

RETAIL BUTCHERS ATTACK BEEF TRUST

National Association Advocates Abolition of Meat Tariff.

ADOPT FORMAL RESOLUTION

President Wagner's Aggressive Address—Says Butchers Are Fighting for Life—Local Association Entertains Delegates.

Following the recommendation of their president, Mr. W. G. Wagner, in his opening address, the National Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Association last night adopted at the Raleigh a resolution favoring the abolition of all tariff duties on meats. The resolution provoked considerable discussion, which occupied the major portion of the evening session. In this way the members of the association believe that a blow will be struck at the beef trust, against which they are fighting.

The annual meeting of the association began at the Hotel Raleigh yesterday, and the convention will remain in session for three days. The members of the association represent various States and sections of the country and are virtually the middlemen in the meat trade. On one hand they encounter the wholesale dealers and the beef trust, and on the other the consumers, who protest against the prices to which meat has been advanced during the past few months.

Entertainment for Delegates.

When the meeting opened yesterday John R. Kelly, president of the local association, welcomed the delegates to Washington, and suggested a program of entertainment during their stay in Washington. This includes a big barbecue at Benning today, when five beeves will be roasted, and a banquet at the Raleigh at the conclusion of business on Thursday evening. Yesterday afternoon the delegates visited Mount Vernon.

Mr. James A. Hoffman seconded Mr. Kelly's welcome to Washington, extending the hospitality of the city. Response was made by Mr. Wagner, the president of the national association.

Mr. Wagner, in his address, referred to the beef trust, and the aggressive work which the association had done to break it and bring its operations to the attention of the authorities, to the end that action in the courts might be had.

Attack the Beef Trust.
"Our fight," he said, "has been for freedom and commercial liberty against the tyranny of a few, brought about by an agreement of men—a struggle to maintain our manhood and business integrity without being controlled, hampered, and dictated to by the few who ruled with an iron hand, and whose aim seemed to be the absolute dictation of price, limiting supplies when they thought it necessary to maintain prices, enforcing the payment of disputed claims, irrespective of their accuracy; blacklisting men whose honesty and integrity had never been questioned; if a feeble protest was made and payment withheld for an injustice perpetrated upon them. Not content with the patronage of the butcher, they sought the consumer, until their objective point seemed clearly to be the acquisition of the entire trade, both wholesale and retail."

Action of Retailers.

"Our association, watchful though we might be, seemed powerless to stem the tide that was dashing the members of our craft upon the rocks of despair and bankruptcy, living on the crumbs from the rich man's table, as it were. Even the crumbs seemed to be given with a grudging spirit. But how often avarice overreaches itself, and the worm turns to assert its rights of existence in this land of freedom and equality of men's privileges. And so our association turned on this avaricious monster, that was forging the chain of bondage link by link, that meant subjection to the will and caprice of a few."

"Accordingly, on Monday, April 14, 1902, your executive officers lodged a complaint against the oppressive combination of packers with United States Attorney General Knox, at the Department of Justice, in Washington, D. C. I am happy to say the Federal Government recognized the justice of our complaint, putting the machinery of justice in motion at the instigation of our association, that has in a measure resulted in the complete demoralization of the firms in this combination, at least for the time being, and has relieved our craft of the oppression from which it suffered and complained in every city, town and hamlet in these great United States."

"Never, more than now, has it been necessary to maintain and increase our organization, for I believe the work before us has just begun. I hope every butcher in this great country realizes the conditions that prevailed, to his detriment, and the conditions that will surely prevail, unless combated by the solid front of our association, through the Federal and State governments, resorting to the ballot box, if necessary, to maintain and improve our condition."

Government Abattoirs.

"I believe the time is not far distant—if the butchers are true to themselves, their fellow-men, and this great and beloved association of ours—when the Government can be induced to establish public abattoirs or foster the establishment of abattoirs by the retail butchers of every city of enough inhabitants to warrant it, creating a home market for cattle and live stock and an incentive for the farmers of the Southern, Middle, and Eastern States to again devote the land to the raising and marketing of live stock. May every member of the craft be imbued with the importance of the work in hand. Take the case home with you, go inspired with zeal and determination to do your part in the strengthening of this association. The accomplishment of universal organization of this great country must revert to the benefit of every butcher in the land, and only by organization and nu-

SHORT STORIES FROM THE SMALL AD. PAGE

What an Intelligent Woman Has to Say About Advertising.

"The small ad. page is the most interesting part of the newspaper to me," said an intelligent woman, who is also a busy housekeeper.

"You see, there are several hundred very interesting items on that page. It just about represents the wants of a great city, and I never tire of reading it. That page is full of humor, pathos and even tragedy, if you know how to read between the lines."

