

A BLOW AT UNIONS

Judge Jackson on Government by Injunction.

LABOR MEN ARE SENTENCED

The Judge Calls Walking Delegates "Vampires"—The Cases Will Be Carried Up.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 25.—A federal judge yesterday declared labor union organizers "vampires" and "pernicious busybodies."

Judge Jackson, in the United States district court, held "Mother" Jones and seven other organizers of the United Mine Workers and a number of Hungarian miners guilty of contempt in violating an injunction order of June 19, and passed sentence on them of from six to thirty days in jail, with the exception of "Mother" Jones, who, because she "was posing as a martyr," he would not send to jail or allow her to force her way into jail.

The defendants were surprised and expressed themselves bitterly. Their counsel for the imprisoned miners are preparing for habeas corpus proceedings in the United States court of appeals at Richmond, Va., alleging Judge Jackson had no jurisdiction.

Haggerty, who was sentenced to ninety days imprisonment, was an organizer. He lived at Reynoldsville, Pa. Rice and Morgan are also organizers and members of the board of United Mine Workers. Rice lives in Dubois, Pa., and Morgan in Massillon, Ohio. The other defendants were working with the miners of West Virginia when Judge Jackson issued his order. The prisoners have been distributed among the jails of a half-dozen or more counties. In giving his decision Judge Jackson said:

"What is an injunction? It is the exercise of an arbitrary power by the courts of the country, or it is a power that has been recognized from a very early date as one of the branches of administrative justice? I answer this question by affirming that the ordinary use of the writ of injunction is to prevent wrongs and injuries to persons and their property or to restrain the rights of persons to their property when they have been deprived of it. It is the most efficient, if not the only, remedy to stay irreparable injury and to punish those who have been the order of a court, grant of the writ. In the language of the text writers, it is prohibitory and restitutory.

A similar writ to this was in use in the days of the Roman empire, and has been known in use in England from the foundation of the common law. It has been in use in this country since the organization of the government. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the courts of this country ill-use this writ. In my long experience on the bench I cannot recall a single occasion when any court, either federal or state, abused it in a way known as a strike question. It is true that our courts have been criticized severely by persons who are inimical to the use of it, and have denounced the courts for governing by injunction. But this criticism is so obviously unjust to the courts that it is unnecessary to enter into a defense of them. I do not question the right of the employees of this company to quit work at any time they desire to do so, unless there is a contract relation between the parties, and which should control their right to quit. At the same time I do not recognize the right of an employer to coerce the employees to continue their work under a contract.

While I recognize the right of all laborers to combine for the purpose of protecting all their lawful rights, I do not recognize the right of laborers to conspire to compel employers who are not dissatisfied with their work in the mines to lay down their picks and to quit their work without a proper reason therefor, merely to gratify a professional set of agitators, organizers and walking delegates who roam all over the country as agents, and who are, in fact, as vamps that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners of the country, and who are busybodies, creating dissension among a class of people who are quiet, well disposed, and who do not want to be disturbed by the unceasing agitation of this class of people.

In the case we have under consideration these defendants are known as professional agitators, organizers and walking delegates. They have nothing in common with the people who are employed in the mines of the Clarksville fuel company.

The strong arm of the court of equity is invoked in this case not to suppress the right of free speech, but to restrain and inhibit these defendants, whose only purpose is to bring about strikes by trying to coerce people who are not dissatisfied with the terms of their employment, which results in inflicting injury and damage to their employers as well as to the employees.

The right of a citizen to labor for wages that he is satisfied with is a right protected by law, and is entitled to the same protection as free speech, and should be protected because of the abuse of free speech in which the organizers and agitators indulge in trying to produce strikes.

The court then referred to "Mother" Jones' speech near the Klunkink mines, saying her utterances were the outgrowth of the sentiments of those who believe in communism and anarchy.

