

PAPER TRUST NOW

U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL MOODY MAKES NEW MOVE.

Petition to Enjoin The General Paper Company and Constituent Companies From Doing Business in Violation of Anti-Trust Laws.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—Attorney General Moody, for the United States, through District Attorney Haupt and Frank B. Kellogg and James M. Beck, special assistant attorney general of the United States, has filed a petition in the United States district court in which he makes the General Paper Company principal defendant and its numerous constituent companies part defendants in a suit to enjoin them and restrain them from doing business through the General Paper Company as sales agent, in violation of the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies."

Combine Is Alleged.

The petition alleges that the defendants entered into an agreement to combine and control the sale of the product of the different companies through the General Paper Company in that the General Paper Company regulated the prices, sales and shipments and territory for the sale of the same, and deducting operating expenses of the General Paper Company divided the surplus among the corporations.

The petition recites that the General Paper Company was organized under the laws of Wisconsin May 26, 1900, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares, which were distributed among and are now held by certain of the defendants named and that later others were taken into the combine.

One Selling Agent.

All are named in the order in which they entered the trust, and the petition goes on to state that the General Paper Company became the exclusive selling agency for the defendants, with absolute power to control the output of the various mills, fix the price of all paper sold and to whom and upon what terms and conditions the paper should be sold; and into what states and places it shall be shipped and what publishers and other customers each mill shall supply.

The petition alleges that in consequence of the combination all competition in the manufacture, sale and distribution of paper has been restricted and the price of all paper products greatly increased, particularly that of news print paper, which has been increased 50 per cent.

Buyers Have No Option.

It is further stated in the petition that no dealers or newspapers or other consumers in the Middle West, with the exception of certain newspapers published in St. Louis and Chicago, can purchase any paper directly through the General Paper Company and then only on terms dictated by the latter.

The court has been asked to declare the combination unlawful and that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from doing any act in pursuance of the same; that the General Paper Company be enjoined from acting as sales agent for the other defendants, and that the latter be enjoined from continuing their arrangement with the General Paper Company. The court is asked to direct the defendants to appear in court and answer all questions relating to the allegations of the petition that may be necessary.

NEED SMALL COINS.

Bullion Exhausted and Small Coin Short \$10,000,000.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—John H. Landsi, superintendent of the mint in this city, says that the silver bullion of the country has been exhausted. Unless Congress takes prompt action to relieve the situation by authorizing the purchase of more silver bullion for coinage or by accepting a suggested temporary remedy, he said commerce would be greatly hampered next year as a result of a \$10,000,000 shortage in small silver coins.

The prevailing condition of the country's collateral also entails wholesale discharge of mint employees, to take effect on January 1, and unless relief is obtained from Congress the regular mint force will be cut down to a nominal number within the next few months.

"Silver bullion," said Mr. Landsi, "has been exhausted because of the coinage of our useless hoard of 558,000,000 standard dollars, for which there has never been any real popular demand. At the same time, with no available silver bullion, there is an urgent demand for \$10,000,000 of minor subsidiary coin, without which the country's commerce will be greatly hampered next year."

"The government is facing conditions which compel it either to go into the markets and resume the purchase of silver bullion for coining purposes or recouping a portion of its stock of silver dollars into smaller coins."

To Re-Arm British Army.

London, Dec. 29.—It is announced that the war office has placed orders with Vickers Sons and Maxim Company; Armstrong & Co. and other ordnance manufacturers for sufficient eighteen and one-half pounder field guns to practically re-arm the whole British army.

MINNESOTA IN PORT

GREAT ORIENTAL LINER ARRIVES AT SEATTLE.

Reception Which Was Planned for Friday Afternoon Did Not Occur Because of Delay in Arrival. Escorted Down Sound by Umatilla and City of Seattle.

