

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## CONTROL TRUSTS

MR. HOAR ADDRESSES THE SENATE ON HIS BILL.

ADVISES PUBLICITY AS A CURE

Nation Sees that Common Alarm is by No Means Baseless—Officers Must Be Held Personally Liable—Peril in Corporate Wealth.

WASHINGTON—In the senate Tuesday the Vest resolution instructing the committee on finance to prepare and report a bill removing the duty on anthracite coal was considered.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) said the finance committee could do nothing, and, therefore, he could not see the necessity of Mr. Aldrich's (R. I.) motion to refer the resolution to the finance committee.

"This no longer is a party question," he said, "but a question of absolute humanity. We are not on the verge of a crisis in regard to coal, but are actually in it. Women and children have been frozen to death and my only solicitude is to find a remedy for this disgraceful and outrageous condition of affairs."

Senators stood dumb, he added, either afraid or unwilling to take any action answering the appeals of the poor, freezing women and children with a party cry "stand pat." Nothing was to be done with the sacred elephant of the Dingley tariff law. The senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge had endeavored to administer a homeopathic dose in the shape of a suspension of a duty for ninety days, but if medicine was needed at all it was in allopatic doses. By referring the resolution to the committee it would have no chance to pass.

"Don't we know," he continued, "that when we send the resolution to a finance committee we send it to its execution?"

He criticized the Dingley tariff and said there was no more chance today to reduce a single duty in the Dingley act than for him to carry off the capitol building on his shoulders.

Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) said he desired to make full answer to Mr. Vest, but as Mr. Hoar (Mass.) had given notice that he would speak on his trust bill, he asked that the resolution go over until Wednesday. He took occasion, however, to deny certain statements by Mr. Vest, attributed to Mr. Dingley, to the effect that the rates of the bill were made unnecessarily high in order that reciprocity treaties could be made.

Trusts Must Be Regulated.

The resolution went over and Mr. Hoar addressed the senate upon his anti-pass bill.

The address of the senator was devoted entirely to the question of trusts and partly to an explanation of his recently introduced anti-trust bill. He began his address with the assumption that all thoughtful men are agreed as to the necessity of legislation, state or national, for the control of trusts.

He said that as yet there had been only apprehension and alarm, but no serious injury, except in the case of the recent coal strike, on account of trusts. On the contrary, the progress of our material prosperity had been greater in the past few years than ever before had been known and our workmen were better off. Still there is, he said, actual peril and it is none the less real because it involves only the future and not the present.

The senator then took up the discussion of the effect of the control of vast wealth by individuals, saying that in such a system there was much to threaten republican liberty. Most of the vast fortunes of the present day had been accumulated within thirty years.

Is there anything to render it unlikely," he asked, "that if one of these vast fortunes has grown from a hundred thousand to a hundred million or a thousand million in thirty years, that, in the hands of the next possessor, in another thirty or fifty years, the hundred million may become a hundred thousand million? Is there anything to stop the accumulation of these snowballs? Cannot the same power and business ability and capital that can control all the petroleum in the country control all the coal? Can it not control the railroad and the ocean-carrying trade? Can it not buy up and hold in one man's grasp the agricultural and grazing lands of new and great states

and the coal mines and silver mines and copper mines?"

But, great as were the possibilities of the accumulation of great wealth by individuals, he did not find in such accumulation the same peril that is found in corporate control of such wealth. This was true, he said, because the natural man dies and his estate is distributed under the law, while the corporation lives forever. "It never goes through the probate court," he said.

"Internal transactions are kept secret. It is not solicitous for its own honor, except so far as its honor or reputation is essential to its getting money. It has no soul and no conscience. In general, the men who are most powerful in its management can, if they see fit, avoid personal liability for obligations."

The senator said that now the great corporations are in good hands, but suppose some Napoleon of finance should come into the control of a thousand million dollars. Would not that possibility be a real public danger? Such a power can make wars or prevent wars. It can threaten a community with a coal famine, a wheat famine and it can execute its threats. He had no fear but that the American people could meet such emergencies, but it were better to forestall them.

Remedies Proposed.

He then presented the following outline of the restrictions imposed by his bill on corporations:

First—Publicity in the conduct of their business and the constitution of their organization.

Second—The power to stop their business altogether if they violate the laws enacted by congress.

Third—Strict penalty on them and their officers for such violations.

