



THE BEGINNER. Uncle Sam—Now look out, old man; this is where I let go.

WALL STREET IS IRRITABLE

Northwestern Railway Situation Makes It Sensitive.

SUITS TOO PLENTIFUL

Eminent Counsel at Variance on Northern Securities Outcome.

THE NEW PURCHASE OF HAWLEY

Colorado & Southern to Be Run on the Same Principle as the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

Special to The Journal.

New York, March 26.—The northwestern railway situation is getting so overloaded with injunction suits as a result of the agitation against the Northern Securities deal, and also the litigation of the interstate commerce commission, that sentiment in Wall street has become sensitive and irritable on further news of this character.

It is understood that the securities interests hope for a decision of the Knox suit in the lower court at the latest by the end of June. If the decision is against the securities company an appeal will undoubtedly be taken to the supreme court. If the decision favors the company there is a possibility that no appeal may be taken. At least this is the view of some people interested in the case.

On the other hand, eminent counsel, with wide experience in railroad matters, believe that the securities company and that it is likely to be beaten at every point. It is evident, therefore, that much uncertainty exists on the point as lawyers view it at this time.

Colorado & Southern.

The first definite explanation of the recent activity and strength of the stocks of the Colorado & Southern Railway company was secured yesterday, when an authoritative statement was made that Edwin Hawley and associates had secured a controlling interest in the company. This control was secured through purchases in the open market. The entrance of Hawley and associates into the management of the Colorado & Southern is being followed by the rapid development and improvement of that property. The results of which are already being shown.

TOO SLIPPERY FOR KITCHENER

Boer General Delarey Successfully Evades British Cordon.

Capture of 135 Prisoners and Some Munitions the Best Britons Can Do.

London, March 26.—In a dispatch dated Pretoria at noon yesterday Lord Kitchener says:

At dusk on the evening of March 23, the combined movement against Delarey was undertaken by columns mounted men, without guns or impediments of any sort. The columns started from Commando drift on the Vaal river and traveled rapidly all night, and at dawn March 24 occupied positions along the line from Commando drift to the Lechtenberg blockhouse line. The troops moved rapidly eastward, keeping a continuous line, with the oblique of the enemy against the blockhouses or forcing an action. Kewick's column captured three fifteen-pounders, two pom-poms, nine prisoners and 100 mules, carts and wagons. General W. Kitchener's column captured eighty-nine prisoners, forty-five carts and wagons and 1,000 cattle. The troops covered eighty miles in twenty-four hours.

General Delarey appears to have successfully evaded Lord Kitchener's cordon at the offset.

More Canadian Troops.

Ottawa, Ont., March 26.—The rumors in regard to the possibility of another Canadian contingent going to South Africa have crystallized into a definite proposition. The imperial authorities have asked for a mounted force of 2,000 men. From what can be learned the imperial government has suggested that the force should be equipped and transported at its own expense. The application will doubtless be accepted, which would bring Canada's contribution of troops up to a total of 7,000 men.

TSILKA TAKEN

Suspected of Having Caused Abductions of His Wife and Miss Stone.

New York Sun Special Service.

Vienna, March 26.—A dispatch from Salonica states that the Turks have arrested Mr. Tsilka on suspicion of causing the abduction of his wife and Miss Stone and receiving a considerable sum from the Macedonian committee as a reward. This dispatch adds that it seems certain that Miss Tsilka knew nothing of the arrangement, while Miss Stone was the victim of overconfidence in the Bulgarians surrounding her.

Salonica, March 26.—Miss Ellen M. Stone has returned to London. Hence she will sail for America.

BREAKERS

Miners of Iowa Expected to Strike in a Body on March 31.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 26.—The indications are that every miner in Iowa will walk out at midnight March 31.

At the joint conference of the miners and operators this morning the operators formally announced that they will not agree to employ shot fired, nor will they agree to the uniform day wage scale demanded by the miners. President Reeses, in behalf of the mine workers, asked the operators if they would arbitrate their differences. The operators flatly refused to do so.

"LET'S POOL"

Reply of the Railroads to the Interstate Commission's Attacks.

Washington, March 26.—The commission against interstate commerce campaign against secret rate cutting will be met by a demand on the part of the railroads for a pooling bill. The roads claim it will be absolutely necessary for their protection.

The case is not difficult to understand. The interstate commerce act, which has had new life injected into it, and which is to be enforced by direct processes of the court of equity, requires that the roads shall maintain uniform rates to all shippers. All roads must charge the same to all shippers between the same points.

