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VOL. XXV. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899 NO. 126

CURATOR HIST. DEPT.

REPLY OF THE FILIPINOS

The Insurgents' So-Called Congress Drafts Reply to American Offer of Autonomous Government.

Old Claim That the Americans Were the Aggressors Repeated—The Tartar Detained.

Troopship Held at Hong Kong by British Authorities—Washington Takes Action.

Manila, Sept. 13.—The Associated Press has obtained a copy of the reply adopted by the Filipino congress to the American offer of autonomous government. The documents repeat the arguments contained in the recent appeal to the powers for recognition and the Filipinos claim that the Americans were the aggressors, and conclude:

"Notwithstanding the foregoing we could have accepted your sovereignty and autonomy if we had not seen by the behavior of the Americans in the beginning that they were strongly opposed to us, through race prejudice, and the high-handed methods of dealing with us made us fear for the future in your hands. Finally, we thank you for your offers of autonomy under sovereignty."

THE TARTAR DETAINED.

British Authorities Said to Have Interfered With a Troopship at Hong Kong.

Washington, Sept. 13.—A cable message received today by the war department, concerning the transport Tartar, was considered of sufficient importance by Root to take to the president for consideration. The dispatch was not made public.

It is said here that the transport Tartar has been detained at Hong Kong by the British authorities on the ground that she is carrying more troops on the homeward-bound journey from Manila than is allowed by the British navigation laws. The Tartar is under contract to the United States from the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, sailing under the British flag, and is, therefore, subject to the British navigation laws. If she is violating them the authorities at Hong Kong have a right to unload her. She sailed from San Francisco to Manila with more men than are returning in her and all arrived in good health.

After Root's return from the white house it was decided to ask the state department to take up the Tartar matter with a view to securing her clearance. A dispatch was sent to Col. Metcalf, of the Twentieth Kansas, asking if he thought the ship overcrowded, or just the complaint of subsistence furnished the men. Otis was also cabled for further information concerning the Tartar and her supplies. No decision can be reached till our ambassador at London communicates with the British government. Metcalf cabled that the Hong Kong authorities would only clear the vessel with 824 men. Otis cabled that the Tartar was sent to Hong Kong to dock, as there was no dock large enough at Nagasaki. He added that the vessel has room for 1,145 men and 111 cabin passengers. She took 1,142 men and sixty-one cabin passengers. On the trip from San Francisco she carried comfortably 1,145 men and fifty-five cabin passengers.

Regulars the Cause.

Washington, Sept. 13.—A private cable says the detention of the Tartar is the result of a complaint by over 400 discharged regulars on board. Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, is anxious to proceed homeward.

THE WAR AND ARMY

Appointments, Recruiting, General Otis' Annual Report, Etc.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The president has selected the following officers of the regular army to be majors of volunteers and they have been assigned to regiments as indicated: P. S. Wood, Forty-first; W. E. Graighill, Fortieth; E. C. Brooks, Forty-sixth; E. T. Cole, Forty-fifth; C. C. Walcutt, Forty-fourth; C. J. Stevens, Thirty-ninth. George W. Kirkman, who was selected by the president to be a major in the Forty-ninth infantry, colored, was born in Texas and appointed to the military academy from Illinois in 1885. He is a son of Capt. Joel T. Kirkman, of Illinois, who was a captain in the United States army. Col. Beck, also of Illinois, will command the Forty-ninth.

Nearly half of the required number of recruits for the additional regiments for the volunteers have been secured. A total of 530 men were enlisted yesterday, bringing the grand total up to 5,320.

The secretary of war received a cablegram from Gen. Otis stating that his annual report would be sent to the war department in the next mail from Manila. The department has not received a report of any length from Gen. Otis since April last. Officials of the war department expect the report to be exhaustive with full details of the operations in the islands during the last year. The secretary of war will embody it in his annual report to congress.

Much complaint has been lodged against the quartermaster's department because of apparent carelessness in its methods. The most recent criticism is caused by the alleged crowded condition of the transport Tartar, which left Manila several days ago with discharged soldiers and volunteers on board. Reports coming from Hong Kong state that the men complain bitterly, charging unnecessary overcrowding, 1,200 being on the ship, which has accommodations for not more than 700 men. This condition is said to be due to the fact that the ship had not been properly inspected and its capacity was not accurately known.

