FORMER MEMBER WOULD RETURN?

Belief That Col. Hepburn of Iowa Will Seek to Re-enter Congress.

LIGHT ON HIS RETIREMENT

Friends Claim Constituents Misunderstood His Position—The President and the Postal Savings Bank Bill—Movement to Protect Game Birds.

Washington.—Republican officials in Washington, especially those representatives who have membership in the Republican congressional committee, believe firmly that Col. William P. Hepburn, familiarly known as "Uncle Pete" and who formerly represented an Iowa district in congress, will attempt to secure the Republican nomination and to defeat the Democrat, William D. Jamieson, who represents the colonel's district.

If Col. Hepburn should enter the race in the eighth Iowa district and should succeed in defeating his Democratic opponent, the Republicans in the next house might be puzzled as to where to place the colonel, for it is said that for years he was a regular of regulars and then showed marked signs of insurgency, but not the insurgency which found its expression in opposition to the policies of obstruction of the Roosevelt legislation which it was charged the regulars were sanctioning.

The story as it is told in Washington has two sides. One side, however, is history. The picturesque colonel was the chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce at the time that the Townsend railroad rate bill was introduced into the house with President Roosevelt's sanction and finally was passed by the representatives. Now, as the Iowa man was the chairman of the committee which considered the bill, it was only natural that he should have been the father of it, but Mr. Roosevelt and a good many other friends of the railroad rate legislation concluded that Col. Hepburn was not the warm friend of legislation which looked to the regulation of rates.

Misunderstanding Claimed.

So it was that the president sanctioned the Townsend bill, and it went through the house. This apparent belief on the part of Mr. Roosevelt that the colonel was not in favor of his railroad legislation made some of the people of the Iowan's district angry and as a result Col. Hepburn found things a little unfavorable in the home district. The Townsend bill passed the house of representatives, but the senate insisted on having time for a long inquiry into the whole subject of rate matters.

So it was that the bill did not pass congress at that time, but was put off until another season. When that season came around, Col. Hepburn was at the front of the railroad rate legislation advocates. His friends all say that he was perfectly sincere in his advocacy of this Roosevelt policy, and that there simply had been a mistake on the part of the people concerning his previous position. At any rate, President Roosevelt consented that Col. Hepburn should be the father of the new railroad rate measure and its father he was, and it went through both house and senate and became the law of the land.

His Constituents Dissatisfied.

The colonel went back home and stood for re-election, but some of the people of his district believe that he had a change of heart on progressive policies only because he thought his seat was endangered, and so while most of the Republicans gave the colonel the benefit of the doubt, he was defeated by the Democrat by a small majority.

During the last months of the Iowan's service in the house, he was one of the warmest upholders of progressive legislation. If he runs for congress again and should succeed in defeating his Democratic opponent, it is probable that both regulars and insurgents will look at the colonel with expectant eyes as he enters congress, and wonder with which faction of them he is to take his seat.

It seems to be finally assured that the Republican congressional committee will not make any attempt to discriminate against candidates for reelection who have been opposed to the Cannon organization in the house of representatives. President Taft, it is said, has told the members of the committee that they must make no such discrimination. It is pretty well understood, however, that the literature which the congressional committee will put out to aid in the re-election of Republicans will contain defenses of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, and the Democrats say that in many insurgent districts, this kind of literature cannot fail to aid the Democratic cause.

Postal Savings Bank Bill.

President Taft's confidants say that the reports that he is not satisfied with the form in which the postal savings bank bill passed the senate are not true. They say that Mr. Taft did not wholly approve of the change that was made in the measure, but now because it has received the unanimous support of the Republicans in the senate he is perfectly satisfied.

This statement of the president's attitude toward the postal savings bank bill which passed the senate some time ago is used by Mr. Taft's friends to give what they say is sound basis for the further statement that he would be willing to have changes made in his other legislative recommendations if, by making them, all the members of the party can be brought to their support.

It seems that Mr. Taft is afraid that the Democrats will carry the next house of representatives. It is virtually known that he has expressed fear that this will be the outcome, even if he has not, as has been reported, stated flatly that he believes the Democrats will elect the next house of representatives. Many of the senate and house leaders have been conferring with the president recently about possible changes in the legislation which is now before congress, changes to be made with the hope that the insurgents and the regulars can get together and vote for all the bills and thus be enabled to go before the country and say "we are all united."

Sees Need for Harmony.

President Taft, his friends say, is firmly convinced unless harmonious action be taken that there is great danger that the Democrats will get the upper hand in the house of representatives in the Sixty-second congress. Moreover, it is said that the president has declared just as specifically that he is willing to make concessions to the insurgent view of legislation provided the insurgents will make some to his view. None of the concessions, however, as he views it, should be so great as to weaken the legislation in any prime particular. In other words, the president thinks that there is still a common ground upon which both factions of the Republicans in congress can get together on prospective legislation.

