

NORWAY'S KING AND QUEEN ANOINTED AND CROWNED

CABINET GIRDS FOR WAR ON OIL TRUST

Entire Meeting of President and Advisers Devoted to Rockefeller Monopoly.

PRIVATE CAR EVIL THOUGHT NEAR END

Promises of Coal Roads and Action of Armour's May Remove Abuses.

Washington, June 22.—Practically the entire session of the cabinet today was devoted to a consideration of proceedings likely to be begun by the department of justice against the Standard Oil company.

It is known that the department of justice for several weeks has been making an investigation into the transactions of the Standard Oil company with a view to prosecution if it were found that the law in any way had been violated.

PRIVATE CAR LINES GO

Interstate Commerce Commission Predicts Early End of Abuse of Shippers.

Chicago, June 22.—A Washington special to the Chicago Tribune says the interstate commerce commission practically finished today its investigation of the railroads which carry bituminous coal to tidewater in the east.

That there will be a more equitable distribution of cars to coal companies, which will mean in the future an absence of discrimination for or against any concern.

That there will be no repetition, for some time, at least, of the colossal graft which was developed in the inquiry into the Pennsylvania system.

That, as a result of the report it will make to congress, legislation will be enacted at the next session placing coal-carrying cars under the interstate commerce commission, as is done by the pending railroad rate act in the cases of refrigerator and other private cars.

Roads to Correct Abuse.

The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads announced at the close of the interstate commerce hearing this afternoon that already they had taken measures to correct the evils growing out of the discrimination practiced in the distribution of their coal-carrying cars.

The investigation of the commission disclosed also that the system of rating mines was wrong.

See End of Private Lines.

The commission has been informed that Armour & Co. and the American Transit company have endeavored to sell their private cars. Members of the commission believe this is an indication of the passage of the day of the private car.

Evidence has been furnished the commission showing that the relations of the Union Pacific with various coal enterprises along its lines are such that they should be investigated. It is proposed also to investigate the coal situation in Illinois.

In order to ascertain the facts with regard to other sections of the country and other roads than those which have been under fire, it has determined to appoint special agents who will have direct personal knowledge of local conditions.

PREACHER DEFIES COURT TO ELOPE WITH WIDOW

South Bend, Ind., June 22.—Rev. Hugh M. Stovall of Zion Baptist church and Mrs. Helen Blake eloped yesterday to Niles, Mich., and were married by a justice of the peace. Stovall, four hours previous to his elopement was granted a divorce upon condition that he should not marry within two years.

J. W. Blake, the former husband of the woman, died two months ago of a broken heart at Milwaukee.

GOING TO FISH FOR ANCIENT STATUARY

Milan, June 22.—Two specially equipped steamers, with a crew of divers, left Genoa today for the Aegean sea, to fulfill the contract between the government of Greece and the Genoa society for the recovery of Grecian statues, which sank with a vessel wrecked near the island of Cerigoto 100 years before the present era, while on the way to Rome.

The place of the wreck was recently discovered by accident by a Greek diver, who brought up a statue valued later at \$600.

POISONED FOODS SHOWN IN HOUSE

Examples of Dishonesty of Manufacturers Cited by Congressman Mann.

Head of Speaker's Gavel Flies Off as He Gesticulates.

Washington, June 22.—Speaker Cannon, in announcing that the house was in committee of the whole today for the further consideration of the pure food bill, was so emphatic in his physical demonstration with the gavel that the head flew off and rolled among the clerks at the speaker's table.

After the approval of the journal the house at once plunged into debate on the pure food bill, Mr. Adams (Ga.) opening the discussion in opposition to certain features of the bill.

Has Big Exhibit.

The space in front of the speaker's desk of the house resembles a small section of a delicatessen store and a corner grocery, with cereals, jams, jellies, tins of peas, tomatoes, corn, bottles of whisky and wine, imported sausages, branched cherries and other edibles and drinkables scattered over two tables.

