

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



HE CAN DO AS HE PLEASES.
Will He Come Into Our Kindergarten?

MORE CORN IN S. DAKOTA

The Acreage Will Be 21.7
Per Cent Larger Than
Last Year.

In the Same State, Wheat
Will Show a De-
crease.

South Dakota will have a corn acreage 21.7 per cent larger than last year, an oats acreage increase of 8.12 per cent, and a decrease of 9.3 per cent in the wheat acreage in thirty-six counties. This is on the basis of figures compiled by E. A. Burrage, secretary of the South Minnesota and South Dakota Grain Dealers' association. This report does not pretend to be comprehensive with regard to the entire state. The secretary has covered only the territory in which the members of the association are directly interested. The report is of value, however, as fully confirming the expectation that the South Dakota farmers would go in more than ever for coarse grains this year. Taking the previous report of the association covering Minnesota and there is the following showing:

	Wheat	Oats	Corn
Minnesota counties...	19.5	8	11.14
South Dakota counties...	9.3	8.12	21.17

Of the South Dakota territory covered, eight counties have not yet made returns. They are: Campbell, Brown, Wabasha, Potter, Kingsbury, Aurora, Charles Mix and Lincoln. Unlike the report for Minnesota, the South Dakota report shows that there will probably be a considerably increased wheat acreage in some localities. Hyde, Beadle and Douglas counties reporting more wheat planted than last year. Marshall and Grant counties have not made returns as yet on corn, and the corn percentage is figured for thirty-four counties. The figures in detail for the thirty-six South Dakota counties that have thus far reported are as follows, on the basis of 100 for the acreage last year:

	Wheat	Oats	Corn
McPherson	100	100	159
Marshall	100	100	159
Roberts	100	100	159
Edmunds	100	100	159
Day	100	100	159
Paulk	100	100	159
Spink	100	100	159
Codington	100	100	159
Grant	100	100	159
Sully	100	100	159
Hyde	100	100	159
Hand	100	100	159
Beadle	100	100	159
Clark	100	100	159
Hamlin	100	100	159
Deuel	100	100	159
Brookings	100	100	159
Jerrild	100	100	159
Sanborn	100	100	159
Miner	100	100	159
Lake	100	100	159
Buffalo	100	100	159
Moody	100	100	159
Brule	100	100	159
Davison	100	100	159
Hanson	100	100	159
McCook	100	100	159
Minnehaha	100	100	159
Douglas	100	100	159
Hutchinson	100	100	159
Turner	100	100	159
Don Homme	100	100	159
Tankton	100	100	159
Clay	100	100	159
Union	100	100	159
Hughes	100	100	159

WHITE STAR LINE TRUSTED.

RECIPROCITY

Senate Committee Reports
Some Treaties Favorably
—House Must Agree.

Washington, April 30.—The senate committee on foreign relations today agreed to report favorably all the reciprocity treaties except with Argentina and the one pertaining to Jamaica.

The favorable reports are on treaties with France, Nicaragua, Ecuador and Dominica and four with Great Britain, covering Bermuda, Barbados, British Guiana, Turks and Caicos islands.

All the treaties are to be amended by the following provision:

"This treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the congress."

The effect of this is to require the house as well as the senate to act. The defeat of the treaty with Argentina was due to the large quantities of wool produced in that country, while the opposition to the Jamaican treaty was on account of citrus fruits and sugar.

THE TRUST ISSUE IN '04

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY
Wall Street Mourns About Unsettling "Business Conditions,"
Etc., Etc.

Washington, April 30.—It is noticeable that strenuous efforts are being made by J. J. Hill and other influential capitalists and corporation magnates to create the impression that the president's trust policy will unsettle business conditions and have a disastrous result on trade generally and that therefore he should not be nominated in 1904.

Mr. Hill has talked this a great deal since the coming of the fight in the last campaign. It is heard daily from Wall Street.

