

"PITTSBURG'S GREATEST STORE"

Such is the legend which looks down upon you as you alight at Union Station, Pittsburg, these days.

It refers to the handsome new structure of the Baer-Kaufmann Dry Goods Store, built by us from the plans of Messrs. Starrett & Van Vleck, the Architects, New York.

And Wednesday next, the 18th, "Pittsburg's Greatest Store," in the heart of Pittsburg's shopping center, will open its doors to that great public which it aims to serve.

It is thirteen stories high, contains approximately 670,000 square feet of floor area, and is the largest dry goods store in Pittsburg.

But you will observe that the Baer-Kaufmann institution is called "Pittsburg's Greatest Store," though it is also the largest.

This is because the Owners of this great institution wisely prefer to base their reputation on square dealing rather than on square feet.

Incidentally, this new store contains separate gymnasium, and meeting rooms for men and women employees and a roof arranged especially for their recreation.

Another noteworthy feature is a restaurant where employees can get a substantial meal at 17c. per head.

And if our system of philosophy is right, the quality of the Baer-Kaufmann service to its public is best indicated by the quality of its service to its employees.

No store can fail to take proper care of its clientele, which knows so well how to take care of its own!

To "Pittsburg's Greatest Store"—Greetings!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY Building Construction

Be promoted! Real WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT

with a spear on it promotes digestion and sweetens breath. Chew it after every meal. 85 cents by the box. Most Dealers.

FINDS M'DERMOTT DESERVES CENSURE

House Sub-Committee Also Criticizes National Manufacturers' Association.

Washington, March 17.—That the House should censure Representative James T. McDermott, an Illinois Democrat, involved in the Mullah lobby charges, and that censure should also be voted on the National Association of Manufacturers, is the recommendation in a report filed today by the Flood sub-committee of the House Committee on Judiciary. The report probably will be adopted by the full committee on Friday.

When the lobby investigating committee made its report, the House referred to the Judiciary Committee the criticism of Representative McDermott, accused of undue friendliness with the lobbyist, Colonel M. M. Mullah. The Judiciary sub-committee finds that Mr. McDermott should not be expelled, but that his conduct constitutes a "grave impropriety." Officials of the National Association of Manufacturers are arraigned for "represensible lobby activities."

The sub-committee recommends the enactment of a law requiring all lobbyists and legislative agents to register with the House and Senate and work in the open.

Accused Japanese a Suicide in German Graft Scandal

Tokyo, March 17.—Yoshida, said to have been the intermediary between officials of the German electrical firm of Siemens & Schuckert Company and Japanese naval officials, committed suicide today in prison. Yoshida recently was arrested in connection with the alleged receipt of illicit commissions by Japanese naval officers for influencing the allotment of admiralty contracts in favor of the German firm.



THAT PURE FABRIC BILL

now before Congress proposes that every article be stamped with a description of its component parts. Those who trade at Bloomingdale do not require this protection, as all merchandise here must measure up to highest standards. Nothing can be too fine, too fresh, or too handsome for those who depend on us to assemble most complete and reliable stocks for them.

Our 11th Store, for instance, is noted for the excellence of its French, Irish, German and domestic linens. Now offering—Round Irish Hosiery Table Cloth at \$2.45, Great value. Larch Cloth at \$1.45, Great value. German, Irish and Belgian All Linen Towels, own importations, at \$4.50, 90.50 to \$15.00 per dozen. Pure Blue. NOTE—See paid for suitable photos for these ads, with permission to use. T. R. Bloomingdale, 59th to 60th St. Les. to 3d Ave.

CHURCHILL TALKS PLAINLY TO CANADA

Tells Dominion It Should Not Depend on Britain for Naval Defence.

ESTIMATES GROW TO \$257,750,000

New 15-Inch Guns Will Hurt Projectiles Weighing a Ton a Distance of Ten Miles.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] London, March 18.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, took two hours and thirty-five minutes in the House of Commons yesterday to expound and defend the navy estimates, amounting to \$257,750,000 for 1914-15. With regard to new construction of capital ships, the First Lord declared that the Admiralty adhered to its 90 per cent margin.

Surveying the whole naval situation and having regard to the fact that the world was arming as it had never armed before, he said that Great Britain's naval strength must be amply maintained and that the present provision of Great Britain, in view of what Germany and other nations were doing, was not at all extreme or excessive.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance, renewed in 1921, was referred to by him as a factor in the naval situation calculated to guarantee the effective protection of both Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Churchill announced that the deadlock in respect to the Canadian deal of ships is in prospect of solution.

