GREAT REJOICING THRUOUT SWEDEN

Prospect of Peaceful Issue at Karlstad Pleases the Nation.

Special Cable to The Journal.

Stockholm, Sept. 19.—There is great rejoicing thruout Sweden over the prospective peaceful solution of the differences with Norway. The troops that were guarding the railway approaches along the frontier already have returned. The full nature of the compromise whereby the tension at Karlstad was relieved is as yet unknown, but it is assumed that both sides retired from the conference room with their national honor safeguarded.

Swedes are sincerely glad that Norway's frontier fortresses are to be demolished, not because they have ever cherished any aggressive designs on their neighbors, but because the demolition of these Norwegian strongholds will leave Sweden free to devote its resources and energies to the strengthening of its own fortifications against Russia.

For Russia, the Swedes say, is the only neighbor they consider a possible enemy, altho they feel that Norway has never been able to understand it so.

APPREHENSION STILL

London Mail's Correspondent Thinks Situation Grave.

London, Sept. 19.—The Stockholm corresponden t of the Daily Mail says that notwithstanding Saturday's calming statement the situation continues extremely grave. The negotiations have assumed a new phase. Premier Lundeberg has strongly remonstrated against Norway's continued warlike preparations. The correspondent asserts, despite official denials, that the entire Norwegian army is now mobilized, and that even Norwegian reporters are leaving Karlstad to join the army. New defenses are being constructed on the frontier.

The Standard, on the other hand, strongly reaffirms that a practical agreement has been reached on all serious points, and that only a few minor points are awaiting adjustment. These have been accepted in principle.

MIXED FEELINGS IN NORWAY.

Fear That Her Delegates May Have Yielded Too Much.

Christiania, Sept. 19.—Norwegian gratification at the agreement with Sweden effected at Karlstad is tempered by the fear that Norway's negotiators have given way too much. The rumor that a compromise was reached on the basis of the demolition of the frontier fortresses and of the modern additions to Fredriksten, leaving only Kongsvinger in its present state, causes much anxiety. Such a compromise would be highly displeasing to the people and might even fail of ratification by the storthing.

There is no positive information here as to the nature of the agreement, but an official communication indicates that the most difficult point, the matter of the fortresses, has been settled. Sweden undoubtedly has accepted Norway's demand for an arbitration treaty.

Norwegians greatly rejoice that their country has obtained its independence without bloodshed and with its national honor intact. They believe that the negotiations have even augmented the world's appreciation of Norway's tact, moderation and political foresight.

The result of the negotiations will be submitted to the storthing and the riksdag. When it is ratified by these assemblies the storthing may decide to elect a king and to obtain the recognition of the powers. It is believed that a Swedish candidate for the throne is out of the question, altho it is known that King Oscar would welcome such a change in Swedish public opinion as would permit him to accept Norway's original invitation to allow one of his sons to take the crown. Prince Charles of Denmark is by far most likely to become king, with Prince Arthur of Connaught probably the second choice.

Dr. Nansen undoubtedly will be chosen minister either to London or Washington. He is quoted as saying that he has no desire to receive the presidency in the event of Norway's becoming a republic.

No More Mobilization, says Michelsen.

New York Sun Special Service.

Karlstad, Sweden, Sept. 19.—After the conference of the Swedish and Norwegian delegates adjourned yesterday, Herr Michelsen, the Norwegian premier, authorized the following statement, in view of the alarming stories of Norwegian war preparations:

"The reports of the mobilization of troops by Norway are greatly exaggerated. They are probably circulated for the purpose of creating a sensation. In any case no more troops will be sent to the frontier while the conference is sitting."

SOO LINE ANNUAL MEET

Proceedings of the annual meeting of Soo Line stockholders and directors today were practically as outlined in The Journal last week. The figures incorporated in the annual report were approximately those given a month ago in the railroad column. Directors were re-elected, and they returned the officers that guided the affairs of the company last year. The printed report names W. L. Martin as traffic manager, instead of freight traffic manager, as before.