Seattle, Dec. 24.—Without the great demonstration that would have greeted her had she arrived in the daytime, the Great Northern Steamship Company's transpacific liner Minnesota, the greatest cargo carrier in the world, steamed into Seattle harbor and dropped anchor at West Seattle last night about 9:40 o'clock.

The hoarse rumble of her whistle following lustily in joy at reaching what is to be her home port; the roar of the whistle of the steamship Umatilla, which accompanied her as an escort, and the flash of their lights were the only things that testified to an unusual happening in the harbor. From the entrance of the big liner into the bay, her lights on many decks piled high in the air amidships, steamed across to her anchorage and rested there. This morning at 10 o'clock she moved across to the Oriental dock to tie up.

Elements Are Unruly.

Wind and weather in the straits of Juan de Fuca, which had delayed the shipping of the Asiatic crew at Victoria, held the vessel back far beyond the time set for her arrival. Yesterday morning's announcement was that she would arrive at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; that the City of Seattle, carrying the Chamber of Commerce excursion, would leave Peir B at 11:30 a. m. and the Umatilla, flagship of the reception fleet would leave half an hour later, but when the hundreds had assembled at the pier they learned of the delays and went home. It was seen that the ship would arrive so late that the marine parade would be useless, so that was abandoned. Only two vessels, therefore, went out to greet the new addition to Seattle's fleet, but they carried hundreds of citizens and gave the Minnesota a royal welcome to these waters.

Soon after 2 o'clock in the afternoon the City of Seattle and the Umatilla set forth, gaily decorated with signal flags and ensigns, passing the revenue cutter Grant in the bay. They steamed slowly, expecting to see the Minnesota any minute, but it was nearly 5 o'clock when, in the fast falling twilight, they saw her lights in the distance just turning into the straits. After all, the meeting place was a fitting one, for it was at the very entrance to the sound.

There, in the triangle formed by Forts Flagler, Worden and Casey, just off the harbor of Port Townsend, thirty-seven miles from Seattle, the three vessels came together about 5:15 o'clock. By that time it was night.

Picture of Rare Beauty.

It was a marine picture of rare beauty as the City of Seattle, followed at some distance by the Umatilla, circled around to fall in on the quarter of that glowing, brilliantly lighted mass that came slowly through the night. To one side and near at hand the lights of Fort Worden beamed out across the water. At a greater distance Port Townsend's lights could be seen, and far off on either side could be seen lighthouses.

Whistles sounded, the band on the Seattle played, from the Minnesota came a rhythmic "Rah, Rah" yell that told of Americans aboard, and then began a pyrotechnic display of exquisite beauty. The Minnesota started by burning signal lights from her bridge. The other vessels answered. Then rockets whizzed and fell in scattering flakes of light and three great searchlights played. The jubilant whistle of the Umatilla and the Seattle were answered each time by the deep bass roar of the Minnesota, a dignified, good natured sound, befitting the size of the craft. Then from the greeting ships came cheers for the Minnesota, for "Jim Hill," for J. D. Farrell, and for everything else connected with the vessel.

"That was the real reception on Puget sound, after the Minnesota's voyage of 57 days, actual steaming time, from New York. Today the city is giving the great ship another welcome, not as noisy and with no set program, but of great heartiness and magnitude."

After the Minnesota had been properly greeted all three ships opened up for the run home. The Minnesota dropped anchor at West Seattle, and the City of Seattle and Umatilla came on and tied up at their docks, arriving a few minutes before 10 o'clock.

Six hundred and thirty feet in length, 75 feet six inches in beam and 56 feet deep from keel to saloon deck amidships are the principal dimensions of the Minnesota.

Her total dead weight capacity is 25,000 tons of 2,240 pounds, in addition to the weight of stores and equipment. The Minnesota can carry more than 2,000 persons, including 250 cabin passengers, 650 intermediate, 1,500 troops or steerage, and a crew of 250 men.

The Minnesota has a double bottom six feet deep, built on the cellular system. Fifty-six watertight compartments insure safety under all conditions.

