carriages. They refused to say anything except that they would meet again at 3 o'clock. They would not even say where they were going to make their headquarters. When asked where they could be seen President Baer remarked to the newspaper men:

"Gentlemen what we want is to get some place where you can't find us and where we will not be interrupted."

Then they drove away.

President Mitchell and his party followed soon after, refusing to say anything. A little later Attorney Knox left the White House.

**Propositions Are Formulated.**

It was understood that both parties to the conference would, during the adjournment formulate some proposition, based on what the president had said or that each would be prepared with a reply to present to the president when the conference was resumed at 3 o'clock.

**Secretary Root Feels Confident.**

At 12:30 o'clock Secretary Root terminated nearly an hour's private conference with the president. The secretary was in an optimistic mood when he left the White House. He said he could not communicate anything further than what had been given to the press, but he did not hesitate to express his individual opinion that the prospects were bright for some satisfactory outcome. He thought that the strong point of the situation was that for the first time the conflicting elements had been brought fairly face to face—in the bullring, as he expressed it—and they were now in a position where it was incumbent upon them to do something. In other words the ice had been broken as between the parties and he was hopeful that when they came together again the way woud be paved for some sort of a compromise.

Secretary Moody dropped in to see the president about noon. He stayed, however, but a few moments, and while he stated that it was purely naval business that brought him to the White House, he did not deny that he had acquainted himself with the coal strike situation.

Thomas W. Fowler of the Ontario & Western road called on Secretary Root last night. Nothing could be learned concerning the nature of the conference save that a few preliminaries were arranged for to-day's meting.

### A CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE

**President Mitchell Is Prepared to Make Almost Any Concession.**

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

Washington, Oct. 3. (Noon).—There is a general belief that to-day's conference will settle the coal strike. The attitude of the miners so far offers every promise of success. John Mitchell came in at an early hour with Messrs. Duffy, Nichols and Fahey, district organizers. A talk with Mitchell showed him to be hopeful and anxious for settlement. The miners will be satisfied with any settlement which does not involve complete surrender. Even official recognition of the union will not be made a stumbling block. It has been stated that recognition of the union was the only thing the miners would stick for, but it is learned that this means a practical recognition and not necessarily a formal one. Any settlement now which does not involve complete surrender of the union's demands will be regarded as a recognition of the union. A settlement which is silent on the subject of union will not be rejected by the miners so long as their grievances are submitted to some fair tribunal of arbitration. They have been ready to accept arbitration from the beginning and are still of the same opinion.

If the president can persuade the railroad presidents to submit their side to arbitration, work can be resumed at once. The miners are willing to return to the mines pending the award of an arbitration tribunal providing one is agreed upon.

John Mitchell declares that he will not let his personality or his official position obstruct a harmonious conclusion. He does not care for any personal recognition. If the operators do not want to deal with him, he says he will step aside and they can deal with any other representatives of the organized miners. All he wants, he says, is a proper settlement. He believes that the miners organization has already been recognized, before the whole country, by the president of the United States, and that there will be yet more practical recognition in the terms of settlement which he hopes will be arbitration.

—W. W. Jermane.

**JUDGE LOOMIS IS DEAD.**

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Judge Mason B. Loomis, a well-known jurist, died to-day at his home in Evanston of pneumonia, after an illness of four days. Judge Loomis was born in Harrisville, Ohio, in 1838, and his early life was spent in that section of the country. He was a graduate of Oberlin college. After being admitted to the bar in 1861, he settled in Kankakee, Ill., where he practiced law for about nine years. Leaving Kankakee, Judge Loomis came to Chicago and had been closely identified with the interests of this city.

**EARTHQUAKE NEAR ROME.**

London, Oct. 3.—A special dispatch from Rome announces that a violent earthquake was felt last night at Terni, about fifty miles from here. The inhabitants were panic stricken and fled to open spaces. A number of houses were damaged, but no lives were lost.


**STEP BY STEP.**

**Coffee Gets In Its Fine Work.**

Watch coffee drinkers and observe that practically every one of them has some form of incipient or fixed disease.