"We are not without hope," he said, "that Canada will meet her share of the naval defence. Canada is a great and wealthy country, with interests ever spreading more widely over the face of the globe. She has to make provision for her own naval defence. If she were annexed to the United States she would no doubt contribute through taxation to the upkeep of the United States navy. If she were independent she would have to make provision at least equal to that of the most powerful American state."

"We do not wonder at all that Canadians of every party think it not consistent with the dignity and standing of the Dominion that she should depend on the British taxpayer, who often is much less well off than the average Canadian."

Mr. Churchill again suggested the formation of an imperial squadron of capital ships, capable of moving rapidly all over the world, while each of the dominions maintained its own flotilla of small craft for the protection of their commerce.

In regard to the new battleships for the navy, Mr. Churchill said that three of them would be of the Royal Sovereign type and one of the Queen Elizabeth type. All of them are to carry 15-inch guns, which would be, according to the First Lord, the best weapons ever possessed by the British navy, and would be capable of hurling a projectile weighing a ton a distance of ten or twelve miles.

Great Britain, added Mr. Churchill, will have ten ships armed with these powerful weapons by the time any other nation in the world has two.

A suggestive variant on the "naval holiday" suggestion was made by Mr. Churchill in the following words:

"Every delay, accidental or deliberate, by the next strongest power to England will be met by us."

Admitting that the naval estimates were the largest that had ever been submitted to the House the First Lord kidded the pill by making the prediction that in the absence of any new departure the estimates for 1915-16 would be substantially lower than the present ones, which show an increase of \$13,700,000 over those of last year.

SHOOTING OF EDITOR PUTS PARIS IN FURY

Continued from first page.

of levity both in writing and speaking, to which it has pleased him to abandon himself."

Paris, March 17.—Not since the days of the Dreyfus affair has any event in French history stirred the imagination of the French people as has the shooting of Gaston Calmette, editor of "Figaro," by Mme. Caillaux, the wife of the Minister of Finance. The immediate effect is a tense political situation, all the greater in view of the luminance of the elections.

M. Caillaux, broken in spirit, resigned from his post today, and the Cabinet was subjected to several changes. The lobby agents with all sorts of reports, and the resignation of Ernest Monis, Minister of Marine, and even of the whole Cabinet, are reconstituted, is rumored.

The most reliable opinion seems to indicate that while the elimination of M. Monis is possible, the resignation of the Ministry is far from likely, the Deputies being unanimous that the budget must pass before the elections. Among Parliamentarians the whole affair is considered as a great and unexpected boon to the anti-Republican party, who will not fail to exploit it to the utmost with the object of discrediting the government as the elections.

Throughout the day large crowds assembled around the Caillaux residence, the "Figaro" office and the Saint Lazare Prison, where Mme. Caillaux occupies a cell. For the most part the crowds were composed of mere spectators, although many rowdies circulated and attempted hostile demonstrations. The police, however, had no difficulty in handling them.

M. Henion, prefect of Paris, in command of a large body of police, harried the manifestants up and down the Boulevard and finally scattered them.

Earlier in the evening half a dozen mobs assembled in various parts of the city on the left bank of the Seine and endeavored to make their way to the Chamber of Deputies. In every instance formidable battalions of police barred the streets and made short work of the mobs. The police were ordered to repress all anti-Caillaux outbursts, both because they were disorderly and because they were provocative of counter-demonstrations on the part of the Socialists and his Radical supporters.

During the course of the day Deputy Thalamas, of Versailles, circulated in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies a copy of a letter he had sent to Mme. Caillaux, congratulating her on killing M. Calmette. The language of the letter was extremely violent against what he termed "the filthy press." He condoned the killing, and ended his letter with the word " Bravo."

M. Delahaye read this letter to the members of the Chamber amid indignant exclamations from the Centre and the Conservative Right.

The debate became more and more stormy. M. Delahaye concluded with a violent attack on the government.

"Formerly," he exclaimed, "Ministers justly accused blew out their brains. Nowadays they send their wives to kill those who stand in their path."

The existence of what is known as the "Fabre letter" regarding the Roquette case was vehemently denied by various Deputies and as vehemently affirmed by others. M. Monis, Minister of Marine, who was present in the Chamber, was called upon to explain his position. He reluctantly arose and declared he had no knowledge of the letter.

