

HE HAS THE BULL BY THE HORNS

A Consideration of the President's Tariff and Trust Speech at Cincinnati Saturday.

Important Light Shed on the Probability of Tariff Revision in the 58th Congress.

The Case of the Steel Trust Is a Good Example of What the President Means.

BY W. W. JERMANE. Special Representative of the Journal on Board of the Presidential Train.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 22.—The president, in the first speech of his western trip, at Cincinnati, took the tariff bull by the horns and tried to overcome it. He has the courage of his convictions, and while his message may not be especially well come to those who have stood with Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, it will nevertheless be welcome, for it will clear the atmosphere and shed important light on the probability of tariff revision in the fifty-eighth congress. The president will probably have made some further tariff remarks before reaching the White House, but his Cincinnati speech was decidedly against the proposition that the removal of the tariff from trust-made goods will cure the trust evil. Incidentally, it may be noted that he sided with Speaker Henderson rather than with the Cummins crowd, so far as the Iowa situation is concerned. He says that there is good reason to believe that the tariff is doing little or nothing to develop them. Proof of this assertion is offered by reference to the anthracite coal and Standard Oil trusts, which have grown to their present proportions without the aid of protection.

Case of the Steel Trust.

The steel trust will furnish a fair illustration of the point the president made at Cincinnati. It controls from three-eighths to four-sevenths of the steel output of the country. The statisticians say three-sevenths; President Schwab says four-sevenths. Take the tariff off of steel and you hurt the trust, but not seriously. It can continue its operations under the new conditions, which free trade will prevent. But what in the meantime will become of the small independent steel companies, the ones that employ the remaining four-sevenths or three-sevenths, as the case may be, of the total output? It is very clear that the president is having many thousands of workmen out of employment and leaving the trust in undisputed possession of the field. The president does not like the steel trust, but in his Cincinnati speech, but I have used it in order to make a concrete illustration of his argument against attacking the trusts by way of tariff modification.

The President's Silence.

As to whether there should be any revision of the tariff, aside from the anti-trust view favoring it, the president says nothing. His silence may be of deep significance. The ignoring of this phase of the question during the presidential campaign means that the president does not now favor such proposed revision, and, taken in connection with his opposition to revision as a remedy for the trust evil, it will mean further that the immense weight of the executive office will not be thrown into the scale in favor of a position which has many adverse effects on the republicans of Wisconsin, Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas and other states of the west and northwest.

Can Harmony Be Restored?

Everybody—those who agree with him as well as those who disagree—will commend the president for the way in which he has taken the people into his confidence, and it is barely possible that his point of view will ultimately become that of the entire party; and if so, the present tour will not have been without important results. The republican party is now, as in 1892, threatened with internal tariff dissensions. The man who is able to restore harmony of thought and purpose among party leaders and line the party up for the oncoming presidential campaign, will have accomplished much. The president is such a man. At any rate, he is coming into the west, where tariff revision is held to be a sovereign panacea for the trusts, to preach a doctrine that is contrary to the view widely entertained there among republicans.

Gage Thrown Down to Tom Johnson.

Not only does the president's speech take issue with the tariff revisionists of Iowa, led by Governor Cummins, but it throws down the gauntlet to Tom L. Johnson of Chicago, the chief of the democrats who are shouting: "Attack the trusts through the tariff!" In the last analysis there is not much difference between Mr. Johnson's position and that of the tariff revisionists. It was determined until a few months ago by Representative Babcock; but Mr. Babcock has modified his position radically since he introduced his bill to restore harmony of mind of the 57th congress, first session. His authorized utterances since that time have been rather moderate, and he is not far from the position held by the president. The tariff revisionists, however, in view of those who stand with the president, is that it is loaded at both ends. The carrying out of his plan in any liberal form would be a serious inroad upon the republican principle of protection. So the president is said to think. It will be observed that the Cincinnati speech is very far from being an admission that the tariff is responsible for the trusts, or that tariff revision would correct them.

The President's Remedy.

