

to make several contests at Bonn and at Marburg, where the Junker leader, Oldenburg, was beaten out. The National Liberals and Socialists will have to reconquer the National Liberals and Socialists. The National Liberals and Socialists will have to reconquer the National Liberals and Socialists.

### CARNEGIE LINES UP WITH ROOSEVELT

Says He Believes in Government Control of Industrial Units, Not Dissolution.

#### HIS EXAMINATION ENDED

"Gentlemen," He Said, "You Don't Know How I've Enjoyed This. When Shall We Meet Again?"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. Andrew Carnegie never played poker in his life, took a flier in the stock market just once and has a great aversion to other forms of gambling. He might make an exception once in a very great while to a little bet on a horse race, but it was the ironmaster's advice to Chairman Stanley of the steel committee to eschew all forms of gambling. This advice came very appropriately after Chairman Stanley had acknowledged that he was a dreadfully poor poker player.

The subject under discussion was the United States Steel Corporation, but Mr. Carnegie refused to be hampered by any such limitation. He told how he had given Capt. Bill Jones a bigger salary than the President of the United States and how he had discovered Charlie Schwab up in the Allegheny Mountains, where his father ran a lively stable. The committee finished with Mr. Carnegie today and excused him from further examination.

"You don't know how I've enjoyed this, gentlemen," said the ironmaster, looking profoundly. "I came here to help give publicity on all these matters we have been discussing. I hope you will give careful consideration to measures that will remedy corporate abuses. Gentlemen (bowing once more) when shall we meet again?"

Mr. Carnegie, in the course of his testimony today, lined up with Col. Roosevelt on the subject of corporate regulation.

"There are two big thoughts on this subject having expression in the United States," said Representative Gardner, addressing the witness. "One has been mentioned by Mr. Roosevelt, who recommends Government control of these industrial units; the other is given utterance by the present Administration in certain suits which provide for the dissolution of modern corporations. With whom do you stand on this question, Theodore Roosevelt or President Taft?"

"I am in accord with the position taken by Col. Roosevelt," Mr. Carnegie replied, "and what has become of me is a matter of indifference to me. I am in accord with the position taken by Col. Roosevelt."

Mr. Carnegie became indignant today when Chairman Stanley intimated that he had quit business in 1906 because of a fear that J. P. Morgan was about to organize a combination that was destined to dominate the iron and steel trade.

"We were in a position to meet all comers," said Mr. Carnegie proudly. "We did not fear Morgan or anybody else. We had a horse that we knew to be good for a long race. He gave us his opinion that the Steel Corporation if it had spent half the money at Carnegie in accord with the old Carnegie plans that it had spent at Gary it would now have its stock worth considerably more money."

Mr. Carnegie believed that the Steel Corporation had acted wisely in giving notice of its intention to cancel its leases on the Hill deposits in the Lake Superior region.

"Those leases have proved unprofitable," said Mr. Carnegie. "They have cost the corporation millions in money." Mr. Carnegie was of the opinion that the Hill people would have difficulty in doing business with anybody else on the expiration of the leases in 1915.

The tariff again came to the front early in Mr. Carnegie's testimony today. Mr. Carnegie reiterated his statement of yesterday that the tariff for a long time had not been a factor in the steel trade. He expressed doubt that the tariff contributed to prosperity in any business.

"So far as steel is concerned the tariff makes very little difference," he said. "We can make steel as cheaply as any country in the world. In my opinion steel does not need the protection of high tariff duties. You legislators should not worry about steel. Steel is no longer an infant; it is a giant."

Mr. Carnegie said he did not believe the Government should exercise broad power in fixing prices. "I do not think it is necessary for the Government to fix prices. You should have a law allowing a commission to fix a maximum price if the steel people want to sell below that price God speed them. I would allow

a price that would permit of a fair return upon capital invested."

"What is your opinion as to the reasons why the people who control these great corporations have come to the conclusion that the Government should control their business, going to the extent even of fixing prices?" asked Chairman Stanley.

"Because," replied Mr. Carnegie, bringing his fist down with a thump, "they have come to a realization, as I did long ago, that the people of this country will never submit to combination without regulation."

"Is it your opinion that it takes the strong hand of the law to prevent these corporations from charging extortionate prices?"

"I think so."

"Do you not think the men ought to have some conscience in running their business? Do you not think there is a moral obligation on their part not to charge excessive prices?"

"I think a man ought to get the best returns possible from the property he is managing, always provided he does not break some law."

"Then you think," continued Mr. Bartlett, "that if there was no law against larceny people would be justified in committing larceny?"

"If there was no law against larceny the offense would become so common that you would have to pass a law against it," Mr. Carnegie replied.

