

CITIZENS UNITE TO CHECK CRIME

A Monster Mass Meeting Is Held in Chicago, Now the 'Out-law City.'

Speakers Declare That Present Dis-graceful Conditions Can Be Tolerated No Longer.

The Police Department Is Stigmatized as Inefficient, Tho Police Chief Is There.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Chicago's citizens to-day took a hand in the suppression of the city's reign of crime and epidemic of murder that has spread terror in every section and earned for Chicago the name of "the outlaw city."

To-day a great anti-crime mass meeting was held that tested the capacity of Willard hall, in the Temple building. Speakers declared the conditions were intolerable, that they had reached a stage where no citizen regarded his life as safe, and where outsiders have become afraid to visit the city, fearing that they might be held up or murdered.

Resolutions were introduced by William Kent blaming the police force for its failure to suppress crime. The resolutions state in brief: "The police force is responsible for maintaining law and order in Chicago. Law and order are not being maintained. Therefore the police service in Chicago is inadequate."

Chief of Police O'Neill was present in person and made a talk defending the department. In his address the present numerical strength of the police force was set forth, and an argument made that it is wholly inadequate for the amount of work demanded of it.

Other addresses were made by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, Attorney Brode B. Davis of the council graft committee, and Judge Tuley and Arthur Burrage Farwell of the Hyde Park Protective association.

Want Fund of \$25,000.

It was decided to ask for a working fund of \$25,000, as the Citizens' association has consented to take up the work and carry it to completion if that amount is furnished. A committee of citizens will co-operate with the Citizens' association in determining what is wrong. Having solved this problem, this committee will report its findings, and the proposed federation of civic organizations will bend its energies to correcting the weakness.

Judge Richard Tutthill, whose experience in juvenile court work has made him familiar with delinquency in the young and its causes, said: "In my opinion the indeterminate sentence law not only operates to the special advantage of the desperate criminal who generally has a political pull, but it also results in crowding the state attorney's office with more criminal cases than it can easily handle."

Under the old law a defendant was able to make his plea of guilty and serve a sentence of a year or two, and a jury trial was avoided. As matters now stand, a defendant is virtually compelled to take a jury trial; he knows there is a chance of getting free on a legal technicality, no matter how strong the evidence may be, but if he declines to do so he feels that his friends will bring influence to bear on the state board of pardons and help him out of prison within the lapse of a year or more.

Highwaymen Were Bold.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Boldly entering a crowded restaurant in the downtown district last night, two masked men threatened the patrons with death if they interfered with the robbery of the cash drawer.

They drove the cook back to the kitchen when he attempted to attack them with a carving-knife. After being robbed, Miss Maude Green, the cashier, pursued the desperadoes for a block, but, tearing off her masks, they boarded a car and escaped.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Speyer & Co. Clinch Their Hold on the Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

Suit to Set Aside and Objections to the Sale Could Not Stop Proceedings.

New York, Dec. 15.—The assets of the Consolidated Lake Superior company held by Speyer & Co. for a loan of \$5,000,000 were bought in a public auction by Speyer & Co. for \$4,500,000. The sale was the only bid.

The sale was held in spite of several protests by representatives of other creditors.

Objections Filed to Sale.

Former President Cleveland and Charles E. Orvis, a director, were present. Objections to the sale were submitted by a lawyer representing Frances C. Davidson of this city, a share owner on the ground that the Speyer loan had been contracted without the knowledge or consent of the stockholders and was therefore illegal; also by the Stanley Electric company of Pittsfield, Mass., which recently filed a mechanics' lien for \$60,000 for machinery, and by other concerns.

Suit to Set It Aside.

Just before the auctioneer asked for bids he was served with a notice that suit had been begun in the state supreme court to set aside the sale.

James Speyer declined to say what disposition the syndicate contemplates making of the collateral now owned outright. Replying to further questions Mr. Speyer and Charles Tweed said that to the best of their knowledge the United States Steel corporation would have no interest whatever in the property.

REVOLT AGAINST SENATOR GORMAN

The Marylander Finds Himself Unable to Secure Democratic Harmony in Senate.

