



HUGE CONSPIRACY BY TRUST CHIEFS

Roosevelt Exposes Aims of Enemies.

\$5,000,000 FUND PLEDGED

Penrose Exposes Scheme While Rather Mellow.

HOTBEDS ARE TWO STATES

Roosevelt Will Force Opponents Into Open Fight—They Planned Secret Capture of Delegates for Corporation Man.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—(Special.)—With the full knowledge and consent of the President, additional details were given out at the White House today of the amazing conspiracy which the President says exists among the Harriman-Rockefeller-Hearst interests to defeat any candidate for the Presidential nomination who bears the indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt.

The information, which was given out "by authority," goes even further than the President did yesterday, and the President now says that not only his candidate for the Presidency, but his policies, will be attacked by the conspirators, who have pledged a \$5,000,000 fund to carry out their scheme. This "by authority" statement from the White House today is no different from the talk the President had yesterday with a score or more of the newspaper correspondents. Its authenticity has not been and will not be questioned by the President, who knew of every detail before public announcement was made of it.

Money Without Limit to Spend.
According to this "by authority" statement, the conspiracy to defeat Roosevelt candidates and policies extends over the whole country and has been entered into by the representatives of the great corporations which it is the policy of the President to curb and subject to governmental restraint. Money without limit is in the possession of the conspirators, the White House says, and has been pledged, to be used in a broad political game to deceive the people and bring about the election of a President, either Democratic or Republican, who will oppose the policies inaugurated by President Roosevelt.

Penrose Gave Scheme Away.
Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, is one of the arch conspirators, according to the White House information, and is working hand and glove with the anti-Roosevelt forces, not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the United States. According to the "by authority" statement issued at the White House, a private dinner was recently given at the Shoreham Hotel, at which Mr. Penrose was present. Under the following influence of the social board and eloquent speeches, the Senator disclosed to the friends of Mr. Roosevelt who were present the details of the conspiracy, which astounded them.

Boasted He Owned Pennsylvania.
The plan is to bring out favorite sons in as many states as can be manipulated to secure and have the delegates to the Republican National Convention instructed to vote for them, Pennsylvania and Ohio are the hotbeds of the conspirators, but the movement has spread to other states. Mr. Penrose boasted that he is the absolute dictator in his state; that he owns the 68 delegates from that state to the Republican National Convention; that he can deliver them to whom he pleases, and that the rest of the country will be governed by the action of Pennsylvania.

SCHEME TO BUNCO PEOPLE

Instruct Delegates for Roosevelt and Switch Them to Opponent.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It was said on authority at the White House today that there is ample evidence at hand for the claim that the President holds that there is a movement afoot to defeat his policies in the next Congress and in the next convention. It is declared that the Hearst-Harriman-Rockefeller combine has already a fund of \$5,000,000 with which to carry on its campaign in opposition to the President. It was further authoritatively said:

"They are gathering up the loose ends, but the movement will flatten out. It is apparent in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In fact, it extends across the country. The scheme was thoroughly divulged at a recent dinner and reached the White House through a friend of the President. The scheme of the people behind the movement is to buy newspapers, public men and others who may assist the opponents of the President in their work."

It was also stated authoritatively at the White House today that part of the plan to encompass the defeat of the President's policy is the election of state delegates to the National convention from those states known to favor the President, and these delegates to be instructed for Mr. Roosevelt, notwithstanding knowledge in advance that the President would not be a candidate for renomination. Then,

according to the statement made, upon the President's declining to be a candidate for renomination, as he said he would decline, the delegates are to consider themselves free and are to switch over to the opponent of the President and the policies for which he is standing.

The secret of the alleged combination, it was stated at the White House, first leaked out at a dinner in this city attended by a number of anti-Roosevelt politicians a few weeks ago. A friend of the President who was present at the dinner carried the news to the White House.

WILL FORCE FIGHT IN OPEN

Roosevelt Assured Knox Sprung by Conspiracy—Confides in Bourne.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 4.—Convinced that Mr. Harriman and his friends, both in Wall street and in the Senate, are planning a conspiracy to discredit him before the people, rob him of his power and prevent the consummation of the reforms which he has inaugurated, President Roosevelt has thrown down the gauntlet and will meet his adversaries, but he will force them to come out



Latest Photograph of W. H. Taft, Secretary of War.

and fight in the open. The President is going to follow the publicity idea on the theory that the best way to fight an enemy is to expose his plans. That the President will undertake to do.