The actual attendance of stockholders was small. Local directors attended the second meeting, but none of the directors representing the parent company, the Canadian Pacific, was on hand, an evidence of the routine nature of the meeting. C. Drinkwater of Montreal, assistant to President Sir Thomas Shaughnessy of the C. P. R., attended the stockholders' meeting.

"You have seen the report, "said Mr. Drinkwater, "or at least you will see it. It is a good one. Everything seems to be moving along satisfactorily."

The Soo directors and officers are as follows: Thomas Lowry, W. L. Martin, E. Pennington, C. H. Pettit, W. D. Washburn, A. H. Bright, G. R. Newell, E. A. Young of St. Paul, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, Sir W. C. Van Horne, R. B. Angus. President, Thomas Lowry; vice president and general manager, E. Pennington; second vice president and traffic manager, W. L. Martin; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Clement; auditor, C. W. Gardner.

Four Spoonfuls of

Grape-Nuts

at breakfast will add splendid tone to the Mental Machinery all day.

There's a reason.

CANAL ENGINEERS CONSIDER PLANS

Two Methods for Constructing Big Panama Ditch Submitted to Board.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The board of consulting engineers of the isthmian canal commission today devoted its time to hearing an explanation of the plans for a canal, which Mr. Bunau Varilla and Linden W. Bates, respect- plans for a canal, which Mr. Banau-Varilla was engaged on the canal work as an engineer under the French regime and has given much time to the study of the problem. Mr. Bates is a civil engineer of New York.

Mr. Bunau-Varilla told the board that under his proposed method a canal could be built and put in operation within five years. It could be deepened to a sea-level canal within five years more. The novel feature of his plan is to construct the locks from a foundation below sea level. The highest lock on the canal as finished first would be 130 feet above sea level. With the locks built down to the sea level depth, the work of dredging the canal could be continued without interrupting its operation for commerce. The same locks could be utilized at every depth until a sea level was reached, when the locks could be taken out. This is regarded rather as a method of treatment than a canal plan, as Mr. Banau-Varilla submitted no proposition as to location of dams or other suggestion regarding the engineering features of the canal.

Mr. Bates proposes to locate the principal dams on either side of the isthmus close to the sea, thus conserving the waters from the streams in two mammoth lakes. He pointed out that this would remove the swamps and tend to revolutionize the health and sanitary conditions on the isthmus. His plan does not obviate the dredging of Culebra cut.

New Fall Styles Ready.
The Great Plymouth Clothing House.

ARONS IS "BROKE" AND IN JAIL CELL

"Bonesetter" Says He Has No Funds for Bail and for a Defense.

Special to The Journal.

Aitkin, Minn., Sept. 19.—W. C. Arons, the "bonesetter," was brought here yesterday afternoon in charge of Sheriff Haugen and was taken at once to the county jail. He was brought before Justice of the Peace Williams and waiving preliminary examination, was bound over to the grand jury, bail being fixed at $1,500.

Arons says he has no funds and, unless friends come to his rescue, he will have to remain in jail until the next term of the district court, which begins Oct. 17, and stand his trial on the charge of bigamy. The charge of obtaining money by means of fraudulent checks will not be preferred.

Arons seems to feel his position keenly and is much broken up over the prospect of staying in jail. The sheriff is making him as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, having carpeted the floor of his cell and provided him with bedding of better quality than is ordinarily furnished prisoners.

Cures Indigestion

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Nature's remedy for obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache and depression.

CRANE NOW LEADS BAY STATE PARTY

Lodge Becomes Lieutenant, Not Leader, of Massachusetts Republicans.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Sept. 19.—Senator Crane has taken over to himself the leadership of the Massachusetts republican machine and Senator Lodge becomes his lieutenant. Such is the conclusion based upon two of the most significant happenings that have taken place recently in local politics.

