

# WADSWORTH'S GAG ON MINORITY AGAIN

Packers' Champion and Ally Take Meat Bill for Revision.

Journal Special Service.  
Washington, June 18.—Speaker Cannon had a conference with President Roosevelt late last night regarding the beef amendment to the agricultural bill providing for the inspection of meat and meat products in the packing-houses. After leaving the White House the speaker declared that in his judgment the amendment of congress will not be delayed beyond July 1, and that the contest over the meat inspection bill would not delay the adjournment.

The house committee on agriculture today authorized Chairman Wadsworth and Representative Brooks of Colorado to amend the meat inspection provision in the agricultural bill to meet the views of President Roosevelt after which the measure will be submitted to the president by Speaker Cannon.

It is stated that not all of the presidential suggestions will be accepted, if the wishes of the committee are complied with.

The discussion today made it plain there was no objection to eliminating the court provision as suggested by the president, also that his wishes that the civil service commission furnish the inspectors will be complied with.

## Minority Is Ignored.

There is opposition to placing the date of manufacture on the label and to inserting the words "in the judgment of the secretary of agriculture," thus making the secretary the final authority regarding the measure.

There was some criticism by members of the committee as to the method to be employed in handling the measure, as no representative of the minority views nor any democratic members of the committee are to have anything to do with redrafting the substitute.

## Pure Food Bill, Too.

It is probable, however, that the meat inspection proposition will not be brought up in the house until Wednesday, as the pure food bill will be taken up and disposed of either Tuesday or Wednesday. Whichever measure is ready to be presented to the house will be considered Tuesday, and if the pure food bill comes Tuesday, the meat inspection bill will be taken up the following day.

Part of the day was lost today by an adjournment, owing to the death of Representative Lester.

## NO RAISE IN PRICES

Packers Deny They Seek Revenge by Gouging Consumer.

Journal Special Service.  
Chicago, June 18.—The Chicago meat prices are not likely to advance, despite the fact that prices have been raised in New York, dealers in touch with the local situation agree in believing. The New York reports that prices there have been put up as a result of the packing house agitation are laughed at by local authorities.

"The meat market in Chicago is lower rather than higher as a result of the packing house inquiry," said Adolph Arnold, president of Arnold Bros., yesterday. "There is some scarcity of mutton and lamb owing to the demand for them, but beef is lower than it was. There is no logical reason why the packing house investigation should have raised meat prices for it has had effect of decreasing the demand."

C. W. Foster, president of the C. W. Foster company, said in reference to the law of supply and demand mutton and lamb are a little higher than they were a fortnight ago, but beef is somewhat lower. There is no rise of prices in sight in Chicago.

## MEAT KILLED SOLDIERS?

London, June 18.—Chicago meat again formed the subject of several questions in the house of commons today. Mr. Hicks-Bach asked War Secretary Haldane what reason the United States gave for the fact that the meat supplied to the troops in South Africa during the late war and what proportion of enteric deaths ought to be charged to the meat supplied as due to ptomaine poisoning.

The secretary replied that more than half the canned meat supplied to the British troops in South Africa during the late war came from the United States. He could not say how much of this came from Chicago. The war office knew nothing of any cases of enteric fever which could be classed as ptomaine poisoning.

# NEW SENATOR, IN WEEK, WILL DRAW THOUSANDS

Special to The Journal.  
Washington, June 18.—A. W. Benson, the new senator from Kansas, wears a smile that indicates that he enjoys upholstery and the other good things in the senate.

By the time the Kansas legislature which will meet early in January shall have elected his successor, who probably will be sworn in about Jan. 15, Senator Benson will have seen about a week's actual service. It is about 1,300 miles from Ottawa, Kan., to Washington. At 20 cents a mile, which the law allows, Senator Benson, who will cover the distance four times in the course of his brief senatorial career, will draw in mileage a little more than \$1,000. To this is to be added approximately \$3,000 salary, covering the last seven months and about \$75 for a stationery account.