Chicago, July 25.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, said that the decision was an outrage, and that it would take away from citizens all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and would shake the confidence of the people in the stability of the judiciary. If this confidence were entirely sacrificed, he said, the government itself would be in jeopardy, for on the equity of the courts the integrity of the nation depended.

President Mitchell added that Judge Jackson's decision would be laid before President Roosevelt at once with protests, and that the president would be asked to intercede in behalf of American citizenship. The cases will be carried to the United States supreme court.

The Most Handsomely Furnished Office in the Twin Cities.

The new city office of the Omaha road in Pillsbury building, corner Nicollet Avenue and Sixth street is the handsomest furnished ticket office in the Twin Cities. This office is in keeping with their famous trains:

The North-Western Limited.

The Twilight Limited.

The Twin-City-Omaha Limited.

Three of the finest fast trains out of Minneapolis.

STRAWBOARD TRUST

Thirty or More Companies Enter the Combine.

New York, July 25.—Thirty or more representatives of the various companies which are to enter the strawboard combination known as the United Box Board and Paper company held an informal conference in this city at the conclusion of which it was stated that the combination had been completed. It was stated that the principal business transacted was the transfer of plants to the new corporation which will have a capitalization of \$23,965,400, of which \$14,946,900 will be in 7 per cent preferred stock and \$14,018,500 in common.

Ex-State Controller James A. Roberts will be, it was said, president of the consolidated company; R. F. Newcomb, president of the American Strawboard company, first vice president, and Charles D. Brown second vice president.

Besides seventeen mills owned by the American Strawboard company plants in the following cities are included in the new company:

Bohio, Ind.; Peoria, Ill.; Waldron, Ill.; Mount Carmel, Ill.; Rockport, Ind.; Eaton, Ind.; Marion, Ind.; Vincennes, Ind.; Wabash, Ind.; Yorktown, Ind.; Urbana, Ohio; Middletown, Ohio; Beersville, Conn.; Sharon, Conn.; Fulton, N. Y.; Honey Falls, N. Y.; Penn Yan, N. Y.; Schuylerville, N. Y.; Lockport, N. Y.; Middleport, N. Y.; Whippany, N. J.; Bogota, N. J.; Danville, N. H.; Milton, N. H.; Lawrence, Mass.; Boston Falls and Fairfield, Me.

Holders of American Strawboard stock will receive, it is said, \$57.50 in the preferred stock of the new company and \$5.40 in the new common for each 100 shares of the strawboard. The terms upon which the other companies exchange their stock have not been made public. The headquarters of the new corporation are likely to be in this city.

Foreign Flashes

London.—Frederick Goodall, artist, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

Bohio.—No plays will be given here in 1903, but they will be resumed in 1904.

Okla. Que.—The Trappist monastery was burned, the loss being \$300,000; insurance, \$100,000.

London.—John Dillon declares that the appeal of Secretary Wyndham is a virtual declaration of war against Ireland.

Madrid.—Numerous earthquake shocks have been felt in the provinces of Santander and Burgos and in the district of Vizcaya.

Portsmouth, Eng.—The target ship Belle Isle, heavily armored, was badly damaged by a British warship.

London.—The Canadian Pacific Railway company has submitted a proposition to establish separate passenger and freight steamship lines between Quebec and Halifax and Liverpool.

London.—J. P. Morgan was the guest of honor last night at a dinner in the house of commons attended by Premier Balfour and many other English and American statesmen and officers.

Cape Town.—Reports from the Orange River Colony are to the effect that the burghers are well supplied with gold, which lay buried during the war, and that there is a strong demand for building material of all kinds.

London.—C. D. Grogson, who was commissioned second lieutenant in the British Life Guards at Windsor, has been sentenced to many indignities by brother officers because of his last strict attention to the duties of his position.

In a Nutshell

Chicago.—The estate of Potter Palmer foots up \$1,820,000.

Washington.—Consul Fee, at Bombay, reports the wheat crop of India for 1901-1902 to be 6,000,000 tons, a decrease of 750,000 tons from the year before.