One instance is the appearance of several of Senator Crane's warm friends in the ranks of reciprocity republicans, who is making a warm time for the machine in the state fight. President Graham of the International Trust company is one of these men, and he has close ties with Senator Crane, who is vice president of the company.

It is generally admitted that Mr. Graham would not oppose Mr. Crane politically, and that by remaining in the fight against the Lodge machine he has practically committed Senator Crane to fight or manage the Lodge machine. Senator Crane has succeeded in doing the latter. He will control the machine, and he is doing it today. At the proper time he will give the reciprocity men consideration in the convention. The second incident shows Senator Crane's power to the full. It was he who dictated the speech made by Senator Lodge before the Middlesex club a little more than a week ago, altho the facts are just coming to light.

Senator Lodge dodged the reciprocity issue, and talked altogether on the foreign policy of the United States. It was an unheard-of omission on the part of the senior senator.

CIRCUS TENT RAZED; SCORES ARE VICTIMS

Marysville, Mo., Sept. 19.—The big tent of Ringling Brothers' circus collapsed here yesterday afternoon. One man was fatally injured, six seriously hurt and more than two score others bruised or trampled upon.

The injured:

Edward Booth, farmer, back broken, lung penetrated, will die.

Charles Robinson, son of H. E. Robinson of the Maryville Tribune, was seriously injured by a falling pole.

Mrs. Booth, leg broken.

J. E. Orme, farmer, arm broken.

Mrs. John Kane, arm dislocated, internal injuries.

H. T. Carmichel, head bruised and cut.

Mrs. Thomas Clark, two ribs broken.

The wind had blown a gale all day, and when there were 15,000 people assembled in the tent witnessing the performance, an extra strong gust raised the enormous canvas high enough to lift all the poles and supports from their positions, and the whole mass fell upon the audience, show people and animals.

All made a panic-stricken effort to escape. The show will be delayed here several days making repairs.

LOST IN A PIKES PEAK BLIZZARD

Chicago Girl Badly Frozen While Caught in a Storm on the Mountain.

New York Sun Special Service.

Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 19.—Caught a half mile below the summit of Pikes Peake today in a terrific blizzard which swept the state and swirled around the peak with added fury, Miss Josephine M. Hawes of Chicago all but perished. When found lying near the cogroad her hands were badly frozen and for a time she was deemed to be in a precarious condition. After several hours' work by physicians in this place, where she was carried, it was declared that she would recover.

Miss Hawes, with a party of friends had climbed the peak the day before and had spent the night on the top of the mountain. At noon the party decided to make the descent by trail.

They loitered along the route, and when the blizzard struck they were but a half mile below their starting point. Miss Hawes and the other struggled along for a brief time, but the cold and the stinging snow soon separated them. Thinly clad, the icy temperature soon began to tell on Miss Hawes, and it was with failing steps that she at last reached the path, where she fell unconscious.

Relief parties had started out from the summit and from Colorado Springs to render aid to those caught in the storm. A party found the young woman.

COUNTER MOVE BY ENGLISH WORKERS

Y. W. C. A. IS CHECKMATING THE BREWERS.

English Missionary Who Is Organizer for the United States, Gives Interesting Account of Work Across Water, Before the State W. C. T. U. Convention Today.

MISS CHRISTINE TINLING,
World Missionary, Who Spoke at the W. C. T. U. State Convention This Afternoon.

Startled to find that the brewers' association of England had established a lectureship in Birmingham college for the purpose of instructing their members on how to make the best beer, and keenly alive to the dangers of this new move, the Y. W. C. A. in England is establishing lectureships in as many schools and colleges as possible. This is a unique feature of the English "Y" work, as described by Miss Christine Tinling of London, who spoke on "Y" work at the conference preceding the W. C. T. U. convention, opened in the First Baptist church this afternoon. When she left England a short time ago for her third lecturing tour of America, in the interest of the W. C. T. U., the Y. W. C. A. had raised sufficient funds to endow a lectureship in the London university.

Miss Tinling is a world missionary and the national organizer for America. She will continue her tour tomorrow, lecturing in Minnesota thru September, in Wisconsin and Michigan thru the early winter, and thence thru the south.

