



CAN THEY KEEP IT SHUT UP? Uncle Sam—What's all the row about? Congressman—Oh, we just been recapturing that blamed Tariff Issue again.

MINNESOTA INDEPENDENCE

From Congress It Shines Over the Whole Country.

THE EAST PAYS TRIBUTE North Star Excels the Bay State's Traditional Independence.

CANNOT BE WHIPPED INTO LINE

Attitude of Our Congressmen Like a Death Blow to Partisan Severities.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, March 19.—The importance which Minnesota has attained in congress is well illustrated in an article written by Colonel Robert L. O'Brien, Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript. It is the point of view of one of the ablest and closest observers in the ranks of Washington correspondents, and is all the stronger because it is unprejudiced and unsolicited. Incidentally, it bears eloquently and forcefully on the argument in favor of continuing good men in congress for unlimited terms. It is only by long service here that the men of party lines are able to accomplish important results or rise to positions of influence.

Colonel O'Brien says: No one can watch congressional procedure without realizing the leadership among the states of the union which Minnesota is now taking in "political independence." The tradition of Massachusetts leads in this virtue, or vice, according to the point of view, is not now supported by the facts. Minnesota representatives vote as they please, in disregard of party lines or the wishes of party managers, several-fold as much as do the representatives of Massachusetts. Without making any comment on the merits of the questions involved, but just as an exhibit of political independence, a few facts may be recalled. When the Porto Rican question agitated congress, the Minnesotans were the hardest to whip into line; Mr. Heston was one of the five republicans who did not get there, and Mr. Fletcher stated that up to the moment the roll call began he did not know where he should stand. Mr. Heston was one of the five republicans who did not get there, and Mr. Fletcher stated that up to the moment the roll call began he did not know where he should stand.

Ship Subsidy Snag.

On the ship subsidy bill, the Minnesotans have been, and still are, the hardest to get into line. Mr. Heston, a member of the committee having the bill in charge, has been the leader of the republican opposition, and most of his colleagues from Minnesota have sympathized with him. Mr. Heston's bill to remove the duty on trust-made articles, which are no longer dependent upon protection, Mr. Tawney was the only republican to stand in line. Mr. Heston's bill to remove the duty on trust-made articles, which are no longer dependent upon protection, Mr. Tawney was the only republican to stand in line.

Fletcher Practically Alone.

Loren Fletcher, the ranking republican member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, has always voted, and practically alone, against the Nicaragua canal project. He takes a most gloomy view of such a project, and in his long and able speeches has heard all the arguments made before his committee, and has heard nothing to make him think it would be worth building. A Panama canal, he regards as a very objectionable project, but he votes against that. The Minnesotans are in the front rank of the insurgents over beet sugar. Their view that they have been paying too long a price for eastern industries for so long that now, when their farmers have something which needs protection, the east should be compelled to stand in line.

Another notable aspect of Minnesota's position in congress and, in fact, of its state history, is found in the simple statement of the late representative Eddy makes in his congressional biography, that he is the first native of that state to be elected to the house of representatives. Even his parents had lived in Minnesota but a few months before he was born.

Their Birth Places.

Of the other representatives, Stevens and Fletcher were born in Maine, McHenry in Canada and Heston in Indiana, while Page Morris, who represents the Duluth district, is a Virginian. Tawney was born on what afterwards became the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The state is to have two more representatives under the new apportionment; the rapidly with which it has filled up, having reached a size existing, gives it more representatives than the three upper states of New England combined in a period less than the lifetime of the average representative, as described in a recent census bulletin. These new processes, which made the less desirable product the more desirable one, save an impetus to the development of the northern wheat belt and made Minneapolis the milling center of America.

This political independence of Minnesota, in which Wisconsin in large measure shares, is especially significant because of the general recognition of the fact that in the Mississippi valley resides the forces which are destined to control America, as made prominent in Mr. Adams' Madison address.

—W. W. Jernama.