New York.—F. B. Rounds, former superintendent of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, has been sentenced to a year in prison for self-administered, the result of disaffection.

New York.—The trust companies of the city have transacted a business of \$1,000,000, the banks comprising the clearing-house association, their deposits amounting to \$760,000.

Oyster Bay.—Attorney General Knox and Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, will visit the president on Saturday to consult with him, among other things, on matters connected with the building of the Panama canal.

Kansas City.—Eva Beck, of Van Buren, Ark., stole a ride on a freight train to this place. En route another girl entered the same car and the two traveled together. Before arriving here, the girl had decamped with all the clothing of the two, so Miss Beck arrived here naked and was taken in charge of the police.

Political Announcements

For State Senators.

CARL L. WALLACE, candidate for senator, 43d district, republican primary ticket. Mr. Wallace has served two terms in the house.

HON. GEORGE P. WILSON, candidate for senator, forty-first district, subject to the decision of the republican primary election.

J. F. CALHOUN, candidate for nomination of senator from the 40th district at the republican ticket at the primary election.

HENRY J. GJERTSEN, candidate on the republican ticket, for senator in 43d district at the primary election.

SHERMAN S. SMITH, candidate for senator from the fourth district, subject to the decision of the republican primary election.

For County Auditor.

HUGH R. SCOTT, county auditor, candidate for re-nomination on the republican ticket at the primary election.

For Sheriff.

J. W. DREGER, sheriff, candidate for republican nomination for sheriff. He came to Minneapolis in 1885 and is a staunch republican.

MARTIN WHITCOMB will be a candidate for the nomination for sheriff on the democratic ticket at the primary election.

A. W. HARWOOD, 216 st S, republican candidate for sheriff.

County Attorney.

F. H. BOARDMAN, candidate for re-nomination county attorney, subject to the decision of the republican primary election.

For Congress.

EUGENE G. HAY, republican candidate for congress from the fifth district, primary election Sept. 16. Headquarters, 1035 Guaranty building.

W. H. VANDERBURGH is a candidate for member of congress at the democratic primary election.

Coroner.

Dr. U. G. Williams, coroner, republican candidate for re-nomination.

New Ticket Office.

The corner room in Pillsbury building, Nicollet and Sixth street, is now occupied by the Omaha Railway company and is the most handsomely furnished ticket office in the country. The entire furnishings are the finest in the Twin Cities and the office is well worth a visit. Ladies especially are invited to inspect it.

PRIDE IN THE ARMY

The President Says It Is the Best in the World for Its Size.

A TALK TO NATIONAL GUARD

The Qualities That Make a Man a Success Are the Same as in Private Life.

Sea Girt, N. J., July 25.—The president arrived here yesterday on invitation of Governor Murphy to visit the encampment of the Second brigade of the National guard of the state.

At the conclusion of the review he was escorted to a stand adjoining the parade ground, and there addressed the assembled troops and the multitude which had gathered, and which numbered nearly 16,000.

In opening his address President Roosevelt complimented the national guardsmen of New Jersey upon their soldierly bearing and proficiency, and continued:

"A man is of use as a national guardsman for just exactly the same reasons as he is of use as a citizen and as a soldier. He sets to work with his whole heart to do his duty for the time being, to make himself thoroughly proficient in the line of business he has taken up. A man who joins the army only to have a good time pretty generally does not have a good time, and certainly makes a poor hand at being a guardsman.

I earnestly hope and believe, continued the president, you will never get into battle, but if you do it is going to be mighty important to hit the other fellow; and you are going to be able to do it largely in consequence of the way you have put in your time, knowing your rifle until it is just a part of yourself, until you can handle it, take care of it and use it. It has been the policy of the national guard in the past that our troops have always used their rifles efficiently. We have prided ourselves upon having an army of marksmen.

