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SHERIFF MEINING TAKES ISSUE WITH STATEMENT OF EX-DEPUTY MAGIE AS TO OFFICE EXPENSES

Recent statements prepared and circulated by Frank L. Magie in the interest of his candidacy for sheriff of St. Louis county, are challenged by Sheriff John R. Meining in an interview furnished the News Tribune yesterday. Mr. Magie, a former deputy under Sheriff Meining, undertakes to prove that the cost of running the office during the first three years of the incumbent's occupancy is much greater than that of the last three years of former Sheriff William Bates' administration.

Sheriff Meining declares that the statement of Mr. Magie which is being distributed among the voters of the county is wholly misleading. When asked for a statement yesterday he said: "A former deputy sheriff and now a candidate for the nomination for sheriff, Frank L. Magie, has issued a statement relative to the cost of conducting the office, in which comparison is made between the first three years of my administration and the last three years of that of former Sheriff William Bates."

"He sets forth that under my administration it has cost the taxpayers a great deal more than it did under Sheriff Bates. I am, however, in full agreement with this matter, but before doing so, I wish to express my views of Mr. Magie's unfair attitude. "The first place I will say that I freely welcome any comparison, but I insist that when anybody attempts to make them with a view of influencing the judgment and action of men in casting their ballots, they should be exhaustive in all the respects. To slight the subject for the purpose of scoring a point is unfair and displays scant respect for the intelligence of the taxpayers to whom the comparison is addressed."

"Mr. Magie remarked in submitting his letter of resignation to me, and which he subsequently caused to be published, that he had the right to be nominated for sheriff. "Your ways are not my ways and your methods are not my methods." That statement is fair and I cheerfully agree with it. It is, however, a poor substitute for information. "He has sought to shake public confidence in me by publishing a partial statement of facts. I have so readily attempt to hoodwink the public, by what right does he ask the voters of St. Louis county for their support and confidence. This comparison, it is manifest from the attitude of Mr. Magie, he calculates will confuse me and convince the voters that he is the logical man to occupy the office of sheriff."

"I shall attempt to show to the taxpayers and voters of this county that his alleged expose is no expose at all; that he is not a fair political fighter, and that a further his candidacy he is willing to put me in a false light by withholding details which in justice cannot be separated from the so-called 'comparison.' "In looking over the statement it will be found that he merely cites the figures for expenses and salaries of the sheriff's office and makes no mention of receipts and earnings and of the cost of the county in the business of the office in ways which I shall show."

"I will endeavor to show in a comparative statement of the affairs of the sheriff's office from 1908 to 1913, both inclusive, the expenses of said office, the amount of work performed for the county, and the net earnings of the sheriff. I respectfully draw the attention of the voters and taxpayers to the fact that during the years 1908 and 1910, under Sheriff Bates' administration, the conditions were entirely different than what they were during the years 1912 and 1913, on account of the following and other reasons: "A court was established on the ranges with an extra judge and extra deputies for the county jail and courthouse at Virginia. "We had a large street car strike which occasioned an extra expenditure of over \$2,500 for special deputies. "The work of the county has become larger on account of the increased population. "An additional judge was provided for the district court of Duluth. "The new work was instituted and school begun at the county jail, and various other matters installed, increasing the work of the sheriff's office as well as the number of deputies to be employed. "In spite of all these extra expenses, the sheriff's office has paid for itself. "Comparing the statement of the year 1908 with the year 1911, we find that the net earnings under my predecessor's administration, when the conditions were practically equal, were about one-half of what they were during my administration for the first year. "Comparing the statement of the year 1908 with that of 1912, it will be found that there was \$10,000 paid in 1912 for extra deputies on account of the street railway strike and for deputies and jailers on the ranges. "Comparing the work performed for the county for the year 1912, there was \$38,228.69 worth of work performed for St. Louis county by me, as against \$21,918.21 by Sheriff Bates. "In the year 1913, that the salaries of the deputies and jailers on the ranges amounted to \$6,879.92, whereas there were none for Sheriff Bates and the year 1910, and the net work performed for St. Louis county was \$38,328.57, as against \$22,572.48, under Sheriff Bates' administration. "It will also be noticed that there is a difference in the collection of fines for the three years. The fines collected during the year 1908, through Bates were \$217, and through myself \$1,558.33. The fines collected through Bates in 1909 were \$153.00, and through myself \$1,156.83. The fines collected in 1910 through Bates were \$478 and through myself in 1913, \$1,363.62. "In which I draw attention. No one can dispute the fact that the county has increased tremendously in population; that the work of the sheriff's office is becoming greater and greater every year and that as the years go on, the expenses of the office must necessarily increase. "This statement is made for the sole purpose of setting right any misapprehension that the taxpayers may have obtained relative to my administration as sheriff of this county through the misleading statement issued by the former deputy sheriff in an effort to injure me. "An investigation of the books of the office, of the records of the public examiner's reports and the auditor's office is earnestly solicited. I challenge the former deputy sheriff, Mr. Magie, to show any figures taken from the records of the county which will vary in any way from the comparative statement, which I will furnish you. "As far as my personal efficiency is concerned, I respectfully refer to those who have had business with me personally during my administration."

