

## Henry's Fight Crowned With Victory

Following are self-explanatory Associated Press dispatches: Washington, Feb. 23.—Democrats of the house have compromised the "money trust" investigation, the question that has agitated the party for so many weeks, and which will come up tomorrow for final determination. Opponents of the Bryan plan for an investigation by a special committee insist that the compromise is one of phraseology only, while Representative Henry, chairman of the rules committee, who led the fight for an inquiry by a special committee instead of by standing committees of the house, claims a victory. Representatives of both sides today expressed satisfaction, however, over a re-draft of the resolution introduced by Representative Pujo, chairman of the banking and currency committee, to which will be referred the major portion of the investigation. It was made by the democratic members of the rules committee. The original Pujo resolution provided merely that there be an inquiry into the financial conditions of the country as to what financial legislation might be necessary. This was by direction of the democratic caucus, which voted down the resolution of Representative Henry which charged the existence of a money trust and included a long list of allegations of control by the money power.

After many days of conflict the democratic members of the rules committee today agreed to insert in the Pujo resolution a clause that the committee on banking and currency also be directed to inquire into such matters "touched upon in house resolution No. 405 as may come within their jurisdiction." House resolution No. 405 is the Henry resolution, which was turned down in the caucus.

Though the resolution to be reported to the house tomorrow will contain no specific mention of the Henry allegations of the power of the "money trust," the reference to his charges in the resolution has done much to smooth over the party quarrel, although the rules committee chairman is still disappointed because the inquiry was not referred to a special committee.

Though the resolution to be reported tomorrow will not mention the points in the Henry resolution, Mr. Henry intends to refer to them in a speech, calling attention to charges that the management of the finances of many great industrial organizations, banks and railroads are controlled by a few groups of New York financiers; that these groups dominate the New York stock exchange and the clearing house and have the financial affairs of the country generally within their grasp.

The same subject will be considered in the senate tomorrow by the interstate commerce commission, when Samuel Untermyer of New York, who made the original charges before the house rules committee, will appear to discuss the subject in connection with a general trust investigation.

Washington, Feb. 24.—An investigation to determine whether there is a "Money trust" in the United States, operating through or in connection with the national banks, was ordered by the house today by a vote of 270 to 8. While republican regulars and insurgents protested that the inquiry as proposed was a "sham" and a "delusion," the democratic forces united in support of a compromise money trust resolution and succeeded in securing all but eight republican votes in its support.

Another branch of the investigation, to cover any possible violation of the anti-trust law, was announced during the course of the debate by Chairman Clayton, of the judiciary committee. A third resolution for investigation of railroad monopolies was presented by Chairman Adamson of the interstate commerce committee. These are expected to form the basis for the second and third branches of the great investigation of financial, transportation and industrial affairs.

The threatened split in the democratic ranks, due to the refusal of the party leaders to support the plan of Representative Henry of Texas for a special investigation committee was avoided by a compromise resolution prepared by the rules committee early in the day. It instructed the banking and currency committee, of which Representative Pujo of Louisiana is chairman, to make a full investigation of banking and currency conditions, including all matters touched in house resolution No. 405, within the jurisdiction of said committee. This direct reference to Mr. Henry's original resolution, which specified many charges on which Wall

street, the railroad financial groups, the large financial concerns and other financial powers are alleged to have conspired to control industrial and financial affairs, was accepted by the Henry and Bryan forces of the house as an adequate concession.

The republicans, regulars and insurgents alike denounced the compromise resolution as failing to carry out the original declaration of the democrats for a money trust investigation. Representative Norris of Nebraska and Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, insurgent leaders, insisted that the restrictions placed on the banking and currency committee by the words "within the jurisdiction of said committee," would prevent it from making any sweeping inquiry, and would prohibit it from inquiring into the operations of the New York clearing house or the shifting of money reserves by private parties, to meet alleged demands of financial interests.

The united democratic forces carried Mr. Henry's motion for the previous question after two hours' debate by a vote of 170 to 106.

This was the point at which the democratic split had been expected. Only three democrats, Diefenderfer of Pennsylvania, Gray of Indiana and Thayer of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution, which had the effect of cutting off all amendments and stopping all debate. All of the republican insurgents fought for an opportunity to amend the resolution and broaden the scope of the investigation.

On the final passage of the resolution the eight votes cast against it were those of Representatives Austin (Tenn.), Cannon (Ill.), Daltzell (Penn.), Gillette (Mass.), Piggins, Tilson and Henry (Conn.), Thistlewood (Ill.) and all republicans.