The following volunteer officers appointed will report at the recruiting stations designated for temporary duty to assist in recruiting: Thirty-eighth infantry, First Lieut. Reuben D. Blanchard, Milwaukee; Forty-fifth infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn., Capt. Thomas J. Rogers; First Lieut. Frederick P. Cool and First Lieut. Arthur S. Tibbits, Milwaukee; Second Lieut. John B. Shuman, St. Paul. First Lieut. John F. Foley, Thirtieth infantry, volunteers, recently appointed, has been ordered to join his regiment at San Francisco.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Fred W. Palmer, U. S. A., has been ordered from Jackson, Mich., to San Francisco. He will probably be attached to the Thirtieth infantry, which has headquarters at Fort Sheridan.

Recent advices received at the war department state that the total value of animals shipped from this country to Cuba in July was $226,979; breadstuffs (mainly flour), $255,367; cotton manufactures, $113,338; manufactures of iron and steel, $211,988; provisions, consisting principally of beef products $22,659; hog products, bacon, $87,211; hams, $69,651; lard, $155,007; imitation butter, $1,742; butter, $4,266; milk (condensed), $37,312; lumber, $115,866.

GOVERNOR LEE IN 'FRISCO.

South Dakota Troops Welcome the Governor—Transports to Sail.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Governor Andrew E. Lee and staff of South Dakota arrived Tuesday. The officers and band of the First South Dakota regiment were at the ferry to meet them, and, walking at the head of the governor's carriage, escorted him to the Occidental hotel. Governor Lee visited the camp at the Presidio in the afternoon.

The charges against Lieut. Col. Stover, Maj. Warne and Lieut. Bates of the First South Dakota regiment are now in the hands of Gen. Shafter, but no action has as yet been taken. It is not thought they will be called upon to appear before a court-martial.

Capt. Paul D. McClellan, First South Dakota, has been offered a first lieutenancy in one of the new volunteer regiments, and Maj. Charles A. Howard, First South Dakota, has been offered a captaincy. Seven officers of this regiment received commissions in the new volunteer regiment in Manila.

The Thirteenth Minnesota regiment tendered a review to the governor of Minnesota and his staff at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Many transports are expected to sail for Manila this month. The Belgian King will go on the 15th with twenty-four officers and 900 men, the Grant on the 18th with seventy-three officers and 1,836 men, the Tacoma on the 19th with thirty-one officers and 700 men, the George W. Elder on the 20th with forty six officers and 612 men, the Likh on the 20th with twenty-eight officers and 450 men and the Sherman on the 21st with seventy-four officess and 1,797 men.

The Glen Noble arrived yesterday. The Valencia and Zealandia are expected on the 23d, Hancock and Victoria on the 1st of October and the Olympia on the 3d or 4th.

The animal transport Aztec will sail on the 16th with 365 animals, the Centennial on the 19th, with 300 animals, the Lennox, which will be here on the 25th, with 360; the Benmoher and Westminster, which will be here the last of the month, with 350 animals each.

The transports Grant and Tacoma and the George W. Elder will be filled with recruits in addition to the Thirtieth and Twenty-seventh infantry, which they will take.

ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING.

John Ritter, of Chicago, Held Over to the Detroit Grand Jury.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 13.—Deputy Collector Buzell, of Port Huron, came to Detroit yesterday from Chicago, where he made the capture of John Ritter, of Chicago, after chasing the believed smuggler all the way from the tunnel at Port Huron. John Ritter was formerly an alderman in Chicago. There was no suspicion aroused when the well known merchant reached Sarnia last Thursday night with a large consignment of goods for Chicago. All the cloths and bolts of dress goods had been duly entered for this country.

There was a delay of trains and a transfer of baggage and then some porter picked up a bundle of silk quilts and exclaimed that it seemed heavy. Officer Buzell was near, bought a ticket for Chicago and got on the train with Ritter. Once started he went into the baggage car and searched the "heavy" quilts. It is alleged that they were stuffed with high priced silk vestings instead of ordinary cheap cotton. When Chicago was reached Ritter was arrested. He acknowledged the correctness of the charge and was released on his own bond of $1,500 to appear in Detroit at the grand jury when wanted.