Mrs. F. N. Wright of San Francisco, Cal., tells her experience: "I was 20 years old before I ever knew the taste of coffee, and before I commenced drinking it, I never was troubled in the least with constipation, but after drinking coffee for one year, I became constipated to such a degree that I had to resort to drugs to overcome it.

After three years' drinking coffee, I had cultivated a chronic state of constipation and other annoying symptoms became manifest. The first thing in the morning I had a headache come on, a feeling of nausea, and these symptoms would persist until I had drunk a quantity of coffee. At first, I did not associate these symptoms with the habit of coffee drinking. I thought my system must be run down, and I felt glad that coffee, instead of prescribed drugs would relieve the weakness. Like many people, I did not reason from cause to effect.

About this time I had an elderly nurse in my employ, who complained every morning of similar symptoms, and when I suggested mineral water, etc., to her for her biliousness, she said, 'Nothing in the world but my coffee will relieve me, when I feel so badly.' My husband began to complain, if he did not get his coffee at a certain time, of queer sensations in the stomach and head. I became alarmed at these coincidences, and came to the conclusion that coffee had as strong a hold on us as whiskey has with the veriest drunkard. About this time, I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and the two doctors who attended me told me I would have to stop drinking coffee or remain a cripple, as they could not treat me if I persisted in using a drug stronger than the drug I needed.

My husband and I agreed to try an experiment and commenced the use of Postum Food Coffee The effect was marvelous and taught us some valuable truths, and now we would not touch a cup of coffee for anything. His business demands the utmost concentration of brain force continuously. He now looks like a new man; he has had no headaches or bilious attacks for some months, and digests all his food without any distress. I feel sure that he would have been a wreck if he had kept on with coffee.

After I began using Postum, I soon recovered from my attack of rheumatism, and in a few weeks I could walk about again. I am no longer troubled with constipation, headaches, nausea or rheumatism. I firmly believe that the continued use of coffee becomes in time as hurtful to the human system as alcoholic stimulants. I know my case and my husband's both demonstrate this clearly."


# TO CUT INTO AMERICAN TRADE

**Canada and Certain European Nations Said to Have a Tariff League in View.**

**Canadian Cabinet Ministers Admit That a Protective Tariff Will Be Passed.**

**Canada's Rebuff by the United States Lead to the Inception of a New Policy.**

*New York Sun Special Service*

Boston, Oct. 3.—The Boston Advertiser this morning says that Canada and certain European nations have entered into a big tariff league to destroy American trade. The paper says:

"The Canadian government's chief supporters are pledged to support a protective tariff bill, chiefly directed against New England. Leading Canadian cabinet ministers admitted last night that they would probably support such a measure, and that they expected Premier Laurier to support it.

"Israel Tarte of the cabinet admits that he has made up such a measure to lay before the next session of the Canadian parliament."

A special dispatch from Ottawa says:

"A statement can be made positively, on the best possible authority, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made definite arrangements wtih France and Italy looking toward a special tariff arrangement which will take the place of the treaties which Canada, France and Italy tried to arrange with the United States on a 'reciprocity' basis.

"It can be stated by authority that the Canadian government, discouraged by the refusal of the United States senate committee on foreign affairs to even consider the idea of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, has made up its mind to adopt a new policy."

# KEY-NOTE SOUNDING

**Said That Spooner Will Begin Where the President Left Off at Logansport.**

**His Address at Milwaukee on the Tariff Is Expected to Be Significant.**

Special to The Journal.

Milwaukee, Oct. 3.—Senator Spooner, who is at French Lick, Ind., is said to be preparing a tariff address which he will deliver in this city in about ten days. It is almost certain that the senator will have something to say in his first speech of the campaign that will be of importance to the people of the whole country, and that he will sound some of the administration key-notes that were silenced by the unexpected return of the president to Washington after his Logansport address. In fact, it is said he will take up the work where the president left off.

Men are to be sent over the state on the various trails of Mayor Rose by the republican state central committee, and it is said that one of the speakers—young Mr. Cochems—has been collecting data concerning the mayor with the intention of "getting even" with him for the terrible things he has been saying about the game wardens and the factory inspectors.