The house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Currier (N. Y.) in the chair, for the consideration of the pure food bill. Mr. Mann, beginning the discussion, contrasted the features of the senate and house bills, remarking that it was not the aim of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to recommend legislation as to what the people should eat or drink, but to call attention to what they are eating and drinking.

"Medicines now on the market advertised in the strongest terms to cure the opium habit," said Mr. Mann, "show, on investigation, enough opium

Continued on 2d Page, 6th Column.

\$20,000,000 COPPER COMPANY IN STATE

Superior & Pittsburg Company Incorporated by Cole and Other Duluth Men.

The Superior & Pittsburg Copper company, a new Duluth corporation, paid a filing fee of \$10,025 to the secretary of state today.

The articles were sent for filing by Bilson and Congdon, a Duluth firm of attorneys, in a letter asking that they be immediately recorded and returned in time for an important organization meeting, which is to be held at Calumet, Mich., June 26, in the offices of the Calumet & Pittsburg Mining company.

The corporation's limit of indebtedness is fixed at the same figure as its capitalization, \$20,000,000. The articles were sent for filing by Bilson and Congdon, a Duluth firm of attorneys, in a letter asking that they be immediately recorded and returned in time for an important organization meeting, which is to be held at Calumet, Mich., June 26, in the offices of the Calumet & Pittsburg Mining company.

FLAMES THREATEN TO WIPE OUT CITY

Entire Business Section of Golconda, Ill., Destroyed—Fire Still Raging.

Louisville, Ky., June 22.—The Evening Post today received a dispatch from its correspondent at Paducah, Ky., saying fire had destroyed the entire business section of Golconda, Ill., and was beyond control. The dispatch stated that the entire city of Golconda was in danger of destruction. Golconda is forty miles from Paducah.

GASOLINE BLOWS UP; 3 CHILDREN PERISH

Cincinnati, June 22.—Three small children of Charles Westcott of Harrison, Ohio, were burned to death by the explosion of a gasolene stove at their home today. While playing on the floor they pulled the stove over on the gasolene tank, which burst and the gasolene spread over the floor and exploded, covering the children with flames. Their mother was painfully burned about the arms in trying to rescue them.

LONGWORTHS LEAVE LONDON.

London, June 22.—Congressman and Mrs. Longworth left London for Kiel today. Ambassador Reid, Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid, the full staff of the American embassy and many other friends gathered at the station to bid them farewell.

DIES FROM BURNS.

Cincinnati, June 22.—Wm. H. Moreland, father of the jockey, Thomas Moreland, died during the night from burns received on Sunday while trying to secure some money recently sent home by the jockey to pay off a mortgage. Mrs. Moreland is also in the hospital and it is feared that she also may die.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF NORWAY



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF NORWAY—KING HAAGON VII., QUEEN MAUD AND CROWN PRINCE OLAF.

GIVERS OF REBATES ARE SENTENCED TO PRISON

Broker, Who Distributed Thousands, and His Clerk, Severely Punished.

Kansas City, June 22.—In the United States district court here this morning Judge Smith McPherson of Red Oak, Iowa, passed sentence upon the seven defendants recently convicted in this court of making concessions and accepting rebates from railroads on export shipments. The nature of the offenses were assessed as follows: Swift & Co., \$15,000. Cudahy Packing company, \$15,000. Armour Packing company, \$15,000. Nelson Morris & Co., \$15,000. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, \$15,000.

Sentenced to Prison.

George L. Thomas of New York was fined \$6,000 and sentenced to four months in the penitentiary. L. H. Taggart of New York was fined \$4,000 and sentenced to three months in the penitentiary. George L. Thomas is a New York freight broker, and L. B. Taggart his chief clerk. They were convicted of securing rebates from railroads on shipments from New York to St. Louis and Kansas City drygoods concerns. At their trial several prominent merchants, who admitted having signed contracts with Thomas, testified receiving at various times sums of money from mysterious sources.

Gave Many Thousands.

Many thousands of dollars were thus received and some of the witnesses admitted the likelihood of it having come from Thomas. The penalty provided is a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment.