STRAIGHTEN OUT A TANGLE

Mr. Munn in Washington Consulting Senator Nelson in Douglas Matter.

Kennedy, in the Power Suit, Tells of Northern Pacific Stock Purchases.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, March 19.—M. D. Munn of St. Paul, associated as counsel with Attorney General Douglas in the merger suits, is in Washington to-day to confer with Senator Nelson regarding Mr. Douglas' request for an amendment of the federal judiciary act.

Mr. Munn says the Minnesota delegation is laboring under some misapprehension as to what Mr. Douglas wants. The latter possibly made a mistake in not sending the delegation a copy of the bill he wants passed instead of writing vaguely about it. Mr. Munn has undertaken to straighten out the tangle. He leaves for home to-night. For the past ten days he has been in New York on private business.

The correspondence between Attorney General Douglas and Senator Nelson regarding the railway merger resolutions has been printed as a senate document. Senator Nelson declines to make Mr. Douglas' letter public. Without quoting the senator, it may be said there is a suspicion that Douglas did not relish Nelson's plan of making the correspondence public in Washington. It is said to be his contention that the attorney general's office at St. Paul is the proper place to give out such information.

POWER'S SUIT

John S. Kennedy Testifies on Northern Pacific Stock.

New York, March 19.—There was a hearing in this city to-day before Judge P. A. Mabe of Minnesota in the case of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific. The object of the suit is to overthrow the transfer of the Northern Pacific securities company of the control of the Northern Pacific.

John S. Kennedy, a banker, was the first witness to-day. He said he went to Europe in the spring of 1901, and when he left James J. Hill and Lord Strathcona, D. Willis James, George P. Baker, himself and other friends of James J. Hill, owned a majority of the common stock of the Northern Pacific. The witness understood much of the stock was owned by J. J. Morgan.

MR. DOUGLAS SPEAKS

Replies to Criticisms Based Upon State's Merger Suit.

As bearing upon certain criticisms in Washington gossip concerning the acts of the state administration, Attorney General Douglas said to The Journal to-day: Some minds are so ungenerous by way of inclining to criticize the work or motives of others that I cannot understand them. The old adage is often quoted: "Nothing succeeds like success." I much prefer the other: "Loyalty is still the same, whether it win or lose." My action and that of my associates in bringing an action for the state against the Northern Securities company in the supreme court of the United States, based upon what seemed the plain language of article 3 of the constitution, was commended by dozens of eminent lawyers before the decision of the court was announced. Two of these lawyers have held the office of attorney general of the United States. All agreed that in their judgment the court had and would exercise jurisdiction.

When we also reflect a moment and note that of the three attorneys who appeared for the defendant, one is a member of the bar of the United States, all agreed that in their judgment the court had and would exercise jurisdiction. I have exhausted one remedy, and barely suggested legislation which possibly may lead to a second in other like cases. I have also done what I could to bring about an elaborate brief upon the oral argument which was presented to the court, and we purpose exhausting all means to test the questions involved.

If people at a distance must complain, I trust they will at least credit me with not intending to add to their burdens.

FOR LABOR

Missouri Supreme Court Virtually Decides in Favor of Boycotting.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 19.—In the supreme court, sitting en banc to-day, an opinion was handed down declaring that courts of equity have no power to enjoin labor organizations from enforcing boycotts against corporations.

The opinion, by Judge Sherwood, affirmed the judgment of the lower court, which had refused the application of the Marx & Haas Dress Clothing Co. of St. Louis for an injunction to restrain Anthony Watson and other officers of a local Knights of Labor organization and a branch of the United German Workers of America in that city from pushing a boycott.

The court holds that if the labor unions of the state are not permitted to tell the story of their wrongs or their supposed wrongs by word of mouth or with pen and print and to endeavor to get other persons to do as they do, all peaceable means in securing redress of such wrongs, free speech is endangered.

