



A RICH STEAK.

The Short One—This is enough for one night's work—pull yer freight, Lanky.

HILL'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

The Attorney General's Activity Begins to Annoy the Merger Folk.

An Attempt to Settle the Matter Out of Court Suggested.

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

Washington, April 28.—Some of those who talked with James J. Hill yesterday and to-day say that the sole purpose of his visit to Washington has to do with the Chinese exclusion bill. He did not want the clause forbidding the employment of Chinese on American vessels adopted because he said that it would force him to transfer his vessels on the Pacific trade to some other flag. He was positive that he could not compete with vessels sailing under other flags if he were forbidden to employ Chinese sailors. Mr. Hill won out, the bill passed the senate and adopted in both houses does not carry the seamen provision.

The Chinese bill may have had something to do with bringing Mr. Hill to Washington, but that was not all. It is generally believed to-day that his principal purpose in coming was to see what could be done to have the government and the railway corporations, which are now coming into court at the government's behest, get together on some common and satisfactory ground of procedure. Either in person or by proxy, he proposes to confer with the attorney general and the president regarding the pending suits against the Northern Securities company. If it is possible he proposes to amend the Northern Securities scheme so as to make it harmonize with the administration idea, but whether this will be possible or not, he wants to discuss the question with the administration so as to be better prepared to act.

It is said that the Northern Securities officials are beginning to realize that the attorney general has a very strong case against them, and that conviction is almost certain.

This is a radical change from the view originally held by the railway circles regarding the prosecution. In New York it is said that railway sentiment is quite agreed that the attorney general is more than likely to make the case go to the courts. The way in which he has gone after the beef trust displays an energy and ability that the big corporations did not suppose him possessed of. Industry by Wall street financiers has revealed that the merger case is even stronger than the beef trust case. It is very probable that government will win both of them and that the Northern Securities will be enforced changes of a radical character in railway and trust policy.

Mr. Hill is beginning to realize that the situation is no Sunday school picnic affair, and on the first time since the merger agitation began he is in Washington as a suppliant at the administration doors. He wants to know just what will be done to strain every point in following a successful trial of the merger suit. He wants to talk the whole case over with him carefully and without reserve.

If it is possible to settle the matter out of court, Mr. Hill will be willing to do so, for he dreads the precedent that a successful prosecution would set up. What he really wants is to get every point in the direction of amendment of the Northern Securities scheme, if such an amendment will stop the threatened disaster of a successful prosecution. Mr. Hill may learn in Washington that the administration, however, is standing very firm and Mr. Hill's alleged personal abuse of the president and his threats against him, should he be a candidate for return to the White House, are not likely to help his present mission.

The effect of the Hill performance is the impression that the merger folks are growing anxious and realize that their way is not nearly as clear as they thought it was in the winter. Mr. Hill had a talk with Senator Hanna yesterday with the idea of feeling out his way a little.

—W. W. Jermans.

Washington Small Talk.

Senator Hansbrough to-day introduced a bill prepared by the interior department providing for the confirmation of the selection by the president of his land selected in lieu of those within the limits of the military reservations and to confirm the rights of the United States in such reservations.

Representative Burke to-day introduced a bill to amend the Duluth, Pierre & Black Hill Railroad company to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Pierre.

What Mr. Hill, Indian agent at White Earth, is in Washington on official business.

EXPLOSION ON SUBMARINE

Gasolene on the Fulton Does Damage, Injuring Four of the Crew.

Baltimore, April 28.—The submarine boat Fulton and her two consorts, Minadano and tug Storm King, put into the Delaware Breakwater at 10 o'clock this morning. They were making an ocean trip from New York to Norfolk.

An explosion occurred on the Fulton a short time after she reached the breakwater. Four of the crew were injured, one of them perhaps fatally. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by gasolene. The injured are: Lieutenant Oscar Kohlen, of the Austrian navy, severely bruised; C. B. Miner, assistant engineer, nose split open; Harry Moore, assistant engineer, injured about the head and overcome by gasolene fumes; Charles Beethold, gunner, injured about the head and face.

All of the injured were taken to the quarantine hospital.

IT WAS NOT GEN. FUNSTON

MacArthur Takes Responsibility for Method of Agony's Capture.

Senate Committee on the Philippines Resumes Its Investigation.

Washington, April 28.—The senate committee on the Philippines to-day resumed the examination of witnesses in connection with the investigation of affairs in the Philippine islands.

