

The Farmington Times AND HERALD.

The Farmington Times Printing Co.

FARMINGTON, ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY, MO., MAY 5, 1905.

Volume 32, Number 18.

Have You Heard
THAT A
BLACK CAT BRINGS LUCK?
COME AND SEE OUR
LARGE LINE OF
BLACK CAT
HOSIERY
For men, women and children, the best Hosiery made, and we guarantee the good luck with every purchase.



COLE & NIXON
MERCANTILE CO.,
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING
REQUIRES GOOD APPLIANCES.
J. T. CLAYWELL
CAN SUPPLY YOU.

Collies' Balance Frame Cultivators.
Racine Satey Cultivators and
Breaking Plows.
Check-Rowers and Corn Drills.

Racine Farm Wagons and Buggies.
Call and examine them and save time and money.

REPAIRS. I make a specialty of furnishing repairs for ALL KINDS OF BINDERS and MOWERS, no matter when they were made or who made them, as well as repairs for all machinery sold by me.

J. T. CLAYWELL,
Dealer in Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies, &c.,
Corner Liberty and Jackson Streets,
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.

Fruits and Flowers
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees.
Small Fruits, Roses and Vines, Green House and Vegetable Plants.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Transplanted Tomato Plants.
Send your address for our New Catalogue. Packing grounds at old stand, south of Court House.

Farmington Nurseries,
M. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietor.

UNION-MADE SUITS!
That is what you get when you order your suits from
J. F. PUTTMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
The best work guaranteed, made up from the best material, with style and finish right up to date.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

THE HIGHER LIFE.
"What We Stand For."
The Christian-Evangelist keeps the following beautiful lines of Elder J. H. Garrison standing on its first page:
For the Christ of Galilee,
For the truth which makes men free,
For the bond of unity
Which makes God's Children one,
For the love which shines in death,
For the life which this world needs,
For the church whose triumph speeds
The prayer: "Thy will be done."
For the right against the wrong,
For the poor who've waited long
For the brighter age to be,
For the faith against tradition,
For the truth against supposition,
For the hope whose glad fruition
Our waiting eyes shall see
For the city God is rearing,
For the New Earth now appearing,
For the heaven above us clearing,
And the song of victory.
Don't Look for the Blemlishes.
The man who is always looking for faults and blemishes in his neighbors or fellowmen soon comes to the point where he can see nothing else. To hear such a one describe the people and the world of to-day you would conclude that Christianity was a failure and that humanity was on its way rapidly to the denigration how-wows. There is a certain bird that sails very gracefully through the summer air, over beautiful landscapes full of life and beauty, but there is only one thing that seems to attract its attention and to be the object of its search; it is curious. So these prospected people seem to have no eyes to see the vast amount of good there is in the world, and have no word of praise for the many noble, unselfish deeds and humble but heroic lives of which our current history is so full. They see the evil only, and do not see that so much with a view to removing it or erasing it as to enlarge upon it and give it wide publicity. Some one has said, substantially at least, that
"There is so much that is good in the world of us,
And so much that is bad in the best of us,
That it does not behoove any of us
To talk about the rest of us."
If every one of us should seek diligently to see the evil in himself and the good in his neighbors, it would make this world a vastly better place to live in.—Christian-Evangelist.

Taking The Flavor Out.
When Cousin Juliet went to spend the winter with the Burtons, the young people of Canterbury welcomed her with double cordiality, half upon the Burtons' account, and half upon her own. Juliet was pretty, and clever, and fond of gaiety, and at first was extremely popular.
As the months passed, a change began to be noticed in the way people spoke of her. One day a girl exclaimed in a sentence, "Juliet Burton is pretty and bright, I know," she said, "but somehow she takes all the flavor out of the things you love or do, you go away from a talk with her feeling so poor."
How did she do it? When little Mrs. Bates, for instance, proud over her new achievement, showed her the first basket she had made, Juliet said that the "lazy square" stitch was such a comfort because anybody could pick it up.
Delicate Amy Elliot, who had been ordered to live in the open air as much as possible, began to study birds. One day she told Juliet delightedly that she had seen a cardinal. Juliet answered that the cardinal was one of the commonest birds in that part of the country.
She did not mean to be inconsiderate; she would have said that she was merely stating facts. But there are so many ways of stating facts!
"There's folks that are smart and folks that are just as pretty to look at as pictures," an old country woman once said, "but give me every time the kind that heartens you up."
It is too good a word to grow old-fashioned, and happily the kind itself is never obsolete. If there are Juliets who dishearten—take the flavor out—there are always others whose lovely mission it is to dispel the creeping mists, and make us use our small kingdoms bright and full of promise before we, and send us on our way "heartened" up.

