

# NO TRUCE WITH TRUSTS BUT BIG BUSINESS IS SAFE

MAN WHO WON GREAT LEGAL BATTLE IN TEXAS OIL CASE OUTLINES POLICY OF OFFICE TO WARD GREAT COMBINES—BRILLIANT AS YOUTH, ORATOR AND LAWYER IS GREGORY.

"What the Sherman law is intended to prevent is acquiring the power to increase prices and reduce the character of service. The law assumes that, having the power to increase prices and reduce the character of service, a monopoly will eventually exercise that power, even though it may not do so at once."

In this way Attorney General Gregory sounds the keynote of his administration of the department of justice, and sets forth pithily the attitude he has acquired as a result of long and successful fighting against unlawful monopolies, says the Washington Post. The man who now occupies one of the most important positions in the cabinet brings to the Washington administration a record unequalled by any lawyer in the United States. The new attorney general is the one American prosecutor who has forced a powerful trust to its knees and compelled it to pay a heavy penalty. Representing the State of Texas, he not only drove the Waters-Pierce Oil Company beyond the confines of that State, but compelled it to pay as penalties for violation of the Texas laws the sum of \$2,000,000.

## Powers of His Position

Because of the fact that the Democratic party is pledged to battle against trust evils throughout the present administration, it is only natural that the people of the United States should look with keen interest to the personality and ability of the man who is now America's chief dispenser of justice. The newest member of the cabinet finds himself in a position of great trust and tremendous power. He has under his command an army of secret service operators that eclipses the combined forces of the secret service employed by the treasury department and the postal department.

As the recognized legal expert of the present Washington government, he is called upon by the chief executive and by every other member of the cabinet to rule on all essential legal questions affecting the administration of every department of the government. His appointive power of the United States, and the activity of the department of justice under his regime will be reflected in the federal administration of justice from one end of the country to the other.

Attorney General Gregory is a southerner by birth, and has spent his entire life in the south. Because of this, one's first impression of the man does not measure up to his dominant characteristics. He has the quiet courtesy of the southerner, the low voice and tactful manner of speech of a diplomat, it is only when the visitor studies his gray, fearless eyes and notes the alertness he has inherited from Scotch-Irish ancestry that a clew to the man's true personality is obtained. He is a real fighter, but one who tempers his determination with remarkable patience and absolute self-control.

## Third Oldest in Cabinet

The new head of the department of justice, although not quite 53 years old, is the third oldest man in the cabinet. The secretary of state and secretary Redfield are the only ones who rank him in years. He was born on November 6, 1861, was graduated from the law department of the University of Texas in 1885, and in the fall of that year began the practice of law in Austin, Texas.

It is a curious and very interesting coincidence that Attorney General Gregory is the third member of the President's cabinet who claims Austin, Tex., as his home. Postmaster General Albert Sidney Burleson and Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston came from the same city of 30,000 inhabitants that gave the attorney general his opportunity to demonstrate his ability as a prosecutor of monopolies. All three members of the cabinet married Austin girls, and entertainments in Washington this winter to members of the President's official family will be marked by a note of intimacy unprecedented in the social history of the national capital.

## Mr. Gregory's Brilliant Record.

The attorney general's reputation has been built on his intimate knowledge of the law, and much of the work has been done within the confines of his office. No one who has studied his brilliant record would gather that his earliest inclination had a tendency to put him before the public as a speaker.

When he attended the village school at West Point, Miss., he took an active part in its debating society. His favorite books contained records of eloquent speeches made by the greatest orators of England in the period when Burke, Fox and Sheridan swayed the English parliament by their wit, brilliancy and erudition.

The future attorney general was sent to the Southwest Presbyterian university at Clarksville, Tennessee, and without difficulty carried the orator's medal from a college course which he, for the first time in the record of the institution, completed in the short space of two years. He completed his education at the University of Virginia, and there won the Jefferson debater's medal.

