

A SETTLEMENT IS SUGGESTED

The Powers Reply to Gen. Castro's Answer to the Arbitration Proposal.

A Possibility That a Conclusion May Be Reached Without Applying to the Hague.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Secretary Hay has received the British answer to President Castro's last proposal relative to arbitration. It is assumed that the British note reflects the views of the German government as the allies have been acting in harmony so far.

The note is interlocutory, but in substance states that if Venezuela wishes a conference with a view to submitting the differences between the two countries to arbitration, Great Britain will accede.

The conditions attached vary slightly from the original British proposition, but in the judgment of officials here, the differences between the allies and Venezuela in respect to arbitration are much diminished, and there is warrant for the expectation that the case will now surely go to The Hague.

The next step will be a reply from President Castro.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—The joint reply of the powers to Castro's qualified acceptance of arbitration was handed to the United States ambassadors at Berlin and London today.

The note aims to further smooth the way for a settlement, which may possibly be reached without arbitration.

BOMBARDMENT OF CABELLO

The British Commodore Tells How It Happened.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) La Guaira, Venezuela, Dec. 23.—The British commodore, Montgomerie, who directed the Anglo-German bombardment of the merchant ship, the Topas, on Dec. 14, gives the following account of the operations: After declaring that not a single person was killed or wounded in the bombardment of the Topas, he said: "Considerable misapprehension exists as to the action of the Charybdis, of the Royal navy, and the Vihara of the imperial German navy at Porto Cabello, which was peacefully lying at anchor in the harbor, was boarded at night by Venezuelans and the crew, in their night shirts, were hurried ashore, marched through streets and cast into a filthy prison, where they remained without food or water. Under a strong guard they were marched back to their quarters, and the colors were lowered to the colors flying at her stern.

"When I arrived at Porto Cabello I at once demanded an apology and assurances that the act would not be repeated and that British subjects and their interests would not be maltreated or injured. In case the demands were not complied with I announced that I should bombard the harbor, a thick-walled structure with easy range of our guns, and another battery mounting a few Krupp guns some distance away.

"In reply he stated that a mob was responsible for the outrage and that the matter would have to be referred to higher authority. I replied that if a dog owned bit another man I should certainly be obliged to give satisfaction. Through the American consul I arranged to receive the reply to my communication which had been telegraphed to Caracas. It is stated that the American design I should know that the demand had been complied with. When the hour of the ultimatum expired I saw the enemy listed, but it was held down again. I waited seven minutes and then opened fire on the fort and the battery. Before opening fire I gave ample notice to the military authorities to remove the prisoners and assured the inhabitants of the town that no injury would be done them.

"There was a feeble response to our fire from the battery but not from the fort, the soldiers of which fled like rats. They left behind a general, twelve other officers, and twenty soldiers and a number of criminal prisoners. After a short fight, nineteen minutes and making very good practice, we ceased firing and a guard was landed and took possession of the fort, receiving the surrender of the general and his men. They were immediately paroled. The criminal prisoners were held and turned over to responsible authorities. The occupation lasted but a short time and the party returned to the ships. The Vihara participated in the bombardment. Instead of a number of persons being killed only two men were injured and they broke their thigh bones in attempting to escape from the fort."

English Press Not Satisfied.

London, Jan. 6.—The English press is alert to discover any ground for dissatisfaction in Germany with the Venezuelan settlement and the Monroe doctrine. The Anglo-German alliance is still deplored by journals of both countries. The settlement is regarded as a serious diplomatic blunder, and every expression of German dislike for the United States or of German skepticism respecting Castro's continuance in power or willingness of his

STARVED OUT.

Many a garrison has been forced to give up the fight and hang out the white flag of surrender, when lack of food has weakened the men past all power to continue the struggle.

Many a man is similarly starved out of business. His digestion is impaired. His food does not nourish him, and for lack of

strength to carry on the struggle he turns his store over to another.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It gives strength to weak, nervous, run-down men and women.

