

LITTLE FALLS HERALD

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APRIL 8.

If the St. Cloud Times isn't more successful in some other things than it was in the St. Cloud mayoralty contest, it would better quit now.

Three conventions have declared their choice: Rhode Island—8 delegates for Hearst South Dakota—8 delegates for Hearst In Ohio—6 delegates for Hearst Total delegates, 22—and all to date are for William Randolph Hearst.

We are inclined to think that the Brainerd Arena, Alexandria Citizen, Litchfield Independent, Monticello Times, Sank Centre Avalanche, and Long Prairie Democrat, know as much about democratic sentiment in the Sixth district as the St. Cloud Times, and not one of these papers endorses the course of the Times.

The Minneapolis Journal, without even cracking a smile, makes the following humorous statement:

"Up to the present time Minnesota has been comparatively free from the evils of railroad participation in state politics. Men have not become governors or congressmen or senators because they were acceptable to the railroads."

The Brooklyn Eagle has an editorial in its issue of April 8th fiercely attacking Congressman Hearst. It assails his conduct as a member of the house committee on labor. One sentence, one alone, we will quote from this editorial, and it is significant. The Eagle is one of the greatest enemies of organized labor in the United States. This is the sentence:

"Hearst could have taken no stronger stand in behalf of labor, organized labor, had he accepted a retainer as its counsel."

That sentence needs no comment. He who runs may read.

Some one down in southern Minnesota must have escaped from the St. Peter asylum, as the suggestion which comes from there that Dan Lawler be nominated for governor by the democrats of Minnesota bears the marks of insane origin. Lawler is the gentleman who ran for governor and well, in 1892, professing great hostility to railroad monopolies and declaring that he did not wish to go into office on the cowcatcher of a railroad engine. He preferred palace cars to cowcatchers, evidently, for soon after his defeat he became attorney for one of the railroads he inveighed against during the campaign. Naturally he was against Bryan in 1896 and 1900.

In speaking of the Hearst candidacy for president, the St. Paul Globe says that J. R. Bennett, Jr., of St. Cloud, who is prominently identified with the Hearst movement, was a republican and has been a democrat for only eight years. The object of it is to question Mr. Bennett's right to have an opinion as a democrat. In the first place, the St. Paul Globe has no authority to pass on anyone's claims to democracy. In the second place, if Mr. Bennett is to be frowned on for having been a democrat only since 1896, what of Congressman Lind and Senator Towne, who are in exactly the same boat? There are hundreds of such cases throughout the state. In the political upturning of 1896, many democrats became republicans, and many republicans became democrats. In the years since 1896 Mr. Bennett has been an energetic worker for the party, unflinching, steadfast and loyal. He has been a much better democrat than some we could name with a longer party record, and he seems to have incurred the ill will of some people in this state because he advocates for the democratic presidential nomination a real democrat.

TRUST "BUSTING" THAT "BUSTS"

The supreme court of the United States on Monday rendered one of the most important decisions which ever came from that tribunal, and in doing so established another title of William R. Hearst as a benefactor of the people.

The supreme court decides, as the result of a suit brought by Mr. Hearst, that the railroads owning the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania must show their transportation contracts to the interstate commerce commission, which will thus be enabled to break up the coal trust if the Sherman anti-trust law is enforced.

It is about two years since the fight against the coal trust began. Mr. Hearst engaged attorneys and secured evidence which was presented to Attorney General Knox, who refused to prosecute. Suit was then brought before the interstate commerce commission, with the result given. The government can now, if it will, break up the coal monopoly. Mr. Hearst has made this possible, and blame will rest upon the administration if nothing is done. Yet nothing can now take from Hearst the credit for the decision. It is a striking thing, at this time, when malicious slander about Hearst has been spread over the country, to have his efforts in behalf of the people sustained by the highest court in the land. This is what Hearst the private citizen has done.

The city election at St. Cloud was of more than local importance. While it is probable that some features of Mayor Robinson's policy were distasteful to most of the people of St. Cloud, features which the mayor since election says he will abolish—a new phase was added to the campaign by the efforts made by some democrats to punish the mayor for his attitude on the democratic presidential nomination. Mayor Robinson is among the Sixth district democrats who have no apologies to make for 1896 and 1900, and he is favorable to Hearst. That this injected into the campaign may be denied now, yet the assertion comes from many sources, and may be taken as a fact. Had Robinson been defeated, much ado would have been made over it, and the St. Cloud Times would have said that the mayor's Hearst leanings were responsible. The Times didn't say a single word in favor of Mr. Robinson, who was the regular party nominee, yet it prides itself on its party regularity. The result in St. Cloud can hardly be considered an endorsement for the Times. Robinson was elected after a hard fight, by 37 majority.

Some prominent Minnesota democrats are against Hearst. That is their right and privilege. It is also the right and privilege of any democrat who differs from them, to do so.

