

EXTRA SESSION IN HIGH FAVOR

Legislators Even More Strongly in Favor of It Than at the Close of the Last Session.

A Canvass Shows Great Unanimity—Opposition Comes Mainly From Corporations Who Fear Tax Revision.

On March 23, 1901, both houses of the Minnesota legislature passed a resolution fixing the date of adjournment at April 12, and requesting Governor Van Sant to call an extra session of the legislature in February, 1902, for the purpose of considering the report of the tax commission.

This resolution was passed by an almost unanimous vote. Governor Van Sant had already given his personal word to several members that if they would cut the session short, he would convene an extra session a year later. In view of this, several members were opposed to the clause of the resolution requesting him to call the extra session. The general feeling, however, was that there should be a definite expression from the legislature, to back the governor up in making the call.

Since the adjournment there has been a "still hunt" campaign against the extra session. It has been cleverly conducted, and the real reason why an extra session was not wanted has been carefully concealed. An extra session is not wanted by the railroad, street railway and mining corporations, nor by companies holding franchises not now taxable. All realize that an up-to-date commission will shift the burden of taxes to a great extent from the middle classes to the holders of valuable franchises and "natural monopolies." Such a change is bound to come, but the longer delayed the better.

Influence of various kinds has been at work among members of the legislature, on the governor, and even, it is reported, on members of the tax commission. The influence has been in the nature of arguments against the expediency of an extra session. They have had little weight with the governor, and The Journal is able to state with absolute certainty that they have made poor progress among members of the legislature.

A circular letter was sent to every member of the house and senate, asking for a reply to this question: Do you favor an extra session to receive and act upon the report of the tax commission, assuming that report will be ready within the specified time, Feb. 2, 1902?

So far sixty replies have been received, of which fifty-five have been distinctly in favor of an extra session, with the understanding specified in The Journal's question. Four favor an extra session if the report of the tax commission is of sufficient importance, as there is every reason to believe it will be. Two are non-committal, and only five are definitely opposed to an extra session.

Over one-third of the legislature was heard from, and the trend of sentiment is so strongly for an extra session that the governor will evidently have the strongest kind of backing from the members. Some who opposed the early adjournment idea are now in favor of an extra session. The only contingency that can prevent the extra session is a failure of the tax commission to report by Feb. 1, 1902. This is a duty charged upon them by law, and they have stated that they intend to fulfill it. Doubtless, if a large majority of the legislature signified that they had changed their minds since adjournment, and did not want an extra session, and if those who conveyed the governor's promise to the legislature conveyed to him a release from that promise, their action would have weight with him. The replies received by The Journal indicate, however, a stronger extra session sentiment now than when the legislature adjourned.

Many members were not reached by The Journal's inquiry because away on vacations. Many others were, no doubt, like a senator who told The Journal that he did not want to go into print, because people might think he had a chance to call an extra session to give a chance to go to St. Paul and have a good time. Some did not reply whose views are known, as Senator Daugherty, of Duluth, who has declared his opposition. The sixty-six members who replied, however,

may be taken as a very fair average, and the expression shows about what proportion of the legislature oppose the extra session.

Some important suggestions are made. Several insist on a short session, and others take the position that no other topic than taxation should be considered. Speaker Dowling throws out a suggestion to the tax commission in his support of the Manitoba plan of assessment time in the replies have been classified below, and the footings are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: For extra session, Against extra session, Noncommittal. Totals: 57, 29, 66.

The replies in detail follow:

SENATORS IN FAVOR.

GEORGE F. WILSON, Forty-first District, (rep.)—I am in favor of a short extra session to consider and act upon the report of the tax commission. There has been no change in the situation since the adjournment of the legislature. It was then considered by the governor, state auditor and members of the legislature generally that there should be an extra session. The length of the regular session was curtailed so as to make an extra session possible without materially increasing the ordinary legislative expenses.

