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SHERMAN LAW ENFORCEMENT UNDER WILSON ADMINISTRATION AIMS TO RECTIFY EVIL: NOT PERSECUTION

Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory Outlines Wilson's Enforcement of Anti-Trust Laws as Remedying Monopoly Evil, Restoring Confidence in Sherman Law and Tempering Justice.

(By Hon. Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General of the United States.)

The preservation of fair competition in trade and the prevention of monopoly are essential to the general welfare. Therefore, efficient and energetic enforcement of the Federal Anti-Trust Act prohibiting restraints and monopolization of interstate trade is of the highest importance to the people.

There are now pending in the Federal Courts 36 proceedings under the Anti-Trust Act. There are also pending numerous investigations of alleged violations of the Act. These proceedings and investigations are being conducted by the Department of Justice, which is charged by law with the enforcement of the Act. Among the more important proceedings instituted under the Anti-Trust Laws during the present Administration are the following:

Against Reading Company and other anthracite coal carrying and mining companies for the purpose of breaking up the combinations which control the supply and the price of anthracite coal; against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to require it to relinquish control of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; competing transcontinental lines; against the American Can Company to dissolve a combination which controls the market for tin cans; against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to dissolve a monopoly of the transportation facilities of New England; against the United Shoe Machinery Company to cancel the so-called tying contracts by which it has monopolized trade and commerce in shoe machinery; against the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to enjoin the execution of a plan for monopolizing the means of communication by wire; against the Eastern Kodak Company to dissolve a combination which controls the market of kodaks and photographic supplies; against the Quaker Oats Company to break up a combination which controls the market for package rolled oats; and against the Wholesale Jewelers' Association to break up a combination designed to prevent manufacturers from selling direct to retail dealers and consumers.

The fundamental weakness in the enforcement of the Anti-Trust Act in previous administrations was the failure to insist upon a real dissolution of monopolies and combinations which the Courts had adjudged unlawful. In the principal cases in the Roosevelt Administration the Northern Securities Case—and in the principal cases in the Taft Administration, the Standard Oil Case, the Tobacco Case and the Powder Case—the parts into which the unlawful monopoly was divided were left by decree of court in control of one and the same set of persons.

Such dissolutions merely change the form of the monopoly since, of course, competition in real sense can not exist between corporations controlled by the same persons. The law was thus virtually nullified by reason of the defective manner of its enforcement. To illustrate the various companies which composed the Standard Oil Combination were permitted to remain under the common control of the former majority stockholders of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the defendants in the suit, thereby creating a situation where the persons who formed the combination continued to dominate the trade.

The utility of these proceedings has been the subject of strong popular complaint. In the first place they completely failed to open the way for the restoration of competitive conditions in the particular trades affected. Secondly, they weakened popular confidence in the Sherman Law by leading many to believe that it was an inadequate remedy for the evil of monopoly, when, as a matter of fact, the trouble lay not in the law but in the manner of its enforcement. The present Administration on the other hand, has insisted in every case, notably the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Merger Case, the Anthracite Coal Cases, the Kodak Case, the Telephone Case, the New Haven Case, the Harvester Case, and the Corn Products Case—that the parts into which the unlawful combination was or may be divided must be separate and distinct in ownership and must not be left under the control of the same set of men, thereby opening the way for the restoration of competitive conditions in the branches of trade or commerce which had been monopolized.

Whilst thus endeavoring to correct the fundamental error which has characterized the enforcement of the law in the past by insisting upon more effective dissolutions of monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade, the present administration at the same time has been solicitous to avoid precautions for which there is no adequate ground. Its policy in that regard was stated as follows by me in an interview some time ago with a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Sherman Act is enforced by the Department of Justice in the same manner and according to the same rules of policy as other statutes, with the same care and with neither more nor less rigor. Plain or intentional violations are proceeded against vigorously as under other statutes. When, as with all statutes, doubtful cases arise in which there was no intent to violate the law, they are dealt with just as similar cases under other statutes are dealt with, that is with a view to enforcing strict compliance with the law, but without unnecessarily stigmatizing or unnecessarily burdening with litigation persons who have been honestly mistaken as to the law and who stand ready to rectify their mistake.

Where men have entered into a transaction believing in good faith that the transaction is a lawful one, and, subsequently upon complaint made the Department reaches the conclusion that the transaction was not in accordance with the statutes, but is

yet satisfied of the good faith and innocent purpose of the parties and can see that there was found for the view of the law upon which they acted it has not been and would not be the policy of the Department to invoke extraordinary penalties against them.

In such a case the Department would consider that the just, appropriate and quickest way of enforcing the law would be by a civil proceeding in which the question involved would be contested or a consent decree entered according as the defendants desired or by a notice to the parties of the Department's conclusion with opportunity to abandon or modify the transaction. The choice as between these two procedures would be determined by the circumstances of the particular case.