Confident of victory, if he can demonstrate that a conspiracy is being formed and that it is backed by Wall street's millions, the President, in exposing this conspiracy, is not attempting to prolong his term in the White House, but desires merely to thwart the men who are undertaking to block his reforms. Nevertheless, his fight with Harriman is making it more and more certain that another nomination will be forced upon him, simply and solely because of the fear of the public that, if some other and less aggressive man is put in the White House, Wall street will be able to overthrow him, or at least curtail his power and check the progress of Rooseveltism.

The Washington Post prints the following this morning: "One of those who talked with the President yesterday said: 'He is convinced that a movement to down him and check the consummation of his policy has already started in Pennsylvania, with a programme to nominate Senator Knox for President. He thinks the plan to defeat Secretary Taft in Ohio is part of the same movement. He has his interests at work in those and other states and hopes to counteract the work done by his opponents.'"

"Senator Bourne of Oregon, one of the shrewdest politicians of the Pacific Coast, and Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, are among his trusted lieutenants. Both were at the White House yesterday. The President hopes to be strong enough to have a showdown by next winter, so as to make a plan that he can control the next National convention and force Congress to enact such reform legislation as he recommends."

Mr. Bourne has maintained that the public will defend Mr. Roosevelt, should he accept a second elective term, and he is firmly convinced that the result will be brought about, and his opinion is strengthened by recent developments. Mr. Bourne is probably the most enthusiastic Roosevelt man in the Senate today. He was enthusiastic when elected, and has grown more so since he became well acquainted with the President. His frequent White House calls have brought him in close touch with the Administration, and his political advice is now sought and well received in high circles. He thoroughly approves the course taken by the President in exposing the hands of his adversaries, and believes such tactics will win.

HARRIMAN WILL SAY NO MORE

No Bargain to Raise Money on Condition of Depew's Appointment.

NEW YORK, April 4.—E. H. Harriman today made the following statement relative to the recent exchange of correspondence between President Roosevelt and himself:

"I do not intend to continue this controversy. You gentlemen (meaning the reporters) must try to help me and not ask me to answer questions, the answers to which are self-evident."

"Everybody knows that the contest for the Senatorship in 1904 was between Messrs. Black and Depew and there could not possibly have been any other candidate. There was no bargain whereby money was to be raised in consideration of having Depew appointed Ambassador to France or made United States Senator, as my letter to Mr. Webster does not so

RIGHT TO COMBINE RIVAL RAILROADS

Harriman Lawyers Deny There's Limit.

DEFEND WATERING OF STOCK

Merger Declared Not Against Sherman Law.

PACIFICS NOT COMPETING

Cravath and Milburn Assert Right of One Road to Buy Another. Cravath Admits Watering Must Stop.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Argument in the matter of E. H. Harriman's railroad transactions was begun before the Interstate Commerce Commission today. The case commenced at 10 o'clock and, when the commission adjourned for the day at 4:30, Mr. Harriman's attorneys had not concluded their presentation in his behalf. The first of the series of addresses was made by Paul D. Cravath, who represented not only Mr. Harriman, but Kuhn, Loeb & Co. also, and he was followed by R. S. Lovett and John G. Milburn. Mr. Cravath dealt especially with the Chicago & Alton recapitalization, while Mr. Lovett devoted most of his attention to the attack upon the consolidation of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific roads.

Mr. Milburn contended that the Chicago & Alton transaction had been misunderstood by both the commission and the public, and he declared the proceedings followed were not unusual in financial transactions.

With reference to the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific roads, Mr. Lovett declared they were not competing lines, but argued that, even if they were, the transaction had not been illegal, because the Southern Pacific had been purchased outright by the Union Pacific, which was not in contravention of the Constitution.

Mr. Milburn said the general application of the anti-trust law to the railroads of the country, as it was proposed to apply it in the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific deal, would put every system upon the defensive and the most of them would have greater difficulty than would the Union Pacific system in meeting the attacks.

Commissioners Clements, Lane, Harlan and Clark were upon the bench to hear the arguments. R. S. Lovett, representing the Harriman interests, presented a few papers and directed attention to certain portions of the hearing held in New York.

Mr. Cravath stated that a misappre-

hension had been created in the public mind as to the Alton transactions and as to the purposes of the recapitalization of the line. Mr. Cravath said that the time had come for much stricter regulation of the issue of stocks and bonds of semi-public corporations. He proceeded: "The liberal laws that have existed in this regard have materially aided in the development and growth of the country. The watering of stock, in my opinion, has been helpful in the past. The time has come, however, in the development of the country, in the balancing of advantages and evils, for a much stricter regulation of the issuance of stocks and bonds."