General Arthur MacArthur was on examination. He explained a statement in his annual report of June 20, 1900, that "the United States had acquired sovereignty by treaty and in a way owned the Philippine people," by saying that these conclusions were reached after observation and conversation with an infinite number of people of the islands who represented the bulk of the views of the nationalist party. He then, in response to questions by Senator Patterson, described the different towns embraced within the American lines on the night of Feb. 5, 1899, when the outbreak occurred and identified what purported to be a copy of the order of General Luna for the massacre of the foreign residents of Manila.

Senator Patterson sought to show that it was not difficult to deceive Aguinaldo by forgery and referred to his capture by General Funston, through a forged letter, signed "Lacuna." General MacArthur, with considerable emphasis, declared that General Funston was not responsible in any way for any of the methods which obtained in the capture of Aguinaldo.

"I am responsible in that matter in every way and particular," said General MacArthur. "It was one of the deceptions frequently practiced in war, and whatever deception attaches thereto, I take."

With regard to the order for the Manila massacre General MacArthur answering further questions by Senator Patterson, said the order he signed was given by San Diego and not by Luna. General MacArthur detailed the efforts made by him to ferret out Luna's connection with it.

The witness could not recall a letter of General Reeves who was the chief of police of Manila, in which he stated that he did not believe a massacre was intended because it was entirely contrary to the manner in which the Filipinos had waged war in the past.

Reverting to the San Diego order, Senator Patterson quoted from a report of Dr. E. C. Bourne, a surgeon in the United States army, as to how he came in possession of it through a Filipino who made a copy of the original. The senator referred to a later statement by Dr. Bourne to the effect that the Filipino might have "stretched things a little."

General MacArthur claimed there might have been two orders.

The witness said it would depend on what kind of a yellow dog on the testimony that is perjured here or the genuineness of those orders?" asked Senator Patterson.

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THE PUBLIC BUILDING FARE

The House Rushing It Through Without Amendment.

Washington, April 28.—Immediately upon the convening of the national house to-day Mr. Dazell, (Penn.), from the committee on public buildings, introduced a bill for the consideration of the omnibus public building bill, under the terms of which the bill, which has been pending since March 10, should be brought to a direct vote after three hours of general debate.

Mr. Craemer, (N. Y.), raised the point of order that the special order suspending the rules should be in effect at the opening of congress, and that no rule could be suspended without a two-thirds vote. The speaker overruled the point of order, whereupon Mr. Craemer appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Dazell promptly moved to lay the appeal on the table. When the speaker put the motion a great chorus from both sides went up in support of Mr. Dazell's motion, who only a few scattering noes arose in demand for the other side.

"It is apparent," observed Mr. Craemer, looking about him, "that they are all in the barrel on this side as on that." (Laughter.)

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, opposed the adoption of the rule, not, as he said, with the expectation of defeating it. Proceeding, he said that Mr. Craemer was mistaken in saying that all "had pork in the barrel." He, Mr. Richardson, had none. He had not asked for any, but he was unalterably opposed to the method of legislation. It could not be justified, he said, by any course of reasoning. There was ample time for the consideration of the separate items in the bill. This was simply a proposition which compelled members to vote for a wholesale appropriation of about \$16,000,000 for public buildings or not have any public building legislation at all.

Mr. Mercer (Neb.) chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds in support of the rule said that the committee had the expectation of deferring appropriations aggregating \$67,000,000. The committee recognized the necessity for public buildings but all could not be provided for in this session of congress. There would be other congresses after this. The committee had carefully considered all the bills and the bill to be considered in this rule had been the result. The committee courted investigation.

At this point Mr. Goldfogel (N. Y.) interrupted Mr. Mercer to ask whether he thought New York city had been treated fairly in the bill.

"Let me say now," replied Mr. Mercer, "that the three gentlemen from New York who have been occupying the time of this house demanding legislation for New York have done more than all other influences combined to retard it."

Much to the amusement of the house he proceeded to score Messrs. Graemer, Lessor and Goldfogel for their misdi-

YEAST MUST WORK BY ITS LONESOME

A Wholesale Strike of Minneapolis Bakers Likely to Take Place Soon.

The Men Demand Abolition of Night Work—Organized Employers Stand Pat.

Prudent housewives will prepare to make their own bread and cake after next Monday, as from present indications there won't be anything but yeast working in the Minneapolis bakeries after that day. The annual agreement with the bakers' union expires Thursday. A year ago, when making their agreement with the employing bakers, the union gave notice that beginning May 1, 1902, they would insist upon the abolition of night work. They accordingly included this demand in the new agreement for the ensuing year, and Saturday night informed the employers that the condition would have to be accepted or they would decline to go to work next Monday. The new agreement also contains a provision that none but union men be employed after May 1.