HUGHES SERVANT OF "PRIVILEGE" ASSERTS MARSH

Prominent Progressive Tells How Candidate Opposed Workers' Good.

(By Benjamin C. Marsh)

Raymond Robins has recently given his reasons for supporting Mr. Hughes. As Mr. Robins and I hold about the same views on economic questions, I ask you to consider the following reasons why all fundamental Progressives should support President Wilson: The Republicans have not changed their spots. The party is just as much controlled by Privilege as ever. It is pledged to make the poor poorer, and the privileged more prosperous, and at the expense of the victims of Privilege. The Republicans opposed the income tax for the Federal Government and frankly admit their purpose to raise more revenue by taxing the workers on what they eat and wear, by tariffs or internal revenue, than they want "Protection" for American industries. Well, the high protective tariffs which they want do not yield revenue to the government; they yield velvet to the manufacturers and other protected interests.

Mr. Hughes is personally honest, but he is always favored Privilege against the rights of the workers. Mr. Hughes, as Governor of New York State, appointed a Public Service Commission, three of whose members were subservient to the public utility corporations. The chairman of that commission, whom Mr. Hughes appointed, was the Edison Light Trust, operating illegally in New York city. Mr. Hughes made him his campaign manager. The Public Service Commission law contained no provision to safeguard the rights of employees of public utility corporations. Labor can see what Mr. Hughes thinks of workers.

Mr. Hughes found an excuse for opposing the income tax. Mr. Hughes vetoed the full crew bill, and the two-cent mileage bill, though doing nothing to squeeze the water out of the railroads. Mr. Hughes ran away from his job because he wasn't man enough to fight Privilege, and I told him so at the time.

As Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Hughes, in the Minnesota Rate Case, repudiated the practice of Massachusetts and primary justice, and, writing the opinion, held that railroads are entitled to capitalize increases in land values, even when the land has been given them. He thereby fastened exorbitant passenger and freight rates upon the people of the country. How can we expect what Mr. Hughes says when what he is thinking is so loud in our ears?

As candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Hughes avows his intention to use our army and navy to enable the greedy capitalists of the country to exploit the Mexicans, and his purpose to tax the workers for military and naval preparedness. As President, Mr. Hughes would doubtless be the same honest, but pliant agent of Privilege that he was as Governor.

As President, Mr. Wilson has kept this country out of the maelstrom of war, and out of the crime of international exploitation by keeping us out of the Six Power Loan to China. He has reduced tariffs on consumption; started governmental control of credit through the Federal Reserve Bank; begun to tax Privilege instead of Poverty; by the income tax; and fostered the conservation of childhood to mention only a few of his achievements.

Because I am not willing to throw away what gains we have secured, and wish to make more, I intend to vote for President Wilson and urge all true Progressives to do so. For the same reason, I shall vote for Justice Seabury for Governor of New York State, as I'm sure most Progressives of the state will.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL A get-together meeting of the Ophthepoynt club was held Thursday evening at the home of the president, Miss Pearl M. Hamilton, 22 Grant street. Every member of the club was present. Many musical selections were rendered. The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Catherine E. Brown, 453 Coleman street, Thursday, Oct. 12. Pioneer Grove, No. 22, Woodmen circles, will hold a whist and pinocle in its new hall, 1119 Broad street, opposite the post office, tonight. Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, is ill at Ekhart, Ind. SPECIAL SALE OF FERNS AND PALMS. JOHN RECK & SON

BASEBALL IN '66

We are accustomed to think of modern world's series attendance figures as being so extraordinary that the fans of an earlier day would be unable to believe their eyes if they could see 'em in print. In those baseball bugs of the early days were informed of the prices paid by fans of today to witness the gamethey would certainly be startled, but the mere attendance figures alone wouldn't faze 'em. Back in 1866, just half a century ago come tomorrow, a game scheduled between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Brooklyn Atlantics brought an outpouring of Quaker City fans that would be considered quite a crowd today. It was estimated that between 30,000 and 40,000 people, of all ages, occupations and colors, gathered inside and outside the enclosed grounds to see the championship contest. The Athletics and the Atlantics were then the best clubs in America, and the game was to decide the supremacy of the diamond. The crush was so tremendous that the game could not be finished, and it had to be postponed. To avoid similar trouble, an admission fee of a dollar was charged next time, and over 2,000 paid their way in, while thousands more occupied points of vantage outside. The game was called on account of darkness in the seventh inning, the Athletics winning 31 to 12. The division of the rich spoils caused a quarrel and the clubs didn't play again that year.

The latest of the interminable yarns about "Bugs" Raymond is as follows: Raymond has been rather unwell, and the club doctor gave him a potion to be taken at night before retiring. The next day the "doc" met his eccentric patient. "Well, Raymond," quoth the M. D., "how did you find yourself this morning?" "Easy," said Bugs. "easy. I just opened me lamps, and, by golly, there I was."