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FARLEY IN COMMAND
The Noted Strikebreaker Arrives in Chicago to Crush Union Labor.
Non-Union Forces in Unprecedented Numbers on Way to the Seat of Strife.
MANY NEGROES FROM SOUTH ARE AMONG THEIR NUMBER.
One Hundred Strikebreakers in the Employ of the Express Companies Go to Strike for Better Wages and Better Conditions and Win—The Employers' Association Refuses an Armistice, and the War Goes On—Union Men Ask Provision to Go Ahead for Self-Protection.
Chicago, May 2.—President Roosevelt has wired from Glenwood Springs that he will give the strike leaders an opportunity while he is in Chicago on May 10, to present their petition asking that he attempt to settle the present strike, as he did that of the miners three years ago.
Owing to the short time he will be in the city it will be impossible for the president to hear any committee or take any action at that time.
The petition will be presented and Mr. Roosevelt will give it his attention as soon as he returns to Washington.
Chicago, May 2.—The wholesale importation of non-union men from St. Louis and the advent of strikebreaker Farley from New York has given a new turn to the teamsters' strike.
Immediately on his arrival Farley held a conference with representatives of the employers. Plans for putting him in charge of all "strikebreakers" are said to have been decided.
Non-union forces in numbers said to be almost unprecedented are on their way to Chicago. Many are negroes from the south. A train load of several hundred white and colored strikebreakers arrived from St. Louis, and more are expected.
Strikebreakers strike.
One hundred strikebreakers employed by the American Express Co., the Pacific Southern Pacific and the National Companies went on strike to enforce a demand for \$5 a day for drivers and \$4 a day for conductors and helpers, an allowance of 50 cents for lunch and extra pay for overtime.
The increase was granted, and the men returned to work.
Punitive scenes were witnessed at Jackson boulevard and Franklin street, near the headquarters of the Employers' Teaming Co., the organization formed to supplant the striking teamsters.
Shea Protests to Denver.
In a message to Gov. Deeney, President Cornelius P. Shea of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters protested against "ordering out" of state militia. Shea wired that he understood from the utterances of Levy Mayer, attorney for the Employers' association, "troops would be called on for the purpose of intimidating and coercing our members to return to work under military protection."
Started by Strikebreakers.
Before such action is taken, Gov. Deeney is requested to "investigate the conditions."
All shooting affairs and incidents that lead to riots upon the streets of Chicago," Shea telegraphed, "are invariably started by the strikebreakers or guards in the employ of the Employers' association, who are directing the struggle against the teamsters' union."
Injuries Proved Fatal.
Police Sergeant Richard Cummings, who was injured while in charge of a squad guarding a number of wagons on the way to strike-ridden business houses, died.
Business Men of Chicago, represented by the Employers' association, have refused to grant any armistice. They declare the fight must be to a finish, and propose to carry on the war with police, deputy marshals, injunctions, troops, special police and all other power and punishment within the law.
Positions of the Unions.
The unions, on the other hand, in addition to voting at a stormy session not to extend the strike, have decided to ask the president's aid in bringing about peace, in the fear that federal troops will be called out. Also union representatives have asked the sheriff that men from their ranks be sworn in as deputies and that union laborers be granted permission to carry weapons to protect themselves from non-union negro teamsters.
Summing Up Situation.
From this it appears, in summing up the situation, that the employers are determined to fight to the finish against organized labor, and that the unions, recognizing this stand, are taking every means to effect a settlement before calling in their reserve forces in the final struggle which may decide the fate of unionism in Chicago.
For Colony in Mexico.
Mexico City, April 29.—J. D. Cameron, of Joplin, Mo., has secured an option on a tract of land comprising a quarter million acres near this city for the colonization of farmers from Texas and Missouri.
Buchanan College at Troy, Mo., has never been a success financially owing to lack of endowment, so there is to be a special election to vote funds to make it a High School in the public school system.

