

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1902.

24 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

SHORTER HOURS AND MORE PAY

Big Minneapolis Millers Grant the Eight-Hour Day Asked by the Operatives.

With This Goes an Increase of About 40 Per Cent in the Men's Wages.

The Operatives Will Meet To-morrow to Decide Whether They Will Accept.

Minneapolis millers have receded from their first position, and to avoid a fight have conceded the demands of the operatives...

Where it is not that conditions in the flour trade have shown improvement...

Answer Carefully Considered. The millers have delayed making their answer in order that they might discuss the subject from every possible standpoint...

"We know that many of our men are members of the above union, but we also know that some of our men are not. As it is impossible for us to appear before our men personally, we ask that you meet them for us as opportunity offers, and make them the following statement:

"It is not our intention to give you or your union, but when it comes to the question of wages and hours, that is a business question to be met in a business way, and we must simply repeat our former position...

"A change from two to three shifts is a radical change, but when you add to this demand the question of wages for eight hours work than other mills pay for twelve hours work, your demands are unreasonable, and if granted are likely to prove disastrous to the mill owners of Minneapolis...

"The first is, that Minneapolis mills will be handicapped in their competition with mills at other points. For the past eight hours work than other mills pay for twelve hours work, your demands are unreasonable, and if granted are likely to prove disastrous to the mill owners of Minneapolis...

"This gives you the eight-hour schedule you have desired, and in addition a very large increase in wages...

"If this proposition is turned down, we shall shut down our mills or employ other men who are more reasonable in their demands."

FERRY HAS WITHDRAWN

Alger's Victory in the Judicial Convention Discourages the Other Candidate.

Detroit, Sept. 27.—Dr. J. B. Kennedy, manager of Dexter M. Ferry's campaign for the United States senate, announced at 1 o'clock to-day that Mr. Ferry had withdrawn from the contest.

STROMBOLI IS BOILING

A Submarine Eruption Between the Volcano and Sicily Has Occurred.

London, Sept. 27.—A special dispatch from Rome after confirming the reports that Stromboli has been in full eruption for some time says:

"The night scene was grand, but terrifying. Lava streamed down the mountainsides seawards whilst huge bowlders fell into the sea fully two and a half miles from the shore."

HIGH COAL PRICES

The Barons Say They Will Protect Consumers From the Rapacious Retailers.

Coal Will Be Put on the Market After the Strike at the Regular Price.

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

Washington, Sept. 27.—Announcement made in Philadelphia and New York that anthracite coal operators have made a combination to protect consumers from mercenary retailers, and that as soon as the strike is over coal will be put upon the market at the usual price, the retailers being required to consent to dispose of stocks at that price before securing supplies.

In this way, the operators hope to show that the off-repeated story that they wanted a strike in order to reap large profits is false.

In considering what might follow the opening of the mines, it was said that the operators concluded that if coal were simply turned upon the market, speculation might keep the price at a high level for several months after the strike's termination and that the retailers would not be in a hurry to scale the prices down. This led to an agreement to check the retailers.

"There is a feeling here that the strike will come to a head quickly after the election. The price of coal in Washington to-day is higher than it has been before in the history of the coal trade, except when in 1864, the confederates blocked the lower Potomac. Coal then went up \$20 a ton but as soon as the blockade was released it went back to the normal figures."

The postoffice department coal supply will last only a week longer. Superintendent Baird of the state, war and navy building has been obliged to purchase soft coal at a price of \$11.50 per ton.

Another interesting table shows the value of the crops grown for each acre-foot of water used. They vary from \$1.32 to \$11.22 an acre-foot, water bringing the least return when used on alfalfa and the largest on nursery stock. Crops that require irrigation in the last half of the season have a far greater value than those that require irrigation in the first half, which require irrigation in the first half of the season being only \$1.32. While those in the first half have a value of only \$1.32, as a whole, this last season water can be secured only through storage and the cost of reservoirs has to be charged against the extra value of the crops. Experience shows, however, that the farmer pays farmers and will increase largely the productive value of irrigation lands.

"Arid Land" Produces Crops. Arid land crop conditions in central Montana heretofore unknown to the department of agriculture, were discovered by Mr. Mead. He found much larger areas of arid land there with crops in successful growth than he had ever supposed possible. In a majority of seasons, he says, crops can grow on these tracts without any irrigation and with very little water, much less than is usually required for growing crops. The area involved is along the mountain slopes south and east of Great Falls, Mont. The department of agriculture regards the discovery of these arid land conditions as important and co-operative work will be undertaken by the government. It is proposed to study the means available to save the water supply from the mountain slopes. The government work will be under the direction of Professor Forster, the director of the Montana agricultural experimental station. Similar irrigated arid land crops are grown in the Milk river valley in Montana and in many parts of the Dakotas.