Cochems, it is said, will tell the people of the state something about the class of men the mayor has about him in the city hall. It is also said that Cochems will devote some time to an explanation from his standpoint of the street car franchises, which will differ in many respects from the statements made by the mayor.

Governor La Follette will speak in one of the large cities of the state on Monday night, although no decision as to the place has been reached.

### MR. SHAW'S RULING

**Will the Controller of the Currency Follow It Out?**

Washington, Oct. 3.—It is rumored that a cabinet minister declares that the president feels that one of the proposals of Secretary Shaw was of doubtful propriety and another, perhaps, illegal. The cabinet officer refused to permit the use of his name, and declined to be more specific in his charges, explaining that he could not precipitate a public row over the matter. He suggested that the government soon would be compelled to pass on the legality of the Shaw proposals to the national banks.

What he meant by the last suggestion was that national banks in a short time would be called upon by the controller of the currency for statements. If any showed that the reserve had dropped below the 25 per cent limit, through failure to consider government deposits as regular deposits, such statements would have to be approved or disapproved by the controller of the currency. Under the law a 25 per cent reserve fund must be maintained in certain cities and 15 per cent in cities of another class.

Controller Ridgely was asked what he would do in case a statement revealed a bank's reserve below the legal limit—that is considering a government account the same as any other depositor.

"I must decline to answer that question now," he said. To another interviewer he declared that he did not know what he would do.

A legal officer of the treasury said: "The proposal of the secretary of the treasury amounts to no more than if it came from the president of the United States or from the admiral of the navy. The national banking act tells exactly what the reserves must be. No one but congress can change this.

"The secretary of the treasury cannot change the provision or application of this law, no more than he can change the denomination of a bill, or a bond. When the question of these reserves comes before the controller of the currency in the bank statements, he will act as though the secretary of the treasury never had spoken."

**SETTLED OUT OF COURT.**

Special to The Journal.

Houghton, Mich. Oct. 3.—Columbus Edgerton and August Matson of Portage Entry, who were held on a charge of manslaughter on $20,000 bonds each for the killing of Miss Amanda Laverdiere at Lake Linden, were discharged for lack of sufficient evidence to hold them. The girl was struck by a hayrack which was driven by the men and died of her injuries. Earl Edgerton, father of Columbus, is said to have made a satisfactory money settlement with the family of the girl.

**BEHAVED WELL.**

Judge.

Mother (to small daughter, who has accompanied her on a visit to newly-made friends)—Ethel, you certainly behaved well while we were at Mrs. B.'s.

Ethel (nonchalantly)—It was because I wasn't acquainted.

said;

were preparing to follow. One of the little girls was on the plank, and an old sailor instinctively

"Take care, little lady."

**HIS OPINION.**

Washington Star.

"Do you believe in women's suffrage?"

"Well," answered Mr. Meekton, "sometimes I think it would be a convenience if the ladies could go to the polls themselves instead of giving us instructions and taking chances on mistakes."

# J. H. MOORE OF PENN.

**The National Republican League Choose Him President by Acclamation.**

**The Platform Occupies Safe Ground and Is Built on Good Republican Lines.**

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Delegates to the convention of the National Republican League met to-day with the expectation of finishing their business and concluding the meeting to-night with a speech by Senator Beveridge of Indiana.

J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia had no opposition for president. He was placed in nomination by Karl Kuehule of Iowa, and his election was made by acclamation.

The committee on time and place of next meeting after mentioning Pennsylvania, Missouri and California as candidates, left the matter to the new executive committee.

The league platform as produced by the resolutions committee, was then presented to the delegates, who adopted it without discussion. The platform follows:

"The National Republican League in its thirteenth convention assembled, congratulates the party of Abraham Lincoln and our American citizenship of all parties, upon the prosperity that was restored to the whole people under the wise and patriotic policies that signalized the administration of William McKinley in war and in peace and that have been continued with energy and fearlessness by that statesman Theodore Roosevelt. We give unqualified commendation to his administration. We believe in his honesty of purpose, admire him for his courage, and love him for his unswerving republicanism.

"The convention records its tribute of grief over the tragic death of the beloved American, William McKinley, and mourns him as a tireless champion of American prosperity and the dauntless defender of national honor.

