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BETTER WAGES OR BIG STRIKE

Railway Trainmen of the Middle West Are Preparing Demands on Railroads.

Grievance Committees of Their Unions Will Meet in Chicago First Week in October.

Western Men, They Say, Do as Much Work as Easterners and Get Less for It.

Better wages and better hours are to be demanded by the trainmen of the middle west. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors are behind the movement and have so far perfected their plans, according to authoritative statements, that a meeting of committees has been called to meet in Chicago the first week in October to formulate demands.

It is asserted with great positiveness that if the demands are not granted a strike tying up the train service of the entire north middle-west will follow.

The members of the grievance committees of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors will meet in Chicago the first week in October to formulate demands upon the railroads between Chicago and the Missouri river and Chicago and the twin cities.

The demands have not yet been formulated, it having been left with the grievance committees to state them. In general, however, the railroads will be asked to place their employes on a par with the trainmen east of Chicago.

The movement toward better wages and better hours is not confined to the conductors and brakemen. In fact, it is said that the engineers and firemen are the chief complainants.

Canvass of Unions.

Representatives of the unions are now in the west bringing into line local unions not in the agreement. When the complaints are formulated they will be backed by no less than 100,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen and shopmen. The movement represents enough employes of the railroads to paralyze business completely between Chicago and the Missouri river and Chicago and the twin cities if a strike is asked. The leaders say that for the first time they are prepared to cope with the organizations of capital.

The demands will first be made of the Chicago-Missouri river railroads, and will include the Burlington, Rock Island, North-Western, Milwaukee, Illinois Central and Great Western systems. Smaller lines in the same territory may be included, but they are not as yet in the lists.

Engineers' Complaint.

The complaint of the engineers and firemen, who are believed by the unions to have the strongest case, is that the conditions have so changed since the last general revision of wages in this territory, ten years ago, that the responsibility has been almost entirely shifted from conductors and brakemen to engineers and firemen. Ten years ago, when it was wanted to stop a train the conductor signaled a brakeman, who turned on the hand appliances and if any accidents happened, the conductor was responsible. Now the engineer stands at the valve of the air-brakes and assumes this entire responsibility, together with that of running his train according to schedule and keeping within orders.

The complaint of the conductors and brakemen is based on the fact that since the last revision the western lines have been put upon a par with the eastern roads. They are hauling more and longer trains at greater speed. In spite of this, the eastern train men are paid much better wages than the employes of the western roads.

The Chicago-Minneapolis roads are to be included in the demands, but the Missouri river lines will be the first to be approached. The unions do not believe there will be any strike. They think that when the railroads find how extensive and comprehensive is the movement among the employes, they will allow the claims without making any trouble.

AFTER THE COMBINES

Chicago Abuses to Be Taken Into Court by the United States District Attorney.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Persons who claim to have been made victims of trade combinations, with headquarters in Chicago, have begun a campaign against such organizations, and United States District Attorney Bethea has told them if they will furnish the evidence he will take the cases into the courts. They have made complaints against the electrical supplies companies and Master Plumbers' association. Yesterday formal complaint was made against the American Tobacco company and it is expected to secure judgment against the concern in the federal court.

The government attack is really to reach also to the packers combination now forming. While Mr. Bethea will not commit himself, a recent statement by Special Counsel William A. Day, and strengthened by the remarks of other government prosecutors, indicates that contempt proceedings may be started against the organizers under the rule issued by Judge Grosscup last May.

District Attorney Bethea has promised that he will take up the charges, incorporate them in a bill for injunction under the Sherman law and forward the document to Attorney General Knox for approval. He insists that in each case, the so-called victims shall fortify their complaints with something tangible. This must be either a written contract showing an agreement to control prices and shut off competition or strong verbal evidence.

A complaint was made to Mr. Bethea recently concerning the methods of certain book publishers. The caller was a local book dealer. He said an eastern house had refused to sell him any more stock because it was feared he was acting as supply agent for a competitor in New York. Evidence was also presented concerning the operations of the alleged electrical and plumbers' combinations and in the latter cases the evidence was sent to Washington for advice.