LETTING OUT THE MONEY. New York, Sept. 27.—J. P. Morgan & Co. notified the shareholders of the various companies and corporations which they act as fiscal agents that they would anticipate October interest and coupon payments next Monday, two days in advance of the required time. These payments approximate \$14,000,000. The steel trust will do the same.

SEATTLE'S MAYOR LOST He Was on a Bear Hunt—Accident Feared. Seattle, Wash., Sept. 27.—Mayor Thomas J. Humes is either lost in the woods near Lake Washington or has met with a serious accident. Thursday afternoon he started on a bear hunt and became separated from his companions. He failed to appear at a designated place of meeting and no trace of him has since been found.

LIUENTENANT GOVERNOR WILL GO. Lieutenant Governor Smith will represent Minnesota at St. Louis next week, at the allotment of sites for state buildings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Governor Van Sant is unable to attend on account of the pressure of his duties.

THIRD REPORT ON IRRIGATION

Elwood Meade of the Department of Agriculture Tells of His Work.

A Large Part of the Water Supply Is Lost in Transit Through Seepage.

"Arid Lands" in Montana That Produce Crops, Water or No Water.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The third annual report of the irrigation investigation by the United States department of agriculture, made under the direction of Elwood Mead, says that averages of measurements embracing nearly all of the arid



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states, show that in the past three years enough water was turned into the heads of ditches during the irrigation season to cover the land irrigated to a depth of 4.45 feet; or, stated another way, 4.45 acre-foot of water were taken from streams for every acre of land irrigated.

A large part of this water supply was lost in transit through seepage. Measurements at the heads of laterals showed an average loss in the main canal of 11 per cent. Measurements at the margin of fields on six large canal systems showed that only 42 per cent of the water turned in at the head gates was delivered to the farmers. This large loss shows that, in the direction of better construction of distributing works, great improvement is possible.

Another interesting table shows the value of the crops grown for each acre-foot of water used. They vary from \$1.32 to \$11.22 an acre-foot, water bringing the least return when used on alfalfa and the largest on nursery stock. Crops that require irrigation in the last half of the season have a far greater value than those that require irrigation in the first half, which require irrigation in the first half of the season being only \$1.32. While those in the first half have a value of only \$1.32, as a whole, this last season water can be secured only through storage and the cost of reservoirs has to be charged against the extra value of the crops. Experience shows, however, that the farmer pays farmers and will increase largely the productive value of irrigation lands.

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INTERNATIONAL OCTOPUS BORN

The British and American Tobacco Trusts Stop Fighting and Get Together.

The Long and Bitter Tobacco War Has Been Ended by an Amalgamation.

The Concerns Now "Go Hand in Hand to Seek the Trade of the Rest of the World."

London, Sept. 27.—The tobacco war has been ended by the Amalgamation of the American and British interests. An official statement covering the details and signed by the officers of both combines will be given out later.



A FELLOW WE'D LIKE TO GREET. Uncle Sam of the North Would Welcome an Uncle Sam of the South.

Referring to the termination of the conflict an official of the American Company said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"It is the first combination, to my mind, on right lines, and one that assures real unity of interests where powerful American and English concerns go out hand in hand to seek the trade of the rest of the world. It has been a difficult matter requiring the most careful consideration."

"The negotiations have been proceeding since Aug. 19. It was a subject which could not be discussed in the press while they were in progress, but now that they are concluded, we have decided to issue an authoritative statement to head off garbled accounts. Personally I think the lines on which this combination is formed are destined to affect the larger field of general Anglo-American commercial relations."

The official announcement shows that the amalgamation of the British and American interests takes the form of a new company, to be known as the British-American Tobacco company, in which both the Imperial and American companies are represented.

The American and Imperial companies agree to respect each other's domestic trade while the British-American Tobacco company will compete for the trade of all the rest of the world. The papers were finally signed to-day. The new company will be registered in London on Monday.

OFF FOR IOCHANG Admiral Evans Sails Up the Yangtze River. Washington, Sept. 27.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, second in command of the Asiatic station, and shortly to assume supreme command of the United States naval forces in the east has been sent up the great Yangtze river to investigate the situation in the provinces of China, which according to recent advices from United States Minister Conger, are about to become the scene of another boxer uprising.

The navy department received a cablegram from Admiral Evans to-day stating that he had sailed on the gunboat Helena for Iochang, the highest point on the great river to which the Helena can go. Iochang lies about 800 miles from the mouth in the province of Hu-Peh. About 100 miles to the west is the eastern border of Szechuan province, in which the massacre of native Christians and the destruction of the chapels erected by the missionaries occurred.