"About ten years ago I got so afflicted with stomach trouble, also diarrhoea," writes Mr. Wm. Walters, of Adams, Mo. "In warm weather it grew worse, until it would throw me into a cramping spell. Was troubled so often that I sometimes thought my end had come. Tried many remedies, but they gave no relief. In November, 1920, I bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I got six bottles and took five in succession, then I would wait for a time and take the one left. Soon found I had symptoms of the trouble coming back, so took the sixth bottle and it cured me. I have enjoyed the best of health this summer, and the credit all belongs to your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I can't express my many thanks to Dr. Pierce for the remedy, for it did so much for me. Words can not express how severely I suffered, or how glad I am to say that I am now as well as ever. If any doctor can let me know how I can get more of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be glad to get it. I will take great pleasure in answering."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

A LEGISLATIVE SNAP-SHOT—TAKEN AT THE MERCHANT'S HOTEL, ST. PAUL, BY THE JOURNAL STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER



In the front row from left to right are E. W. Stark, representative from the thirty-second district; P. A. Gandrud of the fifty-fifth; N. W. Benson, also of the fifty-fifth. Mr. Wall of the state dairy and food commission; and J. E. Phillips, former representative from Hennepin county. At the rear of the group are: J. A. Carlson of the twenty-third district. On the next step above is S. S. Dahlin, former doorkeeper of the house, and Knud Bondy of the fifty-ninth district. On the rear from left to right are Editor Harold Knutson of Sherburne county, F. A. Holcomb, former enrolling clerk, Ole Peterson, representative from the twentieth district, and Senator W. W. Dunn of the thirty-third.

THE CUBAN TREATY A DISCUSSION OVER COAL DUTY

Mr. Oxnard Says That Ratification Is Better Than the Continued Agitation.

Continued from First Page.

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The senator then took up the discussion of the effect of the control of vast wealth by individuals, saying that in such a system there was much to threaten republican liberty. Most of the vast fortunes of the present day had been accumulated within thirty years.

Some Future Fortunes. "Is there anything to render it unlikely," he asked, "that if one of these vast fortunes has grown from a hundred thousand to a hundred million or a thousand million in thirty years that in the hands of the next possessor in another thirty or fifty years, the hundred million may become a hundred thousand million, or the thousand million a thousand thousand million?"

All of this sounds very well, but under cover it is said that Mr. Oxnard is still opposing the treaty as hard as ever. Strong telegrams from the best sugar industry in California, outside of those controlled by Oxnard, came yesterday to the California senators, urging them to fight the treaty. These telegrams will be sufficient to hold the California senators in line against the treaty.

Other beet sugar manufacturers are known to take similar ground, but the attitude of the industry as a whole will be disclosed through the meeting in this city Thursday. If the eastern friends of Cuba have any doubts as to the sincerity of Mr. Oxnard's talk in Washington, they are leaning on a broken reed. Mr. Oxnard doesn't necessarily mean all he says on this question. At the same time there is a general feeling that the Cuban treaty is now in better form than it has been, for a long time, and that some of the difficulties in the way of ratification are being removed.

HOAR'S BILL DEAD

A Member of the Judiciary Committee Says It Cannot Get Two Votes.

The Littlefield Bill Simpler—No Trust Legislation, However, Is Likely to Pass.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—William E. Curtis in a Washington special to the Record said today: "There will be no definite trust legislation at this session of congress, although there is likely to be a good deal of talk and several more propositions for their registration."

Senator Hoar's bill, which was announced with so much importance and anticipated with so much interest, does not seem to please anybody but its author, and is severely criticized on all sides. A member of the senate judiciary committee told me that in spite of the great respect in which Senator Hoar was held and the fact that he is the chairman of that committee, his bill would not receive two votes. The Cullom bill is quite as unpopular.

The Littlefield bill, which is simpler and provides for practically no restraint upon industrial combinations, but requires them to publish their transactions has more supporters than any other, although, as the president at Oyster Bay last summer authorized me to state, he had nothing to do with it, and its author is not his representative upon the floor of the house. At that time you will remember an effort was made for some reason or another to associate the president with Mr. Littlefield's plan of legislation, and he was quite annoyed about it. Mr. Littlefield does not profess to have the president's support; he has not even consulted him this winter concerning trust legislation or on any other subject and it is very seldom seen at the White House.