Miss Tinling was organizer in England before her first trip to America in 1891, but since she was made national organizer of the United States last year she has given up all English work. Miss Tinling said that a particularly interesting phase of the English "Y" work is carried on among the factory girls, of whom there are 2,200 association workers in Glasgow alone. The English Y's are also supporting a beautiful little home for children of the slums in connection with the home for inebriate women founded by Lady Henry Somerset in Doxhurst, Surrey.

Mrs. Mary Hoover, chairman of the entertainment committee, assigned quarters to 142 delegates this morning at the headquarters in the church. Among those who arrived this morning are: Miss Addie Austin of Illinois, assistant national superintendent of W. C. T. U. supplies and representative of the Temperance Publishing association; Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, national recording secretary; Mrs. Callie Howe, national organizer; Mrs. Abbie Church of Northfield, and Miss Minnie Green of Mora.

Mrs. Anna A. Lyon, chairman of the committee on music, has provided several interesting features for the evening sessions.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS LOWER

STATE BOARD RAISES HENNEPIN SLIGHTLY, BUT NOT TO LAST YEAR'S MARK.

Politics seemed to assert itself in the state board of equalization today at the capitol, when, thru action of the new democratic majority, it was voted to decrease the general assessment of household goods and furniture thruout the state from a present average of $40 per capita to $30.

In this class, Hennepin county was returned to the board this year at $3,455,749. Last year its assessment was $4,366,411. Ramsey was returned to the board this year, $2,306,692. In 1904 it was $3,075,390. Both counties receive a 10 per cent increase in this class, which will bring both below what they were in 1904.

It is understood the board contemplates making an increase in the assessment of office furniture to make good partially for the decrease in household goods. Hennepin's office furniture assessment was returned this year at $654,395; in 1904, it was $529,970.

MUST GIVE BACK CAMPAIGN MONEY

Continued from First Page.

tution of the money. The second, of grave importance, is the judicial determination that the diversion of trust funds in the manner revealed constitutes official misconduct, for which the perpetrators can be removed from office.

Money to Be Restored.

"Attorney General Mayer has been informed that this money will be restored, but it is pointed out that the mere restitution of the amount contributed for political purposes would under no circumstances shut off legal action. On the contrary, such a move would strengthen a possible prosecution as being in itself evidence that the original expenditures were indefensible violations of the code. Such restitution would practically supply the proof necessary under the law to bring about the suspension of the trust officers who authorized the payments."

In response to Judge Alton B. Parker's statement denouncing contributions of corporations to the republican political committees, party managers are searching for facts to hurl back at the former democratic presidential candidate. One of the questions with which they hope to embarrass him is this:

"How much money did the insurance companies and other corporations contribute to you when you managed David B. Hill's campaign for governor in 1885?"

When Mr. Parker was told of this today he replied: "I have nothing to say at present, additional to my statement."

Another point being looked up is the solicitation of funds by August Belmont, Delancey Nicoll, Thomas Taggart, Thomas F. Ryan and others of the democratic national committee from various corporations to help the Parker campaign. It is said that they begged of many corporations in Wall street, including the insurance companies, but were unsuccessful.

Hanna Held Responsible.

Responsibility for the present state of corporation contribution is charged to the late Senator Hanna, who was chairman of the republican national committee in both McKinley campaigns. He came to New York and organized collecting into a regular business. He parceled out assessments to the various moneyed institutions and prosperous corporations, like a bank managing an underwriting syndicate, it is said. Having allotted to each corporation its share, Mr. Hanna did not call for immediate payment. He used first the money contributed by patriotic patrons in small amounts, and if he needed more, notified the members of the campaign fund syndicate to pay.

Like a Bond Syndicate.

This is exactly what is done in the case of a bond syndicate, which guarantees the purchase of an issue of bonds and pays for only those not bought by the public at higher figures. Sometimes the syndicate is compelled to take practically the whole amount, as in the shipping trust.