Friends of the brilliant young student predicted that he would reach the halls of Congress and become known as one of America's greatest orators. They were greatly surprised when the young man opened a law office in Austin, and utterly neglecting public debates, concentrated on his legal practice until he rose to a position of great rank at the bar of his state. He had reached the commanding position when the situation in Texas over the trust evil approach-

ed a crisis. The state adopted rigid anti-trust laws, and undertook to enforce them. As a means of doing so, Mr. Gregory and his law partner, R. L. Batts, who formerly served as attorney general of Texas, were retained by the state in the fight against the trusts. This marked the beginning of a career that led logically to the office of the United States.

The biggest case which Mr. Gregory was called upon to handle was the fight against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which was doing business in Texas under a state license, but which was a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, which owned two-thirds of its stock.

Victory Startled Country. After a preparation for the battle that emphasized Mr. Gregory's painstaking care, the first step was made in what was destined to be the bitterest and the most brilliant prosecution of a great corporate interest. The oil company fought doggedly, contesting every inch of the remorseless advance made by its young assailant. The fight was continued through all the courts of the state, and finally carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The relentless assaults conducted by the future attorney general could not be withstood, and Texas won a fight that startled the entire country. The license of the Waters-Pierce Company to do business in Texas was forfeited, and its property in the state was placed in the hands of a receiver and sold.

Without Parallel in Legal History of the United States. The average prosecutor, and even the most brilliant prosecutor, might have rested content with this tremendous victory. He had brought the most powerful combination of capital in the world to its knees, but he refused to allow it even a temporary truce to recover from the shock. He insisted that the state must receive from the company penalties for its violation of the state laws. He won his final fight, and the Waters-Pierce Co. was compelled to pay over to the treasurer of Texas the staggering sum of \$2,000,000 in fines.

The accomplishment was without parallel in the legal history of the United States. Trial courts have awarded judgments in great sums against trusts, but never before was such a penalty collected from a monopoly.

It is not to be wondered at that this growing victory caused lawyers and business men throughout the United States to marvel at the will power and fighting qualities of the man who had upset traditions and precedents.

Golfer, Hunter and Fisherman. Recollections of this fight caused the visitor to the attorney general's office recently to marvel at the quiet, unassuming manner of the man who is now at the head of the legal machinery of the United States.

Mr. Gregory has the appearance of one who has spent much of his time in the open air. His figure is sturdy, his complexion is ruddy, and his eyes are bright. A couple of well-used golf balls in a drawer of his desk gave evidence of one of his favorite amusements. Moreover, he is known to his associates as an enthusiastic fisherman and hunter.

His particular preference is fly-fishing, and when he can get away from his desk in Washington for a few hours at a time, he is certain to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the waters of Virginia and Maryland. He is known as a crack wing shot, and he shoots very well with a rifle. A few years ago, before the pressure of his legal business became so tremendous, he managed to put in a few weeks every year hunting big game.

The attorney general does not indulge in theories about the evils of trusts and the possibilities of the Sherman law. He knows what can be done for the country and under the existing laws, and his record offers abundant proof that he can take every advantage of his power without for a moment overstepping the limits of corporate rights and the dictates of sound business judgment.

"The theory of the law in regard to trusts," he said "is that competition is always desirable. Competition tends to produce better service and more consideration for the customer in the matter of accommodation. Naturally, if you have the choice of two or more dealers in a commodity from whom to purchase, you, as a customer, are likely to receive better treatment than if you had to buy of one dealer. Sometimes you will find a trust furnishing an article for a less price than it was furnished before the trust was formed. You then, naturally, will say that the trust is a good thing. But the fact that a trust may be what has been termed as a 'good trust' today does not mean that, having the power, it might not become a 'bad trust' tomorrow."

"Possession of the power to suppress competition, then, as well as actual suppression is undesirable."

## Purposes of the Government.

"The purpose of the government in the anti-trust prosecution is measurably to restore or protect competition when it has been destroyed, or is in danger of being destroyed, and to do this in a reasonable way, and in such a manner as to do as little damage to legitimate industrial and financial conditions as possible, while vindicating the law."

The simply spoken, lucid explanation of Attorney General Gregory's point of view and attitude toward "big business" offers a clear and stronger analysis of the great American problem than is found in many columns on the same subject from other authorities. It is also an illumination and definite exposition of the policy that will govern the new head of the department of justice in a pro-

# ONE FUNERAL IN EVERY TEN AMONG CHURCH MEMBERS DEE TO TUBERCULOSIS

Study of 3,000 Churches With 1,663,390 Members, Shows One Case of Consumption a Year For Every 20 Communicants.