But, say the railroad men, it would be impossible thus to maintain uniform rates without agreements. Pooling, it is claimed, is essential to uniformity of rates. But pooling is forbidden, both by the interstate act and by the Sherman anti-trust law. The roads have all had warning that traffic associations or any other pooling devices would be prosecuted by the interstate commission and by the department of justice. The only way out, it is claimed, is a law repealing that section of the interstate act which forbids pooling, and also repealing so much of the Sherman anti-trust law as applies to pooling contracts between railroads.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, who is in close touch with the railroads, believes there is a sentiment among the railroads strong enough to get his bill through the senate at this session. He is not taking account particularly of the sentiment among shippers. They are supposed to be content with the prospect of relief held forth in the course adopted by the interstate commission and federal law department. The commission finds itself in sympathy with the railroads in the matter of pooling legislation. The commissioners believe the law should be amended so as to permit such contracts for the maintenance of rates, subject, of course, to the supervision and regulation of the commission. —W. W. Jernamo.

IRRIGATION

Outlook for Hansbrough's Bill in the House Far From Bright.

Washington, March 26.—The outlook for irrigation is not so bright as lawyers Hansbrough, father of the bill which has passed the senate, is said to be worried over the apathy of the house. He has seen the president, but no plan has been evolved for hastening action. In the house the speaker is not enthusiastic, while some of the supposed house friends of irrigation are blowing cold on the proposition. For the most part these alleged friends come from the cattle states of the far west, which oppose the fundamental principle of government ownership and control of reservoirs and ditches maintained in the Hansbrough bill.

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VIVID DREAM

So Realistic That a Minnesota Farmer Hangs Himself in the East.

Special to The Journal. Binghamton, N. Y., March 26.—Frank Lotz, a farmer of Anoka county, Minn., hanged himself in the barn of Ezra Richards, three miles from this city, as the result of hypnotic influence and a too vivid dream.

Lotz came to this section last fall and obtained work on various farms. He has been employed by Richards for some time and last week attended a hypnotic entertainment at which he volunteered as a subject. The task he performed was that of hanging himself, and he was checked by the hypnotist after placing the noose around his neck. When his companions described to him his antics it worked on his mind, and on several occasions subsequently he referred to the hypnotic influence. He was fixed a noose about his neck and awoke. At this point he was brought out of his hypnotic state. Tuesday morning, when the family arose, he was missing, and was found in the barn hanging from a beam dead. It is supposed he had a recurrence of the dream and did not wake himself in time to prevent the tragedy.

WHITE PINE DEAL

Hines Now the Controlling Factor in the Northwest Market.

Marquette, Wis., March 26.—The Edward R. Hines company has closed a deal with the Bigelow Lumber company of Washburn for 300,000,000 feet of white pine timber and a sawmill, the consideration being \$2,000,000. This deal makes the Hines company the controlling factor in the white pine market in the northwest.

RACE OF CECIL RHODES IS RUN

Molder of the Destiny of South Africa Grapples With His Only Conqueror.

Studies of the Character of Him Whom Paul Kruger Pronounced "A Murderer."



CECIL RHODES.

Cape Town, March 26.—Cecil Rhodes died peacefully at 5:57 p. m. today. He slept in the forenoon and again during the afternoon, but his breathing became more difficult and his strength perceptibly diminished until he passed away.

London, March 26.—The death of Cecil Rhodes came as great surprise to those few who saw anything of him during his visit to London last winter. Whether it was due to his experiences during the long siege of Kimberley, or the accumulated anxieties regarding the war in South Africa, with an accompanying change of public feeling in England toward him, there is no doubt he has been almost completely broken down within the last two years. Even his appearance changed. His once finely chiseled face had become bloated and his hair had turned white.

He was frequently attacked with severe heart troubles, but he ever exhibited the stolidity which marked his extraordinary career, and did not allow his ailments to interfere with his business. Up to the last Mr. Rhodes kept a firm grip on the reins of his South African interests created and controlled by himself.

He was more irritable and more difficult in his manner of handling men, matters and employes, there was no doubt. Towards the social side of life, however, he seemed. Once his day's work was done he shut himself in his London house. He had few intimates, and of these only a dozen favored intimates. Dr. Jameson was his constant companion. They could be seen in the park in the morning taking their daily ride on horseback. Mr. Rhodes shun the present generation of leaders. He bitterly expressed his contempt for the present generation of South African and probably never quite forgot Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner for not consulting him or endeavoring to utilize his powerful financial-political machine which Mr. Rhodes manipulated over the whole of South Africa. With increasing irascibility, he grew more restless as the end drew near. He was never contented to stay long in one place.

His closing days devoted to an unceasing, purposeless quest of change of scene. During his recent trip to Egypt, this was particularly noticeable. He rushed from place to place, as if with the only object of upsetting his own plans. He suddenly returned to England. Financially, Mr. Rhodes' death is not likely to have any far-reaching results, as all his enterprises were systematized so thoroughly as not to need the master mind so necessary to their inception. Owing to the great success of the DeBeers mines, the British Chartered South African company and other great South African ventures, Rhodes' fortune had been steadily accumulating. He lost money over the war, but what intrudes that made must have been trifling compared with the many millions he possessed.