Now that Colorado Springs has a ball club, that Million Dollar Club will come in handy.

The Western League charges Wichita with non-support. The Peers Princess of the Prairies is a Punk Provider, in a baseball way, 'tis said.

Colorado Springs and Pueblo seem to be the Western League goats. When a club fails elsewhere it is wished off on one of the Colorado cities.

Dick Kinsella, long famous with the Giants and later with the Yankees as one of the most intrepid of ivory hunters, has announced that he is through as a scout.

Expect Spur Track Protest At a meeting of the common council tonight it is expected East Bridgeport residents will appear to protest the proposed permission to the Bridgeport Brass Co. for the extension of a spur track in Crescent avenue to a point near Pembroke street.

Elihu Root will make his first speech of the campaign for Hughes at New York Thursday night.

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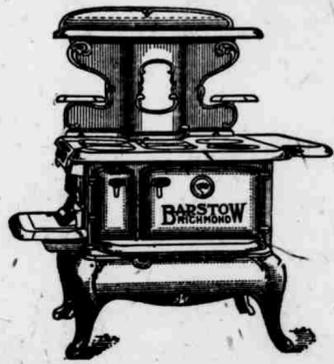
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DIG FOUNDATION OF NEW CHURCH FOR LONG HILL

Members of Methodist Congregation Work All Day Observing Custom.

"Foundation Day" of the Long Hill Methodist church was a huge success Saturday when 35 men turned out to help excavate a cellar for the new church in that place. Though they worked with vigor from 7:30 o'clock in the morning to late in the evening it is probable that several more days' worked with vigor from 7:30 o'clock in the morning to late in the evening in that work is completed. Those who assisted in the work are: Rev. F. W. Popen, Charles E. Radcliffe, J. W. Whitney and team, L. E. Whitney and team, Nestor E. Wedge, H. B. Converse, Linn B. Abbott, Dr. Charles N. Gallup, John Long, Herman Peterson, George Bailey with team of John T. Donovan, Horace Wedge, William Griffin and team, George Griffin and team, Ernest Medley, Joseph Betts, Howard Randall and team, Sanford Beach, Frank Bray, George Houshalk and team, John J. Radcliffe, Herbert Garlick, George Mahoney, Alfred Griffin, Charles Kellogg, George Hayes, Walter Wedge, Curtis Mahoney, Merton Abbott, Kenneth V. McDonough, Herbert Frith, Loyal Betts and Ralph Medley.

Services were opened with prayer by Rev. Popen. Ransom Beers lifted the first spadeful of earth, Charles Radcliffe the second and Nestor E. Wedge the third. Sanford Williams, one of the oldest members of the church, donated \$100 to the work and Nestor E. Wedge, who deeded the property to the church, added deeds for an extra 30 foot strip of land to be used as a driveway. The women of the church served a dinner.

The site of the new edifice is located about 250 feet east of the state road and is directly back of the homestead of Mr. Wedge. The building used for a symposium is now in front of where the church will be located, but this building will be moved across to the other side of Elizabeth street. This will give a clear view of the new church from either direction on the state road. The auditorium is divided into two parts, the front room being used for services and will be 28 by 41 feet. The second, or rear room, is to be used for a social room, and will be 28 by 26 feet. The structure will be 43 feet front and 73 feet 8 inches deep.

HEAD CUT IN FALL

Sound wandering in William street, near Washington park, Saturday night, with a jagged cut over his eye, James Nichols, a Stratford contractor, was taken to the emergency hospital and treated by Dr. C. C. Taylor. Nichols said he had fallen on the pavement, and in that manner suffered his injury.

The War Department ordered all the remaining Michigan State troops to the Mexican border.

Banker Vanderlip Advocates Universal Military Training



"If ever a people should pause, if ever they should look abroad and profit by the experiences of others, should comprehend their national dangers in the light of the terrible realities that are being enacted before their eyes in other nations, it is now, and we are that people." In these words Frank A. Vanderlip of New York, addressing the American Bankers' association in convention in Kansas City, Mo., warned his hearers they should not take too easily the present great wealth of this country that "seems dangerously likely to submerge us in our own prosperity."

"I believe the greatest need of the day—and a need so fundamental as to make other matters inconsequential in comparison—is universal military, industrial and economic preparedness."

He asked for training in military service for all men, greater savings by all classes and greater efficiency in industrial pursuits. MEDALS FOR COPS. Bridgeport policemen who distinguish themselves by deeds of exceptional heroism, will be the recipients of medals in the future. Frank Miller, of 540 Brooklawn avenue, president of the City National bank, and William E. Burnham, of 817 Fairfield avenue, will donate the medals.