



STANDARD OIL AND MORGAN CONTROL

La Follette Paints Dire Picture.

POWER ALL HELD BY A FEW

Industrial Capitalization Now \$81,000,000,000.

HAS THEM ON THE LIST

Reads Names of Financiers Wielding Various Degrees of Power. Commends Both Roosevelt and Bryan for Stand Taken.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Upon the conclusion of Senator La Follette's speech on the Aldrich currency bill in the Senate today, a plan was decided upon by which Senator Aldrich will tomorrow move to take up the bill and continue its consideration until it has been disposed of. Aldrich asked for unanimous consent to dispose of the bill before adjournment Thursday, but to that proposition La Follette objected, on the ground that he feared debate would be curtailed by such procedure. The colloquy which resulted in Aldrich's announcement followed the conclusion of the third and last installment of La Follette's speech in opposition to the Aldrich bill. La Follette declared the statement that the industries of this country were controlled by less than 100 men had been attacked as sensational. Declaring that such was not the case, he said that he had been too conservative, and that in fact a much smaller number of men dominated the industries.

Centralization of Power.
Along with the enormous increase in the trust-power was gone a steady process of centralization in the control of that power until now the "entire activity is dominated by the Standard-Oil-Morgan combination," he declared. The old fights between these two powers have been laid aside. Mr. Morgan's picture adorns the wall of the inner room of the Rockefeller at 26 Broadway. In combination today they are working together to gather in the smaller powers. Mr. Hill has been taught that he must not oppose the big ones. The Standard Oil got in on the Great Northern oil deal. The Gould interests are being swallowed up by the combine. Morse and Heinze were neatly pocketed during the recent panic. The smelter trust was given a drubbing and started in the same direction. The Vanderbilts can no longer retain their New York Central control, and themselves see the handwriting on the wall.

The Senator quoted John Moody to show an enormous growth in trust consolidation and capitalization in four years. In 1904 Moody placed the capitalization of the industrial franchises and railroad trusts at over \$20,000,000,000. That amount had increased more than eleven billion, or more than 55 per cent. The \$81,000,000,000, he said, did not represent the financial combinations, banks, trusts and insurance companies.

Lists of Powerful Men.
La Follette read several lists of eminent financiers to whom he accorded various degrees of power in the control of industries. He included Senator Depew, of New York, as among those who exercised large power, and held many directorships in the form of delegated power, exercised by them in a mere representative capacity. Depew was in his seat and general laughter followed the mention of his name.

La Follette named as next after Morgan and the Rockefeller a group of 14 men who, he said, were "big operators and men of large power and interests in their own rights."
These men, he said, find their best interests "in working in harmony with Morgan and Standard Oil." No combination which they could form among themselves or with others could cope with that power, he declared. In this list of 14 he placed W. K. Vanderbilt, August Belmont, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Henry C. Frick, J. Ogden Armour, George Gould, Jacob Schiff, E. H. Harriman, Thomas Ryan, Louis S. Swift, John J. Astor, James Speyer, J. H. Hill and W. H. Moore.

Stars of Lesser Magnitude.
A second class of men in the list were the "stars of lesser magnitude," but men of wealth and power who work in the combine, are a few of the higher rank of attorneys and bank presidents of the system. This group follows: C. H. Dodge, C. H. McCormick, Stephen S. Palmer, Brayton Ives, C. A. Peabody, G. F. Baker, J. F. Dryden, J. S. Post, H. Taylor Payne, T. H. Hubbard, G. G. Haven, W. J. Oakman, F. J. Berwyn, J. B. Duke, P. A. Valentine, W. D. Sloan, Adrian Iselinger, Frederick Cromwell, G. W. Young, C. Ledyard Blair, D. Guggenheim, V. P. Snyder, A. H. Brady, Edwin Hawley, D. O. Mills, Charles Steele, J. J. Waterbury, Oliver Ames, Nathaniel Thayer, E. H. Cary, John C. Laffin, John R. Hagaman, C. H. McKay, F. W. Vanderbilt, J. J. Mitchell, T. J. Condit, Thomas Polan, Samuel Lea, Charles Lanier, James C. Fargo, D. O. Field, Henry Walters, Norman B. Ream, W. H. Higginson, P. A. B. Widener and F. E. Morris.