A select committee to investigate and dispose of the useless parcels in the departments was created. Senator Benson was made chairman and authorized to appoint a clerk to the committee and a messenger. The new senator, therefore, will control official patronage worth \$1,800.

## FOUGHT FOR REVENGE

Italians Attack Engine Men Who Ran into Car Where they Slept.

Special to The Journal.  
Great Falls, Mont., June 18.—A serious cutting affair occurred at Fort Assiniboine as the result of a collision between a light engine and a car in which several Italian railroad employees were sleeping. The engine ran into the car and injured several men. Those who escaped turned upon the train crew with knives and are said to have seriously cut several of them.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

# McCUMBER URGES PROBE AT DULUTH FOR CANAEEA FIGHT

Dakotan Reads Letters in Senate Branding Grain Laws Unjust.

By W. W. Jermaine.  
Washington, June 18.—Senator McCumber of North Dakota has received a communication signed by the president of the Superior Board of Trade, T. J. Roth, and its secretary, A. N. Lent, regarding the Minnesota wheat inspection question, and the figures furnished by Mr. Crumpton on that subject. The letter was written to the authority of the board of directors, and was read to the senate today and put into the Congressional Record. The senator urged the investigation in the interest of all parties concerned.

The writers of the letter say they do not vouch for the accuracy of the 26,000,000 bushel statement of Mr. Crumpton, or for any other figures that have been used during the controversy.

"Nor do we contend," says the letter, "that the punishment is to exceed possibly 6,000,000 bushels, but it is no doubt of sufficient quantity to justify an investigation by the interstate commerce commission. We would strongly urge such an investigation, and will take pleasure in extending to you the assistance of persons here who have been familiar with grain operations for several years."

The friends of the present Minnesota inspection law great stress upon the fact that it is a law of the state, and that it is only one of the vulnerable points. They say nothing of their attempts to cover up this stealing by shipping out wheat screenings, but an investigation will bring out these facts, as we can name men who know this to be true, and who will give dates, weights, and names of persons to whom sold and prices paid.

They say nothing about the pressure brought to bear on Mr. Crumpton to get him to change his figures and to retract his testimony given by him in a circuit court before Judge Parish. Mr. Crumpton is now a member of the Duluth Board of Trade, having paid \$2,500 for membership, and they, the Duluth board, might make this a serious matter for his business and membership.

## MANCHU TRADE IS ALL FOR JAPS

Japanese Place Prohibitory Restrictions on All Foreign Merchants in Manchuria.

Peking, June 18.—Widespread and growing dissatisfaction is being manifested by American and European merchants, banks and shipping firms against the Japanese administration in Manchuria. The Japanese occupation upon the Portsmouth treaty will continue until next April, and in the meantime foreign commerce is almost blocked. The Japanese merchants gaining advantages which make it increasingly difficult to compete with them. Foreign goods enter Manchuria thru Port Nien-chuang, where the regular Chinese customs duties are levied, while the Japanese import thru Dalny and Antung without duty.

Mukden Nominally Open.

Mukden and Antung are nominally opened to foreign trade, but foreigners are not permitted to go inland without Japanese passes, while many Japanese merchants, miners and promoters are allowed to travel the country free.

The foreign merchants are further handicapped by the exaction of war taxes on an amount estimated at between 50,000,000 and 75,000,000 yen, which can be used only in Japanese trade.

The revival of Boxerism and considerable brigandage is reported from various sections of north China. In the Amur district a number of Chinese officials have been murdered.

Rebellion in Korea.

Victoria, B. C., June 18.—The steamship "Patriot," which arrived yesterday from Japan, brought further advice of the insurrection in Korea. At Hongju a force of Japanese with artillery blew up the city gate and rushed the city. Five hundred rebels occupied the city. The Japanese were defeated, and Minghyonsik, the leader, was killed with many others.

The Japanese took advantage of the failure of the insurrection to strengthen their political position in Korea. The rebellion was widespread, affecting several provinces, and sporadic outbreaks were reported by both north and south.

