The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

New York ....10 Spruce St.
Chicago. Room 609, No. 87 Washington St.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Generally fair and warmer Thursday; fair Friday; variable winds.
The Dakotas—Generally fair and warmer Thursday; fair Friday; variable winds.
Iowa—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; variable winds.
Montana—Fair Thursday and Friday; variable winds.
Wisconsin—Fair Thursday and Friday; light northwesterly winds.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. —Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	65
Lowest temperature	54
Daily range	11
Barometer	29.94
Humidity	87
Precipitation	.06
Mean temperature	60
7 p. m. temperature	62

7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, partly cloudy.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	10.0	*0.1
Davenport	15	7.2	*0.2
St. Louis	30	24.8	*0.4

*Rise.

The river will change but little in the vicinity of St. Paul from now to Thursday night.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES

	High	*8pm		High	*8pm
Bismarck	62	62	Boston	92	76
Calgary	72	60	Buffalo	74	74
Duluth	42	40	Chicago	86	80
Edmonton	76	58	Cincinnati	85	80
Havre	68	66	Cleveland	86	84
Huron	70	68	Denver	72	72
Medicine Hat	72	70	New Orleans	..	82
Minnedosa	70	60	New York	88	86
Prince Albert	70	68	Omaha	72	70
Qu'Appelle	58	58	Philadelphia	92	86
S. Current	66	66	Pittsburg	86	80
Williston	56	54	San Francisco	72	66
Winnepeg	66	64	Washington	90	82

*Washinton time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

"THE MOTHER OF TRUSTS."

The evidence of Mr. Henry Havemeyer before the industrial commission has the distinct merit of stating a vital although entirely unwelcome truth. When Mr. Havemeyer says that the so-called protective tariff is the mother of all trusts he states a fact which has of late come home with uncommon force to thousands of citizens of the United States, who in the past were disposed to speak in palliation of this evil.

The trust system is the product of the system of legal favoritism which has been maintained through our tariff in the interest of certain special industries. There is no thoughtful citizen, whatever his views may have been in the past, that does not now recognize that the giant industrial and social evil which besets this country had its origin and incentive in the iniquitous tariff system established by the Republican party.

Mr. Havemeyer makes no secret that he testifies from the standpoint of his own interest. Even so speaking, he makes it clear that the tariff is a mere agency of discrimination, whereby one merchant or manufacturer is given special advantages over another, whose influence is not equally strong with those engaged in conducting our national concerns.

As long as the tariff remains what it is, a mere aggregation of legislative favors and discriminations for and against certain industries and individuals, the trust evil will remain. Day by day through it the strange anomoly is presented to view of certain protected manufacturers being in a position to engage successfully in competition with foreign manufacturers in the same lines, invading the territories of these manufacturers, and at the same time protected in their home markets against virtually any competition whatever. It will, indeed, need to be a drastic system of legislation which will be able to put an end to the trust evil as long as this iniquitous system of legal discrimination continues to exist.

It matters not whose ox is gored, whether Mr. Havemeyer's or Mr. Spreckles'; the truth which Mr. Havemeyer mentions in his testimony is none the less indisputable. That is that the discrimination on which the entire system of tariff legislation is built up lies at the bottom of the trust conspiracy, and will continue to furnish for that evil at once an apology and an inspiration. Until the imperialist administration, or the party which it represents, is ready to equalize the burdens which it maintains on the industries and resources of the American people through their tariff legislation it is the merest false pretense for either to profess any purpose to relieve the country of the trust conspiracy.

SETTLES NOTHING.

The result of the contest between the Yankee and Dominion on Lake St. Louis cannot, of course, be taken as furnishing any test of the true merits of the two yachts. The condition rendered anything like a real contest of speed impossible. The accidental circumstance of one of the yachts securing at long intervals a puff of wind more or less than its opponent secured will readily explain the difference in time between the two vessels in covering the course.

Inland yachting has not been carried to any degree of perfection among us. Considering the great interest which is shown from time to time in the sport of ocean racing, it is surprising that, at least on our great inland seas, there has not been a revival of a sport which is a prime test at once of seamanship and ship-building skill. If there ever should come about such a revival of interest in the sport as might call into play the skill and ingenuity of the people of this section in the fashioning and handling of craft such as those which contended on Lake St. Louis yesterday, there are a few of us who believe that the result would not differ essentially from what it has been at any time in the past, either in peace or in war.

It will be gratifying if the courtesies and hospitality bestowed on our yachtsmen by their hosts at Montreal shall be followed at some future time by a sufficient test being made between the Yankee and her successful competitor in a stiff breeze and a good sea in the waters either of the United States or Canada. The contest has been won by the Canadian vessel, and there can be no disposition in the slightest to minimize the credit of the victory. But without doubt it would be more satisfactory all around if such a contest could be witnessed as would make an effective test of the relative qualities of Canadian and American boats of this general class. The people of St. Paul will be glad to welcome the Canadian yachtsmen to such a contest at any time or under any conditions as will be mutually acceptable. Indeed, just at this time it is very desirable from every point of view that everything should be done by both peoples to strengthen the feeling of neighborliness which just at this time seems to be somewhat strained.