What, then, is the president's remedy? Publicly, and still publicly, with an ominous hint that he is also in favor of a constitutional amendment giving congress control. Evidently, he realizes that it would be futile to bring them under satisfactory control by means of a tariff at this point, however, he will meet with stubborn resistance, because the states relinquish authority to the general government very reluctantly, and are almost as a rule, in opposition to a constitutional amendment would not be confined to the south, and even were a bill to pass congress, there might be trouble in securing its ratification by the requisite number of legislatures.

The way is not clear, then, to a speedy settlement of the trust question. Meanwhile, the existing laws will be enforced, and as the courts shall decide wherein they are weak, it will be the plain duty of congress to amend them. It is apparent that such a policy, however, in the president's mind, will be only a makeshift, a patching of an old garment instead of making a new and better one. In the opinion of prominent men who were in Cincinnati last Saturday, the president's speech, in its tariff sections, was conservative and is likely to be

sharply criticized, at first glance, by western republicans. The east will no doubt endorse it, for as far as it goes the east likes it. It might go much further and please them better, but a half loaf is better than no bread. The stand taken by the president will prevent tariff legislation, as a remedy for the trusts, in the fifty-eighth congress, and beyond that the country has not yet begun to think.

Not Stirring Up Strife.

It evidently is the president's aim to state his tariff views calmly and in a way that will invite least opposition from within his party. He has opinions, however, and feels that the time is now ripe for making them public. He is not trying to stir up party strife, but to conciliate. He believes that his position is correct and is willing to tell why he thinks so. He hopes that republicans who at present differ from him may presently agree with him.

—W. W. JERMANE.

25 MOROS KILLED

And Seven of the Forts of the Natives Are Captured by the Americans.

There Were No American Casualties in the Operations Up to Sunday Last.

Manila, Sept. 22.—Up to Sunday the force commanded by Captain John Pershing of the Fifteenth Infantry, operating against the Moros in the island of Mindanao, had met with slight resistance in the Macin county and had captured seven forts, killed twenty-five and wounded twenty Moros. There were no American casualties.

THE N. Y. CONVENTION

The Only Republican Difference Is on the Nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 22.—If it were not for some difference over the nomination of lieutenant governor and less serious ones over the nomination for secretary of state, the would be positive apathy here this morning, the day preceding the state republican convention. Many delegates are on the ground.

There is no change in the situation concerning the ticket. It was said to-day that George R. Sheldon, of New York city, has pledged himself to give him on the first ballot 345 votes out of 371. Kings county will cast 120 votes for Norman S. Dike, unless he is withdrawn. Should Mr. Sheldon fail to receive a majority on the first ballot, Kings county is believed to would switch on the second ballot and join Wayne and Quondaga, in voting for Timothy L. Woodruff, the present incumbent. The general opinion, however, this morning was that by the time nominations are to be made there will be but one candidate for lieutenant governor, George R. Sheldon.

Senator Woodruff will be the candidate of the convention. It would be poor policy, indeed, to get the people into the belief that the person can be nominated for an indefinite period. Mr. Woodruff has been treated in an unprecedentedly generous way by his party and I believe the present flurry is by ill-adviced friends of his.

"Who, in your judgment, will be the candidate?" presume Mr. Sheldon. I find that the delegates are mainly for him.

When shown Mr. Platt's statement, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff said that he had announced repeatedly that he was not a candidate and he now declared that he would not accept a nomination under any circumstances.

"Other than this," he added, "if all my friends in the party and that includes Senator Platt, would withdraw their objection to my nomination and advise me to accept it, I might do so. I have no idea at all that they will do this. At the same time, I can't say that my personal friends are mentioning me."

JUMPED FROM A GALLERY

Hennepin County Convict at Stillwater, Probably Insane, Attempted Suicide at Noon To-day.

Special to The Journal. Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 22.—George Schwartz, sentenced in 1898 from Hennepin county to serve six years and six months for assault by the state, attempted suicide at the prison at noon to-day by jumping from the fourth or fifth gallery to the tile floor below. His thigh was broken and he was terribly bruised and shaken up. At 2 this afternoon he was still unconscious. A brother living on Rondo street, St. Paul, has been sent for. Schwartz would have been free on Oct. 29. He was acting strangely at late. The prison physician prescribed for him this morning, he complaining of sickness. At noon when the convicts came marching to the dining hall, Schwartz was unobserved and was not missed until the noise of his body striking the floor was heard. He is 26 years old. When in Minneapolis he served several workhouse sentences.