The Democrats in congress say that it will be utterly impossible for the Republicans to agree on several of the amendments to the interstate commerce law.

Court Idea Objected To.

Senators Cummins and Clapp, in their minority report on the interstate commerce bill, object strongly to that part of the measure which establishes an interstate commerce court. They say that the court is unnecessary, because history shows that only a few cases are taken on appeal from the interstate commerce commission. On the other hand, the friends of the court provision say that few cases are now taken on appeal because of the length of time and the expense necessary before a final decision can be had. In other words, they say that injustice is sometimes submitted to by parties to suits rather than to undergo the expense of fighting.

The opponents of the measure also say that the defending of suits on the part of the government in the interstate commerce court should be left to the attorneys of the interstate commerce commission and should not be turned over to officials of the attorney general's office. Under the bill as prepared by the administration's advisers the attorney general's office is given charge of all the government cases before the interstate commerce court. It is understood that many of the interstate commerce commissioners object to this, and it is certain that a majority of the insurgent Republicans also object to it.

Protection of Game Birds.

Sportsmen of the real type, the kind that desire proper protection of game, the Audubon societies for the protection of birds, and people generally who are interested in saving the wild bird life of woods and fields, are supporting strongly a measure which has been introduced into congress by Representative Weeks of Massachusetts which has for its object the vesting in the federal government of the power to protect the game and the song birds of the United States.

As matters now stand the federal government has the right only to pass laws to protect game and song birds in the District of Columbia, in the territories, and to prevent by authority of a paragraph in the interstate commerce law, the illegal shipping of game from one state to another.

When the protective measure which has been framed by the Massachusetts representative gets before the senate and the house for discussion there will be great opposition to it on the part of members who seem to think that every time an attempt is made to widen the scope of the interstate commerce law the constitution of the United States is in danger. The title of the Weeks bill is simply one "To Protect Migratory Birds of the United States."

If a package of meat is shipped from Chicago to New Orleans, the interstate commerce laws cover its passage. Now, the sportsmen and bird protectors generally say that the game bird, although it is alive, also is a package of food, and that if it chooses to use its wings to change its location from one state to another it should be afforded the same protection that would be given it if it were dead and were to be shipped in a refrigerator car.

High Officials Support Measure.

For years officials of the federal biological survey, men like Dr. Merriam, Dr. Fisher, Dr. Palmer and others have been supporters of a measure like that which the Massachusetts man has introduced into congress.

In brief, the scientists have been telling the state authorities that it is possible to have plenty of game birds to eat and yet to save them for posterity. The way to do this they say is to stop spring shooting and to pass and enforce laws limiting the size of game bags and protecting the nesting places.

GEORGE CLINTON.

TRUST IS A PIRATE

ATTORNEY KELLOGG SAYS STANDARD OIL COMPANY RAISES BLACK FLAG.

SAYS EQUAL CAN'T BE SHOWN

Declares It Was This Concern Congress Had in Mind When It Legislated Against Combination.

Washington.—"If the Standard Oil Company is not a combination in restraint of trade, then what in Heaven's name is it?" was the conclusion of Frank B. Kellogg, lawyer for the government after he had spent three hours and a half before the supreme court going over the evidence in the case to prove that conclusion.

"If it is not a monopoly, then what is it? I challenge all history to show its equal as a combination, or as a monopoly. It was just the sort of concern that congress had in mind when it legislated against combinations in restraint of trade. It was its trust agreement that was copied in all other trust agreements that led to the anti-trust act."

"What sort of a corporation do you think the legislature had in mind when the act was passed?" asked Mr. Justice White who had listened intently.

"The Standard Oil Company," was Mr. Kellogg's quick reply, and he practically rested his case there.

Mr. Kellogg, for the government, followed John C. Milburn, representing the corporation, and like Mr. Milburn he gave a history of the Standard Oil Company, but it was an entirely different history from that presented by the corporation attorney.

"Mr. Milburn says that is competition," he said after citing evidence to show how the Standard had driven its competitors from business. "I admit it was competition, the fiercest kind of competition. But I deny that the morals of this country are so low that it was necessary to lie and steal and cheat for this corporation to maintain its status against competition."

"Have I denied that they have ability and energy?" he said again, replying to Mr. Milburn's contention that it was ability and energy that built up the Standard's business.

"They have ability and energy of the highest order; ability to make combinations and energy to crush out competition. But they have raised the black flag and it is under that ensign their ability and energy have been used."

He read from the defendant's brief that they had a right to combine and use their money as they pleased, and then he said: "Let them combine and let them use their money as they please, and I believe that this company and others like it will control the industrial affairs of this country before ten years have gone by; yes, before five years have passed. And if you remove the fear of the law, they will combine, they will control the country."