ST. PAUL'S PART.

Even from amidst the scenes of sorrow and desolation with which we have all been familiar during the past twenty-four hours, there is some slight measure of encouragement to be secured.

Everywhere within the fated village men and women struggled bravely to bring something of ease, of the lessening of pain and distress, to those who had survived the sad catastrophe. And out from the big world of strangers came pouring the good Samaritans of professional and business life, seeking only an opportunity to do some good.

In this sad crisis, as in the awful holocaust of Hinckley, St Paul has hastened to show the depths of the humanity of its people and the readiness of its business and official classes to respond to any demand which may be made on them by the needs of those around them. Thanks to the timely aid of the St. Paul fire department the danger of having fire added to the general ruin was avoided. Among the first medical men as among the first nurses who appeared on the scene were those coming from St. Paul. The railroad officials of St. Paul on the first intelligence of the shocking occurrrence, sent as fast as the resources of their vast concerns would enable them their relief trains to the scene. And since the work of relief has set in all the resources of this community in transportation and hospital facilities have been gladly placed at the disposal of the sufferers.

There is not a citizen of St. Paul that does not wish that our resources were a hundred-fold what they are in order that these stricken people should receive the benefit of them. What we have we have placed at their disposal, and the community has sought as far as it has been in its power to relieve the distress and pain which prevailed in such terrible abundance even at our very door.

The most urgent demands of the situation have now been met, and the abundant resources which stand ready to supplement all that St. Paul has done will find no such urgent demand as existed at the outset. But in the direction of money contributions the well-to-do and charitable everywhere will, we hope, reflect that of that community of 2,000 souls there is not one left but came out of the terrible affair divested of every earthly possession of value, even of the commonest needs of human subsistence. If those of our people who have will give, however lightly, from their substance, it will be but a few days before all will have been done that can be done to relieve the sorrows which have so bitterly assailed our friends and neighbors.

NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

However we choose to regard the liability of this section of our continent to the awful visitations of the kind which has fallen with such crushing and cruel force on New Richmond the experience of each succeeding year shows that the few and simple precautions which are needed at least for human safety are generally disregarded.

The awful suddenness with which that tornado descended on New Richmond will scarcely find a parallel. In every other case of a tornado attended by fatal results, at least in this vicinity, when the visitation did not come at night, there was ample opportunity to reach places of safety, if such places were available. Familiarity with the passing storms of our summer season render many of us indifferent. It was so, unhappily, in this case. But it should never be so. There is but a brief period, that of the transition of spring into early summer, when these storms prevail. They have many well defined indications. The so-called cyclonic cloud is familiar to most people. And while that cloud does not but rarely reach the earth in the vicinity of him who is watching it most intently, it represents an atmospheric disturbance, the evil effects of which are sure to be felt somewhere not far from where he stands.

It is not so many years ago since the industry of tornado insurance was quite profitable and active. It is so no longer. And yet it is as truly a business necessity with the farmer who lives within the area in which tornadoes take place as is fire insurance. It is worthy of remark that in all the destruction which has been wrought during the past three or four weeks in Western states through this same agency there was little or no insurance. Fire insurance will, of course, not cover such casualties. In a few cases where fire broke out in the ruins of New Richmond it may be possible to recover; but even that is doubtful.

Every really thoughtful and prudent person living in any outlying district in any of the states in which the tornado occurs ought to provide his home with a cyclone cellar and ought to protect his property by placing on it some reasonable amount of insurance in a company organized to protect against such risks. There seems to have been no thought of either precaution in any case that has thus far been called to the general attention, except in one instance alone in Nebraska. And yet with the construction of an underground resort attached to each household, and with insurance more generally resorted to, much of the misery and suffering which such events carry in their wake would be saved.

New York's Chief of Police Devery's new interpretation of the Horton law is that it is intended only to prevent what are called "hippodromes." It is feared however, that Chief Devery is giving the framer of that law too much credit.

Admiral Dewey has declined to accept a house and lot purchased with money raised by popular subscription. Perhaps he will, also, refuse to accompany Mr. McKinley on a campaigning tour through the West.

It is the duty of every citizen to take part in politics. I do not intend to neglect my duty—H. S. Pingree. There is, therefore, no doubt about where Mr. Pingree stands.

"The New York Herald," says the Washington Post, "has opened its free ice fund, and the Sun can be depended on to open on the Herald." Also on the ice.

It will be extremely difficult to attempt to prove that Mr. McKinley's civil service order had "no political significance." Still the attempt will be made.