Of the third group, including the re-

mainder of the lists, Senator La Follette said:
"While some of them exercise large power and hold many directorships, it is a delegated power exercised by them in a mere representative capacity."

Appeals to Progressive Men.
La Follette argued that the Aldrich bill would only serve to strengthen the great money power of Wall street. He concluded his speech with a strong appeal to the "progressive men" in the Senate to stand together and beat the bill. He spoke of the activities of the President and Mr. Bryan in combating with wrong-doing among high financiers.
"Whatever difference there may be in party policy or personality between the President and Mr. Bryan, they are striving each in his own way for certain fundamental truths. Whatever mistakes Mr. Bryan may have made in policy, whatever mistakes the President may have made in compromising legislation, they are believed in by the people because they are fighting to preserve the principle that the Nation



The Duke of Devonshire, one of England's richest landowners and leading statesmen.

should be governed by the people." At the conclusion of La Follette's remarks Teller said he had listened to his narrative on the enormities of the pending bill with interest and said some of the difficulties he complained of were already provided for by laws on the statute books, instancing laws for the punishment of delinquent bank officials.

ROBBERS MAKE ESCAPE

Surrounded by Posse, They Break Away for Death Valley.

RENO, Nev., March 24.—The men who robbed Edward Hoffman, the manager of the Coalition Mine, near Rawlids Sunday morning, and who were surrounded by a posse Sunday night, gave their pursuers the slip and escaped to the southward. It is thought that they are headed for Death Valley. Their suspicion is confirmed by the theft on Monday morning from a ranch at the head of Fish Lake Valley of three fine horses. Fish Lake Valley opens into Death Valley. A scar on the inside lower lip and another on the instep of his right foot carried by Cecil Brittain and a slight deformity in his back were eagerly sought for yesterday on the person of Jesse Hart, but there was not the slightest trace of them. "Is this your mamma?" was the question put to little Jesse yesterday morn-

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SPOKANE BOY NOT CECIL BRITAIN

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GETS TRACE OF KIDNAPERS

Confession of Prisoner Gives Police Valuable Clew.

TAKES JESSE LAD HOME

Waif Found in Railroad Construction Camp so Much Like His Own son Walla Walla Photographer Wants to Provide for Him.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 24.—(Special.)—R. J. Brittain, photographer, of Walla Walla, whose son, Cecil, then five years old, was kidnaped from his parents at Toll Gate in the Blue Mountains, in July, 1905, and who left home for Marshall, Wash., a few days ago, in the belief that his long-lost boy had been located there, is now thoroughly satisfied that he made a mistake, and that the boy whom he thought to be his own is really Jesse Hart, the son of Mrs. L. M. Hart, a variety actress.

The police, who hold the same opinion, yesterday obtained a new clew as to the real kidnapers of Cecil Brittain, and hopes are entertained by them that the information secured may lead to the solution of the mystery of the clew that was furnished by James Breen, now confined in the city jail awaiting trial on a forgery charge. Breen is said to have seen three men riding horseback and making away with a boy answering Cecil Brittain's description about the time the latter was spirited away. The police are keeping secret the information said to have been divulged by Breen and refuse to give out any further statement than that a clew had been furnished.

Father Deceived for Time.

