

COUNTRY NEEDS FEDERAL CURB SAYS MR. NAGEL

Control of Corporations Is Subject of Speech at Chicago

STATES IN TURMOIL

Argument Brought Forth That Peace Comes Only with Strong Hand

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Federal control of corporations is necessary for the commercial of the country, declared Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor of the United States, in an address before the Industrial club here tonight.

As to the power of the national government to authorize the organization of federal corporations, Mr. Nagel said there could be no question. The existing system of conflicting state laws—"a system on all sides at war with itself"—he regarded as intolerable, and he assured his hearers that the consequence of a federal corporation law such as President Taft had proposed could make for nothing but the general good.

The purpose of the government to regulate the corporations, in the opinion of the secretary, could not be considered as an attempt to encroach upon state authority, he believed, had come over the country with the development of problems too big for the states individually to meet.

Relief Is Demanded

"Among the most important problems," said Secretary Nagel, "appears to be the question whether or not the national government may and should authorize and regulate the organization and conduct of federal corporations. Only a few years ago the bare suggestion of such an idea filled the public with dismay. The authority was denied and the policy was questioned. Today the irreconcilable conflicts to which ordinary business organizations are subjected in our states have forced a general recognition that something must be done to relieve the situation.

"The idea is not limited to any particular locality of our country or to any special class. From all parts, east and west, north and south, city and country, come the suggestions that some relief upon these lines must be worked out. The proposition has now been squarely put before the country. The president of the United States has made a distinct recognition of the message calling attention to the needs, and submitting for consideration a form to which legislators and constituents may give their attention."

Three Grave Questions

In considering the proposition Secretary Nagel stated that three points must be determined: First, the question of the government's authority; second, the conditions which make advisable such legislation; third, the consequences of such legislation.

"From the earliest case in which the exclusive rights of congress to regulate interstate commerce was considered, it was made apparent that authority to provide for the organization of business corporations was a necessary incident to the exercise of that authority, and again the supreme court has said that congress has this power," said the secretary.

"The plain and indisputable fact is," he said, "that the commerce of these organizations which we are so concerned has outgrown both the boundaries and the authority of any particular state. In other words, the individual state is vainly struggling to control conditions as well as power, and the modern demand for congressional action is nothing but the plain, practical call for an authority that is equal to the occasion which we have to deal. Realizing that we have a national commerce, we are naturally calling upon national authority to control it, and to protect it."

Fair Control Needed

The need and purpose of federal control of corporations, the secretary stated, he believed to be "simply to place a private business company in its commercial activity precisely where the constitution undertook to put the citizens of the United States. The purpose is to organize companies that may engage in interstate commerce under regulations fixed by the federal government and free from the unequal and unequal commercial embarrasment which so far any state has been at liberty to impose."

Another phase of the question discussed by the secretary was the national commerce of the country. Up to the present time, he said, the country has rested on the belief that development of domestic commerce was sufficient. Other countries felt the need of international commercial development long ago and the United States, he urged, must do all that was necessary to meet what its competitors were doing in that line.

"We are now engaged in establishing relations with foreign countries," continued the speaker, "looking for the opportunities of our commerce in their midst. We are shaping our treaties to secure open doors and equal rights with other countries. In what form shall this commercial enterprise make its appearance in other countries if not in the form of the accepted corporate organization?"

Present System Ruinous

"Does it stand to reason that we can successfully depend upon a corporation large enough to engage in foreign commerce and at the same time too large to be admitted by most of the states composing our own Union? Will it be seriously contended that we will be blind enough to engage in foreign business under federal protection, and at the same time permit individual states of the Union to cut the pins from under this same commercial organization at home? We cannot hope to succeed with such an inconsistent and ruinous system.

