

PERKINS SAYS PUBLICITY CURE

Concentration of Wealth Might Become Real Peril.

Combination of Brain Power, If Harmful, Should be Restrained By Government Control

Washington, D. C.—In a hypothetical question to George W. Perkins, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the "money trust" committee, outlined from the records of the committee a "concentration of money and credit," and asked whether Mr. Perkins considered it "a menace and peril to the prosperity of the country." The question generally was accepted as Mr. Untermyer's conception of the elusive so-called money trust of which the committee is in search.

Mr. Perkins, after declaring the query reminded him of the conundrum, "Why is a mouse when it spins," asserted that he could not say whether concentration as outlined in the question was a peril.

Mr. Untermyer's hypothetical "money trust" question was put after Mr. Perkins had recommended publicity as a cure for financial evils, the incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange under a Federal charter, a closer responsibility among bank directors and the according of representation on the directorate to minority stockholders.

Mr. Perkins delivered a long talk on economics, the gist of which was:

"Everyone will agree that at a certain point concentration would be a peril, but whether at the point you say it has reached it would be a peril, I cannot say. I have been out of touch with these affairs for two years, and I would want to study these questions very carefully. I'm opposed to the concentration of money power, brain power, or energy where the concentration is likely to result in harm."

Mr. Perkins, as a director of the Steel corporation and the International Harvester company, is a defendant in the government's suit for dissolution of those concerns.

"We never knew of the corporation's buying its own stock to protect it in the market and know of no pools to manipulate the market in steel stocks," he said.

"Do you believe that directors should be allowed to trade in the stock of their own corporations, or advance information secured by them through their connection with the corporation?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I do not," said Mr. Perkins. "The Steel corporation was the first big corporation to give entire publicity to its affairs, was it not?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes, so far as I know."

Mr. Perkins said he believed all corporations should give publicity to all their affairs.

"What would you do about manipulation of prices to produce false values?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Well, that is a difficult question," said Mr. Perkins. "That form of gambling is indulged in even down to the farmer who sells his wheat this winter for delivery next spring."

CASTRO DENIED ENTRANCE INTO UNITED STATES

New York—General Don Cipriano Castro, formerly president of Venezuela, detained at Ellis Island by the immigration officials more than two weeks, was denied admission to the United States by a special board of inquiry on the ground that in his examination he had admitted the "commission of a crime and felony involving 'moral turpitude.'" Immediately after the announcement that he would not be permitted to enter this country, Castro declared he would appeal to the secretary of commerce and labor.

Dynamite Destroys Ship.

Nanaimo, B. C.—Leaving the harbor here with a cargo comprising 2000 cases of dynamite, the steamer Oscar took fire and getting beyond control was beached on Protection Island. A terrific explosion followed, resulting in several thousand dollars' worth of damage. Every plate glass window facing the waterfront was broken and several persons seriously cut. Every member of the crew escaped before the explosion occurred. The extent of damage to the vessel is not known yet.

Two Killed in Opium Battle.

Shanghai—Two persons were killed and many wounded as a result of a pitched battle over attempts to suppress the opium traffic. Officials of the Shang-tu and neighboring districts were patrolling with a military escort to enforce the order of prohibition against the cultivation of opium when they were set upon by 1000 armed supporters of the opium traffic. A fight ensued, in which both sides fired several volleys.

Slide Buries Two Cars.

Bay City, Or.—Just as it was to be announced that train service would be resumed on the Pacific Railway & Navigation company's line, after a blockade of over two weeks from slides, another slide 50 feet long and 30 feet deep covered the tracks at mile post 40 and buried two outfit cars. This latest landslide will delay traffic for four or five days longer, as no track can be built around it.

COAL MINING COSTS LIVES.

One Miner Killed for Every 183,000 Tons Produced.

Washington, D. C.—One miner's life is snuffed out with every 183,000 tons of coal mined in the United States. In 1907, when the Federal bureau of mines was beginning its work, this ratio was greater. Then one life was given with every 144,000 tons. Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the United States bureau of mines, in his annual report to Secretary Fisher, attributes the decrease in mortality to the Federal government's work in the mining fields, and points out how the enormous death list may be still further reduced.