In the matter of wages there appear to be no differences between employers and employees. It is stated that many of the shops have been paying more than the scale demanded and are ready to continue to do so. But there is a wide gulf between them as yet in the matter of night work and here is where the hitch comes.

Employers Stand Together. At a meeting of some twenty-five employing bakers last night an association was formed, and it was decided to stand together to resist the demands of the union on this score. This in effect, means that the men will walk out Saturday at the completion of the week.

There are about fifty bakeries in the city, of which some thirty-five or forty are employers of labor. The total number of men involved in the present difficulty is about 200, of whom about 90 per cent are members of the union.

The employers state that it will be impossible for them to comply with the demands of the union in the matter of the abolition of night work. Their quarters

reduced efforts. Had the legislation depended upon them, he said, there would have been nothing in the bill for New York city. He declared that the New York had been treated magnificently in the bill. A commission was to select a site without limit of cost. That commission, he said, would have many problems to solve and it would require from six months to two years to secure a site. After the site was selected the building could be provided for.

The rule was then adopted, 168 to 33. Mr. Sims demanded the yeas and noes, but his demand was supported by only ten members—not a sufficient number.

The three hours' debate upon the bill then commenced on the floor. Mr. Dazell, (Arkansas) should control the time on the respective sides.

Mr. Dazell, (N. Y.) to whom Mr. Mercer yielded, devoted twenty minutes to pointing out the necessity for a new public building in New York city.

MR. MOODY NAMED. Nomination of the New Naval Secretary, Sent In.

Washington, April 28.—The president to-day sent to the senate the nomination of William H. Moody, Massachusetts, to be secretary of the navy.

Washington, April 28.—At the conclusion of four hours of debate on the bill for the ratification of the treaty with Mr. Rawlins (Utah) made a personal statement as to a report that in a speech recently he had in effect characterized General Chaffee as a "dastard villain" on account of alleged barbarities. Mr. Rawlins said that an unintentional injustice had been done him and quoted from his speech in which he said:

I am unable to fix the responsible head and emanation of these barbarities which would disgrace the annals of even a semi-civilized country, not to speak of the nation which claims to hold aloft the escutcheon of honor and justice and fair dealing. Did Chaffee, alone, unaided, in coldness and in brutality and in savage and unrelenting disregard of every human sentiment or possibility of humanity suffering conceive this iniquitous scheme, or from what diabolical source was it derived? The American people ought to know, as there any penalty beneath the sun adequate to be meted out to the dastard villain who has thus brought dishonor upon the American flag and the American people?

The senate then began consideration of the bill to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota.

Subcommittee May Visit Idaho. After some discussion it was decided to postpone the taking of a vote on the proposition until to-morrow morning at which time the committee also will pass upon the question of the advisability of sending a subcommittee to the Philippines to continue the investigation.

DE LEON SAYS HE IS O. K. New York, April 28.—Perry M. De Leon, former United States consul general at Guayaquil, Ecuador, was a passenger on the steamer Orizaba which arrived last night from Colon. Mr. De Leon denied the report published in Ecuador that he had been called to answer charges regarding his official acts.

A FRIEND PASSES ON. Richmond, Ind., April 28.—Rev. Micajah Binford, one of the most widely known clergymen of the Quaker church, is dead at his home. His last pastorate was at Brooklyn, N. Y.

and equipment are in most cases sufficient to meet the demands of their business only by working both day and night, and the cutting off of night work simply means the loss of half the business, besides involving indirectly the probable loss of further trade through inability to deliver goods as wanted. Some of the bakeries are also debarred from extending their equipment to meet the new demands by the fact that they have short term leases on their premises, and in others there is not room for expansion.

No Night Work at Any Price. The employers have offered to pay more money for night work in order to keep the men in line, but the offer has been rejected.

Still another clause of the agreement that the employers object to is one requiring that none but union men be employed. They declare that they have used every endeavor to reach an amicable compromise with the union, but no results. One of the results to follow the strike, it is stated, will be the permanent suspension of cake baking in most of the shops. This branch of the business has been conducted at a loss and the employers will not continue in the present situation to abandon it.

The new association of employers elected J. C. Lewis president and C. M. Volstead secretary.

WANT MORE PAY, SHORTER HOURS. Twin City Iron Moulders Demand Concessions From Foundrymen.