An ordinary cargo for the Minnesota would make a hundred railroad trains of 25 cars each, or a single train seven miles long.

Twelve thousand tons of steel plates and shapes were used in construction of the vessel.

ONE BIG BATTLE

STUPENDOUS PREPARATIONS BEING MADE BY JAPAN.

Oyama Being Daily Reinforced and in the Spring, With 600,000 Troops He Will Attempt to Cut Off the Retreat of General Kuropatkin.

New York, Dec. 27.—A Tokyo dispatch received here last night says:

Even greater than the preparations last spring are the military movements throughout Japan at the present time. Not a day goes by that transports do not leave Nagasaki, Sasebo and other ports, laden with fresh troops to reinforce the great army in Manchuria.

Plans under way will add 300,000 troops to Oyama's army, splendidly drilled and equipped for work when winter breaks and the armies are ready for the spring campaign.

Spies keep the Japanese government well informed of every detail of Russian movements at the front. Day and night the Japanese arsenals are busy turning out weapons great and small, for equipping the great army to crush Kuropatkin when the inevitable conflict comes in the spring.

It is known on highest authority that Oyama's plan is to cut off Kuropatkin's retreat and risk all in one great battle. To this end Japan will have not less than 600,000 of the best drilled and equipped troops the world ever saw when the time comes to strike the crushing blow.

Oyama is not underestimating the strength of the Russian army. He calculates that by April Kuropatkin will have an army of more than 400,000 men, but not nearly so well equipped as the Japanese.

To Attack Vladivostok.

It can also be stated on highest authority that the greater part of the army now operating against Port Arthur will turn its attention to Vladivostok, once the citadel has fallen. This is looked for within two weeks at the farthest.

Large quantities of supplies are now being shipped to Kuropatkin from Vladivostok and the Japanese will attempt to cut off this source at once.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact that two battleships and three great cruisers are on the ways in the Japanese naval yards at Sasebo and Nagasaki and one in the North, and a number of submarine torpedo boats are almost ready for service.

The entire nation is filled with the war spirit as never before. With the coming of spring is expected the crisis for the nation on land and sea, and preparations to meet it and crush Russia are gigantic.

AN APPALLING LIST.

Over Forty Bank Failures in Iowa the Past Year—Speculation and Beef Trust.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 27.—Speculative fever, operations on the board of trade, and last, but by no means least, the decision of the beef trust that cattle and hog values must go down, along with the rise in prices to the consumers of the country, have combined to wreck forty banks in this state in a year, drive one-fourth of the cashiers of these banks to dishonored graves by suicide, and to scatter to the winds over \$12,000,000 savings of the people.

The report of the state auditor to be made public in a few days will be the most startling that Iowa has ever known. The record of failures will be about forty, but these records fail to disclose the more astounding feature that the failures have been attended in many cases by suicide. Another feature of which the state keeps no record is defalcations and forgeries which have been discovered in several banks, but have not led to a collapse. The Soule case at Iowa Falls, where the cashier is alleged to have made away with \$40,000, and the more recent embezzlement of \$35,000 from an official of the Wappello bank are cases in point. The shortage in each case was promptly made good. Soule and the Wappello official are serving their time in the state penitentiary.

While actual figures have not been given out by the state auditor, it is estimated that the losses in Iowa bank failures aggregate \$13,500,000.

Practically every loss which may be brought to mind resulted from speculation in cattle. Almost every banker who took his own life held cattle paper, which depreciated when the high values were knocked out at the alleged command of the meat combine.

DISMANTLING ESQUIMALT.

Employees at British Columbia Naval Station Get Notice.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 26.—The British naval station at Esquimalt is being partially dismantled in keeping with the new policy of the British admiralty. Many of the employees have been given notice of dismissal, and when the process of reduction is completed it is expected that none but caretakers will have charge of the dock yard and repair shops which have heretofore employed large numbers.

