

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION DENOUNCED BY A JURIST

Judge Tuley, of Chicago, Discussing the Wabash Case, Says We Will Reap the Whirlwind Some Day—New York Financiers Think the Injunction in Question the Death Knell of Strikes on Interstate Railways.

A certain fixed rate of wages. It would be no greater departure from the true principles that ought to govern when issuing such writs.

"We judges are getting to be the whole thing in government. We are approaching a condition that will be without precedent in the history of the world, in which the governing power will be exercised by the judges, with the executives and legislators as mere figureheads in carrying on the government. It is time to call a halt."

Wall Street Interpretation. Special to The Globe.

NEW YORK, March 4.—If the Wabash company can sustain its position, the death knell of strikes on interstate railroads has been sounded.

This was the opinion expressed in financial circles today on President Ramsey's aggressive action in obtaining an injunction restraining the workmen's organization from ordering a strike.

"I don't believe Judge Adams granted this injunction before carefully looking into the law. It certainly brings up a new point for consideration in connection with labor troubles."

"The position taken by this road is one from which it cannot be severed. The men who are making trouble are those from the outside. They consider themselves amenable to no law, since it was their intention to tie up our road and make it impossible for us to fulfill our obligation. They have now been brought face to face with the law."



Senate's Vacation Postponed.

DOLLAR GAS FOR ST. PAUL SMASH THE TRUST BUSTER

Chinook Introduces Bill Providing for Annual Reduction in Price of Gas Until Flat Rate of \$1 Per 1,000 Feet Is Reached.

Manufacturers Protest Against Thorpe Bill as a Measure Calculated to Assist the Trusts in Killing Minnesota Competition.

One dollar gas in St. Paul is the ultimate object sought by a bill introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Renville Chinook, of St. Paul.

The measure is designed to effect the cheapening of gas, which seems impossible to secure by municipal enactment, but does not attempt to force an immediate and radical reduction in price.

Mr. Chinook says his bill is designed to provide a standard of excellence for gas furnished. It shall be not less than twenty-two candle power based on candles, six to the pound, burning at the rate of 100 grains of spermaceti per hour.

Mr. Lawler protested against the bill before the committee in its present form, basing his protest on the claim that the Thorpe measure will accomplish just the opposite of what its author intended it should accomplish.

Under these provisions, he pointed out, their contracts are subject to inspection, as they must be filed with the attorney general. In this way the business is about made a public one, while the local companies must comply with the provisions of the state law.

Does Not Touch Trusts. He pointed out that any one of the big trusts outside the state selling goods in Minnesota cannot be affected by this act, and in fact all foreign goods if under the Thorpe law any local concern attempted to meet competition by selling its goods in this state at less than its selling price in other states.

No man of any responsibility, Mr. Lawler claimed, would dare to become the officer of any corporation in the state because for a mere technical violation of any of the provisions of the law he would become responsible for all the debts and obligations of the corporation.

M. D. Floyd, who claimed that the law would do nothing other than handicap the state interests to the advantage of the outside interests.

The delegation before leaving delivered to the judiciary committee a set of resolutions protesting against the passage of the bill adopted by the South St. Paul Stock Yards association.

Senator Lord's proposed constitutional amendment, which was designed to have the adoption of all future constitutional amendments determined by the vote of the electors voting on the amendments instead of by a majority of all electors voting, as is now the law, was taken up for consideration by the senate sitting as a committee of the whole, and after a heated debate lasting two hours was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Lord made a hard fight for his measure, even demanding a call of the senate and a roll call in an attempt to override the committee report, but it was time wasted, for while the senate permitted him to have his measure excepted from the general report, the roll call ended all hope for the measure, thirty-one of the fifty-four senators voting for the indefinite postponement.

Senator Dunn, of Ramsey, led the opposition, and was supported by Senators Putnam, Schaller and Stephens. Senator Brover fought with Senator Lord, and Senators Thompson and Sundberg advanced compromise suggestions.

Extend Commission's Time. The house judiciary committee yesterday introduced a bill extending the time for the report of the statutes revision commission to Dec. 31, 1904, and making an appropriation of \$50,000, inclusive of the \$15,000 now on hand and which must be held for printing the report.

