

Theatrical news a strong feature in every issue of the St. Paul Daily Globe.

St. Paul Globe

Lovers of sports are satisfied with their page in each issue of the St. Paul Globe.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 8.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1902.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS—On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

FARMERS AT FARGO

TRI-STATE GRAIN AND STOCK GROWERS' CONVENTION AN ASSURED SUCCESS

ATTENDANCE RECORDS BROKEN

Five Hundred Delegates Present at Opening Session, and the Number Increased All Day.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ

Special to The Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 7.—Mayor Johnson, of Fargo, and former Secretary Worst, who have worked so hard to make a success of the tri-state grain and stock growers' convention, feel that success has crowned their efforts. In former years the first day attendance has been small, but the session opened with 500 delegates present this morning, and the number kept increasing all day. The afternoon and evening meetings, Mayor Johnson did most of the outside hustling, and is responsible for securing the presence of President Hill and Secretary Worst, who at the convention to order and welcomed the visitors, extending the freedom of the city and presenting a metaphorical key. The organization resulted in the election of the following officers:

President, Mayor J. A. Johnson, Fargo; first vice president, A. W. Scott, Grand Forks; second vice president, T. A. Hoferstad, Crookston; secretary, Maj. R. E. Fleming, Fargo. The first paper was by James Hoies, of Fargo, on "Potato Cultivation in Minnesota." He went into the historical features of the subject, crediting Capt. Hawkins, a slave trader, with finding the first potatoes in this country and taking them to Ireland in 1845. He discussed in an interesting manner the preparation of ground, selection and treatment of seed, chemical treatment of seed, planting, cultivating, digging and marketing. He recognized as one of the most successful potato growers in the Red river valley, and his remarks were decidedly apropos. At the close of the paper, Mr. Hoies was given a general discussion, and among the speakers were President Worst, of the agricultural college in Fargo, who told of the special adaptability of North Dakota soil and climate for the growth of potatoes, and especially of profitable returns from great attention and care.

Owing to the illness in his office force R. J. Turner, of Blomark, state commissioner of agriculture, could not be present to present his paper on "The General Advantages of and Prosperity of the State," and it was read by proxy. The state commissioner presented a volume of interesting statistics on the development of the state along different lines, and his article was received with a great deal of commendation.

"Dairying in the Dakotas" was the subject of a paper by John Armstrong, of De Smet, S. D., editor of the dairy department of the Dakotas. His paper was read by President Worst, and was replete in detailed information as to selection of cows for dairying purposes, manner of feeding, habits of cows, and information as to dairying and technical information as to milk, cream and butter.

L. A. Ueland, of Edgely, addressed the convention on "The Corn Crop in the Advance of Corn from the South through Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota, into North Dakota, and the success the crop had become in North Dakota." He advocated the selection by hand of the most promising ears of corn each year for seed, and after a few years splendid seed, well acclimated, could be raised. He discussed the crop was discussed in a thoroughly practical manner. The differences in corn for grain and fodder corn were fully explained.

At the close of his remarks adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock p. m.

"Corn Growing and Silage."

The first paper this afternoon was on "Corn Growing and Silage," by Maj. R. E. Fleming, of Fargo, who has been a practical farmer in North Dakota for about a quarter of a century and has paid special attention to corn crops, gradually increasing his acreage. He discussed the different kinds of seed corn, the manner of selecting them, and the emphasis upon preparation of the ground and early planting. He advised four cultivations after first using drags on the land till the corn goes. He discussed the silage discussed at length his methods and the success with which he had met in feeding silage to both cattle and horses. He gave tabulated figures as to cost of producing silage and its value as a food product.

The next paper was by Prof. D. A. Saunders, of the South Dakota agricultural college. He discussed the wheat, which he explained as to origin and food values. He told how it could be advantageously raised from Texas to Canada, but said it did best between the 36th and the 40th meridians, and as the area was necessarily limited, there was no danger of overproduction. The question was carried on further by M. A. Carleton, of the department of agriculture at Washington, who predicted a great future for the crop and reported a demand by manufacturers. After adjournment there was a meeting of those who had grown macaroni wheat, and their experience made many converts among those who had not attempted it.