There is a strong sentiment in favor of adopting the recommendation of the attorney general to exhaust the powers of the existing anti-trust law and if anything is done this winter it will be to appropriate money to pay the expense of the prosecutions.

Some time ago the house committee on interstate commerce requested the attorney general to submit his views concerning the legislation that is necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the attorney general to exhaust the powers of the existing anti-trust law and if anything is done this winter it will be to appropriate money to pay the expense of the prosecutions.

There are 650 manufacturing plants registered by the members of this organization. About 600 of these plants are in Cook county.

THE COAL CONSPIRACY

The Manufacturers' Association Demands Prosecution.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—After a conference a committee of the Illinois Manufacturers' association resolved to ask the federal authorities to investigate the causes of the coal famine.

Positive proof of the existence of a conspiracy among the coal operators of Illinois, the Chicago wholesalers and the railroad companies is in the possession of this association. Criminal prosecutions of the conspirators will be demanded.

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AS OTHERS SEE US. Blinks—Old Grabbal tells me that he began life by running away with a client. "Blinks—I don't doubt it. He would run away with anything that wasn't nailed down."

LIND'S CERTIFICATE

It Is Received and Filed With the Clerk of the House.

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

Washington, Jan. 6.—Ex-Governor Lind's certificate of election as a member of the next house of representatives was received by Representative Fletcher today and filed with the clerk of the house.

—W. W. Jermaine.

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BUTTER TRUST'S WORK

Armour & Co. Are Now Trying to Corner the Entire New York Product.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Representative of Armour & Co. of Chicago have been through the dairy sections of central and northern New York, asking the creameries to name terms under which they could purchase the entire butter output of this district, amounting to several million pounds of first-class creamery butter per annum. No terms of contract have been offered by the agents, who have simply asked the creameries to name prices at which they will sell exclusively to Armour & Co.

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Mr. Hoar said that many as were the evils in the great combinations of capital some of them would be counterbalanced

by corresponding advantages and added: "I confess I like to see Pierpont Morgan buying up great lines of ocean steamships. I like to hear of foreign potatoes and principalities and powers bowing down when he visits the continent of Europe. We must, if we can, look out in protecting ourselves, not to destroy them, nor to cramp them. We can give them a law which will not impair their strength and should not be given the reins of control. But it will be a bad bargain if we buy the dominion of the continent or the empire of the sea at the cost of American local public spirit."

"But, great wealth should be controlled as the servant of man and of government and should not be given the reins of control. We must keep control over agencies which can make cities grow or wither."

Tariff or Socialism. Mr. Hoar said that he did not agree with those who think they find an adequate remedy for the evils of the trusts in the removal of the tariff from all the trust-made articles. He considered the remedy proposed by himself much likelier to prove effective. He announced his opposition to government ownership of great labor employing industries, including coal mines and steel mills. He said that socialism promises no remedy but would be quite as bad as the trusts themselves. The dead level proposed by socialism would be "destructive of everything that makes life worth living or manhood worth respecting. Socialism may do for China or for Turkey, but it will never be a Yankee remedy. We have no permanent danger to fear from that source. Speaking of corporations Mr. Hoar said no power less than that of the entire nation is capable of dealing with them. The question was the most important that had come up for a long time, "for," said he, "we are to deal not only with foreign commerce, but with that of the interior, and in devising a remedy for the ills left it should bring on others which might be worse. Two important steps already had been taken in the management of the trusts, and they were the Sherman anti-trust law and while both measures had proved efficacious they had fallen short of the requirements. The anti-trust law had accomplished even more than its friends had expected of it, but there had been, he said, much disappointment over the failure of the supreme court adequately to interpret the phrase "restricting trade" as applied to case of business interest. Mr. Hoar said that the attorney general had gone far already under the law to break up a monopoly which affected the whole freight and passenger traffic of the north-west, another affecting the cotton trade of the south and another the price of beef, a prime article of food. He believed that congress had power to go further on the lines indicated by Attorney General Knox in his Pittsburg speech and the enactment of a law on the general lines of his bill he thought would be only another step in the direction of the anti-trust law. His bill he considered tentative and experimental. But it was safe and could be modified. "We should proceed safely step by step. The measure, he said, was based entirely on the theory that congress can impose on a corporation created by any state such obligations as it shall think fit and reasonable as a condition for its being permitted to engage in commerce with foreign nations and among the several states. He then presented the following outlines of the restrictions presented by his bill:

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Palace CLOTHING HOUSE. St. Paul: Seventh and Robert Streets. MONEY ALWAYS CHEERFULLY REFUNDED.

