La Follette on Fiuance (Continued from page 1) Such a statemennt without support
in fact warranting it would deserve
condenmation. To withold such a
statement, to shrink from plain spech statement, to shrink from plain speech can be uncovered is in the discussio客 views of the events of October 2 When Wall street was in For the first time since the panic
began, $11: 30 \mathrm{a}$. m. oclock arrived an everybody on the floor of the Stoc xchange was wildly seeking mone any price. interest rates ,um 50 per cent began to climb higher. Sentiment must be made before 3
$0^{\prime}$ clock. Money must be forthcoming the close of the business day would Wall street a mass of ruins and banks and trust
bring of collapse.
bring of collapse.
"How perfect How real it all seemed. But back of the scenes Morgan and Stillman wer in conference. They had made thei presentations at Washington. They
knew when the next installment of aid would reach New York. They knew
just how much it would be. They awaited its arrival and deposit. There upon they pooled an equal amoun
and held it. Then they waited. In terest rates soared. Wall street wa
driven to a frenzy. Two driven to a frenzy. Two
anderest rates ran to 150 pe and interest rates
cent. The smanhing of the marker
became terrific. Still they waited Union Pacificic declined ten and one half points; Northern Pacific an
other stocks went down in like pro other stocks went down in like pro
portion. Five minutes-passed te portion. Five minutes-passed
minutes past $2 o^{\prime}$ cclock, then at pre-
eisely 2.15 the curtain went up with cisely $2: 15$ the curtain went up wit ter of the stage with money-real
money, twenty-five millions of monmoney, twenty-ive mive 10 per c
ey giving it away at
"And so ended the panic
"How briefly it all worked out.
They had the whole country terror
ined. They had the money of the deired. They had the money of the de posits of banks of every state in the
Union to the amount of five hundred Union to the amount of five hundred
million, nearly all of which million, nearly all
the vanults of the b It supplied big operators with money
to squeezeceout investors and specula.
tors at the very bottom of the deeline, taking in the stock at an enor operations of Morgan and Standar the character of this panic. We have
record proof of their utter contemp country generally but for legitimate trade in New York City as well
The Morgan and Standard O critical moment, the
speculating bankers.
"They ministered." he said, "to the the needs of commerce. Their cours
was that of men who were playing purpose". Follette reviewed the
Mr. La Foll
growth of industrial re-organization from the year 11988 which he said
saw the begenning o that movement
"These re-organizations were at outsect imited to those turning ou
finished products similar in kind," following 142 ree-organizations year
effected 1 m making those re-organi zations the opportunity for a larg
paper capitalization offered too great
temptation was but the first stage in the crea
tion of fictitions wealth The sucess
of these organizations led quickly to 2 consolidation of combined in
dustries unita a mere handful of men
controlled the commercial promuc
 try with banking presented itself So re-organization and re-organization
offered an unimited field for specula
tion. It was a tremendes. tion",
He dis
opment pecial stress upontry and laid es "The bare names of the director
 sociations is all the evidence that
need be offered of the absolute community of interest between banks,
railroads and all the great industries, declared Mr. La ForecteThere are 23 directors of the Na .
tonal City Bank (Standard Oil). There are 39 directors of the Na.
foral
anank of Conmerce (Morgan).
 surrounding their full indentification", "Subject to differences which ma
arise between powerful individuals arise between powerfiul individuals o
these different groups, resulting i
occasional collision, they are practi
cally a monoply and as so far as the occasional collision, they are pract
cally a monoply and as so far as th
public is concerned, practically on public is concerned, practically on
group. The business partner of the group. The business partner of th
head of the Morgan group is foun
on the directorate of the chief finan cial institution which heads the Stand
ard Oil group. And one of the lead ard Oil group. And one of the lead
ing directors of the National Cit
Bank (Standard Oill) is a member Bank (Standard Oii) is a member
the board of directors of the principa) financial institution of the Morga
group. The directors of the leadin organization comprising the two
pracipal groups are bound together in prncipal groups are bound together in
mutual interest as shareholders in mutual interest as shareholders i