The dead body of Mrs. Charles Stulzer, wife of a veterinary surgeon, was found at her residence late Saturday night by her neighbors. The coroner made an investigation and discovered that she died last Wednesday and that the fact had been concealed by the husband who is 80 years of age and is in despair over his loss. When the neighbors attempted to enter they were repulsed and the authorities had to be notified. Mrs. Stulzer was 74 years of age and had been married to her husband a week ago she met with an accident which hastened her death.

John J. Green, a paroled convict who was arrested at Eau Claire after breaking his parole, and was brought here this morning. He has eighteen months to serve. The case against young Edward McLane and Ernest McIntyre, charged with stealing \$600 from a trunk which had been stolen, was continued to-day for two weeks.

The Gazette cleared this morning with a tow of logs for Charles Boettcher of Red Wing, and the Jessie B went out yesterday loaded for the same point. The Clyde and Junata took out rafts yesterday for Dubuque, Guttenberg and other points.

MEN OF NOTE REACH THE CITY

They Have Come to Attend the Convention of the Employer and Employee.

Attendance Already Assured Means That the Convention Will Be All That Was Hoped.

The Convention Will Begin This Evening, First Session Being Held at the Expo.

CONVENTION PROGRAM.

Monday, 7:30 p. m. Exposition building. Music, orchestra. Conference called to order by David P. Jones, acting mayor of Minneapolis. Prayer, Rev. Dr. Marion D. Shutter. Address of Welcome, Samuel R. Van Sant, governor of Minnesota. Election of officers and perfection of temporary organization. Opening address, Cyrus Northrop, president of the University of Minnesota. "Is There a Solution to the Labor Question?" Carroll D. Wright, of Washington, D. C., United States commissioner of labor. Discussion of paper opened by Richard T. Ely, director of the School of Economics, Political Science, University of Wisconsin. Tuesday, 10 a. m. University library building. "Arbitration, Its Uses and Abuses," Herman

apolis representing the following labor organizations: Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass Workers' union; Loot and Shoe Workers' union; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen; Cooper's International union. The Building Trades Council have reported the following representatives: George B. Howley; A. G. Bainbridge, A. Larson, C. T. Frye and W. H. Lyons.

Peter Wilworth of the Minneapolis Coopers' local union, No. 22, and Louis Moe of the same organization, are engaged in directing visitors. George G. Gordon of the postoffice is assistant to Secretary Rockwell at headquarters. R. B. Hale, who is the junior partner of Hale Brothers, the dry goods firm of San Francisco, an employer of over 1,000 persons, expects to take back with him many ideas gleaned from this conference. The Hale firm is foremost in social and industrial betterment work among its employees. Mr. Hale said to-day:

"We have practically adopted the eight-hour day, operating at 9 and closing at 6 o'clock. We work for the best interests of all concerned. The idea is to have our employees do right, because it is right, not because we say so. We find our people, while they do work, work harder, and the time of one hour in the morning is compensated for by an extra effort on the part of the employees. We have for our employees a reading-room which they may occupy during lunch hour; a library of popular books, treated in attendance, who takes care of customers, and of employees, no matter where they are injured.

"In our lunchroom, the employees can get lunch and augment what they brought from home. We have seven holidays each year and give a week's vacation with full pay.

"Mr. Hale thought retail stores could close Saturday night as well as not. The majority do in his city. In the holiday season they are open evenings about two weeks.

Mr. Swick, who represents a southern union, says the people in his part of the country are enthusiastic over the meeting. His union is thoroughly impressed or it would not have sent a delegate thus far. Mr. Swick does not expect results

EIGHT HOURS IN THE MILLS

Local Flour Mill Operatives Vote in Favor of Demanding a Shorter Working Day.

Big Millers Do Not Oppose the Shorter Day if Wages Are Proportionate.

The Local Issue Precipitated Inopportunistly for National Union Just Being Organized.