REAL RELIGIOUS LIBERTY
Easter Gift of Emperor Nicholas of Russia to His Subjects.
Real Religious Freedom Is Contended by Imperial Rescript—A Historic Event.
St. Petersburg, May 2.—Real religious freedom, conferred upon his subjects by Emperor Nicholas as an Easter gift, is an historic event of the highest significance in comparison with which the remission of millions of dollars of taxes to the peasantry, the long list of decorations and six pages of promotions of bureaucratic officials are hardly worth commenting on.
Liberty of conscience has been resolutely proclaimed, and Procurator Pobedonostoff in his famous reply to the evangelical petition of 1888 contended that it existed in the empire. The fact is that as a trying place, all religions have been tolerated in Russia, but none has been allowed to trespass upon the orthodox faith as enunciated from the mosque that faces the church on the Nevsky Prospect in St. Petersburg.
People were free to remain true to the religion of their fathers, but were forbidden to make proselytes.
The emperor's act will also affect about 40,000,000 belonging to the evangelical faith, such as the Jews, Catholics and the Lutherans of Poland and the Hapsburg provinces, the Protestants of Finland and the followers of Islam and Buddha in the Ural, the Caucasus, the Crimea, Turkestan and Central Asia.
HE USED MANY METHODS.
An Official Who Stole to Squander On His Wife and Children.
San Francisco, April 29.—It is estimated by the experts at work on the books of the city tax collector's office that the alleged shortage of J. Edward Smith will amount to a total of at least \$50,000. They discovered one item of \$10,000 which had not been entered, and also detected several smaller shortages.
The methods used by the tax collector to conceal his operations are declared to have been many, involving much labor on the part of the experts to trace them.
The police believe that most of the money taken from the city was spent by Smith for the benefit of women friends, one of whom is alleged to have accompanied him in his flight.
According to the Bulletin, when Smith left this city last Wednesday he was accompanied by a woman, who, on the previous night, had said she was going to Hot Springs, Ark., "to meet a man who had made \$50,000 in one year."
SOME DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.
They Are to Be Made in the Interest of Harmony With Our Southern Neighbors.
Washington, April 29.—A change is contemplated in the near future in the American ministries in Venezuela, Panama, Colombia and Chili, with the purpose of relieving the tension which now exists at the capitals of some of these countries. It is believed by a proper rearrangement of this kind and transfer of officials the relations between the Washington government and the governments of some of the countries named can be made closer and the conduct of business be facilitated.