What led Mr. Brittain to believe for a time that he had found his kidnaped child was the striking resemblance between Jesse Hart and Cecil, and the fact as asserted by the latter's father that the Hart boy resembles his own son in almost his every act. Abundant proof, however, was furnished by Mrs. Hart, whose stage name is Mabel Lavelle, that Jesse Hart is really her own son. She established by several witnesses that her boy was staying at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Stelman and attending the Franklin School here March to July, 1905, at which time Cecil Brittain was living with his parents in Walla Walla. A scar on the inside lower lip and another on the instep of his right foot carried by Cecil Brittain and a slight deformity in his back were eagerly sought for yesterday on the person of Jesse Hart, but there was not the slightest trace of them. "Is this your mamma?" was the question put to little Jesse yesterday morn-

BRYAN EAGER FOR THE NOMINATION

Works Tooth and Nail for Prize.

CHANCE BETTER THAN BEFORE

Conditions Different From Those of 1906 and 1900.

PEOPLE MAY TURN TO HIM

Wellman Thinks Country May Prefer New Administration to "Do-Nothing Patchwork, Makeshift Republican Congress."

BY WALTER WELLMAN.
CHICAGO, March 24.—(Special.)—Mr. Bryan believes he is to be the nominee of the Denver convention.

Mr. Bryan believes he will stand a much better chance to win at the polls than in either his first or second battle. Mr. Bryan has no intention of stepping aside in favor of Governor Johnson or any one else.

Mr. Bryan would regard as an unnecessary intrusion, almost as an affront, the candidacy of any other Democrat before the Denver convention; and any other Democrat who does urge his friends to press him as a candidate must not expect to have the friendship of Mr. Bryan in the years to come.

Mr. Bryan is from now on going to do a good deal of traveling about the country looking after the interests of the Nebraska candidate for the Presidency. Such is the private platform of Mr. Bryan as it became known to his friends during his recent sojourn in Chicago. Not that Mr. Bryan openly avowed it, even to his intimates. The leader of Democracy is wonderfully clever in parrying sharp inquiry with smart reply, which sounds well and seems to answer, but doesn't. No one in the world is more deft than he in making an epigram into a truism or a fine sentiment serve in the place of a categorical response to a pertinent or impertinent question. But the foregoing, without any doubt, accurately represents Mr. Bryan's real attitude of mind.

Bryan Working for Nomination.

He is not in any state of indifference. He is not simply drifting along. He wants this nomination, wants it very much, and intends to get it. The people who think Mr. Bryan soft and easy; who think he does not care very much one way or the other; that he is too proud to work for his own success, and that if they only make noise enough about their opposition to him he will "make a star play" and step aside, may as well face the truth first as last: Mr. Bryan is out for the nomination in dead earnest. He means business. It is possible he may be pushed aside, but he will do no sidestepping.

Two Brokers Fall.

BOSTON, March 24.—C. J. Foley & Co., stockbrokers, closed their business today and Weldener & Co., stockbrokers, made an assignment. The amount of the company's liabilities was not announced.

WILL SUSPEND ALL 247

WHITAKER INDICATES FATE OF STANFORD STUDENTS.

Committee Will Announce Decision Today—Appeal to Jordan Already Prepared.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., March 24.—Professor Clark, chairman of the student affairs committee, announced this evening that he would issue a statement tomorrow morning in regard to the cases now under investigation. He gives no intimation of the committee's probable action. It is surmised by the students that at least a part of the 247 will be suspended.

Dr. Jordan, president of the University, refuses to talk on the question. The original 12 students suspended have prepared an appeal to Dr. Jordan in case the committee does not reinstate them tomorrow. No student body meeting will be held until the decision is announced.

A statement made by Professor A. C. Whitaker, a member of the student affairs committee, in an informal address today before a body of the students, is taken by the students to indicate that the decision of the committee tomorrow will be for suspension of the 247 students who have confessed participation in the parade. Professor Whitaker said in effect that it was only natural that the 247 should be suspended, as they were as guilty as the 12 already suspended by the committee.

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NEW ERA DAWNS FOR RAILROADS

State Regulation Utterly Killed.

EFFECT OF LAST DECISIONS

Supreme Court Makes Federal Power Rule.

