1800. Then he proposed the strong man, who as a matter of fact could raise them 1600 times. "This, said Howland,"has always been the way Johnny Archibald played." If it had been anybody else he would have been kicked out of the town.

I ask Mr. Emery about the future of the Pure Oil Company. He says the Standard cannot touch them now. I feel the more convinced that he is reconciled to me because he and Mrs. Emery came on Sunday to call and stayed a couple of hours, talking oil. When he leaves he promises to send me pictures and documents that he had and asks me to come to Bradford to talk matters over.

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