The death rate in the metal mines of the country is nearly as high, he declares, as in the coal fields, averaging more than three men per thousand employed; the death rate in the quarries is larger than that in foreign countries; and the same is true in metallurgical plants. He recommends, therefore, that money be given the bureau to carry its mine-accident investigation into these other fields in larger measure than the limited appropriations so far granted have allowed.

The enormous annual loss in mining and preparing coal for market, the huge waste of natural gas, as well as lack of efficiency and waste in the metal mining industries, are mentioned by Dr. Holmes. This extravagance of natural resources, he asserts, should be checked.

"Pioneer educational work, temporary in character," is the way in which the director refers to the mine rescue and first-aid work among the more than 700,000 miners in the 15,000 mines of the country. Ultimately this must be taken care of, he says, by the coal mining companies through the training and organization of miners at each of the larger mines or groups of mines. He says that already several companies maintain rescue stations at their own expense. The chief purpose of the bureau of mines is to train miners in first aid, mine rescue and fire-fighting methods; and he adds that "during the year more than 30,000 miners have attended the lectures and demonstrations given from the mine-safety cars; more than 1000 additional miners received training sufficient to enable them to participate in actual mine rescue work and more than twice that number have been added to the list of miners trained in first-aid practice."

Health conditions in and about mines should be investigated, in the opinion of Dr. Holmes. Preliminary inquiries, he says, "have indicated the prevalence of tuberculosis and the presence of hookworm as miners' diseases in several different localities in the United States. It is important that this work should be extended rapidly, because of the fact that the health conditions as well as the risk of accidents, may be influenced by conditions susceptible of easy improvement."

"The large and continual influx of foreigners into the mining regions of the United States may bring to an increasing extent the hookworm and other diseases that exist in mines in parts of certain European countries. Various questions that concern the health of workers in mines, quarries and metallurgical plants cannot be answered finally without investigations and inquiries that are national in scope. Among such questions are the most efficient methods of preventing the diseases peculiar to mining and metallurgical industries, and the most effective sanitary precautions to be observed in and about mines and in the various metallurgical occupations."

The director dwells upon the necessity of trying to prevent explosions rather than check them after they are started. In this connection he calls attention to the fact that there has been a "revolution in the use of explosives in coal mining," and the work of the bureau "in investigating explosives has alone a value far greater than the entire cost of maintaining the bureau since its establishment."

Plans to Raise Wages.

Washington, D. C.—The metal schedule of the tariff law again was under fire before the house committee on ways and means. Several steel manufacturing interests contended for retention of the present duties. S. P. Ker, president of the Sharon, Pa., Steel Hoop company, advocated changes in the phraseology of the law to prevent importers from taking advantage of its terms. Mr. Ker told of wages of its common laborers, artisans and mechanics 10 per cent February 1.

Archbald to Resume Law.

Philadelphia—Ex-Judge Archbald, who was stripped of his office as District court judge of the United States by the United States senate, left for his home in Scranton, Pa. The ex-judge declined to be interviewed, but his son spoke for him. "My father's conscience is clear. He is going home to practice law. My father has been a courteous, diligent and good judge. Perhaps his kindness of heart accounts for many of his difficulties."

Indian Inquiry Advised.

Washington, D. C.—An investigation of the affairs of the Crow Indians of Montana by the Department of justice will be recommended to the senate by the senate committee on Indian affairs. Secretary of the Interior Fisher said he would furnish any records or assistance necessary to the investigation.