The ironmaster suggested that Congress should pass anti-trust laws so phrased that there would be no misunderstanding as to their intent.

Asked if dissolution of the Steel Corporation under present conditions would lessen the cost of steel products to the people, Mr. Carnegie replied in the negative. He thought the establishment of a Government commission to regulate the conduct of industrial corporations would result in lower prices to the consumer.

"If you break up these big combinations," said Mr. Carnegie, "they will be driven to operate as separate companies, to regulate prices and output by agreement. The consumer, under such circumstances, would not be the victor in the long run. That is my opinion."

Here are some random observations by Mr. Carnegie:

"All competition is destructive. Competition means strife. Unless a manufacturer can turn out goods at a lower cost than his competitors he should get out of business. I would have a Government commission fix a maximum price based on the cost of the most efficient manufacturer."

Chairman Stanley addressed Mr. Carnegie thus:

"There has been some intimation that in 1906 the Carnegie family, like Napoleon at Waterloo, were brought face to face with a combination named by men of experience and sustained by iron-fisted forces, and that they were defeated. Is that correct?"

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"Oh, yes, none," replied Mr. Carnegie. "Why did Mr. Morgan send for me? He did not want to buy me out. Mr. Stanley said that he was concerned about my health."

Mr. Carnegie said he was able to take a quantity of oil, but he was not interested in it. He said he was not interested in it.

Chairman Stanley referred to the question of the Carnegie company by Mr. Hook on the witness stand yesterday that he did not know at the time that his partners were interested in the oil. The amount put up as an evidence of good faith was \$200,000, and when the deal fell through Carnegie pocketed \$100,000 in cash, representing the amount he had put up.

"Did you write from Europe," asked Chairman Stanley, "that if any of your partners were interested in the oil, you would be interested in it?"

"I did not write from Europe," replied Mr. Carnegie. "I did not know at the time that my partners were interested in the oil. The amount put up as an evidence of good faith was \$200,000, and when the deal fell through Carnegie pocketed \$100,000 in cash, representing the amount he had put up."

Mr. Stanley brought out that Capt. Bill Jones was opposed to men working more than eight hours a day, believing that it was better to have men working eight hours a day than to have them working more than eight hours a day. He said that he was not interested in the oil.

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### BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Bankers Trust Company building ready for occupancy April 15th.

The building has been made absolutely fireproof by the most modern methods.

A number of desirable offices are for rent and may be examined on the premises.

For particulars apply at Bankers Trust Company, 7 Wall St., or Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, 128 Broadway.

### B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS & RAINCOATS

FOR THIS DAY (SATURDAY)

OVERCOATS OF HEAVY WOOLEN MATERIALS

REGULAR PRICES \$45.00 TO 55.00 AT \$30.00

RAINCOATS, REGULAR PRICES \$18.00 & 20.00 10.00

MEN'S FUR AND FUR-LINED COATS HAVE BEEN MARKED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A SHIPMENT HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED OF MEN'S ENGLISH MOTOR COATS OF MEDIUM-WEIGHT FABRICS, AT MODERATE PRICES.

### SENATOR LORIMER CHARGES BRIBERY

He Says That the Legislators Who Confessed Were Bought by the Chicago "Tribune."

WHY M'CORMICK FOUGHT HIM

Lorimer Admitted That He Loaned \$10,000 to Lee O'Neill Browne, the Democratic Leader.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. It was made manifest today that the Lorimer investigation by a Senate committee of the Senate would last for a week. Senator Lorimer resumed his testimony when the committee met this morning. His counsel, J. G. Haney, delayed the investigation for half an hour by failing to appear. A searching party was sent out and found the attorney absorbed in study of the record of the Lorimer case and immediately afterwards of the flight of the Senator.

### B. Altman & Co.

WILL SHORTLY ANNOUNCE THE DETAILS OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS WHICH ARE TO BE OFFERED AT VERY INTERESTING PRICES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

### RUSSIAN STORY TOLD IN PARIS

Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, at the time of the Russian Revolution, was a Russian subject and a Jew and that his Government would prefer that Mr. Taft should select another minister.

President Taft then invited Baron Rosen and Mr. Katmay to the White House to meet each other. The gentlemen called at the apartment of the President and the President introduced them to each other. Mr. Taft told Baron Rosen that he wanted Mr. Katmay to go to Russia on the mission referred to. The Ambassador asked for time enough to allow him to communicate with his Government before giving any definite answer.

Three days later Baron Rosen informed the Administration that he regretted to say that he would be unable to sign Mr. Katmay's passport. Mr. Taft, the chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, next wrote a letter to President Taft in which he criticized the action of Ambassador Rosen and reproached the latter for not conforming to diplomatic rules and also for violating American prestige. The denunciation of the Russo-American commercial treaty of 1872 followed.

