

IT IS NOT A LAW NOW

Why the President Cannot Act in the Coal Strike.

THE I. C. C. MAY TAKE A HAND

Enormous and Unlawful Profits of the Coal Trust and Its Grasping Monopoly.

New York Sun Special Service

New York, June 6.—It was discovered at the office of the inter-state commerce commission in Washington to-day that the law of Oct. 1, 1888, under which the board of trade and transportation petitioned President Roosevelt to act regarding the coal strike had been repealed in 1898.

It was also discovered that the law repealing the earlier statute afforded an opportunity for the inter-state commerce commission to use its services in bringing about a settlement of disputes between transportation companies and their employees, but only if the disputants agree to submit their troubles to arbitration or to a regular board of three arbitrators.

There is nothing in the statute of 1888 referring to miners and it appears to relate only to train operators of railroad companies, but it was said that there was a possibility that the commission could act, or at least make the offer of its services in the present dispute.

ENORMOUS PROFITS

Coal Trust's Unlawful Gain Not Shared With Labor.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, June 6.—A special to the Record-Herald from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: Large profits are made by the corporations and firms engaged in the anthracite coal business. Their profits are enormous that there is no economic reason why they should not grant at least a part of the demands made by their employees.

The profits on anthracite coal, after taking out the cost of mining and a reasonable allowance for hauling to market, is at least equal to the entire labor cost of getting the coal out of the collieries and upon the cars for shipment. In addition to working under an antiquated and unjust system, labor in the anthracite fields does not get its fair share of the profits of its work. The monopoly trust organized by J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt and other financiers takes more than its rightful share. Any pretense that economic conditions will not permit an increase of wages, a shortening of hours or a reformation of the system is a hollow sham.

Nearly all of the so-called independent operators have acquired comfortable, some of them large, fortunes. They made money even while they were fighting the railroad. Now that they have permitted the railway combination to bring them into peace with 65 per cent of the gross, they are getting rich faster than ever. If any operator has failed in business it is because he would not "come in" and join the monopoly.

As a result of monopoly control, hard coal is sold from 50 to 75 cents a ton higher than the economic conditions would permit. The amount higher than would be the case were not interstate trade unlawfully restrained by a conspiracy to suppress competition. Placing the unlawful part of the profit as low as 50 cents a ton and legal investigation will probably show that it is much higher—that makes \$25,000 a year in unlawful profit on the \$50,000 of coal. A tiny sum, surely; a sum by the side of the \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 concession to the miners, which would settle this strike in the twinkling of an eye, seems insignificant.

Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt and their associates, were tempted by the possibility of large profits to attempt a monopolistic combination in this field. They succeeded. They are reaping the profits, and with them are rehabilitating railroad properties, full of watered stock, which thrived but not during the competitive era. Now they are met by another monopoly, that of the labor which produces the golden eggs, and out of their plenty they have so far declared they will yield not a penny; they concede nothing; they have nothing to arbitrate.

In its final report the United States industrial commission in 1912 stated that the railway companies controlling the anthracite business charged too much to transportation account and, besides, juggled their figures so that it was difficult to learn their true import.

The Reading company's report shows that in 1899 their coal traffic earned .833 cents per ton, while the market price of coal, which was carried at about one-third the rate of hard coal.

Last year the Erie reported that all the freight traffic—high-class to low class—averaged .857 per ton mile. The Pennsylvania and other large carriers of low-class freight show an even smaller ton-mile freight.

To make their books balance the anthracite roads figure the freight rate on hard coal at from two to three times what it should be; witness the Lackawanna's \$1.43 per ton for an average haul of about 165 miles, or a cent per ton mile. Soft coal is carried from the Pittsburgh district to the lake ports, a similar distance at 72 cents per ton. West Virginia coal is carried to the lakes at 81 cents per ton. In the west many soft coal rates are even lower in proportion.

These are only a few of the many facts that could be arrayed to show how the hard coal trust has perfected its methods and how by virtue of a monopoly, it has bluffed in defiance of law it is outwitting the public on the one hand and on the other is refusing justice and fair wages to its employees.

PULLMAN CONDUCTORS MAY STRIKE. Chicago, June 6.—Through the medium of one of the most widely circulated petitions ever known, conductors on dining cars, sleepers and parlor coaches are preparing to force concessions from the Pullman company. On every first-class train in the country from coast to coast and gulf to lakes, the petition is being signed by the men in charge of the Pullman cars, and within a week it is probable that the grievances of the 15,000 conductors will be placed before Robert T. Lincoln, president of the company. If the petition is ignored the conductors threaten to go on strike.