Supposing that the argument that only democratic communities that might furnish electoral votes be heard on the presidential nomination, be carried out logically. New York must, we are told, be heard. But the city of New York, which makes it possible for the Empire state to be democratic, is strongly opposed to instructing delegates. Most of the counties controlled by Hill are republican. Why should not New York city, which bears the brunt and furnishes the votes, dictate the stand of New York state? The re-organizers while using this argument in other states, do not dare to apply it in New York.

SOME FOR HEARST

Pioneer-Press 5: Several of Mr. Hearst's political friends were in St. Paul yesterday, and although they were here ostensibly to arrange for transporting delegates to the democratic state convention at Duluth, June 22d, they found time to discuss the presidential campaign on the side. James E. Bennett of St. Cloud, who has charge of the Hearst campaign in Minnesota, E. L. Buck of Winona, chairman of the democratic state central committee, and W. F. Donohue, county attorney of Stearns county, were among those in St. Paul yesterday who are considered friendly to Hearst.

None of these gentlemen would state yesterday what the plan of the campaign is. Mr. Donohue said that Hearst's supporters won the recent city election in St. Cloud, which he thought, indicates that the New York newspaper proprietor is not losing his grip in all sections of Minnesota. Mr. Buck was not ready to make his statement of his views on the Parker boom, but he still clings to his former stand that the Kansas City platform should be reaffirmed at the convention at St. Louis.

"Congressman John Lind, L. A. Rosing and T. D. O'Brien may run against a snag in making a fight on Hearst," said a democrat who is well acquainted with the situation in Minnesota. "Hearst has considerable support in Hennepin county among the laboring men, and Mr. Lind's position might suffer from his attack on the New York publisher."

Springfield Republican: What the government at Washington ought to have done, and was in duty bound to do, was done by a private citizen, William R. Hearst. This is a very important judgment in more ways than one. It puts new vitality and power into the interstate commerce law and the means of enforcing it. It clears away an obstacle to the determination of the truth in the matter of this alleged combination and its monopoly exactions, and to an enforcement of the law in its case. These predatory coal combinations, seeming as contemptuous of law as of the rights and interests of the people, created an opportunity, and the Roosevelt administration simply declined to have anything to do with it, though in duty bound to have a good deal to do with any case involving possible infractions of federal law. It then remained for Hearst to step in and make the most of the opportunity for his own purposes, and much has he made of it. He is now enabled to stand out as a greater apparent champion of the people against trust extortion than the president and his whole administration; for were one person might have been injured some, what by the continued existence of the Northern Securities company, 10,000 persons are being injured a great deal by the anthracite combination. And Hearst moved on his own initiative, using his own means; while President Roosevelt refused to move, though holding a commission from the people to do so and supplied with public funds for the purpose.

In contrast to the prosperity cry, still feebly heard, are two important facts. In the bituminous coal industry, the miners have voted to accept a wage reduction and not strike. The steel workers recently agreed to take an 8 per cent reduction, a total decrease of 18 per cent in their wages since the first of the year. These are two of the most important industries in the country. At the same time it must be remembered that cost of living is increasing so that practically every wage reduction is larger than the amount of reduction given, for the worker has a less wage with which to meet an increased cost.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER

Cincinnati Enquirer editorial, March 9th: Some of the wretched, though perhaps unavoidable, features of a presidential campaign are already upon the country. William R. Hearst is far enough advanced as a candidate for the democratic nomination for chief executive to have been made the object of a bureau of organized defamation.

This is, of course significant of a very prominent position Mr. Hearst has taken in the presidential field, but that is not in any sense an excuse for the outrage or compensation for it. His candidacy has been without the consent of certain self-sufficient people who, while assuming to be high moral teachers in politics, are not scrupulous as to the means they take to drive out anybody who does not recognize their commands. False and garbled records have been printed and systematically circulated with a vicious purpose. Mr. Hearst, simply by a straightforward and unquestioned presentation of all the facts, has been easily able to refute the assault on his character, but the affront does not end there. The wrong is not to him alone. It is an insult to the sovereign people of the United States.

It is a disgraceful stab at the dignity of the office of president. Not merely for the vindication of Mr. Hearst, but for his own sake and for the honor of his country, every man of common decency should be resentful toward the outrageous assaults on private character. Mr. Hearst has not a "patent" on the nomination for president or the election thereto, but his candidacy has been open and above board.

No man has ever been presented for the suffrage of the people with a greater degree of frankness or with a clearer exposition of what he stands for. Nobody need be at a loss to comprehend what he represents. No reasonable question remains unanswered. He has the right of an American citizen. He is not trying to take anything without popular consent.

If slander is to be resorted to in his case, what may we expect as to other men who will be in the race? Let the defamers take warning from the failure of their first effort.

