



A Tacoma, Wash., dispatch, carried by the Associated Press says: In an address at the Tacoma theater, packed to capacity, William Jennings Bryan attacked Colonel Roosevelt, declaring his opposition to a third term, consecutive or otherwise, recommended Senator La Follette to his republican hearers if it was a progressive they desired, and declared the Taft administration unparalleled for "great reforms in which the president had no part."

The Nebraskan contended that Roosevelt's statement that he would not attack the Taft administration could not be harmonized with the announcement of his candidacy.

"He can not excuse his candidacy," the speaker said, "except on the theory that Mr. Taft's administration has been a failure."

William Dean Howells a novelist, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday recently.

An order which is said to apply to every shop along the Rock Island system went into effect when 50 per cent of the employes in the local repair shops were laid off.

South Carolina republicans representing one faction, elected four delegates at large to the republican national convention instructing them for Mr. Taft.

Senator Joseph N. Dickson of Montana has been chosen as the manager of Theodore Roosevelt's political campaign. The headquarters will be at Washington with branches in New York and Chicago. Senator Dickson has issued the following statement: "For more than fifty years the republican party, responsive to the demands of a majority of the voters of this country, has controlled the policies of the nation. This extraordinary lease of delegated power from the people has only followed the response of its leaders to the intelligent demands of political growth and progress. A political party can only retain power when its leadership can command a vote of confidence from the people themselves."

"Four years ago by more than a million majority the republican party was given a new lease of power. Next November we must again submit our claim for stewardship of the people."

"The lack of positive leadership during the past three years has turned a republican majority of sixty in the house of representatives into an adverse democratic majority of seventy; has changed a two-thirds vote of the senate into bare political control of that body and temporarily has lost control of a dozen republican states of the north and west. The lack of leadership, of statesmanship, has produced a condition of business bewilderment which has halted the prosperity of the whole country. There can be no cure for this industrial stagnation unless we substitute a policy of progressive and constructive legislation which shall meet modern conditions with modern laws. These alarming conditions challenge the sober attention of every republican who hopes for success in the coming presidential election."

"These are the things that have caused a nation-wide movement for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate for president. The overwhelming demand of the masses of the republican voters for

him to resume the leadership of his party can only result in his nomination by the national convention. The rank and file of the republican voters have once before followed him to victory and are now convinced that his leadership is absolutely necessary to succeed in November."

The first Roosevelt delegates elected were chosen by the republican convention at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Their seats will be, however, contested by Taft delegates.

The Washington state republican committee rejected the presidential primary plan and then proceeded to the indorsement of President's Taft's administration. The state convention will be held May 13th. The Roosevelt league will meet at Seattle March 14th.

The labor troubles at Lawrence, Mass., have been temporarily disposed of.

In Great Britain 800,000 coal miners are out on a strike.

THEY WAITED ALL NIGHT FOR IT

New York dispatch to the Los Angeles Tribune: Lewis Cass Ledyard went on the stand before the congressional committee that is looking into steel matters in New York with the assertion that he was there to tell all he knew about the United States Steel corporation's purchase of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock.

Before he had finished, Ledyard told of sitting up in J. P. Morgan's library until 5 o'clock of the morning that Judge Gary and Frick saw ex-President Roosevelt, and of returning later in the day to hear that there would not be any federal interference in the transaction. He told of the anxiety that Morgan felt over the impending failure of Moore & Schley, and of how three men put together enough collateral to give each of them a cash credit of \$1,000,000 with the Morgan house, as a guaranty fund to see that the Tennessee deal was carried through.

It was Ledyard who first went to Morgan in the matter. He was brought into the transaction when the situation of Moore & Schley was explained to him by Col. Oliver H. Payne, one of his clients, who owned 10,000 shares in the Tennessee Coal and Iron syndicate and who also held something like 15,000 additional shares as collateral for loans with embarrassed brokerage firms.

When he explained to the committee about all the safeguards that were taken to make the deal successful and had expressed his opinion that there never was a shadow of doubt in his mind about its legality because to him it seemed that the United States Steel corporation was the natural purchaser, Congressman M. W. Littleton wanted to know why it was necessary to sound the attitude of the government.

"You and I are practical men, Mr. Littleton," said he.

"Do you mean that in the current meaning of the word?" asked the congressman with a laugh that became general.

"I mean that you are a man of common sense, in the best meaning," was the answer. "Now, I ask you, if a man came to you and said he would accomplish something by a certain means and you believed that what he

contemplated was perfectly legal, wouldn't you say to him just the same, 'Well, go and see what the administration thinks about it?'"

It was an account of a lot of men coming together and working to prevent a common disaster that Ledyard gave.

On the Sunday night when Ledyard went to Morgan's library there had been a number of conferences between Judge Gary, Frick and Morgan.

"Morgan told me," said the lawyer "that they went to Washington to tell the president about the situation."

"I stayed there until 5 o'clock in the morning with Morgan. Then he told me to go home and get some sleep and come back by 8:30, as he expected to hear from Washington about 9 by long distance. I went home but I could not sleep. I got

a cup of coffee and a bath, and came back. Morgan said he had had a fine sleep and a good breakfast and felt very well. He waited for a long time, but no word came. It finally reached us through the downtown office some time before 3 o'clock that afternoon."

"What was the message?" asked Littleton.

"The result was, as I understand it, that there would be no objection. I don't want that message to be taken literally. I only know that the government would not feel that its duty was to attack this transaction. I never asked Judge Gary of Mr. Frick and they never talked to me about it."

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