It appears that the Republicans, in David B. Henderson, have selected not only a speaker, but a choir leader of no small ability.

The tornado fiend appears to be trying to wipe out the Hawkins family. It killed four at New Richmond and one at Herman, Neb.

A London florist has succeeded in making a blue rose. We may next expect some one to paint the lily and gild refined gold.

If, as Senator Allison proclaims, there are no trusts, why put an anti-trust plank in the Republican platform?

Mr. Tod Sloan and Mrs. Anna Gould Castellane are rapidly getting into the "also ran" class over in Europe.

Now that Col. Piquart has been released from prison the question naturally arises, what was he put in for?

This afternoon the St. Paul base ball team will resume trying to get the position occupied by Kansas City.

Pugilist Jeffries appears to have fought on the principle of "Be sure of your left and then go ahead."

Thirty-four years after the Civil war the cry of the American dollar is "On to (New) Richmond!"

"Jim" Sherman, of New York, appears to be a man with a "past."

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

The Neill company at the Metropolitan opera house played to big business the first half of this week in "The Dancing Girl," and this in spite of very bad weather. For the remainder of the week, beginning tonight, the bill will be Boucicault's famous comedy "London Assurance," in the costumes of 1840, the period in which the play was written.

Next week the Neills will present two plays of a widely different character, both big successes of the foremost actors in this country. Nat Goodwin's "A Gilded Fool" will be the bill for the first half of the week, commencing Sunday night, and Mansfield's "A Parisian Romance" the latter half of the week. The sale of seats is now open for these productions.

GUNS GIVEN AGUINALDO.

They Are Turned Upon Americans With Deadly Effect.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Maj. Gen. Anderson, commanding the department of the lakes, was mustered out of the volunteer service today and assumed the rank of brigadier general, which he held before the opening of the war with Spain.

According to Gen. Anderson, commanding the department of the lakes, the heavy losses of the American troops in the recent engagements with the Filipinos at Las Pinas and Bacoor, south of Manila, were caused by the artillery which Admiral Dewey presented to Aguinaldo last winter. The batteries in question, Gen. Anderson says, are being operated by Spanish prisoners, who have been released by Aguinaldo with the understanding that they enlist in the insurgent army. Gen. Anderson took the first detachment of troops to the Philippines last fall and was a prominent figure in the first negotiations between this country and the Filipino government.

"When Admiral Dewey captured Cavite," said Gen. Anderson, "he took possession of a lot of artillery, and later presented it to Aguinaldo. The insurgents removed the field pieces to Las Pinas and adjacent points, and have kept them there ever since. It is these cannon that are now being used by the insurgents against our troops with such terrible effect in the province south of Manila. Spaniards are operating the guns, are trained experts in the handling of field pieces, and are evidently using their knowledge with deadly effect on our troops. The native Filipino knows nothing of the proper handling of artillery. After the first skirmish we had with the insurgents last fall I strongly advised that Aguinaldo and his men be driven from the province south of Manila, as they might cause trouble later if permitted to retain their position. The weather was favorable to prompt action along this line at that time, and the rebels could have been driven back into the country without diculty. Gen. Otis did not see fit to follow my advice, however, and the insurgents have been there ever since, building entrenchments and preparing for attack."

ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW.

Editor Whitelaw Reid to Contribute to Lady Churchill's Magazine.

LONDON, June 14.—The principal literary feature of the first number of Lady Randolph Churchill's new magazine, the Anglo-Saxon Review," to be issued within the next ten days, will be a paper by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, discussing the advances in international law and the changes in national policy resulting from the treaty of Paris, 1899, which he helped to negotiate.

The most important point in Mr. Reid's paper is that the $20,000,000 paid to Spain upon the cession of the Philippines to the United Staets was not in the remotest degree intended as compensation for the islands, which were taken, the writer asserts, because the Americans had a right to them as indemnity, if not for conquest, and that he money was paid solely in recognition of the principle that debts attaching to territory and incurred for its benefit should be transferred with its sovereignty.

MUST REMAIN IN JAIL.

Bail for Millionaire Miner James Doyle Is Refused.

DENVER, Col., June 14.—The Colorado court of appeals refused to admit James Doyle, the Victor millionaire, to bail, and he must remain in jail until Sept. 12, when his case comes up for hearing. Doyle has been in jail at Colorado Springs several months for contempt of court, in refusing to renounce a judgment for $740,000 against James N. Burns and the Portland Mining company, secured in an Iowa court. Doyle had been enjoined by Judge Lunt, of Colorado Springs, from prosecuting his case in Iowa, but disregarded the injunction.

ST. PAUL'S ANSWER TO NEW RICHMOND'S APPEAL.