"Part from all the embarrasments which antagonistic and conflicting state legislation has so far created it appears to me that contemplation of the future of our foreign commerce in itself absolutely settles the need for an intelligently settled the need for an intelligently

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TYPHOID BACILLI USED TO MURDER SWOPE'S FAMILY

Doctor Said to Have Inoculated Victims with Fatal Microbes

NURSES SUSPICIOUS

Sensational Developments in Kansas City Mystery Increase Interest

[Associated Press]
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—Accusations made against Dr. B. C. Hyde were interrupted today by the statement that the evidence tending to prove he had inoculated members of the Swope family with typhoid bacilli had been found.

In answer to a petition filed in the circuit court at Independence by Dr. Hyde asking that Attorney John B. Paxton be compelled to produce certain letters that passed between him and Dr. Ludwig Hickox, Mr. Paxton accused Dr. Hyde of bad faith in attempting to get evidence "tending to prove that the plaintiff had murdered by the administration of poison."

Thomas H. Swope and Chrisman Swope, who also attempted to poison Margaret Swope, and by the same kind of treatment had communicated to the members of the Swope family typhoid fever.

Veiled charges against Dr. Hyde in connection with the death of Chrisman Swope and the alleged poisoning of Miss Margaret Swope had been made frequently, but the charge that the physician communicated typhoid bacilli to members of the family is entirely new and has added to the interest in the case.

Mysterious Feature

The typhoid epidemic in the Swope home marks one of the most mysterious features of the entire case. No one has ever satisfactorily explained the origin of the disease.

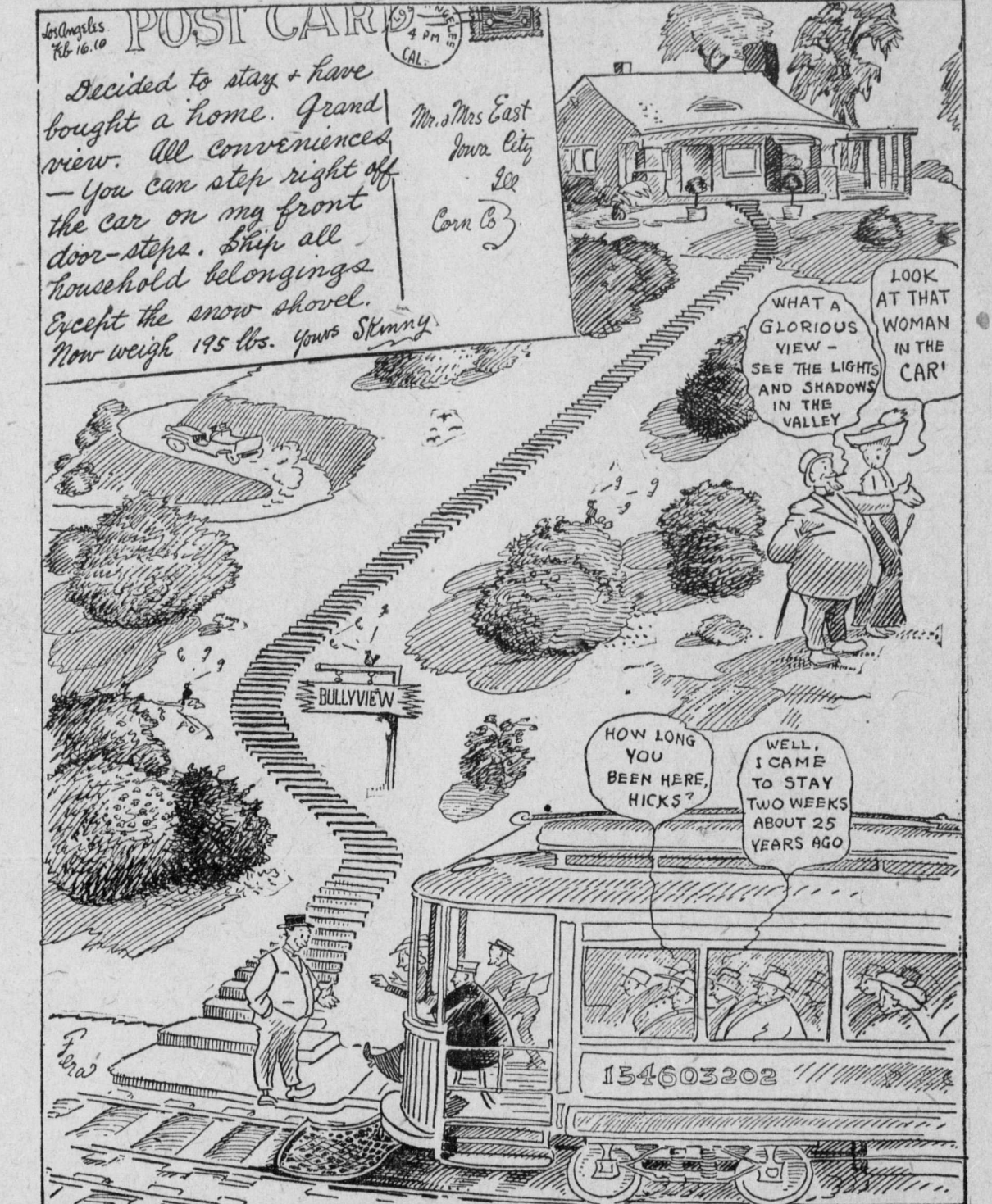
Yet many persons in the residence became afflicted with the disease while Dr. Hyde was attending to the patients. The nurses struck on account of his presence he then left.