THE REAL THING.

Chicago News.

"Is this your writing?" asked the merchant, as he glanced over a written list of goods wanted.

"No," replied Mr. Meeker, "my wife wrote the list."

"Well, she certainly knows how to handle a pen," said the merchant. "Her diction is absolutely perfect."

"Yes, I suppose her diction's all right," replied Meeker, with a deep sigh, "but it's nothing when compared with her contradiction."

SOFT COAL $9 A TON

The Chicago Price Suddenly Advances From $3.75 on September 1.

Hard Coal When It Can Be Found Brings $25 for a Ton.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The price of soft coal in Chicago has risen to $9 a ton, as compared with $3.75 on Sept. 1. Anthracite is practically unobtainable, and is quoted by some dealers as high as $25 a ton. The sudden advance is attributed to the demand caused by the cold weather which, while not severe in itself, has aroused householders to a realization that their bins are empty.

DEAD AND MISSING

Human Lives Sacrificed in the Terrible Fires of the Cascade and Coast.

Towns Plunged Into Darkness at Mid-day—Lumber and Fine Timber Burned.

Special to The Journal.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 13.—The result of the forest fires may be summed up substantially as follows:

Tillamook City has been saved by a timely change in the wind. The forests in Douglas and Jackson counties are on fire, but the damage is small. Superintendent Ormsby says no fire has yet entered the Cascade reserve. Sixty people in the town of Springwater were forced to flee for their lives and were made homeless. A fine timber belt was destroyed.

The saw mill of the Bridal Veil Lumber company and the whole town of Palmer, twenty miles east of Bridal Veil in this county, have been destroyed. The damage in eastern Multnomah county amounts to 40,000, and every family has been fighting fire since Monday. Three dwellings and the country bridge are gone in Pleasant Valley. To protect the town of Gresham men stand guard night and day. At Pleasant Home a saw mill was destroyed and four others are in danger.

Valuable timber has been destroyed near Coburg, Wilheit Springs, Wandling and other points. The destruction of the village of Viola seems certain. The steamer Columbia is reported stranded in the river near Astoria. The non-arrival of grain and coasting ships is due to dense smoke at the mouth of the Columbia river.

A woman was burned to death near Vancouver and a woman and child are missing.

Mills, lumber and timber to the value of $1,000,000 were destroyed in Chehalis county, Wash. The damage near Lentz, Oregon, amounts to over $25,000.

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 13.—The Cascade and Coast ranges, from British Columbia to the California line, are being devastated by forest fires. Two persons are known to have lost their lives and others are missing. Every team is being pressed into service to get people to places of safety. Millions of feet of lumber have been destroyed, together with many farm houses, barns and much live stock.

The Palmer and Brewer mills at Bridal Veil, Oregon, have burned, and Elsie Palmer, proprietor of the former, was burned to death. A man named Trickey is missing. Forty mill hands are in danger of being surrounded by flames. On Mill Plain, near Vancouver, eight farmhouses are in ruins, and Mrs. Hendrickson and her two children are missing.

Enumeclaw, King county, Wash., is in great danger, and people are being hurried to safe places.

Decora and Centralia were in darkness yesterday and business came to a standstill. At the former place people refused to believe that the phenomenon was from forest fires and congregated on street corners, predicting disaster. The town of Mitlock, in Mason county, was in imminent danger when last heard from. Timber 100 feet high was burning.

Tacoma was also in the dark. Boats could not pass the narrows, owing to the darkness, and at Olympia the electric light plant shut down. The Bordeaux string of camps in the Blackhill district, sixteen miles from Olympia, are in great danger. Forty men on horseback have gone to rescue women and children.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 13.—Immense brush fires are burning in the districts surrounding Victoria. The town of Alberni is threatened, several houses have been burned at Sooke and the aeral tramway and ore bins of the Tye mine are in danger. The blue jackets had hard work to save the naval hospital.