Massachusetts Prohis.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 13.—The prohibition state convention met today. The platform denounces the liquor traffic as the deadliest enemy of labor; declares the issues of commerce, currency and territorial expansion are "too important to be dealt with merely as party foot balls, kicked by scheming politicians, backed by saloon interests;" favors woman suffrage; and denounces the army canteen.

Uncle Sam Pays in Advance.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The secretary of the treasury decided, in view of the monetary stringency in New York, to anticipate the October interest of over $5,500,000. The action was taken without solicitation.

The Fever Situation.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—There are no new cases of fever. There is but a total of seven, with one death, all confined within a radius of three blocks.

Cyclone in Bermuda.

Bermuda, Sept. 13.—A cyclone swept over this island last night. Many houses were blown down and others unroofed.

German Cruiser in South African Waters.

Lourenzo Marquez, Sept. 13.—The German cruiser Condon has arrived here.

Epidemic of Typhoid.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the Moabite quarter.

THE BRITISH MESSAGE

Chamberlain's Dispatch to Kruger An Ultimatum In Effect, If Not In Form.

Spirited Declination to Discuss In Any Manner the Question of Suzerainty.

England Will Accept Franchise Proposals if Inquiry Court Finds Them Satisfactory.

London, Sept. 13.—The Associated Press learned today that the British message to the Transvaal does not demand a reply in forty-eight hours, the exact wording being a request for an "immediate reply." It is not an ultimatum in the generally accepted sense of the word. It expresses the hope that Kruger will accept the propositions to "relieve the present tension." The only part at all aggressive is the reiterated declination of the British government to discuss the matter of sovereignty in any form.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Cape Town special says: The British reply is regarded as equivalent to an ultimatum, and the correspondent's advices from Pretoria indicate that war is inevitable.

The report that the raad Irishmen have formed a corps to help Kruger is confirmed. It is said at Cape Town that a cablegram was received from New York, saying that 10,000 Irishmen are ready to help the Transvaal.

The Orange Free State burghers are reported to be bitterly divided over the merits of the controversy and their probable course in case of war.

In his message Secretary of the Colonies Chamberlain says he understands the concessions made in Kruger's note of Aug. 18 have been withdrawn on account of the British attitude regarding suzerainty, and adds: "Her majesty's government has absolutely repudiated the view of the political status of the Transvaal taken by the Transvaal government, claiming the status of a sovereign state, and is, therefore, unable to consider any proposal made conditionally on their acceptance of this view." The note adds that the British government is satisfied that the law embodying the proposed alleviating measures for the outlanders is inefficient to secure immediate and substantial representation, which, it is understood, the Transvaal deems to be reasonable.

The dispatch then goes on to say that Great Britain is still prepared to accept the franchise proposals of Aug. 9, provided a court of inquiry, whether joint or uniteral, shows that the new scheme is unencumbered by nullifying conditions.

Her majesty's government is increasingly impressed with the danger of further delay in relieving the strain and earnestly presses for an immediate reply.

"If, as they most anxiously hope will not be the case, the reply from the Transvaal should be negative or inconclusive, I am able to state her majesty's government must reserve to itself the right to consider the situation de novo and formulate their own proposals for a final settlement."

Another View of the Reply.

London, Sept. 13.—The so-called British ultimatum reached Pretoria yesterday. The Dalziel agency in Pretoria is the first in the field with a summary of its contents. It says the British government demands a five years' franchise, a quarter representation in the Volksraad for the gold fields, equality of the Dutch and English languages in the Volksraad, and equality for old and new burghers in regard to presidential and other elections.

If these proposals are accepted a conference will follow to draft measures so that the Transvaal government can not insert unnecessary conditions or pass new bills invalidating these proposals.

The dispatch then goes on to demand an instant acceptance of the proposal; otherwise her majesty's government will at once take the whole situation under reconsideration so as to bring about a permanent settlement.

Dalziel adds that the situation is acute.

It is probable that this summary is in the main correct, although it must be remembered that the Dalziel agency has Boer leanings and sometimes colors news.

