

**CONCENTRATION AND  
CONTROL; A SOLUTION  
OF THE TRUST PROBLEM  
IN THE UNITED STATES**

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Concentration and Control; A Solution of the Trust Problem in the United States by Charles R. van Hise

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# CONCENTRATION AND CONTROL

A SOLUTION OF THE TRUST PROBLEM  
IN THE UNITED STATES

BY

CHARLES R. VAN HISE

AUTHOR OF "CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
IN THE UNITED STATES," ETC.

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## PREFACE

THIS book is one of opportunism. Its aim is to present an outline picture of the situation regarding concentration of industry in the United States, and to suggest a way to gain its economic advantages and at the same time to guard the interests of the public. The book is written because this is the most pressing problem now before the people and before Congress and state legislatures. No other problem is likely to have so large discussion in the political campaign now waging. If this book has the good fate to assist in the rule of enlightenment, reason, fair play, mutual consideration, and toleration, and thus advance the solution of the problem, the author will have been repaid many fold for his labor in its preparation.

The scope of the treatment does not include the public utilities. They are only considered in so far as their development and control throw light upon the other industries.

The reader who is familiar with trust literature will recognize the influence of Ely's "Monopolies and Trusts," Jenks's "The Trust Problem," von Halle's "Trusts or Industrial Combinations of the United States," Ripley's "Trusts, Pools, and Corporations," Montague's "Trusts of To-day," Nolan's "Combinations, Trusts, and Monopolies," Collier's "Trusts," Wyman's "Control of the Market," and Macrosty's "Trust Movement in British Industry."

Aside from these standard works, the most important sources of information in presenting a picture of the situation as it is at the present time are the special reports on manufactures in 1905 by the Census Office, reports of the Commissioner of Corporations upon Standard Oil, tobacco, steel, beef, lumber, and water powers, and the hearings and reports before the committees of the Sixty-second Congress. Especially important in this connection have been the hearings before the United

States Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the report of Mr. Hardick for the special Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Sugar Refining Industry, and the reports of the House Committee of Investigation for the United States Steel Corporation.

Further, I had the opportunity to see the manuscript of a book now published by Dr. Charles McCarthy, upon "The Wisconsin Idea," from which I have taken material concerning the situation in that state. Professor T. K. Urdahl has prepared for insertion a summary account of the steel combinations of Germany. Professor Richard T. Ely and Professor Urdahl have kindly read the manuscript and made many suggestions of value to me. Professor E. A. Gilmore has done the same for the chapter upon the law regarding coöperation. To these men I am especially indebted. Also I have had many valuable suggestions from other members of the staff of the University of Wisconsin in the departments of political science, political economy, history, and sociology. Finally, a number of the students in that university, under the direction of Mr. W. L. King, have given me important assistance in looking up decisions and summarizing material along special lines; these are S. A. Barrett, W. K. Braasch, Harlow Brown, F. A. Buechel, N. B. Bunin, W. H. Butt, J. S. Josiassen, J. C. Pritzlaff, John Schmidt, R. A. Weir, E. E. Witte.

No one has a keener realization than the author of the imperfections of the volume, but since the policies of the nation concerning concentration are now under consideration by the people, promptness in publication seems to be more important than completeness of statement. In preparing the book, it has been the purpose to put in a small volume the information which is essential to reach a sound conclusion regarding the handling of the great problem of concentrations of industry, both in the way of legislation and administration. Following a statement of facts, the conclusions of the author are given in these matters, and it is hoped that these may appeal to the judgment of the reader. However, even if the conclusions are not followed in all respects, it is still hoped that the summary of facts bearing on the problem of concentration may be helpful.

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The material published in the magazines and newspapers, even much of the testimony before the committees of Congress, shows a lamentable lack of comprehension of the facts involved in concentration of industry, and in many cases conclusions are presented without taking into account more than a very small part of the facts. It is hoped that a brief and clear presentation of the more important factors of the problem may help in leading to logical thinking, and thus assist in reaching a consensus of opinion which may finally result in sound remedial legislation.

CHARLES R. VAN HISE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,  
April, 1912.