Everett, Wash., Sept. 13.—Forest fires are raging along the Great Northern between Skykomish and Wellington. Telegraphic communication betweeen here and Seattle is cut off. Freight and passenger traffic is demoralized from the east by the burning of a bridge at Alvin, near the Cascade tunnel. The Great Northern is patroling the line with engines fitted with fire fighting pumps.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 13.—The density of the smoke from forest fires in various parts of adjacent country districts is increasing. The most serious fear is that Enumclaw, south of Seattle, will be wiped out by the fires. Captain Bryant, federal inspector of hulls, and well known all along the Pacific coast, and A. P. Stockwell, a wealthy logger, had a thrilling escape Thursday. For half an hour they rode through an area of timber roaring with fire.

Elma, Wash., Sept. 13.—Forest fires are raging over a large area of country east of Elma. Several large mills suffered more or less and some have been destroyed.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 13.—Forest fires are burning in every county of western Washington. The conflagrations are the most extensive in Mason, Thurston, Chehalis and Lewis counties to the southwest of Tacoma. Folsom, in Chehalis county, has been partly destroyed. Some of the towns which are in great danger are Shelton, Mattock, Black Hills, Bucoda, Ranier and Castle Rock.

The latest reports from Mason county are that every portion of that county is in flames with hte exception of Shelton. The Grays harbor branch of the Northern Pacific is on fire even to the ties in several places. At Enumclaw Mrs. Biles was driven from home with her deadb aby in her arms, while her husband was out fighting fire.

IN THE SAME BOAT.

Philadelphia Record.

"I have here," announced the canvasser, "a book on 'Prehistoric Races.'"

"Shake, partner," genially exclaimed the man with the horseshoe pin. "I've got a book on the New Orleans races myself."

NO MORE CORNERS IN CHICAGO PIT

If the Higher Courts Sustain Judge Chytraus' Ruling in the Circuit Court.

Chicago Board Has No Power to Pass on Property Rights Where Margins Are Concerned.

The Board's Authority to Discipline Members for Refusing to Put Up Margins Is Denied.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Corners in grain are rendered practically impossible by a decision handed down by Judge Chytraus in the circuit court to-day, if it is sustained by a higher court.

The case was for an injunction asked by Waite, Thorburn & Co., against prominent commission houses in the recent July oats corner.

The most important ruling is that the Chicago Board of Trade loses the power to pass on property rights where margins are involved. The board's authority to discipline members for refusing to put up called margins is denied.

A Blow at the Board of Trade.

The decision is a far-reaching one. Not only does it end "corners," but it strikes at the very life of the institutions as now organized. The directors have had their powers so curtailed that they cannot longer adjudicate upon property rights of the members. Judge Chytraus goes even farther and says that under the charter of the board of trade there is no provision for succession of membership and he asks the pertinent question:

"What should become of the corporation when persons now composing the original board would be dead?"

Regardless of the fact that the complainants agreed to be bound by the rules the court ruled that they were not bound, that the arrogating of such a body was against public policy and that "it would be introducing sovereignties within a sovereignty for the function of construing law."

The court speaks to some length of the operations upon the board of the benefits to the community from the institution and of the great influence it exerts upon commerce. It holds that as a corporation not for profit, the board possesses governmental disciplinary powers over the members not possessed by stock corporations, where money or property rights are directly involved. The general power to pass upon the right of property in the margins in question, however, s held a judicial power, which never can be delegated.

"The ordinary courts of justice," said the court, "constituting one of the branches of our government ought not to be and should not submit to being excluded or ousted of jurisdiction by intendment."

With some sarcasm the court adds:

"The masterly ingenuity of the plan contrived to prevent appeal to the common law courts of the states commands our admiration. Think of the long time of operation that has proved the scheme a successful one. The loser who may feel himself aggrieved and who may know himself to have been gronged by the operation of a corner or otherwise at law, can only sue to get his money back.

"Eve nthat remedy is by the resourcefulness of the scheme abridged. For it is possible for him to do even that only after he has an award or adjudication against him by this board of trade committee or tribunal."

SENSIBLE VIEW.

Chicago News.

"Say, Pat, why don't you go on a strike for more wages?" asked the inquisitive man of an Irish laborer.