Both the governor and the state auditor, in their communications, laid great stress upon the necessity of a revision of our tax code so as to better equate the burdens of taxation, and especially to uncover and bring upon the tax rolls personal property which has hitherto escaped taxation. The auditor urged that the same legislature which inaugurated the revision should complete the work, and that the new law should be put in operation in 1902, and the assessment for that year made under its provisions.

If an extra session be called, work will not necessarily be limited to the consideration of the report of the tax commission, but, unless the senators have the earnest desire since the adjournment, they will not take up general legislation. I can see no reason why the tax code should not be put in operation in 1902, and the assessment for that year made under its provisions.

There is no merit in the contention that the time between the submission of the report as provided in the act and the convening of the legislature is too short. It will be too short for its proper consideration. The fact is, this legislation has to be accepted largely on faith in the ability, good judgment and integrity of the men who prepare it. Defects in an enactment, which is necessarily hurried in its construction, can, as a rule, only be discovered by putting it in practical operation; so, I take it, the work of the commission will be accepted substantially as submitted, or will be rejected, and in either case, a very few days will be sufficient.

The expense, other than the per diem, can be cut to the minimum. The senate, in anticipation of an extra session, passed a resolution, limiting, in such case, its official staff to the principal officers and every member can carry back report, out of his abundance, an ample supply of stationery for the extra session.

So let us have an extra session, adopt an up-to-date tax code (for no other will be submitted to us) and adjourn.

A. R. MCGILL, Thirty-seventh District, (rep.)—Assuming that the report of the tax commission will be ready by Feb. 2, prox., I am in favor of an extra session to act upon it for the reason that such action should, and no doubt would, be of vast benefit to the public. A just distribution of the burden of taxation is the earnest desire of every citizen. The expense of an extra session is a mere bugaboo, and should not for a moment frighten those who earnestly desire to secure to the people their constitutional right of equal and uniform taxation. Personally, I am in favor of an extra session, and I believe that the people of this state will be benefited by the passage of such an act, and I believe that an extra session will be called, and that would seem to me to be a governor's word may not be lightly broken.

S. T. YOUNG, Fifty-sixth District (rep.)—I was the author of the resolution under which the last session was shortened. In that resolution there was incorporated a request to the governor to call an extra session for the purpose of acting upon the report of the tax commission. I believe that that commission would receive fair and more considerate treatment from the hands of the legislature, as I understand it, appreciating the idea of an extra session. They declare that the session would be in danger of being adjourned.

Continued on Tenth Page.

STRIKE TO GO RIGHT ON

Hopes for Peace Raised Only to be Dashed.

CONFERENCES TOLD OF Adjustment of the Strike to be Effected Within Ten Days.

THIS WAS SO NICE IT WASN'T SO Amalgamated Lodges, However, Are Reported Voting on a New Proposition.

Wheeling, Va., Aug. 28.—A man connected with the Federation of Labor and an official in one of the strongest unions federated with that body said that there had been five conferences between representatives of the federation and the steel

civic federation people will endeavor to secure an audience with the steel corporation officials in New York.

SHAFER EVASIVE Claims to Be Ignorant of the Movement for Peace.

Pittsburg, Aug. 28.—Probable peace for the striking steel workers within ten days, as outlined in dispatches from Wheeling, was the interesting topic in strike circles here to-day, but nothing definite could be learned. President Shaffer was averse to talking on the subject. Finally he said that while the report may be true he had no knowledge of it. He did not see how a settlement could be effected without the Amalgamated Association, and while some may hope for such good luck, yet in the face of gains made by the strikers he would not back down from his original position.

The steel officials reiterated their previous statements that no overtures for peace had come from the strikers, and that the strike could only be settled by the return of the men to their places. The peace proposition sent out by President Shaffer to the members of the executive board of the Amalgamated association for their approval previous to presentation to the United States Steel corporation by the representatives of the civic federation, lends color to the peace rumors and the provisions of the plan were being discussed by the strikers at Lindsay & McCutcheon's works to-day.