MISSOURI'S OFFICIAL PAPER SOLD.
The State's oldest newspaper, the Missouri Democrat, was sold to William Hirsch, a non-lawyer of Congressman Vincent of Kansas, and A. C. Talley, formerly chief clerk in the department of labor at Jefferson City. The former owners of the newspaper were L. H. Rice and H. T. Burkhardt. The sale was handled by Col. William F. Switzer, the Missouri historian.
To Talk Roads at Cameron.
A branch of the National Good Roads association has been organized in Cameron with E. M. Pilon president and Albert Hulen secretary. A number of road conventions is being planned for May 24, at which time the Burlington and Northern Pacific Lewis and Clark Good Roads special will bring prominent government officials and road building experts.
Hickman Investigating Failure.
Luther A. Hickman, state supervisor of building and loan associations, has commenced an investigation of the affairs of the American Mercantile association of St. Joseph, the get-rich-quick scheme which failed. Hickman will endeavor to proceed against the officers of the company under the trustee law, if the facts developed by him warrant such a course.
Zinc at Rich Hill.
The big prospect drill of the fifth Hill Oil and Gas Development company went through a large deposit of zinc, zinc ore, besides having previously penetrated four and five-foot veins of coal. This find will be prospect further as it may develop this field into another Joplin.
Missouri Corporation Sold.
A deal was completed whereby the Central Lead company, a Missouri corporation owned in St. Louis, and the holdings of which include 1,600 acres of mining lands in St. Francois county, passed into the possession of the Guggenheim interests of New York.
Methodists Favor Sunday Closing.
The Methodist conference in session at Halleville endorsed Gov. Folk in his stand against the Sunday saloons, and also endorsed the press of Kansas City and St. Louis for the support given the reform movement during the last few years.
Factory Inspector Appointed.
Gov. Folk has announced the appointment of Kenneth G. Bellairs, a St. Louis newspaper reporter, to succeed C. J. Nordmeyer as state factory inspector. The term of Mr. Bellairs begins on May 15. The office pays \$2,600 a year.
Good Roads Convention.
Arrangements have been made for a good roads convention to be held in St. Joseph May 19 and 20, at which time the National Good Roads special train of the Burlington will be there.
St. Charles Newspaper Sold.
The Banner-News, the democratic organ of St. Charles county has changed hands. E. Huelbeck retiring and Messrs. R. A. Chase and R. M. Thomas assuming charge.
Modern Women's State Camp.
The state camp of the Modern Women of America will be held at Marshall May 3, and the citizens are making elaborate preparations to entertain the visitors.
Fall from Hay Broke His Neck.
Mr. George Gates, an aged farmer, residing between the Chariton river and Caliao, met with a fatal accident. He was riding on top of a load of hay and fell off. It is reported his neck was broken and that recovery is impossible.
Gets Land in Mexico.
J. D. Cameron, of Joplin, has secured an option on a tract of land comprising one-quarter million acres near the city of Mexico for the colonization of farmers from Texas and Missouri.
A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send for it in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
The creamery at Ironton is doing business now and putting a fine grade of butter on the market.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.
Lives With Bullet in Brain.
Physicians at the city hospital in St. Louis are interested in the case of Charles Martinek, who shot a bullet into his forehead at West Point, even though part of the brain, which protruded through the opening, was removed. Martinek has his full possession of all his faculties and walks about the hospital apparently well, excepting the unhealed wound. He suffers no pain. The bullet has not been removed.
Candidates Appointed.
Congressman M. E. Rhodes, of the thirteenth district, has announced the appointment of F. G. DeLoe, of Ironton, to the judgeship at West Point, with J. F. Schmitt, of De Soto, and H. C. Davis, of Fredericktown, as alternates. Alexander Wilson, of Farmington, is appointed to the judgeship at the Annapolis naval academy, with H. Harrison, of St. Genevieve county, and L. R. Crow, of Madison county, as alternates.
Increase School Levy.
At the special school election in Booneville the proposition to levy an extra 25 cents on the \$100 valuation carried by a majority of 67. The school levy for 1905 will be 65 cents or 5 cents less than last year. The Booneville school district is out of debt, and the money secured by the extra levy will be used in improvements on the buildings and in the employment of more teachers.
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What Trusts Are Actually Doing.