SUE FOR LAND AND OIL TAKEN

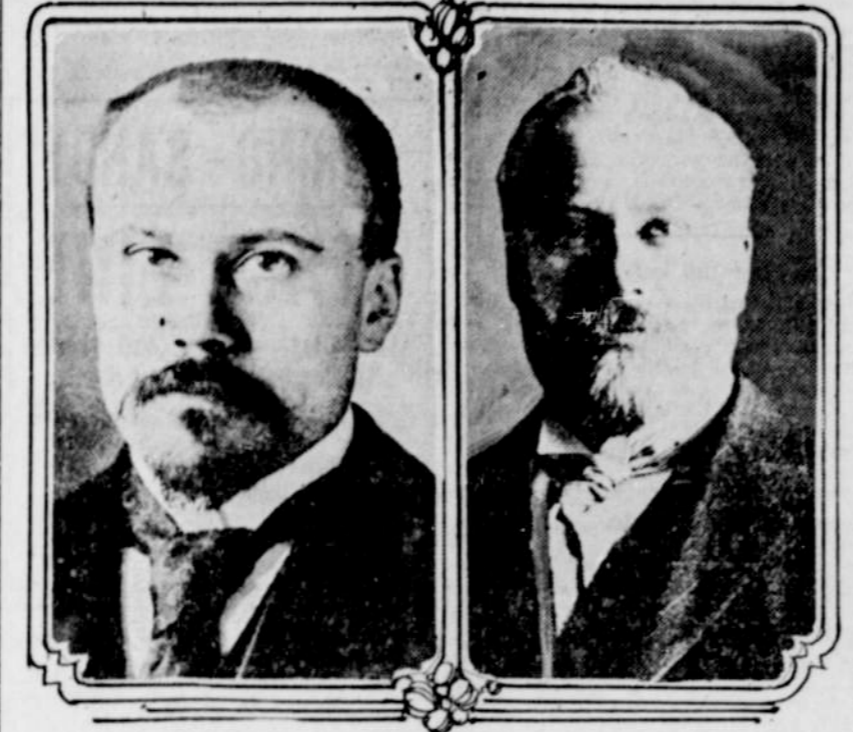
Government Will Try to Re- cover Many Millions.

California Oil Companies and In- dividuals Object to Attack— Lands Are Held Illegally.

Washington, D. C.—A suit which will test the title of hundreds of thousands of acres of oil lands in the West, with values running into the millions, will be filed at Los Angeles, Cal., by the Federal government in a few days.

Assistant Attorney-General Knaebel instructed United States Attorney McCormick at Los Angeles to begin proceedings against all claimants to 160 acres of oil lands in Southern California, said to be worth \$5000 an acre. Other suits will follow, all of them

RAYMOND POINCARE, NEWLY-ELECTED FRENCH PRESIDENT



testing the legality of the extensive oil land withdrawal made by President Taft, September 27, 1909, when questions were raised as to the president's power to make the withdrawal.

Not only will the government ask the court to declare valid its title to the land, but it also will seek recovery for all the oil which is said to have been withdrawn, the exact quantity of which must be developed by the suit. The proceedings in Los Angeles, it is understood, will be directed against all those who have claimed or still claim title to the land, those who have extracted the oil and those who have purchased it.

The Interior department has refused to grant patents on any of the lands. There are said to be many conflicting claims among the persons who base their contentions upon placer mining locations.

An agreement, the terms of which are said to be secret, is declared to have been entered into in May, 1911, purporting to settle the conflicting claims by which the Maricopa Northern Oil company, National Pacific Oil company, Midway Northern Oil company received full possession of the whole tract, a quarter section of land in Kern county, California, with rights to develop the land and extract the oil. These companies are said to be in possession of the land.

Large quantities of oil are alleged to have been sold or otherwise distributed to the Standard Oil company and Tarr & McComb, Inc.

The claims to the lands are illegal and the extraction of the oil was wrong, according to the government.

WANTS NO LIMIT TO WEALTH

Banker Schiff Declares Laws of Na- ture Are Sufficient.

Washington, D. C.—Liberty of individuals to concentrate money and power to the limit of their ability was advocated before the house money trust investigation committee by Jacob H. Schiff, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Schiff declared individuals should be allowed to exert their ut-

Farm Bill Moves Ahead.