This talk is evidently based on a misconception of the president's purpose and policy. It is a misconception, for the plans of the trusts will necessarily be crushed by the trusts as hostility to business interests, but will be another thing to convince the public that the president should be punished for opposing those interests when they are inimical to the public good. The president's course is highly satisfactory to western and northwestern representatives. They all see that they will have to face the trust issue in the next campaign. They had a warning of the coming fight in the last campaign. The president is helping them in a most practical way. They will be arraigned by the democrats for the failure of congress to enact anti-trust legislation. They will be arraigned by the republican executive in enforcing existing legislation. So the western and northwestern congressmen are encouraging him to go ahead with the good work. They say that the best thing that could happen for him would be for the world to get around that the trusts are to attack him.

—W. W. Jermine.

WASHINGTON SMALL TALK.

Marcus Johnson, who had been for several weeks in Washington, left for the west yesterday and will arrive in Minneapolis next week.

It is not likely that Senator Clapp, in asking the appointment of G. C. Haupt, as district attorney for Minnesota, had in mind any political advantage. Haupt was the senator's law partner. Otto Fall county for a number of years, and it was natural that he should be remembered.

Collector Peterson was not the first choice of either Senator Davis or Senator Nelson at the time of his first appointment. It was conceded that Davis should fill the office, and he suggested J. M. Diment of Owatonna, who, however, was distasteful to Senator Nelson. Finally Davis suggested Peterson as a compromise, and Nelson consented. The appointment may therefore technically be charged up to Davis, but in fact, Peterson was the first choice of neither senator. When the time came to fill the place again, the four-year term having expired, Nelson insisted on giving Peterson a reappointment, and now he comes Nelson's appointment.

EXPORT RATES ON FLOUR

An Arrangement Brought
About by the Financial
Interests of N. Y.

Special to The Journal.

New York, April 30.—Recent protests of northwestern millers against export rates on flour are said to be in a fair way to bring about a more satisfactory condition. This is the result of negotiations conducted by Presidents Hill of the Great Northern and Mellen of the Northern Pacific with the management of eastern trunk lines.

An understanding has practically been reached under which it will be possible for northwestern millers to have their export output carried to Duluth by the Northern Pacific Great Northern, thence by boat to Buffalo and by rail to New York, where it is to be given to the steamships in the merger recently effected by Morgan.

This arrangement is not altogether due to the kindness of the rail or lake lines but to the influence of the financial interests in New York that became alarmed by the threat of the millers to find an outlet for their product via the gulf ports. Such an arrangement would involve lake and rail lines in tremendous loss.

FREE FLOUR STORAGE AT BUFFALO

The Lake Flour Shippers Said to Be
Fighting the Roads on It.

Special to The Journal.

Buffalo, April 30.—Lake flour shippers are making a strong fight against the trunk lines in the matter of free flour storage here. For a number of years previous to last season, the lake flour shippers enjoyed free storage and handling of shipments here, besides free space for their flour packers and power to run them. Local millers complained of this especially as it was greatly abused, the lake was sometimes carrying western flour through the winter here to the amount of several hundred thousand barrels. Appeal to the interstate commerce commission was not followed by action on its part, for the roads announced that they had granted this privilege only because they had never been able to agree on the point, but that there was now full accord to cut the privilege off. When this was done western shippers refused to store any more flour here and last season the lake warehouses were empty.

Now the roads have granted twenty days free storage. As they will cut off all through billing, the shippers still refuse to hold any flour here and are trying to boycott the roads and break down the new rule. As Buffalo sometimes handles more than 12,000,000 barrels of lake flour in a season, anything like a successful attempt to reduce this amount materially will be very injurious to the roads. Western shippers are already calling attention to the fact that the lake trade is very dull, and say they will do what they can to reduce the Buffalo handling.

WHIST CONGRESS OPENS

Twin City Women Are Entered In
Contests at Boston.

Boston, April 30.—Nearly 400 women from all parts of the country are assembled in this city for the fifth annual congress of the Women's Whist League. Play will continue all this week at the Hotel Somerset.

Miss E. Lane and Mrs. A. J. Loesch of St. Paul are paired as No. 1 team in the Philadelphia cup contests. Their trick score for the first session was minus seven, and the ladies standing 71 tricks plus.