Our army has given us a just pride in it, because its constant and zealous effort has been to take care of itself in the field and in all that pertains to the duties of a soldier. I think, gentlemen, that much help can be given to the national guard of the states by the action of the United States government.

I want to see the national guard armed with the best and most modern weapons. I want to see the infant with the Krag-Jorgensen, and I want to see the artillery with the three-point two gun of the regular army. I am happy to say that a bill has been passed through the lower house which will enable the national government materially to aid the national guard of the different states. At the next session I firmly believe that we will get it through the United States senate, and then I can guarantee the signature of the president. (Laughter and applause.)

I think that our people have not always appreciated the debt they were under to the national guard. A man who goes into the national guard and does his duty faithfully and honestly puts the whole country under an obligation to him.

Always in our history it has been the case, arise it is to be met mainly by the citizen soldiers—the volunteer soldier. We have in the regular army, officered as it is and filled with such types of men and gentlemen, an army which I firmly believe for its size, is unequalled in the civilized world, and I am sure that I can challenge the most generous support from the people of the regular army of the United States.

But that army is, and of necessity must be, so small that in the event of serious trouble in the future the bulk of our troops must come, as in the past they have come, from the ranks of the people themselves; and in forming these regiments the good done by the national guard is not to be measured by the number of men who have served faithfully in the national guard cannot be overestimated. Those men are ready. They train others to do the work that is needed. And another thing, gentlemen, is that the same qualities that make a man a success, that make him do his duty decently and honestly in a national guard regiment, are fundamentally the qualities that make him a good citizen in private life.

No doubt some of you were in the Spanish-American war. A voice: "Yes, sir, we were." The only trouble with that war was that there was not enough war to go around. (Laughter.)

"I voice: "You got your slice." I did, continued the president. I was one of the lucky ones.

After relating the anecdote of the ambitious soldier who had been conscripted at the beginning of the Spanish-American war and was set to work digging kitchen sinks, President Roosevelt continued:

"Just as it is in the army, so it is in citizenship. If you are content to go through life waiting for a chance to be a hero, you may wait and the chance may not come. If you are to be a good citizen it is to do well the ordinary, every-day, humdrum work that comes to citizenship."

Damon and Pythias at San Francisco

The official route of the Pythian knights going to the supreme lodge convention and Uniform Rank encampment at San Francisco, as selected by Brigadier General Fred E. Wheaton, will be via the Northern Pacific railway. Tickets for the round trip, \$50. Good until Sept. 30th. Special sleepers will leave Minneapolis on Aug. 6th at 11:15 p. m. Make your berth reservations at this city ticket office of the Northern Pacific railway. C. F. McNellie, agent.

Brigadier General Fred E. Wheaton has selected the Northern Pacific railway as the official route for the convention and encampment of the Uniform Rank at San Francisco. Tickets for the round trip \$50, on sale July 29th, Aug. 2d to Aug. 10th, good until Sept. 30th. On payment of \$11 additional these tickets can be made good to return via Los Angeles or via Ogden and Denver.

Call at the Northern Pacific ticket office for full particulars and reservation of berths. A berth in standard, first class sleeper is \$15.50 and in the tourist sleepers, \$8. Minneapolis to San Francisco.

Journal excursion Tuesday, July 29th. A delightful trip at a small price. Tickets on sale at Journal counter, 95 cents.

Lawyers, Doctors, Dentists and all business men should advertise. If the demand will warrant a distinct classification for each of the above, the Journal will accommodate you. Telephone for rates.

IT IS DESTINY

Baron de Coubert Says America Is Coming to the Front.

Paris, July 25.—Baron De Coubert, in an article in the Figaro this morning on the foreign situation, tries to show that destiny is pushing the Americans to the front rank of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Their starry banner, says Baron De Coubert, "will one day be far excellence the Anglo-Saxon flag, and in defense of the flag that government at Washington will be quick to use cannon."