Soon after this sensational answer was filed today Judge Powell decided that the petitions of the Swope family by Dr. Hyde's attorneys should not be made public until Mrs. Logan H. Swope was willing for them to be released now, or until her death.

Warfare for the depositions of Mrs. Logan H. Swope, Miss Lucy O. Swope and Miss Pearl Keller, the nurse, will be renewed tomorrow by Dr. Hyde's attorneys. If the women refuse to give their depositions upon being subpoenaed an officer will serve attachments on them.

The preliminary hearing of Dr. B. C. Hyde was continued for one week by Justice Loar today.

THE POSTCARDS OF A TOURIST—No. 7



Artist Tourist is overcome by the same fate which meets all who view the splendors to be seen in Southern California and he decides to make his home in Los Angeles.

VOTERS MUST TIE TO 1910 REGISTER

SUPREME COURT RENDERS AN ELECTION DECISION

[Associated Press]
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—By a decision of the state supreme court rendered today only those voters whose names appear on the new great register for 1910 will be allowed to participate in the general primary election to be held next August.

This decision, which was written by Judge F. W. Henshaw, means that the great registers of voters for 1908 and 1909 cannot be used in the certification of the petitions of candidates who seek their party nominations for state officers at the coming primaries.

The decision was the result of an application for a writ of mandate filed by Henry Grieb of this city to compel Registrar J. H. Zemansky and the election commissioners to use the registers of 1908 and 1909, as well as the new great register of 1910, in verifying the papers of candidates and to recognize and use these registers as supplementary to the new great register itself.

In applying for the writ it was contended that the new great register would not be complete by August.

The law passed in 1889 governing city elections in this state contained a provision that municipalities which held municipal elections during even-numbered years prior to the completion of the new great register could use the old registers. The contention of Grieb that this provision also applies to the new primary law was denied by the court, which held that the proviso was made only to cover cases in which elections were held prior to the regular primaries.

The court also holds that seven months provides ample time for the registration of voters and that it is not fair to the candidates to compel them to seek the old registers for the verification of their nomination papers.

In dismissing the contention of the petitioner the court declared that the ten days allowed election commissioners to verify the nomination papers was so short that it would be a matter of great inconvenience for them to use more than one great register.

The court used the following language: "It is conceded by the court that the primary law is both complete and valid. They had been in force for some time when the law was adopted in response to a very general and popular demand. This being so, it is but fair to assume that the vast majority of electors, who find in this law a panacea for all political ills, will flock to the registration booths and qualify themselves to take part in the important primary election which follows."

SHERIFF RESISTS MOB; ONE KILLED

JAIL AT CAIRO, ILL., SCENE OF SERIOUS CONFLICT

[Special to The Herald]
CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 18, 3:45 a. m.—Sheriff Davis is holding the jail at the present time but the company of state troops ordered to the scene has not arrived yet.

