MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE: 202 Fourth Street South

MINNEAPOLIS CALL: Both Phones. Main 2550

MAYOR ENJOINED TO FIGHT TROLLEY

Taxpayers Serve Papers in Case of the Lake Street Line

Government by injunction is becoming popular in Minneapolis. Some days ago Mayor Jones was restrained from signing a liquor license issued by the city council to a saloon in the prohibited district.

Yesterday he was directed by the court to show cause why he should not prevent the Minneapolis street railway company from laying tracks on Lake street until it complies with the resolution of the council which granted it permission to lay the rails in consideration of other concessions.

The company has laid tracks from Fourth to Twenty-seventh avenues south, but further work was tied up by the injunction proceedings which were instituted by Fred M. Powers, former alderman from the Eighth ward. The company was supposed to file a formal acceptance of the resolution, but has done nothing of the sort.

Threats of an injunction have been made, but not until yesterday did they take tangible form in the shape of the serving of papers upon the mayor. The work has been stopped.

Last night the council without a dissenting vote nor a question granted the company permission to extend the Minnehaha line to the limits of the Fort Snelling military reservation. This work will be begun immediately.

FALLS FROM BRIDGE

Robert Hagstrom Plunges Fifty Feet to Death

Robert Hagstrom, aged 25 and stopping at 1913 First street south, was found dead yesterday morning under the Northern Pacific bridge over the Mississippi at the foot of First street. He had fallen a distance of over fifty feet and his skull was crushed. Both wrists were broken and from the condition of the body it has been impossible to determine whether he fell from the bridge or was thrown off by a locomotive.

His brother, who resides in the locality, is of the opinion he was the victim of foul play, but there is no evidence to bear out this theory.

Hagstrom had been employed in the woods during the winter and came to Minneapolis with some $60 a few weeks ago. He disposed of this and then secured employment and on the first pay day it is alleged that he frequented some saloons on Cedar avenue, where he remained until the regular closing hour.

It is the opinion of the coroner that he wandered out on the bridge and fell off. The body was found early yesterday morning by the employes of the gas works, which are located near the bridge.

IS NOT A RESIDENT

Objections Made to Appointment of Chief of Detectives

There is a possibility that Joseph W. Lawrence, who has been recalled from Seattle for the purpose of heading the detective department of Minneapolis, will not be permitted to take the place. Some years ago the city council adopted a resolution which provided that only citizens of Minneapolis should be eligible to appointment on the police force.

This, it is explained, kept some of the former members of the force off the department pay roll at the time the old police commission of 1887 took charge of affairs.

Mr. Lawrence has been a resident of Seattle, Wash., for the greater part of the time since he was dismissed by Mayor Ames in 1901, and it is alleged that he voted Seattle last November, and therefore has not gained a legal residence in Minneapolis since his arrival in the city Thursday.

COURT HOLDS SESSION LATE IN EVENING

Judge Elliott Hears Evidence in a Case Involving Sale of Cemetery Stock

Judge Elliott of the district court held a session last evening for the purpose of accommodating some attorneys who have been called away. The action was that of the Hillside Cemetery association against Hugh A. Holmes and others for involving $12,000. It was alleged in the complaint that Holmes, who was a broker of Detroit, Mich., made a contract to sell 500 shares of the association in return for 200 shares which were to be paid him as commission.

The association alleges that he did not fulfill the terms of the contract and sued for $12,000. It is for the court to construe the contract, for the association claims it paid Holmes 160 shares more than was his due and is suing for their value.

COMMERCIAL CLUB WILL HELP THE COUNT

Members of the Organization Will Try to Assist the Enumerator in His Work

The Minneapolis Commercial club is taking a lively interest in the enumeration of the people of Minneapolis, and yesterday Peter E. Hanson, secretary of state, and A. A. D. Rahn, who has been appointed supervisor of Minneapolis, were the guests at a luncheon at the Commercial club yesterday. Nearly all of the members of the legislative delegation were present.

Burglars Plunder Barber

Burglars entered John Saunders' barber shop at Fourteenth street and Chicago avenue Thursday night and secured a number of razors and other articles of value.

MELLIN'S For the Baby FOOD

If you want a good food for your baby, — a food that is endorsed by physicians, a food that contains a large amount of digestible constituents, a food that feeds, a food that will nourish, sustain and promote the growth of your baby, — try Mellin's Food. We will send a sample for you to try.