"We approve the action of congress and the national executive in redeeming every pledge that the nation made to Cuba upon the outbreak of the Spanish war. We believe that the Philippine islands, having become a part of the United States territory, should so remain in order that the benefits of popular government may be extended to and enjoyed by their inhabitants.

"We favor the admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona, and the extension of a territorial form of government to Indian territory at the earliest practicable date, having due regard for the interests of the people of the states and territories and of the United States.

"The unexampled prosperity that has attended the full exercise of the republican tariff policy is obvious and commands unwavering adherence to that policy as one of cardinal importance in protecting American labor, maintaining American industries and sustaining American institutions.

"We deplore the unfortunate conditions which have brought about the differences between operators and miners in the anthracite coal region, and we urge such action by the parties as that a speedy adjustment may be made, to the end that the needs of the people of the country may be promptly supplied.

"We condemn every combination of capital whose purpose is self-aggrandizement at the expense of the workingman, the general public, the nation, or any state or local government, or to increase the cost of the necessities of life, or in any way to assail the moral, physical or political welfare of the people.

"We deprecate the employment of children of tender age at prolonged and exhaustive labor in mills, factories and mines, and in all unhealthful vocations as an example which calls for such legislation by the proper authorities as will protect the young in their morals, health and growth.

"We characterize the democratic party as one without a fixed policy on any of the great public questions of the day. It offers no remedy for any existing ills, and it is only active in opposition to the progressive acts of the republican party while it awaits a possible national calamity that may furnish it an issue.

"And, finally, we pledge to our party the constant and loyal support of the republican clubs throughout the country, and urge upon the officers of the national league the early formation of state organizations in the states in which they do not now exist."

Other officers were elected as follows: Secretary, E. J. Weeks, Iowa; treasurer, Sid B. Redding, Arkansas; vice president, J. J. Sheridan, Illinois. The only contests were over the offices of treasurer and vice president, Byron E. Sheffield, of Kansas, having been a candidate for the former, and Luther W. Mott, of New York, for the latter.

The following executive committee, to serve during the new administration was appointed: Texas, W. H. Atwell, Dallas; Illinois, George A. Hubbard, Chicago; Montana, W. F. Sanders, Helena; Maryland, Leander Foreman, Baltimore; Missouri, Harvey D. Dow, Sedalia; New Mexico, J. R. Colby, Albuquerque; American republican college league, H. L. Warzer, Notre Dame university, Indiana; South Dakota, W. C. Lusk, Yankton; Iowa, Fred A. Bennett, Sioux City; New Jersey, Frederick W. Meyer, Jr., Newark; Kansas, Byron E. Sheffield, Atchison; Ohio, N. P. Ramsey, Dayton; Indian Territory, William Noble, South McAlester; New York, John W. Totten, New York city; Kentucky, J. A. Stine, Newport; Pennsylvania, J. Martin Rommel, Philadelphia; Michigan, Marshal L. Cook, Hastings; Delaware, Francis H. Hofecker, Wilmington; Minnesota, Charles C. Whitney, Marshall; California, F. H. Rule, Los Angles; Arkansas, A. D. Fowler, Little Rock. The covention then adjourned.

# A GRUMBLE FROM LINCOLN

**Mr. Bryan Says Republican Party Is Stone Blind and Praises Democracy.**

Special to The Journal.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 3.—Mr. Bryan in the Commoner issued to-day attacks the policy of the republicans and alleges that the more intelligent people of the country are "beginning to think." He says:

"Not only does the republican party refuse to yield to the reasonable demands of its better members, but it goes on building the dam higher and higher unmindful of the fact that each new plank increases the danger of a flood, for public opinion now restrained, will some day sweep all obstacles away and mock the efforts of those who attempt to stop the progress of civilization and check the development of human liberty.

"The democratic party is really the conservative party of the nation; it builds uopn time-honored principles and opens its doors to those of every calling, profession and occupation, provided they believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none. It is gratifying to see the men of independent fortunes awakening to the seriousness of the situation and beginning to search for a remedy for present ills."

**DEATH OF A COUNTY OFFICER.**

Special to The Journal.