Table with columns: Dr., Cr., 1908, 1912. Rows: Salaries, sheriff and deputies; Jailor and matron; Traveling expenses; Cash paid treasurer account civil cases and board for U. S. and city prisoners; Fines; Work done for St. Louis county; Amount net earnings.

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Adv. W. J. BURNS, COWARD, MOBBED IN GEORGIA Continued from Page 1.

before the Fulton county grand jury. The authorities are investigating charges of bribery made against Burns agents in connection with the testimony of Rev. C. B. Ragsdale, deposed pastor of the Plum Street Baptist church, in the Frank case. The Ragsdale incident occurred some days ago when the minister made an affidavit that he had overheard Jim Conley confess to Mary Phagan's murder. He later repudiated the story, however, swearing to Solicitor Dorsey that he had been bribed by Burns agents to frame the false story. He said he had received \$250 already in payment. He named Dan Lehon, C. C. Todder, both of whom are Burns representatives, and Arthur Thurman, a young lawyer, in the transaction. When Ragsdale exposed his fake story he was immediately deposed from the church he served. Negro Sent Into Room Lined With Greenbacks. Developments include affidavits submitted by the solicitor from Charles Isom, a man who declares he was employed by Burns to go to Chicago to get a negro, Aaron Allen, to

UNIONS NOT TRUSTS SAYS JUDGE WILLIS

Continued from Page 1. The federal government has, in many cases, over-stepped the boundary lines which mark the limits of individual freedom and has declared that the concerted action of workmen is a conspiracy in restraint of trade. "Trade in what?" We may respectfully ask. The workmen do not become the owners in many cases of the commodities which their labor produces. The trading in commodities becomes the privilege and function of the employer. It is his property with which the trading is done. The workman has no control over the barter and sale which succeed the exertion of his efforts as a producer. Judge Willis is Sound. "The statutory measure known as the Sherman anti-trust act was designed to restrain the owners, buyers and sellers of material substances and not the mere possessor of producing capacity embodied in human form; such producers constituting the great majority of the citizens of the Republic. This act left each individual free to labor or not labor, to buy or not buy as he might elect. "Therefore, to reverse the action of certain state legislatures and to say by a statute of the United States that the strong arm of the government shall not reach out to enforce against the individual acts of human beings who are not traders, a statute relative to trading, would not be to give such individual worker a privilege but would be merely a recognition of his God-given right, anterior to all human laws, of working or not working, or buying or not buying as his judgment may dictate. "The proposition to exempt labor unions—societies of working men from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust act, is often spoken of as the granting of a privilege. It is rather the recognition of an absolute right. It is recognition of the fact that efforts to restrain monopoly of material commodities have no logical connection with the restraint of individual action in laboring or ceasing to labor. So it is with the agricultural associations; they are composed of laborers whose work is connected with the tilling of the soil. Their combinations are protective in their nature and relate only to the products of their labor; a labor which ought to be sacred under a free government. He States It Clearly. "In curtailing production or in keeping their products in their own hands, they are transgressing no rule of social or civic well-being since they were under no absolute obligation (being free men) to create the products in the first instance nor afterwards to sell such products to any person or in any market. To refrain from selling is, therefore, an act of negation not properly subject to the animadversion of penal statutes. "For these reasons, I respectfully submit that labor organizations and those of agricultural producers ought not to be considered as subjects of the penalties and inhibitions of the Sherman anti-trust act; and that any legislation in amendment of that act ought to exclude them from the scope of its operations."