Mellin's Food is the ONLY Infants' Food, which received the Grand Prize, the highest award of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. Higher than a gold medal.

MELLIN'S FOOD CO., BOSTON, MASS.

FRIENDS WERE ACTIVE

Impersonated Policeman and Tried to Secure His Release

Some man who impersonated one of the faithful detectives who are connected with the Minneapolis police department all but secured the release of D. J. Kinney, who was sentenced to the workhouse yesterday for sixty days on a charge of vagrancy. Before being started for the institution at Shingle Creek he was taken to the lower floor for the purpose of being measured according to the Bertillon system of identification.

While he was absent from the court room a young man appeared before Judge C. L. Smith and said he had been commissioned by the chief of police to indicate that if sentence was suspended and the man permitted to leave town all would be well. The judge did not act upon the suggestion, and as a result Kinney was sent to the workhouse. Inquiry by the judge at the office of the chief of police elicited the information that he had not sent any man to make a plea for the man under arrest.

HART MAY BE HOCK

Chicago Chief Asks Information About Chloroform Case

Chief Doyle of Minneapolis has been asked for information relative to Dr. J. L. Hart, who stopped at the Hotel Allen some months ago and who married Miss Mabel Leichman, one of the artists of the Dewey theater. It was alleged by the young woman that a few days after the marriage he attempted to chloroform her. This story was printed in The Globe at the time. After Johann Hock, the alleged Bluebeard of Chicago, was arrested it was said that he resembled Dr. Hart, who disappeared as soon as his young wife made the complaint. This story was ridiculed at the time it was printed in The Globe, but the chief of police of Chicago has asked Chief Doyle for more information relative to the doings of Dr. Hart when he was in Minneapolis.

PAYS LARGE FINE FOR HIRING SMALL BOYS

Manager of a Public Service Company Found Guilty by the Court

F. D. McCarthy, manager of the National District Telegraph company, an auxiliary of the Western Union Telegraph company, was fined $20 yesterday on the charge of employing minors without a proper permit from the officials of the school board. Mr. McCarthy said the boy told him he was more than 14 years of age and he employed him.

LABOR LEADERS TO GREET CHIEF

Will Entertain the Head of the American Federation of Labor

The labor organizations are making arrangements for the entertainment of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who will make an official visit to Minneapolis on May 23. There will be a mass meeting in Minneapolis and it is expected that members of organizations affiliated with the federation will attend the meeting in large numbers.

AUTOMOBILE RUNS OVER MAN ON WHEEL

Albert Peters Is Injured by a Collision With a Gasoline Go Cart

Albert C. Peters, who resides on Cedar avenue in the vicinity of Twenty-eighth street, was run down shortly before noon yesterday by an automobile near the corner of Second avenue south and Sixth street. He was riding a bicycle and the machine turned the corner, running at a high speed. Peters was injured severely and his wheel was smashed.

JURY WILL CONSIDER CASE OF HANNAH LUND

Manager of Alleged Baby Farm Will Learn Her Fate Today

The case of Mrs. Hannah A. Lund, who has had several other names during her matrimonial career, will be submitted to the jury today. She is accused of practices contrary to the statutes and the testimony against her has been of the most positive character.

AUTO SCARES HORSE AND SUIT FOLLOWS

Widow Sues Minneapolis Man Because Her Husband Was Killed

W. D. Merikel of Minneapolis is the defendant in a suit which is on trial before Judge Brooks. It is alleged by Mrs. Katherine Blenker of Albany, Stearns county, that the auto frightened a team of horses and they ran away and Hiram Bleckner, the husband of the plaintiff, was thrown out of the vehicle and killed.

Residents Make Protest

The telephone companies have been ordered to remove their poles from Lake street and have made plans to locate them on Thirty-first street. This is objectionable to the residents along this street and they threaten all sorts of trouble. Men have been busy digging holes along the curb line, but they have represented to the people that they intend to plant trees.

MURDERED MAN OWNED REAL ESTATE IN DULUTH

Andrew Sundberg Found With Bullet in His Body in Alabama

FRUITHURST, Ala., April 28.—Andrew Sundberg, a bachelor, aged 50, was found dead in his house today with a bullet wound in his body. Several articles of jewelry and money were missing from the house. Mr. Sundberg was reputed to be worth about $50,000, much of which is invested in real estate in Duluth.