Senator Thorpe's "trust buster" bill is encountering anything but smooth sailing in the senate judiciary committee, and if the bill is not marked for the indefinite postponement it will, in all probability, return to the senate so thoroughly amended that its author will have difficulty in recognizing it.

The Thorpe measure is entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and to prohibit the giving or receiving of rebates on the transportation of freight."

The manufacturing and shipping interests of the state deny this title, and claim that, according to the provisions of the bill, just the opposite result will be accomplished.

The bill has received the consideration of the senate judiciary committee for several days, and since reaching this measure the committee in executive session has heard the protests of the manufacturing and shipping interests of the different parts of the state.

The Minneapolis interests, represented by Attorney Frank Kellgren, demanded the attention of the committee Tuesday afternoon, and it is reported that Mr. Kellgren made an emphatic objection against a number of the sections of the measure.

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Continued on Fourth Page.

Special to The Globe.

CHICAGO, March 4.—"We will reap the whirlwind some day from the seeds sown."

Such was the declaration of Judge Tuley today in commenting upon the injunction issued yesterday by Judge Adams, of the federal court at St. Louis, directed against the officers and rank and file of union men employed upon the Wabash railroad.

"I am surprised," said the judge, "at any injunction of any kind being issued. I regret it very much, because I believe that the issuing of such writs of injunction brings the administration of justice into contempt. It breeds discontent that we will reap the whirlwind some day from the seeds sown."

"The day may come in the not distant future when the working classes will have political control and will appoint judges who will also issue writs of injunction in their favor. I see no reason why a writ of injunction should not as well issue against a railroad enjoining it from discharging any employe or from failing to pay employes

NELSON AND CLAPP HIT HARD AGAIN

Not Consulted on Purdy's Appointment as Assistant Attorney General.

From Globe Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Once more the Minnesota senators and members of congress have been ignored by President Roosevelt in selecting men for coveted government positions.

In the choice of M. D. Purdy for assistant attorney general there were no consultations with Nelson, Clapp or members of the house, for the first these gentlemen knew Purdy was in town and had been offered the place. Then, for the sake of form, the senators joined in indorsing him.

The beauty of the situation lies in the fact that both senators are now forced to swallow the appointment of Purdy to a better job than the one he tried to get when they united to defeat him. That was the position of district attorney, to which Clapp insisted on naming his former law partner, Haupt. On the recommendation of Attorney General Knox the president was anxious to promote Purdy to be district attorney on the death of Evans, but gave way to Nelson and Clapp.

Now Purdy gets a place which is vastly more to be desired than the one he lost. He is to be one of two assistants authorized by the new law at a salary of \$5,000 a year and will have charge of the most important cases brought to enforce the anti-trust statutes. The two senators are compelled to look pleasant and take their dose. It is only another of those numerous instances in which Roosevelt chooses to ignore senators and to make personal appointments. Knox took a fancy to Purdy on account of his work as Evans' successor and it was his good word for him that did the business with Roosevelt. No one was more surprised than Purdy. It came to him, for he was not even an applicant.

Coming in the heels of the turnover of Merriman and Ingersoll, the senators feel as if they were having it "rubbed in." The new assistant attorney general for the United States will begin work in Washington early in April. He left here today and will go to St. Louis to visit his father. Then he will wind up his business in the Twin Cities and come to Washington.

SAID TO HAVE INSPIRED A HUSBAND MURDER

Man Arrested for Complicity in Mrs. Taylor's Awful Crime.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., March 4.—Peter Yerkins, the uncle of Mrs. Kate Taylor, now awaiting trial here for the murder of her husband, was arraigned today for a preliminary hearing, charged with complicity in the murder in having instigated the woman to commit the crime.

DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and vicinity: Fair today and tomorrow.

Representative Chinook introduces bill designed to give St. Paul dollar gas.

Minnesota manufacturers and shippers claim Thorpe trust-buster bill will help foreign corporations monopolize Minnesota business.

Morley educational institution bill defeated by the house.

Senate refuses to consider Lord's minority constitutional amendment plan.

Union labor men suggest state's use plan as solution of convict labor problem.

Nelson bills designed to increase taxation of sleeping car and freight carrying companies.

State highway commission plan again makes its appearance in senate.

David B. Hill's presidential stock rises, discouraging Parker boomers.

Judge Tuley, of Chicago, denounces Wabash injunction and "government by injunction" generally.