WHY IMPEACHMENT? Swedish Statesman Gets After the Finance Minister.

Stockholm, March 19.—There was some excitement in the second chamber of parliament to-day, owing to a demand by Adolf Hedén, a liberal member, for the impeachment of the minister of finance, Count Hans Wachtmeister. The grounds for the impeachment, which were not announced, were delivered to the president of the house in a sealed envelope. The matter was referred to the constitutional committee.

SAMAR REBEL CHIEF YIELDS

Gen. Chaffee Considers Active Insurrection in the Philippines Closed.

Lukban Was Instrumental in Bringing About the Latest Wholesale Surrender.

Manila, March 19.—General Lukban's efforts in influencing Guerrera, who recently issued a proclamation declaring himself the successor of General Lukban in the island of Samar, to surrender, have been successful.

Both General Smith, in command of the United States forces in Samar, and Guerrera have agreed to an armistice to facilitate the collection of Guerrera's men with their rifles, when the formal surrender will be made. General Smith cables that Guerrera has 400 rifles and that Guerrera guarantees the absolute peacefulness of his men. General Chaffee is greatly pleased with what he considers as closing the active insurrection. The resistance in Batangas and Laguna provinces practically is over. There are daily surrenders there of men and guns. The insurgents have been completely starved into submission by General Bell's aggressive tactics in preventing any exterior assistance from reaching them.

KOBBE IT IS

New Commander of Department of Dakota Named by the President.

Washington, March 19.—By direction of the president, Major General Arthur MacArthur was to-day assigned to the command of the department of the lakes with headquarters at Chicago; Brigadier General Frederick Funston to the command of the department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver, Col.; and Brigadier General William A. Kobbe to the command of the department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

These changes will take effect on the 26th inst. Much criticism is also aimed at the mayor's order from the fact that it includes only the inmates of the houses that pay bimonthly fines into the city treasury. These women, it is asserted, form only a small proportion of the women of their class in Minneapolis, and it is among the others that the danger of infection is great. Just the class most in need of sanitary regulation therefore is not affected by the order.

BOOST TAMS

Southwestern Men Would Put Bixby in the Shoes of Hitchcock.

Washington, March 19.—Information comes to The Journal that a man to-day that prominent men from the southwest are looking Tams Bixby for secretary of the interior. The impression is growing here that Secretary Hitchcock's retirement is only a matter of a short time, and these men, among whom are Senator Burton and Representative Curtis of Kansas, believe that Bixby is just the man to succeed him.

They have represented to the president that the Minnesota has made a good record as acting chairman of the Davies commission, is from the middle west and is thoroughly familiar with all the problems with which the secretary of the interior has to deal. President Roosevelt has a warm spot in his heart for southwestern senators and representatives, and with their influence, with what will surely be brought from the northwest, Bixby may eventually loom up as a promising candidate.

—W. W. Jernama.

SKILLED NORWEGIAN LABORERS

Eddy's Mission to Norway—Absurd Stories at Washington.

Washington, March 19.—The Journal a man is able to state authoritatively that the story of yesterday in these dispatches regarding the whereabouts of Representative Frank Eddy is accurate. He is in Christiania lending aid to two of his constituents who are there trying to secure the emigration of a colony of skilled Norwegian laborers for Clergue's syndicate at the Soo.

It is not understood that Eddy has any financial interest in the matter. His absence has caused a genuine flutter in the Minnesota colony here, for nobody was taken into his confidence. All sorts of guesses, some of them very absurd ones, were made by his friends in trying to locate him.

—W. W. Jernama.

WASHINGTON SMALL TALK

Postmasters appointed to-day: Minnesota—Bancroft, Freeborn county, B. A. Holdal. Iowa—Motor, Warren county, B. E. Handolph. North Dakota—Dale, Emmons county, Joseph Clark.

S. R. Thayer, of Minneapolis, is in Washington to remain several days. Captain H. Canby will leave for Arizona to-day to visit his son.