Work has begun dismantling the naval hospital, the stores and equipment of which, including reserve supplies kept for emergencies, will be removed to Hongkong, which will hereafter be the Pacific as well as the China station. The remaining ships, the Bonaventure and Shearwater, are expected to be ordered away. The Bonaventure will leave in March.

BRYAN SARCASTIC

STATE SUPERINTENDENT'S COMMENT IS SCATHING.

Talk of Taking Educational Positions Out of Politics Calls Forth Sarcastic Criticism at Expense of Those Who "Are Always Unhappy" About Something.

Olympia, Dec. 26.—The biennial report of the state superintendent of public instruction covers 326 pages and in addition to the information necessary to be conveyed by law to the governor and the legislature, it furnishes practically all information that anyone interested in the schools of the state would desire to know. Besides a large number of statistical tables showing the attendance of pupils, number of teachers employed, wages, paid, wealth of the schools, etc., a chapter is devoted to each of the educational institutions of the state.

The report shows that there were 161,651 children enrolled in the public schools of the state for the year 1904, as against 149,753 enrolled in 1903. The average daily attendance for 1904 was 110,774, and 101,088 in the preceding year.

Schools Lose Many Pupils.

For the year just closed there were 4,775 teachers employed in the state, 1,131 males and 3,644 females, receiving an average salary for the men of \$60.24 and for the women \$49.70. There were 27,203 children of school age that did not attend school during the year at all, in spite of the compulsory law and 7,061 between the ages of 8 and 15 years that attended less than three months.

The total receipts for school purposes in this state from state, county and special taxes; from the sale of bonds and other sources reached \$5,619,315.98. The total disbursements for educational purposes throughout the state were \$4,470,586.16, leaving a cash balance of \$1,148,729.82. Of the amount paid out during the year the sum of \$2,246,662.48 was for salaries of teachers.

Bryan's Comments Sarcastic.

Of the effort made during the past year to "take the state and county superintendents' offices out of politics" State Superintendent Bryan makes some caustic comment. On this subject of elimination, Mr. Bryan says in part:

"The people of this great, happy and prosperous country are always unhappy—some about one thing, some about another. The different groups or classes are not always unhappy about the same thing, but they are unhappy about one thing today and about another thing tomorrow. Their moods change from time to time, but each class must be unhappy most of the time about something. They are most miserable when they can find nothing to be unhappy about."

Cause for Unhappiness.

"As an instance of this kind, the idea bored itself into the brains of a few leading educational people of this state that the whole school system is being damned by the fact that the state superintendent and all county superintendents are elected in just the same manner that all other state and county officers are elected. It had not occurred to me before this excitement sprang up; but I am now astonished to think that I have not felt mortified and chagrined to think that I was elected by practically the same process that William McKinley was elected, and by exactly the same process by which my colleagues in the state capital building were elected. I am now happy to think that I now have a good and sufficient reason for being unhappy during the remainder of my life, and it should be sufficient and just cause to make all county superintendents in this state wretched, to reflect upon the fact that they, too, were nominated and elected in the same manner as were their associate county officers."

Mr. Bryan then discusses the matter at length from a serious standpoint for the benefit of the legislature.

ACTION IS AN EYE-OPENER.

Allegation Made in Habeas Corpus Suit in Denver Election Frauds.

Denver, Dec. 26.—Attorney Samuel Belford has drawn up a brief to be presented to the United States supreme court in the application for a writ of habeas corpus for Michael Dowd, one of the thirty election officials who have been sentenced to jail by the state supreme court on charges of contempt based on their action at the polls.

The brief questions the authority of the state supreme court to take jurisdiction of an election. The brief concludes that the action of the supreme court in taking charge of an election in this city will open the eyes of the rest of the country to what is meant by government by injunction.