"CUT PRICES."

\$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.25 and \$1.00 Underwear, 69c. The odds and ends, remnants, short lines of this season's best sellers; royal ribbed and natural wool, cashmeres, camel's hair, worsteds, medicated reds and blacks, shirts, drawers and union suits cut to 69c. 25c, 20c, 15c and 12 1/2c Men's Socks cut to 8c. Cotton and wool socks, plain colors and stripes, seamless and double heel and toes, choice for 8c. \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c Fine Neckties cut to 10c. High class neckwear, magnificent qualities—four-in-hands, ascots, puffs, band bows, shield bows and tecks, all for choice at 10c.

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Tariff or Socialism. Mr. Hoar said that he did not agree with those who think they find an adequate remedy for the evils of the trusts in the removal of the tariff from all the trust-made articles. He considered the remedy proposed by himself much likelier to prove effective. He announced his opposition to government ownership of great labor employing industries, including coal mines and steel mills. He said that socialism promises no remedy but would be quite as bad as the trusts themselves. The dead level proposed by socialism would be "destructive of everything that makes life worth living or manhood worth respecting. Socialism may do for China or for Turkey, but it will never be a Yankee remedy. We have no permanent danger to fear from that source. Speaking of corporations Mr. Hoar said no power less than that of the entire nation is capable of dealing with them. The question was the most important that had come up for a long time, "for," said he, "we are to deal not only with foreign commerce, but with that of the interior, and in devising a remedy for the ills left it should bring on others which might be worse. Two important steps already had been taken in the management of the trusts, and they were the Sherman anti-trust law and while both measures had proved efficacious they had fallen short of the requirements. The anti-trust law had accomplished even more than its friends had expected of it, but there had been, he said, much disappointment over the failure of the supreme court adequately to interpret the phrase "restricting trade" as applied to case of business interest. Mr. Hoar said that the attorney general had gone far already under the law to break up a monopoly which affected the whole freight and passenger traffic of the north-west, another affecting the cotton trade of the south and another the price of beef, a prime article of food. He believed that congress had power to go further on the lines indicated by Attorney General Knox in his Pittsburg speech and the enactment of a law on the general lines of his bill he thought would be only another step in the direction of the anti-trust law. His bill he considered tentative and experimental. But it was safe and could be modified. "We should proceed safely step by step. The measure, he said, was based entirely on the theory that congress can impose on a corporation created by any state such obligations as it shall think fit and reasonable as a condition for its being permitted to engage in commerce with foreign nations and among the several states. He then presented the following outlines of the restrictions presented by his bill:

First—Destruction of competition. Second—The management of local industries by absentees in the interest of absentee capital. Third—Destruction of local public spirit. Fourth—Fraudulent capitalization. Fifth—Exercery. Sixth—Management for the private benefit of officials. Seventh—The power to corrupt elections, and in some cases to corrupt the courts. Eighth—The want of personal responsibility. Ninth—The absence of personal liability for contracts or wrong doing. Tenth—The holding of vast properties in mortmain to be done hand, if we may use the ancient phrase of English law. But it is life enough for all purposes of power to serve the will that wields it. It is dead only to the influence of any nerve which comes from the brain or heart of the people. Dwelling especially on the want of competition, he said: "There is one central power alone with which the skilled workman must deal and one dominant will to which he must submit. There may be a little help for him by joining a labor union, where he gets the advantage of associated strength on his side but the labor union knows no difference between excellence and the reverse. The inefficient man and the lazy man and the dull man must stand on one dead level with the brightest and keenest and most ingenious of his comrades."

Mr. Hoar said that many as were the evils in the great combinations of capital some of them would be counterbalanced

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