J. E. Phelan, former secretary of the railroad commission, gave the convention the benefit of his experiences as a cattle raiser and warned ranchmen not to raise any but most improved breeds, and instead of feeding all the corn and grain in the winter, retain only the number they could keep in excellent condition. The possibilities of restricted ranges were discussed and a change in methods predicted. Prof. Shepperd, of the North Dakota agricultural college, told of the advantages of raising corn and feeding it to cattle. G. S. Barnes will take a large number of delegates on a special train to his farm at Glyndon for two hours Thursday to show them methods of raising brown Swiss cattle.

At tonight's session E. G. Schollander, of the North Dakota agricultural college, and T. A. Hoferstad, of the Crookston experiment station, discussed seed selection. Prof. Ten Eyck, of North Dakota college, spoke on conservation of soil moisture by cultivation with illustration as to length of roots in soil and charts showing great depth to which some plants went. The session closed with an address by Prof. Grindeland, of Warren, Minn., on "Evergreen Tree Culture." Late trains brought many more visitors from northern and western parts of the state.

GUSHER FLOODS FARMS

NATURAL ARTESIAN WELL BREAKS LOOSE IN WISCONSIN.

Special to The Globe. LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 7.—Many farms in the town of Franklin are being flooded by a water gusher which has burst from the ground on the farm of a man named Bronson. The water spurts thirty feet into the air, and is doubtless the biggest natural artesian well in the state. Today a number of farms attempted to stop the flow and save their property from injury by rolling a huge bowlder into the cavity. The stone, which weighs nearly two tons, was hurled thirty feet into the air by the great force of the water. While working in a tie camp about three miles from Brownsville this afternoon Henry Echie, aged twenty-six, son of a prominent citizen of Elroy, was instantly killed by a falling tree. The remains will be taken to Elroy. Echie was formerly a resident of Fountain City, Wis.

SHAW IS NOT DUDISH

CLOTHES DON'T RHYME AND HE NEGLECTS DAME FASHION.

FROM THE GLOBE BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Gov. Leslie M. Shaw, the new secretary of the treasury, is a very democratic individual. He will not be much on the dress parade. When he struck town he wore a silk tie of an old vintage, but he laid it away the first day, and took to "Roosevelt slouches." He is a spare man, of medium size, a man of manner and dress like a hundred thousand. His counterpart may be seen anywhere any time. He is not in the habit of patronizing the tailor's pressing department. His collar is four styles behind the prevailing mode. His shoes are wide and soft, unusually wide. He evidently believes a 25-cent tie is just as good as a 50-cent one, and that a tie is good until worn out. His annual bill for this part of his wardrobe should not exceed \$14. He is easy of manner and access. He has a ready humor, and is fond of a joke or story. His general style is a trifle Lincolnian. As a banker, he does not look the part, at least he does not look like a city banker. He looks more like a veterinary surgeon than any other type of calling.

ONE YEAR OF BOER WAR

IMMENSE CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES DURING 1901.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A published review of operations in South Africa during the past year, based on official reports, gives an interesting comparison of Boer and British losses. The review says that the total reduction of the Boer forces in killed, wounded, taken prisoners and surrendered, amounts to 15,229 men. Of this total only 7,983 rifles were secured. The capture of Boer ammunition amounted to 2,376 cartridges. British columns are supposed to have captured 100 pieces of artillery, amounting to twenty-seven guns, exclusive of the two captured by Gen. DeWet at Zeefontein. The capture of Boer stock has been enormous, considering the great hauls made during the earlier years of the war. During the last year a total of 29,832 horses were captured, while of other stock, such as cattle, oxen and sheep, 256,321 head were captured.

The British casualties from actual fighting amount to only half of those sustained by the Boers, namely 9,113 men, of which 1,513 were taken prisoners and have since been released. During the last year 4,600 men died of disease, 15 officers and 342 men were accidentally killed and 2,500 men were invalided home.

WESTERN MEN SCARED.

Defiant League Magnates to Meet at Omaha Today.

Special to The Globe. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—There will be a gathering of Western League magnates at Omaha tomorrow. Whitefield and Van Brunt, the man who is pushing the reorganization, left Chicago in a hurry today for the Nebraska city. They are evidently worried over the attempts being made by Hickey to buy out Rourke.

