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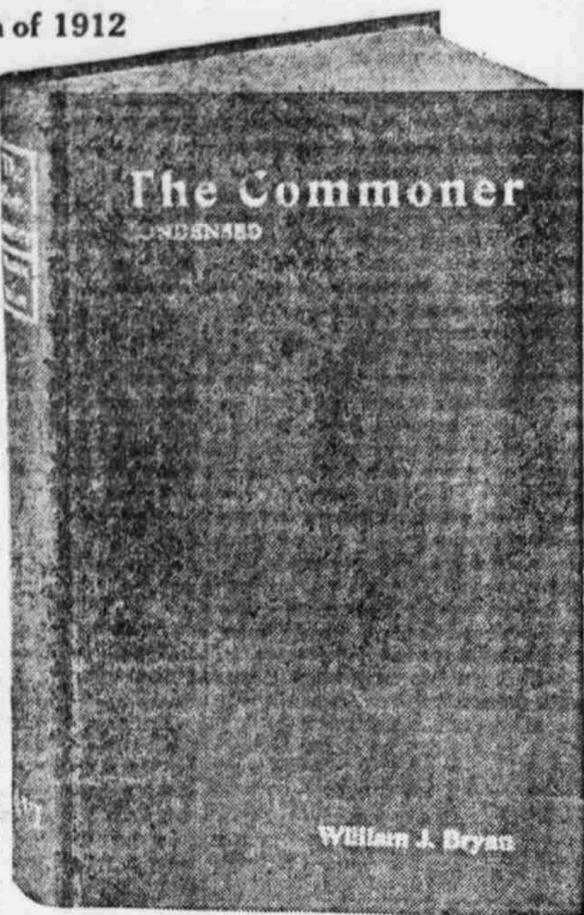
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P. O.

Nebraska Man After the Harvester Trust

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Washington, Jan. 17.—F. J. Lowe, representing independent manufacturers, charged before the house rules committee today that "fifty-one per cent of the stockholders in the steel, sugar, beef and banker's trusts also control the International Harvester company."

He declared that the department of justice "had chloroformed" every movement made to prosecute the harvester trust, "shown by the fact that the Townsend report to the department in 1906 has slumbered there ever since."

Mr. Lowe said that last autumn, he asked Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's advice as to what he should do to urge prosecution of the harvester company and Mr. Roosevelt had said:

"You'd better come to see me later about that."

"Later," said Mr. Lowe, "I was astounded to learn that Mr. Roosevelt had placed a clean bill of health on the United States Steel corporation. I also received a letter from Mr. Roosevelt stating that he could give me no advice on the Harvester company and asking me to 'drop in any Friday morning and I'll explain why.'"

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel participated in the discussion.

W. H. Green of Creighton, Neb., a

veteran dealer of farm machinery, declared that the so-called harvester and steel trusts, the National City Bank of New York and the great transportation systems of the country were dominated by the same directorates.

Mr. Green urged the committee not to give the "harvester trust" an immunity bath. He asserted that the company had raised prices from 15 to 20 per cent.

F. J. Lowe of New York charged that in the formation of the "trust" the smaller manufacturers were frozen out.

The actual work of forming the trust he declared, was directed by J. Pierpont Morgan through George W. Perkins. Charles R. Flint, he added, was the original promoter.

"We propose to show," said Mr. Lowe, "that the United States Steel company gives rebates to the International Harvester company and that the Belt Line railroad in Chicago obstructs freight traffic of independent companies."

He also charged that the "trust" sold goods at home at a profit of 100 per cent and sold abroad almost at cost, demanding cash from American farmers and giving long term contracts to foreign trade.

"We charge that the International Harvester company through the National City bank," Mr. Lowe continued, "can break any independent concern in the United States."

WHO GAVE OUT THE INFORMATION?

The fundamental aspect of the Woodrow Wilson-Carnegie fund exposure seems to us to have escaped attention in the discussion that has raged about it. The trustees of the Carnegie pension fund for retired college teachers are: Frank A. Vanderlip, Jacob G. Schurman, A. Lawrence Lowell, S. B. McCormick, Edwin B. Craighead, Henry C. King, Charles F. Thwing, Thomas McClelland, Arthur T. Hadley, H. McClelland Bell, George H. Denny, James M. Taylor, William Peterson, Samuel Plantz, David S. Jordan, Ira Remsen, Nicholas Murray Butler, William H. Crawford, Henry S. Pritchett, T. Morris Carnegie, Robert A. Franke Franks, Charles R. Van Hise, William L. Bryan and Alexander C. Humphreys.

These men, in November, 1910, received and passed upon an application for a pension from Woodrow Wilson. For more than a year they did not treat the existence of this application in any other manner than they treated hundreds of others of which they were the official custodians. But in November, 1911, at a time likely to injure Mr. Wilson's ambition to obtain a high public office, they permitted the facts of this one application to become public. It was made public through the paper which is the recognized court circular of the sort of man that Mr. Frank Vanderlip, for example, is—that is to say, a Wall street bank president who doesn't like the kind of presidential candidate that Woodrow Wilson is. It was made public with a circumstantiality which paraded rather than concealed its source; its authoritativeness was not less conspicuous than its malevolence; and this gives rise to what seems to us the fundamental question: If their conception of the prerequisites of their position permits these trustees to make use of official information so as to influence an important public matter, will they not with equal certainty and greater effectiveness make use of their control of ten million dollars? Some

years ago William Jennings Bryan persuaded the Nebraska legislature to reject a bill permitting the teachers in the university of that state to become the beneficiaries of the Carnegie fund; he feared a time when the custodians of that fund might intimidate college professors looking to it for comfort in their old age. For the same reason, Joseph W. Folk, when governor of Missouri, vetoed a similar bill. These men thought that college teachers should not be subjected to the temptation of considering what sort of teaching might seem desirable, and what sort undesirable, to the custodians of ten million dollars—a distinction which is made measurably clear by the present episode. At the time we thought Mr. Bryan and Mr. Folk were needlessly suspicious. We are now disposed to believe they were wise. If any of the trustees think our criticism is too inclusive, we anticipate their just grievance, and promise to limit our comment to the responsible individuals, upon receipt of the necessary information from the only persons capable of giving it.—Collier's Weekly.

DRY HUMOR

The governor of Maine was at the school and was telling the pupils what the people of different states were called.

"Now," he said, "the people from Indiana are called 'Hoosiers;' the people from North Carolina 'Tar Heels;' the people from Michigan we know as 'Michiganders.' Now, what little boy or girl can tell me what the people of Maine are called?"

"I know," said a little girl.

"Well, what are we called?" asked the governor.

"Maniacs." — Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

HIS GUESS

Teacher (to class in geography)—"Johnny, the Hudson river flows into New York bay. That is its mouth. Now where is its source?"

Johnny (after careful deliberation)—"At the other end, ma'am." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.