George H. Crosby, former assistant freight traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, who was charged with conspiring with Thomas and Taggart to pay concessions, was discharged.

Not Rebate Cases.

Judge McPherson made a statement of the cases before passing judgment, in which he reviewed the various charges and evidence brought out at the trial. In the case of the four packing companies, convicted of receiving concessions in accepting a rate of 23 cents a hundred pounds on export shipments from the Burlington railroad, together with connecting lines between the Mississippi river and New York, Armour Packing company, \$15,000; Cudahy Packing company, \$15,000; Nelson Morris & Co., \$15,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, \$15,000.

"I state these facts in writing to try and correct the oft-repeated statement that these are rebate cases. It is not so. It is a case of unlawful concession after Aug. 6, at a rate of 12 cents less than shown by the tariffs then on file at Washington under a contract of June 16, of 23 cents, the lawful and duly established rate.

Judge McPherson said that he was fully persuaded that the verdicts in the Burlington case and the case of the packing companies are right, and he assessed the fines against all of said corporations at the same sum.

"These parties," he says, "were all together in this scheme, with like motive and purpose."

In speaking of the Thomas and Taggart cases Judge McPherson said this evidence had been adduced to show that George A. Barton, for the firm of Barton Bros., wholesale shoe and leather dealers, had received large sums of money from various railways thru the defendants.

"Not only so," continued the court, "but the following named concerns re-

Packing Companies and Railroad Fined \$15,000 Each for Conspiracy.

ceived the sums stated from railroads: Barton Bros., \$5,220; Robert Keith Furniture company, Kansas City, \$3,320; the Webb-Breschlag Mercantile Co., Kansas City, \$9,300; Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods company, Kansas City, \$32,000; Burnham, Hanna, Munger Dry Goods company, Kansas City, \$44,566; Hargadene-McKittick Dry Goods company, St. Louis, \$10,000; P. Kirkendall Shoe company of Omaha, \$1,000.

"So that, as nearly as can be gathered from the evidence, the defendants, after deducting for their own services from money received from railroads, paid to the concerns named within four years as rebates, the enormous sum of \$82,459.11. And the evidence fairly shows there were other rebates paid by them.

Looks for Prosecutions.

"I assume all these concerns will be proceeded against for receiving these unlawful rebates, which can be done either by indictment or information, as the last vestige of the plea of immunity for corporations has been wiped out by the decision of the supreme court of the United States of March 12, 1906, in the case of Hale versus Henkle."

Appeals were filed in each case and a stay of execution was granted until June 29, until they could be perfected. The bonds in the case of Thomas and Taggart were fixed at \$6,000 each. These two men appeared in court personally, and upon being sentenced promptly furnished the required bonds. The bonds in the case of the packing companies and the Burlington were fixed at \$15,000 each.

FEAR STRIKES IVENS DUMB ON GALLOWS

Execution Hurried as Chicago Murderer Betrays Signs of Complete Collapse.

Woman Says Her Son and Not Ivens Slew Mrs. Hollister.

Chicago, June 22.—Richard Ivens was hanged here today for the murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister. The condemned man, until he stood upon the drop, faced death in the same stolid manner in which he has conducted himself since his arrest. When he stepped on the scaffold, however, much of his courage failed him.

Just before the cap was drawn over his face, he attempted to utter a prayer, but when he moved convulsively, his voice would not respond and he was not able to utter a sound. It was evident that he was on the verge of a complete collapse, and the sheriff hastened the last details as much as possible in order to avoid such a contingency.

Says Ivens Innocent.

Just prior to the execution, the aged father of Ivens called at the jail and asked to see his son for the last time. His request was refused, and the father made a scene as he tearfully begged to be allowed to see the young man once more. It was finally found necessary to lead him from the building.

An aged woman who made her appearance about the same time as the father of young Ivens, insisted that the condemned man was about to hang unjustly, as her own son had confessed to her that he and not Ivens was the actual criminal. She was detained, pending an inquiry into her sanity.