Poultry and Pet Stock.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Jan. 7.—The exhibit of the Cedar Valley Poultry and Pet Stock association was brought to a close today. The election of officers, all of whom reside in this city with the exception of the directors. They are: President, O. O. Hummel, vice president, Jacob Nelson, secretary, R. J. Odell, treasurer, B. Nauman, assistant superintendent, O. ure, J. D. Eastman, superintendent. H. Nelson, executive committee, O. O. Hummel, Jacob Schaeffer, R. K. Odell, H. B. Nauman, G. J. Lemper, Apponaug, R. I. and E. Eben Walden, Decatur, Mich.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

- Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair.
- 1.—Suit Against Merger Begins. Chinese Emperor in Peking. United States Has Grown. Flickertail Farmers at Fargo.
- 2.—Youngers Ask for Pardon. Board Row Only Starting. Lower Car Fares Wanted. Lower Taxes This Year. Pope's Farewell Shot.
- 3.—Mine Disaster at Segaunee. Will Not Help Bede. News of the Northwest.
- 4.—Editorial Comment. Globe Home Study Course. Story of the Streets.
- 5.—Revolution in the National. No Reservations Made. General Sporting News. City Light News.
- 6.—The Woman's Page. Daily Short Story. January Linen Sales.
- 7.—Day's Doings in Minneapolis. Debate Isthmian Canal Bill. Social Event at White House. Autonomy for Philippines.
- 8.—Plans New Railroad System. News of the Railroads.
- 9.—Grain and Provision Market.
- 10.—Historical Society's Work. Wants Law Changed. Agriculture in Rural Schools. Lost His Mother's Money.

OLD CUSTOMS ARE IGNORED

RE-ENTRANCE OF CHINESE EMPEROR INTO PEKIN BEGINS NEW EPOCH

GREAT CROWDS THROUGH WAY

Empress Dowager Permits Her Subjects and Foreign Diplomats and Attaches to See Her Face.

RETURNS TO CITY WITH FEAR

PEKIN, Jan. 7.—The re-entrance of the Chinese emperor into Peking today was the most remarkable episode in the annals of the dynasty, save the flight of the Chinese court when Peking was burned by the allied forces. The spectacular phases of the return of the court exceeded expectations. The cortege was a sort of glorified lord mayor's show, and was a bewilderingly barbaric exhibition of Oriental times. Its chief significance was the complete effacement of the traditional delineation of Chinese royalty. Foreigners were given greater facilities of witnessing the ceremonial than would have been afforded at most European courts. The scene at the Chien gate when the emperor and the dowager empress entered the temple to offer thanks for their safe journey was nothing less than revolutionary, when viewed in the light of all Chinese customs. The horseshoe wall, forming the ancient gate, was crowded with Europeans, diplomats, army officers, missionaries, women, photographers and correspondents. When the emperor and the dowager empress arrived at the temple, the procession halted, and their majesties alighted from their chairs, which were covered with imperial yellow silk. The emperor proceeded to the temple of the god of war on the west side of the plaza, while hundreds of foreigners peered down only forty feet above him, and dozens of cameras were focused upon the son of heaven. When he returned his chair was borne through the gate.

Then the chair of the dowager empress was brought to the doorway of the temple of the goddess of mercy on the east side of the plaza, and the dowager empress appeared. Amid a great scuffling of attendants she proceeded into the temple on the arms of two officials, followed by a company of Buddhist priests bearing offerings. The spectators then heard the booming of the temple bell. After an interval of five minutes the dowager empress reappeared. Standing in the doorway of the temple she looked upward. Directly overhead were the German minister, Dr. Munn von Schwartz, the secretaries of the German legation, and the officers and women from the American garrison. The dowager empress saw the foreigners and bowed low. She advanced a few steps and bowed again in acknowledgment of the salutations of the foreigners. She returned to her chair looking upward to the semicircle of foreign faces, and bowing repeatedly.

IN TOO MUCH OF A HURRY

TEDDY CANNOT LEARN TO RE-RAIN IMPETUOSITY.