Mayor McClellan Vetoes

NEW YORK, April 28.—Mayor McClellan has vetoed the Elsberg bill, taking from the aldermen all control over local franchises and vesting the sole power in franchise matters in the board of estimate. The mayor says in his message:

"Assuming that the board of aldermen may be at fault, the remedy attempted is not the proper one, is inconsistent with our governmental theory and injurious to public interests. The people have the power to replace unfaithful public servants with faithful ones."

Might Bring Them Near Washington

A college professor declares that a serious mistake was made in locating the Rocky mountains. It is sincerely hoped he may not plunge us into new trouble by agitating their removal.—Denver Post.

WOMAN JOLTS STATE IN THE KOCH TRIAL

Continued From First Page

packed and that he was not coming back again. Witness had asked him if he was not satisfied—if his practice did not pay him, and he replied that it did. Witness had then asked him whether he had a good practice at New Ulm, and he said that he had. No satisfactory reason was given for his leaving. Witness had been a frequent caller at Dr. Koch's office at New Ulm, and had noticed an old hammer hanging on the wall in his work room. His testimony was the same as at the first trial.

Cross-examined, Dr. Wood said that Dr. Koch had first come to Hanska twice a month, then once a month, and finally once in two months. When he came the last time it had been two months since he had last been there. His regular time for coming had been Thursdays, but he came Friday that time. Dr. Wood had told him that he had a lot of work for him.

Chief Klause was recalled and said that he was present at Mayor Silverson's residence at New Ulm two weeks after the homicide. Detective Rydell, Mrs. Kasz and another woman were present. He had shown Mrs. Kasz the hammer that was found in Dr. Gebhard's office and no other hammer. Mr. Rydell was called and substantiated this. Both admitted on cross-examination that they had spent a long time looking for evidence, but did not produce Mrs. Kasz at the New Ulm trial.

Dingler Is Obstinate

Edgar Dingler, the young teamster, was the next witness. He is 24 years old, uneducated, but gave his testimony in a straightforward way. He said that after harvest in 1903 he was hauling gravel and throwing it into the Koch barn and noticed on the window sill of the barn a hammer. He identified the hammer found in the Gebhard office on the night of the murder as being the one that he saw at the Koch barn. He had noticed E. G. Koch pull nails out of a board with it. The cross-examination was long and tedious. Dingler was obstinate at times, which was exasperating to the attorneys for the defense. He couldn't remember what month it was that he saw the hammer at Koch's barn, whether it was in June or December, only that it was after harvest. He saw the hammer once again, and that was at the last picnic at the Herman monument grounds last fall, just before cold weather. It was lying on the floor of an old kitchen. It did not appear that he had examined the hammer carefully at either time, merely glancing at it, but noticing that its right claw was broken, the face battered and that it had a home made handle.

He saw it next at the police station a month after the homocide, but did not tell Detective Rydell at once that he knew the hammer, "because he didn't want to." Said that he was not sure that it was the hammer. Later, at the Dakota house, he said that he was sure. Did not "decide to mix in it" until his father had told him that if he knew anything about it he should tell it. He had forgotten at the New Ulm trial to testify about seeing E. G. Koch pull nails with the hammer, but remembered the next day. Witness admitted that he had been going from place to place the last month, but said that for the past twelve days he had been employed in a livery barn at Cobden. Witness said that he remembered going into Engelbert's saloon at New Ulm in December and asking for Rydell, but he did not tell Engelbert that he knew anything about the hammer, nor that he wanted to be sure of the reward before he said anything about it.

Exact to a Cent

"Did you say to Fred J. Engel in Sittour & Hammond's saloon, about Dec. 1 last, that you were a witness in the Koch case and that after the trial you would not have to work any more, as money was coming easy?"

"No, sir. I said that I would get $1.06 a day."

"Did you, on or about Dec. 12 or 15, say in Sittour's saloon to Henry Theissen: 'If the case turns out well I am going to get some money,' or words to that effect?"

"No, sir."

"Did you, on or about Dec. 1, in Sittour & Hammond's saloon, say to Robert Shears: 'I am one of the main witnesses in that case. When it is over I won't have to work any more. Money is coming easy,' or words to that effect?"

"No, sir."

"Did you in that saloon, in Henry Hammond's presence, say: 'I don't have to work any more. Money is coming easy?'"

"No, sir."