Common honesty is a rule that ought to apply to all factions and both parties without interfering with a fair contest as to principles and the men who are to represent them.

"FOREIGNER PAYS (?) THE TAX" Sank Centre Avalanche: The tariff organs that favor putting building material on the free list for the benefit of Baltimore will have to talk loud and long about something else in order to prevent people from noticing their lapse from the old cry that "the foreigner pays the tax."



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WASHINGTON LETTER

April 8—When Congressman Littlefield, last year, had printed in the Congressional Record his list of 800 trusts, with nearly \$14,000,000,000 of capital, the country was startled at the exhibit. Now comes Mr. John Moody, a Wall Street publisher, with a new book entitled "The Truth About the Trusts," which gives us even higher figures.

Mr. Moody gives a classified list of the leading trusts in the United States. He gives 818 important industrial trusts, controlling 5,288 plants, having a total capitalization outstanding of \$7,246,342,538. He enumerates 111 important franchise trusts (telegraph, telephone, gas, electric light and street railway consolidations), controlling 1,396 plants, and having a total outstanding capitalization of \$3,785,556,075. He discusses the six great steam railroad groups with a total capitalization of \$9,017,086,907, and the ten allied independent railroad system having a capitalization of \$380,277,000.

After mentioning the fact that there is in this country about \$30,000,000,000 of wealth outside of the trusts discussed in Mr. Moody's book, the Wall Street Journal of March 17th makes the following very significant statement:

"It should not be overlooked that the trust wealth is the most important, in that it largely controls all the other wealth. The trusts are in control of the transportation facilities of the country. They are practically in control of its banking facilities, and they control its main industrial systems. Through control of the banks, the railroad and the leading industrial companies, directors of these trusts practically direct the business of the country, and when it is said that of the \$30,000,000,000 of trust capital in the United States, upwards of \$1,000,000,000 is held by one family, and that the greater amount is represented by a group of perhaps a dozen capitalists, one gets some conception of the immense power which is wielded in this country by a few capitalists."

The fact that the Wall Street Journal, and to some extent also, Mr. Moody, attempts to justify the existence of these trusts is of no consequence. It is of great importance that nearly all of the trusts, with over \$20,000,000,000 of capitalization, are illegal combinations and would probably be so declared, if they were brought to the bar of justice. Our easy-going Attorney General, however, got frightened when he won a suit against one of them, really begun by the governor of Minnesota, and hastened to tell them that the government was not going to "run amuck" in its opposition to trusts. Wall Street interpreted this statement, and other assurances that were said to come direct from the White house, to mean that there would be no more suits begun against these illegal and criminal trusts this year, and proceeded to put up the prices of trust stocks. The Supreme Court decision was given on Monday; on the following Saturday the prices of these trust stocks closed higher than they had sold for many weeks before. Even the stocks of the Northern Securities Company, against which the Supreme Court decision was rendered, sold up about 8 points within one week from the rendering of the decision.

It is perfectly safe to say that the present occupant of the White House knows full well on which side of his republican bread is the trust butter and that he will not do anything to greatly disturb the harmonious relations which have for many years existed between the republican party and these hundreds of tariff-fostered and franchise trusts. Certainly not this year. If these great criminals show their appreciation for favors, as they usually do, by fattening up the republican campaign fund.

March 26—There is a disposition here on the part of many democratic senators to fight the appropriation asked for by Senator Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. They say that he does not hesitate to ask for money galore, but that he does nothing and so far has apparently made no attempt to do anything to obtain facts concerning the operations of the trusts in this country with the view to the widest publicity and the passage of legislation to curb them when found to be in the criminal class and out of the reach of the legislation now on the statute books. For that very reason there may be a

spirited debate in the Senate on further large appropriations for Mr. Cortelyou's department. There is also talk of the resignation of Mr. Cortelyou.

In this connection, there is much talk here about the interview with the Attorney-General of the United States immediately following the Northern Securities merger decision by the Supreme Court. There is an unwritten law here that the President and the cabinet officials cannot be interviewed, and no matter what they might say to any newspaper man here they would not be quoted in the papers without their full and free consent. So, the conclusion is irresistible that the Attorney-General sent for the representative of the Associated Press in order to say what he was quoted as saying the very next morning after the merger decision was rendered. That interview was clearly a "sop" to the trusts. In order to allay the rankling feeling of the trusts over the merger decision, he gave it out in clear and unmistakable terms that this was to be the last fight of the administration against the trusts and they might rest easy the balance of the time that Roosevelt occupies the White House or that Knox is the Attorney-General. In the language of the Attorney-General, the administration "does not intend to run amuck" with the business interests of the country. If that does not mean insubstantial what I said above then I do not know the meaning of the language of the average national politician and my work here has been vain. I have maintained all along that this is exactly what the people of the country might expect from this administration. It has been endeavoring with might and main to get the people to believe that it was "agin" the trusts, but the decision of the Supreme Court by a bare majority vote against the merger, was as much a surprise to the Attorney-General as it was to the criminal combine involved in the decision, hence he made haste to get to the trusts of the country with a disclaimer that they intended to pursue the matter further. It is very unlikely, then, that the resolution recently introduced by the Hon. William Randolph Hearst citing the existence of criminal trusts all over the country and their oppressions of the people and asking that a committee of the House of Representatives be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the matter of these trusts with power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths and report as soon as practicable, will ever be passed by a republican house of representatives. Mr. Hearst probably knew that it would not pass when he introduced it, but he also knew that if it did not it would put the republicans in a hole on the trust question where the public could go up and view their real attitude on this matter. It is every day becoming more apparent that the trust question, as Mr. Hearst said it would be, will be the burning issue of the campaign.