"This investigation will be complete, fair and effectual," said Chairman Pujo, of the banking and currency committee, in reply to charges by the republican insurgents that the resolution did not give the committee sufficient power. If it is found that the committee has not sufficient authority we will come back to the house and ask for more. This will not be an investigation for the yellow press nor one in the interest of one class of financiers as against the other."

Representative Campbell, republican member of the rules committee, declared that the democrats were trying to dodge "the real money trust investigation," which they at first favored.

Representative Vreeland, New York, a member of the national monetary commission, favored the resolution for the proposed investigation for its "educational effect."

He declared Wall street's monopoly was a natural one, given by New York's superior population and wealth.

Representative Mann also favored the resolution but declared any assault by the house on business or financial credit "might be followed by ruin and disaster in the business world."

Representative Lindberg, Minnesota, republican, original author of the "Money trust" resolution on which the so-called Henry resolution was finally framed, declared there was no disposition on the part of anyone to make an investigation that would disturb financial conditions or bring discredit upon any persons.

"The real fight is to throw light upon the great issues now before the country, the Aldrich currency plan," declared Mr. Lindberg.

Representative Heflin of Alabama in an attack upon republican investigations of corporation affairs declared that Secretary Cortelyou of the department of commerce and labor had gone to the corporations to investigate them with a badge on his coat marked "Republican Campaign Committee." He said, "I came to investigate you," and they said, "How much do you want?" said Representative Heflin.

When the house took up the resolution Representative Henry declared there would be no panic if the investigation were undertaken. He said the financial groups in New York had at first declared no investigation should be held and any attempt at such would be followed by a panic. Mr. Henry said that if the financial groups possessed such power an investigation was imperative to show up true conditions.

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, insurgent republican, attacked the resolution stating that it was a harmless measure and did not empower the committee on banking and currency to inquire into the real questions necessary to an investigation of the Money trust.

"For the gentleman on the democratic side to assert that the passage of this resolution means

an investigation of the Money trust," said Mr. Lenroot, "is an attempt to perpetuate a fraud on the members of this house and the people of the country. To get at this question we will have to get at the men behind financial institutions, and that will not be done under this resolution."

In connection with the debate on the Money trust resolution, Chairman Clayton, of the judiciary committee, announced he had introduced a resolution empowering his committee to make a comprehensive investigation of the entire trust question with a view of amending the Sherman law.

## Roosevelt in Race

Following are Associated Press dispatches: New York, Feb. 25.—Colonel Roosevelt's eagerly awaited statement as to his exact attitude toward the republican presidential nomination was given out tonight at his office here during his absence on a trip to Boston. It was unexpectedly brief, but definite. It follows:

"New York, Feb. 24, 1912.—"Gentlemen: I deeply appreciate your letter and I realize to the full the heavy responsibility it puts upon me, expressing as it does the carefully considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several states.

"I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. I will accept the nomination for president if it is tendered to me and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference.

"One of the chief principles for which I have stood and for which I now stand, and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action, is the genuine rule of the people; and therefore I hope that, so far as possible, the people may be given a chance, through direct primaries, to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the republican presidential convention. Very truly yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"The Honorable William E. Glasscock, governor of the state of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.

"The Honorable Chester H. Aldrich, governor of the state of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

"The Honorable Robert P. Bass, governor of the state of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H.

"The Honorable Joseph M. Carey, governor of the state of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyo.

"The Honorable Charles Osborn, governor of the state of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

"The Honorable W. R. Stubbs, governor of the state of Kansas, Topeka, Kan.

"The Honorable Herbert S. Hadley, governor of the state of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo."

The above named governors assembled at Chicago two weeks ago and drafted a letter to Colonel Roosevelt, asserting there was a popular demand for him to be president again, and urging him to declare himself as to whether he would accept the republican nomination if "it came unsolicited and unsought."

For two weeks Colonel Roosevelt considered the letter, indicating plainly that he had no intention of making a hasty reply.

The governors' letter follows:

"Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1912.—We, the undersigned republican governors, assembled for the purpose of considering what will best insure the continuation of the republican party as a useful agency of good government, declare it our belief, after careful investigation of the facts, that a large majority of the republican voters of the country favor your nomination and a large majority of the people favor your election as the next president of the United States.

"We believe that your candidacy will insure success in the next campaign. We believe that you represent, as no other man represents, those principles and policies upon which we must appeal for a majority of the votes of the American people, and which, in our opinion, are necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the country.

"We believe that in view of this public demand you should soon declare whether, if the nomination for the presidency came to you unsolicited and unsought, you will accept it.

"In submitting this request we are not considering your personal interests. We do not regard it proper to consider either the interests or the preferences of any man as regards the nomination for the presidency. We are express-