FROM THE GLOBE BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Speaking of President Roosevelt's lack of diplomacy, there is no illustration more typical, perhaps, than his mode of dealing with His-torian Maclay. He wanted him freed. That, perhaps, was all right. He wanted it done in a hurry. He could not wait for the proper way of doing it, but turned to the first cabinet officer who chanced to be near, and ordered him to see that Maclay was let out. It happened to be the secretary of war who was near. Now, a boy in the second grade of the common schools knows that the man to fire an employe of the navy department is the secretary of the navy. It is the rankest discourtesy for the head of a separate co-ordinate branch of the executive to step in and issue orders to employes who are not under his authority. But that is what Roosevelt did.

Chinese See Their Ruler. In the meantime the Chinese soldiers, Manchurian bannermen and minor officials who had crowded the plaza were reverently kneeling. The two arches at the sides of the ancient gateway framed hundreds of Chinese faces, who, emboldened by the presence of foreigners, ventured to gaze upon their rulers. This incident constitutes a most sharp contrast with the old regime, when neither diplomats nor natives were permitted to view the passage of royal personages along the streets. The expression of the dowager empress seemed almost appealing as she faced those who had humbled her and brought her down from her former arrogance, and this confirmed the impression that

Continued on Seventh Page.

NOYES IS NOW ALL IN

GENERALLY CONCEDED THAT HE CANNOT RETURN TO NOME.

FROM THE GLOBE BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—It is generally conceded here that Judge Arthur Noyes will not be allowed to return to Nome. The attorney general says he will have nothing to say about the case until he has all the papers, but it is unofficially announced that Judge Wickersham, who succeeded Noyes, will be permitted to continue the duties. The decision of the San Francisco court of appeals, fining Noyes \$1,000, was not a surprise, except in the fact that a jail sentence was not asked. Attorney General Knox would probably have interested in his behalf if this had been done, as he is disposed to take the position that Noyes is persecuted. When the official records arrive, the case will go to the president for his final decision.

SAM NEEDS THE MONEY

WINNEBAGO WARRIOR WANTS ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED

Special to The Globe. LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 7.—Sam Windblow a Winnebago warrior, the father of Dakota Windlow, a squaw, whose death recently occurred, has made application to have an administrator appointed to take charge of her estate. The estate consists of \$10,000 which is due from the government, and it is impossible for the heirs to obtain the money without the appointment. This is the first case of the kind ever before the La Crosse courts, and is considered very unusual, owing to the fact that the Indians seldom resort to the courts.

BEGAN NEW YEAR BADLY

GOOD CHURCH FOLK CAUGHT STEALING SPOONS.

Special to The Globe. ABINGDON, Ill., Jan. 7.—For stealing spoons at a banquet given in their honor by Achilles lodge of the Knights of Pythias, thirty-three guests, leaders in church and social circles in Abingdon, have been placed under the ban by local knights, and will be cut off the list for future entertainments. The banquet was held on New Year's night, and was largely attended. To receive the guests, eighty silver spoons were rented for the occasion. They proved so attractive that thirty-three of them stuck to the guests' fingers. A daughter of one of the best families in town was caught picking up her spoon as she left the hall, having accidentally dropped it in passing the door.

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Two Houses Burned. GLENWOOD, Wis., Jan. 7.—Fire at 4 o'clock this morning destroyed the residence of Lee Trickey, Wisconsin's famous fat man; also the home of Steven Tuttle, adjoining. Loss, about \$1,200; partially insured.

NOW FOURTH IN SIZE

ONLY THREE COUNTRIES HAVE LARGER POPULATION THAN THE UNITED STATES

CENSUS BUREAU GIVES FIGURES

Enumeration of June 1, 1900, Shows That Over 44,000,000 People Live in the United States and Its Dependencies.