Mrs. L. S. Gillette and Mrs. G. M. Gillette of the Ladies' Whist club of Minneapolis, are No. 1 team in the Philadelphia cup contest. Their trick score for the session was plus 2.7.

MACARTHUR ON THE MALAY

The U. S. Must Remain in
the Philippines for "Tuitionary"
Reasons.

He Claims There Has Been
No Unusual Destruction
of Life There.

Washington, April 30.—The senate Philippines committee, by a strict party vote today, refused to subpoena Major Cornelius Gardner, Aginaldo, Sixto Lopez and Mabini.

Washington, April 30.—Major-General MacArthur, by a strict party testimony before the senate committee on the Philippines. He explained his statement made yesterday that absolute chaos would result should independence be granted the Philippines and the United States forces be withdrawn, by saying that the United States efforts of the people of the Philippines to accomplish self-regeneration would in all probability prove abortive, as they were less prepared for self government and administration than any of the Latin-American republics at the time of their emancipation from Spain.

The people of the Philippines, he said, have rudimentary ideas and aspirations and are therefore in an essentially plastic condition which under the tuitionary control of the United States would, in his opinion, admit of a rapid molding of the body politic into a consistent, self-supporting commonwealth. Even the best thinkers among the Filipinos, he said, have no conception whatever of the practical, mechanical efforts whereby the results they are all anxious to attain can be successfully accomplished.

American withdrawal from the islands would, in his opinion, result in the permanent failure of republican institutions in the east, and a fratricidal war which would continue until suppressed by some exterior force. The broad generalization, he said, is reached that the United States must retain the archipelago as a tuitionary annex; that we must contend for commercial supremacy and perhaps combat for political supremacy to overcome the influence of the situation which will require the most profound efforts of constructive statesmanship.

Senator Patterson asked if he would apply the same views to the present situation in the Philippines as he would to Japan. "You can believe what you wish," he said, "but I believe that the presence of the United States in the Philippines is an unmitigated benefaction to the Filipino people."

"Do you mean the Filipino people that are left after they have been subjugated?" inquired Senator Patterson.

General MacArthur declared that there had not been any unusual destruction of life in the islands. "The destruction," he said, "is simply incidental to war and of course embraces a very small percentage of the total population, which is dense."

"Thirty-three and a third per cent in one province," remarked Senator Patterson.

Replying to this statement General MacArthur informed Senator Patterson that if he preferred to believe that, he (MacArthur) could not help it.

"We have as much right to believe that from an American officer who is the governor and who is there in the province as we have to believe you," replied Senator Patterson, which brought the retort.

"No," replied Mr. Lodge, "I do not believe what I wish, you wish and I will believe what I wish."

Discussion Late Yesterday.

In the senate late yesterday Mr. Teller said that if it were true that Smith issued the alleged order to kill and burn he ought to be dismissed from the service.

Mr. Lodge said nothing was known here of General Smith's order until it was pleaded by Major Waller as a defense for his action in Samar. As soon as Waller had pleaded that defense, the president himself had declared that General Smith be court-martialed.

Mr. Carmack (Tenn.) insisted the evidence indicated that orders of a very severe character issued in the Philippines were being suppressed, not by the war department, but by the military authorities in the Philippines.

In calling attention to the report of the secretary of Batangas province that there had been so great a mortality in the province as to reduce the population from 300,000 to about 100,000, the mortality being due to disease, Mr. Tillman inquired whether the Philippine committee had investigated.

When informed that it had not, he exclaimed: "Well, how long are we going to hold on to this bag of cats? What benefit is it to the American people to pursue this infamous policy?"

As the running colloquy continued, Mr. Culberson asked Mr. Lodge if he endorsed the order issued by General Bell.

"No," replied Mr. Lodge, "I do not endorse cruel methods of warfare. General Smith's order is one which every American should regret. On the surface these orders seem to me to be revolting."

Mr. Teller, in conclusion, declared that this government could not escape the condemnation of the world and of every right thinking man for "this miserable, wicked attempt to compel these people to accept our government, whether they desired it or not."

