SPEAKER CLARK INJECTS SOME POINTED QUESTIONS

Discusses Alleged Activities of Barney Baruch in Lowering the Prices for Copper.

During the debate in the House yesterday afternoon on the food production bill the talk turned upon the activities of Barney Baruch, one of the council of national defense, and Speaker Clark, who participated in the debate at intervals, interrupted Mr. Lunn of New York with a question:

"You say that Mr. Baruch got a price of 16 cents for copper. Do you know that the Utah Copper Company, in its report to its stockholders, declared that it could put copper f. o. b. the cars at 5½ cents a pound?"

"If that is a fact—and I do not desire to question the statement made by the gentleman from Missouri," said Mr. Lunn, "then we have made a tremendous mistake in our revenue bill that we did not put on an excess-profits tax that would have raised nearly all the revenue needed.

"I think that, too," said Speaker Clark. "But the Utah Copper Company made a report to its stockholders that it could put copper on board cars at 5½ cents a pound, and Mr. Baruch thinks we have brought it down to 16 cents."

"But without Mr. Baruch we would have been paying 30-odd cents a pound."

"I will ask you another question," said the Speaker. "Why does not the Attorney General of the United States hop onto those fellows that put it up to 30 cents? I am willing to give Baruch credit for pulling it down from 30 cents to 16 cents, but he did not pull it down far enough, and the Attorney General could put every one of those fellows into jail between now and Saturday night who kept the price up."

Mr. Miller of Minnesota said:

"I know something about the cost of producing copper, and I happen to have some personal knowledge of the way in which the offer was made to the government, by which the government will receive the copper, upward of 50,000,000 pounds, for about 16 cents a pound. I want to state fairly and squarely and emphatically that Mr. Bernard Baruch had nothing whatever on earth to do with it. He is entitled to no more credit for it than the man in the moon. The offer on the part of the copper company to supply this copper to the government for 16 cents or thereabouts was really a voluntary one on the part of the big producers of copper. Many of the big producers of copper have enjoyed enormous profits during the period of this war. There is not a shadow of doubt about that. They have enjoyed profits that exceeded anything they had ever dreamed of. Not very long ago copper was selling for 10 and 11 and 12 cents a pound, although in 1907 it is true that it went up to 25 or 26 cents a pound. These men, who have made enormous profits in copper, realizing the exigencies of the situation, did have patriotism enough in their hearts to make this voluntary offer to the government, and they should receive such credit as is their due."

"Did not Mr. Baruch call their attention to that fact?" asked Mr. King.

"Mr. Baruch did, but long after they had volunteered it in the beginning. As to 5½ cents a pound being the cost of producing copper in Utah by the Utah Copper Company, that is probably true. The Utah Copper Company, I am informed, can produce copper more cheaply than it can be produced by any other company or men in the world—vastly cheaper. I think the testimony usually has been that it costs on an average somewhere around 13 or 14 cents a pound to produce copper, but the price that the Utah Copper Company can produce it for I have always heard was around 7 or 8 cents. It is altogether likely that they have been able to produce it more cheaply by perfecting their system."

FILIPINOS STAND UNITED IN SUPPORT OF AMERICA

Leaders, Newspapers and People Respond Heartily to Call of United States.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

MANILA, April 14.—Perhaps the most remarkable development of the war situation in the Philippines has been the startling unanimity with which Filipino leaders, newspapers and people have taken the American attitude as their own.

Except for the fear of one Filipino newspaper that the war might mean the employment of Filipino troops in Europe there was not a discordant note in the loyalty given the American cause. Every newspaper claimed the cause of America as its own, and many of them held that the Filipino people were ready to make any sacrifice to help the United States not alone through gratitude, but through an appreciation of the high minded ideals for which America entered the struggle.

The day after news came to Manila of the American declaration of war the Filipino Veterans' Association, composed entirely of men who had fought in the insurrection of 1900 against the United States, offered its services in any capacity to the governor general. Not a condition was attached. The municipal board of the city of Manila, composed of ten Filipinos elected by Filipino voters of the capital city, took similar action.

The secretaries of the various departments of the Philippine government form practically the Philippine cabinet. They and their assistants run the executive and administrative side of the government. They are all Filipinos, and they, too, rose to the opportunity. At a joint meeting they pledged their own loyalty and that of the people and offered their co-operation in any war measure the chief executive might decide upon.

Meanwhile the appeal of Secretary of the Navy Daniels for navy enlistments, published in every Manila paper, and a statement by Admiral Winterhalter, until a week ago in command of the Asiatic squadron, that he had asked the Navy Department for authority to enlist Filipinos as full-fledged sailors instead of in their previous status as mess attendants only, had brought a big list of applicants for positions in the navy.

Three days ago Governor General Harrison issued a call for the formation of the first units of the Philippine National Guard, numbering 4,000. This action was decided upon by the Filipino congress when relations with Germany were strained early in February. The governor general was given the right to call this organization into being, and deemed war time a proper occasion to summon the force. Here again the response of individual Filipinos has been notable.