Slain on Way to Funeral.

Ivens was executed for the murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister, the wife of Franklin C. Hollister, the head of the large printing establishment of Hollister Brothers.

The crime, which was committed on the evening of Jan. 12, 1905, was one of the most revolting in the police history of Chicago.

Continued on 2d Page, 7th Column.

EMBALMED MEATS IN CITY'S MARKET

Thirty-three of 49 Samples Taken by Indianapolis Chemist Contain "Dope."

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22.—As the result of a trip thru the city market during which H. E. Bernard, chemist of the state board of health, bought forty-nine samples of sausage, Hamburg steak, wieners, bologna, ham loaf, veal loaf, tripe and pig's foot jelly, and analyzed them in the state chemical laboratory, he found that only sixteen samples were legal, while thirty-three were illegal, because they contained chemicals prohibited by law.

The purchases were made from meat stock stands on the corners of the market stand. One sample of Hamburg steak and one of bulk sausage contained borax. The most frequently used preservative in the samples was sodium sulphite to give a fresh red color to meat. To Mr. Bernard several dealers admitted using preservatives on their meats.

Mr. Bernard had made previous trips of a similar kind and dealers had promised him to stop using preservatives. The last tour was made of his own volition, in order to learn if his instructions had been followed. A report of his investigations was made to the state board of health today.

HOME OF POOR SHAKEN BY QUAKE

Several Shocks Felt at the Goodhue County Almshouse Near Red Wing.

Special to The Journal. Red Wing, Minn., June 22.—Earthquake shocks were distinctly felt at the Goodhue county almshouse, three miles from the city, shortly after 10 o'clock last night.

The inmates were thoroughly frightened, particularly those on the third floor. The shocks were also felt out around the premises.

TROUBLING HEART IS WASHED AND REPLACED

Journal Special Service. June 22.—Surgeons are mystified by the case of Charles E. McCarthy, a Pasadena contractor, who has lived five days after undergoing an operation that is almost unparalleled. McCarthy was thrown from a motor cycle upon the teeth of a steel hayrack. A broken rib punctured and badly tore his left lung and a tooth of the rake lacerated his heart. The heart was taken thru the ragged hole in his breast, washed, replaced and sewed up. A small part of the lung was removed. McCarthy says he is determined to get well.

DEATH OF DUBUQUE ATTORNEY.

Special to The Journal. Dubuque, Iowa, June 22.—Joseph C. Longueville, an attorney and past grand master of the Odd Fellows, is dead.

SULTAN SIGNS PROTOCOL.

Tangier, Morocco, June 22.—The sultan signed the Algeiras protocol at Fez, June 18.

HAAGON VII. NOW WEARS DIADEM

Coronation Takes Place with Much Pomp at Ancient Norse Capital.

QUEEN ALSO RECEIVES INSIGNIA OF ROYALTY

Great Crowds of Loyal Subjects Cheer Royal Couple on Way to Ceremony.

NORWAY'S HISTORY

Norway's tragic history is told in the following: Olaf Traetvig founded the nucleus of the monarchy in Norway A. D. 1630.

Kings of Denmark and Sweden divided Norway A. D. 1066. Harald Haarvada invaded England, A. D. 1066.

Magnus III. invaded Scotland A. D. 1093.

Norway was united with Denmark and Sweden A. D. 1389. Christiania was built A. D. 1624.

Norway was given to Sweden A. D. 1814.

The Norwegian storting decided to leave the union June 7, 1905.

The Norwegian flag was flown without the union mark June 9.

The Norwegians decided by 368 votes against 184 to dissolve the union Aug. 13.

The referendum as to the choice of Prince Charles was held Nov. 12.

Trondhjem, June 22.—Coronation day

opened with a glowing but cold sun shining. In the early morning rain fell and a chill wind came off the fjord, making overcoats and winter clothing desirable. The normal temperature in the cathedral previous to the ceremony was under 50 degrees, and was raised to 60 degrees by the heat of the crowd. The effect was imposing in spite of the cold, although the Norwegian court widely relaxed the rules governing dress.