It is worth noting that all the papers here agree in regarding the British dispatch as an ultimatum and all, with the exception of the Daily Chronicle and the Westminster Gazette, approve the British attitude.

Neither the Chronicle nor the Westminster Gazette can state exactly where the dispatch, such as reported by Dalziel errs.

As for the result the Mail this morning ridicules Dalziel's intimation that the situation is acute, and predicts prompt acceptance by the Boers.

The Times naturally finds an important clause in the latter part of the dispatch, and says it is evident that if the Dalziel report is correct the dispatch gives the Boers one last chance of maintaining their independence under the convention of 1884, but if Kruger haggles over terms or refuses to accept them it remains for Great Britain to take the whole matter under reconsideration, which plainly means the abrogation of the London convention and the end of the South African republic.

This would, of course, necessitate the occupation of Pretoria.

The Chronicle cries out against the enormity of such conduct, but the opinion seems to be that since Great Britain granted the Boers independence in 1884 it surely has a right to take back the gift if it is abused in such a way as to endanger the peace of South Africa.

It is useless to deny that the nation will thoroughly indorse the government in such a course. A few months ago an attack on Transvaal independence would have caused a popular outcry, but since then Kruger's obstinacy and the prolonged tension at the Cape have entirely changed public opinion.

A few scholars like John Morley and Frederic Harrison preach against war, but their following is infinitesimal.

Today the conservative papers and many of the liberal also regard the government's demands as extremely moderate, in so far as they still leave Kruger one chance of maintaining independence.

The Times would certainly have preferred stronger action.

Signs of public opinion were shown in a meeting at Crewe last night, when the mayor summoned a public meeting to consider the Transvaal crisis. A resolution against war was presented, but it was received with loud opposition and finally rejected, while the audience shouted "Rule Britannia."

Although Gen. Buller does not start yet for the Cape, Sir George White goes on Saturday to take command in Natal. Sir George White is at present quartermaster general, and has held many distinguished posts, including the command of the forces in India.

Hear Message in Silence.

Pretoria, Sept. 13.—The reading in the volksraad yesterday of the reply of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to the latest Transvaal note, was greeted with silence, except for some interruptions from Mr. Tosen and other ultra-conservative members.

Its terms, however, have produced considerable excitement here.

There is no indication as yet of the views held regarding it in official circles.

Transvaal Authorities Deliberating.

Pretoria, Sept. 13.—The authorities of the Transvaal have been deliberating upon the latest British note and have been in telegraphic consultation with the Orange Free State in regard to the reply, which will be drafted today and submitted to the volksraad The situation is regarded as grave, but not altogether hopeless.

Favor Yielding.

London, Sept. 13.—A Pretoria dispatch says: Leaders of the Afrikander bund have telegraphed Kruger to yield to the British demands.

TO CONSIDER DREYFUS CASE.

French Cabinet to Decide Tuesday Whether to Grant Clemency to Prisoner.

Paris, Sept. 13.—Liberte announces on good authority that the government will not convoke chambers until December, on the ground that deputies could not sit legally while the senate is acting as a high court. The government commissioner may possibly finish his report on the Dreyfus case before Monday. In that event the council of revision will give a decision regarding the merits of the appeal that day and on the following day the cabinet will decide whether measures of clemency are advisable.

Boston, Sept. 13.—The Post's Paris special says: Mercier and Roget have offered, in behalf of the army, to demand that the president pardon Dreyfus if the Jewish committee will drop the matter and Dreyfus promise to live away from the large cities of Frence for three years.

SMITH WINS OUT.

Osage Man Defeats Senator Gilbertson for a Renomination—Cummins Victory.

Special to Times-Republican.

Northwood, Sept. 13.—J. E. Smith, of Osage, was nominated for state senator on the 2602d ballot. This is considered a Cummins victory.

M'LEAN AT AMES.

New President of University Visits the Agricultural College.

Special to Times-Republican.

Ames, Sept. 13.—Chancellor McLean, the new president of Iowa University, made his first public address in Iowa at the Iowa State College last Sunday to a large audience of students and town people. On Monday he was given an enthusiastic reception by the students and faculty in the college chapel, on which occasion all the enthusiasm of the State College's 800 students was turned loose. The entire student body showed their appreciation of the new president by escorting him to the train as he was leaving.