The correspondent adds that M. Kozloff, the present Russian Premier, has repudiated some of the late Prime Minister Stolypin's anti-Jewish measures in reference to residents of Russia.

Numerous American Women to Be Presented to the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Jan. 12. Mrs. John G. A. Livingston, wife of the American Ambassador, will present at the Schloppenburg on January 19 three American women. Mrs. Henry Wood, wife of Prof. Henry Wood, professor of German at Johns Hopkins University; Mrs. S. Barton French of New York; Mrs. Price Cooper of New York and daughter, Mrs. Devereaux of Cleveland and daughter, Miss Waterbury of Worcester, the Misses Livingston and Mrs. Niblock, the wife of Capt. A. P. Niblock, the naval attaché of the American Embassy.

### WHY TAFT ENDED TREATY

Russian Story Told in Paris. All Over Katmay's Passport.

Paris, Jan. 12. A St. Petersburg dispatch to the French reports that the Russian Ambassador at Washington, at the time of the Russian Revolution, was a Russian subject and a Jew and that his Government would prefer that Mr. Taft should select another minister.

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Correct Dress for Men

ALFRED BENJAMIN & Co's tailor-made Clothes

Sales here begin only at the time we think opportune for stock reduction; when that time comes, as at present, we ignore cost, so that no intending purchaser can fail to appreciate the values offered.

THE MAJORITY OF OUR OVERCOATS ARE NOW REDUCED. THE BEST VALUES—

\$15, \$20, \$24, \$30 and \$40

REPRESENTING ABSOLUTE SAVINGS OF \$5, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15 & \$20 FROM PRICES THAT WERE ALREADY MODERATE.

Decided reductions have also been made in prices of suits, shirts, cravats and underwear.

George G. Benjamin

Fifth Ave. Building—Broadway Cor. 24th St.

### Taft Sticks to Judge Hook

But Will Not Name Him for Justice Until Protests Are Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The selection of a successor to the late Associate Justice John M. Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States will probably not be made for several days. The reason for the delay is that President Taft has directed Attorney-General Wickersham to make an investigation of the protests against the proposed appointment of Judge W. C. Hook of the Eighth judicial district. The Railroad Commissions of Oklahoma, Nebraska, Minnesota, Ohio and Kentucky have filed formal protests against the appointment of Judge Hook because of his decision in the two-cent rate case.

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### WIFE ACCUSES AMMON

She Says He Took \$3,000 Which Belonged to Her.

Col. Robert A. Ammon was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Marsh in Stapleton, Staten Island, charged with grand larceny by his wife, Winifred, who accuses him of stealing \$3,000. He was held for examination next Tuesday.

The wife, Winifred Ammon, who served a term in prison following her transactions as counsel for the Miller syndicate, a get-rich-quick concern which failed, accused her husband of the theft.

Ammon has been living in Florida and last March his wife was separated from him and made a complaint in Richmond county that he had taken a money box from her and had refused to return it. Ammon was indicted for this, but he was not arrested on the indictment.

In the next complaint Mrs. Ammon says that her husband took money which was given to him in a real estate deal in which he had power of attorney.

Edwin V. Morgan, Minister to Portugal, to Be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. Edwin V. Morgan, Minister to Portugal, will be appointed Ambassador to Brazil, succeeding Levia B. Dudley, deceased. This was stated authoritatively here today. Formal announcement of the appointment will be made as soon as the Brazilian Government has signified its willingness to receive Mr. Morgan.

Voted Strike Didn't Materialize.

If the strike ordered by the Gas Workers' Union early yesterday morning by a majority of one at a meeting of the union in the Labor Temple, Eighty-fourth street near Eighth avenue, went into effect yesterday, no one could have it out. All the plants were working and the officials of the Consolidated Gas Company said that not a man had struck or would strike.

The officers of the gas workers' union said yesterday that some of the gas workers were on strike, but they would not signify where.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

100 A. M. Morning Service. Public Service. Young Men's Meeting. Dr. A. F. Schaeffer, Pastor.

THE REV. GWILYM G. GRIFFITH, D.D.

Pastor Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Broadway, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NEW SCIENCE OF INTELLIGENCE

DR. JAMES H. COLLINGS, Natural Scientist, KARMA, H. I. P. M., and other subjects. Jan. 12. The Faculty of the University of the Sciences, Public Lecture.

Central Presbyterian Church.

100 A. M. Morning Service. Public Service. Young Men's Meeting. Dr. A. F. Schaeffer, Pastor.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

100 A. M. Morning Service. Public Service. Young Men's Meeting. Dr. A. F. Schaeffer, Pastor.