The house committee on military affairs has ordered a favorable report on the resolution of Representative Burleson, of Texas, requesting the war department for copies of the orders, etc., to General H. H. Smith, relative to the campaign in the island of Samar.

THE CURTAIN FALLS

Funeral of Sol Smith Russell at
Washington To-day.

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

Washington, April 30.—The funeral of Sol Smith Russell to-day was largely attended, a large number of actors now playing at the local theaters attending.

The wife and daughter of Mr. Russell will take up their permanent residence in Washington. His son, who lives in Minneapolis, was anxious to have them return to that city, but they preferred to stay in the east.

WU T. FANG. WILL COME

The Chinese Minister Will
ing to Make the Trip
to Minneapolis.

The Chinese Restaurant Boy-
cott Here Still Engages
His Attention.

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

Washington, April 30.—Minister Wu Ting fang informed The Journal correspondent today that in all probability he would accept the invitation of the John A. Rawlins post to visit Minneapolis. He is not sure, however, regarding the best time for the visit. During May he will be very busy with official matters, and in June the weather will probably be too warm for reception and indoor speeches. It is his judgment that he should go in the fall, although, of course, he will be open to suggestions on this point from members of the post.

It is not true that he has declined an invitation to deliver the commencement oration at Milledgeville, Ga., college. He did write a facious letter to Senator Clay regarding a certain speech in the senate by Mr. Teller, in which he was held up to ridicule for going about the country speaking, but that does not mean that he will not go to Milledgeville, or that he will stop making speeches.

Minister Wu would probably have some definite word from Rawlins post regarding the best time for him to go to the northwest.

He has had several communications from the state department regarding the Chinese restaurant boycott in Minneapolis to the effect that the matter is being investigated and that satisfactory progress is being made. The matter is in the hands of Governor Van Sant, who is directing the inquiry.

In a later interview Minister Wu says he will write a formal acceptance of the Minneapolis invitation as soon as official business will permit. He says there is no hurry and assumes that Rawlins post will be satisfied if it hears from him within the month.

Incidentally it may be said that the re-enactment of the Geary law means the retention of Wu as the Chinese minister. Had congress passed the drastic bill proposed by the house, Wu would probably have been held accountable by his government and called home. It is now certain that he will remain indefinitely. He came to the United States in 1897.

—W. W. Jermine.

IN COUNCIL

Standing Rock Sioux Meet
the Commissioner at
Fort Yates.

Special to The Journal.

Fort Yates, N. D., April 30.—Three thousand Indians are here to council with Commissioner Jones concerning land leasing and allotments. A big feast has held yesterday.

Mr. Jones interviewed the chiefs and others regarding their grievances. He is popular with the Indians.

Inspector Neslin has completed the investigation of the charges against Agent Bingenheimer. General opinion favors Bingenheimer.

CANADA'S N. W.

Its Phenomenal Growth Told
in a Consular Report
From Montreal.

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

Washington, April 30.—Consul General Bettinger at Montreal in to-day's "advance sheets of consular reports," has an interesting report on the development of Canada. At no period, he says, has it received so many immigrants as in the last two years. No country in the world during the past ten years has gone forward so rapidly and substantially along all lines as Canada.

In 1867 there were but 2,000 miles of railway. To-day there are 18,000. In 1901 the country reached high-water mark in commerce, trade and internal improvements. Compared with ten years ago her exports have doubled, and last year were \$190,000,000.

Last season's grain crop in Manitoba alone was 85,000,000 bushels. The value of the produce of Manitoba farms last season was \$40,000,000, exclusive of the revenue from hay, stock and the root crop.

The demand for land is rapidly increasing. Last year the Canadian Pacific sold 330,000 acres for farm purposes and the Canada Northwest Land company 120,000 acres.

—W. W. Jermine.

GENERAL SMITH'S TRIAL

Luchan Found to Be a Very Bad
Malay.