Episcopal Bishop Mann, of North Dakota, declares immorality is rampant at Bismarck.

Many passengers are injured in railway collision at Kansas City.

French chamber of deputies voted increased old age pension to miners—A Socialist measure.

Health of Pope really seems precarious.

Mexicans attack sanitary officers and troops are sent to scene.

Canadian Pacific strike reaches serious proportions.

President ignores all the Minnesota senators and representatives in appointing M. D. Purdy, of Minneapolis, assistant attorney general.

Nation's Wholesale Lumber Dealers' association begins its annual meeting.

POPE'S CONDITION UNFAVORABLE

Audiences Suspended—The Pontiff Obeys His Physicians.

ROME, March 4.—The alarmists are again to the fore this evening and declare that Pope Leo is really ill. They point to the official note in tonight's Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, stating that on the advice of his doctor the pope has decided to take several days' absolute rest. The truth is that the pope never succeeded in getting rid of the cold which caused a slight cough and hoarseness. Dr. Lapponi, on visiting his holiness today, found that he was somewhat better, but frankly told him that he must either consent to cure his cold or he would run the risk of something serious.

The pontiff thereupon gave way and promised to suspend his audiences, not without danger and he causing considerable anxiety. So much so, it is asserted, that some cardinals who have come to Rome from a distance have postponed their departure.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4.—Cardinal Gibbons received today a cablegram from Pope Leo acknowledging receipt of his eminence's wireless telegram of congratulation. In effect the reply was as follows: "The holy father thanks your eminence for the kind felicitation you sent on the occasion of his jubilee in the name of the clergy and people of the United States."

CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE SERIOUS

Railroad Company Rejects a Proposition for Arbitration.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 4.—The strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees against the Canadian Pacific is apparently assuming more serious proportions than the company anticipated. Developments came rapidly today and a settlement seems no nearer this evening than when the strike was inaugurated last Friday.

The Vancouver water front is now practically tied up. The longshoremen, in sympathy with the striking clerks and freight handlers, have refused to discharge the cargo of the Empress of India upon her arrival from Hongkong. In consequence of all this, the Canadian Pacific railway has issued a circular to all shippers notifying them that owing to the refusal of the freight handlers of Vancouver to work freight, the company must decline to accept any shipment by rail or water until the present difficulty is adjusted.

The Vancouver Board of Trade today proffered its services as mediator and the offer has been accepted by the executive committee of the strikers, but declined by the railway company. The company is willing, however, to mediate through a committee composed of its own employes, whose unions have recognition at headquarters.

Practically all the unions of Vancouver have indorsed the strike and have pledged moral and financial support to the strikers. The New Westminster and Revelstoke members of the brotherhood are out. No further word has been received from Nelson and Winnipeg, but at the last advices received the members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees there stated that they were only awaiting the word from their Vancouver brethren.

February's Failures. NEW YORK, March 4.—R. G. Dun & Co. reports 1,050 commercial failures during February, with liabilities of \$10,067,454, compared with 1,104 in the corresponding month of 1902, when the amount involved was \$13,222,029, and 1,224 in 1901, with liabilities of \$11,287,211.

HOT BLAST FROM BISHOP MANN

He Denounces Moral Conditions Said to Exist in Bismarck.

Special to The Globe. GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 4.—Bishop Mann, of the Episcopal diocese of North Dakota, gives out the following letter for publication: "If no one else will say it publicly the bishop of North Dakota must, that there is a condition of things in our Capital City utterly disgraceful, corrupting, unexcusable. In the leading hotel of Bismarck the lowest vice flaunts itself unchecked and unabated. At least it does so during the sessions of the state legislature, and many of the senators and representatives board or lodge there. What conception of law do our legislators possess? What respect for the laws they enact will the people possess while they supinely contemplate such outrageous violations of legality, morality, decency?"

"When the matter comes up in conversation—it never does in any other way—the usual remark is that classic one—the usual remark is that classic one—'what are you going to do about it?' Politics in the basest sense of the word is responsible for this disgrace to North Dakota. The cowardice of the respectable small politicians—that most cowardly class of mankind—is the reason why the thing goes on when it could be stamped out in one day if the majority of the Bismarck and North Dakota people were fairly appealed to."