RICH GOLD FINDS. Phoenix, Ariz., June 6.—Particulars reached here of sensational gold strikes in Pinal County, north of Castle Creek. The main find was in exposition group, where at forty feet in depth a great body of ore filled with nuggets and flake grains was discovered. Some of the ore assayed here to-day showed \$25,000 to the ton, while none of the samples showed less than \$1,000.

End of the Week Excursions—Low Rates. Tickets on sale over Saturday and Sunday via Chicago Great Western railway good to return by any train on following Monday. Rates for the round trip: Red Wing, \$1.52; Cannon Falls, \$1.17; Northfield, \$1.18; Faribault, \$1.57; Morristown, \$1.53; Waterville, \$1.95; Elystan, \$2.14; Madison Lake, \$2.35. For further information inquire of L. C. Raines, agent, Cornicet ave. and Fifth st., Minneapolis.

Every One Who Has Traveled Over the Soo-Pacific route is told it is the scenic route of the world. Round trip rate to the coast only \$48. Ticket Office, 119 3d St. E.

BOUNDARY MONUMENTS

Richardson Could Not Have Made a Satisfactory Investigation.

Tacoma, Wash., June 6.—Alaska papers declare Captain W. P. Richardson did not and could not make anything like a satisfactory investigation of the Russian boundary monument question. During his visit in April the country along the international boundary was covered deeply with snow.

It is stated at Skagway that he was gone from that city only six days. He stopped at the Indian village of Kluckwan and talked there with the Canadian customs officers, who professed to know that no Russian monuments had been erected, which the British or others might have destroyed.

Lieutenant George Emmons, a retired naval officer, is now in Alaska endeavoring to locate the boundary monuments.

Great Northern Railway Popular Excursions.

Only \$45.00 to Portland, Oregon and Spokane, with stop-over privileges at Rookness, Seattle and Tacoma. Only \$50.00 to San Francisco and return. See Great Northern Ry. Agents for details, or write F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul pamphlet "Pacific Coast Conventions, 1920."

CRUELITIES IN 1863

Mr. Eddy Recalls Reprisals on the Indians After the Massacre.

SOME BURNED AT THE STAKE

Conditions in the Philippines Are Similar—Democrats Will Lose on This Issue.

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

Washington, June 6.—After reading everything that is available on the question of the cruelties of American troops in the Philippines, said Representative Eddy to-day, "I am more and more surprised at the singular forbearance and kindness of our men. The charges of cruelty, I am satisfied, will not stand as a campaign issue. I am old enough to remember the New Uim massacre in Minnesota, in 1863. It was a horrible

butchery, but in no sense worse than the horrible butcheries of our brave boys in the Philippines by the natives. For a couple of years following New Uim it is a matter of common knowledge on the part of men and women of the older generation, now living, that the white settlers practiced all sorts of bloody reprisals on the Indians. If an Indian killed a woman or a person was caught, nobody suggested leniency, but usually there was a speedy resort to the death penalty, in some cruel form. Once I remember that a considerable number of Indians were caught. There were all ages, sexes and conditions represented in the group. A funeral pyre was erected, the captives were bound hand and foot and thrown on it, and the pyre was set on fire. Presumably, all of the victims were burned to death, but nobody stayed to see. The old settlers in Minnesota will be able to recall many instances where the old law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth was put into operation following the New Uim massacre, and nobody thought of questioning it. In the abstract it wasn't right, but you couldn't make anybody who had lost dear ones in the massacre believe that he didn't have the right to vengeance. I am satisfied, will not stand as a campaign issue. I am old enough to remember the New Uim massacre in Minnesota, in 1863. It was a horrible

cruelly murdered, it has been impossible to make the murdered one's friends and associates believe that they did not have the right to revenge themselves liberally. Whenever they caught a Filipino lurking in the bushes, with bow in hand, they promptly took his life, for there was no way of telling but he was one of the guilty ones. There was no thought of taking the prisoner, putting him in some safe place, feeding him pie and hiring a negro to keep the life of him."

Mr. Eddy is very certain that the democrats will fall miserably in their attempt to make the Philippines an issue in the campaign this year and in 1904. "I glory in the spunk of our soldiers in the far east," he said, "and am glad to believe that the military spirit runs so high at home as to condemn that political party which undertakes to ride into office over the reputations and good names of the boys of the field."