In Mr. Hanna's first campaign of 1896 he did not employ the syndicate scheme, but made all his collections as fast as he could get them. The result was a tremendous surplus after election.

McCURDY WILL BE QUIZZED

Big Earnings of His Son Will Be Probed in New York.

New York Sun Special Service.

New York, Sept. 19.—When the venerable president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, Richard Aldrich McCurdy, is placed upon the witness stand and questioned by Charles E. Hughes before the insurance investigating committee, he will probably be asked about the earnings in the company of his son, Robert H. McCurdy, general manager of the Mutual Life and one of its trustees.

According to a report today he was sent abroad some time ago by his father and given general supervisory powers over the European agents. As a result of his work there, it is said that he received a commission from the company on all of the European business written by the foreign agents. How long he received these commissions, or what they amounted to in the aggregate the report did not say.

JAP ARMY FIGHTS FLIES AND FLEAS

Continued from First Page.

degree, but when the Chinese are left to themselves they have a strong tendency to fall back into their old habits.

One of the Japanese said to me: "It's well enough now, when we are collecting money from the Chinese and spending it for them, to fix up their town, but as soon as this plan of running the city is given over to them, the Chinese will begin to squeeze and steal the funds and in a few months or years the citizens will find themselves paying taxes and getting nothing."

During this long delay the soldiers have been kept busy drilling, marching hither and thither across the country, throwing up hasty earthworks, simply to keep them in trim for the day when they might be called upon to do these things in earnest. A theater has been erected in one of the big compounds and twice a week an entertainment is given to amuse the soldiers and officers.

Sick of Inaction.

General Nogi—and all of the other officers, it is safe to surmise—is as heartily sick of this long period of inaction as are any of us. His compound is next to that in which the American correspondents are living. On the roof of his house he has had a platform built to which he mounts by a kind of ladder. Almost every fine night after dinner when we go up on the roofs of our houses to enjoy the sunset we see the old general sitting up in an old wooden chair, with his legs crossed and with his great bone-rimmed glasses astride his nose, reading the latest war news in the Japanese papers which come daily.

Every week or two the monotony is broken by the announcement of a skirmish which has occurred on the "front" line, in which several men have perchance been wounded. The dearth of news here is simply shocking. We get occasional word of the Russians when a Chinese spy is caught and "gives up" what he knows before he is executed, or better still when a real live Russian prisoner is brought in and examined.

Epidemic Among the Russians.

Over in Taikaton, a town on the Lio river, north of our lines, the "Ruskies" have been having a mean time with some sort of an epidemic. One day we hear that it is a fever, and the next plague, cholera or what not. The result has been that the Russians have been obliged to abandon this and a few other towns and the soldiers are now living under canvas in the affected district. The Japanese, of course, have redoubled their precautions against the spread of the disease to our lines.

The care with which the Japanese soldier is guarded is something wonderful to behold. The Japanese doctors have invented some sort of a pill which is supposed to develop friendly microbes in the system. These pills the soldiers eat every day. So if perchance a hostile microbe gets into their system the friendly pill-fed microbe falls upon it in great strength and annihilates it on the spot.

A Dentist for the Soldiers.

Last week a dentist came to headquarters. Not a third-rate makeshift by any means, but a man of the very first class. In one of the Chinese houses he set up his office and there, with his array of instruments, his buzz machine, his dental chair and everything, in fact, which you would not expect to see in Manchuria, he fell to work with a vengeance on the molars and bicuspids of the Japanese army. Anybody who had a toothache was put thru his office with the most astonishing rapidity.

The Japanese make a great point of the preservation of teeth. They figure that a soldier with a bad tooth cannot eat and that a soldier who cannot eat grows weak and cannot fight for Japan. Therefore a bad tooth may mean a bad soldier, so they go for the teeth, in the first place by issuing toothpowder to all the men and in the second place by having the dentist mentioned above. And the moment a soldier goes to the bad with his teeth he is promptly ordered to go in for repairs and thus the possible weakening due to lack of food is nipped in the bud.