FRANCE THE NEXT SMALLER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The census bureau today issued a report announcing that the population of the entire United States, including all outlying possessions, was 44,233,069 in the census of 1900. This itemized as follows: Continental United States, or United States proper, 75,984,575; Philippines, 6,961,339; Porto Rico, 463,249; Hawaii 154,001; Alaska, 63,582; Guam, 9,600; American Samoa, 6,100; persons in military and naval service of the United States outside of the United States proper, 91,213. The report announces that the twelfth census only extended to Alaska and Hawaii outside of continental United States, but that the figures for the rest of the United States' domain are taken from the best available sources. These figures are based on the enumeration of June 1, 1900. A census of the Philippine islands was in progress in 1898, when the insurrection broke out, and returns for over two-fifths of the population were found stored in Manila. These were carefully tabulated and the foregoing estimate is based on the result. The figures for Porto Rico are taken from the census of 1899, made by the war department, in consultation with the census office. The census of Alaska, Hawaii, and for persons abroad in the naval service, are from the results of the twelfth census. Those from Guam are an estimate made in a report of the war department, and those from American Samoa an estimate reported to the census office by the acting secretary of the navy.

Is in Fourth Place. The total population of the United States at the close of the nineteenth century was about 44,500,000. As the population of the United States at the beginning of the century was about 5,333,333, the nation has grown nearly sixteen-fold in 100 years.

There are but three countries now which have a greater population than the United States, viz: China, the British empire and the Russian empire. China and the British empire have each of them probably between 550,000,000 and 400,000,000, or together nearly one-half of the total population of the earth. The Russian empire, with about 131,900,000 people has more than half as many again as the United States, and has been increasing during the century just closed with greater rapidity than any other European power. Its growth, like that of the United States, has been partly through the natural increase of its population, and partly through great accessions of territory. It had about 38,800,000 people in 1800, and has increased more than three and a half times during the nineteenth century.

France, including its dependencies, is the fourth country of the world in order of population, and has about 37,000,000, or almost the same number as the United States. Of these over 25,000,000 are in African dependencies; nearly 17,000,000 in Asia, and 2,000,000 in Madagascar. These five most populous countries include over two-thirds of the estimated population of the world, which is placed by the best authorities at between 1,500,000,000 and 1,900,000,000.

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DOUGLAS FILES HIS BILL OF COMPLAINT

First Formal Proceedings Taken In Case of State of Minnesotavs. Northern Securities Company.

ATTEMPT TO INTEREST PRESIDENT

FROM THE GLOBE BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Attorney General Douglas and his associates have been trying to give an administration flavor to their proceedings against the Northern Securities company, and, to this end, have called on the president and have asked to be allowed to explain their case. Mr. Roosevelt has carefully refrained from expressing any opinion, but has made an appointment for next Thursday, when Attorney General Douglas will try to show what is the matter with himself and Gov. Van Sant. The president's views on the general principles involved in the controversy are well known. He believes that combination and consolidation are beneficial eventually to the consumer. He believes that the great corporation, whether railroad or industrial, is an economic evolution, and all that he asks is that where they are creatures of the federal law or natural monopolies, they be subject to the proper federal supervision. His recommendations as to publicity and inspection were important features of his message. He has no sympathy with obstructionists or mere agitators. The formal beginning of legal proceedings had today, when Attorney General Douglas appeared before the supreme court and asked leave to file the bill of complaint. The court took the request under consideration, and will decide next Monday, or some Monday before long, whether to entertain the suit. The attorneys have decided to remain in Washington until the decision is rendered. No counsel appeared in court for the Northern Securities company. The proceedings in the court were very brief. Attorney General Douglas was recognized as soon as the court was convened. He stated that he had come to file and present a bill of complaint on the part of the state of Minnesota against the Northern Securities company. Chief Justice Taft asked if notice had been given to the securities company, and he informed in the negative, said that there was no rule requiring such notice. He added: "Will you take the papers?" Mr. Douglas responded: "In his bill of complaint, and also a brief citing authorities. The attorney general and his assistant counsel, Messrs. M. D. Munn and George P. Wilson, then returned to the court and the motion under advisement, as is usual in such cases. The bill is a long document, about 10,000 words, and in substance is as follows:

RESUME OF STATE'S BILL OF COMPLAINT. The bill first points out the direct interest the state has in the proposed consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern public lands valued at more than \$15,000,000, which are traversed in part by the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The merger is effected these roads will cease to be spurs into these lands or compete for their business. The value of the lands will not increase as it has under the spur of competition, having for its loss in the taxable value of its property. The lands will not be opened for years and development will be arrested. In the next part of the bill it is stated that more than \$700,000 annually in the operation and maintenance of its educational, charitable and other public institutions, that the amount which can be raised, and the successful maintenance of these institutions for the benefit of its citizens depend largely upon the value of the real and personal property within the state, which in turn depends largely upon free railroad competition. It has been the settled policy of the state to encourage the building by grant of lands, and in this way over 3,500,000 acres have been granted, nearly all of which has gone to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and their subsidiary companies. The complaint alleges that the rates on the immense shipments of wheat and other merchandise over the lines of the two companies have been lower than the rates on the same commodities which contemplate unity of control.

HISTORY OF THE ROADS IS TAKEN UP. The bill then recites the charters and incorporations under which the Great Northern operates 4,500 miles of road, and cites the clause in its charter providing that its affairs are to be conducted by a board of directors, which is to do all things necessary, "and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or the laws of this territory or this act." It is further alleged that James J. Hill holds a controlling interest in the \$15,000,000 of capital stock. The history and charters of the Northern Pacific are similarly related, special attention being paid to the roads acquired and built within the state. By filing this bill of complaint the attorney general appears that the defendant company has not yet acquired a controlling interest in either.

SEVENTH.—The oratrix prays permission to amend the complaint if necessary and bring in other parties for the purpose of giving force and effect to any decree of the court, and asks the court to issue a subpoena duces tecum for the defendant company and set a day for the hearing.

DOUGLAS FIRES ANOTHER GUN

BIG CANNONADE FOLLOWED BY DISCHARGE OF SMALL ARMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The second document filed in the United States supreme court today by Attorney General Douglas, was a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities company. The certificate of incorporation of the latter filed in New Jersey, Nov. 19, 1901, is quoted in full.

GENESIS OF NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

Taking up the Northern Securities company, it is set forth that it was organized by James J. Hill, W. P. Clough, J. Pierpont Morgan and other associates to the oratrix unknown, who at the time were continually in conference over means by which the laws of Minnesota might be successfully evaded or avoided, and that it was organized solely for the purpose of effecting a consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The owners of a large majority of the stock of the two systems had agreed beforehand to transfer to the new company 75 per cent of the stock of the two systems on terms which are set forth in full, and to retire the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific. In furtherance of the plan to evade the laws of Minnesota it was agreed that pending the delivery of the stock to the Northern Securities company it should be held in trust by James J. Hill, or by order of James J. Hill, or by order of his control. The Northern Securities company, it is charged, does not intend to purchase this stock, but simply to issue its own stock in exchange for the stock of the two systems. The company is about to receive, unless enjoined therefrom, all the capital stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. This it is claimed, is a part of a plan of Messrs. Hill, Morgan and their associates, whereby the two systems are to be consolidated and placed under the direction of one man or board of directors, through the securities company, and thus bring about and perpetuate a monopoly in railway traffic in Minnesota, and a complete consolidation of the two systems. The bill of complaint, it is alleged, is enabled to fix all rates on lines of the state, determine what trains shall be run, remove all competition and prevent the building of lines into new country or into competitive territory.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY IN GRAVE PERIL

This agreement and the consummation thereof are claimed to be "in restraint of trade, against public policy and void." Under its terms the directors of the Northern Securities company may change its own rules or may delegate all its authority to an executive committee. It is pointed out that Hill, the president; W. P. Clough, the vice president, and E. T. Nicholas, treasurer and secretary of the company, were all at the date of its organization officers of the Great Northern, and that a majority of its directors were also officers of the Northern Pacific. It has been the settled policy of the state to prohibit consolidation of parallel or competing lines, and the law of 1874, in which such prohibition was made, is quoted in full, as well as the amending act of 1881 and the anti-trust law of 1890, prohibiting any combination in restraint of trade. It is set up that the Northern Securities company is a railroad corporation within the meaning of the Minnesota laws, and that its design is to evade, escape and violate those laws in such a way as to cause a "direct and palpable injury." It is not the owner of any other property or stock or securities, and is engaged in no other business save that of management and control of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific.