"Here is the help column, and it shows that some fifty families in Washington are without a cook, a chambermaid, a housekeeper or some one who is expected to take the brunt of hard work of the mother of the family. And some of them are worried so strangely. Here is one:

"A good woman for general housework."

"Did you ever stop to think what a jewel is asked for in that single line and how difficult it is to find the 'good woman'?"

"I was suggested that the person advertising did not have in mind anything but a good worker."

"Very well, but it takes a good woman in the best sense of the word to be a good worker, doesn't it? How can you expect a bad woman to come into a house, take charge of the preparation of food and to learn and know the greater part of the family secrets. There is nothing so bad as a bad servant and nothing so good as a good one."

"Consider the advertiser. Let the longing of every housekeeper into her want ad."

"And here are the people out of employment. What an array of expectancy is shown in that half column of little paragraphs. These people want work, or rather the wages that the work will bring, and most of them want it bad. Some are sincere, some are indifferent, and some have tried this means of getting something to do as an experiment, and as I read them over I think I can pick out the different classes."

"And then I see the houses for sale, and the property to be disposed of, and the lost and found. Little Mary has lost her pug and a woman here has lost a purse with money in it. Here are men offering business chances, and I have no doubt that investigation would show some opportunities for getting into a profitable calling."

"I always read the little ads. I find them a source of constant interest and suggestion."

REPRESENTATIVE CANNON TALKS OF IOWA POLITICS

Tariff Plank in Platform Not at All Alarming to Party.

NOT AGAINST GOV. CUMMINS

Would Like to See Elections for Congress Take Place Now if Voters Could Get to Polls—No Doubt as to Outcome—Sails With Mr. Moody.

Representative Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, is one of those Republicans who is not alarmed by the Democratic campaign cry of "the tariff and the trusts." Mr. Cannon was in Washington for a few hours yesterday, on his way to New York and New England.

In regard to the tariff plank in the platform of the Iowa Republicans, he said that, in his opinion, the action of the Iowa convention affected Iowa alone, and that the Republicans throughout the country would not be called upon to discuss tariff revision in the coming campaign for the election of Representatives.

"Governor Cummins had his way about the tariff plank," said Mr. Cannon, "and I am not going to say anything against Governor Cummins. But I cannot perceive that the country wants any tariff tinkering. In Illinois everybody is too busy to take much interest in politics."

Folks Not Stirred.

"I have generally noticed that when the country is prospering folks don't get stirred up very much about the tariff or anything else. I would be willing to see elections take place now, if we could get voters to go to the polls, and I haven't a doubt that a Republican Congress would be elected. It is dull politically in Illinois. But business is prospering tremendously. I am going to Boston to meet Secretary Moody and take a little sea trip. I think it will do me good."

Mr. Cannon said that the Republicans everywhere were in fine shape to meet the Democrats on every issue that may be raised, and he looks for a rather listless campaign.

Repetition of Declaration.

Reverting to the subject of the Iowa platform, he called attention to the fact that this year's platform in respect to the tariff is but a repetition of the former declaration of principles. He has no illusions as to "the tariff and the trusts," and he thinks the Democratic spell-binders will have hard work to make the people believe that the one is the cause of the other, and that in order to destroy the trusts we must have a low tariff or free trade.

Representative Hall of Iowa was sojourning in Washington yesterday, but he did not care to be interviewed in regard to the Iowa platform. He does not, however, believe in a wholesale revision of the tariff schedules, and he appreciates the danger of taking any step in that direction.

CUBAN LOAN PROBLEM IS UP TO SECRETARY SHAW

(Continued from First Page.)

note calling his attention to the terms of the Platt amendment.

Secretary Shaw, a out of town and none of the other Treasury officials was willing to say what would probably be done. The matter will be laid before the Secretary and he will, of course, bring it to President Roosevelt's attention. It is realized here that the case is of the greatest importance, and that any move by this Government should be made only after the most careful consideration.

For the United States to object to the negotiation of a loan on the ground that Cuba could not redeem it would serve, it was said, to frighten off any would-be investors and thus keep the republic from getting any money. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that the failure of the United States to act might be regarded as a virtual endorsement and guarantee of the bonds to be issued by Cuba.

Americans Would Float Loan.

According to the reports received here an American financial company has an agent in Havana for the express purpose of undertaking to float the bonds which the company is willing to take.