Senators Who Are Opposed to His Presidential Boom the Moving Cause.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Dec. 15.—For some reason the democrats in the senate are unable to get together on any general legislative policy. It is generally expected that during a session which precedes a presidential election the minority will seek every opportunity to embarrass the administration party and to make capital for themselves, but in spite of the splendid capacity for leadership of Senator Gorman, the democrats have been at cross purposes for many months and seem unable to get together. Investigation into the reasons for this condition seems to indicate that there are democrats in the senate who are committed to different candidates and are not any too anxious to increase Mr. Gorman's reputation as a political general.

Some friends of other candidates seem to think every senatorial caucus is being managed in some way to further Mr. Gorman's machine-made presidential boom. It is at least noticeable that a considerable section of democrats reject every proposition which comes from the Maryland leader and there is a strong inclination to assert the independence of the legislative branch. The only recognized democratic boss of the senate.

HAS CHARTER FROM A. F. OF L.

TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY AFFILIATES WITH NATIONAL

Position Thus Assumed Gives Assembly Solid Footing—Employers' Association's Principles Not in Harmony with Those of Organized Labor, and Trouble May Result.

The Minneapolis Trades and Labor

Association representing the entire strength of the organized building laborers and all other organized workers, has received a charter from the American Federation of Labor and will become affiliated with that powerful body to-morrow night.

C. F. Celly, general organizer of the federation, whose efforts during the past few weeks have been largely directed to the end now reached, will conduct the ceremonies of installation, and from Thursday morning the building laborers of Minneapolis, in all their activities, will be under the leadership of the strongest labor organization in America.

Several years ago, and before the days of its decadence, delegates were to be present in Bellevue hospital when your client, Mr. Drucker, was robbed and murdered there. I was in the cot next to him until he died. If you want any further particulars, call and see me. I am at present in cell 76, to-morrow at 10 a. m. There was another witness to his death, struggle, whose address I have not at present, but who can be found. Yours respectfully, James Murphy.

James Murphy, writer of the letter to Mr. Drucker, was seen to-day at the tombs, where he had been remanded. He told his story in a simple, straightforward manner.

Pounded to Death.

"This man was drugged and pounded to death after he had been robbed," declared Murphy. "I was in the ward when he came in, and was in the cot next to him during the short time that he was there. He was allowed to die like a dog, and was treated worse than a mad one. Every time he tried to tell who he was he was laughed at or beaten and told to shut up and stop his noise."

Drucker was brought into the ward shortly after noon on Wednesday. He was immediately stripped. I saw one or said he was insured for \$500,000, and another take the studs. Another, who searched his clothing, said loudly that he had only 68 cents.

Murphy says morphine was repeatedly injected into Drucker. Drucker said he was insured for 500,000, and the nurses laughed at him. Finally an attendant gave Drucker a dose which put him to sleep. Murphy says in the morning when he awoke Drucker lay absolutely still. He jumped for Drucker's bed and tried to awaken him, and when Drucker did not respond he called the nurses, and they found him dead.

Had \$1,000,000 Insurance.

London, Dec. 15.—By the death of Adolphus Drucker, formerly a member of parliament for Northampton, who died in New York Wednesday, Mrs. Ernest Terah Hooley will gain to the extent of about \$467,500. Mr. Drucker's life was insured in different companies for \$1,000,000. One of the policies was for \$467,500, and this Mrs. Hooley had the good fortune to hold.

Outlook for Next Year.

"Such a situation is regrettable, but if it must come the next year will be the best time for it to arrive. Investing capital, thru alarm at the extreme demands of organized labor and a possible disturbance in financial circles, has almost withdrawn itself from the building field and there will be comparatively little building in Minneapolis next year."

In the meanwhile we have not withdrawn from our agreement with the Building Laborers' union to arbitrate difficulties which caused their strike early in the year, and we hope to reach some conclusion at a meeting of the joint arbitration committee Saturday night. This committee must report by Jan. 1.

TAGBART FOR CHAIRMAN.