Misess Mary and Winifred Tilden, accompanied by their cousin, Miss Clark, of Boston, left for the east last night. The Misses Tilden will attend Mount Holyoke College this year.

Charles Johnson and Will Tilden left for the State University yesterday.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Roselle Payne died Tuesday and was buried today.

Professor W. H. Heileman, of the State Agricultural College of Washington, at Pullman, Wash., who has been visiting here since the alumni reunion, returned home this morning.

SON KILLS HIS PARENTS.

Crazed With Liquor Peter King Commits Terrible Crime.

South Bridge, Mass., Sept. 13.—At Fishdale last night John King and wife, an aged couple, were killed by their son Peter, crazed from excessive use of liquor. The murderer also attempted to kill his brother Thomas and succeeded in inflicting severe wounds. Peter is in jail in an unconscious condition and may die.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

President Interferes in Behalf of a Condemned Soldier.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Private Thomas McVeagh, of the First Wyoming, was court-martialed in the Philippines last June and sentenced to be shot, for striking an officer. The president has commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and three years' imprisonment.

Painters Strike at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—Fifteen hundred journeymen house painters struck today in consequence of refusal of master painters to sign an agreement for an eight hour day at 33 cents per hour, time and a half for extra work and double time for Sundays. The scale was signed by 125 masters, 150 refusing. The shops which failed to sign are picketed to prevent employment of non-union painters.

A CROWDED CAPITOL

Problem of Office Room For the Board of Control Bothering State Officers.

Must Vacate Its Present Quarters Before the Legislature Meets Next Winter.

The Iowa Paving Brick and Other Clay Industries—Des Moines' Growing Population.

Special to Times-Republican:

Des Moines, Sept. 13.—It looks as if the state government of Iowa is outgrowing the present capitol building. The board of control has never been assigned to permanent quarters because there was not room in the big building. It has occupied some of the committee rooms connected with the senate chamber, which must be vacated when the legislature gets together next winter. One of the strong reasons for erecting the new historical building was that it would give more room, the historical department being thus removed from the basement of the capitol. The contract for the new structure was let last spring, but there has been too much prosperity and the contractors could not get the work done. They agreed to have the structure ready by October 1. For two months past practically no work has been done. The effort of the United States to furnish iron for the entire world has been too much for it. A number of the contracts in Des Moines have been badly delayed, and the result is that the contractors cannot possibly have the building ready on time. The executive council has called on the contractors to complete it without more delay, but they are hopeless. The historical department has been notified that it must vacate its present quarters by December 1 and turn them over to the board of control. If it proves impossible to make connections on this basis the board of control will have to take temporary quarters in some of the office blocks across the river.

* * *

Auditor Merriam has issued a call to state and savings banks to report their condition at the close of business September 7. This is the same date on which the national banks will report, so that it will be possible to make a consolidated statement of thte condition of all Iowa banks except the private institutions.

* * *

The twenty-ninth bank to be organized this year, under the state banking laws, filed articles yesterday with the secretary of state. It has $30,000 capital and is the State Savings Bank of Hedrick. The officers are:

President—W. H. Young.
Vice president—William Hinsey.
Cashier—J. T. Brooks.
Assistant cashier—D. Snakenberg.

* * *

H. Foster Bain, assistant state geologist, who has recently been doing a great work for the development of the clay industries of Iowa, has prepared an article for the coming number of the weather and crop bulletin. It sets forth the demand for a state commission to investigate the clay industries, especially with reference to establishing a series of tests for paving brick. The brickmakers of the state declare that better brick are made in Iowa for paving than are produced elsewhere in the west. Iowa brick are being used this year for paving the streets of Leavenworth, and yet it is only a few years since that city was posing as the new Galesburg of the southwest and claimed to make the best pavers in the world. Its brick did not stand the test of use, and have been proved worthless. The Iowa brickmakers want a scientific series of tests established, so that all kinds of brick may be placed on a fair footing. A conference of engineers, chemists and geologists of the state was recently held at Ames on this feature and it was determined to make the effort to interest the state authorities. The legislature is especially asked to establish at Ames a complete laboratory for the testing of clays and clay products and for experimenting with the manufacture of clays.