Washington, D. C.—The Lever-Smith agricultural extension bill, which already has passed the house and received the approval of the senate committee on agriculture, was taken up for consideration by the senate. The measure got through the first parliamentary stages, when it was withdrawn by Senator Hoke Smith that the senate might go into executive session. Senator Page, of Vermont, who drafted the vocational education bill, offered his measure as a substitute for the bill.

Captives Burned Alive.

Lisbon, Portugal—An insurrection has broken out in Angola, Portuguese West Africa, and dispatches received relate that the natives have committed many atrocities. They raided settlements, killing the inhabitants and pillaging property. Several European women were carried off by the insurgents and four men captives were burned alive. The governor of the colony has sent an expedition to suppress the insurrection.

most efforts to concentrate fortunes and power until the laws of nature caused the attempted monopoly to "fall of its own weight." He opposed, however, concentration through corporation and holding companies. He would not say whether concentration had yet reached the point where it was dangerous.

Before the same committee appeared George W. Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National bank, of Chicago, who said he knew of the "trend toward concentration of money credits," and that he thought it a dangerous thing.

"I am opposed to the concentration of any sort of power," he said. "I believe that concentration to the point it has already gone is a menace. In saying that I do not wish to sit in judgment on the men who hold the power."

Mr. Reynolds said he was opposed to the principle of interlocking directors.

Mr. Schiff took the view that depositors in banks were protected sufficiently under the present law, "if administered by and kept up to the teachings of experience." He thought there was no objection to one bank selling securities to another bank



ROYAL PALACE

I WISH to describe if I can one of the most interesting features of life in Madrid, a feature peculiar to Madrid among all the cities of the world as far as I am informed. It is a long way in life albeit short in distance from Prado to the Rostrado. The extension of the Prado into the Paseo de Castellana leads one to the part of the city where flats give place to detached dwellings and where mansions are seen that match in grandeur almost anything seen along Riverside Drive in New York, writes George W. Burton in the Los Angeles Times.

Not only the houses in this part of Madrid are grand, but the equipages are as fine as may be seen anywhere, and the horses exceed anything ever beheld in horse flesh. The teams are well matched, and the animals stand 14 to 16 hands high, each hand representing nearly 100 pounds of finely-put-up horse flesh and gone. They are, taking them all in all, the finest, rangiest animals in the world. The heads and ears are small, the neck long and arched, holding the head high without painful hitching. The fore shoulders are high and so are the haunches, the back straight. The fore legs are straight as a whip stalk, the chest is deep, the haunches and thighs are powerfully muscled, and the bodies are round as a barrel.

Seen on Sunday.

The Rastro is not along the Prado, and no splendid turnouts are seen there. The street is in the center of the city, a short walk from the Puerta del Sol. It is a narrow street surrounded with old houses, begins in an alley and ends in two which fork into still narrower alleys farther on. The English name for the peculiar institution that has its home there is the Rag Market. Sunday is the day to see it. The people who carry on their trade in the Rastro are there every day in the week in small numbers, but Sunday the whole place, 1,000 feet long, by 50 feet wide, is packed so densely that one makes his way through the throng slowly and with much difficulty. To present a general view of this motley gathering in words or in picture is impossible. It must be taken bit by bit, analyzed carefully. As one enters the long, narrow street a mass of humanity, men, women, boys, girls, decrepit age and tenderest youth, moves about in an interminable maze beginning nowhere and everywhere, as you may please to see it. The ground space is encumbered with big baskets filled with all kinds of what we call in America "garden truck" and fruits. In and out ply women, each with half a dozen to a dozen fat chickens hung around their necks, tucked under their arms, and held in any way convenient for the moment. Eggs, game, anything the poor may have to sell, is here, and here the poor come to buy. If one gets there about noon there may be seen a peasant woman who has sold out her basket of cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce, and has turned the debris out on the ground. At once this is pounced upon by some poor wretch of a woman who has not a centimo to get a little something to eat. She bends down and rakes about the leaves of the vegetables and picks out every bit that is in any way possible of cooking. Each scrap is put in a bit of a basket, in her apron or in a leaf of an old paper, or in an old box. One is irresistibly reminded of a hen in the yard scratching for a tid-bit from the kitchen.