Dame Europa—Now, boys, don't all speak for the wishbone.

corporation since the close of the miners' conference at Indianapolis which asked President Gompers to call representatives of federated bodies to meet here. That meeting of labor presidents was held within a few days after the coal conference and steps were taken to secure a meeting with the steel officials.

The first conference between the steel people and the federation representatives was held in Indianapolis. Another conference was held in Cleveland, another in New York and another in Pittsburg. Finally, he says, a plan of settlement was reached which was satisfactory to the steel people, the federation's representative and the Amalgamated Association. This proposition, he says, is now being voted on by the lodges of the Amalgamated Association. It is a compromise and gives the Amalgamated Association a slight advantage over what the steel people last offered, the union getting a showing in mill to have been unionized since the strike began.

This information was also given by a member of Mountain City lodge of the Amalgamated Association in this district. He said his lodge voted to accept the proposition last night and it was expected that the strike would be settled within ten days.

Pittsburg, Aug. 28.—Wheeling dispatches this morning say that nothing is known of the alleged conference of labor leaders said to have been recently held there to devise a plan to settle the steel strike, and the story is believed to be without foundation.

AMALGAMATED PROPOSITION Mr. Shaffer Invites Approval of a Fresh Overture.

Pittsburg, Aug. 28.—It is learned that President Shaffer has sent out letters to members of the executive committee of the Amalgamated association, inviting their approval of the peace plan agreed upon last Saturday by the representatives of the National Civic Federation and the Amalgamated Association headquarters.

First—That the New York offer of July 27, made by Messrs. Schwab and Morgan, be accepted. This provided that the tin plate mills resume under the scale signed for the year beginning July 1; that the hoop company sign for all mills signed for last year, and that the sheet steel company sign for all mills signed for last year, except Old Meadow and Saltburg.

Second—That a provisional scale be accepted. This provided that Painters', Lumber & McCutcheon's and the Clark mill, leaving recognition of the union open.

Third—That the United States Steel Corporation formally declare its attitude toward organized labor, this declaration to take such form as will have a reassuring effect upon the men in mills.

President Shaffer assented to these propositions and is now awaiting the result of a vote by mail. If approved the

be that the Amalgamated scale be paid and that union men be allowed perfect liberty and no discrimination. Notwithstanding the reports that all preparations had been made, the tin plate mill at Denmler did not resume this morning. It is reported that 200 machinists and helpers went to work at the works of the National Tube company, but this is denied by the strikers who say that no others are in the mill than the hundred or so who have been making repairs for some time.

The Star tin plate plant in this city was running three turns this morning. This was made possible with the sixteen extra men taken into the works last night. Superintendent Arthur Piper was extremely optimistic and stated that so far as the Star plant was concerned the strike was practically a thing of the past. He said they now had eighty skilled men at work and before the end of the week he expected to have the four mills in full operation.

Six mills were running full at Painters' and the management was preparing to start up No. 5 hoop mill and No. 6 guide mill. They assert they will have all these departments in operation within a few days, and that they will turn out the scheduled amount of material. The Monongahela plant is still closed, and the manager denied the report that it was intended to import men from Ohio to start operations.

President Shaffer again denied the persistent reports of early settlement of the strike—ad shaffer evasive D D "There is nothing in this peace talk," said he. "I have denied these rumors often enough to make the people believe it."

Overturning to the Wheeling story, he said: "I do not know what unconcerned parties are doing, but it will have no effect on us." Assistant Secretary Tighe, who has been absent in Chicago since last week, was heard from to-day. In a letter to Secretary Williams he said he would remain in Chicago for a few days to confer and advise with Vice President Davis.

The situation, according to President Shaffer, both local and general, is satisfactory to the Amalgamated Association. "There is nothing new," said he, "and everything is quiet as far as we know."

MINERS' GAINS Very Large Figures Presented by President Mitchell.