Finally, M. Barthou, amid a tremendous uproar, mounted the tribune, and produced and read the original letter, of which M. Calmette had a copy. The letter set forth in the plainest terms that the strongest pressure had been exerted by M. Monis, then Premier, on M. Fabre, the Public Prosecutor, to postpone the Roquette trial for six months. M. Fabre, shocked at such an order, at first resisted it, but finally gave in, declaring that it was "the greatest humiliation" of his life.

ASKS STATE TO AID SIEGEL DEPOSITORS

F. R. Coudert, Writing to the Governor, Advises Management of Case.

NEW YORK GUILTY, MORALLY, HE SAYS

Lawyer Blames Lax Banking Laws—Offers to Help Attorney General Without Cost.

Frederic R. Coudert, whose firm—Coudert Brothers—has represented six hundred of the larger depositors in the bank of Henry Siegel & Co., yesterday addressed a letter to Governor Glenn asking that he direct the Attorney General and the Banking Department to take up the case of the depositors and manage the same without cost, to the end that all of the assets of the bank be not eaten up in attorneys' fees and payment to expert accountants and others.

The state, he says, is morally responsible for the losses, and he urges that it is only right that the state make some reparation by aiding in conserving what is left.

In addition, Mr. Coudert waives all rights his firm may have to payment for its services to the depositors and places its services at the disposal of the Attorney General without cost either to the state or the depositors.

It is Mr. Coudert's belief that this action by the Governor would aid the depositors in that it would prevent needless litigation and block the efforts of numerous lawyers who have been trying to secure retainers from individual depositors since the bank closed, nearly three months ago, and also put a check on the agitators who have blocked every effort to secure a settlement.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET

Salandra Succeeds as Premier—San Giuliano Retained.

Rome, March 17.—A new Cabinet has been formed by Signor Salandra, former Minister of the Treasury, to succeed the Cabinet headed by G. Giolitti, which resigned on March 8. Signor Salandra has notified King Victor Emmanuel that he has succeeded in organizing a ministry, which, however, is still susceptible of slight changes. It is constituted as follows:

SIGNOR SALANDRA—Premier and Minister of the Interior. DI SAN GIULIANO—Minister of Foreign Affairs. SIGNOR MARTINI—Minister of Colonies. SIGNOR RUSSINI—Minister of the Treasury. SIGNOR CUPPELLI—Minister of Finance. SIGNOR DANEO—Minister of Justice. SIGNOR PISINATO—Minister of Public Instruction.

ADMIRAL ENRICO MILLO—Minister of Marine. SIGNOR RICCO—Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. LUIGI RAVA—Minister of Public Works. SIGNOR GRANDI—Minister of War. SIGNOR VARI—Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is retained from the outgoing ministry.

Mme. Caillaux Speaks.

On being driven from the police station to St. Lazare prison after committing the crime, Mme. Caillaux was accompanied by Arthur Leymarte, chief private secretary of the Minister for War. She conversed quite calmly with him, saying:

"My husband is one of the most honest of men. The press campaign which has been carried on against him for some time is absolutely frightful. I tremble every morning when I open the newspapers."

The prisoner's composure failed, however, when the chief warden of St. Lazare prison told her she was to be put in a cell. Her expression then became one of dismay and terror.

M. Caillaux called at the prison in the course of the afternoon, in company with Fernand Labori, who was attorney for Captain Dreyfus, and Maurice Bernard, another eminent lawyer, both of whom have been retained for the defence. A crowd of one thousand persons was packed in the vicinity of the entrance to the jail. The moment M. Caillaux was recognized a number of men hissed him. He turned around angrily, but without saying anything entered the prison. He stayed there for forty minutes, and then, entering an automobile in the interior courtyard, made his exit without being recognized by the crowd.

DR. BLAKE OFF FOR PARIS Will Go to Edinburgh Later for Medical Work.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] London, March 17.—Dr. Joseph A. Blake left Brown's Hotel this morning, and when he met the American correspondents at Charing Cross Station was courteous to them. "I know exactly what you want," he said. "I was going to Edinburgh, as I said last night, but now going to Paris, but later I shall go to Edinburgh to do embryological and pathological work with Dr. Huntington."

"I am interested in this work, but I have found that my surgical work in New York takes up so much time that I cannot come over here for the summer, at any rate."

"Asked again as to his reason for going to Paris, he declined to answer any questions."