Manila, April 30.—Lieutenant George Shields, Jr., aid de camp to General H. H. Smith, testified at to-day's session of the court-martial, which is trying the general. The lieutenant said he knew well the signature of Luchan, the insurgent leader who was captured Feb. 22 by Lieutenant Strebler's Philippine scouts on the island of Samar. The order to poison the natives' spears was undoubtedly signed by Luchan. The witness also said Luchan confessed to him that he was the author of the proclamation setting forth that German warships were bombarding Vigan and that the Filipino navy was blockading Manila, which was issued to encourage the Filipinos.

The defense then rested its case and the court adjourned until Saturday.

MR. HILL'S BUSY DAYS

He Is Putting in His Time
With Congressmen and
Officials.

The Philippine Question May
Keep Congress in Session
All Summer.

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

Washington, April 30.—James J. Hill is a busy man in Washington, if the current newspaper rumors may be trusted. He denies himself to all reporters and correspondents and puts in his time visiting prominent members of both house of congress and interviewing officials. Every night he gives a dinner or is himself dined.

Yesterday in these dispatches it was said that his chief purpose in coming here was to see what could be done to "get together" with the administration on the merger question. There is to-day no reason for thinking that the statement is incorrect.

It is also said, and perhaps with some truth, that while here he is becoming acquainted with the various pending bills to increase the powers of the interstate commerce commission, the railroad world is sadly divided on this question and Mr. Hill represents the wing that believes in letting well enough alone.

The Philippine Question.

Senate democrats, under the leadership of Senator Dubois, are trying to force the administration to summon Aginaldo and other Filipino leaders to the United States for the purpose of testifying before the senate committee now investigating Philippine affairs; and failing that, to have a committee visit the islands for a more thorough investigation than can be had at home. The Philippine question is being made the chief issue of the summer. All the appropriation bills will be out of the way before June 1; in fact, most of them are now passed; but congress is not likely to adjourn until the summer. The democrats want to make good their effort to galvanize the Philippine question into life as the political issue for 1904.

Senator Dubois has precipitated his bill for the Philippines committee of the senate, but no action will be taken until the republican members of it have opportunity to confer. Should the committee by a party vote, as is likely, refuse to grant Mr. Dubois' request, it is said Dubois will carry it to the floor of the senate. He may ultimately carry his point in favor of summoning Aginaldo and his friends to the United States, because a committee would not care to brave the hardships of the long trip to the far east, most of its members being old men. Obviously it would be easier in the end to grant the request than to give satisfactory reasons for refusing. Aginaldo is under restraint in Manila, Mabini is a prisoner in Guam, and Sixto Lopez is supposed to be near Manila.

—W. W. Jermine.

PACKERS GET A SHOCK

Meat Business Is Given a Remarkable and Gratifying
Setback.

Chicago, April 30.—The business of Chicago packers has been staggered by the refusal of the people of the country to eat meat at the prevailing high prices.

The demand for dressed meats in the last few days has fallen off 33 1-3 per cent and the discharge of men in the packing houses is general.

Packers are forced to admit that the government agitation of the dressed meat combination, backed by the consumers in all parts of the country who refuse to pay the high figures already proving disastrous. The shipments of dressed beef from the yards have decreased during the last ten days that cars are piling up in the railroad yards with alarming rapidity.

THE U. S. GETS CHEAP MEAT

The Packers "Unloosen" When
Uncle Sam Buys.

Washington, April 30.—Inquiry at the war department has disclosed the fact that despite the great increase in the price of beef, the army is now making contracts for the next fiscal year by which it will get beef at a price lower than that of the market. The department has been able to lower rates than it has been paying under the contracts arranged a year ago.

Dealers in some of the big cities have offered to furnish beef to nearby army posts at prices lower than those of last year, and in most cases where there is an increase it is very small. In some cases the increase over last year's prices is due not to any of the causes given by the beef men, but to the fact that chilled beef has been substituted for freshly slaughtered beef, which is, of course, cheaper.

Figures taken from the official records of the subsistence department furnish a striking comparison with the prices demanded of private consumers.