Dalny will be opened by the Japanese government as a free port. Russian merchants at Vladivostok are agitating for the opening of that port.

# BLAMES FEDERATION FOR CANAEEA FIGHT

Socialists Guilted Mexicans to Revolt, Declares Colonel Greene

—Many Mexicans Slain.

Washington, June 18.—In a letter filed with the state department, W. C. Greene, president of the copper company as whose mines in Cananea the rioting occurred three weeks ago, charges that agitators from the Western Federation had been thru the mines inciting the Mexicans and telling how they were to dynamite the bank and to inaugurate a revolution against President Diaz. He reviews details already published and says among other things:

"On the night of May 31 I was informed by a man working in the Cobre Grande that trouble was going to start in Cananea. I had three meetings at midnight on the night of May 30, at which a large number of agitators of socialist tendencies were present; that agitators of the Western Federation had been thru the mines inciting the Mexicans, and that they had been furnishing money for the socialist club that had been established at Cananea. He also gave me a couple of copies of a revolutionary circular that had been widely distributed, together with a number of other details."

Plotted Revolution.

"While it looked ridiculous to me that anything of that kind could be done, their program included dynamiting the bank, breaking open the store and getting firearms and ammunition, and with them starting a revolution against the Diaz government. I was informed afterwards that a Mexican in whom I had confidence, and upon asking, I found that he had heard the same rumors, he giving the further information that the agitators had stolen a few nights before a few boxes of powder, which I know to be truth."

Many Mexicans Slain.

Mr. Greene adds that all Federation agitators were ordered out of town and that there are about eighty-seven of the agitators (Mexican) now in jail; that many of them were deported from Mexico and southern California, who have previously taken part in labor troubles; and that all of the revolutionary club that stirred up the feeling escaped across the line the first night. He says there will be a permanent garrison of several hundred men kept there; that complaints of murder have been made against a number of employees as well as himself, but the authorities have taken the discharge of their duties. He estimates that "about twenty Mexicans were killed for each white man."

# 500,000 FIRE IN ST. PAUL; 37 HURT

Continued From First Page.

Great Sheet of Flame.

About 4 p.m. the column of smoke here suddenly changed to a great sheet of fire. Tongues of flame darted from the upper windows and in a few moments later this portion of the roof fell in with a great crash. A huge piece of the cornice fell out, flaming, into the street. Almost directly beneath it were several firemen working on an extension ladder directing a line of hose. A fire went up from the watching crowd. It seemed that the men had met death. But in a few moments the smoke cleared away and the men were still seen on their ladders, having clung on during the shower of fire and debris.

The falling of the roof was the turning point in favor of the firemen on the Seventh street side of the building, and plunged the broken pipe. From the tower had its effect and men were soon able to carry lines of hose to the fifth floor of the building.

The fire then began to burn more fiercely on the Robert street side. More ladders were thrown up and streams switched to that side. Men were placed on the fourth story fire escape balcony of the Ryan hotel, across the alley, and the roof and walls of that building were wet down.

## 290 JEWISH CORPSES

Mutilated Bodies Lay About Bialystok After Massacre.

Odessa, June 18.—The Novosti of this city published a dispatch today from its correspondent at Bialystok saying: "I personally counted 290 Jewish corpses, a great number of which were horribly mutilated. Only six Christians were killed and wounded."

The Catholic clergy who, yesterday, through Russian Poland addressed the congregations, imploring them not to believe reports spread broadcast for the purpose of stirring up bloody excesses, was efficient in calming the agitation, and among the Christian population. The Catholics of Warsaw cancelled a great religious procession which was to have been held here in order to avoid the chance of a conflict.

## MOSCOW IN ALARM

Imminence of Uprising the Sole Topic of Conversation.

Moscow, June 18.—The imminence of an armed uprising is the one subject of conversation in the city. In the public gardens. In spite of their prohibition by the police, meetings made up of from eight thousand to ten thousand persons are held daily in the suburbs. The prefect has ordered the boulevards to be occupied by troops, in order to prevent revolutionary processions.

