

WASHINGTON NEWS

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, under of June 2, says: The compromise resolution adopted by the democratic caucus last night, bringing about a union of the free wool and revenue tariff forces, came officially before the house today, when Chairman Burleson of the democratic caucus asked that it be read for the benefit of the house. It reads:

"Be it resolved, That the bill revising schedule K, as presented to this caucus by the majority members of the ways and means committee, is not to be construed as an abandonment of any democratic policy, but in view of the democratic platform demand for a gradual reduction of the tariff and the depleted and depleting condition of the public treasury as a result of republican extravagance, a tariff of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool is now proposed as a revenue necessity."

The reference to an abandonment of democratic principles was greeted with laughter and applause on the republican side.

Republican discussion of the caucus was prevented by objection by the democrats.

The bill to revise the wool schedules reported to and approved by the democratic caucus was introduced in the house today by Mr. Underwood and referred to the ways and means committee. It is to be reported when the house meets next Tuesday with the favorable recommendation of that committee.

Representative Underwood, who, with Speaker Champ Clark, led the

fight for a revenue tariff on wool from the beginning of the special session, said:

"The adoption of this bill and the unanimity with which it was received by the democrats, many of whom did not favor it as a policy but who were eventually brought to see its revenue necessity, demonstrated again the earnestness and wisdom of the democratic house. As for Mr. Bryan's attack on the bill, I can only say he has received his answer from democrats who never bolted a caucus."

Speaking before the house committee, Mr. Gary, of the steel trust declared that enforced publicity and government control of corporations must come, even as to prices. He said he believed the Sherman anti-trust law was too archaic to deal with modern situations and never could fully prevent great combinations of capital. What the United States Steel corporation wanted, he said, was some responsible and official department of government to whom it could go and say "what prices can we charge and just what can we do?"

"Personally, I believe the Sherman act," said Mr. Gary, "does not now, and never will, fully prevent the organizing of great combinations of capital. I believe we must come to enforced publicity and governmental control of corporations."

"Do you mean government control even as to prices?" Mr. Stanley asked.

"Yes, even as to prices. So far as

I am concerned, speaking for the United States Steel corporation, I would be very glad if we could be free from the dangers and criticisms of the public. I wish we could go to some responsible governmental source and say, 'Here are our facts, here is our business, here is our property and our cost of production,' and could be told just what prices we could charge and just what we could do."

The senate, by a vote of 48 to 20, agreed to select the Lorimer case to a sub-committee composed of four republicans and four democrats four of whom voted for the conviction and four for the acquittal of Lorimer last session. The Martin resolution was defeated.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald, May 31st, says: "Hale and hearty, vigorous of mind and body, Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan of the United States supreme court, whose dissenting opinions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases have attracted wide attention, will celebrate his seventy-eighth birthday tomorrow. He is preparing to leave for his summer vacation at Murray Bay, Canada, Referring to the renewed reports of his early retirement from the bench Justice Harlan was emphatic today in saying he had no such intention at present. 'Tomorrow I will be seventy-eight years old,' said Justice Harlan. 'On December 10 I have been on the bench thirty-four years. If I remain there until June 10, 1912, I shall have served longer than any other justice since the organization of the court. Now and then I have a strong wish to surrender all the cares of office, but when I come squarely up to the point I shrink from the idea of retirement. I have no desire to 'loaf about on account of my age.'"

An Associated Press dispatch says: "Albert Rosenthal of Philadelphia, a portrait painter, started the house committee in an investigation of the expenditure of the state department with the charge that he was paid only \$850 for a portrait of Associate Justice Day, a former secretary of state, while the state department records show that \$2,450 was paid for the painting.

John M. Gates, the financier, told the house "steel trust" investigating committee the history of the United States Steel corporation. An Associated Press report tells the story in this way:

"Present at its birth he described how it was the natural outcome of what he described as the refusal of Andrew Carnegie to be bound by the 'gentlemen's agreements' that marked the early days of open competition in the steel business.

"He also told of the millions lost and created almost in a breath; how the Carnegie mills appraised at \$160,000,000 were recognized as worth \$320,000,000 almost within the time required to make the transfer to the corporation; the clash in the formative days when John D. Rockefeller was dissuaded from joining the creation of the corporation and the manner in which others were prevented from engaging in the steel trade.

"Relating how Carnegie had been forced to abandon plans for extending his steel business, Mr. Gates frankly admitted the combination was formed to throttle competition, and that when John D. Rockefeller had sought to enter the steel business a deal was put through which forced him to sell out for forty cents on the dollar.

"Characterizing Mr. Carnegie as 'a bull in a china shop,' Mr. Gates told of a midnight conference be-

tween himself, Charles M. Schwab and J. P. Morgan at which the steel corporation was conceived and how it resulted in Carnegie getting \$320,000,000 in the corporation's securities for his steel interests which he previously had offered for \$160,000,000 in cash.

"Mr. Gates also told the committee of the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the United States Steel corporation in the panic of 1907, a deal in which he was interested as a stockholder of the Tennessee company.

"This, he said, was a forced transaction carried out by Mr. Morgan and other financial leaders to save the trust company of America, threatened in the financial upheaval because it had loaned too much money on stock of the Tennessee company.

"Plans made by Mr. Carnegie in 1899 and 1900 to circle his steel interests with a railroad of his own and to compete with the National Tube company, organized by Mr. Morgan, by the erection of a tube works at Ashtabula, O., were factors that led to the birth of the steel combine.

"Mr. Gates revealed how Mr. Morgan, alarmed by Mr. Carnegie's plans, had sought the advice of himself and James J. Hill, how Charles M. Schwab, who he said, was the only man who had influence with Mr. Carnegie, was called in to suggest a way to 'stop Carnegie' and how the pioneer steel king was curbed though greatly to his financial gain.

"He explained that the steel busi-

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