HASSETT'S PARTNER BALKS ON STAND

James M. Hamilton Taken Before Justice Davis When He Refuses to Answer.

James M. Hamilton, whose business partner, Thomas J. Hassett, is under indictment for attempted grand larceny in connection with an aqueduct contract, balked yesterday when he was called before the grand jury as a witness. Mr. Hamilton testified several weeks ago, apparently to the complete satisfaction of the grand jury and the District Attorney.

Yesterday, after a brief session, the grand jury, Hamilton and District Attorney Whitman, marched into Justice Davis's court. There was a brief conference between David M. Freed, the foreman, and Justice Davis. Justice Davis then announced that he would inspect the minutes of the grand jury before deciding whether to direct Hamilton to answer the questions put to him. He directed Hamilton to appear again on Friday.

TORY ATTACK PLANNED ON ASQUITH MINISTRY

Vote Censuring Irish Policy to be Asked for To-morrow in House of Commons.

London, March 18.—To-morrow there will be a debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Bonar Law's vote of censure on the government for failing to set forth the details of its Ulster proposals. There are grave indications that stormy scenes will be witnessed, and, moreover, there are indications, borne out by John Redmond's St. Patrick's Day speech, that the government is contemplating a more aggressive policy in Ulster.

The movement of additional troops into the province is expected, and the developments in the situation are having an effect on the passions of Ulster Protestants. The possibility thus arises that some incident in the House on Thursday might precipitate a crisis. Ulster leaders emphatically do not desire a disturbance, and Sir Edward Carson is arranging to go to Belfast on Friday in the hope that his presence will have a calming and reassuring effect on his fellow covenanters.

It is reported that a mobilization of four thousand picked men will take place on Monday. At yesterday's Cabinet council it is believed that there was a long discussion on the government's course of action in Ireland. Nationalists, under great pressure from Ireland, have resisted resolutely any further advance in the terms offered by Premier Asquith, and to-morrow's debate will probably be made the occasion of a government declaration along the lines of Winston Churchill's speech.

NEW HAVEN MAY GET MORE TIME

Wilson Averse to Throwing the Company Into Hands of Receivers.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 17.—Negotiations for the dissolution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system will continue between the government and the railroad representatives under the general terms of the arrangement announced January 16, but it is probable that the Attorney General will make some concessions as to the length of time in which to divorce the Boston & Maine, the trolley lines and the steamship interests from the railroad proper.

This was the result of a conference between the President and the Attorney General today. Members of the Cabinet discussed the subject only in a general way, as it was decided by the President that there was no need for full consideration of the problem, in view of the understanding he had reached with Mr. Reynolds.

President Wilson let it be known that he is averse to throwing the New Haven into the hands of receivers if it is possible to reach an agreement which will meet the requirements of the government in essential particulars. While the Attorney General has been anxious to bring about the disintegration of the system during the life of the present administration, the danger of a serious breach in the negotiations, it is understood, has resulted in a willingness to make concessions in this regard.

The negotiations will be resumed at the Department of Justice on Friday, and it is generally believed here that an agreement of some sort will be reached.

THEATRE MEN CLASH ON TICKET SELLING

Klaw & Erlanger Accused of Trying to Monopolize the Business in New York.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Albany, March 17.—Theatrical men and representatives of theatre ticket selling agencies in New York City clashed this afternoon at a hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee on the Stoddard bill to require all except boxoffice sellers of theatre tickets to take out a \$20 license for each theatre they represent.

Marc Klaw, of the firm of Klaw & Erlanger, was accused by J. Fallon, of the Tyson Ticket Agency, of corrupting the boxoffices of his theatres.

Mr. Fallon declared that through the Stoddard bill the firm of Klaw & Erlanger hoped to drive the Tysons out of business. He held that the desire was the result of investment in his concern of capital by the Tysons, and added:

"I know it to be the intention of Klaw & Erlanger to lease a big store in the centre of the hotel and theatre district for the purpose of driving all others in the ticket business to the wall. No others will be able to pay the big license fee demanded by this bill."

M. I. Malavinsky, attorney for the Tysons, declared that the proposed license would cost his firm \$250,000 a year, making a continuance in business impossible.

Those who opposed the bill declared it was a great convenience to the public to be able to purchase tickets at the various hotels. It was denied that an advance of more than 50 cents was ever charged for tickets.

COL. GOETHALS TESTIFIES

Suit in \$800,000 Damage Witness Against Panama Railroad.