St. Paul has up to this time contributed in cash for the relief of the New Richmond victims $4, 872.45. Of this amount $1,201.95 was contributed through the Pioneer Press. The remainder, $3,670.50, was contributed through J. J. McCardy, comptroller of St. Paul, the St. Paul Globe and other sources. A list of individual contributions follows:

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road	$1,000.00
J. H. Allen & Co	500.00
W. H. Elsinger & Co	100.00
Field, Schlick & Co	100.00
Mannheimer Bros	100.00
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St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company	100.00
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Louis J. Wilkes	25.00
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T. L. Blood & Co	25.00
E. A. Bailey	25.00
Employes Ger.-American bank	22.00
Charles E. Flandrau	20.00
Employes Sternberg & Weil	19.45
Yerxa Bros.' Employes	18.00
Employes Plymouth Clothing house	17.50
Elk Laundry	15.00
F. W. Tuchelt & Sons	15.00
W. P. Jewett	15.00
W. D. Kirk	15.00
C. N. Hillman	10.00
S. Small	10.00
Rev. E. C. Mitchell	10.00
D. E. Freeman Walsh	10.00
Dr. J. W. Bellinger	10.00
H. and Val J. Rothschild	10.00
George F. Gifford	10.00
Hennessy & Cox	10.00
H. Lohbauer	10.00
Judge Charles E. Otis	10.00
St. Louis Church, Rev. Henry Gross	10.00
House of Hope, Y. P. C. C.	10.00
Henry Martin	10.00
Judge W. L. Kelly	10.00
W. C. Read	10.00
S. B. Shotwell	10.00
W. A. Miller	10.00
Adam Fetch	10.00
Hart & Murphy	10.00
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W. G. Sawyer	5.00
J. R. J	5.00
S. H. Nutting	5.00
Northwestern Land Company	5.00
Northwestern Cycle Company	5.00
Thomas C. Fulton, White Bear	5.00
Alex. Crawford	5.00
W. R. Burkhard	5.00
H. R. W	5.00
F. H. Parker	5.00
William George	5.00
W. Oakley Stout	5.00
Daughters	5.00
J. T. McMillan	5.00
Kindness circle of King's	
E. S. Doran	5.00

B. F. Clements	5.00
E. W. Bazille	5.00
Miss White	5.00
Mrs. J. C. Norton	5.00
J. C. Norton	5.00
Hub Clothing Company	5.00
Miss M. Hazenwinkle	5.00
Henry Hinkens	5.00
J. C. Bramhall	5.00
Margaret Daniel	5.00
J. M. Gruber	5.00
J. George Smith	5.00
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Armand Albrecht	5.00
S. W. Heins	5.00
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H. M. Smythe Printing Co	3.00
Tostevin & Co	3.00
C. Neuman	3.00
Miss Lizzie Lind	3.00
Charles H. Robinson	3.00
R. S. Taylor	3.00
J. A. Schoell, Belle Plaine	3.00
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Mrs. J. M. Smith	2.00
Herman Thiede	2.00
W. P. Frenzel	1.00
W. F. Elwess	1.00
A. E. Kribs	1.00
C. C. Wallace	1.00
C. D. Risser	1.00
A. Smolik	1.00
N. Hagstrum	1.00
Rudolph Sternberg	1.00
W. W. Marshall	1.00
A. Stern	1.00
A. Faschingbauer	1.00
H. A. Pashley	1.00
E. P. Savage	1.00
J. H. Gibbens	1.00
A. Friend	1.00
G. T. Hartman	1.00
E. J. Donahue	1.00
George Frenzel	1.00
Teresa Frenzel	1.00
Louis Schneider	1.00
John Hedman	1.00
H. Heminghouse	1.00
H. E. Minor	1.00
Charles T. Cardigan	1.00
W. O. Denegre	1.00
C. C. Hayes	1.00
George Phil Fredriks	1.00
J. A. Canner	1.00
F. C. Tobie	1.00
W. F. Markoe	1.00
C. A. Palmer	1.00
W. M. Higgins	1.00
Miss V. Kluckholm	1.00
Sheiles Pharmacy	1.00
Dr. O. A. Beal	1.00
Dr. V. J. Hawkins	1.00
Nick Sohn	1.00
J. K. Riley	1.00
Ida Hess	.50
M. Butler	.50
M. Toplitzky	.50
I. Fishbeine	.50
A. Anderson	.50
H. Cohen	.50
M. Gustavson	.50
H. Hardwick	.50
Abe Brumwich	.50
R. R. Wailer	.50
A. T. Evans	.25
S. A. Lofgren	.25
Ida Coplowich	.25
L. Nelson	.25
T. Murphy	.25
Master Paul Koempe	.25
Cash, nineteen donations	84.50

SOUTH ST. PAUL'S CONTRIBUTION.