"Faith," replied the son of Erin, "an' ef Iver Oi go on a stroike 'twill be whin Oi'm out of a job an' have no'thin' else ter do."

MRS. STEWART KILLED

The Senator's Wife Is the Victim of Automobile Scorchers.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Mrs. W. M. Stewart, wife of Senator Stewart of Nevada, was thrown from an automobile and killed at Alameda, Cal.

Mrs. Stewart was enjoying a ride with her nephew, Henry Foote, son of W. W. Foote, an attorney, and H. B. Taylor. They were going along Santa Clara avenue in Alameda county, Taylor guiding the machine and sending it along at high speed. A vehicle approached and Taylor swerved the motor in order to avoid a collision. He lost control of the steering apparatus or made a miscaculation. The auto ran into a telegraph pole and the occupants were thrown out. Mrs. Stewart struck her head and was carried in an unconscious condition to a sanatorium in the vicinity, where she soon died. Foote and Taylor escaped with slight bruises.

Taylor is a cousin of Frederick Benedict, who recently was crushed to death under his own automobile in New York. Mrs. Stewart was visiting her sister, Mrs. Louis Aldrich, who lives in San Francisco.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Senator Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, since the sale of their old home on Dupont circle to Senator Clark of Montana, had lived in the winter time in the old-fashioned residence on F street. In the summer they spent more or ess of their time at Ashburn, a village in Virginia, where the senator had established a large dairy farm, which he ran on scientific and sanitary principles. Mrs. Stewart, before her marriage, was a Miss Foote, the daughter of Henry Stuart Foote, governor and United States senator from Mississippi before the civil war, and who, during the 50's, spent some years in California.

WAVES OF FLAMES

The Salvation of Spindletop Heights Is Due to the Heavy Northeast Wind.

A Guess at Some of the Losses—The Fire Said to Be at a Standstill.

Beaumont, Texas, Sept. 13.—At midnight one acre of Spindletop heights was a seething mass of flames and stifling smoke. At 1 o'clock this morning the fire was at a standstill. It is now under control so long as the wind continues from the northeast.

Thirty-five or forty derricks have been razed in the Keith-Ward tract. Across the avenue the mammoth 37,500-barrel Higgins tank is on fire, but the oil is being drawn from the bottom, which will eventually starve out the flames. The great Texas Flora gusher is ablaze, sending heat and smoke eighty feet into the air. The Wood well is on fire. Several smaller tanks are burning. It is impossible to tell how many. What the total loss will be is only conjecture. It will be enormous.

The heat is the fire fighters' breatest barrier. One moment the flame and smoke will rise in an impenetrable mass and blacken the heavens, then fall in smothering waves and roll along the surface of the earth, carrying all before it. From the direction of the wind the workmen have been able to advance to within 150 feet of the burning structures. The brisk northeasterly winds that swept down upon Beaumont have been a godsend and have saved the day.

This is one of the hottest, fiercest, most destructive oil fires in history.

TRACY MAN HELD FOR THEFT.

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., Sept. 13.—Ray Roe of Tracy was bound over to the United States grand jury last evening on a charge of stealing $14 from H. C. Turrel, a railroad postal clerk, while the latter was absent from his car on the Chicago & North-Western road last February. He admits the theft.

SHAW RELIEVES MONEY MARKET

A New Plan for Releasing at This Time About $4,000,000 of Treasury Holdings.

Interest Amounting to About $4,200,000 Will Also Be Anticipated at Once.

The Secretary Says He "Sees in Present Conditions No Cause for Alarm."

New York, Sept. 13.—The weekly statement of the clearing house banks of New York issued to-day shows that the surplus reserve of the banks was decreased during the week by $3,381,975, leaving it at $715,075 in excess of the 25 per cent of deposits required by law. During the week loans were decreased $6,875,900, and there was a decrease of deposits of $14,628,900.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary Shaw to-day issued the following statement:

"Secretary Shaw has made arrangements to release about $4,000,000 of the treasury holdings. He has had a list prepared of those national banks throughout the country which held free or pledged bonds at the date of their last report and has made inquiries for others. After making allowance for changed conditions since the last report, he expects this will release at least $4,000,000. He has sent notice to all such that if they will send these bonds to the treasury of the United States in sums of $50,000 or more, they will be designated as temporary depositories, and the face value of the bonds will be deposited with them to the credit of the treasurer of the United States."