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COLORADO MINERS EAGER FOR DEBATE

Continued from Page 1. The strikers give another version, and the present still a different view, the taxpayers can never assimilate the facts sufficiently to arrive at any sane conclusion. The only way this can be done, we believe, is to arrange a meeting, say in the auditorium, when you could present the militia's side, and we could tell the people our version, so that they could have all the facts at one time and fix the blame for the terrible outrages on the working men, their wives and children which have disgraced Colorado before the world. We should be very pleased to meet you at the auditorium to discuss these matters at any time that may be convenient to you. If you desire to have your attorney—former Judge Advocate Major E. J. Boughton—at this meeting, we should expect the privilege of having our attorney, Horace N. Hawkins, aid us in presenting our side. That the public may be fully advised on these matters as soon as possible we trust you will fix an early date for the meeting, and that we may hear from you in the very near future. Very truly yours, JOHN R. LAWSON, International Board Member District No. 15, U. M. W. of A. "Mediators" Must Be Fishing. Nothing has been heard from the so-called legislative investigating commission which was supposed to divide into three groups and visit the strike zones. These men departed from Denver on Monday, and presumably to collect important data and then return to Denver and "compare notes" in the governor's office. This is the same committee which Governor Ammons told President Wilson had been created by the special session of the legislature to act as "mediators of the coal strike."

Absence of any news from these "mediators" is probably accounted for from the fact that the open season for catching fish in mountain streams of Colorado began on the very day these patriots left Denver. Trials to Open at Pueblo. On June 15 the United States district court at Pueblo will begin hearing cases of a number of men indicted by a federal grand jury there on charges of destroying a United States postoffice at Higgins in the strike district near Trinidad. Among the men under indictment are Ed Hillas, Jack Hartsham, D. J. Jeffreys, Max Martinez, Chales Costa, Dominie Figaro and Cassano Gormillo. Since the indictments were returned Jeffreys has been sent to the penitentiary on another charge. Costa was killed in the battle at Ludlow on the day that the grand jury reported and included his name in the list. Horace N. Hawkins, counsel for the United Mine Workers, has entered an appearance for three of the men, Martinez, Figaro and Gormillo. He will represent the other strikers when they are placed on trial.

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Labor Convention DULUTH, JULY 20-21-22, 1914 The Minnesota State Federation of Labor will hold its Annual Convention at Duluth, Minnesota on above dates, and delegates and members from all parts of the state will go. Arrange to attend this convention and use GREAT NORTHERN TRAINS Gopher State Express To and from the Twin-Cities and Duluth. Leaves St. Paul 9:00 a. m., Minneapolis 9:30 a. m., arrives Duluth 2:25 p. m., and carries an Observation-Parlor Car, Dining Car, Coaches and Smoker. Zenith Special Leave St. Paul 1:30 p. m., Minneapolis 2:00 p. m., arrives Duluth 6:55 p. m., and carries a Buffet-Parlor Car, Coaches and Smoker. Night Express Leave St. Paul 11:10 p. m., Minneapolis 11:45 p. m., arrives Duluth 4:30 a. m. Electric Lighted Sleeping Cars are on track and ready for occupancy at 9:00 p. m. and passengers may remain in their berths until 8:00 a. m. Secure additional information from A. E. HATHAWAY District Passenger Agent 435 W. Superior St. Duluth, Minn. Phone Metrose 192 H. A. NOBLE, Gen'l Pass. Agt. ST. PAUL, MINN. Great Northern S. S. Co. S. S. Minnesota sails from Seattle for Yokohama, Manila, Philippine Islands and the Orient. June 27, Sept. 16. Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.

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