WHAT HE DID Memorable Career of "the Evil Genius of South Africa."

Cecil Rhodes was born at Harms, England, July 6, 1852. He fourth son of Rev. Francis W. Rhodes, vicar of Bishop Starford. He was educated at Oxford, and made two visits to South Africa while yet a student. "Chibena" Gordon helped to develop Mr. Rhodes' being warm friends. They met first in 1881 in Basutoland, South Africa, when Mr. Rhodes, then a newly elected member for Barby West in the Cape Colony legislature, was attending a constituency which continued his through life—was serving in the compensation commission. When General Gordon went to Khartoum he asked Mr. Rhodes to accompany him. The young legislator declined and accepted the treasury-generalship in the Scandian ministry. Mr. Rhodes was the originator of the Cape Colony scheme and considered his greatest achievement. He was a good shot and owned a whole menagerie in British hands, to the exclusion of the Boers. He was treasurer-general of Cape Colony in 1884, deputy commissioner of Bechuanaland in 1883 and managing director of the British South African Company, whose charter was granted through his efforts in 1888. Afterward he became chairman of the company, director of the De Beers mines, premier of Cape Colony (1890-96), commissioner of crown lands and minister of native affairs and served in Matabeleland in 1898. Mr. Rhodes read chiefly the classics and was a collector of old furniture, china and curios generally. He was a sportsman and a good shot and owned a whole menagerie of lions, etc. He remained in guarded retirement at Kimberley the first months of the pending war, his capture by the Boers being threatened constantly. Kruger Called Him Murderer. Cecil Rhodes was once designated by an enemy as "the evil genius of South Africa." Whether or not this appellation was just, the developments of an uncertain future alone can tell. It is a matter of history that the vortex of the bloody conflicts which have marked the history of South Africa in the last twenty years has followed his course. Whatever he went, both war and civilization followed. To his activity in building a British empire in South Africa is attributed the progress of the progress of modern freedom and the advance of British power. President Kruger called him "murderer" and placed a price on his head. Englishmen have denounced him as a coward and criminal, and clamored for his downfall, but his great personality continued to make history in South Africa, and through success and defeat he continued to stand forth as the greatest Englishman in South Africa. The projects which have been carried out by Cecil Rhodes were too great to be measured by the standards of ordinary men. The projects which have been carried out by Cecil Rhodes were too great to be measured by the standards of ordinary men. The projects which have been carried out by Cecil Rhodes were too great to be measured by the standards of ordinary men.

J. P. MORGAN ON THE STAND

He Tells About a Trifling Deal of Three Million Dollars.

Snapshot Artists Are Barred From the Courtroom at His Request.

New York, March 26.—J. P. Morgan was a witness to-day before Special Examiner Mabey in the suit of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railroad company to test the legality of the turning over of control of that company to the Northern Securities company.

Mr. Morgan was questioned by George Alfred Lamb that counsel for Power. Photographers who were present with a view of securing portraits of Mr. Morgan were forced to leave the room at the request of the witness.

Mr. Morgan said it was the business of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. to take up anything in a financial line which was credible and which might suggest itself as profitable. The firm had much to do with the reorganization of the Northern Pacific in 1896. The amount involved in that reorganization was something like \$78,000,000.

Mr. Lamb next asked Mr. Morgan as to a transaction in which \$25,000,000 par value of Northern Pacific stock was purchased for J. J. Hill and associates in 1896.

The witness said he conducted the negotiation for the counsel for did not know whether all the purchasers of that block of Northern Pacific stock were Great Northern people. Mr. Morgan said he did not remember all the details of the transaction.

"Of course it is a great transaction, and it is only natural that you might not be able to remember," said Mr. Lamb.

"It did not look very large to me," said the witness. "The amount of cash involved was not more than about \$3,000,000."

"If the Northern Pacific wanted anything to-day it would be financed by your house, would it not?" asked Mr. Lamb.

"Yes, undoubtedly," Mr. Morgan said.

"Has your company loaned the Northern Pacific any money?"

"On whose account have these loans been made?"

FEDERATION OF MILLERS

Formally Launched, With B. A. Eckhart of Chicago, President.

H. L. Little of Minneapolis, V. Pres.—Association's Objects Outlined.

Chicago, March 26.—The final steps in the formation of the National Millers' Federation, representing a total capital of \$400,000,000 and an annual flour output of 100,000,000 barrels were taken at a meeting held here to-day. The federation is the national organization of the various state associations and in addition it will include the National Millers' association and the National Winter Wheat Millers' association. Officers of both these organizations have been prominent in organizing the new federation. At today's meeting the following officers were elected:

President, Barney A. Eckhart, Chicago; first vice president, Henry L. Little, Minneapolis; second vice president, ex-Governor J. M. Stannard, Missouri; treasurer, W. C. Ellis, St. Louis.