Contracts have already been made for supplying with beef three posts near New York city, and in two of these there is a year ago. At Fort Wood, on Bedloe island, the price for the coming fiscal year will be 7.38 cents a pound against 8.25 cents for the year to end on June 30. At Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island, the price just fixed by contract is 7.14 cents against 7.18 cents under last year's contract. At Fort Columbus, N. Y., harbor, the price will be increased from 7.63 cents to 7.87 cents.

In Washington, where there has been a marked rise in the price of beef to private consumers, the subsistence department of the army has made a contract with a local dealer to furnish beef to the Washington barracks at 5.4 cents a pound, against 7.7 cent a pound of beef of infected meat.

The official records also show that beef dealers are now offering to furnish supplies at lower rates than last year to army posts in the cities of Atlanta, Charlotte, Watertown, West Point and Plattsburg.

KILLED BY FEAR

Five Girls Leap From a Window
Because of a False
Cry of Fire.

Philadelphia, April 30.—Five girls are known to have been killed and more than a score injured during a panic at the cigar factory of Harburger, Homman & Co., Tenth street and Washington avenue, at 12:15 this afternoon. The company employs over 600 girls. At the hour above named a workman employed in the building was suddenly seized by a falling beam caught in an elevator. Some one cried "fire," and immediately there was a rush for the stairway of the building. The crush was so great that many of the girls turned back and rushed for the windows. Before they could be restrained, a score or more had hurled themselves to the street, several being seriously injured. Ambulances were quickly on the scene and the dead and injured were hurried to the hospitals.

The section of the city where the accident occurred is densely populated and nearly all the employees lived in the neighborhood. The families of the dead and injured were quickly on the scene and the screams of the mothers and sisters of supposed victims were heartrending. The officials say those who were killed were crushed to death in the jam on the stairway as they made a mad rush to gain the street. Hundreds of girls were packed in the hallway leading to the street and those who were killed, fainted and were trampled and crushed to death by their excited comrades. Already there have been twenty girls and one man admitted to the Pennsylvania hospital, where the physicians say several are fatally injured.

It is now said that a deaf and dumb boy employed in the factory caught his hand in the elevator and in his effort to make his mishap known, he rushed into the midst of a group of girls excitedly waving his hand from which blood was dripping. Then followed the cry of "fire."

Seven Girls Are Dead.

At 1:45 p.m. the police report that seven girls are dead as a result of injuries received in the panic, three are dying at the hospitals, and twenty are under treatment for injuries. They say that 1,200 girls were employed in the factory.

During the excitement the fire alarm in the corridor of the factory building was struck and the arrival of the engines on the scene added greatly to the terror of the panic-stricken girls.

DELAKEY STILL FREE

A Report That He Had Surrendered
Is Denied.

London, April 30.—There is no truth in a report circulated in the United States to-day that General Delahey with three Boer commands has surrendered to the British in South Africa.

The war office received dispatches from Lord Kitchener to-day but he made no mention of any surrender.

Operators on the stock exchange were busy with peace rumors, but they were also very intangible.

PROOF OF THE TRUTH

Kansas City Packers Have the Evidence
for It.

Kansas City, Mo., April 30.—If Attorney General Crow wants evidence of the existence of a beef trust, say the retail butchers, he will have no trouble in finding it in Kansas City. They hope that they, as well as the packers who have been summoned, will be called upon for testimony in the coming supreme court hearing.

The strongest evidence of the existence of an agreement between the packers, according to the butchers, is the uniformity of the wholesale price of beef at all of the points, and the fact that the advances in quotations take place simultaneously on a certain day of the week. Another evidence, the butchers say, is the black-list system, under which a dealer who misses the regular weekly payment of his bill to one packing house is unable to buy any meat from another until that bill is paid. While his credit may be extended a short time at the house to which he is obligated, they say he becomes entirely subject to that house in the price he pays for meat.

MEAT EATERS QUIT

Upper Peninsula Consumers Try to
Get Even With the Trust.

Special to The Journal.

Marquette, Mich., April 28.—Reports from various portions of the upper peninsula show that the consumption of meat has fallen off from 20 to 30 per cent in consequence of the increase in prices, which, in this section, averages about 2 cents a pound. The price of board and meals at restaurants has been materially raised.