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AMES TOLD HER TO PAY TO COHEN

First Evidence Introduced Directly Connecting Former Chief With Collecting of "Graft."

May McIntosh Says the Chief Told Her It Was All Right to Pay Cohen.

Another Woman of the Same Class Testified That She Was Similarly Instructed.

Former Superintendent of Police Fred W. Ames had a bad two hours in Judge Brooks' courtroom this morning, when court adjourned for the noon recess the case against him looked very black. May McIntosh, a woman whose



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"business" makes her amenable to police control, testified that Ames had told her it was all right to pay Cohen. Emma Murphy testified that she, too, had been instructed to pay Cohen. She became sick, however, and so was unable to pay, and when Cohen complained, she went to the city hall to explain matters. She told Ames of her illness, and he replied that if she couldn't pay she couldn't, but he also instructed her to pay just as soon as she could, and volunteered the information that "all the rest" were paying, just as they had done before. Other witnesses gave similar evidence.

This provides an important link in the state's case. It connects the chief, personally, with Joseph Cohen. It punctures the claim of the defense that Ames was ignorant of Cohen's acts. Unless disproved, it makes the colonel an accessory, both before and after the fact of a felony. And the story is not yet all told.

Much now depends upon the story to be told by Cohen himself. He will not, it is understood, deny that money was paid him, or that he solicited it; but he may deny that the former superintendent of police ever got any share of the "graft," or that the money was used in any way by him at least, in any city official. In fact, it is said, Cohen intends to use as a scape-goat a man now dead; and that he will testify the money was paid to this man.

It is likely that Otto Wirtensohn will prove an important witness. He accompanied the superintendent on his tour through the "red light district," and it is understood that he was present when court re-convened this morning. She arrived, however, ten minutes late and Mr. Welch at once resumed his cross-examination. He led the witness to admit that she had never paid the former superintendent of police a cent and that he had never told her to pay any money to anyone. Then Mr. Welch asked if the witness had ever been molested while at her present location either under the Ames or Waite administrations. She replied she had not, but later corrected herself and said she was under orders to move by Oct. 1 to some location below Washington avenue if she wished to continue in her business. In addition, she had been notified that she would have to pay a fine of \$100 a month into the municipal court, and had been compelled to pay such a fine for the privilege of running during the present month.

On the conclusion of Miss Harris' testimony, Mr. Welch moved that it be stricken out, but the court denied the motion. May McIntosh of 242 Hennepin avenue was the next witness. She said Superintendent Ames had called at her place some evening last winter. He was accompanied by Detectives Wirtensohn and Brackett.

WHITECAPING IN INDIANA. Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 27.—Edna Colson and Elizabeth Rush were brutally beaten at Maple Hill, Ind., last night by two companions, one a tall, smooth-shaven, dark-complexioned man. She could not describe the other. Ames had asked her to discontinue paying money to Gardner and instructed her to call at his office in two weeks. She called and was told that she would be advised later as to the chief's intentions. Two weeks later one of the men who accompanied the chief called and asked her to call at a jewelry store on Washington avenue S. He said he had been sent there by the chief and asked her to get an envelope and give it to "Reddy" Cohen at the jewelry store. She had given him similar amounts on two other occasions. The payments had been made about the first or fifteenth of the month in the early spring. She said the money because she "supposed it was the custom."

Cross-examined, witness admitted that Ames had told her not to pay any more money to Gardner or anybody else. She had not asked Ames if she was to be "traded or pulled."

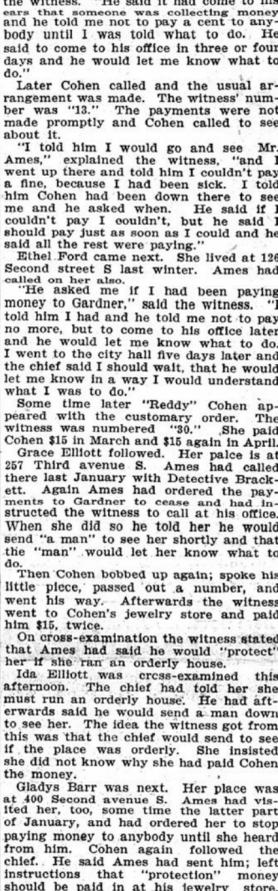
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MICHIGOTEN HAS MUCH GOLD

Discoveries in the Northern District Which May Make It a Second Klondike.

Rock Taken at Random From the Mariposa Goes \$3,150 in Gold to the Ton.