The text of Minister Squier's dispatch follows:

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"The senate passed the following bill Saturday night:

"Article I. The executive is authorized to negotiate in the name of the republic of Cuba a loan of \$4,000,000 American gold at a minimum rate of issue of 90 per cent of the value thereof, payable in a period not exceeding thirty years, and at a maximum rate of interest of 3 per cent."

thorized by this same law at the option of the holder of the first bond.

"Article VII. The executive is authorized to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of this loan with the customs receipts of the republic."

"Article VIII. To secure the increase of national receipts required by this transaction, the executive is authorized to proportionally increase the import duties on the articles and merchandise enumerated in the attached statement, which specifies the maximum rates."

"Article IX. The date on which the increase authorized shall take effect will be fixed by the executive."

"Article X. The executive shall likewise negotiate within a period of six months from date another loan of \$35,000,000 American gold, on the same basis of time limit, rate of issue, and interest as the first loan, from which he shall set aside in bonds a sum sufficient for taking care of the first loan as provided in Article II, applying the cash to, first, the payment of the indebtedness and obligations legitimately contracted in behalf of the revolutionary government itself, or through its legitimate representatives, may have contracted previously in foreign countries, in compliance with the first transitory provision of the constitution and, second, to the payment of the wages of the liberating army of Cuba, likewise in compliance with the transitory provision cited in the foregoing paragraph, after the rolls of said army have been revised, and the compensation due each member thereof has been decided, the sum of \$25,000,000 is fixed as maximum for this purpose."

"Article XI. Before the close of the present legislative session shall vote the receipts necessary to guarantee the redemption of, and payment of the interest on this loan in compliance with paragraph 3, of Article LIX, of the constitution, and Article LIX, of the appendix thereto."

CHAIRMAN GRIGGS DRAWS A COMPARISON

Reviews Political Utterances of Mr. Babcock.

DECIDED CHANGE IN VIEWS

Claims That Republican Chairman Has Decidedly Reversed Himself—No Difference of Opinion in the Democratic Committee.

Ever since Chairman Babcock, of the Republican Congressional committee, recently made a statement in a published interview upon the issues in the campaign, and particularly in regard to the trusts and tariff, Chairman Griggs, of the Democratic committee, has been searching through the record of Mr. Babcock's past utterances for contradictory statements. He has at last found them, and claims that they show Mr. Babcock's inconsistency.

Mr. Griggs has prepared a parallel column, showing Mr. Babcock's statements, as follows:

Chairman Babcock. In Southwestern Wisconsin, Summer of 1901:

"I maintain that it is part of the policy of protection to protect the consumer."

"We can today produce and undersell the world. Shall we, miserably failed. All they have now outside of articles of export, financial heresies for loans are the trusts and the tariff."

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TAKEN INTO CUSTODY ON CHARGE OF LIBEL

John A. Schruager Arrested as Result of Grand Jury Indictment.

John A. Schruager, who was recently indicted for libel by the grand jury, was taken into custody yesterday. His bond was fixed at \$1,000 by Justice Hagner, sitting for criminal business. The accused was indicted at the instance of members of the German Evangelical Society, of Prospect Hill Cemetery.

The charge of libel against Schruager is based on an article, over his signature, published in a paper, printed in German, in this city.

In the publication, Schruager is alleged to have stated that some time ago the German Evangelical Society of Prospect Hill Cemetery had \$51,000 to its credit, while now it has only \$30,000, and advises some of the directors to find where the difference has gone. Next year, he says, he would advise the directors to save the expense of printing notices and tickets for election, and palatable things for the stomach. He also says that it is a slander for anyone to say of him that he had election tickets. He admits, however, that he said, that the augsen tables needed cleaning.

In concluding his article, Schruager stated that a majority of the board of directors of the institution are honorable men, but have allowed themselves to be misled in some matters.

Congressman Babcock. On July 23, 1902:

"I observe that the Democrats have all dropped their Philippine issue, as it was prophesied they would. It was too hot a proposition for them to hold close to."

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NEW PHASE OF OLD INDIAN LAND CLAIMS

Target Practice With Full Service Charges

Tests to Be Made for Benefit of Members of Congress Who Will Witness Them.

One of the features of the summer exercises of the North Atlantic squadron will be target practice with full service charges for the benefit of Senator Hale, Representatives Cannon, Foss, Dayton, Meyer, and other members of Congress who will be Secretary Moody's guests on the Dolphin.

A battleship, probably the Kearsarge, will be detailed to do this heavy work. The practice is not merely to show the efficiency of the vessel in firing but to test a new primer.

The big guns of the squadron were built for brown powder, but they are now using smokeless powder, which is more powerful. The effect of full service charges of smokeless powder has frequently been to distort the shell primers in such a way as to wedge the empty shell, making rapid firing difficult.