The city was alive at an early hour and by 8 o'clock the streets leading to the cathedral were filling with struggling lines of people making for the choicest points of vantage from which to see the members of the royal family and the distinguished guests enter the cathedral. The doors of the latter were opened at 10 a.m. and soon afterwards three bishops, robed in black and white, drove the royal carriage and the distinguished guests enter the cathedral. The crowd uncovered when the bishops entered the cathedral.

Spectators Arrive Early. The cathedral filled rapidly. By 10:25 a.m. the majority of the spectators had arrived and were seated, the women in evening costumes and many of the men in bright uniforms and wearing orders. The effect was imposing in spite of the half light in the interior of the old cathedral. Long rows of seats extended along both sides of the building, forming tier upon tier. The center of the nave was unoccupied except by the throne seats and a few chairs back of the columns. A red carpet was stretched down the aisles and the center of the nave was unoccupied.

The arrival of the bishops was followed by the appearance of several priests all robed in white. They entered the north sanctuary at 10:30 and formed a line of bishops, the king, and with bent heads offered up prayers for the king and queen. Their entrance silenced the crowd.

In the meantime lines of soldiers and sailors from a specially constructed landing place passed the palace and formed a line to the cathedral entrance, William J. Bryan Attends.

The royal and special embassies soon afterwards began arriving. Among the first was the special American envoy, Charles H. Graves, minister to Sweden, and Mrs. Graves, Lieutenant Commander of the United States at London, and Mrs. Gibbons, and Major William W. Gibbons, American military attaché at St. Petersburg, who was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan. The crowd watched the party with great interest.

The king and queen and princesses were cheered as they drove along the line of troops and a band stationed opposite the canopy of the cathedral played the national anthem of each country represented by the arriving embassies. At the same time the troops presented arms.

The prince and princess of Wales entered last, at 10:55 a.m., and their party was still in the street when peals of bells from the churches announced that King Haakon was preparing to leave the palace. By this time dense crowds, walled behind the line of troops, extended far below the palace into the bisecting streets and to the ace into the bisecting streets and to the stood the tribunes which had been erected for the more fortunate of the public.

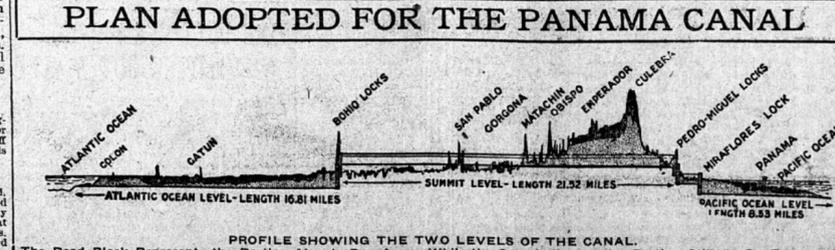
King Leaves Palace.

The king and queen, after a brief delay in arranging the carriages and cavalry escort, started for the cathedral, preceded by their suites. A great cheer announced the departure of the royal party. The king and queen rode in a closed state coach. Both wore ermine robes and were bareheaded. They seemed grave as they drove toward the cathedral. The king, however, smiled and saluted repeatedly in response to the salutations of the people.

When approaching the cathedral, their majesties faced a half dozen photographic machines and a score of cameras. The procession moved slowly. Handkerchiefs and flags waved, but the crowd seemingly was impressed by the coming religious ceremony and the people generally were silent. Occasionally, however, there was an outbreak of cheers.

The royal coach, drawn by four handsome bays led by footmen, reached the cathedral at 11:10 a.m., where the king and queen were received by the clergy. When the royal party entered, all present in the cathedral arose, and the ceremonial began immediately. The completion of the crowning of King

Continued on 2d Page, 3d Column.



PROFILE SHOWING THE TWO LEVELS OF THE CANAL. The Dead Black Represents the Portion Already Dug Away, While the Gray Indicates the Portion Still to Be Excavated.