Sauk Rapids, Minn., Oct. 3.—Adam Jockem, register of deeds of Benton county, died to-day, aged 57. He froze his foot about three years ago and was never in good health after the amputation which followed. His son was his deputy in office and will probably succeed him as register.

# ISSUES DISCUSSED

**Mr. Clapp, the State's Junior Senator, Opens the Campaign in Waseca County.**

**How He Would Handle the Trust Evil—Attitude of Congressmen Indorsed.**

Special to The Journal.

Waseca, Minn., Oct. 3.—The republican campaign was opened in this city last evening by Senator Moses E. Clapp. Prefacing his address by short remarks on state issues, he indorsed the administration of Governor Van Sant, testified to the governor's ability and stated that his services had made him a man of national importance and that he should be re-elected. He indorsed Congressman Tawney's record, and made a plea for his re-election on the grounds of his national importance and position on the ways and means committee.

The number of ladies in the audience caused the senator to extol the influence of women on national questions, and he committed himself as in favor of extending the ballot to them.

His main address was on what he termed to be the issues of the campaign, the Philippine situation, the trusts and the tariff. Speaking of the Philippine question, the senator said that whatever policy had been pursued was a matter of the past, that the question now before the public was what to do with the islands. In his opinion the Filipinos were unfit for self-government, and the question of their independence could well rest till they were in a position to govern themselves.

The senator held that the formation of trusts was a logical result of the nation's prosperity, and that while the tariff was undoubtedly responsible in a measure, it would be unwise to tear down the whole system because the trust evil existed. The benefits from the present tariff greatly outweighed the evil. Over-capitalization was the principal evil of the trusts, he said, and he suggested as a remedy legislation by the states, and if the interstate commerce clause of the federal constitution interfered with adequate remedy by the states, the act should be amended or repealed, rather than an amendment be passed to the federal constitution, giving congress authority to control the trusts.

Speaking of Cuban reciprocity, the senator emphatically indorsed and supported the position of the Minnesota delegation, arguing that the proposed legislation would have resulted in profit to the sugar trust only, that the congressmen on the ground were better able to judge the question than people engrossed in business affairs, and that time would justify the position of the delegation.

While advocating a revision of the present schedules, the speaker said that if it were done it should be done carefully, and by the friends of protection rather than by its enemies.

# A BIG INVESTMENT

**The Plant of the Pacific Coast Inland Lumber Company Will Represent $200,000.**

**A Site Has Already Been Secured and Work Will Begin at Once.**

Upon a twenty-acre tract in Southeast Minneapolis the Pacific Coast & Inland Lumber company will establish this winter a plant unique in the northwest, and one which will at once recommend itself to contractors as something to assist materially in promoting the earlier completion of their contracts.

The cost of the land, the equipment and the stock to be housed in the new yards will reach $200,000.

The plan of the company is to have on hand stocks of heavy timbers such as are in common demand by bridge and building contractors. Upon short notice timbers of ordinary sizes can be provided, while under present conditions the builders must wait for orders to be telegrauhed west, sawed out and brought east by freight. The yard will be for the handling of west coast heavy timbers and dimensions.

The demand has outgrown the possibility of supply by the local mills, making the time necessary to secure from the west coast material for this part of the country a serious handicap in the use of western fir which is being employed extensively in the two cities. The construction of many buildings, for instance the Rock Island freight house, has been delayed on account of the slow shipments from the coast in which the shortage of cars and low stocks have played a strong part.

This condtion of affairs called the attention of President H. B. Waite, also president of the H. B. Waite Lumber company, to the necessity for some such plant as is now designed where coast fir can be resawed to sizes required.

The yard will use the product of the Waite mills at Clear Lake, Granite, Getchell and Ballard, all in Washington, and also timber bought in the market. As a side line ceiling, flooring, finishing and other high grade lumber stock will be carried.

The Pacific company has bought in Gurney Park addition, along the Great Northern, thirteen acres of land from Albert Dickinson of Chicago. More recently it has purchased in Regents' addition several parcels of land amounting to about seven acres. Marshall street SE from Twenty-second-and-a-half avenue runs across the middle of the tract. The Milwaukee and Great Western roads are near, and it is probable that connection will be made with them also.