Colonel George W. Goethals will confer today with United States Attorney Marshall about the case of John Burke, manager of the commissary department of the Panama Railroad Company, who was suspended on a charge of accepting bonuses from companies having canal supply contracts. The federal grand jury is investigating.

Colonel Goethals spent most of yesterday afternoon testifying in the \$800,000 damage suit brought some time ago by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company against the Panama Railroad Company for the loss of the liner Newport, which was sunk while lying at the Balboa wharf of the railroad company. It is set forth that a pier bulkhead gave way, causing two large hoisting cranes to topple over onto the Newport.

No Decision in Mellen's Case.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 17.—The Superior Criminal Court reconvened here today without any decision from Judge Tuttle in the case charging Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven, with manslaughter as the result of the wrecking of an express train at Westport in October, 1912. Two motions were argued last week, one intended to have the warrant against Mellen vacated and the other for an amendment of the complaint to substitute "involuntary" for "voluntary" manslaughter.

Breaks Six-Man Team Record.

Company K of the 71st Regiment established a new American record for the national guard for a six-man team in the monthly shoot for the Clinton Russell trophy last night. The conditions called for as many shots as possible within a minute at 200 and 500 yards. The aggregate of 569 added 48 shots to the former best record, which was also held by Company K.

Fail to Convict Policeman.

After nearly ten hours wrangling, the jury in the case of John E. Brennecke, a patrolman, announced last night, to Judge Vernon M. Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, that they were unable to agree on a verdict on the charge that Brennecke had accepted a bribe.

Brennecke, it was charged, had accepted \$100 for smearing the finger prints of James Alvino and Jacob Lewis, who were arrested for running an opium den.

Brennecke was paroled in the custody of his counsel last night.

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Two kinds of waste space

First, there is the useless space in many buildings which tenants must lease and pay for along with the usable space.

This is avoided in The Equitable because the interiors are free and devoid of impracticable space.

Second, there is the excess space often leased by a tenant for lack of a scientific layout.

And this is provided against by the Equitable Efficiency Engineers whose business it is to safeguard tenants from overplaying their requirements.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

LAST TRUST BILL READY TO OFFER

Holding Companies Measure Aimed Only at the "Bad" Corporations.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 17.—The administration bill to prohibit holding companies which operate in restraint of trade was made public to-night by Chairman Clayton of the House Judiciary Committee. It is the last of the four measures prepared by the Judiciary Committee, and its introduction follows a conference at the White House of the President and Representatives Clayton, Carlin and Floyd.

Hearings on the holding companies bill are yet to be held, and while its fundamental provisions meet the approval of the administration, it is subject to change, if the hearings demonstrate the need. The measure is short, but it gave the Democrats of the committee more trouble than any of the three bills heretofore introduced.

The task of differentiating between good and bad holding companies has engaged attention for several weeks, and the bill as presented makes the elimination or lessening of competition the keynote of the objection to holding companies.

The "personal guilt" idea, on which the President insists throughout the anti-trust programme, is reflected in the bill, the text of which is as follows:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for one corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce to acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of another corporation engaged also in interstate or foreign commerce, where the effect of such acquisition is to eliminate or lessen competition between the corporation whose stock is so acquired and the corporation making the acquisition, or to create a monopoly of any line of trade in any section or community."

"Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for one corporation to acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of two or more corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, where the effect of such acquisition, or the use of such stock by the voting or granting of proxies, or otherwise, is to eliminate or lessen competition between such corporations, or any of them, whose stock or other share capital is so acquired, or to create a monopoly of any line of trade in any section or community."

"Sec. 3. That this act shall not apply to corporations purchasing such stock solely for investment, and not using the same by voting or otherwise, to bring about, or in attempting to bring about, the lessening of competition."

"Sec. 4. That every violation of this act shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and any individual who, as officer or director of a corporation, or otherwise, orders, takes action or participates in carrying out any transaction herein forbidden shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor under this section."

"Sec. 5. That nothing contained in this act shall prevent a corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce from causing the formation of subsidiary corporations for the actual carrying on of their immediate lawful business, or the natural and legitimate branches thereof, or from owning and holding all or a part of the stock of such subsidiary corporations, when the effect of such formation is not to eliminate or lessen a pre-existing competition."

"Sec. 6. That nothing contained in this act shall be held to affect or impair any right heretofore legally acquired; provided, that nothing in this section shall

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Wild's Orientals