The new primers are believed to be an improvement, but they have not been tested thoroughly yet, and will not be until Secretary Moody and his guests have joined the squadron.

Injunction and Accounting Asked in Supreme Court of District.

MR. HITCHCOCK DEFENDANT

Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws Claim Territory Has Been Seized Without Legal Right—Ask Its Surrender or an Equivalent.

Thleechumli Fixico, Cosarfixico Chee, Ufoula Horjo, and James L. Gray, delegates of the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indian tribes, have instituted suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking for an injunction, accounting, etc. The bill is filed by Judge H. B. Moulton, solicitor for the complainants, and is another phase of the great Indian land claims.

The bill recites that in March, 1901, Congress passed an act, commonly known as an act to ratify and confirm an agreement with these tribes of Indians, by the terms and provisions of which certain allotments of land relating to the several tribes were allotted, partitioned, and divided between the United States and the several tribes. The division, allotment, and partition were to become effective upon the approval of the act by Congress by the council of the tribes, which tribes are commonly designated "the Civilized, or Four Mother Tribes of Indians," and also upon the ratification thereof by the President of the United States, who should by his proclamation, duly declare the same ratified and confirmed. Publication of the ratification was to be made in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation among the Indian tribes.

No Proclamation Issued.

It is further alleged in the bill that no such proclamation was ever issued by the President of the United States in connection with the ratification of the act by Congress and the national council of Indians, nor has any such publication ever been made in any newspaper having a bona fide circulation in and among the Indian tribes. For this reason it is declared all proceedings are null and void, and ought in law to be so declared.

The bill further recites that notwithstanding the fact that the act and treaty has never become a law yet, the Department of the Interior has proceeded as though it had become and was a law, and by virtue thereof has deprived the complainants of great tracts of land and property, to which the tribes are lawfully entitled, and of the possession of which they have been illegally and improperly deprived by the officers and agents of the United States.

Original Treaty Effective.

The bill further declares that the failure of the act and treaty to become a law leaves in full force and effect the original treaty with the Indians, which was entered into by the United States on April 4, 1832, by the terms of which the tribes owned in fee all of the lands originally belonging to them under the terms of the treaty, west of the Mississippi River, a great portion of which they have been deprived of, and they claim are being deprived of by the officers and agents of the United States Government.

The lands covered by this proceeding are said to be of the value of several millions of dollars, and involve the title to many thousands of acres. The bill asks that the act of March 1, 1901, be declared null and void, and that they be restored to all of their property rights under their original treaty with the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

MR. HANNA WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE IN 1904

HEARING CONTINUED IN LILLIE ROBRECHT'S CASE

Charged With the Larceny of Two Diamond Studs From C. C. Duncanson, a Retired Merchant.

Assistant District Attorney Evans decided to continue the hearing of Lillie Robrecht in the Police Court yesterday. She is charged by C. C. Duncanson, formerly proprietor of the auction store, corner Ninth and D Streets, with the crime of larceny.

He stated that the girl, who is not more than seventeen years old, and, pretty, stole a pair of diamond studs from his room. He has not explained the circumstances of the theft, while on the other hand the girl has told what the police believe to be a straightforward story. After considering all the facts, Mr. Evans thought it best to continue the hearing of the case before taking action.

The Robrecht girl is of genteel appearance, and has made a good impression upon the officers. She volunteered the full story regarding the manner in which she came into possession of the diamonds, claiming they were given her by Mr. Duncanson because she screamed in resisting his attentions, and he desired to quiet her before the people in the hotel became alarmed.

Another warrant has been issued in the case, but the person wanted is now out of the city. The case will be called Monday, but will probably again be continued, awaiting the arrest of the other person.

MR. WYNNE RETURNS.

Says Leaders of Republican Party Expect to Secure House.

Mr. Robert J. Wynne, First Assistant Postmaster General, returned from New York yesterday. He says that in the metropolis the leaders of the Republican party count on sure victory in the struggle for the next House of Representatives.

He said that the general opinion expressed is that the action of Senator Platt in coming out for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 has convinced the Republicans of the State that there is no one else in the field, so far as New York is concerned.

Jim Dumps was a most unfriendly man, Who lived his life on a hermit plan. He'd never stop for a friendly smile, But trudged along in his moody style. Till "Force" one day was served to him— Since then they call him "Sunny Jim."

"Force"
The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

a better builder than a vacation.

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt—eaten cold.

Doesn't Know When to Stop.

"I have lately been using 'Force' and find it the most palatable of any cereal food I have ever tried. The only trouble with it is that it is so delicious one never knows when to stop eating."
(Name furnished on application.)