Minneapolis iron moulders have made a demand on the foundrymen for an increase of wages from \$2.75 to \$3 per day, and for nine hours instead of ten. The St. Paul foundrymen also are after increased pay and shorter hours. They have asked for \$3.15 per day. Committees from the two moulders' unions are now in conference with the foundrymen, and it is said there is every indication of a peaceable settlement. About 200 men in Minneapolis are involved. O. P. Briggs of the Twin City Iron Works, chairman of the foundrymen's executive committee, says the employers and employees are trying their best to get together and he believes they will reach satisfactory terms.

"DULL TIMES"

A Chicago Packing Firm Discharges 500 Employees—Other Labor News.

Chicago, April 28.—Five hundred employees of the packing firms of Libby, McNeil & Libby have been released owing to the "dull times." They were given their discharges Saturday night, but the fact did not become generally known till to-day.

Superintendent Morrow of Libby, McNeil & Libby said that the proposed government investigation of the packing business had nothing to do with the letting of the employees, and that the plant would by no means be closed.

"It is not unusual for the meat business to grow comparatively dull at this season," he said.

Singer Strike May Be On Again. South Bend, Ind., April 28.—Disatisfaction with the manner of taking back striking Singer employees, discrimination being alleged, caused a strike of all the Singer works foundrymen to-day. All but about 5,000 employees have been taken back into the case factory, but it is feared there will be another order to strike which will affect 1,500 men.

No Coal Scale Agreement Likely. Huntington, W. Va., April 28.—But few mine representatives here to attend the meeting of the United Mine Workers and Operators with reference to agreeing on a scale. But one operator is here. The meeting is likely to be a failure.

New York, April 28.—The members of the subcommittee of coal operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers which was appointed at the meeting held under the auspices of the National Civic Federation on Saturday met to-day. President Mitchell of the mine workers said he could not tell whether a settlement of the differences would be arrived at to-day or not, or whether another attempt would be necessary. He refused to venture any prediction.

The Amalgamated Association. Wheeling, W. Va., April 28.—To-day the Amalgamated Association is busy receiving committee reports. Business is being rushed through as quickly as possible in order to reach the election of officers and adjournment to-morrow. National Organizer Flynn of the federation of labor, President Gompers representative, is still here, trying to secure a hearing, but so far without success.

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THE SHIPPING COMBINE

Parliament Talks of the "Americanization of the Atlantic."

A Reassuring Statement by Mr. Balfour Not Well Received by the Press.

London, April 28.—"Soft soap and blarney." "The Ship-Owners and the Absent-Minded Government," are two "scare heads" in this afternoon's papers here. They are fairly representative of the general impression created by ministerial replies to questions in the house of commons regarding the "Americanization of the Atlantic."

"But what is Gerald Balfour, (president of the board of trade) against J. Pierpont Morgan?" asks the Westminster Gazette in urging the government not to accept Mr. Balfour's reassuring statement and not to rely on passionate assertions of the sentimental attachment of the ship-owners to the British flag.

Referring to a statement in the Shipping Gazette the Westminster Gazette voices the public inquiry as to the difference between the "sale" and the "transfer" of White Star line shares to the shipping combine.

Meanwhile another "authoritative statement" in to-day's Liverpool Express will serve for the subject of further guessing on the part of both the public and the ministers. "The combine," says the Express, "will prove much more favorable to British interests than has up to the present been suspected. There will be no sale of British ships to J. Pierpont Morgan. There will be a combination of companies registered in America on the basis of a nominal capital, which will be the individual value of each boat in the various fleets entering the combination. Each cargo and passenger boat will be valued separately. There will be an agreement so far as freight rates are concerned, and the companies pooled will declare the gross freights carried by each boat.

These will be pooled and will be divided pro rata with the capital. It will thus be seen that the separate management of each concern will be continued and that the company which can manage its fleet most economically will receive the larger proportion of the net profits. Provision will be made whereby other companies can join the combination at any time on similar terms.

As the majority of the ships will be British the combination cannot be managed adversely to British interests.

A shareholders' meeting of the Leyland line, in London to-day, brought together a number of shipowners prominent in the combine, such as Messrs. Wigham, Plerie and Torrey and a representative of the Associated Press was assured that there was absolutely no change in the situation, which was exactly as outlined in these dispatches April 18.

MILLIONS IN SIGHT

Vast Treasure Plusus of Nome to be Worked by New York Men.

Portland, Oregon, April 28.—According to the Nome Nugget of Feb. 11, which has arrived from the north, coming by registered mail by the way of Dawson, a very important discovery has been made there. A New York syndicate, at the head of which is a well-known mining man of the Pacific coast, had been for eighteen months quietly prospecting the tundra, between Nome and Pannar rivers.