Fourth—Personal liability for all debts, obligations and wrong-doings of the directors, officers and agents, unless the laws be fully complied with. This liability is secured by requiring the personal consent to the provisions of this bill and acceptance of all its obligations by such officers, directors and agents before they enter upon office.

As to the effect of the measure in case it should become a law he said: "If this bill should become a law and become effective, no corporation engaging in the commerce which is within the jurisdiction of congress can keep its condition a secret. No such corporation can do business on fictitious capital or watered stock. No corporation can oppress any rival, whether corporate or individual, by any unlawful practices."

"If it does it will be on the condition that every one of its managers become personally liable for its debts and its torts, and will be liable also to heavy criminal liability."

"This bill depends for its validity on the constitutional power of congress to regulate international and interstate commerce."

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's speech Mr. Nelson (Minn.) resumed his remarks begun yesterday in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill.

MAJOR THREATENED DEATH.

Filipinos Forced to Act as Guides Under Penalty of Instant Death.

MANILA—Two natives, former officials of Calbaygo, island of Samar, were the only witnesses at the trial Wednesday of Major Edwin F. Glenn.

They told of Major Glenn's arrival at Calbaygo, and said he directed the citizens to assemble in his office. When they appeared he read General Smith's order and advised them to aid the Americans in the pacification of the island. He said this pacification was in their hands and directed them to go out and confer with the insurgents. He warned the citizens that if the insurgents failed to surrender they would be used as guides to conduct the American column against the enemy.

WILL START MARCONI PAPER.

Enterprising Newspaper Man to Publish Journal on Atlantic Lines.

LONDON—According to the Daily Telegraph contracts have been completed to start a daily paper, to be supplied with news by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, on board a British liner running between Liverpool and New York. Publication will begin about the end of this month.

Colorado Bank is Robbed.

DENVER—At Ordway, Otero county, Colo., two robbers broke into the private bank of Silliman, Williams & Co. Tuesday morning, forced the safe and secured the contents, amounting to about \$2,000. They then fled on horses stolen from a nearby ranch.

## DELAY IN TRANSIT

DEALERS AND RAILROADS FACE GRAVE CHARGE.

AGENTS TOLD TO HOLD UP FUEL

Mine Product is Piled Along Track to Keep It Off Market—in Missouri and Kansas Farmers Burn Buildings and fences.

CHICAGO—The temperature in Chicago Sunday dropped 24 degrees in less than two hours and at night hovered around the zero mark, thus greatly intensifying the serious suffering for lack of coal.

The worst cases of destitution had been provided for by charitable institutions, and to this alone is attributed the fact that no deaths were reported during the day.

Two thousand persons in Chicago are suffering from ailments directly due to cold and exposure resulting from the coal famine, according to the weekly bulletin of the health department issued Sunday. Serious results are already seen in the heavy increase in the death rate and the health department brands those responsible for the fuel shortage guilty of constructive homicide. The death rate last week for children under 5 years of age was 19.2 per cent greater than in the corresponding week of last year and among persons over 60 years of age it was 36.7 per cent greater.

The actual search for evidence of a combine of dealers will be undertaken Monday by the special grand jury empanelled Saturday. Twenty-five coal men, some of them the heads of wholesale firms and others chiefs in the councils of corporations operating mines, have been summoned to appear and tell what they know of the "ring."

It is the intention that no one but coal men shall be examined, and under Mr. Deneen's direction a series of pointed questions have been arranged for each prospective witness.

Trainloads of coal cars, sidetracked and labelled with placards instructing railroad freight crews to hold the consignments indefinitely, are said to have been discovered by the parties who caused the investigation to be made. It is also asserted that beyond the city limits, on one and probably two roads, countless tons of coal have been taken from the cars and heaped up on either side of the tracks for as much as three-quarters of a mile.

The grand jury will insist on being informed why this coal has not been brought into the market and put on sale.

Burn Buildings for Fuel.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In many towns of Kansas and western Missouri no fuel of any kind can be had at any price and everything combustible is being burned—fruit and shade trees, old buildings, sidewalks and fences.

In Kansas City itself there is suffering among the poor, owing to the high price of coal, but there is no scarcity, the yards being better stocked now than at any time last year.

The lowest temperature of the present cold spell in this city was 4 above zero at 7 Sunday morning. Zero weather was experienced last month, but a sharp wind made Sunday the most uncomfortable of the winter thus far. At 7 Sunday evening the temperature had risen to 11 above. Saturday's snowfall was one and a half inches.