"He has pursued this course in preference to designating depositories in the ordinary way, which compels them to buy bonds in the market at large premium, thus paying out more for the bonds than they get from the government. The customs receipts are extremely heavy at this particular season of the year and the cash balance of the treasury has been gradually increasing.

"He has also decided to anticipate interest amounting to about $4,200,000 and with this in view orders have been issued to the various subtreasuries to cash such coupons as may be presented for payment and the treasurer of the United States has been instructed to mail checks for the interest.

"All this was decided upon some days ago and letters and telegrams prepared for to-day.

"The secretary sees in present conditions no cause for alarm. He calls attention to the fact that there is no evidence of a currency famine, present or prospective, elsewhere than in New York, and even there the rate is not high for commercial paper, and for commercial paper he has the greater solicitude. He is well satisfied with his efforts to increase circulation, which he decided upon in the early summer, when present conditions were plainly visible, and has the presses busy preparing to meet an emergency which he does not expect, but which he thinks it is wise to provide against. Thus far he has made requests only of such banks as hold large deposits and have very limited circulation, and he is not asking these to increase to the maximum, nor to increase at all for the present. He does not desire to force the banks into the markets to buy bonds at a rate higher than the government is willing to pay. He does desire to make the best possible use of the free bonds now held by the banks. Incidentally he likes to encourage banks to hold free bonds during the dull months, believing it is much better to hold bonds that will yield ½ per cent even than to make call loans at 20 per cent. He is, therefore, giving the banks that hold these free bonds an opportunity to use them to most excellent advantage. This method, if pursued by the banks, would give a slight element of elasticity to our otherwise inelastic currency system.

"His position as regards increasing circulation is perhaps best expressed in a letter, which he recently wrote a banker that had been already buying bonds and which he has consented to make public. It is as follows:

Treasury Department, Washington, Sept. 10, 1902.—My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th is received. I find it well-nigh impossible to convey the purport of my request even to the banks of whom I have the request, much less to the public.

First—In case of imminent danger or actual disaster, I would be compelled to use government deposits to buy increased circulation.

Second—I desire to have from fifteen to twenty millions additional circulation printed preparatory, so that it can be issued in four days instead of forty.

Third—I will be glad to have the banks holding deposits arrange if they can to borrow the bonds.

Fourth—I desire to send no bank into the market to buy bonds at the present time.

Fifth—I do not care to have the currency issued unless conditions make it well-nigh imperative.

I am making no demand upon any bank. The amount of their circulation must be determined by their directors, but inasmuch as the public holds the secretary of the treasury somewhat responsible for existing conditions I deem myself justified in using the public funds now held by various banks on deposit as I think best for the public good, and in case of trouble I may think best to use these to buy increased circulation, the banks now holding such funds having prefernce.

YESTERDAY'S FLURRY

The Price for Call Loans Rose to 20 Per Cent.

New York, Sept. 13.—Wall street passed through a tight money squeeze yesterday. Apprehensions of temporary stringency had been visible all the week, the average stock exchange rate on preceding days having been 8 per cent or over. Yesterday loans made on the stock exchange go over until Monday and there was much uneasiness over what the bank statement would show. Last Saturday the associated banks reported a surplus of only $4,000,000 over the required reserve.

Demand for call money on the stock exchange began much earlier than usual yesterday and there was a crowd of brokers on hand when it started off at 12 per cent. By early noon the rate rose to 15 per cent, with no offerings. Out of town institutions again furnished most of the funds. Later still the price for call loans rose to 20 per cent. The high price of money had its customary effect upon the stock market. Heavy all the afternoon, stocks broke more rapidly from 1 o'clock on the publication of the figures covering the known movements of currency during the week serving to augment the declines.

Let Them Enjoy Themselves.