* * *

There will be one interesting inquest when the Fifty-first Iowa regiment gets back from Manila. Capt. A. F. Burton, of Company B, of Villisca, was some time ago suspended from his command for cowardice. He remained at Manila during the period of suspension. The monthly report from Gen. Loper for July is just received and shows that Capt. Burton has been reinstated to his command. No reasons are given for the reinstatement, and so far as official advices are concerned no explanation has ever been given of the suspension. Capt. Burton's friends have all along insisted that when the whole matter was explained there would be nothing to reflect on him.

* * *

Iowa is doing itself small credit in the matter of Porto Rican relief. Thus far about $650 has been contributed by the people of this state, being sent to the state treasurer by mayors or other people who have taken enough interest to pass the hat in their communities. Next to Davenport, which sent $1,000 before the governor's proclamation was issued, the little town of Shenandoah, Page county, with about $150 to its credit, heads the list.

* * *

Considerable interest has been aroused lately in some of the old business concerns of Iowa. Down in Van Buren county in 1838 a woolen manufacturing concern was established by William Meek. Today it is conducted by Meek Bros., the grandsons of the original William. It has been in the same family for three generations. Today the firm has a capital of $250,000, employes 250 people and is one of the richest and most substantial manufacturing concerns in Iowa. It is at Bonaparte, which is a regular old New England factory town, with nothing else in it of importance except the big factory.

* * *

J. W. Watters, of Dubuque, manufacturer of pig lead, is the grandson of the founder of the business which he is now conducting. It was started in 1835, when the first Scotch hearth furnace was built near Dubuque. The business has made money for two-thirds of a century and is about to be greatly enlarged and improved.

* * *

The oldest bank in Iowa is at Decorah, a big private bank of which C. J. Wiser is president. His father founded it in 1836 and it has been in the family ever since. It has a responsibility of $300,000 and is one of the very richest banks in Iowa.

* * *

The 1899 directory of the city of Des Moines will be out in a few days and the publishers, R. L. Polk & Co., have announced that it will indicate the city has a population of about 77,000. It will contain just about 31,000 names, which is a gain of 3,000 over the number of a year ago. The directory company uses 2½ as a multiple to determine the population of the city, and on this basis concluded that the city has from 75,000 to 77,500 people. It is explained that the multiple of 2½ is a very conservative one. In many cities 3, 3½ and even 4 are used to determine the population.

* * *

The directory company is not alone in the estimate that Des Moines has been growing rapidly in the last year. The amount of building done this year will far exceed that of any previous year, and it is distributed throughout all lines. The finest business blocks that have ever been erected in the city are being put up this year. Warehouses, distributing establishments for implement concerns, wholesale houses, factories, stores, office blocks and residences are included in the list in such numbers as have never before been known. The Commercial Exchange is already planning the organization of the 100,000 club, and the developments of the last two years lead the most conservative citizens to believe the 100,000 mark will be reached in 1905, when the next state census will be taken. The general belief is that the census of 1900 will give the city from 75,000 to 80,000 population.

OUR DEBT TO FRANCE.

Robert J. Thompson Says United States Should Be Slow to Condemn.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Robert J. Thompson, secretary of the Lafayette memorial commission, says he thinks the people of the United States are making a rash move to condemn the French nation for the Dreyfus verdict.

"The people of the United States owe a deep debt of gratitude to France," he said in an interview today, "and we should show moderation and sympathy at this itme instead of violence.

The people of America must not forget that as a nation independent of European influence and dictation, we owe all practically to France.

"France, as a nation, should have our sympathy at this juncture instead of our hatred. It is a country where the unexpected always happens, and we may hope for a satisfactory adjustment of the Dreyfus trial before the matter is closed."

At a conference between Commissioner General Peck and the various heads of departments in the Paris exposition committee the directors all reported progress in their departments, and great interest was manifested by the exhibitors.

The annual conference of the Christian churches of eastern Indiana and western Ohio began at Portland, Ind., with about 500 ministers and delegates in attendance.

Three hundred coal miners struck at Decatur, Ill., yesterday because the Decatur Coal Company will not recognize the union.

T.-R. BULLETIN.

NOTICEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

The Weather.