"What are you going to do about it? Make up your minds to do something and you will quickly discover the 'what' and the 'how.' As bishop of North Dakota, in pursuance of my duties, I appeal to the people of North Dakota to discharge their duty as legislators sternly to resist—as I do not most of our present legislators do in thought—the infamous impudience that they desire such a condition as now blackens the state."

ALL ON BOARD THE SMOKER ARE INJURED

Serious Results of a Collision on the Rock Island at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—Outgoing Rock Island Train No. 23, which left the union station at 10:30 o'clock tonight, crashed into the smoker of Rock Island Trains No. 12 and 22, which were made into one, but were left in a mangled condition.

Sixteen persons were injured, including A. Bunn, Preston, Idaho; internal injuries probably fatal; Horace Walford, Seattle, Wash. head cut and bruised about body; W. M. Russell, Creston, Iowa, leg wrenched and bruised about body.

MEXICANS ATTACK FIGHTERS OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE

Troops Sent to Cope With a Mob at Villa Union.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, March 4.—Gov. Canedo has received a telephone message that serious disturbances have occurred at Villa Union as a result of efforts made by sanitary officials to prevent the spread of the plague there. More than 100 men of the lower class attacked the sanitary agents sent from this city and wounded one of them. The agents escaped and could not be overtaken by the mob, which threw stones and drove them out of the pueblo.

BACKSET FOR THE PARKER BOOMERS

Hill's Stock Rises—Parker Doesn't Believe in Fighting Bryan.

Special to The Globe. ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—Hill presidential stock has gone up several points within forty-eight hours. For the first time there are symptoms of discouragement among the Parker boomers. Mr. Hill's position as the leader of the sound money movement to overthrow Bryan has been effectively established. Democrats agree that nothing short of a political revolution can depose Hill of the immense party advantages he has gained.

Judge Parker is aware of the situation. It is his policy to remain absolutely passive. A few of his intimate friends know, however, that he will not refuse the Democratic nomination for the presidency if it is tendered with substantial unanimity, a platform of principles satisfactory to the conservative commercial and financial interests of the country having first been adopted. He is aware that Hill cherishes ambitions for the presidency and believes Hill has tactical advantages in the struggle. Parker concedes New York and Indiana to Hill. Those states will make Hill, in Parker's opinion, a formidable candidate for the nomination. The issue will correspondingly endanger Parker's availability.

Judge Parker's very strong opinions on the subject of Bryan do not coincide with Hill's. Parker is not in favor of the sound money fight on Bryan in Nebraska and throughout the South and West. He is at odds with the organizers of the movement. He does not believe in a drastic policy of dealing with the Nebraskans. He is of the opinion that Bryan should be treated with great consideration. Hill and the majority of reorganizers believe a campaign of education should be made against Bryan. Such a campaign should be supported, they say, by the best available management and heavy funds. Hill's judgment is expected to prevail. It would not prevent if actively combated by Parker, but Parker holds a judicial position upon which he will not allow politics to intrude. He is also determined not to do anything which will put him in the position of an avowed presidential candidate.

Parker trusts to time to straighten out some of the kinks. He believes Bryan was lied to while in the East and that much of his present irritation will subside when the real facts develop. Any representations made to Bryan which picture Parker as a party in the anti-Bryan cabal would be disproved, Parker thinks, by the rival candidacy of Hill. Not only Parker, but many of his real friends, believe Bryan must eventually appreciate the fact that Parker's association with the reorganizers is a matter of personal friendship.

It may be authoritatively stated that Parker will not be the Democratic candidate for president unless he is supported by Bryan. He will reject a nomination tendered by any faction. Parker does not expect the nomination to be tendered to him if the war against Bryan is continued. He thinks Bryan will win in such a war by an overwhelming majority and be nominated for the presidency himself. To a friend he said: "Bryan is sure to be nominated a third time if the effort to drive him out of the party is continued to the end."

BEEF TRUST DECIDES TO STAND BY ITS DEMURRER

It Will Appeal From Judge Grosscup's Overruling Decision.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The "beef trust" has decided to stand by its demurrer to the injunction issued against it by the federal government. The trust has chosen in preference to the hearing of testimony of the inner workings of the combine. It is understood that the government has a voluminous supply of testimony of every sort.

MEET POPULAR DEMAND

Mr. Chinook says his bill is designed to provide a standard of excellence for gas furnished. It shall be not less than twenty-two candle power based on candles, six to the pound, burning at the rate of 100 grains of spermaceti per hour.