Topeka's Geographical Position.

The capital city of Kansas occupies a peculiar place in American geography. The two legs of a compass applied to a map of the United States will show how nearly central is its position. Topeka is as far from Quoddy Head, at the extreme northeastern corner of the Union, as it is from the strait of Juan de Fuca, at the extreme northwest. The distance is the same from Topeka to the southernmost tip of Florida as from Topeka to San Diego, Cal. On the north and south line, Topeka is just half way between the Canadian border and the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.—New York Sun.

Simple Printing Process.

The process of printing from a flat surface is done on the simple principle that oil or grease and water won't mix. The design to be printed from lithographic stone or aluminum plate is defined in ink the basis of which is grease. Over the rest of the plate a roll, moist with water, is passed, and when the surface of the plate comes in contact with the paper nothing prints except that portion previously marked out in grease. The process, hitherto confined exclusively to lithographic work, may now by the use of the aluminum plate be made available for use on fast web perfecting presses such as are used by modern newspapers.

WHY MEN REMAIN SINGLE.

Only Two Excuses Bachelors May Put Forth.

The reasons why some men remain unmarried are two—either the women they have wanted to marry wouldn't have them or they have never happened to run across a woman who kindled in their hearts the inexplicable spark that drives men to take chances vastly greater than any the law imposes. Whoever proclaims that his single state is a result of his own deliberate and final choice, made because women and laws are not different from what they are, is a mere humbug whose fitting fate would be to fall helplessly into infatuation with a woman capable of suing him for breach of promise. And no punishment for lying could be devised which would be severer than that.—New York Times.

A Pope's Salad.

When Pope Sixtus V. was an obscure monk he had a great friend in a certain lawyer who sunk steadily into poverty while the monk rose to the papacy. The poor lawyer journeyed to Rome to seek aid from his old friend, the Pope, but he fell sick and told his doctor to let the Pope know of his sad state. "I will send him a salad," said Sixtus, and duly dispatched a basket of lettuce to the invalid. When the lettuce was examined money was found in the hearts. Hence the Italian proverb of a man in need of money—"He wants one of Sixtus V.'s salads."

NOTICE OF SALE

—IN—

DITCH PROCEEDINGS.

SALE OF DITCHING JOBS.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 23d day of April, 1904, at one o'clock p. m., at the office of the county auditor, in the city of Little Falls, in the county of Morrison, I will sell the jobs of digging and constructing the ditch No. 2 of Morrison county, established by the board of county commissioners of Morrison county, and state of Minnesota, by their order bearing date March 7th, 1904, viz:

In sections of 160 feet each, each of said sections to be known and numbered by stakes, as shown by the report of the engineer in said matter, commencing at the one including the outlet, and from thence, successively, up stream to the one including the source.

Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter (nw 1/4) of section thirty-one (31), township 41, range 32, in said county, thence running along the following route: North to the center of section 30 in said town, thence east a half a mile to the east quarter stake of said section thirty (30), thence in a northeasterly direction across section 29, and a part of section 20 in said town about one mile, and terminating at a point in the southeast quarter of said section 20 where Pelky Lake creek crosses said 1/4 of 3/4 and said Pelky Lake creek to be used as its outlet

to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, and that bids are invited for said work, said work to be completed within the time required, and in the manner specified, in said engineer's report. And no bid will be entertained which exceeds more than thirty (30) per cent over and above the estimated cost of the construction, in any case, as stated in the said order; and the successful bidder will be required to give satisfactory bond, to be approved by the auditor of said county, with two freehold sureties, for the faithful performance and fulfillment of his contract, and to pay all damages that may accrue by reason of his failure to complete the job within the time required in the contract. The said order and estimates and profile are on file, and may be seen at my office.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the auditor of said county, for not less than ten per cent of the amount of each bid.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

WILLIAM A. BUTLER,
County Auditor Morrison County, State of Minnesota.
(SEAL.)
Dated April 6th, 1904.

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