For Iowa—Generally fair tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; warmer in the east Thursday, winds shifting to southerly.

For Illinois—Fair tonight and probably Thursday; warmer Thursday, winds shifting to southerly Thursday.

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Fatal Accident in Coal Mine.
Man Killed at Ida Grove.

TRUST DEBATE IS ON

The Great Conference Under Auspices of Chicago Civic Federation Begun Today.

Called to Order by Franklin H. Head, Who Explains Object Of Meeting.

Representatives of Many States Present to Take Part In the Discussions.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The great conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations, with representative men from nearly every state in attendance, opened here today. Central Music Hall was packed with the 200 delegates and spectators. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Franklin H. Head, chairman of the Chicago Civic Federation, under whose auspices the conference is held, who said in part:

Mr. Franklin H. Head, president of the Civic Federation of Chicago, called the conference to order and said:

"The Civic Federation of Chicago is a non-partisan organization, embracing in its membership a goodly proportion of the active business and professional men of our city. Some months since it realized that no topic seemed so widely discussed as what was designated by the general title of 'trusts'—and that, too, upon no current topic was there so widespread and general an ignorance and confusion of ideas. There seemed to us a crying need for education upon the subject; of an education which would show the broad distinction between the various trade combinations and trusts, and to promote such education this conference is now in session.

"It is not a trust or an anti-trust conference, but a conference in search of truth and light. With this end in view the attendance has been solicited of men of every shade of opinion upon the general subject; from the men who regard trusts and trade combinations as the standing menace to our national prosperity, and even to the perpetuity of our system of government, to those who feel that trade combinations and large aggregations of active capital are simply an active evolution in the development of our industrial and commercial life, and that such aggregations are absolutely necessary to compete with the vast accumulations and experience of the older nations, and their almost total control outside of food products of the markets of the world. We are also to hear from those holding views between either extreme; those who believe in the value of combinations properly organized, but who recognize in the reckless and excessive capitalization of many of such combinations a peril leading to widespread panic and distress from such inflated stocks being absorbed by the small investors whose savings may be thus in great measure lost.

"We hope to hear the general subject discussed from all possible standpoints—from the view not only of the organizers of the combinations, but also from the workmen and customers of the industrial corporations. We hope that light will be thrown upon the difference between the class of trusts which tend to monopoly and the industrial combinations which, in many cases, seem to be to the advantage of all.

"We are now in a period of a large advance in the prices of most classes of manufactured goods, especially in iron and steel products, and we hope that some of our speakers will illustrate how much of this advance is due to combinations and how much to the vastly increased demand which in all lines has always in the past resulted in advanced prices under the immutable law of supply and demand. There has been no trust or combination, for instance, among our farmers, but we all recollect how, two years ago, the short wheat crop abroad caused such an increased demand as to legitimately advance the price of that staple over 50 per cent within a period of four months, and that later an enormous demand for wheat from one of our own citizens, Mr. Joseph Leiter, whose hunger for wheat gave him world-wide reputation, caused an advance of another 50 per cent.

"The very general response to our invitations to this conference from the governors of nearly all the states, who have appointed as delegates their most eminent citizens—from the great commercial bodies, the universities, and the labor, agricultural and other organizations which have sent their ablest men and most profound students of economic problems—this response has been gratifying beyond measure, and illustrates the abiding interest everywhere felt in the general subject and its impartial discussion. This response also fills us with hope as to the great advantages which will result from the full discussion of all phases of the most vital topic of the day.

"We trust that this discussion may be able, scholarly and dignified, as becomes the subject and the occasion, and that when these discussions reach their proper audience—the millions of people in every town and hamlet who from the newspapers receive the reports of your deliberations—it may lead to such action as may tend to preserve in our trade combinations all which is of value, as well as to point out methods by which the evils of such combinations may be avoided or done away."

Roll call disclosed the fact that the greater part of the delegates have yet to arrive. Many found it impossible to attend the opening session.

Representatives of Governor Tanner, who is ill, and Mayor Harrison, who is out of the city, then welcomed the delegates. Papers were delivered by Professor J. W. Jenks and Professor Henry Carter Adams, both under the caption of "Problems Before the Conference."

John Graham Brooks, lecturer on social economics at Harvard College, read

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