Already, so it is alleged, James J. Hill, as president of the Northern Securities company, has dictated, changed and controlled the policy of the Northern Pacific during December, 1901. It is alleged, the general managing officers of the Great Northern, acting under his direction, took charge of and are now engaged in managing a large part of the business of the Northern Pacific. It is alleged that it is the settled policy of New Jersey to allow the consolidation of only such railroads as are in the public interest, and to form continuous lines, and not to permit the consolidation of parallel or competing lines. The oratrix claiming to have no other adequate remedy or relief, except as prayed for in equity, asks that the defendant be required to show cause why it should not be perpetually enjoined and restrained.

ONLY SEVEN LITTLE THINGS ASKED FOR.

First—From voting at any meeting of the stockholders of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, or of any other company of these companies and from attending in any manner such meetings. Second—From permitting any of its officers, agents or servants from acting as representative, director, officer or employe or exercising any control, management or direction over the same. Fourth—From making any arrangements of competition, having for their object such joint control.

Fifth—From holding, owning or controlling any of the stock of either company, or either of the Northern Pacific, or from making any arrangement required to reassign or retransfer all such stock to the person from whom it was received, in the event of the liquidation of the company, and to be enjoined in all respects in relation to said stock as hereinafore provided for.

Sixth—From receiving any more stock of the two companies, in case it shall appear that the defendant company has not yet acquired a controlling interest in either.

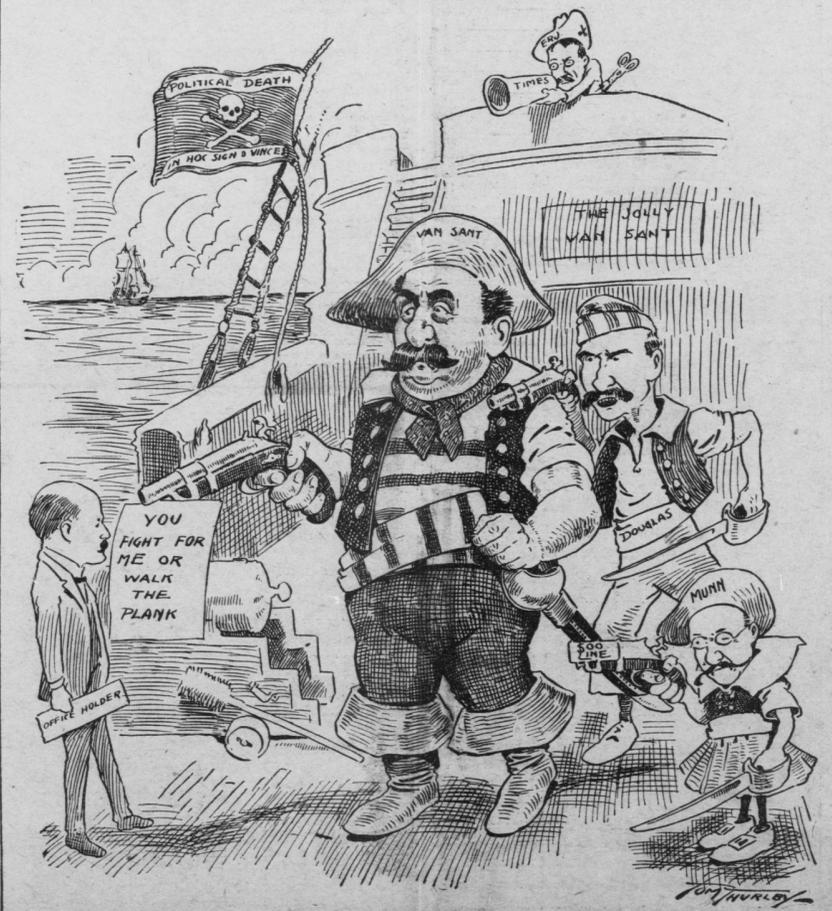
Seventh—The oratrix prays permission to amend the complaint if necessary and bring in other parties for the purpose of giving force and effect to any decree of the court, and asks the court to issue a subpoena duces tecum for the defendant company and set a day for the hearing.

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BIG CANNONADE FOLLOWED BY DISCHARGE OF SMALL ARMS.

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POLITICAL PIRACY.