Mr. Cravath asserted that in the Chicago & Alton deal the officials were pursuing a well-recognized method of distributing money to the stockholders and that all these transactions were well understood by the financial interests of the country. He asserted that no secret was made of these transactions and that they were presented fairly to the public by all the financial agencies. "No interest, and no investor, so far as he knew, could have been misinformed concerning them."

Time to Stop Watering.

Mr. Cravath said that it was evident that the time had come when the parity of securities should obtain a definite relation to the actual value



John G. Milburn, Attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

of these securities and that there was no reason for the belief that the Alton transactions had not been conducted in that view.

At the afternoon session Mr. Lovett contended that, insofar as the recapitalization of the Alton affected the public, it had resulted in a saving of \$185,000 per annum as compared with the expenditures of interest and dividends made prior to the change. He argued that all the criticism of the readjustment of the Chicago & Alton's finances had been due to the unusual methods pursued, and said that if the ordinary methods had been followed no attention would have been attracted to the transaction.

Denies Lines Are Competing.

Taking up the relations of the Southern and Union Pacific, he contended that this was not another Northern Securities case, for whereas the Northern Pacific and Great Northern were carried

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FINDS THAW SANE DESPITE JEROME

Lunacy Commission Reports to Court.

PROSECUTOR GROWS ANGRY

Will Appeal for Right to See All Evidence.

JUDGE SQUELCHES HIM

Victory for Defense Causes Joy Among Thaws—Prisoner Made Sensible Suggestions Regarding His Defense.

NEW YORK, April 4.—It was authoritatively stated tonight that District Attorney Jerome will appeal from the decision of Justice Fitzgerald in refusing to allow him to inspect the minutes of the Thaw commission which reported today. The appeal will be in the nature of an action to obtain a review of the Justice's decision and will be taken in the appellate division of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Jerome will, it is expected, make his formal application tomorrow or Saturday. Should he fail, the trial probably will be continued Monday. If the higher court entertains his appeal, a stay of the trial until the court reaches a decision will be secured. This will mean an indefinite delay in the trial of the original case. Should the higher court find the trial judge in error, the District Attorney would require considerable time to examine the minutes of the Lunacy Commission before he would be prepared to resume the trial.

DECLARES THAW IS NOW SANE

Lunacy Commission Reports and Judge Arouses Jerome's Anger.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Harry K. Thaw today was declared sane by the unanimous report of the Commission in Lunacy appointed to inquire into his present mental condition. The moment the decision was handed down from Justice Fitzgerald's desk, District Attorney Jerome was on his feet vigorously protesting against its confirmation by the court. He declared he had been excluded from the last session of the Commission and demanded to be allowed to have access to the minutes and stenographic notes of what transpired at the final mental and physical examination of the defendant.

When Justice Fitzgerald declined to turn the minutes over to the District Attorney, Mr. Jerome declared he would carry the case to the appellate division

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of the Supreme Court, asking that a writ of prohibition or mandamus be granted to prevent a continuance of the Thaw trial until the higher court had ruled upon the legality of the Commission's course. Justice Fitzgerald reminded Mr. Jerome that he had waived the statutory right of attending the last session of the Commission by suggesting himself that all the attorneys be excluded from the sitting in question. He then granted the District Attorney an adjournment until Monday morning in order that he might have time to prepare his application to the appellate division. Mr. Jerome protested that the time was not sufficient, but Justice Fitzgerald cut him short with the announcement that the trial must be concluded forthwith.

May Resume the Trial Monday.

Unless Mr. Jerome should secure a writ of prohibition in the meantime, Justice Fitzgerald is expected to announce on Monday morning that he has confirmed the report of the Commission and order that the trial proceed without further delay. The District Attorney and counsel for defense will be heard in argument as to the confirmation of the report at Monday's session, if they so desire.

After adjournment, Mr. Jerome issued



King Charles of Roumania, whose Kingdom has been Ravaged by Rebellious Peasants.

a statement saying he could not tell until after a thorough examination of authorities whether or not he ought to take further action in the way of an application to the appellate division. Should he reach the conclusion, after examining the law, that Justice Fitzgerald had not committed a legal error in refusing him access to the Commission's minutes, he would, of course, take no further action. Jerome declared that, if he made application to the higher court, it would be the cause of the precedent set by Justice Fitzgerald and not particularly because of the effect in this case.