In an effort to ascertain how serious a problem tuberculosis is to the average church congregation of the United States, The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis publishes a report which shows that in nearly 3,000 churches in 37 different states one funeral in every ten is due to this single disease.

Through a questionnaire sent out all over the country, 2,852 clergymen representing 1,663,390 communicants or parishioners gave replies telling at how many funerals they officiated during the year ending August, 31, 1914; how many of these were due to tuberculosis; how many living cases of tuberculosis they now have in their parishes and how many communicants or parishioners. There were 36,798 deaths from all causes reported, showing a death rate of 229.4 per 10,000 population, which is considerably higher than the corresponding rate for the entire country, 138.7 in 1912. This high death rate is probably due to the fact that pastors of churches officiated at many funerals of others than members or communicants, while their membership reports are taken from actual records.

gram that is of vital importance to the United States.

When the attorney general fought his long and successful battle against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, he found his final attacks opposed by Mr. Moorefield Storey, of Boston, the man who now represents the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway.

It is an exceedingly interesting fact that the two men who clashed in the Supreme Court of the United States five years ago in that memorable case were destined to be opponents in a second tremendous struggle. When Former Attorney General McReynolds took office in 1913, he realized the importance of retaining the services of a specially qualified lawyer to handle the New Haven prosecution. He had but one man in mind. He wanted the lawyer who had won for the state of Texas its celebrated fight against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. He appealed to Mr. Gregory, for patriotic motives, to accept appointment as special assistant attorney general in charge of the New Haven case.

## Enter New Haven Railroad Case

Mr. Gregory accepted and began at once a campaign that only a trained lawyer can appreciate. The work he did in assembling evidence, building up his case so carefully that its foundation could not be attacked, and tracing out all the details of the purchase and operation of every one of the one competitive lines absorbed by the New Haven road, represented a stupendous task and demonstrated the genius for detail possessed by the man from Texas.

When the government filed its bill last July against the New Haven road in the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York, the company soon realized that the case against them defied defense, and decided to abandon a losing fight. The New Haven road is now negotiating with the United States government and the result of the negotiations will be a remarkable tribute to the man who planned the battle against the company.

It is very probable that the people of the country who have read stories of Attorney General Gregory's grim, uncompromising fight against trusts will picture him as a bitter and remorseless foe to monopolies. No impression could be further removed from the facts. He talks about the objects of his famous prosecutions in a calm, impersonal, judicial, almost detached manner. His manner conveys an extreme sympathy for the big business enterprises of the United States that have carried the commerce of this country to the ends of the world, and made the United States the greatest commercial power of the century.

The visitor feels that what Mr. Gregory considers a "bad trust" has little hope for cessation of hostilities on the part of the department of justice under its present chief. An equally strong impression is gathered that no detail of the anti-trust campaign will be allowed to injure or handicap any business industry that is attempting to operate under the laws and within the confines of legitimate enterprise.

There can be no doubt that the new attorney general is destined to loom big in the history of the present administration. His life and his achievements present an absorbingly interesting story of success. He was born in the tiny village of Crawfordville, Lowndes county, Miss. His father, Francis Robert Gregory, was a native of famous old Mecklenburg county, Va., but moved to Mississippi. He served as a captain in the twenty-fifth Mississippi during the civil war, and died shortly after the battle of Corinth.

## Gregory Claimed By Three States

The future attorney general, the only child of a widow, grew to manhood on the Mississippi plantation of his maternal grandfather, Major Thomas Watt, a prominent planter of the state. Consequently several states claim the attorney general as its representative. Mississippi naturally boasts of him as a native son. Virginia claims him as a descendant of one of her oldest families, and a graduate of the university that bears her name. But it is Texas that has the strongest claim to the new head of the department of justice. It was in Texas that he established his reputation as a lawyer; it was for Texas that he won the most remarkable fight in the legal history of the United States and a Texas girl is his life companion and the head of his new home in Washington.