Wastington, Sept. 13.—An official of the treasury department said to-day: "If the men who are bullling the market in Wall street are so desirous of continuing that bull campaign that they are willing to pay 15 per cent for money with which to buy stocks, why should they not be allowed to do so?"

A DELICATE TASK

The President Calls a Conference of All Shades of Opinion on the Tariff.

It Will Consider What Ought to Be Said by the President on His Northwestern Trip.

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

Washington, Sept. 13.—The conference of several leading senators, among them Aldrich, Hanna, Lodge, Allison, Spooner and Platt (Connecticut) with the president at Oyster Bay, next Tuesday, wih determine what the president shall say on his northwestern trip regarding tariff revision. The president knows that that section is strongly in favor of revision, and feels that he should not visit it without saying something straight from the shoulder on a subject in which it has such a great interest. At the same time, he does not want to speak without taking due counsel with the party leaders.

In selecting the six senators named above the president has taken all shades of opinion. Senator Aldrich represents the ultra protection view, while Senator Hanna may be placed among the conservatives who will lookat the question from a political as well as a business side. Senator Allison is from the hot bed of tariff revision, while Senator Lodge is the spokesman of New England interests which have always indicated a willingness to extend the free list. Senator Spooner is a northwestern man whose judgment is given great weight by the president, while Senator Platt of Connecticut is another ultra protectionist.

If Representative Babcock is invited as it is said he will be he will represent the element that wants the duties on steel and other trust-made manufacturers removed in order that the products of the trusts may be sold as cheaply in the United States as they are abroad.

The president will have to exercise considerable caution in his utterances in the northwest because, while he wants to be popular with the tariff reformers there, he cannot afford to offend the protectionists of Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and other high tariff states. The problem is one that demands the most careful consideration and it is not surprising that he has called the conference.

—W. W. Jermane.

A TRUST REGULATOR

Congressman Jenkins of Wisconsin Comes to the Front.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The announcement of the appointment by President Roosevelt of Representative George W. Ray of New York to be a federal judge in that state opens the way for the promotion of Representative John J. Jenkins of Chippewa Falls, Wis., to be chairman of the committee on the judiciary of the house of representatives.

Judge Jenkins is the author of a plan for a constitutional amendment for the federal control of trusts. He is one member of the judiciary committee who does not believe that federal law can be sufficiently exercised under the Sherman law. He also believes that the states are powerless unless they would all act in unison.

The essence of the suggestions made from time to time by the president regarding trust legislation carries the inference that the corporations commonly known as trusts, can be reached only when they are made amenable to federal laws by being incorporated solely under federal authority, and subject to the inspection, attending publicity, and if necessary, taxation, at the hands of federal authority.

This would require an amendment of the federal constitution to carry out to the fullest possible extent the power authorized in the consttution for control by congress of interstate trade. The constitutional amendment suggested by Mr. Jenkins does all of this. It provides for the control by congress of all corporations and gives power to congress for their regulation and dissolution.

The democratic party, under Mr. Bryan's leadership, is opposed to the method, contending that the states have ample power to deal with trusts.

GREAT RAILROAD COMBINATION

The Vanderbilt Interests and the Pennslyvania System Said to Have Come Together.

Supreme in the Country Between Chicago, St. Louis and the Great Lakes to the Coast.

Coal Mines, Many Steel Mills and Grain Trans-shipment to Be Controlled.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 13.—The Leader says that a financial alliance has been formed by the two great factors in the eastern railroad field, the Vanderbilt interests and those of the Pennsylvania system. The working agreement has been close in the past, but it has never come to an allotment of territory and a division of property between the two big houses such as the new arrangement entails.

The new combination grew out of a competitive movement of several months ago. The two big interests were mutually interested in the bituminous coal fields, and in the hard coal fields as well. The Pennsylvania system predominated in the former and the Vanderbilts in the latter. By an understanding the Vanderbilts yielded the soft coal fields to the Pennsylvania in return for a similar concession on the hard coal from the Pennsylvania. The eastern field was threatened by an invasion first by the Goulds and later by the Grand Trunk railroad. These ties that have been formed by the coal deal were strengthened in the endeavor to protect the eastern field. The interests of the two big houses were growing gradually together, and soon resulted in an understanding such as has been now reached.