Joy in Thaw Family.

Thaw was not in court today to hear the decision. The jury was also excluded, and both prisoner and jury were out of range of the District Attorney's voice. All the members of the Thaw family, including the mother and wife of the defendant, were present, however, and their delight over the announcement of the favorable report was made no alarm at the unexpected attitude of the District Attorney, whose threat to take the matter before the appellate division

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AMERICAN COINS AND THEIR ORIGIN

Decimal System Due to Thomas Jefferson.

DESIGNS FOR GOLD COINAGE

Soon to Be Changed by President Roosevelt.

MONEY COINED BY STATES

Present Ideal System Followed Chaucotic Colonial Conditions—Formerly Each State and Private Individuals Coined Money.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
WASHINGTON, March 21.—(Special Correspondence.)—Coins of most of the nations bear upon them the faces of their rulers. In the United States each coin has an emblem of liberty, representing the American goddess in a sitting posture or displaying her profile. The first coins struck after the formation of the Federal Union bore the face of George Washington, father of his country. General Washington disapproved of the custom, and it was dropped. It has never been revived, and probably never will be. Portraits of prominent Americans appear upon postage stamps, internal revenue stamps and paper money, but never on coins. And it has been the custom, considered a wise one, to use no portraits of live men, even on the currency and the stamps. In England, as soon as King Edward succeeded Queen Victoria, the Queen's face gave way to that of Edward on all the coins and stamps in the British Empire.

Roosevelt to Change Gold Coins.

The rise of a new ruler in most monarchies means an instant change in the design of the coins. In the United States the law requires that the design shall not be changed oftener than once in 25 years, that on each coin shall appear an emblem of liberty, the year of its coinage and the words, "E Pluribus Unum." After those requirements are fulfilled the President of the United States may, at his pleasure with the design. President Roosevelt has decided to change the design on the gold coins of the country, and a celebrated artist has been commissioned to submit the new designs. The present gold coin design was adopted in 1837, and has remained unchanged ever since, except that in 1856 the words, "In God We Trust," were added to all but the one-dollar piece, which is no longer coined. As the last change was made 41 years ago, the President has his way with the gold pieces.

Model for Goddess of Liberty.

No silver dollars have been coined for two years, but the design has not been changed since 1875, so that, if their coinage is resumed, the President may make a change if he so desires. The subsidiary silver coins, the half-dollar, the quarter-dollar and the dime—are now coined from a design adopted in 1892, so that they remain as they are—quite the most artistic and beautiful of American coins—at least until 1917. The nickel five-cent piece of today dates its design from 1862, and the one-cent piece from 1864. The emblem of liberty on the one-cent coin is the goddess in an American Indian head-dress, but the face shows no characteristics of the North American aborigine. It is the face of a little girl, Sarah Longacre Keen, upon whose head was placed the feathered ornament of a Sioux Indian. Her father was an engraver and head of the ideal placed his daughter's head on the coin. Sarah Longacre Keen died in Philadelphia not long ago, after having served 35 years as the secretary of her city's branch of the Methodist Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

First American Mint.

The first building ever erected in the United States for the public use of the Federal Government under the constitution was the mint at Philadelphia. It was Robert Morris, the patriotic financier of the war for independence, was first to bring up the question of a National mint, and it was he who worked with Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton to induce the Congress to adopt the decimal system of money arithmetic. Let every bookkeeper and every business man and every other American rise up and bless these three men for that work. It was Jefferson who wrote the report to Congress urging the adoption of the dollar as a money unit instead of the English pound sterling, and it was in his mind that the system of "dimes and cents and mills" was born. He is best known as the author of the Declaration of Independence which freed the country from English political rule, but he ought also to be remembered as the author of the declaration of independence which freed the American people from the confounding and maddening system of reckoning in pounds, shillings and pence.

Many Private Mints.

The first mint was provided for in a bill which President Washington signed on April 2, 1792, and it was erected in Philadelphia in that year on Seventh street, near Arch, on the site of an old distillery. It was used as a mint for 40 years. In the early days of the Republic many branch mints were set up, most of which have been abandoned. Although the states were prohibited from coining money, private individuals were permitted to coin gold and silver. The

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THE KIND OF DEMOCRATIC MULE MAYOR LANE WANTS TO RIDE