On the very eve of the inauguration of a movement to unite all the flour mill employes of the country into one compact organization for the purpose of securing a uniform scale of wages and other conditions, the local mill operatives have suddenly thrown everything into confusion by threatening a strike unless the eight-hour day is at once put into effect in the flour mills of Minneapolis.

This decision was reached at a meeting of 600 men yesterday, the vote, according to those who attended the meeting, standing three to one in favor of the demand for a shorter day.

Inasmuch as the relations between the mill operatives and the management of the big mills have always been most cordial, it is not believed that serious disagreements will be permitted at this time.



GETTING ON THE BAND WAGON

Just of Chicago, commissioner of the Illinois Coal Operators' association. "Arbitration from the Point of View of an Arbitrator," W. Job of Chicago, chairman of the Board of Arbitration of the State of Illinois. Discussion opened by Avery C. Moore, mining and investment, Grapewille, Idaho. 8 p. m.—Exposition Building. "Some Views on Arbitration," Frank P. Sargent of Washington, D. C., commissioner, Bureau of Immigration. "Is Compulsory Arbitration Inevitable?" John Bates Clark, professor of economics, Columbia university, New York. "Employers vs. Employees," E. Suto, of E. Suto & Son, Philadelphia.

This evening at 6:45 the doors of the exposition building will be thrown open for the national conference of employer and employee. Mayor David P. Jones will call to order, and following prayer by Rev. Dr. Marion D. Shutter, Governor S. R. Van Sant will make the address of welcome after which will be held the election of officers and perfection of a temporary organization.

Arrivals began yesterday morning. To-day headquarters in the West hotel was filled with delegates and interested persons. Carroll L. Wright, of Washington, United States commissioner of labor, was the guest of John E. Gillilan yesterday at Minnetonka and this afternoon at luncheon at the Minneapolis club. Mr. Wright will leave to-night for the east after delivering his address. "Is There a Solution to the Labor Question?"

Congressman John F. Finerty of Chicago and James O'Connell, president of the International Machinists' union, came yesterday morning. Mr. O'Connell, Edward J. Brigham of Des Moines, commissioner of labor statistics; Arthur E. Holder of Des Moines, deputy commissioner of labor and president of the State Federation of Labor; Clarence E. Swick of Chattanooga, Tenn., secretary treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, representing the Pennsylvania Council of the Brotherhood of Printers, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America; Frank J. Sheridan of Washington, special agent United States department of labor; Division of social economics; A. W. Pickett of South Oil City, Pa., representative of the Plasterers' union.

Delegates are registered from Minneapolis representing the following labor organizations: Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass Workers' union; Loot and Shoe Workers' union; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen; Cooper's International union. The Building Trades Council have reported the following representatives: George B. Howley; A. G. Bainbridge, A. Larson, C. T. Frye and W. H. Lyons.

to-day or to-morrow from the conference, but they will surely come.

Mr. Brigham of Des Moines says the people of Iowa look forward hopefully to the meeting, which they expect to be productive of results.

Chief (Sher B. F. Ward has ushers secured from the ranks of labor. On President Day they will be assisted by fifty men in uniform from the university battalion. Mr. Ward has issued orders that

As a matter of fact, the big millers are in no way opposed to the eight-hour day. But they believe that they should pay eight hours' wages for eight hours' work.

The millers' position. A prominent miller said to-day: "On May 17 a committee of men in the employ of the big milling companies, consisting of millers, millwrights, oilers, machine tenders, sweepers, etc., called at the respective offices to talk over the question of reducing the hours of labor.

"The committee were unanimous in their desire to have the hours reduced, although attention was called to the fact that the Minneapolis millers were already paying a much higher scale of wages than other milling centers of the United States. In fact, the men acknowledged without reservation that no milling center in the world was paying anywhere near the wages now being paid by Minneapolis millers.

Local Wages Liberal. "The milling companies of Minneapolis have always paid, and to-day are paying, 30 per cent higher scale of wages than any other milling center in the country or the world. Duluth, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York city, Rochester and St. Louis millers all pay 30 per cent less than we do, while country millers, both in Minnesota and elsewhere, pay a still lower scale.