READING, Pa.—The Philadelphia & Reading railroad officials announce that for the week ending Sunday night more anthracite coal was taken down the main line than for any previous week in years. The total was 10,200 of all classes of cars, or an average of 1,100 cars for each working day of the week, equal to nearly 225,000 tons. This was distributed in the company's territory as far as New York and along its branches in this state and elsewhere.

The coal famine throughout this section has reached such an acute stage that many industries in the smaller towns will soon have to close and in the country districts the distress is so widespread that teams have started from Schuykill county coal fields, thirty and forty miles distant, to supply pressing necessities.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Though fuel is

both scarce and high there is no famine here yet and consequently but little suffering, although the thermometer ranged 2 degrees below zero Sunday. A high northwest wind served to greatly intensify the cold and blew fine flurries of snow with cutting force in the faces of pedestrians.

DETROIT—Mayor W. C. Maybury will issue a call for the convention in Washington decided on in Chicago Saturday. While he would not give the exact date for which the convention will be called, he said it would be within the next ten days.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Extreme cold weather is delaying shipments of coal from southern Illinois to the north. The tonnage will have to be reduced to enable traffic to move. It is said that while low temperatures prevail the speed of coal trains will be reduced from 10 to 20 per cent.

SAYS CONSPIRACY EXISTS.

Attorney General Summons Special Grand Jury at Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A special grand jury met in Chicago Saturday to investigate the alleged conspiracy between coal operators, railroads and coal dealers to increase the price of coal on the Chicago market.

Attorney General Hamlin will lead the investigation. The attorney general recently secured the services of competent men whom he sent to the mines along the Chicago & Alton road, and also other coal producing regions, and the reports which they have made convinced him that the market is being controlled by certain dealers and operators. The last report made to him was received Friday afternoon and contained some valuable information.

While the attorney general has not made public the evidence with which he has been furnished, he claims it will show that certain coal operators and dealers, some who are interested in mines and some who are not, entered into an agreement by which they could control the coal market. He did not state that any of the railroads were interested in the alleged combination, although he has also investigated on this point. Railroad officials state that they lose no time in transporting coal from the coal-producing regions to Chicago, but that the delay is caused by the dealers there not returning the empty cars in due time. This furnished an important foundation for the inquiry, and on it several interesting statements have been secured.

Forty witnesses were named in the subpoenas given to the sheriff. Small dealers are not the mark at which the state's attorney aims. While the names on the list of witnesses are withheld, it is known that they are those of mine owners and wholesale dealers in coal.

The state's attorney in his petition for a special jury says: "From information brought to him the state's attorney has reason to believe that there exists among certain owners and operators of coal mines and certain dealers in bituminous coal doing business in Cook county, a combination to do an illegal act, injurious to the public trade, to-wit: To prevent competition in the sale and delivery of such coal in the county and to regulate and fix the price thereof, and that such a combination has been entered into and exists to fix and limit the amount and quantity of such products as are mined in this state and also such as are mined and produced elsewhere and brought into the county for consumption, and to regulate and fix the price thereof."

"It is a matter of general information that at the present time great quantities of such products have been brought into the county for sale and consumption, and that the same is sold only at exorbitant prices, so much beyond the cost of production and transportation that such owners, operators and dealers receive unreasonable profits and the consumers are required to pay exorbitant prices; that by reason of such combination and the withholding of sales thereunder great distress and suffering prevail among the poor in the community, who are unable to pay such prices for such necessities, and great hardships exist among the different lines of industries requiring a continuous supply of products to carry on their business by reason of the pretended inability of the operators, owners and dealers to supply the demand at the ordinary market prices."

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

SENATE.

LINCOLN—The following bills were introduced in the senate Wednesday and read for the first time:

S. F. 1, by Senator Howell of Douglas—A bill for an act to provide in cities of the metropolitan class, viz.: (1) For the procedure in certain cases, by the mayor and council, in the acquisition of a municipal water plant; (2) for the creation of a water board, its organization, its powers, its duties, and the compensation of its members and employees; (3) for penalties for interference with water plant, or employee of water board in the discharge of their duties; (4) for a water fund, its revenues, and the disbursement thereof; and amending sections 13, 16, 24, 25, 29, 32, 33, 35, 67, 72, 86, 87, 89, 93, 94, 100, 101A, 135, 138 and 140 of the Omaha charter emergency clause.