"Did you, three weeks before the New Ulm trial, in Sittour's saloon, state to Henry Gady or in his presence, in reference to this case, that there was $500 in it for you, or words to that effect?"

"No, sir."

It is understood that the defense has witnesses who will swear that Dingler made the various statements that he was asked about and denied.

This morning Ole F. Ulen of Hanska was subjected to a long cross-examination in regard to his testimony yesterday about the conversation with Dr. Koch, in which he said that Koch asked him if he could or would kill Dr. Gebhard. The testimony could not be shaken. He could not understand very well, but when he knew the import of the questions he answered promptly and decisively.

Dahm Describes the Hammer

Reinhold Dahm, a young bricklayer, was on the stand the rest of the day until Mrs. Kasz was called. He said that he was 22 years old, but did not appear to be over 18. He said: "Father has been E. G. Koch's tenant for nine years. E. G. Koch is the father of Dr. Koch. I lived with E. G. Koch's family about four months each winter from 1897 to 1903. I cut wood and did the chores. E. G. Koch had a carpenter's hammer. It was old and had one claw broken off three quarters of an inch. Pieces were broken off of the face of the hammer, and the iron part was rusty. It had a factory handle the first few years I worked there, and after that had a homemade handle. Saw it from the time I first went to work there. The handle was changed about the year 1899. I used the hammer for fixing the cowyard fence, and the old hayrack, the ice slide and for fixing a door. The homemade handle had rasp marks and furrows lengthwise. E. G. Koch had a rasp. Witness was shown exhibit 5 and examined it and said: 'This is the hammer I seen up there.'" Mr. Childs offered the hammer in evidence, the court overruling objections by the defense.

The witness said that his father had cattle pastured between his house and the Koch premises. There was a gate made of wire, leading to a driveway into this pasture. The defendant was in the habit of walking by our place in going to and from his home. He passed by many times in October, 1904. This was the nearest way for him to go home.

Mr. Abbott tested the memory of the witness by bringing a large number of tools into the court room and having him select those that belonged to E. G. Koch. He picked out several without any hesitation, and only failed to make a selection of the monkey wrenches.

Frick Says All Is Well

NEW YORK, April 28.—H. C. Frick, chairman of the directors' committee investigating the Equitable Life Assurance society, has written a letter to the policy holders assuring them that the interest of every policy holder is absolutely safe. Mr. Frick sets forth that the society's assets, which are in the possession of the committee, are sound; that the Equitable's investments have been conservatively made; that there are no charges made which if true would diminish the society's assets; that the society could meet in full all of its maturing policies even if it never wrote another dollar of insurance, and that the investigating committee, commencing May 1, will hold daily sessions until its work is completed.

May be hitting you

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RAILROAD NEWS

PECK WILL TELL OF GOVERNMENT RATES

Milwaukee Counsel Agrees to Address Railroad Commissioners at Deadwood

Special to The Globe

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 28.—Arrangements have just been perfected whereby the railroad rate question will be discussed at length by men of national reputation during the annual meeting of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners, which is to be held at Lead and Deadwood, S. D., next August.

George R. Peck of Chicago, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, has consented to address the gathering on the railroad rate question and will endeavor to show that federal supervision of railroad rates and the establishment of an inflexible rate will do injustice to the material and business interests of the country.

The advocates of federal control of railroad rates will be represented at the August meeting by Charles A. Prouty of Vermont, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, who, as is well known, is taking a leading and aggressive part in the movement for federal control of and the establishment of an inflexible railroad rate.

Thus this important question will be discussed from opposite standpoints by men who are familiar with the details of their subject and whose addresses on this occasion are certain to attract national attention.

The annual meeting of the railroad commissioners of the United States at Lead and Deadwood promises to be the most interesting and enjoyable ever held by the association. The meeting will be held on Aug. 16 and 17, and on Aug. 18 those attending the meeting will depart for Hot Springs, S. D.

After remaining at Hot Springs for a time they will depart for Portland, Ore., where they will attend the Lewis and Clark exposition. On their return they will come east via the Southern Pacific, taking in the Yosemite valley and other points of interest in California and the extreme southwest, the Grand canyon on the Rio Grande and all the places in which tourists take delight and where they can enjoy the finest mountain views on the continent.

The special train which the commissioners will use will be made up in Chicago and will be composed of six Pullman cars, dining, buffet and baggage coaches.