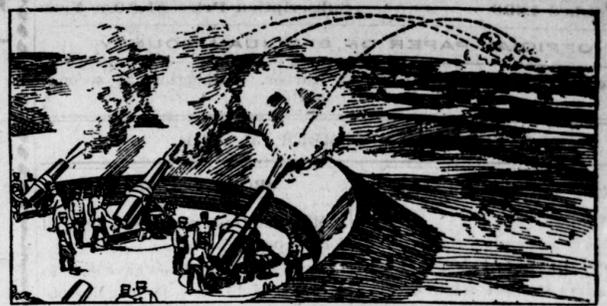
Safety for the Jews.

Kishineff, Dec. 27.—Acting Governor Block's proclamation seems to have effectually stopped the agitation started by the Bessarabians against the Jews. He threatened the severest penalties for any attempts to inflame the minds of the people or to disturb the peace.

Will Reappoint Drain.

Seattle, Dec. 26.—Governor-elect Albert E. Mead has announced that he will appoint Adjutant General Drain to succeed himself in his position in the national guard.

JAPANESE DEMONSTRATE THE EFFICIENCY OF FIELD MORTARS.



HOW A MODERN MORTAR BATTERY WORKS.

The mortar is a type of ordnance employed for high angle fire. It is not as well proportioned or as graceful in its design as other forms of ordnance, being far too short for the size of its bore. The most modern product of American and English gun builders is more like the accepted notion of what a great gun should be. One of these monsters of civilized warfare exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition illustrated this growing tendency of gunmakers to improve upon the mortar's proportions. In this unique demonstration of the methods and armament of seacoast defense the War Department furnished a well devised and adequate popular illustration of a subject which was not only necessarily unfamiliar to dwellers in the great interior of the continent, but because no person is ever permitted to examine the coast defenses themselves, was of equal educational service to visitors who live within sight of those carefully guarded earthworks.

Although the United States has been foremost in its employment of the mortar for coast defense, every seacoast approach in the country being provided with an elaborate system of mortar battery protection, England has not been laggard in the same direction. France, although she has for many years taken the lead in the manufacture of this type of ordnance, has been slow to adopt it for the defense of her seaboard.

The use of field mortars has not yet been put to the actual test of modern battle conditions. It was the hope of military observers that the present conflict in Asia would serve as an experimental issue for field mortar warfare. That this exploitation of the gun was expected to take place may be accounted for by the fact that at the beginning of hostilities Russia led the world with a regularly organized and equipped division of twenty-four batteries, six mortars to a battery. That the anticipations of the foreign military observers in the field have not been realized is explained by the continuous retreat which the Russian land forces have been compelled to maintain. Contrary to the original expectation, it is now the Japanese that are likely to demonstrate the efficiency of the mortar as a field resource. With the almost incredible adaptation which they have shown in so many ways since the beginning of the war they have begun to turn the very weapons which were designed to assist in their overthrow against their would-be destroyers.

EDISON IS FAILING.

Great Scientist in Constant Fear of Cancer of the Stomach.

"I am feeling poorly—very poorly. The old X-ray trouble is after me. It won't let go. It killed my assistant. Yes, sir; killed him by inches. Now it's after me. Knots all along my stomach—great big ones running in a semicircle. Can't eat anything nowadays. It isn't indigestion, either. The doctors don't know what to make of it. Old Father Time will have to diagnose it I guess."

It was a gray-haired and seemingly palsied man who spoke thus, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The word calls him Thomas A. Edison, the greatest inventor that history has ever known. He is spending his time nowadays in a weather-beaten house called "The Monastery," three miles outside the village of Stewartville, N. J. The vener-



THOMAS A. EDISON.

able shack gets its odd name from the fact that no women are allowed there.

The X-ray ailment developed several years ago while Edison was experimenting with the Roentgen rays. He it was who perfected the fluoroscope. An assistant named Dalley helped him in his work. Dalley had his face near the X-ray. Edison had the strange light near his stomach. Dalley developed a cancer on his face. It killed him a month ago. Edison is now in constant fear of a cancer in his stomach. That is why he had to give up his X-ray experiments.