The liberal hearted stockmen and the citizens of South St. Paul yesterday contributed $241.00 to the sufferers at New Richmond. The South St. Paul Live Stock exchange, composed of the members of the various commission firms, headed the list with $100.00. In addition to this the individual members of the firms and the citizens generally contributed freely. One hundred and thirty-five dollars of the money subscribed was collected and turned over to the Globe last night, and the balance will be forwarded to J. J. McCardy today. The following is a list of the subscriptions:

South St. Paul Live Stock Ex.	$100 00
Stock Yards Bank	10 00
Friend, Crosby & Co.	10 00
Rea Bros	5 00
E. M. Randall	5 00
M. O'Toole	5 00
C. L. Haas Commission Co.	5 00
E. M. Prouty & Co.	5 00
Rogers & Rogers	5 00
Thuet Bros	5 00
G. W. Wentworth	5 00
George Lytle	5 00
T. Durocher	5 00
Tomlinson, Stafford & Co.	5 00
I. L. Seekins	4 00
W. M. Campbell Commission Co.	3 00
L. S. Bryant	3 00
L. G. Aldrich	3 00
E. A. Barry	2 00
Charles McClellan	2 00
E. Freeman	2 00
A. D. Moe	2 00
John Coates	2 00
Pat. McAuliff	2 00
E. Gardie	2 00
P. P. Heins	2 00
H. H. Cooley	2 00
B. F. Strohm	2 00
James King	2 00
Frank D. Hanky	2 00
H. B. Carroll	2 00
P. A. King	1 00

S. J. Melady	$1 00
A. L. Francis	1 00
J. F. La Pointe	1 00
J. F. Baker	1 00
Mrs. Burgogne	1 00
Holland & Son	1 00
George Brann	1 00
T. O'Honoran	1 00
Frank McCoy	1 00
E. W. Karn	1 00
C. Engerman	1 00
P. A. Clark	1 00
James Gahan	1 00
J. A. Steele	1 00
James Broderick	1 00
J. B. Stevenson	1 00
H. Robinson	1 00
M. Gahan	1 00
A. Fitch	1 00
A. N. Black	1 00
E. E. Carson	1 00
J. Gooch	1 00
J. McKay	1 00
Frank Rund	50
J. P. Nolan	50
Charles Fitch	50
Charles Manthy	50
John Kellershire	50
A. T. Markham	50
Total	$241 00

REBELS ARE PLUCKY

GIVE WAY TO THE AMERICAN FORCES ONLY BY YARDS, AND THEN RETURN

FIGHTING WAS DESPERATE

Filipinos Made Good Use of the Cannon With Which Chief Aguinaldo Was Presented by Admiral Dewey—Nothing but the Unconquerable Valor of the American Troops Saved the Day.

NEW YORK, June 14.—(Special.)—A special from Manila says: "The fighting of the past few days has been the most desperate of the campaign in the Philippines. The rebels have not only fought bravely, but their daring is simply dumfounding. They have taken advantage of the failure of the Americans to make impossible the return of the enemy to the vicinity of Manila, and the result is that the Filipinos made an atack right in range of the warships, where it was presumed they would not have the hardihood to venture. It is regarded as a hardship by the brave American boys to be compelled to fight over the same ground twice, and that, too, after having defeated their foes. Losses on the American side have been heavy. True, the Filipinos have lost in much greater proportion, but at no previous time since hostilities were inaugurated have the American forces suffered as heavily in casualties as during the past few days."

FILIPINOS DRIVEN BACK.

Fought Desperately, but Were Finally Compelled to Yield.

MANILA, June 14.—Before dark last night, the Fourteenth infantry swam the Zapote river, charged and carried the trenches, a heavy fusillade of artillery preparing the way, and covering the crossing. The insurgents broke for the woods before the Fourteenth reached them. Almost at the same time the Ninth and the Twelfth crossed a bar of the sea, and came upon their left flank, at a point where a body of marines, with Maxim guns, landed under the protection of the ships' batteries, and fired upon the enemy's left rear, with a demoralizing effect. The Twenty-first crossed the river by a bridge as soon as it could be mended.

Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the head. Several five-inch smooth-bore guns were captured, with ammunition marked "U. S. Navy Yard."

After crossing the river the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the Ninth and Twenty-first, these regiments being left with four guns to guard the bridge. As they were being formed into companies the insurgents commenced to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle, 300 yards away. The regiments formed into line coolly, though under fire, and rushed to the woods, driving the enemy a mile away, the Filipinos disputing every foot.

The Fourteenth encamped across the river, the men caring for many of the Filipinos wounded. Eight prisoners were captured. The majority of the Filipinos wore red uniforms.

SIXTY-TWO WILL NOT COME.

Gallant Oregon Volunteers Leave That Many Dead at Manila.

MANILA, June 14.—The first American volunteers started for home today. The transports Newport and Ohio, carrying the Oregon regiment and the First Volunteer Signal corps. They sail for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and are expected to arrive at their destination July 12.