GOULD AND RAMSAY HEAL DIFFERENCES

Latter Withdraws Resignation and Goes on With Wabash

NEW YORK, April 28.—The board of directors of the Wabash held a special meeting this afternoon. It was announced that no adjournment to any special date had been taken.

It was announced also that Mr. Ramsay continues to hold the presidency of the company. After the meeting it was said semi-officially that the differences of opinion between George J. Gould and President Ramsay, which led to the expectation of the latter's resignation, had been all settled amicably, and that in all probability Mr. Ramsay will retain the presidency of the company.

Starts Cases in Plenty

TOPEKA, Kan., April 28.—Carr W. Taylor, attorney to the state board of railroad commissioners, announces that he will start half a dozen cases before the interstate commerce commission in regard to the Kansas freight rates. The first to be investigated will be the rates on lumber. Much pressure is brought to bear for a change in lumber tariffs. Coal and grain rates will follow.

Old Settler Dies

Daniel O'Leary, 16½ West Third street, an old resident of the state, died suddenly yesterday morning at L. Jackson's residence, 281 Lisbon street. Death was due to pneumonia. Yesterday morning O'Leary went to call on Jackson, but on arriving at the house complained of feeling ill. He rapidly grew worse and a physician was called, but O'Leary was dead before aid could be given. Daniel O'Leary was born at Egan, Minn., and was 45 years old. He was not married and has no relatives in the city.

The Swiftest Snake

"The swiftest snake I have ever known is the 'blue racer,' as we used to call the reptile in the Arkansas foothills, and I want to tell you this particular snake can travel like a blue streak," said a man from Arkansas. "The fact is, the name 'blue racer' was given to the snake because of the member's fleetness. I have seen 'blue racers' dart across the road at such a rapid pace that you could only see a mere suggestion of blue, and if you did not happen to know the snake and its habits you would not know what it was. You could not possibly get the idea that it was a snake you had seen flash through the dust of the country road unless you knew something of the 'blue racer.' Just what speed the sanke makes I do not know, but it is a rapid pace. The rattlesnake is supposed to have good speed, and as a matter of fact the 'rattler' can whiz along at a pretty swift gait. But the rattlesnake is not in it with the 'blue racer.' It would be interesting to know just how fast different snakes travel, and if we knew I dare say we would find that the 'blue racer' is about the fleetest thing in the reptile family."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Indiana's Ground Hog Law

If old Ground Hog, convincing himself that he is not sufficiently rested after his winter's snooze, refuses to come out of his hole and show his shadow to an anxious and expectant public next Thursday, one of the state's old statutes will be smashed to smithereens. He will be a lawbreaker; and it goes without saying that the severest penalties should be his.

There is a law on the statute books of Indiana fixing the time for the appearance of the ground hog. The day is recognized legally and if the ground hog himself fails, through negligence or obstinacy, to come forth, it is his own fault. The state's lawmakers, back a quarter of a century ago, did all in their power to encourage Mr. Hog's early appearance.

It was during the legislative session of 1870, the story goes, that a Monroe county representative, P. L. D. Mitchell, had occasion to display in a debate his superior knowledge of various animals and their habits. Among other residents of the forest he spoke of the ground hog.

His ground hog talk wouldn't go. Another representative disputed the statement that the ground hog always appears Feb. 2, maintaining that it was always on the first day of the month.

Mitchell, who had lived within the very shadows of Indiana university all his life, haunted the libraries of the city for proof. Within a day or two, evidently backed by gilt edge authorities on the habits of the ground hog, he introduced a bill to recognize Feb. 2 as ground hog day. The bill passed and was signed by the governor.—Indianapolis Star

EXPLAINS PROBLEM OF FREIGHT RATES

George R. Peck Testifies Before Interstate Commerce Committee of Senate

WASHINGTON, April 28.—James C. Lincoln, general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, continued his statement before the senate committee on interstate commerce today. He said there was a more satisfactory condition under the Kansas than under the Arkansas railroad commission. The maximum rates fixed by the state commission in Missouri were fair and reasonable. At times, he said, the Missouri Pacific charged a less rate than fixed by the commission.

Chairman Elkins asked questions relative to the advances made on live stock rates, which, he said, were the cause of the greatest complaint. Mr. Lincoln replied that the rates, owing to competition, were very low before the advances were made. He thought the rates too low now.