"There was a time when the democrats had a chance to make a fine campaign issue, but that time has passed. Several weeks ago they could have made the tariff their issue, but they have permitted a number of republican state conventions in the middle west to declare for tariff revision ahead of them. The fine management of Senator Spooner in the senate meanwhile has kept the democratic leaders confined to the one issue of abuse

of the army and the navy, and at last so many wrong and unkind things have been said as to insure a revulsion of popular feeling. There is hardly a family in the whole land but is interested personally in some soldier who has seen service in the Philippines, and it will be difficult to make these people believe that our troops have been cruel and blood-thirsty. They will be likely to repudiate any party that says such a thing."

A New Norwegian Language.

A number of Representative Eddy's colleagues the other day were joking him about the recent enactment of the Norwegian parliament prohibiting the emigration of skilled labor. This law is believed to be the direct outgrowth of Mr. Eddy's famous trip to Norway last winter.

"Can you speak the Norwegian language—or rather, the Danish?" asked one of his colleagues.

"That depends," was the reply. "When I am at home I think that I am a pretty fair Norwegian scholar, reading, writing and speaking the language with some fluency; but over in Norway I found that I was not worth a cent. The language as spoken in the old country differs greatly from that spoken in the United States. It is the pure tongue, while in this country it has taken on a great many Amer-

icanisms. It is said that a new comer will pick up the American idioms and terms before he has been here a month, and that they have become hopelessly engrafted into the Norwegian speech as we hear it in Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas and other western states.

GEN. COLLAZO IS RECONCILED.

New York, June 6.—General Enrique Collazo, the last man of prominence to oppose the presidency of General Palma, has called on the latter, citing the Havana correspondent of the Tribune, and pledged his sincere support of the government. General Collazo was presented to President Palma by General Guasada, and they were together for a full hour. Although it is understood that General Collazo holds to the same views that caused his opposition to President Palma, his action in subordinating those for the interest of the country gives much satisfaction to the friends of the president and has evoked much favorable comment.

E. W. Grove.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day, 25 cents.

Wise and conservative people will not fail to grasp the opportunities offered on The Journal want page.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.

Cool Underwear.

The O. L. M. "Linenette" Shirts and Drawers for men. Made of cotton which has first been treated by a process that renders it as absorbent as fine Australian wool and more so than linen. Thus they are soft and cool. The shirts have silk front and binding and pearl buttons; drawers to match. These regular 80c garments Sat- 39c

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 2 1/2 yards silk finished, the shirts button and double stitched with silk; drawers made with spliced gusset, in stouts and regular lengths. These 69c 50c

Ladies' Vests in white lisle or mercerized, with low neck, short sleeves or none. 69c Saturday day at 25c; Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Vests, in white or ecru, with low neck and short sleeves, 15c garments. 10c

We carry a full line of Combination Suits of the famous Lewis Knitting Co.'s make.

Fancy Goods.

Lithographed Pillow Tops, in a big variety of patterns, including pieces of well known pictures, the regular 50c and 60c kinds 39c

Ladies' embroidered turnover Collars, 18c ones. 10c

Ladies' Stamped Linen Collars, 10c ones. 4c

Stamped Linen Dollies, 20x20, in a new series of patterns; 19c

Stamped and Hemstitched Linen Lunch Cloths, 36x36; 85c

Stationery.

Box Papers, worth up to 25c a box, in blue and white, Saturday, at 8c

"Le Beau Monde" Paper, in white and colors, running 96 sheets to the pound; a fine 35c grade, Saturday, the pound. 25c

Envelopes to match, package. 7c

Books, bound in cloth, of the kind you want for your easy hours at the lake, each. 10c

Cotton Counter.

42x36 Fine Pillow Cases, 12c each.

45x36 Fine Pillow Cases, 14c

45x36 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 12c

45x36 Double Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 17c

72x90 Fine Sheets, 44c

81x90 Fine Sheets, 49c

Minneapolis Dry Goods Co. Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.

Cool Underwear. White Goods.

Carnival Sale of Silks.

We'll celebrate the Carnival of the Elks and have one of our own on Saturday. Visitors and residents alike will find it a day to be remembered. First among silks will be the Foulards. Seventy-eight different styles and 200 colorings in the best Foulards made, goods sold every day at 75c, 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard, will form one magnificent display and be sold at one absurd 50c price.

A 36-inch White Taffeta, rich, heavy and lustrous; regular \$1.50 silk, will be sold at 1.15

A 27-inch Black Taffeta, of our \$1.25 grade, at 95c

54-inch Black Taffeta, our regular \$2.50 silk, the best that's made, will be 2.00 in the Carnival Sale at 2.00

A beautiful array of Corded Wash Silks of the best quality, in white and colors. Saturday at 35c

June Housekeepers' Sale.

Comes a little late on account of inclement weather, but we'll make up for lost time. Such values as these are hard to find at any time of the year, or in any year.