The Oregon regiment left here sixty-two dead, being the total of its men killed in battle and dead from disease, as a result of the year's campaign.

The troops were cheered as the transports steamed out of the harbor.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gen. Otis cables the following announcement about the return of volunteers:

"Manila, June 14.—Adjutant General, Washington: Transports Ohio and Newport, Oregon, First signal corps and discharged soldiers from different organizations left, San Francisco, this morning via Nagasaki. Oregons number forty-six officers, 1,035 enlisted men. Signal company, four officers, thirty-two enlisted men. The transport Leelanaw arrived yesterday. —"Otis."

The Oregon regiment, which left San Francisco for Manila, had 947 men, but was afterwards recruited to its full strength while serving in the Philippines.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Capt. Barker Notifies Washington of Attack at Cavite.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The navy department has received the following cablegrams from Capt. Barker, the naval officer in command at Manila, respecting the fighting there yesterday:

"Manila, June 14.—Secretary Navy, Washington: The insurgents fired at navy yard. Masked batteries. Ships of war shelled position and entrenchments. The Helena and Monadnock landed forces to assist in maintaining the position until reinforced by the army. The movement was successful. Enemy was routed. No casualties in the navy. —"Barker."

"Manila, June 14.—Secretary Navy: Regarding engagement of June 13, detail of officers for special services indicated was signaled 'appreciate assistance of the navy, which I shall acknowledge with pleasure officially—Lawton.' —"Barker."

TARIFF MAKES TRUSTS

SO ASSERTED SUGAR KING HAVEMEYER BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

NOVEL ARGUMENT SET FORTH

Business Is Not Philanthropy, Said Mr. Havemeyer—Capital and Labor Will Adjust Differences if Left Alone—Witness Contended That Combinations Owe Nothing to States—Public Is Interested.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Before the industrial commission today, Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining company, testified as to the sugar industry. He vigorously attacked the customs tariff, which, he declared, was the "mother of all trusts." Mr. Havemeyer's statement was presented in writing, was voluminous, and was listened to with interest by the members of the commission. Mr. Havemeyer said:

"The mother of all trusts is the customs tariff bill. The existing bill and the preceding one have been the occasion for the formation of all the large trusts, with very few exceptions, inasmuch as they provide for an inordinate protection to all the interests of the country—sugar refining excepted. Economic advantages incident to the consolidation of large interests in the same line of business are a great incentive to their formation, but these bear a very insignificant proportion to the advantages granted in the way of protection under the customs tariff.

"There probably is not an industry that requires a protection of more than 10 per cent ad valorem, and it is to obtain what is provided over such percentage in the tariff that leads to the formation of what are commonly spoken of as 'trusts.'

"With a protection to an industry not exceeding 10 per cent, all menace to the community of trusts would cease. This 10 per cent would represent the difference in cost of production, and likewise act as a protection against surface products of foreign countries being dumped on our local markets, tereby interfering with the regular and economic working of our industries. Any advantages that might then accrue to such combination they would be fully entitled to, and the public would not be damaged thereby, as any expansion of price would be met by foreign competition and relief.

"I have said that sugar was an exception. The rate of protection on sugar is an eighth of a cent per pound, which is about 3½ per cent ad valorem, and is not the difference in the cost of refining between this and foreign countries. The least it should have is 8 per cent, or, in specific figures, ¼ per cent per pound. The sugar refining industry of this country, no matter what form its organization, is entitled to adequate protection if any industry is. There are at least 100,000 people dependent upon it. What it pays or has paid to its stockholders in the past represents nothing but a fair return on the capital invested, considering the extent of the business.

"The United States tariff bill, in assessing about $40 per ton duty on imported sugar, pays into the pockets of a few Louisianans on their annual crop of 250,000 tons, $10,000,000; to the Hawaiian islanders, probably represented by 150 foreigners, on their annual crop of 250,000 tons, $10,000,000; say 100,000 tons produced elsewhere in the United States, $4,000,000. Here you have $24,000,000 extracted from the people of the United States for the sake of getting the revenue which $40 per ton on foreign sugar provides. This is merely illustrative of the whole tariff—every line of it—and its effect upon the people. In fact, the tariff bill clutches the people by the throat, and then the governors and attorney generals of the several states take action, not against the cause, but against the machinery which the people employ to rifle the public's pockets.

DISTINCTION AS TO ROBBERY.

"There appears to be in the public mind a distinction between robbery by an individnal and that by a corporation. What is commendable in an individual appears to be dishonest in a corporation.

"I maintain that it is immaterial to the public in what form business is done—whether by an individual, firm, corporation or even trust. These are merely forms of conducting business, or, in other words, machinery for the operation of business. It is the duty of the government to see that under the tariff laws they enact, this machinery cannot, in its actions, result to the detriment or impoverishment of the public.