Just beyond the vegetable market the booths are reached where other wares are on sale. The first may be a shoe store, if you please. But it is something that no one who reads this letter ever saw or heard of. All days in the week men, women and children range the streets and pick up anything that promises a cent of gain. No old shoe is too poor to be passed by. These are taken to the Rastro in strings, in baskets, in ones, twos, and tens, according to the wealth of the shoe merchant of the Rastro. Here the lot is sold for a few cents to a cobbler—rather to a family of cobblers. This family sits on the ground in the Rastro from early till late daily working as busily as ants. There may be an old man and an old woman, or two, a couple of young people, and two to six children on the cobble stones of the street, on a bit of matting or a board. If the circumstances of the firm will permit such extrava-

gance. Here the old shoes gathered from the streets are soaked well in water, then carefully taken to pieces. Each part is placed in a neat pill box, uppers and soles carefully selected, and the heels by themselves.

A Hat for a Peseta.

The next booth may be a hat store—where all kinds of headgear are displayed for sale. Tall hats and caps, soft hats and hard, the luxurious head dress of the hidalgo and the plain one of the workingman, find themselves here in the most intimate company. Some are soiled and full of holes, but such keep some of the cold off of a poll bereft of hair. If one has a peseta he may get a pretty good bit of headgear; if his purse contains but a 10-centimo piece he must needs take what it will buy. So the fair goes, old garments of all kinds, for men, women, boys and girls, age and infancy, all may be accommodated. And then follows the booth where household furniture, from a pair of old bellows out of which the wind comes out at the wrong end to a brass bed, may be bought. All kinds of tools for all trades, agricultural implements, and antiques, are all in their place.

Antiques? Oh, yes, these are the choice things of the Rastro. They are for foreign consumption mostly. These occupy more of the Rastro than one would suspect. Antiquity produced things that were not artistic, and was natural the unfittest, being in a large majority, instead of surviving in spite of all laws and theories. Furthermore, the artistic temperament of Europe has found out a way to create antiquities to order. The stuff found in the rag fair is generally worthless. But here and there a diligent seeker may find a genuine bargain. It may be a small dagger with arabesques inlaid in the steel, as well as overlaid on the hilt. It may be a bit of enamel of great beauty which the man at the stall fails to appreciate. More old books of real value are found than bits of jewelry. While we were here an artist from America discovered in a heap of rubbish a bundle of drawings made by the hand of the man who taught Rubens to draw. He gave a few pesetas for the lot, about one-third of the price asked, and he claimed he had what was worth at least \$5,000. Do not come to Madrid in the hope of similar luck.

The eye is not the only organ that finds enjoyment in the Rastro. The appeal to the ear is quite as strong. No one pays the slightest attention to what another does or says. Never were there people who knew better the art of attending to their own business. Each vender cries his wares in his own way, own tone, own style of oratory.

No Rest for Him There.

Three o'clock on a cold, foggy autumn morning. The weary cyclist was lost—lost in a trackless wilderness of moorland. As he pedaled wearily on his breath came in short, sharp gasps. He was nearly done! The ghastly silence oppressed him.

Ah, a light! The sight revived him and he rode quite briskly up to the lonely little cottage and knocked loudly on the door.

"Here I shall get at least food and drink and perhaps a bed," he was telling himself gleefully, when an upstairs window was thrown open. "Whadder want?" came a husky, sleepy voice.

"I'm a weary traveler—" he began. "Then travel!" retorted the husky voice. The window banged. All was again silence.—London Answers.

King Peter's Paris Attic.

There is today in Paris a concierge who is reaping a small harvest of tips from visitors to an attic which a quarter of a century ago was tenanted by no less a personage than the present King of Serbia in the less palmy days of his pretense. The agreement can also be seen by which Peter Karageorgevich hired the attic for the annual rental of 750 francs, which was really rather exorbitant, considering the neighborhood in which this erstwhile abode of royalty is situated. The concierge has been offered large sums of money for the agreement, which contains King Peter's autograph, but he refuses to part with such a valuable source of income.