LIBERAL LEADER ILL. London, March 19.—Lord Kimberley, the liberal leader in the house of lords, who has been ill for some time, is in a semiconscious condition.

BIG STORM IS BREWING

Mayor Ames' Inspection Order Brings an Avalanche of Potest.

The Scheme Is Branded as Illegal, Immoral and Useless, Anyway.

Illegal, immoral and absolutely useless as a preventive measure against disease are the specific indictments made against Mayor Ames' recently declared policy of inspection in the red light district.

Specifically and in general his action is widely condemned in the community. The popular sentiment is that the administration has in this matter touched the low water mark of municipal indecency. Legal authorities declare that neither the mayor nor the police department has the slightest authority for enforcing such a regulation, and that the parties affected by the order will be easily within their legal rights in resisting it at any cost.

Physicians on their part insist that as a preventive measure the mayor's scheme is positively without merit. The same thing has been tried in other cities, mostly in Europe, and the results have invariably been such as to condemn the system.

Abandoned in St. Louis.

Such a system was in effect in St. Louis between 1870 and 1874 and then abandoned as of no practical benefit. There is now no city in the United States, it is claimed, that has any system of sanitary control in effect. Minneapolis will, therefore, stand in a class for her own in this regard. To make such a system effective the physicians say it should be thorough and free. But to make it thorough would require the services of at least half a dozen physicians and two or three city bacteriologists.

Much criticism is also aimed at the mayor's order from the fact that it includes only the inmates of the houses that pay bimonthly fines into the city treasury. These women, it is asserted, form only a small proportion of the women of their class in Minneapolis, and it is among the others that the danger of infection is great. Just the class most in need of sanitary regulation therefore is not affected by the order.

There is no question but that the mayor has the power to enforce his rules, for these institutions are wholly at the mercy of the police, and any resistance would be followed by severe disciplinary measures. Those involved know this fact well, and while they now protest loudly and indignantly, they will hardly take the chances of inviting disaster by resisting the order.

The fact that Mayor Ames insists that none but two of the three assistant city physicians, both of whom are in the city, shall have power to give certificates of health and that a fee of \$1 a week is to be charged, is generally regarded as an impolitic act on the mayor's part. The universal verdict is that this stamps the act either as inspired by a desire to do a kind service for these favorites or as intended to create a source of revenue in anticipation of the need of a big campaign fund this fall.

It is estimated that about 300 women will be affected by the order. One can easily figure up the revenue from this source between now and the close of the year. It is claimed that this revenue does not represent more than one-third of the women who ply their trade in the city. The rest are found in the favored private houses that have been taken over by the city treasury, and among the ever-present "roomers."

It is probable that a mass meeting will be called for next Sunday to make public protest against the measure.

Not the Philippines.

Dr. Martha S. Ripley could scarcely restrain her indignation when talking of the matter to-day. "This isn't the Philippines," she said, "and Dr. Ames will find it out before he gets through. We don't propose to have our boys contaminated and ruined by this shameful scheme. I am sure that if we tried under far better auspices in many cities, especially of Europe, only to be abandoned as worse than useless. We shall hold a public meeting probably next Sunday afternoon in the Lyceum theater, if we can get it—that will bring down such a storm about the ears of this man that he will have never been born."

"I know there are some good men in this town and they will never submit to this infamy. It is their right as much as it is that of the decent women. All decent people without regard to sex or religion, will unite in the campaign against Ames and his system."

SIXTY DAYS IN JAIL

Two Stillwater Men Sentenced for Malicious Mischief.

Stillwater, Minn., March 19.—Joseph McAlone and John Spellman were fined \$50 for malicious mischief and will each serve sixty days in jail. Charges of assault are hanging over them and will be pushed as soon as they can appear in court again.

Roy Pels of Oak Park was carried under a load of lumber by the breaking of a wagon wheel and was disabled by bruises and contusions about the back and chest. No bones were broken and if no internal injury develops he will soon be about again.