"WE HAVE NO APOLOGIES TO MAKE FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS."

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS OF THE NATION'S GREAT WORK FOR HUMANITY AND CIVILIZATION.

"Through the Advice and Help of Civil and Religious Teachers We Are Going to Get the Best Results for the People of the Islands."

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 22.—The blue and gray uniform of the Spanish war veterans whose third annual reunion is being made memorable and historic by the presence of President Roosevelt, is seen at every turn in Detroit to-day. The opportunity to see and cheer the president has brought to Detroit to-day thousands of people from near-by cities and towns.

The second day of the president's visit dawned warm and pleasant. President Roosevelt arose at the armory at 6 o'clock after a refreshing night's sleep, which was interrupted only once. About 2 o'clock this morning an enthusiastic delegation of veterans arrived from Saginaw, Mich. City. Headed by a band they marched to the Hotel Cadillac and serenaded the president. He did not arise, however.

The president was joined by a small party of friends for breakfast, which was eaten in the Flemish room at the Cadillac.

Spanish War Veterans Meet.

The delegates began gathering in the light guard armory, the convention hall, soon after 9 o'clock. When Acting Commander-in-Chief Urell called the delegates to order from the center of the grandstand, the armory was beautifully decorated. A background of maple trees formed a canopy over the platform, from which the speaker addressed the assembly. The Michigan veterans were jammed with people who made the air ring with their cheers. A squad of mounted police rode before his carriage and a squad of officers on Michigan avenue followed. It was a continuous cheer that greeted the president on his drive, which took about five minutes.

At the door announced to those in the armory that the president had arrived. All stood upon their feet, and as the presidential party entered and walked down the main aisle to the speaking platform, a great shout went up that made the armory ring. Again and again the veterans cheered the president and he bowed his thanks repeatedly. Nor were the people of the galleries less enthusiastic in their applause. It was many minutes before quiet was restored.

When quiet had been restored and the presidential party had found seats on the platform, F. Urell, acting commander-in-chief, introduced Mayor William C. Maybury, who eloquently welcomed the Spanish war veterans to the city. Then he introduced President Roosevelt's name in his short address, it brought every soldier to his feet and a tremendous cheer went up. When he concluded, General Urell stepped forward and said, as he turned to President Roosevelt: "I have nothing to say, Mr. President."

"The Late War."

Every man on the floor was on his feet cheering and waving his hat as the president arose from his chair. Cheer after cheer rent the air while President Roosevelt smilingly bowed his thanks to his audience. The president then expressed his pleasure at having the chance of being greeted by his comrades and greeting them in return. The men who served in the Spanish-American war, machine tenders, sweepers, etc., called at the respective offices to talk over the question of reducing the hours of labor.

The president spoke of the late war and said that the only complaint heard was that there was not enough war to go round. The spirit that drove the men on in this war was the same spirit that made the memorable meeting of Lee and Grant at Appomattox possible. One of the first lessons we had to learn was that there was an enormous amount of hard work that preceded any chance for honor. The amount of hard work a man did had a great deal to do with his attaining heroism. If a man has not the stuff to endure hardship on the march, the president said, he will not be the stuff in him to attain heroism.

The president said the spirit he wanted to see in a man was that spirit which makes him do his duty, great or small. He liked particularly the way in which our young men went into the ranks to do their duty as they saw it. He thought it a good thing that men and especially soldiers, should be associated together to learn the lessons of equality and brotherhood among Americans.

It is a very good thing for an American to learn by practical experience in a way that will bring it home to him the underlying principle of our government, which depends mainly each American's belief of real use in the body politic—the fundamental truth of testing yourself and

called attention to the fact that the Minneapolis millers were manufacturing flour under adverse conditions. He demonstrated the correctness of their statements by submitting figures in detail, which plainly indicated the advantages enjoyed by millers elsewhere and especially in England.

"While it is true that the output of the Minneapolis mills averaged over 15,000,000 barrels annually, we must not overlook the fact that the entire country could not supply with all the flour that is required, even if every mill in Minneapolis should be shut down for an entire year. Our percentage is small compared with the enormous aggregates of the other mills throughout the country.