The Japanese horses are not forgotten either. In a village near here is a veterinary hospital and all of the horses which show signs of any complaint are at once hustled off to the "vet," who treats them with almost as much care as the soldiers themselves are treated. For a cavalry soldier without a horse is of small value. Thus all branches of the service are kept to their health and maximum efficiency.

—Stanley Washburn.

RUPTURE

Radical Cure Truss

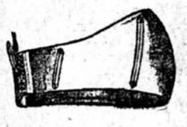
A truss which retains the most difficult rupture and closes the opening within a short time. Rupture is an affliction which can readily be overcome by our Radical Cure Truss, correctly fitted. If you are afflicted with a rupture or have trouble with your present appliance, come to us; we fit you correctly by expert fitters. Lady attendant.

Elastic Hosiery

For the relief and cure of Sprains, Dislocations, Weak Joints, Varicose Veins, Etc.

We own and operate Elastic Stocking Machines in our establishment, the only machine of its kind west of Chicago. Come and let us show you how we make Surgical Elastic Appliances. You get dealer's profit.

Abdominal Supporters



Commended by all physicians. Made to order on our machines.

Pregnancy—Excellent in following up all the various conditions existing before and after childbirth.

Corpulency—Used by men and women to reduce corpulency; to give shape to the pendulous abdomen.

Operations—To be used after abdominal operations to avoid ruptures.

We are Manufacturers and employ only highly skilled man and lady fitters. Consult us and you will be sure to get the proper appliance and proper fit.

F. BUCHSTEIN COMPANY,
608 First Avenue S. Minneapolis.

ARMY AND NAVY TO BE PROBED

Continued from First Page.

yards. The Portsmouth yard, for example, was valuable strategically during the life of the old navy. There is little need for it so far as the new navy is concerned. Yet the government continues to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars for its improvement. Recently an obstruction to navigation known as Henderson's Point was blown up at an expense of $150,000; a drydock which has cost about $1,000,000 has been constructed, and new buildings which have been quite costly have been erected. The navy department knows and frankly states that this yard will never have any value commensurate with the amount of money spent upon it.

Immense Field for Reform.

Secretaries Darling and Oliver have not received their instructions as to the scope of the investigation they will make, but there is such an immense field for reform that broad-minded army and navy officers are hopeful the president will direct a most exhaustive inquiry with a view to the practical reorganization of the industrial administration of the two services.

The public has not forgotten the excessive cost of the battleships Maine and Texas and the cruisers Cincinnati and Raleigh, and an honest report of the expenditures made in connection with the battleship Louisiana, which is building at the New York navy yard, will show the absolute impossibility of economical construction by present government methods.

Red Tape Galore.

There is red tape galore in the war and navy departments. One department confers with another by letter and gets a reply not immediately, but the next day or the day after. There are quicker mail deliveries in the city. Business letters to one department are referred one at a time to others for indorsement. It takes from four to ten days for the letter to make the rounds, and then it goes back to the writer covered with from six to ten indorsements, all in regard to the question which was propounded.

Ladies' $3 Shoes

Said a lady to whom we were showing our $3 shoes the other day: "They look as good and stylish to me as any I have ever seen at any price."

We are showing the new dull gun metal calf in button and blucher; patent colt skins in button, lace and blucher, and kid skins in button, lace and blucher. They have all the fashionable sorts of toes, heels and soles.

Home Trade Shoe Store
219-223 Nicollet

EXCELSIOR MAY BUY

Citizens in Mass Meeting Consider Purchase of Gas Plant.

Special to The Journal.

Excelsior, Minn., Sept. 19.—Citizens held a mass meeting last night to take the first measures for the purchase of the plant of the Excelsior Gas company.

The company has offered the plant, which cost $14,000 to install, to the village for $10,000, and a committee was appointed last night to investigate the affairs of the company and the condition of its apparatus and report to another meeting to be held on Thursday night. The movement to buy grows out of some dissatisfaction with the service.