At first about forty men will be employed in the yard. The nature of the stock requires a good deal of manual power. A recent shipment will illustrate the character of the timbers. Six of them 30 inches square by 50 feet long, required two flat cars for transportation from the mill.

The Pacific Coast & Inland Lumber company was recently incorporated at a capital of $200,000. The president, H. B. Waite, is connected with the new Central Warehouse company at the Minnesota Transfer, as well as with the H. B. Waite Lumber company.

# EARNINGS OF $142,000,000

**The Steel Trust Makes Enough This Year to Pay Its Coal Bill in Full.**

Special to The Journal.

New York, Oct. 3.—The earnings of the United States Steel corporation for the first year of its existence are estimated at $142,000,000. For the year there will be required in the way of interest and dividends $71,261,795. This will leave, after these have been paid, a surplus of $71,744,358. There will be marked off for depreciation about $20,000,000 which will leave a cash surplus of $51,744,358. There is the greatest confidence among the officers that the showing for next year will be better still.

A Russian journal runs a daily column which is alleged to be edited by an "invisible assistant" from the other world.

# IT WAS VERY EASY

**The Massachusetts State Convention Finds the Ways Greased To-day.**

**Great Harmony Over Platform Ideas—The Trust and Tariff Issues Settled.**

**The Ticket.**

Governor—John L. Bales, present lieutenant governor.

Lieutenant Governor—Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston.

Secretary—William M. Olin, Boston.

Treasurer—Edward S. Bradford, Springfield.

Auditor—Henry E. Turney Balden.

Attorney General—Herbert Parker, Lancaster.

Boston, Oct. 3.—With every plan matured for completing their work quickly and harmoniously the delegates to the republican state convention assembled in the Boston theater to-day to nominate a ticket to be voted for in November. Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long was chosen as permanent chairman. In assuming the position he spoke in part as follows:

"The lesson of political parties is poorly learned if it be merely a lesson of personal frictions and partizan triumphs and the hunt for place. It should be a lesson of wise policy for the development and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

The ex-secretary here paid a brief, but eloquent tribute to the memory of President McKinley. In searching for an issue he declared that prosperity was never greater; the civil service never cleaner and as for finance, that question was settled six years ago. The tariff too, was a settled question. The speaker said:

"Is it the issue of trusts? Then point, if you can, to a more earnest, honest and unceasing effort than that of the administration of President Roosevelt to deal with this question. If the outcry against trusts means an attack upon all aggregations of capital, then it is an idle and unreasonable outcry because it is impossible to accomplish the great works and enterprises of the present time in the interest of people at large, except by accumulated capital just as it is necessary also to accumulate labor and both have similar rights and responsibilites in this respect.

"If the outcry is against those monopolies and combinations the object of which is to grind the people and work ruin to their daily fortunes, that outcry is right, and the monster should be throttled; and it is the republican party which is to-day solicitiously and actively making every preparation to deal with these evils as it has dealth with all others.

"Is the issue our colonial system? Is is imperialism? It might have been six months ago, but imperialism is now past history. Shall the flag come down? Yes, we answer, if it stands only for military occupation and subjugation. No will answer the Filipinos if it shall stand for American influence, ideas, laws and institutions and American assimilation."

The delivery of ex-Secretary Long's speech was frequently interrupted by plaudits. Especially was this the case at the close of the speaker's eulogy of McKinley and his praise of Roosevelt. The platform was then presented.

**THE PLATFORM**

**Massachusetts Doctrine on Protection and Trusts.**

Boston, Oct. 3.—The platform was as follows:

The republican party is in power in nation and state because it has best served the interests of the citizens. If it is to remain in power, it must continue to make just laws, and through its representatives administer them honestly and equitably.

**Roosevelt Indorsed.**

Theodore Roosevelt has addressed himself to the duties of his high office with wisdom and courage. We approve what he has done already and what he has declared that he intends to do hereafter. Massachusetts sustains and supports his present administration and intends to sustain and support him in another.