New York, Aug. 28.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a statement in which he says: The agreement reached between the men and the operators in 1890 amounted to an increase of \$25,000,000 annually for 200,000 men, secured at an expenditure of \$300,000, which is a bigger dividend than the Standard Oil company or the Morgan banking company ever paid. At the April convention, at an expenditure of \$5,000,000, concessions were granted amounting to an increase of \$7,000,000 annually.

The directors of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

ARMY SCHOOL FOR SUMMER

Attempt to Have It Located at Fort Meade.

S. D. STATESMEN BUSY They Present a Variety of Requests to the War Secretary.

EQUINE DISTRIBUTING POINT Ft. Meade Will Be "It" So Long as Army Horses Bought in Northwest Are Standard.

Washington, Aug. 28.—South Dakota senators and representatives will make a strong effort to have a summer school of military instruction located at Fort

TALKS OF TAKING UP THE SWORD

Abdul Hamid Said to Prefer This to Yielding "Unreasonable Demands," and He Orders Guns From Germany.

Difficulties Placed in the Way of French Commercial Interests, and All the Embassies at Constantinople Complain.

Vienna, Aug. 28.—The Tageblatt to-day publishes mail correspondence from Constantinople which says the sultan will go to war rather than yield to unreasonable demands; that he is studying plans for defense and has ordered 300 guns from Germany.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—The French flag was hauled down from over the embassy of France after the departure of the ambassador, M. Constans, and will not be hoisted again until diplomatic relations are restored. The staff of the embassy remains here, but there is no charge d'affaires. The French consuls in Turkey have been directed to continue to protect French interests.

Besides the immediate causes of the disagreement it is pointed out that constant difficulties were placed in the way of French commercial interests in Turkey which contributed to M. Constans' resolution. All the embassies complain of vexatious interference with trade.

were investigated by Inspector Graves, who recommended that Harding be removed. The secretary asked for his resignation, but Harding came here and made counter charges against Graves that he would not allow the introduction of testimony in defense and otherwise acted in a way that prejudiced Harding's case. Another investigation was made by Inspector Jenkins, whose report reached the department last week. It is understood that he also found against Harding. A long statement from Harding reached here Monday and was filed at the department. No action was taken by Assistant Secretary Ryan. The case is one that Secretary Hitchcock has had in his personal charge and all the papers have been laid aside pending his return from New England. He is expected to reach Washington about the middle of next month.

Washington Small Talk. Two rural free delivery routes have been ordered established at Starbuck, Pope county, Minn., and at Belgrade, Stearns county. Service is to begin Oct. 1.

Deaths: One appointed: Iowa—Drew, Wright county, H. C. Johnson, vice H. P. Johnson, dead; Nugent, Keokuk county, F. M. Wertz, vice J. H. Ruggles, resigned. North Dakota—Wolf, Benson county, A. Nepstad, vice F. H. Frost, removed; Fort Totten, Benson county, I. Court, vice M. Chalmers, resigned.

BOUGHT A BIG TRACT A \$150,000 Real Estate Deal on Eighth Ave. S.

TRACKAGE PROPERTY INVOLVED The Conklin & Zonne Company Buys for Unknown Clients, Possibly the Milwaukee Road.

The J. F. Conklin & Zonne company has just consummated a \$150,000 deal involving the two half blocks just beyond the viaduct at Eighth avenue S and adjoining the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

The deal was a straight purchase of several parcels of land and the entire transaction was of the cash variety. Speculation is already rife as to the significance of this purchase, which unquestionably means much for that section of the city. The purchasers of the property are known to the only information vouchsafed by the firm being that it was bought "for eastern clients." J. F. Conklin, when questioned to-day, was extremely reticent.

"The deal has been handled entirely by Mr. Zonne," said Mr. Conklin, "and he deserves all the credit for its successful consummation. Mr. Zonne is now a year's hard work. I am unable to say anything more except that we paid cash for the property and that it was bought for eastern parties. Mr. Conklin is in the east in connection with the purchase."