Replying to questions about private car lines, Mr. Lincoln explained that the American Refrigerator Transit company, in which the Missouri Pacific was a stockholder, operated on that line. This company had more than 4,000 cars. The railroad made the rates on commodities carried in the private cars.

Private Car Charges

The private car company made the charges for refrigeration. Owing to the interest of the Missouri Pacific in the American Refrigerator Transit company it preferred to use the cars of the itater company, although it did operate other cars and furnished ice for such cars. There were complaints of high charges for icing the private cars of the American Refrigerator Transit company and also other cars.

A. C. Bird, who is an official of the Missouri Pacific and also an officer of the refrigerator company, had charge of the private cars on the railroad.

"Then does he make contracts with himself?" asked Chairman Elkins.

"Yes," replied Mr. Lincoln.

Chairman Elkins secured the address of Mr. Bird, and it was announced that he would appear before the committee.

George R. Peck, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, said in part:

It is certainly not practicable, if it were wise, to endeavor by legislation to eliminate the activities which lie at the basis of commerce, trade and traffic and to substitute in their place the rigid control and regulation of a paternal government. That is the Chinese method and I trust never will be the American method. Men will always strive for their own advantage and out of this strife all commercial progress has come.

Resents Interference

That commerce carried on without any governmental regulation or control would best serve the country I do not believe. And yet it does not follow that it should be subject to the minute interference of a body of men who in the nature of things cannot furnish its needs and requirements and the needs and requirements of the public.

Mr. Peck insisted that rebates had ceased or could be corrected under the present laws, and continuing, said the proposed legislation, if rebates still existed at all, would not be effective at all. He said:

A railway company can cut a rate made by a commission as easy as it can cut a rate made by itself. Making a rate is one thing, cutting a rate is another, and they have in no possible relation to each other. If rates had been made by a government commission for the last twenty years it is perfectly plain that the rebate system would have grown and flourished as it did under a system which allowed railways to make their own rates.

Speaking for my own company and in a sense for many other companies, I have only to say that they will welcome any legislation, criminal or remedial, which in any degree can make the payment of rebates more difficult and increase the certainty of detection and of punishment.

But if it is supposed that the payment of rebates can be suppressed by giving to the committee the power to fix rates, I suggest that such a result is absolutely impossible.

Power of Life and Death

The rate making power upon any railway is the power of commercial life and death. It is, under the constitution, clearly a property right—subject, of course, to the regulating power of the state which created it—and as to interstate business of the United States. All property rights in this country are protected by the federal constitution and the term liberty means not simply the physical privilege of being out of jail, but the right freely to carry on one's business, using and enjoying one's faculties and liberties according to the law of the land.

Placing all of these in the hands of a commission is certainly wrong and probably unconstitutional.

There has been considerable discussion as to the relations of the Esch-Townsend bill to the preference clause of the constitution. The bill undoubtedly proposes a comprehensive system of rate making by the commission. If it becomes a law the most powerful body of men in the world will be the interstate commerce commission of the United States.

There are nearly 215,000 miles of railroad in the United States, and the principal business of most of them is interstate. The mileage which the Esch-Townsend bill proposes to put under the care of the interstate commerce commission exceeds that of all Europe combined. The constitution provides that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another."

Can the interstate commerce commission—which under the Esch-Townsend bill will stand in the place of congress—under this limitation make any preferences in its regulations of the ports of one state over those of another?

No Discriminations

The constitutional provision applies and is binding on the interstate commerce commission. They cannot make preferences, but on the other hand—if as they themselves insist—they will not be governed by this constitutional provision in the making of rates, then I submit the power should never be given to them. It is an open question today which would be the greater calamity to the people of the United States—to have the constitutional provision apply, so that only distance tariffs could be made to the ports of competitive states, or to have it held that the constitutional provision does not apply and may be disregarded. In either case the evil consequences would be far beyond calculation.

I have had the pleasure of reading an opinion recently submitted to this committee by the interstate commerce commission in which that body advises you that the constitution would not stand in the way of their making rates, rules and regulations (as proposed in the Esch-Townsend bill), fixing differentials and equalizing natural advantages and disadvantages. It seems very plain to me that the opinion of the commission is entirely wrong. But it seems equally plain that if their views are sound they invite the people of the United States to accept them as the supreme arbiters of the commercial destinies of the nation. When the states gave up to congress the power to regulate commerce among the several states, the smaller states insisted, as a condition of granting that power that this equality between ports of different states be preserved, they feared the large states and the ports of the large states would be preferred over those of the smaller. The provision now under consideration was one of the compromises of the constitution—first that congress should have the power to regulate commerce among the states, and, secondly, that in so doing it should never prefer the ports of one state over those of another.