# INTERNATIONAL CREDITS BEING RAPIDLY RESTORED

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROBLEM THROUGH THE ENOPLIES AND MUNITIONS TO EWAYS WERE CLEARED SUFF SAFE PASSAGE OF CARGO V ALONE ABOUT \$95,000,000 WERE PAID OFF—OUR TOTAL DEBT WILL HAVE BEEN LI WINTER

By S. S. Fontaine.

The assurance given by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo in an exclusive interview published in the financial columns of the World on Tuesday that the international financial situation has now reached such a satisfactory stage that no further emergency measures will be necessary is being abundantly borne out in the current developments. The course of foreign exchange continues to record the building up of heavy foreign credits in favor of the United States, and the testimony of this erring barometer of the state of international commerce is corroborated by the Treasury reports of foreign trade, which show that during October exports have exceeded imports by over \$60,000,000, an increase of \$44,000,000 over the September balance. In August the value of imports exceeded exports by \$20,000,000, but as the sea highways were cleared and war began to make its demands on American mills and granaries there was an immediate change in the bow of trade, and balances established to help meet American obligations abroad.

## Big Trade Balance.

The department officials based their estimates of October exports on reports from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Detroit and Buffalo, which handle about 80 per cent of the country's total. Exports from those points for October amounted to \$162,620,000, while the imports—about 85 per cent of the American total—were \$119,170,000. For the week of October 4-10 the exports were \$34,830,000. In the following week they decreased by \$6,000,000, but in the third week they jumped to more than \$38,000,000, and in the last week of the month they reached a total of \$45,900,000. It is estimated that the total exports for the month will amount to \$290,000,000, with imports of \$140,000,000. If that proportion is maintained October's exports will show an increase over those of May, when trade conditions abroad were practically normal, of \$55,000,000.

## Our Foreign Debt.

While exact information as to the full extent of our foreign obligations maturing in the period extending from the beginning of the war until January next is extremely difficult to obtain, the best opinion among the international bankers is that they were substantially above rather than below the \$300,000,000 mark. As formidable as the debt may have seemed, it was never sufficiently staggering to warrant the apprehension that arose during the crisis immediately succeeding the declaration of war in Europe lest we should be called upon to pay every dollar of it in gold or forfeit our good name abroad. This is the richest country in the world; it is at peace with all the world, and it is in a position when hostilities began in Europe, to pay all its debts in any way its foreign creditors demanded and extend emergency credit for an equal amount. This might have been done but the panic of fear that would have seized upon the people at the thought of parting temporarily with the amount of gold necessary to liquidate our most pressing obligations. Our bankers, realizing the senseless solitude of the American public for the preservation of its gold hoards, were forced to resort to a series of emergency experiments for their protection. The expedients began with the adoption of Clearing House certificates as a means of settling balances among the banks, thereby preventing our foreign creditors, and particularly the Canadian banks, from insisting on specie payments until a way could be found to provide for them in an orderly way.

## Effective Measures

This was found through the formation of the syndicate to take care of the \$82,000,000 of New York City warrants maturing at various dates between Sept. 1 and Jan. 1, and the organization of the \$100,000,000 gold pool to which bankers at the principal money centers of the country contributed. Through these measures, coupled with the creation of foreign debts here by the sales of supplies to Great Britain and the Continent, there is now every assurance that every dollar we owe abroad will be paid off before the end of the winter. As a matter of fact, our debit balance was reduced by \$95,000,000 through the export surplus and gold shipments in the month of October alone. After the turn of the year Europe will begin to pile up a great debt here, which will not be offset next season, as in the past, by the extravagant expenditures of our tourists in Europe. Then we shall find ourselves in a position to show the same forbearance to our foreign creditors as many of them have shown us on this question of the prompt settlement of international balances in gold.