Hardwood Wash Bench and Wringer, a \$3 value for \$2.25

Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs. No. 0, each 55c No. 2, each 75c No. 1, each 85c No. 3, each 85c

Good Zinc Wash Boards. 25c ones. 15c

Willow Clothes Baskets. 39c size. 29c 49c size. 39c

Clark's Folding Clothes Bars—values up to 75c, at 39c AND 59c

Clark's Folding Ironing Board—75-cent value for 59c

75c Hardwood Hose Reels, 48c

8c Lawn Hose, foot 6c

10c Lawn Hose, foot 8c

12c Lawn Hose, foot 9c

Toilet Paper, a roll of 1,500 sheets for 5c

Laundry Bluing, quart bottle. 5c

Screen Doors. 75c, 95c, \$1.25

Window Screens. 19c, 29c, 35c

Bissel's Carpet Sweepers. Worth to \$2.50 at \$1.75 and \$1.98 Ten days' trial.

Mrs. Pott's Sads Irons. 98c set for 85c

Patent Mop Sticks. 15c ones. 7c

Fine 29c Brooms 18c

Carpet Beaters of all kinds—10c, 19c, 21c, 25c, 29c.

Japanned Sugar Boxes. Hold a dollar's worth of Sugar, a 59c value, 48c

Hunter Flour Sifter—15-cent value—7c

Gasoline Stoves—Warranted. 2-burner, \$3.50 kind \$2.95 2-burner, \$4.75 kind \$4.50

Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves—2-burner, \$6.50 kind \$5.50 3-burner, \$8.00 kind \$7.25

Steel Ovens, with double walls, perfect bakers. For 1-burner, \$1.75 size. \$1.50 For 2-burners, \$2.25 size. \$1.98

Waffle Irons—the 85-cent kind—65c

Lawn Mowers. 14-inch, \$2.98 16-inch, \$3.48

Lawn Rakes. 20 tooth Lawn Rakes, 45c ones. 35c

Refrigerator Pans, galvanized iron will not rust 15c 29c 35c

Soup and Gravy Strainers, worth 15c, at 8c

Labrador Water Coolers, charcoal lined—2-gal. \$1.75 size. 1.48 3-gal. \$2.25 size. 1.98 4-gal. \$2.75 size. 2.25 6-gal. \$3.25 size. 2.95

Water Tumblers, each. 3c

Men's Bathing Suits, made in two pieces, in stripes of navy blue with cardinal or white, or in plain navy with colored borders; sizes to match; 34 to 48; extra good suits 1.00

Boys' Bathing Suits, in two pieces, sizes 34 to 34, in solid navy blue; cannot be surpassed 50c

Men's Night Shirts, made of muslin and cambric, some with collars, some in the cool, low cut summer style, all of full length and large body. Each 50c

Madras Gilt Shirts, of 69c value, 50c

Soft Shirts made of madras, with collars attached and ties to match; all sizes from 14 1/2 to 19 1/2; a \$1.25 value for 1.00

Handkerchiefs.

BARGAIN TABLES. Continued sale of Handkerchiefs at Half Price; Children's, Ladies' and Men's; stairway tables, 3c, 5c, 10c, 12 1/2c.

Optical Dept.

Best of skill, best of goods, best results, lowest prices. Best Solid Gold Spectacles, fitted to eyes. 5.00

June Gloves.

75c Gives you the choice of a fine assortment of Ladies' Summer Gloves, some in a two-clasp silk, some in a Milanese Lisle, and some in a fine Silk Lace. Best and newest colors and styles. 50c Gives you the choice of the second qualities of these goods. All shades. 25c Buys a pair of fine Lisle Gloves for Children's wear—2 clasp, in grays and modes.

Imported Laces.

Saturday our latest importations of lace novelties will be displayed, including Insertions, Gallons and Bandings, in white, cream, ecru, linen and black. Beautiful things in medallion, floral, applique and other designs. Yard, 25c to \$5.50. Face Veilings in patterns or by the yard, a great variety of choice things. Yard, 25c to \$1.20. Ladies' Neckwear, the latest ideas in washable stocks and outing scarfs, each 50c

Drug Store

Pinnaud's Beautifiers, regular 75c, Saturday 43c

Violet Talcum, in a tin 4c

Bathing Caps, pure rubber; regular 75c ones, Saturday 56c

Camera Supplies

4x5 Cyko Paper, all grades, the gross 70c

Size 8 1/2x11 1/2 and 4x5. Dozen 130c

3 1/2 Cyko Paper, all grades. Special prices on all Photo Supplies.