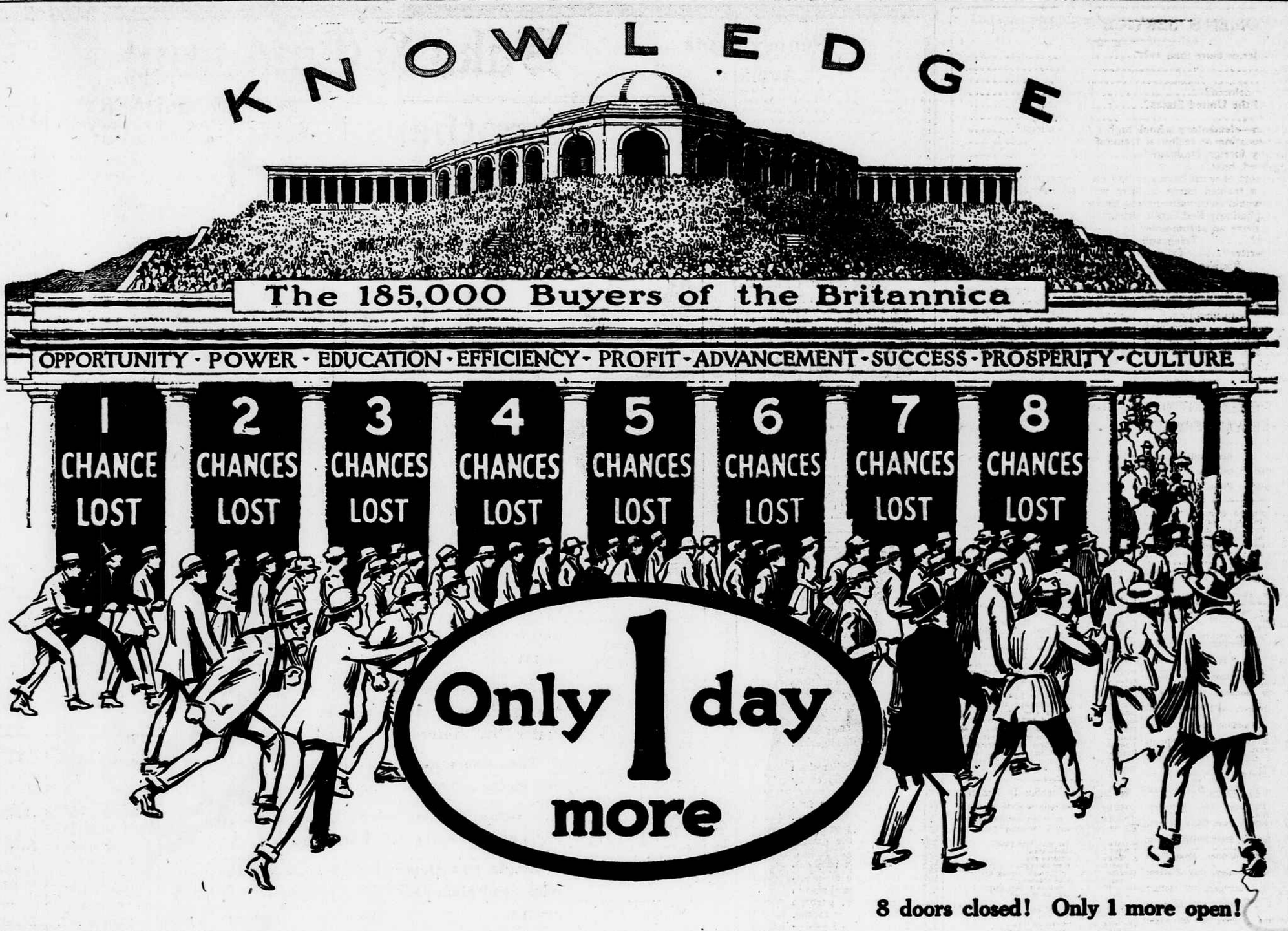
All in all, Filipino sentiment today is more united on the war question than it has ever been on any other topic, even independence for the islands. The cordial indorsement of the American attitude is a radical change from the suspicion of things American which was the popular thing in the islands ten years ago.

Bank Head Reassures Depositors.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Investigations of the books of the two Auburn state banks whose doors were closed Wednesday has disclosed, according to a report just made by H. T. Ellis, bank examiner, that only a small part of approximately $700,000 in deposits is represented by negotiable securities. Thomas F. McFarland, president of the banks, asserted that all depositors would be paid dollar for dollar. He denied the banks had lost heavily in investments and promotion schemes.

Rockefeller Gives $25,000,000 More.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A new donation by John D. Rockefeller of $25,000,000 to the endowment of the Rockefeller Foundation was announced Wednesday night by Dr. George E. Vincent, formerly president of the University of Minnesota, who has just assumed the presidency of the foundation, at a meeting of the board of directors. The new gift increases the resources of the foundation to $125,765,000.



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