## An Admirable Spirit.

The admirable spirit of co-operation which the British bankers have displayed in all the measures designed to promote the re-establishment of the international financial equilibrium with the least possible disturbance to the monetary system here, and the smallest strain upon the sensitive nervous organism of the American public, has only been exceeded by the courage and resourcefulness they have shown in the solution of their own pressing problems at home. If our business public and their banking mentors had displayed plain, common

LEM HAS PROVIDED ITS OWN SORMOUS EXPORTS OF GRAIN, SUPPLIES AND MUNITIONS TO E EUROPE SINCE THE SEA HIGHLY EFFICIENTLY TO PERMIT OF THE ESSELS — DURING OCTOBER OUR FOREIGN OBLIGATIONS L DEBT WAS OVER \$300,000,000, QUIDATED BY THE END OF THE

sense, coupled with a little nerve and ordinary foresight, we should never have had a crisis here. There was never any real warrant for it. It was wholly psychological. But England was at war, with all the hazards before the minds of her bankers that her insular position entails. Yet she recovered her financial equanimity almost immediately. Within a few days her official bank rate had dropped to 5 per cent and it has remained there ever since, whereas our banks, surrounded by all the safeguards of peace, have not as yet—three months after the acute stage of the financial disturbances had been safely passed—reduced their rates to levels established in London within the first week of the war.

## Government Aid.

In explanation of the daring measures resorted to for the protection of the English financial situation it has been pointed out that the British government has obligated itself to the extent of over four hundred million pounds sterling to protect the Bank of England's prewar discount and to reinforce the emergency bulwarks which English bankers have erected. But our National Administration, while possessing few of the discretionary fiscal powers of the British Treasury, has shown no less solicitude for the conservation of our banking situation. It has been the country's good fortune to have at the head of the Treasury Department an executive who has not only shown unusual courage but has displayed remarkable insight into the intricate financial problems which the unparalleled situation has evolved. Many of the grave questions which Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams have been confronted have been absolutely without precedent in the practice of the Treasury Department, yet their decisions have been made boldly, even at the risk of oversteering traditional prerogatives when the public necessarily required.

## A Helping Hand.

Secretary McAdoo's publication of the names of the banks that were hoarding their reserves, and Comptroller Williams' instruction to the Exchange closing prices of July 30 as a basis of the value of the collateral behind loans, were expedients that possibly transgressed somewhat the fine limitations of official etiquette, but they were two of the most effective measures that have been adopted for the public welfare since the emergency began. The one put a final end to one of the most cowardly practices that has ever been resorted to by the custodians of the public credit, while the other has not only reassured the \$2,000,000,000 tied up in loans on securities for which there is at present no market, but it has brought peace of mind to many thousands of collateral borrowers. It has in effect proved to be a double acting moratorium, from which both the creditor and the debtor draw equal satisfaction.

## Starting Cotton Moving.

One of the most encouraging developments of the week has been the satisfactory response of the bankers to the call for subscriptions to the \$135,000,000 cotton pool. The powerful influence of the Federal Reserve Board had, it is true, to be brought to bear upon some of the bankers in the middle west before they could be made to see the wisdom of the plan for relieving the congestion in the country's greatest industries. Practically all these recalcitrants have finally assented to the scheme, and it is now approximately 4,500,000 bales of cotton will be removed from consumption for a period extending from twelve to eighteen months, and with this temporary reduction in the visible supply the price of the commodity should be automatically stabilized to a sufficient extent to invite substantial purchases by American as well as British spinners who have been holding off because of the absence of any medium of valorization that would extend them sufficient protection. The mere assurance that the measure will be adopted has already given a stimulus to exports as well as to prices. With the resumption of business on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on Friday, and the promise of an early reopening of the New York Cotton Exchange there is every ground for the hope that fairly normal conditions in the trade will be re-established.

## Stock Exchange Reopening.

Unusual interest in the question as to when the New York Stock Exchange will be able to resume operations without the danger of impairing the security of bank loans on securities or inviting an avalanche of foreign liquidation was aroused by the report from Washington on Thursday, but subsequently denied, that the Federal Reserve Board had decided that to safeguard the situation both the London and New York Exchanges must remain closed indefinitely. While this report was officially denied, it reflects the present opinion of some people in the financial district, who do not share Sir George Parrieh's optimism as to the extent of the American securities which this country will be called upon to take back from Europe when the markets reopen.

Nobody, of course, believes that all the foreign holdings of American stocks and bonds are to be unceremoniously dumped upon our Stock Exchange floor as soon as its doors

# MORE ABOUT BULLET PIERCED BIBLE

Was Sent to Mr. Brown, Sherburne, N. Y., and Acknowledgement Made in a Local Paper—Wakeley's Sister 81 Years Old.