"It would have been very asy and proper for the government to have put a corresponding internal revenue tax on sugar simultaneously with the imposition of the customs duty, and have these $24,000,000 which now go into the pockets of a few individuals go into the treasury for the benefit of the whole people. If no expenses of the government was needed to be provided for, and protection to American industries was desired, the imposition of 10 per cent ad valorem on all manufactured products would have settled the matter. There is every reason why, if revenue is desired, that with a duty on raw materials of foreign production a corresponding internal revenue tax should be levied on similar products, and the production to manufacturers thereof limited to an additional 10 per cent.

"I repeat that all this agitation against trusts is against merely the business machinery employed to take from the public what the government in its tariff laws says it is proper and suitable they should have. It is the government through its tariff laws which plunders the people and the trusts, etc., are merely the machinery for doing it.

"The statements made before the committee in congress and the speeches against the sugar refining company are absolutely devoid of truth and utterly unworhthy of creadit. The intention of congress, however, to enact something into law contrary to what the sugar refining industry properly required, resulted, irrespective of the great injury and injustice done in the passage of the existing sugar schedule.

"Whether the sugar refining company has been a benefit or injury to the community, can be best expressed in a table showing the prices for a considerable period prior to the formation of the trust and for a corresponding period subsequent. The difference since its formation shows an advantage to the consumer —note that: consumer—of over one-eighth of a cent a pound.

"What the sugar companies have disbursed in dividends has been, not because of any extreme protection under the tariff, but one of conditions prefectly legitimate and commendable. Their record shows conclusively that no advantage has ever been taken by the company of any protection in excess of the 8 per cent claimed, i. e., 14 cents per pound under the tariff.

"It is my opinion that corporations are under no obligations whatever to any of the states for their existence. Quite the reverse—the states are under obligations to them. If the plant of these industries consolidated was capable of being put on wheels and moved from state to state you would find very active bidding for them. It is not an unusual thing for certian localities to guarantee free taxation for twenty years, free water and in some instances give the land to corporations to have them organize under their statutes and locate in their states.

"Hostility to capital meets with its own condemnation. This is illustrated by the situation in New York, where a discrimination aginst capital has prevented in a greatly increased tax rate, and a tendency to increase the number of employs.

"All I have to say about trade organizations and strikes is that without violence they are natural. They have one objection, however. Their tendency to reduce all labor to a low level.

BUSINESS NOT PHILANTROPHY.

"Business is not philantrophy. Capital and labor will adjust their own relations if they are let alone. Interference always operates against one or the other. That means to the disadvantage of both.

"There is no such thing as monopoly in these days except that which results from patents and copyrights.

"The true communism of pelf is the customs tariff bill. It says to the people: "Here is the law we have enacted for your robbery. Do not complain of it, but do your utmost to attack and injure the machinery engaged in extracting from you what we legislate shall be taken from you. Keep up the clatter while the voters on the tariff bill take advantage of the noise to enact laws that cause your impoverishment, and thus contribute to the greed and avarice of the few.'

"There is a prevailing hostility to wealth. This is perfectly illogical. Everyone wants money. It is the abuse of money, not its possession, which is opposed to public interest. This hostility finds its outlet in hostile legislation in unequal and unjust taxation. All this is probably unconstitutional. It is directly against the interests of every class, I mean the poorer class, whom it is supposed to benefit.

"Corporations, whether directly such or in the form of trusts, are expedient for the purpose of uniting a large number of persons of small means into a large aggregation of capital. Attack upon them, therefore, is an attack upon their stockholders. In the case of many well conducted corporations the stockholders are very numerous, and are often persons of moderate means, dependent upon their inocme fort heir suport. In the absence of all disturbing causes, the direct tendency of acombination of capital is to promote economy, reduce expenses and iminish price. This does not mean that a person having anything to sell will not get for itthelargest price that he can. It means that with the abundance of capital ready for investment which is always found everywhere, the only way to prevent competition is to keep prices below the competitive point.

"Trade will always take care of itself. If it is left to pursue ordinary channels, it will see to it that this does not have anyextraordinary advantages. It is only when the state interferes that a situation is created of which advantage can be taken against the interest of the communities."

MORE DEAD ARE FOUND

Continued from First Page.

one suggested that a pile of rubbish near by be overhauled. The suggestion proved a good one and Larson's body was found.

The infant's bones found on Second street are being preserved by the physicians, but there is no chance that anything will ever be proven by them.

BODIES IN THE RIVER.

The theory is advanced here this afternoon that many of the people who were on the street Monday evening after the circus have been blown into the river. Those who favor this clue say that water has a peculiar influence over cyclonic disturbances, and as soon as any heavy object is blown over the water it immediately drops downward. The ice houses in the city have been blown away, but the ice remains intact, while all around there is ruin.