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E. E. Lewis of Sioux City, Iowa, has written to the editor of the Tribune the following letter:
Some days ago a number of gentlemen at the Montclair were discussing the Standard Oil octopus, when one spoke up designating as "scare heads" the Tribune's New York correspondence of February 9, giving 72,740 miles of railroad as owned by that corporation, and asking whether it was going to own all the railroads.
A stranger sitting by said: "You call notices of what the corporations are doing in this country 'scare heads,' do you? Let me tell you, sir, that you are either lulling yourself into a fatal sleep or you are wholly unacquainted as to what the trusts are doing."
"I was in business in Illinois until six months ago. A combine got control of pretty much all the plants in the same line. I had been doing well, but foreseeing that I should be forced to sell or crowded out of the trade, I sold—made a good sale and was happy for a few days—I began to look about for some business into which I could put my time and my bit of money. Then my troubles began. For six months I have followed one wild-o'-the-wisp after another only to be met everywhere by the same conditions, and I have just put the money into a bank which will pay me about one-fourth as much as I was making out of it in the business. Everywhere I came up against the steel fingers of some trust. Individual industries are no more. Men of small capital are crowded out, and there is nothing left but to become a cog in some great wheel—put your money into 'stock' with an almost certain prospect that sooner or later the big stockholders will freeze out the little ones and leave them dejected, and upon the wages which our owners choose to give, and those wages subject to continual new calculations as to how small a ration will sustain a man in working order.
"Not only the oil and gas you burn, but the flour you bake, the hats, shoes and clothing you wear, everything you touch, taste or handle, the chair you sit on by day, the bed you sleep in by night, are controlled by trusts, and while there may be great margins in their manufacture, yet an individual can't lack the goods, and soon learns to his cost that the profits are not for him.
"Go into your stores and see how they are selling this, that and the other—you will find the retailer usually held with hooks of steel under a hard and fast contract by which he can only sell such and such goods and at such and such prices, and the penalty of a breach is that the trust will deprive him of its line of goods.
"How long will your retailers be allowed even the poor privilege of handling goods at the meager margin permitted?
"How long before right here in your own city the trust controlling lines of earned goods, for instance, will put up a warehouse and do their own distributing, and the retailer be sent whistling down the wind?
"But turning our friend found that the objector to 'scare head' had himself gone whistling down the wind, and none seeming disposed to dispute with one who had learned with much sorrow the lesson he was trying to teach, the company separated.
"But how strangely in line this man's experience seems to have been with what Judge Grosscup says in McClure's for February: 'Deposits in the banks of the United States in 1880 were about \$2,225,000,000, and in 1904, \$11,000,000,000. The effect of the corporation under the prevailing policy is to drive the bulk of our people out of business, and once they keep out! They put their money in some bank or bond.'
"It has been continually heralded over the country as an unanswerable proof of increasing prosperity that the banks are overflowing with money. It never was such a proof, and today less so than ever. The body of Americans seek active investments. They do not under normal conditions put money into banks at 3 or 4 per cent when twice or four times as much could be made with it in business.
"Money piling up in the banks is always evidence of unrest, hesitation, suspicion, fear, danger.
"We are rapidly approaching a time when there will be but two alternatives: First—'Conversion of corporations to the golden rule—corporations have no souls, that door seems closed. Second—Government control for the benefit of the people.
"Dr. Stenson Hooker, a noted scientist, has discovered that there are certain colors that emanate from everybody, according to disposition, and some experiments were made with the N-ray machine in St. Louis last week. The color surrounding Father Coffey was blue, indicating vigorous moral sensibility, while around the bogus Lord Barrington the color was yellow, indicating a common vulgar mind. A man who is phlegmatic and grasping is indicated by a green, and Ellis Waiwright was the example.
"A party of capitalists at Jackson have established a lime kiln.

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"Not only the oil and gas you burn, but the flour you bake, the hats, shoes and clothing you wear, everything you touch, taste or handle, the chair you sit on by day, the bed you sleep in by night, are controlled by trusts, and while there may be great margins in their manufacture, yet an individual can't lack the goods, and soon learns to his cost that the profits are not for him.
"Go into your stores and see how they are selling this, that and the other—you will find the retailer usually held with hooks of steel under a hard and fast contract by which he can only sell such and such goods and at such and such prices, and the penalty of a breach is that the trust will deprive him of its line of goods.
"How long will your retailers be allowed even the poor privilege of handling goods at the meager margin permitted?
"How long before right here in your own city the trust controlling lines of earned goods, for instance, will put up a warehouse and do their own distributing, and the retailer be sent whistling down the wind?
"But turning our friend found that the objector to 'scare head' had himself gone whistling down the wind, and none seeming disposed to dispute with one who had learned with much sorrow the lesson he was trying to teach, the company separated.
"But how strangely in line this man's experience seems to have been with what Judge Grosscup says in McClure's for February: 'Deposits in the banks of the United States in 1880 were about \$2,225,000,000, and in 1904, \$11,000,000,000. The effect of the corporation under the prevailing policy is to drive the bulk of our people out of business, and once they keep out! They put their money in some bank or bond.'
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"Money piling up in the banks is always evidence of unrest, hesitation, suspicion, fear, danger.
"We are rapidly approaching a time when there will be but two alternatives: First—'Conversion of corporations to the golden rule—corporations have no souls, that door seems closed. Second—Government control for the benefit of the people.
"Dr. Stenson Hooker, a noted scientist, has discovered that there are certain colors that emanate from everybody, according to disposition, and some experiments were made with the N-ray machine in St. Louis last week. The color surrounding Father Coffey was blue, indicating vigorous moral sensibility, while around the bogus Lord Barrington the color was yellow, indicating a common vulgar mind. A man who is phlegmatic and grasping is indicated by a green, and Ellis Waiwright was the example.
"A party of capitalists at Jackson have established a lime kiln.