The following letter was received from Mr. C. D. Brown, a nephew of Sgt. Wakeley, and Bible was at once mailed to him:  
Editor of The Courier, Asheboro, N. C.,

Dear Sir:  
In a recent issue of the Sherburne News there was a clipping taken from The Courier, Asheboro, N. C., concerning a Bible picked up on the battle field of Cedar Creek, in September, 1864, which was the property of Sgt. Wm. W. Wakeley, Co. F, 114th N. Y. V.

Sergt. Wakeley was my uncle and my mother, Mrs. Electa J. Brown, a sister of the deceased sergeant, would prize this Bible very highly. I have written to S. E. Lowdermilk who has the Bible in his possession but have not heard from him so am writing you to see if I can get in touch with Mr. Lowdermilk and get the Bible for my mother. I would be glad to pay postage on the same. My mother is the last member of her family, is 81 years of age and in feeble health. I do not expect she will be here long, so am anxious to get the Bible for her at an early date. I enclose stamped envelope.

Thanking you in advance for favors you may grant and hoping to receive an early reply from you, I remain,  
Very truly yours,  
CHARLES D. BROWN,  
Sherburne, N. Y.

The following clipping was taken from the Sherburne News:

"The bullet pierced Bible of which mention has been made in these columns as having been carried by Wesley Wakeley has been received by the Brown family here, and was shown in the News office on Tuesday last. The bullet entered the book at the lower corner of the back and only passed through a small portion of the volume, passing out and leaving the imprint of the bullet by tearing several of the leaves but not removing them from the cover which is of leather. As is evident, the force of the bullet was not expended by hitting the book, and it is a plausible presumption that the bullet caused the wound that resulted in Wesley's death."

# BARACA - PHILATHEA CONFERENCE IN BURLINGTON

The town of Burlington has a number of enthusiastic Baraca and Philathea classes, whose members are making active preparations for the Fifty-Mile Baraca-Philathea conference, to be held there, beginning Friday evening, November 27, and closing Sunday afternoon, November 30. This conference has been approved by the executive committee of the State organizations, and, as the name implies, all the classes within a radius of fifty miles of Burlington will be entitled to representation. Each class holding a Baraca and Philathea charter may send one delegate for free entertainment, while of course, as many others as will come will be gladly welcomed.

The conference will open Friday evening with a program of music and welcome address, followed by a "Get Acquainted Social," at which time the young people of Burlington propose to demonstrate what Baraca and Philathea can do in the way of welcoming and entertaining their Sister and Brother workers.

A very attractive program is being planned for the day sessions Saturday, which will consist of addresses, round table discussions, reports and the organization of the Alamance County Baraca-Philathea Union. The meetings will be held in the First Baptist church, and a number of the best equipped Baraca and Philathea workers will take part on the program. Sunday will be a big day and it is expected that a number of classes near by will attend in bodies. There will be no visiting speakers in the Sunday Schools at the lesson hour, while the pastors of the city will preach special sermons to young people at 11 o'clock. The crowning event of the conference will be a parade and mass meeting at Front Street M. E. church, Sunday afternoon, and this will be the closing session. All chartered Baraca and Philathea classes within 50 miles of Burlington are asked to elect one delegate promptly and name to Dr. W. A. Hornaday, Burlington, at once, as he is chairman of the entertainment committee. A large attendance is expected and the conference promises to be a benediction to the young people and the churches represented.

# Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

are again thrown open. The prevailing opinion among the international banking houses is that during the course of the next year we will probably be called upon to assimilate \$500,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the total amount held abroad. They believe that the urgent liquidation may come from London bankers immediately following the reopening of the Exchange, which is now expected in Wall Street to take place about January 15, when the reinvestment movement is at its height and when normally money rates enter upon a period of their greatest ease. It is not believed that these bankers will sell more than \$100,000,000 of securities, and by the time these offerings are made our credit balance abroad should be sufficiently large to offset them. If it is not we shall be able conveniently to spare sufficient gold to take care of the balance, as in the mean time there will have been released through the inauguration of the Federal Reserve System \$400,000,000 in gold or its equivalent now held by the national banks under present reserve requirements.