**Philippines.**

The war with Spain has brought to us the possession of the Philippines. President McKinley's policy was, first, to restore peace; second, to establish civil government, and, third, to give the people of the Philippine islands, as rapidly as safety would permit, the largest practicable measure of self-government. His policy, firmly pursued by his successor, has been successful. We cordially approve the policy.

**Reciprocity with Cuba.**

Reciprocity with Cuba is demanded alike by honor and by interest. President Roosevelt has, in his policy of reciprocity with Cuba, the entire and hearty support of the republicans of Massachusetts.

**Tariff.**

To the application of the policy of protection, as embodied in the Dingley tariff, is due the high wages and constant employment of labor, and, in a large measure, our phenomenal industrial prosperity for the last five years. This policy should be adhered to, but changes, which the world's progress and the interests of the American people may suggest, should and will be made by the republican party whenever they are of sufficient importance to justify the check to business which inevitably attends any revision of the tariff. Such changes can only be made successfully and with the least possible injury to business by the republican party and in accordance with the principles of protection. They should be undertaken only after thorough investigation by congress or by a commission of experts, as suggested by President Roosevelt. Massachusetts has and desires no unfair tariff advantages over other states. Protection should be national and not sectional, impartial between industries and those who are engaged in them.

**Money.**

The gold basis standard for money is now substantially unquestioned as the proper basis. Debasing this standard in any way would be dishonest and would result in commercial disaster.

**Trusts.**

Nearly everything which has been achieved for the benefit of humanity, especially under free governments, has been achieved through co-operation and combination. We recognize the right and the necessity of such co-operation. Labor has the right to combine for its own defense and protection to secure good wages, reasonable hours for work and the health and safety of the workmen. Capital has the right to combine to accomplish results too great for individual effort, to promote economy in administration and in manufacture and to enable it to encounter successfully like combinations in foreign countries for the possession of foreign markets. These combinations of labor and capital, by whatever name they are called, are the natural results of modern economic development and are entitled to the due protection of the law so long as they are innocent and law-abiding. They must also obey the law and submit to legal restrictions if they become pernicious, dangerous to the public safety or tyrannical, or if they undertake to interfere with individual liberty. No so-called trust must be permitted to use its power to crush out lawful competition, or to defraud unwary investors by fictitious or fradulent issues of stock, not representing real value.

The democratic plan of free trade in all products made by a so-called trust, ignores the economic fact that the tariff has no connection with trusts or with the size of corporations except so far as it affects all productive industries, great and small alike.

It would mean the greatest possible injury to all the competitors of the trusts and the least possible injury to the trusts themselves. tI would mean incalculable loss to all wage earners employed in every industry thus recklessly assailed, it would mean the domination in our market of foreign trusts and it would neither control nor regulate the great corporations which are necessary to modern business and which it is the purpose of the republican party to bring within the power of wise laws.

The strike of the miners in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania has paralyzed that industry and brought trouble, loss and distress in a constantly increasing measure upon the people of the United States. It is not a political question and should not be made so to advance party purposes. It is a calamity, common to us all and the prospect of loss and suffering by all of our people is too serious to be passed over in silence by any representative body of American citizens.

"We most heartily approve the action of the president of the United States in the effort he is making to end this strike and give the people the coal they so greatly need. Nothing can bring this about at once except an aroused and concentrated public opinion which, without regard to party, will give unqualified support to settle at once their difficulties which involve the public health, safety and business."


**To Cure Cold In One Day**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Sirloin steaks, 10c lb. Powers market.

Send a card to Circulation Department of The Journal and learn how to win $10,000.


**MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC CIRCULAR NO. 3.**

# The Protected Iron Range Merger.

February 25, 1902, six weeks after the inauguration of Governor Van Sant, the United States Steel corporation of New Jersey incorporated with a capital of $1,100,000,000 and merged the two Iron Range railroads of Minnesota, in violation of the state statutes, into one consolidated company.

The Duluth and Iron Range road and the Duluth, Missabe and Northern are parallel roads wholly within the boundaries and jurisdiction of the state of Minnesota. They begin at the Minnesota Ranges and end at the Minnesota docks. In the case of this merger, therefore, the state administration would seem to have unquestionable jurisdiction.