Equal Cotton Rates

Now, if the commission in order to avoid destroying commerce would make an equal rate on the shipment of cotton from Galveston to New York, from Savannah to New York and from New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola to New York, each of these points at different distances, and each being a port of clearance and entry in a different state, the natural advantage to Savannah and Georgia cotton over the others would be destroyed by a preference so extended to Savannah, New Orleans and the other gulf ports.

If the power to make rates is conferred upon the interstate commerce commission that body will be immediately confronted with the responsibility of making rates to and from every port in the United States. If it makes a rate to or from Philadelphia it must not give any preference to that port over Baltimore or any of the numerous ports on the Atlantic seaboard in other states than Pennsylvania.

The interstate commerce commission insisting that the preference clause of the constitution is not applicable, boldly takes the logical step of asking that they be permitted in making rates to establish differentials and that they be trusted by this great commercial nation with the power to preserve harmony between all the ports and commercial centers of the United States. If the interstate commerce commission were governed under superhuman knowledge and superhuman sense of justice and fairness, they could not do what they are asking congress to permit them to do.

Must Shed That Name

BERLIN, April 28.—The German government's wish that the American chamber of commerce here should change its name has been so firmly expressed that the directors of the chamber determined today to recommend that the name be changed to the American Association of Commerce and Trade. The United States department of state is opposed to adhering to the name American chamber of commerce in view of the fact that the name is admittedly distasteful to the German government.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
New York	Patricia.	
Liverpool	Friesland.	
Genoa	Republic.	
Gibraltar	Carpathia.	
Dover		Bluecher.
Naples	Pannonia.	
Queenstown	Lucania.	
Genoa	Koenigin Luise.	
Hamburg	Dania.	

Schuneman & Evans

The Northwest's Greatest Store. Sixth and Wabasha Streets.

Sale of Children's Wash Dresses

In the Undermuslin Department.

Worth $1.00 to $2.25 for 59c—Saturday we will sell a lot of Children's Wash Dresses, made of fine dimities, chambrays and ginghams, in stripes, plain colors and figured effects—original prices from $1.00 to $2.25, for 59c

Sizes are 1 to 4 years. This sale is for Saturday only.

A Clothing Sale For Men, Young Men and Boys

You have come to know the unusual character of this store's offerings so well that the mere announcement of a special sale serves the purpose as well as though we took an entire page to tell you. These suits offered today are better values than is customary even here—so we expect to see you here in force. Here are the details:

350 Men's Suits at $10—Most of them are our regultr $12.50 Suits, and all good sellers at the original price, but a size or two are missing, so out they go at a price. We'll guarantee that you cannot buy a single one of them in exclusive clothing stores for a cent under $15.00. Every suit is cut in the very latest style, most of them being the famous Adler make; materials are fine worsteds, serges, clays and cheviots. All are grand values at..... $10

Men's Fine Dress and Business Suits at $12.50 and $15.00—These are our regular $15.00 and $18.00 suits, but some of the sizes are sold out; still you'll find most all sizes from 35 to 44.

300 pairs men's fine worsted and cheviot Pants—as good as they make for $4.00. Today they go for only..... $2.98

Young Men's $10 to $15 Suits

Over 500 suits bunched into one lot for quick selling today. These lots have all been good sellers, but a few sizes are missing; sizes run from 30 to 36, so many a small man will find a fit among them. Nearly all these suits were made by Ederheimer, Stein & Co., which is evidence of their style and value. $7.98

Sale of Children's Suits at

$2.98 $3.98 $4.98

In these three lots you will find all styles of suits—two-piece double-breasted, Norfolk, three-piece with vests, sailors, juniors and Buster Browns; materials are cheviots, serges and worsteds.

Boys' 50c cloth and serge Yacht Caps..... 29c

All our fine 25c Neckwear at..... 19c

"Mothers' Friend" Shirts for boys..... 45c

We sell the best Knee Pant in St. Paul at..... 50c

Men's and Boys' Hats in all good styles and shapes.

We Paid $100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone, the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anaemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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(852) Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.