Asked if the deal was not made for the Milwaukee road in the interest of its terminal facilities, Mr. Conklin evaded a direct answer by saying the property "could be utilized for railroad purposes," but he refused to add another word.

Is It for the Milwaukee? There are the best of reasons for believing that the Milwaukee road is behind the deal. Its magnificent terminals in Minneapolis, which for years seemed out of all proportion to its needs, have lately

been taxed to accommodate the road's rapidly increasing business as well as that of the Northern Pacific's passenger service, which also includes that of the old St. Paul & Duluth.

The ground secured by the Conklin-Zonne purchase will add materially to the road's trackage facilities in South Minneapolis which are already taxed to the utmost. The splendid new plants of the Advance Thrasher company and the I. Case Implement company at Seventh avenue S and Third street, with other industries which have sprung up in that locality, have given a boom to that district which will be greatly augmented by the big deal. The large realty holdings of L. S. and L. M. Gillette, formerly of the Gillette-Herzog company, at South Minneapolis station, are also significant in this connection, as it is understood that extensive improvements of their eleven-acre tract are to be made in the near future, necessitating increased trackage accommodations.

W. H. Eustis is also interested in the development of South Minneapolis, and it is known that some of his transactions were made in the interest of the Milwaukee road.

From a trustworthy source it is learned that the traffic officials of the road are already demanding another large grain elevator to supplement the work of Elevator B, the enormous structure built in the heart of the milling district by the railroad company twenty years ago.

The tract purchased lies between Eighth and Tenth avenues S and Washington avenue and Second street, and includes lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 Ankeny, Robinson and Pettit's subdivision to block 114; also lots 12 and 13, block 97, town of Minneapolis; also lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 18, town of Minneapolis.

TO OPEN A FLAX PIT The Minneapolis Chamber Plans an Important New Feature.

THIS THE MAIN CRUSHING POINT The Trading Feature Is Now to Be Placed on a Dignified Basis.

There will soon be established in Minneapolis in connection with the Chamber of Commerce a trading market for flax futures. It will be a fixture and an important addition to the local grain market. Now grain is sent out to-day to all commission men, managers of terminal houses, line elevator men, managers of local oil mills and representatives of outside buyers of flax, of a meeting to be held on Tuesday next.

Within a few years, and especially within the past year, Minneapolis has worked into a position of great importance as a primary flax-receiving point. Minneapolis has now a larger flaxseed oil capacity than any crushing point in the country, and the receipts are necessarily heavy. So important has this market become that every outside buyer of flax wherever his place of business may be, now finds it necessary to be represented on the local floor. With all this growth as a cash flax market, however, Minneapolis has not gained the prominence in the world's flax market that it deserves and which is now to be assumed.

Scandinavian Alliance Talk

New York Sun Special Service

Christiania, Aug. 28.—In answering the ministerial journal of Denmark, which advocated a Scandinavian federal alliance for the purpose of defense, the Dagbladet, the chief organ of the Norwegian home rule party, which is also the mouthpiece of the present Norwegian ministry, declares that Norway must control its own army. The Journal, however, is willing that the Scandinavian countries should have a common defensive policy if Denmark will support Norway in its contest against Sweden, so that it will get full home rule.

Grover May Hunt in S. D.

Special to The Journal.

Webster, S. D., Aug. 28.—W. D. Boyce, proprietor of the Chicago Saturday Blade, has been spending the past week at Fort Sisseton, sitting up and furnishing one of the old government buildings which he has leased and which will be occupied by about twenty of his eastern friends during the hunting season. It is reported, that ex-President Grover Cleveland will hunt ducks at Fort Sisseton this fall.

RICH GOLD STRIKE IN LAPLAND

Stockholm, Aug. 28.—Much excitement prevails here over the discovery of gold in Lapland, where are also the country's famous iron deposits. Experts who have been in the Klondike district lately pronounce the discoveries in Lapland as rich as those along the Yukon. Some timorous persons fear that Sweden may presently find itself possessed not only of the riches but also of the calamities coming from a rand district.