MANY ASK FOR PAROLES.

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 19.—The state board of control is holding its September meeting here today. Thirty-three applications for paroles are before it. The chairman says a site for the new penitentiary buildings will not be selected today.

James F. McGarry and Miss Louise W. Simonet were married today at St. Michael's church. William O'Shaughnessy and Miss Tillie Plumb will be married at the same church on Thursday morning.

"HUB" KNOLL WANTS MONEY.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 19.—"Hub" Knoll yesterday attached the Louisville share of the gate receipts to secure $30 back salary due him from Tebeau. The case will be taken into the courts.

Report to the People

"How are you coming on," a prominent man enquires about the movement for Industrial Peace.

It's not exactly an easy job to stop strikes, insure steady work in the factories or prevent interference with electric and railway transportation, but a practical working plan has been discovered and is now being applied in town after town.

Yes, it works, and works in a sturdy, dependable and result-producing way.

The actual operation is worth more than a hay wagon full of theories. Step by step the conditions were met and the problems solved. The labor unions assumed the form of trusts for the sale of labor. They seek better conditions for workmen but are generally managed by men for personal money-getting and these men hold their power by forcing up wages as high as the public will stand. That in a way is right enough, but the methods are oppressive.

They use persuasion, threats, intimidation, assaults, violence and various means to force workmen to join the trust, for large membership means power and large incomes to the manipulators. Then when these trusts became powerful enough the common people were treated to a most extraordinary display of oppression and tyranny.

Industries have been stopped causing loss of literally hundreds of millions of dollars to owners, workpeople and the community. Property has been burned, blown up and wrecked in other ways. Tens of thousands of American citizens have been assaulted and hundreds have been murdered by these labor trusts in their bloodthirsty efforts to force all the rest of humanity to implicitly obey their "orders."

These outrages have been from 10 to 10 times the volume of the overt acts toward the Negro, that brought on the Civil war. We spent money enough to almost bankrupt the nation and the precious lives of fathers, brothers, sons and husbands enough to people it in that struggle to avenge the wrongs and insure the liberty of the black man. But the white slave of the labor trust—what about him? What about the losses, abuse, tyranny, assaults and murders? What about the thousands of decent white men and women, tied hand and foot, unable to work, move or act, except by contribution to and with the consent of the trust? Human liberty and constitutional rights of an American citizen are denied them. It got so bad people were afraid to openly protest against the tyrannies because of the "black hand" style of far-reaching acts that made life a misery or wiped out the individual altogether.

Then it dawned on some of us that the people—the 780 out of every 800—were not members of the labor trust but really had to bear the oppression of the minority and be ruled by them. There are only about 20 union members in every 800 citizens. But the compact organization of the few made it possible for the labor trust, in many cases, to force their tyranny on the unorganized majority. The next natural thought was organize the people for their own protection.

That was an inspired thought.

So to put it into practical operation a big convention in Chicago two years ago formed the Citizens Industrial Association of America. It progressed slowly for, however badly hurt, people do not quickly understand practical reforms. But one after another towns organized Associations for protection and found they got it. In July, this year, the National Association headquarters was moved to New York and the work has been growing rapidly. Many more organizers are needed that the operations be rapidly extended. But any town or city can set up a good practical Association by some one man who has the interest of his town at heart, calling a few property owners together. Elect temporary officers, send to the National Association for constitution, by-laws and detailed instructions, then have a larger meeting and permanently organize. Select a good working official who can interest others and build up the Association. The cost is practically nothing if the active man will give his time, although it has been found best to pay a salaried man who will do things. Every merchant becomes interested because he prospers best when the factories are going. Every clerk, doctor, lawyer, manufacturer, teamster and independent workman likewise. Even the thrifty, law-abiding union men will help in enforcing industrial peace and maintaining the law if they can be assured freedom from union punishment, and the Citizens Association can in a practical way insure that. How do we prevent strikes?