Tom Martin, the barber, is known to be in theruins, but his body has not been recovered. The crew put in a long day, but were unable to locate the bottom of his cellar.

Charles Lamphere, who was taken out of Beal's grocery just after the storm, was sent to St. Paul. His face was badly mashed but his skull, aside from a couple of ugly scalp wounds, appears to be uninjured.

A rumor was afloat that a woman had been taken out of the Williams house alive, but it could not be confirmed either at headquarters or at the excavation.

The body of Ole Gunderson, whose head was cut off, was found in Johnson's building Tuesday and was buried today.

BURYING THE DEAD.

The work of burying the dead progressed as rapidly as possible today, but through some misunderstanding the coffins which were ordered by the committee for general use did not arrive until very late in the evening, and those whose friends were buried during the day were interred in coffins which were brought over by St. Paul, Hudson, Stillwater and Eau Claire undertakers.

The funeral services of Miss Williams, daughter of the proprietor of the Williams house, and Mrs. Etta C. Cameron, were held yesterday afternoon at the grave in the Protestant cemetery, about a half mile from town. A dozen other of the dead were interred in the cemetery at the same time. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Tull, of the demolished Methodist church.

The scene today in the Catholic church baffles all description. The mute cold victims of Monday's battling elements are laid on boards and litters across the tops of the pews. The saddest of all is the mournful crowd which all day wended its way through the church auditorium. Mothers with their little children laid out in rows, three and four of one family, side by side in death, tell of the awful fury of the storm.

Here a sorrowing brother, sister, mother, husband or father takes a last longing look at the face of a dear one. The undertakers work hurriedly on every body. The coffins are lined up in front of the church in rows, containing the last that is earthly of man or woman, who but yesterday was in the prime of life's blessings, and today is torn dismantled and mangled.

Several heroic ladies of the parish sat all day in the church and made burial shrouds for the infants that were laid out; there were others of the crowd who came in out of curiosity, but all were glad enough to get out.

Mr. Nagle, undertaker, of St. Paul, buried about twenty during the day, and embalmed a few more. Wing & Sweet, of Eau Claire; W. J. Sleppy and a couple of others were busy from sunrise to long after dark. The Dunbar family, father and mother, were buried in the afternoon. W. H. Dunbar, of St. Paul, a son, was present and went to the grave.

The three McGrath children, Ellen, Lillie and Marion, were prepared for burial. The four dead members of the Hawkins family were also interred, namely, Nellie, Bangy, Walter and Mrs. S. M. Hawkins.

MASS FOR THE DEAD.

Rev. Father Degmon this morning held mass for the dead in the church, as it is found impossible to hold funeral ceremonies at the graves of all the victims.

Out in the little graveyard just back of the Catholic church are many newly dug graves, and some that have been covered over for the last time. At the Protesant cemetery there is a line of vehicles standing at all times, containing long white pine boxes with the dead, or, in many cases, all that remains to tell the tale of the frightful catastrophe.

The committee ordered on Tuesday for general use a car and a half of caskets, but owing to some misunderstanding of the switching arrangements the car was set out at the wrong siding and the work embarrassed.

Those of the cyclome victims who live in the country have been taken away from the city, and in many cases the dead and wounded have been lost track of, as they have been taken back home in the country. At 6 o'clock tonight forty bodies remained to be buried.

Manila Casualties.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gen. Otis reports the following additional wounded;

Thirteenth infantry, June 9—M, Private Henry Mansfelder, thigh, slight.

Fourth cavalry, 10th—I, Private William Riardan, leg, moderate.

Ninth infantry—C, Privates A. F. Porteng, shoulder, slight; B, De Forest Hutchinson, head, severe.

Twenty-first infantry—C, Private Thomas Muller, arm, slight.

First Colorado—M, Private Joseph P. Kearns, leg, slight; 11th, Private Edgar Pale, knee, severe.

....NEW RICHMOND GRATEFUL FOR AID....

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., June 14.—To the Associated Press: Our committee rejoices in the generous contributions of Minneapolis citizens of $2,000; the J. H. Allen company, St. Paul, $500; Viroque, Wis., $100; Madison, Wis., $200; St. Louis, Mo., one contributor, $72; St. Cloud, Minn., $500; J. J. McCardy, St. Paul, $200; Mannheimer Bros., St. Paul, $100; Omaha Railway company, $1,000, and free transportation of supplies; also many other contributions which it is impossible for us, with our present organization, to acknowledge in detail. We wire these thanks to the Associated Press, and wish to say that it will be impossible for us to promptly thank the various donors in the future from New Richmond, but B. J. Price, a member of the committee at Hudson, will acknowledge all contributions from there.

—O. W. Mosher, Chairman.
—T. Wears, Mayor.