E. W. Grove.

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

San Bonnet Baby

Fans free for the ladies at new office of Omaha Road, Pillsbury Building, Nicollet Ave and 6th St. Office opens today.

The Journal excursion goes to Stillwater next Tuesday. A delightful steamer ride up the St. Croix and a visit to the prison. Tickets on sale at Journal counter.

A ROMANCE IN IRON

Growth of the Industry in the United States

AS COMPARED WITH EUROPE

Report of a Commission Sent Over by the British Iron Trade

Washington, July 25.—The phenomenal development of the iron and steel industry of the United States led the British Iron Trade association to appoint a commission last year to inquire into the industrial conditions and competition of the United States. The report of that commission, which has been recently presented, is briefly reviewed by the London Commercial Intelligence, a copy of which has just reached the treasury bureau of statistics. It says:

"It is, indeed, a marvellous and, to the British manufacturer and trader, in some respects a most discouraging story. The British iron trade commission gives details of the mineral resources of the United States as affecting that fundamental industry—the manufacture of iron and steel; shows the extraordinary richness of the principal fields of coal, iron ore, and kindred minerals; and demonstrates by concrete examples how the natural inventiveness of the American has enabled him to apply to the operations of production and distribution a wealth of original ideas and methods that are as yet little known in Europe. It is also made manifest how on land, on lake, on river and on canal, the American people have applied their minds to the solution of the conditions and problems of cheap transport until they have at last attained a level of rates and charges such as we have hardly had any experience on this side of the Atlantic. It is not, however, to be supposed that the triumph of the American people in these matters have been achieved without effort. Much testimony is borne to the fact that in the conditions of organization and administration, in their dealings with labor, in the confidence and enterprise with which they have embarked on industrial operations of great magnitude, in the efforts made to adapt themselves to new conditions, in the eagerness with which they have endeavored to create new demands both at home and abroad, and in the care and attention given to the successful cultivation of foreign markets, the American people have indeed shown for many years, until labor, ingenuity and enterprise have become their most distinguishing characteristics. When one has appreciated all that the Americans have done for themselves, it is neither natural nor reasonable to grudge them the success which has attended their labors."

"Commercial Intelligence presents the following picture of the relative growth of the iron and steel industry in the United States and the principal countries of the world. It is a table giving the production of pig iron in the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, and all other countries in thousands of gross tons:

United States, Kingdom, many countries.

Year. 1,000 tons. 1,000 tons. 1,000 tons.

1855 822 4,819 709 2,375

1870 1,928 2,984 1,359 2,292

1875 2,024 3,365 1,997 2,610

1880 3,833 7,749 2,636 3,261

1885 5,045 9,263 3,423 4,439

1890 9,203 12,904 4,385 5,738

1895 9,446 17,703 5,379 6,376

1900 15,782 24,860 8,208 8,255

1901 15,873 27,750 7,737 9,944

—W. W. Jermans.

SATURDAY SPECIAL SALES AT Donaldson's Glass Block.

100 New Shirt Waist Suits.

Made of fine Lawn, Chambray, Linen and Pique, in plain white, pink, blue, tan and gray, also polka dot effects; beautifully trimmed. A manufacturer's surplus stock, sold for \$5, \$6.50 and \$7.50; all sizes, Saturday, \$3.95

Men's Negligee Shirts

Madras or percale, in light or dark patterns, with cuffs or two detached collars and cuffs to match, Saturday 45c special.

Men's Underwear.

Men's extra quality 25c Balbriggan Undershirts or Drawers, in plain or Jersey ribbed, shirts finished with French neck or taped bottom; drawers have good outside facings, with suspender strap and double gusseted; colors ecru, blue, pink, fancy striped and blue gray. Saturday special, each 19c

Boys' Clothing.

\$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00, two-piece, All-Wool Suits. Don't miss this sale if you want a genuine bargain, as all of the broken lines are, bunched on \$2.49 one table, each

Men's Fancy Socks.