S. F. 2, by Senator Sheldon of Cass—An act to legalize and make valid all orders, judgments, decrees and findings that have been made by any district court in the state of Nebraska, in action brought by any county in said state to foreclose alleged liens for taxes assessed and levied on lands and lots in said counties for state, county, school and municipal purposes, and which actions were not based on tax certificates, but on the unpaid and delinquent taxes, and wherein said counties foreclosed for such county and as trustee for the state of Nebraska and the several school districts and various municipalities entitled to such tax, to legalize all sheriffs' deeds made in such proceedings, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith. Emergency clause.

S. F. 3, by Senator Sheldon—Authorizing county boards in the various counties to establish boards of health to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, one member of such board to be a physician.

S. F. 4, by Senator Sheldon—A bill for an act to protect the public health and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. Confers sanitary authority on the state board of health and its secretaries; authorizes it to adopt and enforce special quarantine regulations; provides for the appointment of a state health inspector at a salary of \$1,800; requires local officers to make timely reports of the existence of certain diseases; provides penalties and carries a \$10,000 appropriation. Emergency clause.

S. F. 5, by Senator Sheldon—To require applicants for a permit to practice medicine to submit to an examination by the state board of health on topics "a knowledge of which is commonly and generally required of candidates for a degree of a doctor of medicine by reputable medical colleges," and to raise the applicant's fee from \$10 to \$25, of which \$20 shall be divided among the secretaries and \$5 devoted to a fund for the prosecution of illegal practitioners.

S. F. 6, by Senator O'Neill of Lancaster—An act to amend section 4 of chapter 84 of the compiled statutes. Removing the limit as to the size of the state cemetery at Lincoln.

S. F. 7, by Senator Marshall of Otoe—To amend section 19 of chapter 10, relating to "Bonds and Oaths," fixing the bonds of sheriffs in counties of over 10,000 inhabitants at \$10,000, and of county commissioners or supervisors when the population does not exceed 5,000 at \$1,000; when the population is over 5,000 and less than 10,000 at \$2,000; when the population exceeds 10,000 and less than 15,000 at \$5,000; when the population exceeds 15,000 and less than 20,000 at \$10,000; when the population exceeds 20,000 and less than 25,000 at \$15,000; when the population exceeds 25,000 and less than 30,000 at \$20,000; and road overseers at \$100.

S. F. 8, by Senator Marshall—To amend sections 53 and 54, chapter 18, and entitled "Counties and County Officers," making county commissioners elective by a full vote of the county, instead of by the vote of their respective districts, and repealing the clause in section 54 relating to the election of county commissioners in counties having a population of more than 70,000 and less than 125,000.

S. F. 9, by Senator Hastings of Butler—An act creating a board of pardons of three members, defining their duties and fixing their compensation at \$5 per day, and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict. Emergency clause.

S. F. 10, by Senator Marshall—To legalize the issuance of bonds for the establishment and maintenance of a heating and lighting system in villages and cities of the second class, having less than 5,000 inhabitants.

S. F. 11, by Senator Hall of Douglas—Extending life of supreme court commissioners to April 10, 1905, at the discretion of the court, and authorizing the court, if it wishes, to reduce the number of commissioners and stenographers to six each.

S. F. 12, by Senator Hall of Douglas—A bill for an act to provide for appeal to the supreme court in all cases except criminal cases, requires appeals to be taken within six months.

S. F. 13, by Senator Beghtol of Lancaster—Relating to roads.

In the senate on Thursday very little work of importance was transacted outside of the appointment of committees. The following bills were introduced:

S. F. 14, by Hastings of Butler—Act to amend section 12 article 1, chapter 2, of the Compiled Statutes, relating to agriculture.

S. F. 15, by Marshall of Otoe—Act to repeal section 3, chapter xii, entitled "Day of Grace."

S. F. 16, by Marshall of Otoe—Act to amend section 65, chapter lxxiii, entitled "Compiled Abstracts of Title Bonds."

S. F. 17, by Marshall of Otoe—To define scope of Deaf and Dumb school.

Senate adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock Tuesday.

HOUSE.

On Wednesday morning Speaker Mockeprapp the house to order at 10:30. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. George Scott.

Good of Nemaha moved the appointment of a committee of five to determine, for the speaker's guidance, what and how many house employees would be required. The motion prevailed. Rouse of Hall, Nelson of Douglas and Anderson of Knox were appointed to act with a like committee from the senate to notify the governor that the legislature is organized and ready to hear from him. The speaker appointed Caldwell of Clay, Fishback of Clay, Swezey of Webster, Ford of Thayer and Eggenburger of Fillmore a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Representative John R. Musick of Nuckolls county.