Partly for recreation he began visiting "The Monastery" to work on a new invention in cement. And in this he is now engrossed. He retires at 3 o'clock in the morning and rises at 6 a. m. The rest of the day is spent in work or "day dreaming." There is something weird about these "dreaming spells." For hours he sits in a chair, his massive head buried in his breast, his hands clasped together, and his thumbs twitching convulsively.

No one can rouse him at these times. Birds hop at his feet and perch upon his shoulder. Caterpillars drop from the trees and go on exploring expeditions through his shabby clothes—through the shabby clothes of a man whose wealth is placed at a low estimate at \$4,000,000. Always when he emerges from his "dreams" he has some fresh idea, some new plan to pursue.

The people in Stewartville love and fear this wonderfully weird man. He has changed greatly, they say. In only one respect, declare the knowing ones, is he the Tom Edison of former years—he can and does still swear voluminously and with great art when his temper is aroused.

LANDSIDES OF THE PAST.

Other Elections Have Been Fully as One-Sided as the Latest.

In the history of this country there have been political landslides besides that of Nov. 8 last. Thomas Jefferson was elected President in 1804 by 162 votes to 14 for Charles C. Pinckney, the Federalist candidate. In 1820 the re-election of James Monroe would have been unanimous except for the desire of one elector to reserve to Washington the exclusive honor of a unanimous choice. Accordingly one vote was cast for John Quincy Adams, the remaining 231 votes being given to Monroe. Andrew Jackson's second election in 1832 was by a vote of 219 to 49 for Henry Clay. Martin Van Buren defeated William Henry Harrison four years later by 170 to 73; and at the following election the tables were turned by a vote of 234 to 60 in favor of Harrison. The next two elections were closer; but in 1852 Franklin Pierce defeated Winfield Scott by a vote of 254 to 42.

Lincoln defeated McClellan in 1864 by an electoral vote of 212 to 21, although this result was greatly disproportionate to the popular vote, which was divided: Lincoln, 2,216,067; McClellan, 1,808,725. Grant defeated Seymour in 1868 by 214 to 80 votes. The only electoral plurality since the great war, to exceed that for Roosevelt in 1872, Grant's vote was 286 and Greeley's 42. The death of Greeley occurred between the dates of the popular election and the casting of the electoral vote and the Greeley electors of five States cast their votes for Thomas A. Hendricks.

Cleveland's election in 1892 was by a great electoral plurality. The division was: Cleveland, 277; Harrison, 145. Cleveland's popular plurality was nearly 400,000. McKinley's second defeat of Bryan was also overwhelming. The electoral vote was 292 to 155, and the popular vote 7,218,353 to 6,357,807.—Chicago Daily News.

Varied Farms of Oklahoma.

The first journey of the missionary superintendent was made to Colony. From Oklahoma the route lies westerly seventy-six miles, over the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway. As the train leaves the metropolis it glides along rich farm lands, where preparations have already begun for fall sowing of wheat, or near cotton fields, whose dark green foliage is decorated with the silver white boils, even now bursting open to tempt the hand of the picker.

Side by side with this leading product of the South may be seen broad acres of tall corn, with leaves already brown, and golden ears hanging gracefully, ready to be plucked by the shucker who drives his team and cart in this forest of fodder through which his cattle will roam all winter and grow fat upon the rattling leaves. Fields of luxuriant alfalfa are on either side of the track, and great watermelon patches, on which the luscious fruit lies so thick that it would be impossible to drive a team across without crushing monsters weighing from forty to sixty pounds each.—Christian Intelligencer.

Time for Serious Reflection.

"When does a young man commence first to think seriously of marriage?" "Usually about two months after he's married."—Philadelphia Inquirer.