Men's Fancy Socks, in lace openwork and fancy stripes; the 25c grade, Saturday special, per pair 15c

Wash Goods, Basement.

Light and dark-colored Corded Tissues, Dimity, etc. Good patterns; worth 7c yard. Saturday, basement bargain, 2 1/2c

Women's Union Suits

Great Bargains, "Munsing" \$1.50 fine mercerized Union Suits, low neck and no sleeves, broken line of sizes; they come in white or flesh colors, special to close 89c

Men's Negligee Shirts

Men's fancy striped Negligee Shirts, in chevrons or madras, with cuffs to match; large assortment of up-to-date patterns, a splendid \$1.00 shirt, Saturday special..... 89c

Children's Outfitting Department.

Special Bargains in Children's Outfitting, Dept. 2nd floor. Handsome assortment of Children's 3/4 white pique coats, with round or sailor collar, trimmed elaborately with handsome embroidery insertion with edge to match, size 1 to 3 years, reg. value \$2.00, Saturday 98c

Dimities at 1/2 Price.

All our 35c Dimities at exactly Half Price. Some very good styles left that came 17c in late; only 17c

Great Mid-Summer Sale of Housekeeping Linens.

Pattern Cloths.

A special offer in 2x2 1/2 yard size heavy Irish linen pattern table cloths, worth \$2.10. Price, each \$1.59

2x2 yard size pattern cloths, regular price \$2.85. This sale, each \$1.78

2 1/2 x 2 yards pattern cloths, regular price \$2.85. This sale, each \$2.25

3x2 yards size pattern cloths, regular price \$3.35. This sale, each \$2.69

Bleached Damask.

60 inches wide all linen bleached Damask, worth 50c yard. For this sale, yard 45c

68 inches wide all linen bleached Damask, worth 75c yard. This sale, yard 59c

66-inch wide all linen bleached Damask, worth 95c yd. This sale, yard 75c

72-inch wide full bleached linen Damask, worth \$1.25 yd. This sale, yd \$1.00

Table Paddings.

58-inch heavy Table Padding, the 30c quality. This sale, 22c per yard

60-inch Table Padding, 45c quality. This Saturday sale, 29c per yard

60-inch extra heavy Table Padding, 50c quality. This sale, 39c per yard

Odd and Soiled Bed Spreads.

A large assortment of fringed and hemmed Marseilles and satin damask Bed Spreads, some are odd lots and others are slightly soiled. We have marked these spreads at prices that will certainly effect a quick clearance.

Remnants of Table Linens.

Your Opportunity.

Since our great January sale we have been accumulating remnants of bleached and unbleached linen damask, every week has seen this accumulation steadily growing; twice a year we make our big effort to clean out these remnants and have succeeded because of the extremely low prices asked; this year the values are even better and the prices lower. We have more of them than at any previous sale and are making a special effort to clear them all out; all sizes and qualities in 1 1/2 yards to 3 yards lengths.

3,500 Yards in Silk Remnants

Of the largest stock of thoroughly good silks in the Northwest will be placed on sale Saturday at Half Price.

Prices, 50, 100, 150, 20c, 25c up to \$3.00 each. Lengths from 1/4 yard to 15 yards.

12 1/2 & 15c Foulards for 6c.

One lot of 38-inch Foulards, fine lawns and dimities, are worth 12 1/2c and 15c... 6 1/2c Wash Goods Dept.

Bathing Suits.

Men's Bathing Suits from 89c to \$2.50. Boys' two-piece Bathing Suits from 50c to 75c.

Drug Department.

25c size 8 ounces Wild Cherry Phosphate, Waukesha, nothing better, bottle... 9c

60c quart Fountain Springs, hard rubber pipes; warranted 29c

Shirt Waists, Basement.

50 dozen women's good quality percale Shirt Waists, different styles; worth 50c and 75c each. Saturday, Basement Bargain, each 19c

Ladies' \$3 Shoes for \$1.97.