The Crescents and Nemot met again last night, the former winning two of three games. They are now so far in the lead for the Molander & McCue trophy that they will never be headed. Krens of the Crescents made the high score and average last night.

WHERE "AT?"

Speaker Henderson in a Quandary and Tangle With Iowa Constituents.

Washington, March 19.—Members of the house are still discussing the quandary in which the speaker has been placed by the action of Senators Allison and Dooliver in voting against the ship subsidy bill.

If Mr. Henderson supports the bill he will place himself in antagonism to the two senators, and it is said that the political conditions in his district will hardly warrant this attitude. If, on the other hand he doesn't support the bill, he will find himself in opposition to Senator Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee.

The general opinion in the house is that Speaker Henderson's dilemma augurs ill for the consideration of the subsidy measure at this session of congress. The Iowa senators are being deluged with telegrams from the state commending their action in voting against the bill. The echo of these words will undoubtedly reach Mr. Henderson's ears and go far toward influencing him. —W. W. Jernama.

REBEL SWAY

China Feels Its Spread and Imperial Troops Suffer Further.

Hongkong, March 19.—The rebels in the southern provinces continue crushingly to defeat the imperial troops sent to subdue them. General Ma and Marshal Su report that it is impossible to suppress the rebellion with the troops at their disposal, and the victory of Canton has requested Yuan-Shi-Kai, viceroy of Chi-li, to send reinforcements overland.

The imperial troops have been defeated at Sek-Shing, in Kwang-Tung province, and at Popak, in Kwang-Si province. In Yung-Nan province the rebels hold the town and district of Foo-Chuen, twenty miles northwest of the prefectural town of Yun-Nan. They have also captured the town of Liu-Chou, Kwang-Si province, and the town of Chung-Ning, Kwei-Chou province.

NOT MORGAN

Disbelief in Report of His Designs Upon the North American.

Special to The Journal.

New York, March 19.—The sensational rise in North American stock yesterday was due to two causes. One was a report that Morgan had been buying control of the company, which possesses an elastic charter that would be very useful in the event that it should be determined to abandon the Northern Securities plan and turn over the control of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern to the North American company. The latter owns control of many street railways and electric lighting companies in the west, its principal interests being in Milwaukee and Cincinnati.

Conservative brokers do not credit the story of Morgan buying, and attribute the strength of the stock to successful financial deals in the west. Some specialists believe John W. Gates and his Waldorf clique are manipulating North American stock. The talk in the stock exchange is that Gates and his following are the principal bull factors in the market, and that they have quite a large line of stock in expectation of higher prices. Gates is understood to hold enthusiastic views on the future of the United States and to be backing them to a considerable extent in the market.

GOVERNING DANES

Provisional Government to Be Erected by the President.

Washington, March 19.—The president intends to erect a provisional government in the Danish islands at the outset. The American flag having been raised by an officer of the army or navy, some person, probably a civilian, will be dispatched from the United States as provisional governor. Meanwhile a general election for permanent government will be submitted to congress, probably approximating the Porto Rican government act, and a permanent government may be installed before the end of the fiscal year.

BEET SUGAR

Its Defiant Banner Still Flaps in the Faces of Ways and Means.

Washington, March 19.—The beet sugar republicans are very angry to-day and are talking over various plans for defeating the plans of the ways and means committee for Cuban tariff reduction. First, it should be understood that last night's meeting was a conference and not a caucus. All the meetings held to discuss the Cuban question have been conferences. The difference between a conference and a caucus is important. The action of one is not binding, the action of the other is.

Last night's vote, therefore, does not make the 20 per cent reduction a formal party measure, and the beet sugar minority is at liberty to continue its opposition on the floor of the house, which it is promising to-day to do. Should the opposition come it will be against the adoption of a rule limiting debate and forbidding amendments. There are enough insurgents to make the adoption of a rule impossible. The only question is, will they have the courage to stand by their guns?