Indianapolis, Dec. 15.—The democratic state central committee, at a meeting here for the purpose of arranging the re-nominating of that body and preparing for the preliminary work of the campaign of 1904, unanimously endorsed former Mayor Taggart for chairman of the national democratic committee.

SAYS PATIENT WAS MURDERED

Wealthy Briton, Former Member of Parliament, Was Taken to Hospital and Died There.

Fellow Patient Makes Charges That the Hospital Attendants Robbed and Killed Him.

New York Sun Special Service.

New York, Dec. 15.—Statements were laid before Inspector George W. McCluskey, chief of the detective bureau, to-day, to justify a demand for an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Adolph Drucker, the wealthy former member of the British parliament, who died in the prison ward of Bellevue hospital.

The Police Are Now Investigating the Case—Murphy's Story of the Crime.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Representative John Lind's tariff speech in the house yesterday afternoon was listened to with interest by a large number of members, and in this respect it differs from almost every other speech thus far made during the present congress.

Mr. Lind followed closely the policy outlined in the dispatches recently marking the purpose of John Sharp Williams, the minority leader. He said it was worth to talk at this late day about free trade, or about tariff for revenue only. This count-

PROTECTION IS HERE TO STAY

Congressman Lind Declares a Change Now Would Mean Industrial Revolution and Chaos.

Argues for Revision of Tariff Schedules from Republican Premises—Attracts Much Interest.

From The Journal Bureau, Colorado Building, Washington.

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KOREA'S FATE IS IN THE BALANCE

Whether or Not Russia and Japan Fight, the 'Hermit Kingdom' May Disappear.

Koreans Themselves Foresee This End, While Foreigners Fear for Their Lives.

The Army Regarded as a Source of Danger Rather Than a Protector.

Seoul, Dec. 15.—More rioting has taken place at Mokpho. Yesterday a Japanese mob wounded seventeen Koreans. High Korean officials are hurrying to Mokpho to try and quell the disorders.

United States Minister Allen has demanded a definite answer from the Korean government in regard to the opening of the port of Wiju, but de-



THE NEW MECHANICAL MILKMAID. "Where are you going, my good machine?" "May I go with thee?" "Yes, sir, do—I'm going a-milking sir, I ween." "For my levers or cogs may go askew."

on Thursday last, and the matter is now being investigated.

A letter was received by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Drucker's counsel, at his office this morning, reading as follows: "Sunday, Dec. 13.—Mr. Robinson—Dear Sir: I happened, unfortunately, to be present in Bellevue hospital when your client, Mr. Drucker, was robbed and murdered there. I was in the cot next to him until he died. If you want any further particulars, call and see me. I am at present in cell 76, to-morrow at 10 a. m. There was another witness to his death, struggle, whose address I have not at present, but who can be found. Yours respectfully, James Murphy."

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spite American, British and Japanese pressure, Russian influence over the Korean government is apparently unshaken, and it is expected that Korea will procrastinate in dealing with the matter and possibly may refuse eventually to act at all.

A feeling of unrest is growing among the Korean people, who fear that, whether it be peace or war between Russia and Japan, the extinction of the empire is imminent. It is believed that the outbreak of hostilities or the announcement of a protectorate of any kind will precipitate trouble.

Foreigners in Seoul expect disorder, and the American residents desire a warship. The Korean army, numbering 8,000 men, is considered one of the most dangerous factors of the situation, as an insubordinate element beyond control. In case of trouble it is feared that the soldiers will be the first to lead the rioting and begin looting.

A part of the Russian squadron has already departed for Port Arthur and the remainder of the fleet will follow, leaving no warships of that nation in Korean waters.

A RUSSIAN COUP

Russian Officers to Be Given Commands in Korean Army.

London, Dec. 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kobe, Japan, says that advices have been received there from Seoul, showing that an agreement was signed by Russia and Korea last Wednesday providing that a Russian major and captain shall be employed in each Korean battalion "when an emergency necessitates such employment." Russian officers are also to command the imperial body-guard.