The iron ore rates charged by these roads are so high, that the state railroad commission appointed by Governor John Lind issued an order reducing these rates 25 per cent—an order which the present Republican commission, elected on the same ticket with Governor Van Sant, promptly revoked.

The surplus applicable to dividends, earned by these Iron Range merger roads, amount to, as shown by their own reports to the state railroad commission, 40 per cent upon their capital stock outstanding—all of which is turned over to the billion-dollar steel trust of New Jersey.

One of the merged roads, the Duluth and Iron Range, has been specially favored by the state of Minnesota with a land grant of 606,720 of iron range lands—a mineral domain equal to three-fourths of the area of the state of Rhode Island.

The Rockefeller syndicate operating the sister merger road has for years been favored by the state with the lease of the great state mine, the Oliver, at a royalty so low that the syndicate has been able to sub-lease this state property to Carnegie at double the royalty paid to the state of Minnesota.

Notwithstanding these special grants and privileges at the hands of the state of Minnesota, those two Iron Range merger roads have charged Minnesota traffic among the highest rates known on the continent, and during the republican administration of the past two years have successfully defied the power of the state to in any manner regulate or reduce their extortionate charges.

Within the past sixty days, at the time of the Minnesota State Agricultural fair, these two merger roads refused to aid and encourage that invaluable state institution by granting the usual half-fare rates issued by all other railroads within the state of Minnesota.

The last session of the state legislature by joint resolution instructed the state administration to investigate and bring action to enforce the laws in regard to the Iron Range merger; but no action has yet been taken, either since the legislature adjourned, or at any time since the merger was formed in February, 1901.

Meantime, since the above date, and during the present Republican state administration, the parent trust of this Iron Range merger has raised the price of pig iron and steel billets upwards of 60 per cent, with a corresponding trust tax upon hardware, machinery, and all other iron and steel products used by the people.

Organized in violation of the anti-trust laws of both the state and the nation, it assesses the American people 25 per cent to 50 per cent higher prices than foreign consumers abroad—the difference between its American and foreign prices, if applied to its total product last year, amounting to $40,000,000.

This $40,000,000 tax of pure discrimination against the American people is the product of the nearly 200 protective duties which the steel merger receives from the Dingley tariff law, a measure which the Republican managers of this state, as of the nation, are sworn to maintain.

It is this measure that enables the great steel merger to pay its president a salary of $1,000,000 a year, to issue to its stockholders $56,000,000 of dividends on the first year's operations, and announce that its net earnings for the current year will reach $150,000,000.

In view of these facts, IS IT NOT FAIR TO INQUIRE OF THE PRESENT STATE ADMINISTRATION WHY THIS OF ALL MERGERS SHOULD BE OVERLOOKED AND PROTECTED?

Why is this merger of February, 1901, passed by?

Why is this merger which earns 40 per cent dividends by extortionate rates protected?

Why is the merger whose lines are exclusively within Minnesota boundaries and jurisdiction, forgotten and ignored?

Is it because the iron and steel merger is a Republican ward—protected and supported by Republican tariff laws?

Is it because of the peculiar and unusual services which the Iron Range merger interests have rendered the Republican party in controlling elections during the past three state campaigns?

Is it because one representative of the Republican state administration, holding the no less important position than that of railroad commissioner, came to his public office from the employ of one of the Iron Range merger roads?

Do the people of Minnesota propose to continue the conditions thus revealed and indorse the favoritism and extortion thus exposed, by re-electing to office the present state administration? Or, will they start anew with a clean slate, and elect to the office of governor a man of backbone whose party is free from trust affiliation—by electing Leonard A. Rosing on the platform:

That the law of Minnesota shall be no respecter of mergers:

That the trust and merger laws shall be enforced without fear or favor:

That the power of the state to regulate rates shall not be surrendered;

That the laws governing railroad rates shall apply alike to the line of the billion-dollar tariff-protected merger, as to the lines of any non-tariff-and-trust-protected Minnesota and Northwestern company.

H. L. BUCK, Chairman of Democratic State Central Committee.
FRANK A DAY, Chairman of Democratic Press Committee.


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