A short time ago—just before W. K. Vanderbilt went abroad—Mr. Cassatt, the president of the Pennsylvania railroad, went to New York to call upon him. This is the meeting of which so much was conjectured at the time, but so little known definitely. At that time it was agreed to form an offensive and defensive alliance in the east completely to control the situation and to exclude all others from that field except the favored members of the alliance.

The community of interests makes one of the biggest deals that has ever been seen. To consider the vested rights of the two big houses east of Chicago, to say nothing of their property west of that point, gives them a capitalization of over $2,000,000,000 and mileage of over 30,000.

The organization promises to be the most domineering that has ever beeen formed. Its aim is to control absolutely the transportation facilities in the territory between Chicago and St. Louis, the great lakes and the Ohio river, and the Canadian boundary and the Potomac river, through to the south Atlantic coast. In that territory they will legislate rates and conditions and do about as they please, subject only to the interference of the interstate commerce commission. It is their aim to block the progress of every other road which tries to invade that territory. They are not content with the establishment of supervision and oversight of the transportation facilities of that territory, but also control the coal mines, many of the steel mills and all of the elevators for the export and transshipment of grain.

The roads included in the combine are the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Philadelphia & Reading, Lake Short Big Four, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Boston & Albany, Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, Pere Marquette, Hocking Valley and Lake Erie & Western.

It is one of the biggest movements of its kind that has ever been seen, and it is considered not at all improbable that presently a further centralization of control of railroads will take place with the ownership made triangular with Morgan as the third leg.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL

G. A. R. Posts of Stillwater to Attend Services in a Body.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 13.—The G. A. R. posts of Stillwater have accepted an invitation to attend a McKinley memorial service at the Baptist church tomorrow. The old soldiers will meet at the church at 10:20 a. m.

Emil Lustig, brought here from Graceville, Minn., to answer to a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon upon William Schilling, was arraigned in municipal court this forenoon. He admits an assault with his fists, but denies he used a club as asserted by the complaining witness. The case was continued for a week.

The steamer Mary J. left this morning with lumber for Dallas, Ill., and other ports The Lizzie Gardner cleared this afternoon with lumber for Hannibal, Quincy and Burlington.

The labor unions of Stillwater and South Stillwater will hold mass meetings in both places Monday evening. Addresses will be made by Labor Commissioner O'Donnell of St. Paul and John Swift of Minneapolis.

The Joseph Wolf baseball team of this city will meet the Hopkins club on the local grounds to-morrow.

Mayor Armson has returned from the Winona street fair where he secured several new attractions for the fair here next week. New cattle sheds have been built and other preparations made. Electricians are busy stringing wires for the illuminations.

Warden Wolfer is in the east to buy fiber for the prison twine factory.

Harry D. House and Minnie House, once divorced, have been granted a license to re-marry.

ANXIOUS TO DO RIGHT.

Chicago Post.

The children had quarreled, and Willie had struck Tommie. Instead of returning the blow, Tommie turned and ran down the hall.

"Where are you going, Tommie?" asked his mother.

"Kitchen," answered Tommie, tersely.

"What for?"

"You said if anybody was mean to me to heap coals of fire on his head, an' I'm goin' for the coals."

THE RACE FOR PUBLICITY.

Washington Star.

"I shall never trust him again," said the statesman, bitterly.

"But he has never failed to lend his influence in your behalf."

"Nevertheless, he is a false friend."

"What has he done?"

"Snatched fame from my grasp. I told him a funny story and he went and printed it as original before I had a chance to see an interviewer."

THREE KNOTS AN HOUR.

Tit-Bits.

"Three knots an hour isn't such bad time for a clergyman," smilingly said the minister to himself, just after he had united the third couple.

ACCOMPLISHED.

Life.

Head of the Firm (to new office boy)—Can you do anything else but whistle and loaf?

"Yes, sir. I can play craps."

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO—THE STEEL AGE.

Prof. Doolittle says that in a million years the earth will be a frozen mass of metal; then Mr. Morgan will be in his element.

Defective Page