On motion of Rouse of Hall, Atwood of Seward was excused for one week from attending the sessions of the house, on account of sickness. On motion of Morsman of Douglas, J. A. C. Kennedy, the fusion member of the Douglas delegation, was excused for a period of two weeks, also on account of sickness.

The joint committee on arrangements reported that Governor Savage would read his message at noon Thursday, and that a joint session would be held at noon Wednesday to canvass the vote. In pursuance to this arrangement, at 12 sharp, "the honorable senate of the state of Nebraska" was announced, and fled into Representative hall.

The joint assembly was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Steele, who presided. The secretary of state then announced the result of the last general election, the total vote being 198,754, divided among the candidates as follows: Governor: Mickey (R.), 96,471; Thompson (F.), 91,116; Travis (Pro.), 3,337; Bigelow (Soc.), 3,157; scattering, 2.

Lieutenant governor: McGillon (R.), 95,320; Gilbert (F.), 87,069; Hightner (Pro.), 4,129; Plugh (Soc.), 3,482.

Secretary of state: March (R.), 99,123; Powers (F.), 86,044; Norton (Pro.), 4,133; Roe (Soc.), 3,462; scattering, 1.

Treasurer: Mortensen (R.), 99,941; Lyman (F.), 84,836; Maddox (Pro.), 4,140; Stolley (Soc.), 3,650.

Auditor: Weston (R.), 99,747; De France (F.), 83,960; Dale (Pro.), 4,578; Lippenco (Soc.), 3,734; scattering, 2.

Attorney general: Prout (R.), 98,581; Broady (F.), 85,512; Clark (Pro.), 4,394; Boreleigh (Soc.), 3,68; scattering, 2.

Land commissioner: Follmer (R.), 99,388; Brennan (F.), 84,488; Dilworth (Pro.), 4,204; Adams (Soc.), 3,817; scattering, 1.

Superintendent public instruction: Fowler (R.), 99,941; Smith (F.), 83,689; Howard (Pro.), 4,328; Spencer (Soc.), 3,759; scattering, 2.

Congressmen—First district: Burkett (R.), 16,534; Hanks (F.), 11,603; Fraser (Pro.), 579; Christensen (Soc.), 362.

Second district: Mercer (R.), 11,609; Hitchcock (F.), 12,508; McCaffrey (Soc.), 1,379.

Third district: McCarthy (R.), 19,301; Robinson (F.), 18,541; Beveridge (Pro.), 632; scattering, 2.

Fourth district: Hinshaw (R.), 19,337; Stark (F.), 16,838; Farley (Pro.), 743.

Fifth district: Norris (R.), 14,927; Shallenberger (F.), 14,746; Stoddard (Pro.), 496; scattering, 2.

Sixth district: Kinkaid (R.), 16,689; Barry (F.), 13,971; Swander (Pro.), 690; Wisely (Soc.), 463.

Judges, Fourth judicial district, to fill vacancy: Day (R.), 23,941; Read (R.), 23,502. (No opposition.)

Constitutional amendment: For, 49,147; against, 15,999.

On motion of Senator Harrison of Hall, the candidates shown elected by the tabulation prepared by the secretary of state were declared by the speaker to be elected.

Senator Harrison moved that when the joint session adjourned, it be until 2 o'clock tomorrow to receive the messages of the outgoing and incoming executives and witness the inauguration of the state officers. The motion prevailed and the joint convention then adjourned.

On reconvening, the house, on motion of Sears of Burt, adjourned for the day.

Aside from naming of house employees practically no business was transacted on Thursday. A resolution on the death of John R. Musick was adopted.

On motion of Rouse of Hall it was ordered that when the house adjourn it be to meet at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

CLAIM BABIES WERE FED.

Mrs. Tingley's Workers Deny Allegations Made in Libel Suit.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—When the Tingley-Times trial opened Tuesday Mr. Louis Kramer, who has charge of the kitchen and commissary department at Point Loma, said the children were given an abundance of the best food procurable.

Dr. L. F. Wood, physician at the homestead, was next called and was asked how many infants-in-arms there were at the institution.

"About half a dozen."

"Who were their mothers?"

"Some were orphans and in at least one instance the parents lived at the homestead, the babies spending part of the time in the colony and part with parents at the homestead."