This question nobody can answer—not even the insurgents. So many of their men have been picked off by the ways and means forces that they hardly feel like making a definite statement regarding those who remain. They think to-day, however, that they still have control of the situation, for it is said that the ways and means committee will not dare determine to abandon the Northern Securities plan without first cutting noses and being sure of enough votes for the adoption of a rule limiting debate.

To present the bill without a rule would be to open up the general tariff question at this session. A careful estimate of the "last life" insurgents by states shows thirty-two votes. This number is said to be probably less than their real strength, for the insurgent leaders to-day claim fifty votes. The thirty-two are divided as follows: California 6, Washington 2, Kansas 2, Nebraska 2, Minnesota 6, Michigan 8, Wisconsin 2, Maine 2.

"Ways and Means" Found.

Late to-day an intimation came from the ways and means sources that the committee would probably introduce a bill without trying to secure a rule for its consideration. It is said it hopes to frame it as to make it relate wholly to Cuba and therefore not open to general tariff amendment.

Under this view any amendments offered looking to general tariff reduction would, under the rules of the house, be thrown out as not general. Such a program would insure the passage of the bill, for nearly all the democrats would support it. The fight would then be transferred to the senate, where it will be as bitter and uncertain as in the house.

—W. W. Jernama.

BOERS NEVER FLINCHED

Routed Methuen's Column in Face of Bullet and Shell.

London, March 19.—The Standard's Pretoria correspondent again testifies to the courage of the Boers who routed General Methuen's column. He says that their first charge was made in the face of a storm of bullets and shell, which hardly caused a single falter in their rapid advance. The best disciplined troops could have done nothing better.

General Delaroy allowed General Methuen to keep all his papers. The losses of the Boers are unknown with any approach to precision. Only eleven dead were seen near the British lines, but it has transpired from a Boer source that they lost 200 killed or wounded.

TO DIE ON GOOD FRIDAY

Date Fixed for the Execution of Sheriff Ricker's Murderer.

MOVING DAY

Bryan Celebrates His Birthday by Removing to His Farm.

Special to The Journal.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 19.—Bryan celebrated his forty-second birthday to-day by putting on overalls and superintending the removal of his household to his farm, where he will live in the barn until he completes his new residence.

A Brussels publisher has felt justified in starting a periodical devoted wholly to the scientific study of milk.

BONDED MILL

Washburn-Crosby Company May Get Exemption From Duty.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, March 19.—The Washburn-Crosby company has asked for additional information from the treasury department before proceeding with the plan of bonding one of its mills for grinding Canadian wheat for export. The company wants to know just what it will have to do before it can begin grinding wheat into flour, and what privileges will be accorded it if the mill is bonded as a manufacturing warehouse.

No reply has been sent, but one officer of the department said to The Journal man that the only privilege that can be granted under the law is exemption from the payment of any duty on wheat the company may take from bonded warehouses at Minneapolis or Duluth and transfer to its bonded mill for manufacture and export. This will save it from the necessity of bonding one of its own elevators. Obligation to manufacture only imported wheat in a bonded mill and to export the flour is the law and cannot be changed without an act of congress.

As to the plan that was first considered for charging the drawback regulations to permit taxation of an equal amount of flour for a certain amount of wheat imported, the department is still opposed to any change.

—W. W. Jernama.

Wroosevelt as Wrestler

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, March 19.—Professor J. J. O'Brien, a physical instructor from Boston, has been at the White House twice a day since Sunday, wrestling with President Roosevelt. O'Brien is short, broad shouldered and alert. He goes to the White House early in the morning and again about 9 o'clock at night.

The president is reducing his surplus flesh by means of his wrestling bouts with O'Brien, who is an expert on the mat. He is much smaller and lighter than the president, but his skill makes up for the president's size and the two have some strenuous moments together. O'Brien looks as if he had been earning his money whenever he comes out.