the various industrial concerns whic have been financed by one or the
other of these groups in recent years
"I remember that these 52 men who "I remember that these 52 men who
are directors of the two importan are directors of are iwo mportan
banking grops ane not adtional to
the list of less than 100 to whom the list of less than 100 to whom
have referred as controlling the in dustrial "Fourteen of the directors of the
National City Bank are at the be of 14 combinations representing per cent of the capitalization of a
the industrial trusts of the country The railroad lines represented country like a network. Chief among
them are the Lackawanna, the Chi them are the Lackawanna, the Chi
cago, Burlington and Ouincy, cago, Burlington and Quincy, the
Union Pacific, the Alton, the Missour Paciic, the Chicago, Milwaukee \&
St. Paul, the Chicago \& Northwe St. Paul, the Chisago \& Northwest
ner, the Rock Island, the Denver Rio Grande, the Mexican National
the Baltimore \& Ohio, the Norther Pacific, the New York Central, the Texas \& Pacific, the Erie, the New
York, New Haven \& Hartford, York, New Haven \& Hartford, the
Delaware \& Hudson, the Illinois
Centrlate Ner York City and the Rapid Transit lines of Brooklyn. These same 23 directors, through their various con
nections, represent more than 350 other banks, trust companies, rail
roads and industrial with an aggregate capitalization of more than twelve hundred million
dollars." dollars"
Speak
money in New Y great stories of
with with various industrial in
Mr. La Follette continued:
"With With this enormoos concentra
tion of business it is possible to cre ate artificially periods of prosperity
and periods of panic. Prices can be lowered or advanced at the will of
'System'. When the farmer ma may be created and the prices lowe
ed. When the crop passed into the
control of the speculator an artifici stringency may be relieved and prices
advanced, and the illegitimate profit
raked raked off the agricultural industry
may be pocketed in Wall street.
"If an effort is made to make anyone of these great interests obey y
lawit it is easy for them to enter in
a conspiracy to destroy whoever ma be responsible for the undertaking"
He severely criticized the provision
of the Aldrich bill by which railroa bonds are to be made security for
emergency circulation, and charged
that it was a scheme to defeat legisrates.
"As a common carrier", said Mr.
La Follette, "the rairoad company is
entitled to charge sufficiently high rates to pay operating expenses and
a reasonable fair return upon the fair
value of the Ior the conveniencecty of the public.
This is the Standard and the only
standard by which to measure ereason-
able rates. To secure the application of this standard to the railway rates
of the country has been the object
of a struggle extending over many it. The Interstate Commerce Com-
mission has urged it upon the atten-
tion of congress and common jutice
to the public interest demands it. to the public interest demands it.
Tried by this standard, if a railway
company has grossly over-capitalized its property it cannot rightfully im
pose upon the public a transporta-
tion clarge to pay any return or divition charge to pay any return or divi-
dend upo this fictitious capitaliza-
tion. It does not signify that the pub-
lic have not yet been able to secure the avplication of the standard to the
rates of the country. Their cause is just and its defeat from year to year
has been accomplished only through
the powerful influences which the
kreat transportation companies of the country and those interested in their
ecurities have been securities have been able to success-
fully to exert in preventing legisla-
ion to
"Tgday, we are confronted with
he astounding proposition that con-
gress shall bold out legislative induce-

Bighail IS vair CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS KIDNEVS
IS NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL
-THIS SIMPLE PRESCIP.
TION OFTEN PREVENTS SER-
IOUS KIDNEY DISEASES.


T. L. Driscoll BOATBUILDING AND REPAIR. ING A specialty.


Steamer - Lurline Night Boat for Portland and Way Landinge.


Leaves Portland Daily except Suncuy
at 7 a. m.
Quirk Service Excellent Meals Landing Astoria Plavel Wharti
Landing Portland Foot Taylor Sc
G. B. BLEssing, Agent.
Phone Main 2761.
TRANSPORTATION.
CANADIAN PACIEIC "EmPRESS" Line of tho Atantio
LESS THAN FOUR DAYS AT SEA During the summer season, the
Empresses sail from Quebec to Liverpool; fast and luxurious. Nine hiverdred miles in sheitered waters of the
St, Lawrence River and Gulf. Short
ocean ocean trip.
sea sickness.
Summer sa. Summer sailing lists and rates now
ready.

Apply to any Ticket Agen James Finlayyon, Agent, Atorori, or | COLVEXE |
| :---: |
| WESE |


 , Min