Half Million Fire Loss.

Half a million dollars is probably a conservative estimate of the total loss. The interior of the building and its contents was ruined, the men of the salvage corps fought their way into the burning structure and managed to save some of the stock of the Palace Clothing company. The New England Mutual Life Insurance company owned the building. J. J. Watson, manager of the building, said the loss is fully \$1,000,000. Joseph G. Simon, manager of the Palace Clothing company, which occupied the basement, first floor and part of the second, figures that the stock is practically ruined, with a loss of \$250,000. Cardozo Bros., house furnishers, estimate the loss to their stock at \$30,000. White & Keating, wholesale milliners, sustained a loss of \$7,500. M. L. Finkelstein, on the second floor, has a damage of \$15,000. M. F. Patterson Dental Supply company, which had the third floor, will find their loss heavy.

There were several scores of other tenants in the building whose losses will range from \$300 up into the thousands. The losses were pretty well covered by insurance. Not one of them but sustained some damage.

The Tenants.

The tenants of the building are as follows:

First Floor—Palace Clothing company, Watt Cigar company, E. N. Cardozo & Bros., furniture, etc., Baltimore Dairy lunch.

Second Floor—M. L. Finkelstein, jeweler and optician; White & Keating, millinery parlors; Mrs. M. Atherly, hairdressing parlors; Dr. O. A. Lentz, dentist; Mrs. M. R. Clark, hairdressing parlors; Misses Hanson & Leitner, hairdressing parlors.

Third Floor—J. J. Watson, general insurance, real estate, etc.; New England Mutual Life Insurance company, A. J. Reeves, general agent; Maurice Abrahams, furrier; Prudential Life Insurance company of Boston; Miss Margaret G. Marks, dressmaking parlors; Mrs. Elizabeth Delevan, dressmaking parlors; Pioneer Business college, whole floor of middle section; C. F. Yaeger, manufacturing jeweler.

Fourth Floor—W. E. Mowry, watchmaker; George W. Woolley, manufacturing jeweler and engraver; J. B. Rydout, dental laboratory; Dr. Charles H. Collier, chiropodist; Northern Pacific Express company, general offices, whole floor of corner section at Robert and Seventh streets; M. F. Patterson Dental Supply company, entire floor of middle section; Lee Brothers, photographers.

Fifth Floor—Sischo & Beard, whole floor.

## GUARD SOUGHT FOR PUBLIC COAL LANDS

Hold Nation's Mineral Wealth for Strike Protection, President Urges.

Special to The Journal.  
Chicago, June 18.—John Callan O'Leary, Chicago, Tribune, Washington correspondent, in a dispatch published by that paper this morning, says: President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock are seeking authority from congress to prevent further disposal of coal and oil lands belonging to the government in order to protect the American people from the consequences of another coal strike.

As a result of conferences between these officials and Senator Spooner, the latter will introduce a joint resolution in the senate this week, authorizing the president to make a cession of all public lands with a view to establishing which have coal, oil or building materials thereon, and to withdraw from settlement such as possess these resources.

It is intended to urge action before the close of this session so that the interior department may proceed at once.

Extensive Coal Lands.

Secretary Hitchcock estimates that there is between 40,000,000 and 44,000,000 acres of public land underlaid with coal veins, which in many instances are thirty feet thick. The oil and gas mines on government and Indian lands are rich and extensive. The Standard Oil is searching by every means it can use to gain possession of steam and gas, and its monopoly of these important resources.

The government is powerless, under present conditions, to interfere in a coal strike, and is impotent to carry out its policy of the Standard Oil company. But should the Spooner joint resolution be enacted, the government will be in a position in time of emergency to operate its own coal mines, and thereby at least, relieve the people from the consequences of a strike or the rapacity of grasping corporations.