During the riots a white man was shot and killed. He is said to be Thomas Halliday, son of former Mayor Halliday. The body at this hour is lying in the jail yard.

The sheriff was afraid to venture forth to bring the body into the building.

Company G of Effingham has been sent to hurry to the scene. The governor has ordered all saloons closed.

Among the men injured by the first volley fired from the jail by Sheriff Davis and his five deputies was George E. Walker, correspondent of the Associated Press. Walker went through the riots of last November, following the mob all its trips after Sheriff Davis and his prisoners until the capture of James resulted in the lynchings.

Walker's wound is said to be severe, but not fatal.

Cairo has been in a state of unrest since the murder was discovered November 9 of Miss Anna Peley, a shop girl, who was alleged to have been slain by Will James, a negro. After a long chase through Alexandria and adjoining counties, a mob captured James, taking him from the custody of Sheriff Davis. The negro was taken to Cairo and hanged in the public square.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 18.—In a pitched battle at midnight between a mob and the sheriff's posse, five deputy sheriffs who were guarding the jail, several members of the mob were shot down in an attempt to rush the jail.

The number of injured is unknown, the estimates varying between two and eleven.

Sheriff Nellis has appealed to the governor for more soldiers, and additional companies are expected before morning.

There are three negroes in the jail. One, John Pratt, was arrested yesterday on a charge of snatching purses from women. He was immediately indicted by the grand jury, and it is believed the mob is after him.

A crowd gathered at the jail at 9 o'clock last night, but no attempt to rush the building was made until just before midnight.

Nellis made good his promise to shoot, and several in the mob went down at the first volley.

Following the volley the mob withdrew to a safe distance, and began firing into the jail, breaking the windows, but injuring none of the defenders.

The injured are John Maloney, shot in head; Sam Wolsanger, shot in shoulder; Horton Freshan, shot in leg; George E. Walker, shot in leg. Maloney is the husband of one of the women whose purse was snatched.

ICEBERG WRECKS COAST STEAMER

ALASKAN, SHIP YUCATAN IS SUNK IN STRAIT

[Associated Press]
JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 17.—The Alaska Steamship company's steel steamship Yucatan, bound from Valdez to Seattle with sixty-five passengers, struck a huge iceberg in icy strait at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and sank eight minutes later in six fathoms of water. There was no loss of life so far as known no person was injured.

The shipwrecked passengers and crew are camped on Chicago Island, and will be brought here tomorrow by the steamer Georgia, which left Juneau for the purpose soon after news of the wreck was received. First Mate Raymond Jaeger of the fishing schooner Alexandria arrived here today with the story of the loss of the steamer.

The Yucatan was bound for Grayson, Alaska, and was carrying a quantity of gypsum. When ice strait was reached the water was smooth, but there were great fields of ice and snow was falling so heavily that it was possible to see only a short distance ahead.

Captain W. P. S. Porter was on the bridge when the iceberg was sighted. Captain John Johnson, who commanded the steamship Ohio when she was lost in British Columbia waters last summer, was on the Yucatan, and the steamer crept through the ice.

Ship Rams Iceberg

Suddenly an iceberg loomed up ahead and the steamship rammed it, tearing a great hole in the side of the vessel, into which water poured quickly.

Full steam ahead was ordered, and the Yucatan was headed for Chicago Island, where she was beached at a point where there is six fathoms of water at high tide.

The boats were lowered and all on board were taken to shore without mishap or confusion, the ten woman passengers being removed first.

Food and bedding and the United States mail were also taken ashore.

On the island the castaways found cables to shelter them from the cold, and with abundant food, clothing, blankets and wood they are not likely to endure hardship. Many of the passengers lost all their personal effects.

Soon after the crew had landed Captain Johnson, First Mate Gustafson and four sailors put off in a lifeboat to seek aid. After rowing fifteen miles they sighted the fishing schooner Alexandria.