"Minneapolis mills have been able to maintain their supremacy by their complete and thorough organization, together with the large amount of capital invested in the trade here. If conditions here are disturbed, there is danger of our trade going elsewhere, because the trade can easily be supplied from other mills. It is no exaggeration to say that there are no excess mills outside of Minneapolis to grind every bushel of wheat raised in the United States. If the mills in Minneapolis shut down for any period, there must of necessity be a further curtailment of our export flour and a corresponding increase in the shipment of wheat to the pros-

all your neighbors by the essential instead of the non-essential qualities in each. He spoke of the spirit in which the people of Michigan went into the war, it was the spirit shown, he said, by the older among his audience when the war was fought. In conclusion the president said:

"And so it is now. Our people went forth in the Spanish war, went forth to free Cuba, to give Porto Rico a happiness it has never had and to bring the light of civilization into the darkness in the Philippines. We are proud of the men who did that work. We intend that this work shall be done beneficially and for a good purpose. Through the advice and help of civil and religious teachers of civilization among our people and in the islands we are going to get the best results for the people of the islands and of what has been done.

"We are going to make them more prosperous than they have ever dreamed of being during their recorded history and now we are giving to each man his life, his liberty and his pursuit of happiness as he never could have had it if he had been under the domination of a cruel oligarchy working through the society of Katapanan.

"I don't make any apology for our soldiers on the score of good citizenship and don't make any apologies for the people of Michigan, west into the war. There have been occasional deeds of wrong committed. There were 70,000 men there and some of them did not behave as they ought. I have always been proud of what our troops have done; we are proud of what our civil authorities are doing over there in the Philippines and we are proud of you who contracted to do their duty when the country called them to arms, who imitated those who from '61 to '63 did their duty and who now are proud to have returned to the firm resolution to do their duty as citizens just as faithfully as ever they did it soldiers.

As he finished and thanked the veterans a storm of applause broke forth that ended in three times three cheers. While the president was speaking Miss Clara Barton entered the hall and took a seat on the platform. General Urell, after calling for three more cheers for President Roosevelt, told the soldiers that the good angel was present, and then said:

"I will now detail Comrade Roosevelt to escort Miss Barton to a seat on his left hand. As the president stepped on the stage and gallantly escorted Miss Barton to a chair at his left, Adjutant General Dyer of Washington, D. C., invited to Mr. Maybury's address of welcome on behalf of the veterans.

This was to have ended the first session of the convention, but Governor Bliss asked a few moments' indulgence, explaining that he was to present service medals to Michigan veterans of the Spanish war when the convention adjourned. Governor Bliss said he wished his present Comrade "Teddy" Roosevelt with one. He accordingly requested Mrs. Lewis of the ladies auxiliary to present the medals to the reunion aboard the steamer. The Tashmoo returned with the party at 2 o'clock, just in time for the president to review the big parade of veterans and local military.

A Quiet but Busy Sunday.

Detroit, Sept. 22.—The president arrived here yesterday at 8 a. m. At 10:30 o'clock he was met at the Fort Street Presbyterian church. He drove from there to General R. A. Alger's residence, where he was entertained at luncheon. He returned to the Cadillac soon after 2 o'clock, only to leave again in a short time for a drive about the city.

During the drive he called at St. Mary's hospital at the wish of Thomas K. Doerty, a young man who is dying of consumption in the hospital. The president remained at Doerty's bedside for some minutes chatting. Then he returned to the Cadillac, where he dined with a party of friends.

The subject of Rev. E. H. Pence's sermon was "A Three-Fold Gospel," and his text was from First Thessalonians, II, 2. Pence's sermon was especially his favorite hymns, "God Guard Columbia," was sung.

Governor Bliss, Mayor Maybury and General H. M. Duffield were the only guests at the Alger luncheon aside from the president.

Without any recognition of the attempt to form an international union, the employees had a meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the matter. It was especially the eight-hour proposition. It was decided to strike next Monday unless an eight-hour day is granted by the employers. A committee of five was appointed to carry on the negotiations. It is expected that a conference will be arranged for to-morrow.

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