NORTHWESTERN MEN WON PRIZES

Two Iowa and One Wisconsin Man Among the Honor Men at Rome, Italy.

New York Sun Special Service.

Rome, Dec. 15.—Not in the history of the American college have the students ranked so high as this year, evidenced by the commencement exercises held yesterday. Among the prize winners are E. Fitzmaurice and J. Wolfe, Dubuque, Iowa; P. Schaeffel, Milwaukee; S. Cullen, Cleveland, and F. Frieschhoff, Cincinnati. Schaeffel gained medals both for theology and canon law.

The rosters of all the colleges were present, and the prizes and medals were presented by Cardinal Gottl, prefect of the propaganda.

CHILD BORN ON STAGE.

Kankakee, Ill., Dec. 15.—A feature not down on the program took place at the opera-house here last night. The star visited the place and left a bouncing baby for Mr. and Mrs. Heman Knight. The curtain had just come down on "The Fatal Wedding" in which Mrs. Knight appeared as the leading lady when the story appeared.

A COMBINATION IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE

Attorney General Philander F. Knox So Describes the Merger in His Argument Before the Supreme Court.

Declares That the Railway Merger Violates Rules Established by the Trans-Missouri and Joint Traffic Cases, and That the Northern Securities Company Was Formed for the Express Purpose of Taking Over the Control of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The argument in the Northern Securities case was resumed in the United States supreme court to-day and again the courtroom was crowded by attorneys and others interested in the case.

Attorney General Knox was recognized almost immediately after the court came in and resumed his argument at the point at which he left off when court adjourned yesterday. He declared that, by the union of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Securities company two competing interstate railroads were brought into such relations that their independence as competitive factors in interstate commerce was destroyed.

The thing that had been done was declared illegal, he said, when thought about by the methods pursued in the joint traffic and trans-Missouri cases. These were cases of contracts or agreements between independent and competing lines of railroad for the regulation of traffic charges. The government maintained that these agreements restrained interstate commerce, and the supreme court sustained that contention.

The court heard the cases patiently, Mr. Knox said, and the arguments thrice presented by the railroads failed to disturb the court's conclusions that the contracts or agreements in question violated the law.

The exigencies of the cases rendered necessary a complete interpretation of the statute. The power of congress to enact the law, the application of the law to common-carriers, and specifically its application to contracts or agreements regulating rates were all denied.

Court Considered Carefully. Dark forebodings of resultant commercial disaster, should the government's contention prevail, were solemnly and forcefully expressed upon the court by members of eminent personal and professional standing. These conditions invited and secured patient and full consideration of the government's contention and interpretation of the statute in the judgment.

After making it perfectly clear that the court was not to be dissuaded from giving effect to its judgment to a public policy declared by a constitutional statute, the court stated what that public policy is and wherein it was infringed by the challenged agreements.

This exposition of the law is now the government's reliance, as it should have been the defendant's admission. The court's decision in the trans-Missouri case was not followed by disaster but by years of abundant prosperity, undisturbed until new devices were put into operation to accomplish again the destruction of competition and to thwart the wise policy of the law. It is not the observance of the law or its enforcement that creates panics or distress. That is willful violations of the wholesome provisions or defiance of the laws of economic health.

The attorney general said that it was not his intention to reargue any of the propositions already presented in Missouri and joint traffic cases, but to do what he could to show their application to the facts in this case. He, however, made the following statement of the great questions settled by the court in those cases:

Established Precedents. First.—To shut out the operation of the general law of competition between competing interstate railroads is to restrain interstate commerce. Second.—To bring the operations of two or more competing interstate railroads under the control of a single body shuts out the operation of the general law of competition and constitutes a restraint upon interstate commerce.

Third.—The congress is competent to forbid any agreement of combination among companies competing for interstate commerce which restrains competition among the states by shutting out the operation of the general law of competition.

Fourth.—In order to maintain a suit for the purpose of restraining interstate commerce it is necessary to show that the restraint is the natural and necessary effect of the arrangement.