Mr. Kellogg argued at length to show that the company has a monopoly in the meaning of the Sherman law. He showed that it controls 85 per cent of the petroleum business at home and a great portion of it abroad.

WILL ARBITRATE RAIL WAR

Request of Railroad Officials and Firemen for Mediation by Federal Authorities Is Granted.

Chicago.—After the hour for calling a strike of 27,000 railroad employes had been fixed W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, announced that the railroad men would accept Commissioner Neill and Chairman Knapp as mediators.

He said, however, that the men would not countenance needless delay or sacrifice any of their rights.

Mediation by the federal authorities at Washington under the Erdman act has been asked by representatives of all the railroads operating westward out of Chicago, in the trouble that has arisen between their firemen and themselves. This mediation will be granted, and it is hoped in this way to avoid a strike, which would involve nearly 30,000 men and tie up all of the big western roads.

Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, the federal mediators, start for Chicago Thursday to take up arbitration negotiations with the officials of the firemen's union.

The committee which adopted the strike resolution comprised 38 members of the brotherhood.

The resolution followed a communication from the railway managers to the effect that they are willing to arbitrate the money question, which was one of the demands of the men, but absolutely refused to arbitrate two working rules demanded by the union.

Chicago Team Best Bowlers.

Detroit, Mich.—The Cosmos of Chicago are the national five-man champions of the American Bowling congress for 1910. Their 2,880, bowled March 5, was good enough to land the $800 prize for first place and displace the Lipmans of Chicago.

W. J. Calhoun Sails for China.

San Francisco.—William J. Calhoun of Chicago, American minister to China, accompanied by Mrs. Calhoun, sailed Tuesday for his post in Peking on the Penyo Maru.

COOPER FOLLOWERS GIVE REASON FOR THEIR BELIEF

With a theory that human health is dependent on the stomach and with a medicine which he says proves this theory, L. T. Cooper, a comparatively young man, has built up an immense following during the past year.

Cooper has visited most of the leading cities of the country, and in each city has aroused a storm of discussion about his beliefs and his medicines. Wherever he has gone, people have called upon him by tens of thousands, and his preparation has sold in immense quantities.

The sale of this medicine has now spread over the entire country, and is growing enormously each day. In view of this, the following statements from two of the great number of followers which he now has, are of general interest.

N. V. Marsh, residing at 217 South Daly street, Los Angeles, Cal., has the following to say upon the subject of the Cooper preparations:

"For more than a year I experienced the most intense suffering, due to a form of stomach trouble which the doctors called catarrhal gastritis. After eating I would fill up with gas, which caused frequent belching. The abdominal area would expand until I could scarcely breathe, causing great distress. At such times I could not keep still, but paced the streets for hours until the pain subsided.

"Frequently I went without eating rather than endure the torture that was sure to follow. Liquids were the only kind of food I could partake of with safety. I had spells of dizziness, and became badly run down through suffering and lack of proper nourishment. I tried various remedies in search of relief, but they failed to help me.

"Some time ago a brother member in a lodge to which I belong urged me to try the Cooper remedies, which were then being demonstrated in Los Angeles. He stated that to his personal knowledge they had been of great benefit to others in a like condition, and on the strength of his recommendation I procured a treatment of Cooper's New Discovery.

"It proved helpful from the first dose, and in less than a week I was eating regularly and heartily, without experiencing any bad effects afterward. Since taking the full treatment I am perfectly well and enjoy living for the first time in many months. Now I can eat a hearty supper, then go to bed and sleep like a healthy boy. I feel so well that I can hardly realize I am the same man. Cooper's New Discovery has worked a marvelous change in me—it has done all that was claimed for it."

Another statement by Mr. W. B. Stewart, 109 W. Madison street, Chicago, is as follows: "I have had stomach trouble for years, and anyone who is afflicted this way knows what an awful distressed feeling it causes. Many a time I have felt that I would give most any price to be cured. It was by accident that I heard of this man Cooper's remedies. I immediately made up my mind to buy a treatment of him. I used it for about two weeks, and it is impossible to tell how much good it has done me. I feel altogether different. I have more life and energy than I have had for years. The medicine certainly does stimulate and strengthen the whole system. Tired feeling and weak condition of the stomach has entirely passed away. I feel well again."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, we will forward you the name of a druggist in your city who will. Don't accept "something just as good."—The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Honest Truth.

This isn't a comic paper joke; it actually happened on Eliot street in the South End yesterday. A hardware dealer hung a sign outside his door reading: "Our skates are guaranteed in every way." A newsboy tore it down and hung it up in front of a liquor store next door.—Boston Journal.

Fido's Portion.

"Did you give the scraps of meat to the dog, Norah?"

"You forgot, mum, that we'd quit eatin' meat, mum, but Oi give th' baste th' carrot tops an' pertaty parin's."—Los Angeles Express.

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