An official close to President Roosevelt confided to the correspondent the reasons which prompted the latter to enter upon a policy which applies the principle of government ownership to necessities. In the great coal strike of 1903, the president found himself unable to do more under the constitution and the laws than to act as mediator. Fortunately, he was successful. If he had not been, the country would stand by and witness widespread distress, he intended, under the broad rights of humanity and eminent domain, to seize the coal mines, place the late Lieutenant General Scofield in charge as receiver and operate them for the benefit of the people.

During last spring, when there was danger of a second great coal strike, the president let it be known he would not hesitate to carry out his plan of a receivership if he were forced to do so by the failure of the operators and miners to reach an agreement and by the suffering which such failure would entail next winter.

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It is intended to urge action before the close of this session so that the interior department may proceed at once.

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Secretary Hitchcock estimates that there is between 40,000,000 and 44,000,000 acres of public land underlaid with coal veins, which in many instances are thirty feet thick. The oil and gas mines on government and Indian lands are rich and extensive. The Standard Oil is searching by every means it can use to gain possession of steam and gas, and its monopoly of these important resources.

The government is powerless, under present conditions, to interfere in a coal strike, and is impotent to carry out its policy of the Standard Oil company. But should the Spooner joint resolution be enacted, the government will be in a position in time of emergency to operate its own coal mines, and thereby at least, relieve the people from the consequences of a strike or the rapacity of grasping corporations.

An official close to President Roosevelt confided to the correspondent the reasons which prompted the latter to enter upon a policy which applies the principle of government ownership to necessities. In the great coal strike of 1903, the president found himself unable to do more under the constitution and the laws than to act as mediator. Fortunately, he was successful. If he had not been, the country would stand by and witness widespread distress, he intended, under the broad rights of humanity and eminent domain, to seize the coal mines, place the late Lieutenant General Scofield in charge as receiver and operate them for the benefit of the people.

During last spring, when there was danger of a second great coal strike, the president let it be known he would not hesitate to carry out his plan of a receivership if he were forced to do so by the failure of the operators and miners to reach an agreement and by the suffering which such failure would entail next winter.

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Chicago, June 18.—John Callan O'Leary, Chicago, Tribune, Washington correspondent, in a dispatch published by that paper this morning, says: President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock are seeking authority from congress to prevent further disposal of coal and oil lands belonging to the government in order to protect the American people from the consequences of another coal strike.

As a result of conferences between these officials and Senator Spooner, the latter will introduce a joint resolution in the senate this week, authorizing the president to make a cession of all public lands with a view to establishing which have coal, oil or building materials thereon, and to withdraw from settlement such as possess these resources.

It is intended to urge action before the close of this session so that the interior department may proceed at once.

Extensive Coal Lands.

Secretary Hitchcock estimates that there is between 40,000,000 and 44,000,000 acres of public land underlaid with coal veins, which in many instances are thirty feet thick. The oil and gas mines on government and Indian lands are rich and extensive. The Standard Oil is searching by every means it can use to gain possession of steam and gas, and its monopoly of these important resources.

The government is powerless, under present conditions, to interfere in a coal strike, and is impotent to carry out its policy of the Standard Oil company. But should the Spooner joint resolution be enacted, the government will be in a position in time of emergency to operate its own coal mines, and thereby at least, relieve the people from the consequences of a strike or the rapacity of grasping corporations.

An official close to President Roosevelt confided to the correspondent the reasons which prompted the latter to enter upon a policy which applies the principle of government ownership to necessities. In the great coal strike of 1903, the president found himself unable to do more under the constitution and the laws than to act as mediator. Fortunately, he was successful. If he had not been, the country would stand by and witness widespread distress, he intended, under the broad rights of humanity and eminent domain, to seize the coal mines, place the late Lieutenant General Scofield in charge as receiver and operate them for the benefit of the people.

During last spring, when there was danger of a second great coal strike, the president let it be known he would not hesitate to carry out his plan of a receivership if he were forced to do so by the failure of the operators and miners to reach an agreement and by the suffering which such failure would entail next winter.

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