Each local Citizens Association is thoroughly in earnest in demanding that no strikes occur, but all differences be placed before the local "Industrial Jury," made up of equal numbers of workmen and employers. The findings are made public and thus the voice of the people is expressed, carry with it public opinion, that greatest of all powers in this country.

Does it work?

You should see the results. Do the working people want steady work and steady wages? Do the merchants, clerks, lawyers and teamsters as well as other citizens? Do the manufacturers appreciate steady peace? Do the railroad owners care to have each town on the line humming along day by day and the railroad employees living in satisfied peace? Is it worth while for people in a community to enjoy a steady flow of prosperity in place of the badly broken condition of industrial warfare now and then fixed on many communities? To produce effective work the National Association must have financial means to carry the clerical force and employ a small army of competent organizers in the field. Some prominent men, keen to detect the practical workings, have contributed liberally. Manufacturers can afford to contribute from $100.00 to $10,000.00 each. "A strike is as bad as a fire," and this is simply a very easy and certain form of strike insurance. Merchants can well afford to expend $5.00 to $25.00 a year towards the work. Philanthropic people with a motive for helping their fellows can invest their "public good" funds in no more practical way and the working man and common citizen of small means who feels a desire to do his little share towards a great national movement for industrial peace, can send $1.00, fifty cents of which makes him a member at large of the National Citizens' Industrial Association and the other 50c pays for the "Square Deal," the monthly magazine devoted to the work. The Square Deal tells in plain words what a square deal is and applies that principle to everything it prints. Each month the current questions of the day are treated and commented on, analyzed and clarified so that the "Common Man" may get facts! facts!! facts!!!

The rank mental poison spread among workmen and the public generally by the yellow journal and the violent labor papers, seems to rot the mind of the steady reader until it has about as much capacity to think sanely as a worn out rubber shoe. Anarchy and lawbreaking is being taught by these riot-breeding papers to such an extent that any thoughtful man would be startled to know the facts. The condition of unrest, is cultivated by the yellow and labor papers, constantly teaching the wage earner to hate every man who owns a house or has saved a dollar. The outbursts of rioting and violent talk against police protection, the civil courts and all officers and laws that exist for the protection of the common people, shows plainly the tendency towards socialism and anarchy which will grow like weeds in an uncared-for garden. Men who have regard for the sacred mantle of liberty fought for, won, and handed down to us, are patriots enough to stand together and save this fair America from the chaos hinted at by the lawbreakers. But they cannot give force to their views acting as individuals. Organization must meet present organization with superior force. When the citizens are organized they do the work and insure industrial peace. It is the business of the National Citizens association to organize local associations in every community. Experience has taught the way and the results show how practical the methods are. Are you a patriot? Do you believe in steady industry? Do you want the common people to have the organization and power to rule notwithstanding the "orders" and manipulations of the labor trust or any other trust? Do you believe in maintaining the law and insuring industrial peace? If so, be you merchant, workman, clerk, lawyer, teamster or railroad president, join the Citizens Industrial association. It costs you 50 cents to be a member at large and 50 cents for the monthly publication the "Square Deal," which keeps you alive as to facts. Send $1 bill in envelope, it's safe, almost without fail. If you have any doubt send money order. Do your little share and if your further interests are worth insuring, send in addition a properly computed sum for the work. If you are big enough mentally to build a big business, you have mental caliber sufficient to tell you what to do.

Will the money be honestly handled? The association put the writer at the wheel to steer the ship and I am "most always around" and do not hesitate to give my personal guarantee, that when the finance committee make the semi-annual inspection, we will, like Uncle Abe Lincoln when he kept postoffice up at Salem, have properly receipted bills and the balance of the money to a cent, "in the sock." I receive no salary or other compensation and expect none. Now then, the practical working machinery for industrial peace is placed before you. Some good men are furnishing fuel to run it moderately. By liberal support it can be made a national power for general peace.

—C. W. Post, President,
St. James Building, New York.

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