Aside from the rate regulations, the Chinook bill provides a standard of excellence for gas furnished. It shall be not less than twenty-two candle power based on candles, six to the pound, burning at the rate of 100 grains of spermaceti per hour.

The tests are to be made not less than one mile from the center of manufacture of supply and not less than five cubic feet of gas per hour.

BOARD OF CONTROL WINS FIRST FIGHT

Morley Educational Institutions Bill Defeated in House.

The house yesterday, by a vote of fifty-five to thirty-three, slaughtered the Morley bill, removing the educational institutions from the management of the board of control. It now lays on the table awaiting dissection with the hope of arousing the university and normal schools.

The last skirmish in the prolonged fight for freedom from board of control management was one of the most interesting and most interesting skirmishes in the recent history of the Minnesota legislature. There was on the vote for final passage a difference of only two votes between the factions, and later a motion for reconsideration for the benefit of the university was carried by only one vote.

The debate yesterday afternoon was opened by Representative George R. Armstrong, Hennepin, for the bill. Rosenwald, of Hennepin, carried the figures arrayed against the measure. Representative Burns also made his first speech for the day. Mr. Perley, of Hennepin, made the closing speech. While the speeches were good and all the arguments vigorous, they contained nothing new or sufficiently humorous to arouse the interest of the members, tired of the whole subject and anxious to vote.

The original vote was nays fifty-four to fifty-three, yeas thirty-two. Mr. Perley, author of the bill, discovered before the vote was announced that it was several short of the sixty necessary for passage and changed his vote to the negative column for the purpose of reconsideration.

The announcement of the vote precipitated the forty-eight carried preliminary fight of the session. Minette moved for reconsideration. Armstrong was on his feet with a tabling motion for the reconsideration. The bill broke into the unpleasantness with a motion for adjournment, which, of course, took precedence. The Hugo motion had an effect similar to a sharp stick poked into a bee hive, and a few minutes the house fairly hummed.

A dozen members were on their feet at the same time. Fryberger wanted to make a speech on the bill and ten gentlemen wished to enlighten the speaker on parliamentary practice. A majority of both factions got together long enough to kill Hugo's motion by a vote of seventy-six to twenty-two. Fryberger made his speech over, around, through and under a steady fire of objections and motions, and at last the Minette motion for reconsideration was put on the table by a vote of fifty-three to fifty-two.

The bill will lie on the table until the university people feel that they can pass it amended to affect only their institution and the normal schools. The vote on the final passage of the bill follows: Ayes—Anderserg, Anderson, Armstrong, Bardwell, Bennett, Bondy, Bouck, Budd, Butler, Chinook, Craig, Deming, Ekman, Fryberger, Fulton, Gilbert, Handlan, Hawley, Hugo, Jacobson, Jacoby, Johnson, Kelly, D. J., Kelly, J. B.; Krostue, Magnus, Lemon, Lewis, R. T.; Lightly, Lemusson, McColl, McGregor, Morley, Nolan, W. J.; Norman, Nyquist, Oleson, Perley, Peterson, O.; Putnam, Randall, Rider, Rullifson, Schroeder, J. D.; Shepard, Shove, Simon, Smith, Stevenson, Taylor, Theis, Wells, Wilder, Wood, Yeorg, Mr. Speaker—53.

Nays—Anerson, Benson, Block, Bosworth, Burns, Carlson, Clague, Cole, Duden, Deegan, Dorsey, Erickson, Fossener, Pust, Gandrud, Girling, Hanaford, Hanson, Haugen, Haugland, Hellwell, Hinds, Hinton, Jones, Klein, Larson, Lewis, H. L.; Lohren, McCoy, Minnetonka, Mork, Nelson, Nolan, W. L.; O'Leary, O'Laughlin, Ogdahl, Palmer, Pehler, Peters, Rockie, Rosenwald, Sander, Schroeder, A. M.; Schwager, Shearer, Soule, Smith, Stone, Swanson, Von Wald, Walz, Wichman, Wilson, Wohlhuter—55.

LORD'S MINORITY RULE PLAN KILLED

Dunn Heads Winning Fight to Protect Constitution.

MANUFACTURERS PROTEST

Against Thorpe Bill as a Measure Calculated to Assist the Trusts in Killing Minnesota Competition.

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