A board of directors which includes the officers was elected, the additional members being: C. C. Dovey, Minnesota; W. N. Anderson, Wisconsin; M. H. Davis, Ohio; C. T. Ballard, Kentucky; H. Hackney, Kansas; J. M. Razor, Texas; W. M. Rowe, Michigan; C. L. Cutler, Ohio; A. I. Miner, Pennsylvania; C. E. Engel, New York; E. H. Evans, Indiana; P. Brunson, Tennessee; Seymour Carter, Minnesota.

Not to Control Prices. The first annual meeting will be held in Chicago, June 11, 1902. President Eckhart declares that the federation was not a combination for the control of prices, but for the purpose of furthering mutual interests and correcting abuses which he said had grown up during the past twenty years.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the legislative movements to give the interstate commerce commission authority to enforce its rulings and to correct the action of ocean steamship companies and railroads in the alleged discrimination in freight rates against flour in favor of wheat. The Nelson amendment to the Harter act in reference to the London landing clause to prevent the steamship companies from discriminating against American flour was indorsed. Mr. Eckhart explained the American flour industry to pay an unjustly high dockage rate at the London wharves.

In his address President Eckhart declared that the new federation should endeavor to extend the flour market by commercial reciprocity treaties. As soon as the association is perfected one of its first efforts will be the repeal of the Harter act. A clause in that act known as the "London clause," is objectionable to the millers. The question of freight rates, too, will receive immediate attention. Reciprocity in export trade will be the factor upon which most of the work will be based. The headquarters of the organization will be in Chicago, with branch offices in various cities, prominent in the milling business. The foreign trade will be taken up and assistance in some of the arrangements will be asked of congress. The millers hope to compel the legislators to make treaties with foreign countries whereby they will admit American flour without the payment of a big tax. John W. Haywood of the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling company of Minneapolis agreed that congress should be informed that a great industry needs its support. He said:

We ask for no protection, but we should have the help of the government just the same. Russia is trying to get our trade and in France they are trying to make their own flour. Our stuff would be admitted to Europe free if an agreement was made whereby certain of foreign products were admitted to the United States without charge, and not one of these needs protection.

Annapolis, Minn., March 26.—Octavius Cills committed suicide at the Clearwater, Minn., in Corinna at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon after being discharged from the Pergus Falls asylum recently after a month's treatment.

Seven Prayers Mide. The bill of complaint covers thirty-one printed pages. Its recital is similar to that of the Minnesota suit. The relief asked for is under seven requests, as follows:

That the officers and directors of the Northern Securities company be restrained from voting any of the capital stock at any of the meetings of the Great Northern or Northern Pacific.

That it be restrained from in any manner aiding or interfering with the management of the affairs of either.

That the officers and directors of the Securities company be restrained from exercising any of the powers or duties of officers of either railway company.

STRATTON'S COMPLAINT SERVED

Papers in Washington Suit Served in St. Paul.

Charles Reichow, deputy sheriff of Ramsey county, made a personal call yesterday afternoon on C. S. Melien, president of the Northern Pacific and James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern. His visit was for the purpose of serving copies of the complaint drawn by Attorney General Stratton of the state of Washington.

The two railroad companies are named as defendants in this suit, and were notified by service on the presidents. A copy was mailed to New York to be served on the Northern Securities company. It will probably be entrusted to a New Jersey deputy sheriff, and will be served on the Hudson Trust company of Hoboken, which is the trustee and authorized representative of the Northern Securities company.

The complaint has not been made public. It is understood, however, to follow in the main the form of the Minnesota complaint, but embodies some features of a document drawn by Attorney General Knox. The Washington constitution has a clause prohibiting trusts and combinations, which brings the company in the same position toward Washington state that it maintains toward the federal government.

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That it be restrained from in any manner aiding or interfering with the management of the affairs of either.

That the officers and directors of the Securities company be restrained from exercising any of the powers or duties of officers of either railway company.

That the Securities company be restrained from receiving, acquiring or controlling any additional stock of the railway companies.

That the two railway companies be enjoined from recognizing or accepting the securities company as the owner or holder of any shares of the capital stock of either railway company, and from permitting the securities company to vote such stock, and from paying any dividend on such stock to said company or its assigns, or from recognizing as valid any transfer mortgage, pledge or assignment by such company of such stock.

That the Great Northern be restrained from interfering with, dictating to or controlling the policy or business of the Northern Pacific.

That the Northern Pacific be similarly restrained from interfering with the affairs or business of the Great Northern Railway company.

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