The Grace Mine, Near by, Owned by Clergue, Is Also Showing Wonderful Richness.

Special to The Journal. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 27.—Interest in the Michigotien gold district, about which little has been heard the past three years, was started to-day when it was made known that a rich vein of properties upon which exploration had been in progress several months, had developed a marvelous showing. This strike was made on the Mariposa location, on South Wawa lake, in which location gold was found in several places.

During the first gold excitement in the district in 1897, W. S. Lewis of Detroit secured several claims on the South Wawa lake, in which traces of gold were found. Some work was done on the claims and what he felt sure was an exceedingly rich bearing vein was discovered. Lewis, although confident that the development of the property would result in great profit, was not financially able to proceed, and lately he approached local capitalists with a proposition to take the claims off his hands.

An investigation of the properties was made by experts with the result that no time was wasted in making a proposition. A company was organized under the laws of Ontario and letters patents received from the government. The incorporators are Frank Shafer, David Brown, J. H. Green, E. C. Boudreau, C. A. Green, William Webster, F. M. Lennox, E. J. Swart, all of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and E. B. Myrick and William T. Dust of Detroit and Congressman Carlos D. Sheldon.

The company controls 400 acres of land on which are located seven claims, the richest being known as the Mariposa. After securing a charter and effecting organization a force of men was put to work on the Mariposa location which was considered the richest of the seven. As the work progressed, the rock was found that the value of this property had been greatly underestimated, even by the experts who had made the examination.

A assay made by J. H. Taylor of this city and N. Lehnen, Ph. D., of St. Louis, as well as by Chicago men, showed that unselected rock taken at random from the rock pile was as high as \$3,150 in gold and \$125.85 in silver to the ton. An additional force was put on and up to the present time 2,000 feet of a large vein which is eight feet in width on the surface has been stripped, and 1,000 feet of the smaller or parallel vein has been laid bare. As depth is reached the veins widen and the quartz becomes richer in value.

In the opinion of old miners Mariposa is a veritable Klondike and gives every promise of exceeding in richness any discovery made in Alaska. It is believed it will develop into one of the greatest gold mines in America.

It is authoritatively stated that the gold bearing vein found on the Mariposa property is the richest vein of the Michigotien district. The ore is native and free milling and is easily mined.

The company will put in \$20,000 worth of machinery and will start operations immediately will be carried on during the fall months and through the winter. Next spring it is the intention to put in a modern mill sufficient to care for the needs of the district. The engineer who has been placed in charge is the Grace gold mine, owned by W. H. Clergue. Development work has been carried on there the past three years and one shaft sunk to 400 feet below the surface, the results of which have been jealously kept from the public, although from time to time intelligence has leaked out that the mine was developing wonderful richness.

The Grace mine is carefully guarded and it is next to impossible for a stranger to get within hailing distance of the stock piles. Specimens of the rock have been taken their way out, however, and they are heavily charged with the yellow metal. It is stated that as depth has been attained the vein has become richer and that it carries greater value than on the surface. Experts have been staggered by the richness of the ore.

TWENTY-SIX ARE KILLED

And a Score Injured in the Wreck of an Express Train in France.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Twenty-six persons have been killed and a score of people have been injured as the result of an accident to an express train running from Lille to Paris. The train left the rails while crossing the viaduct at Arieux, where it did not stop, and while going at great speed.

DYING UNDER A WRECK

Fast Union Pacific Fruit Special Crashes Into an Engine at Rawlins, Wyo.

Rawlins, Wyo., Sept. 27.—At least four and perhaps several other persons were killed by a freight wreck in the Union Pacific yards here shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. The names of the dead so far as now known are: PAUL L. LAYTON, coal passer. UNKNOWN TRAMP. JAMES WELSH, fireman, Rawlins. JOHN PATNE, engineer, Rawlins. The engineer was killed down by the end of the tank resting on his legs, and for several hours was conscious and carried on a conversation with the rescuing party. He was finally overcome by a heat from the engine and the burning cars. Several tramps were aboard the train and it is feared they were either killed outright or burned to death. The accident was caused by the failure of the air brakes to work on an east-bound fruit special. The train came into the yards at lightning speed and crashed into a switch engine.

TO BE TRIED FOR FORGERY. Robert P. Wallace, whose parents live on Sherburne avenue, St. Paul, was brought back to city from New York last morning to answer to the charge of forging a check for \$150, endorsed by Mrs. Hyde of East Sixth street last night. Wallace is alleged to have substituted his name for that of the insurance company. In New York he beat a cabman out of his fare, for which he was sent to the "island" for ten days.