The result of the work accomplished, the paper describes as startling. It shows that millions of gold dust are deposited in the vast tundra plains which skirt the Bering coast.

Copenhagen, April 28.—The bill providing for the sale of the Danish West India islands to the United States as amended by the landing, came up for discussion in the folketing to-day, with the result that the party in the majority submitted a proposal, as follows: "The rising (diet composed of both houses) approves the cession, on condition that the inhabitants of the islands declare in favor thereof by a plebiscite, similar to the one taken in 1867.

The folketing, by a vote of 98 to 7, adopted the majority proposal.

THE VIEWS OF GEN. WHEELER

He Speaks Highly of the Filipinos and Says They Appreciate Kindness.

He Expects Peace and Order Soon and Says the Islands Will Be Americanized.

New York, April 28.—In a lengthy interview, published by the Herald, General Joseph Wheeler, retired, who is at the home of his sister in Brooklyn, has discussed the Philippines, in the light of recent developments from his point of view, after six months' service there in command of a brigade.

"My service was confined," he said, "to the section of the country extending for about 125 miles above Manila and some thirty or forty miles in breadth. It is a thickly populated country. Its cities have schools and the people are more or less educated. The impression I had from these people was that all they wanted was an honest, fair, just government, and I found them very appreciative of kindness.

"We had a great many fights with the insurgents, but in no instance was there any cruelty by our soldiers or so far as I know, any killing except according to the rules of war.

"I never heard of any water cure, or any other infliction of torture upon the Filipinos.

"Is it true," he was asked, "that Sherman's army, on its march to the sea, was guilty of such acts as have been attributed to our troops in the Philippines?"

"It is true that Sherman's army did burn buildings, but I never heard of its ever killing or hurting a non-combatant," replied General Wheeler, thoughtfully.

"My associations with the Filipinos," he continued, "led me to believe that they are not a malevolent people. They are responsive to kind methods and appreciate them, and their general expressions to me were that they should love to be citizens of the United States if they are equal to the Americans, but they do not want to be connected with any government where they will be regarded as inferiors."

"In your opinion," he was asked, "can the United States assimilate the Filipinos without exterminating them?"

"With the exception of a few localities peace and quiet and order exist in the Philippines now, quite up to the standard of our own territories, and I am convinced this condition will be universal throughout these islands in a very short time.

"Americans will go there because they find advantages that are offered by few countries and in a few years they will be the controlling element in those islands."

A PLEBISCITE

The Danish West Indies Must Vote on Annexation to the U. S.

FIGURES ON GRAIN ACREAGE

Compiled by Southern Minnesota and S. Dakota Grain Dealers.

Twenty-five Minnesota Counties Show 19.9 Per Cent Wheat Decrease.

The South Minnesota and South Dakota Grain Dealers' association has been covering a portion of the states with a view to ascertaining in a general way what the wheat acreage will be compared with last year. E. A. Burrage, secretary of the association, has returns from the major portion of the territory covered by the association, which indicates a material falling off in the acreage planted to wheat, and an increase in the coarse grain acreage. The following figures give the estimated increases and decreases as received by Mr. Burrage from his correspondents. This is on the basis of 100 to represent the acreage of last year:

Table with columns for Minnesota counties and their respective wheat, oats, and corn acreage changes.

Of thirty-five Minnesota counties covered by this report, seven counties, Fillmore, Waseca, Olmstead and Swift report the same acreage planted to wheat as last year, and little change in coarse grain acreage. The estimators for Jackson and Pipestone counties put down the wheat acreage there at half that of last year, in no instance, it will be noted, is there an estimate of a smaller coarse grain acreage, while Big Stone county is put down as planting double the quantity of corn this year. Taking the totals of these thirty-five counties, an average decrease of 19.9 per cent is shown as compared with last year's wheat acreage, an increase of 8 per cent over last year for oats and an increase of 11.14 per cent for corn.

HOUSE A WRECK

Every Article in an Excelsior Home Destroyed by Vandals.

Special to The Journal. Excelsior, Minn., April 28.—While Mrs. M. C. Anderson was visiting friends in Minneapolis, unknown persons entered her house, demolished all the furniture, turned over stoves and completely wrecked the interior, doing damage estimated at several hundreds of dollars. In fact, there will be no salvage.

The rising (diet composed of both houses) approves the cession, on condition that the inhabitants of the islands declare in favor thereof by a plebiscite, similar to the one taken in 1867. The folketing, by a vote of 98 to 7, adopted the majority proposal.