What Trusts Are Actually Doing.
E. E. Lewis of Sioux City, Iowa, has written to the editor of the Tribune the following letter:
Some days ago a number of gentlemen at the Montclair were discussing the Standard Oil octopus, when one spoke up designating as "scare heads" the Tribune's New York correspondence of February 9, giving 72,740 miles of railroad as owned by that corporation, and asking whether it was going to own all the railroads.
A stranger sitting by said: "You call notices of what the corporations are doing in this country 'scare heads,' do you? Let me tell you, sir, that you are either lulling yourself into a fatal sleep or you are wholly unacquainted as to what the trusts are doing."
"I was in business in Illinois until six months ago. A combine got control of pretty much all the plants in the same line. I had been doing well, but foreseeing that I should be forced to sell or crowded out of the trade, I sold—made a good sale and was happy for a few days—I began to look about for some business into which I could put my time and my bit of money. Then my troubles began. For six months I have followed one wild-o'-the-wisp after another only to be met everywhere by the same conditions, and I have just put the money into a bank which will pay me about one-fourth as much as I was making out of it in the business. Everywhere I came up against the steel fingers of some trust. Individual industries are no more. Men of small capital are crowded out, and there is nothing left but to become a cog in some great wheel—put your money into 'stock' with an almost certain prospect that sooner or later the big stockholders will freeze out the little ones and leave them dejected, and upon the wages which our owners choose to give, and those wages subject to continual new calculations as to how small a ration will sustain a man in working order.
"Not only the oil and gas you burn, but the flour you bake, the hats, shoes and clothing you wear, everything you touch, taste or handle, the chair you sit on by day, the bed you sleep in by night, are controlled by trusts, and while there may be great margins in their manufacture, yet an individual can't lack the goods, and soon learns to his cost that the profits are not for him.
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When the President Gets Back.

Fifty Years the Standard
D. PRICES' CREAM
BAKING POWDER
Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

When the President Gets Back.
Washington, D. C., May 1.—Mr. President Roosevelt will have a hard nut to crack when he gets back here from his coyote-jackrabbits-and-buck-hunt in the ranges of the wild West. He will go up against it good and hard on no less a thing than the dismissal and indictment of one of his Cabinet Ministers. It will be remembered that some time ago Attorney-General Moody, of course at the instance of the President, invited former Attorney-General Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Frederick N. Johnson, a distinguished attorney from St. Louis, to accept a commission from the Department of Justice for the purpose of investigating the charges against Mr. Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, to the effect that when he was vice-president of the Atlaton, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, he was guilty of entering into a contract with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, whereby that corporation would get certain rebates on freight shipped over that road, thereby putting all competitors out of business and fracturing the Interstate Commerce law a whole lot.
Well, now, it seems this combination of "Judsons" have done their work all too well. They have found good grounds for the indictment of Mr. Morton, and under the Interstate Commerce law and the Sherman Anti-trust law, and have put the thing up to the Attorney-General with evidence and the facts. It has seemed him plumb to death, and he has deferred the whole thing until the President's return, when he will put the matter up to him and he will have to decide whether or not he will ask a member of his Cabinet to step down and report to the Federal Grand Jury, or ignore the whole facts in the case and the evidence that proves this man in the Cabinet guilty of a direct violation of the law. Now let us see what this "square deal" President will do.
If he ignores the testimony that the men of his own choosing bring up