Captain Jaeger of the Alexandria offered the use of a gasoline launch to continue the trip to Juneau. Captain Johnson and the sailors turned back to the island in the lifeboat and Jaeger and Gustafson set out for Juneau in the launch. Unfortunately the launch broke down after going a short distance and the two men had difficulty in getting their craft to a Hoonah Indian village.

The Indians refused to allow the

EXPOSES BOLD BLACKMAIL OF STATE SENATE

Bridge Company Forced by New York Legisla- ture to Pay Solons

REFUSAL IS RESENTED

Startling Evidence Is Ad- duced at Inquiry in Albany

[Associated Press]
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—S. Fred Nixon was the third name of Senator Ben Conger says Hiram G. Moe wrote on one of the envelopes that carried \$6000 to the state capitol nine years ago to buy protection for the American Bridge company.

The name of the former speaker of the assembly, announced today by Conger on the stand, completes the trio. Speaker Nixon's envelope, according to Conger, like Senator Jotham P. Allds', held \$1000. The remainder of the fund—\$4000—was in the envelope given to Nixon's lieutenant, Assemblyman Jean Lattin Burnett.

According to Conger, from 1901 to 1905, a systematic campaign was conducted at Albany against the treasurer of the bridge companies. But in 1905 the legislature passed the highway act, which contained a provision against which the bridge combination had long contended. As a result of this law 69 per cent of the bridge companies were forced out of business in New York state.

Ready to Hear It

Allds' accuser was on the stand all day, and this was his story. He told it under cross-examination, and Allds' attorneys seemed quite ready to let him tell it.

The purpose apparently was to brand Conger as a giver of bribes, as a representative of the bridge interests in the legislature and to show that in bringing the charges against Allds he was actuated by a desire for revenge because of Allds' hostility to the business interests in which Conger had invested.

Conger followed their lead with a readiness that can be explained by a desire to convince his colleagues that money unless he and his business associates had been "held up" by legislators and that the bridge interests in the past had to choose between blackmail and ruin.

S. Fred Nixon probably held more power than any other member of the assembly that occupied the speaker's chair. He entered the lower house in 1887 and was elected speaker in 1899. He ruled the assembly continuously up to the time of his death in 1905.

The name of Col. George W. Dunn, chairman of the Republican state committee in 1902, was brought definitely into the evidence today, thus making him available as a witness at future investigations.

Conger said he called on Dunn at his office here and made a contribution for both himself and the bridge companies. He did not say how much it was.

YOUNG WIFE FOUND CHAINED IN HOME

Mysterious Disappearance In Paris Is Cleared Up, and Unusual Con- dition Is Discov- ered

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The disappearance of a young wife of a druggist named Farat, whose pharmacy is near the scene of the Steinheil murder, was cleared up today when the police broke in and found the woman heavily chained between the bed and the wall, horribly scarred.

In addition to the chain, which was strongly padlocked around the neck, a cruel contrivance resembling a coat of mail, but strengthened by a belt of copper rings, enveloped the body.

Both objects could be removed only by the use of keys.

The woman told a pitiful tale of two years' imprisonment and martyrdom. Last November, when still in chains, she gave birth to her fifth child. The husband refused to call a doctor.

Farat, who was arrested, declared that he loved his wife but was extremely jealous of her.

JUST A LITTLE HIGHER, IS DENVER SKIRT PROTEST

City Council May Pass Ordinance Regulating Length of Garments That Now Trail on Walks

DENVER, Feb. 17.—The length of women's skirts for street wear will be regulated by law if the Denver city council acts favorably on a suggestion received by Mayor Speer in a letter from one of Denver's society leaders. Though the name of the author is withheld, intimation of the plan outlined has caused considerable uneasiness in society circles, where surprise is expressed at this attempt to curtail the dominion of Dame Fashion.

The mayor's correspondent suggests that an ordinance be passed limiting the length of skirts so that they will not trail on the sidewalks or sweep off car steps, as their waister dismembers. The bachelor committee of the council having under advisement the suggestion is being overwhelmed with protests by Denver women.