He then said: "The language of the law is 'combination in the form of trust or otherwise,' that is, combinations in any other form. Combinations in the form of trusts were well understood at the time of the enactment of this law. They were invariably formed by transferring the stocks or property of the holding trustee to the trust, or by holding trustee, whose will was thus dominantly enthroned over the whole; and against the stocks or property so transferred the holding trustee issued certificates to the transferees representing their respective proportions of the whole. This form of combination was evolved from the experience that a 'gentleman's agreement' to control competition works better when the collateral is up."

Any combination that has these features is a combination in the form of trust, the form specifically prohibited by the act of congress, if it restrained interstate commerce and also that the Northern Securities company was formed for the purpose of taking over the control of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads and actually took over that control and with that control absolute power over both roads, the thing which your honors have said constitutes such restraint under circumstances substantially the same as those of this case.

The law likewise prohibits combinations of trusts, and the object of the law, once clearly determined, all difficulty ceases if it is established that the object is defeated thru contracts, combinations in the form of trusts or otherwise or by conspiracy.

Mr. Knox then discussed the end accomplished by the merger of the railroad interests.

Destroys Competition. The device resorted to in this case, if sustained, defeats the policy of the law, as it accomplishes all and more in the way of effectual destruction of competition than was accomplished in the trans-Missouri and joint traffic cases.

The one secures permanent, absolute control and power to administer every feature of management and operation of the properties, while the others are but temporary arrangements which related to the single feature of rates, and depended for their duration upon the will of the parties.

You may call it a merger, a combination, a pool, a conspiracy, a consolidation, a contract, a securities company, or what you like. The thing it accomplishes is not varied by a variation in name or manner of bringing it about.

Have Used Their Power. Mr. Knox then also declared that the power to suppress competition has been exercised, and he declared that Messrs. Morgan and Hill had the power to suppress competition between these two roads when they held the control of the majority of the stock of the two. He also asserted that they actually suppressed and destroyed competition between them the moment they parted with the legal title to their aggregated holdings and vested them in the Northern Securities company with the power in that company as the charter specifies, to exercise all the rights of ownership, including the right to vote thereon.

Mr. Knox then summed up his points in support of his contentions that as a fact this merger is a combination in the form of a trust or otherwise.

Knox's Summing Up.

Mr. Knox summed up as follows: "That the end accomplished is to bring under one control the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads in such a way as to destroy competition between them and to create a monopoly of transportation in the section of the country specified."

"That this end was the deliberate purpose of the parties defendant, who conceived and carried out the combination."

"That such a combination is in restraint of trade, as your honors have repeatedly decided, and therefore violates the act of congress."

"To bring this end about, 'defendants' make vigorous objection, much of which is wholly irrelevant. I shall not deny the fact of a tendency to combination thruout the land, nor discuss its economic value."

"I presume that fact accounts for the existence of laws designed to regulate the tendency along the lines of its manifestation where necessary to protect the rights and interests of the people."

Merger Has No Merit. "I have not the slightest doubt, however, that this particular manifestation of that tendency has no economic merit. It is bad enough to bring an entire railroad under the control of an important section of the country under monopolistic control, but when to the power to fix charges for transportation you add the creation of scores of millions of dollars of stock upon which those charges are expected to pay dividends, you impose an unjustifiable burden upon the people and exact too high a price for a successful evasion of the law."

"While it may be true that the re-capitalization of these companies was based upon existing market values for their stock, yet existing market values rested at that time upon total forgetfulness of the fact that the progress of material prosperity is not continuous and that those values were lifted upon the wings of an optimism that had converted into stock and stock values all the prosperity in sight, as well as all the hopes and expectations of many future years."

Men Lost Their Heads. "This thing was done when men who have been regarded as wise men and safe men, lost their hold upon their judgment and failed to withstand the temptation to gather for their instant personal advantage the fruits which, conserved, would have lasted many years and benefited many people."

Mr. Knox continued: "Nowhere does it appear by suggestion, even, that the purpose of organizing the Northern Securities company was other than to secure the control of these two roads."

The attorney general next discussed the alleged invasion of state rights.

The State's Rights. "Of course," he said, "a state has