CONFIDENCE IS REVIVED

Decisions in Minnesota and North Carolina Cases Make State Legislation Nugatory—Further Suits May Destroy It.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—(Special.)—It has required a second day's consideration for men in public life in Washington fully to grasp the sweeping character of the decisions handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court in the Minnesota and North Carolina railroad rate law cases and to realize their important effects in restoring confidence in railway securities and bringing back the prosperity of the Nation, temporarily checked by the money stringency of last Fall. As a result of these decisions, a brighter era for railroad property is dawning.

The immediate results brought about by the decisions are:

1. No state, through its officers or its courts, can enforce a rate law passed by its legislature pending the settlement of the law's constitutionality by the Federal courts, when direct appeal is made to the latter.

Great Power of Injunction.
2. The rate laws of two states have been wiped out completely and every other state in the Union that has enacted rate legislation is in doubt as to whether its law is valid.

3. The overwhelming power of a Federal injunction to restrain, not the action of state courts, but individuals from proceeding through mandamus in the state courts to enforce that which the Federal court seeks to stay, has been established by the highest tribunal in the land. And this is only another way of declaring that the power of a state court is nugatory, once the Federal authority interferes.

4. Any rate law which charges a state through its officers with the duty of administering it is open to Federal inquiry the moment the state attempts to force the law, and such interference is not a contravention of the constitutional provision giving a state immunity from prosecution.

The right of a stockholder in a railroad corporation to appeal to the Federal Court when he feels he is being illegally injured by a state law is clearly established.

Destroys State Regulation.
The results likely to follow the decisions involve not only political possibilities affecting state regulation in general, but they involve that confidence in railroad property and in railroad investments which, railroad managers have complained, has been shattered by an epidemic of Federal inquiries which has demonstrated itself in an eruption of 2-cent passenger fare laws and the like. Briefly stated these results will probably be:

1—Speedy testing of some state law on the ground that state regulation, per se, is unconstitutional because an interference with interstate commerce, the sole regulation of which is vested by the Constitution in the Federal Government, and the sustaining of the contention.

2—Removal thereby of all future fear of attack upon the railroads by state Legislatures and consequent raising of the embargo upon improvements, extension of lines and other constructive work.

SUSTAINS ROAD'S DEMURRER
Suit Brought by Livestock Men Alleging Infringing 28-Hour Law.
DENVER, March 24.—Judge R. E. Lewis, in the United States Court today, sustained the demurrer of the United Pacific Railroad Company to the complaint brought by the United States for alleged infringement of the livestock shipping laws.

The United Pacific, together with the Colorado & Southern, was charged with keeping a shipment of sheep more than 28 hours aboard the cars. The suit was started at the instigation of the American Livestock Association.

I do not know, and do not at this time have even an impression. But it seems very clear that Mr. Bryan is right—he now has a better chance than he ever had before.

The Republican party has not now the same thing it had in 1900 and 1904, when the opposition stood no chance at all. This year is a fighting year, and no one can blame Mr. Bryan for wanting to go to the front once more.

DUNN TO NOMINATE BRYAN
Omaha Lawyer Selected to Make Speech at Denver.

OMAHA, Neb., March 24.—(Special.)—Ignatius J. Dunn has been selected by the Nebraska delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Denver to nominate

NEW YORK, March 24.—John Good, ex-president of the National Cordage Company, died at his home in Brooklyn today. He invented a hemp-packing machine from which he obtained royalties amounting to more than \$2,000,000.

Remove Tourist Agents.
CHICAGO, March 24.—Personally conducted excursions to California, which for several years have been a feature of the service offered by the transcontinental railroads, may be abolished. A special meeting of the interested railroads has been called for today to consider the matter. The lines that are favoring the discontinuance of the practice say that the system has outlived its usefulness. It is understood that the Harriman lines, the Santa Fe and the Rock Island will advocate the change. The Burlington, it is said, will oppose it.

John Good, Cordage King.

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