

BULLETIN OF
THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1897.

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Fair and Warmer.

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EVENTS TODAY.
Streets—Circus Parade, 9 a.m.
University and Dale—Circus, 2 p.m.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Bovio, Liverpool.
HAMBURG—Sailed: Phoenix, New York.

The Youngers are such star boarders that really Minnesota can't spare them.

Mark Hanna is right in position to offer a bushel of coal with each senatorial vote.

The Kaiser, with his black eye, ought now to have more sympathy for King George of Greece.

When there is nothing shady about the work of the sun, the public is the most apt to kick.

The question of what they will have "on the side" is bothering the Endeavorers at San Francisco now.

It is claimed the chainless bicycle has come to stay. Will it go, nor will it stay, is the question that interests the wheelmen.

Cecil Rhodes has the largest dam in South Africa. He developed it since the failure of that Jameson raid which he planned.

It's a sure test of the value of the gold cure to bring the Keeley graduates to Minneapolis the same day the circus is in town.

It is all right for Comiskey to allow his boys to go to the circus provided they don't get the fever and play horse themselves, afterwards.

Chicago is proud of the fact that there is no place in this or the next world that has been hotter than the Windy City the past week.

The Colorado man who has laid claim to 160 acres at the summit of Pike's peak shows that he has a nerve that for altitude cannot be equaled.

Tim Byrnes' special championship of Goodnow is explained. Tim is to be the "whole thing" in Minnesota as soon as the consul departs for the Orient.

Speaker Reed wears pointed shoes. That explains why the house members take it for granted that when he puts his foot down on any question it is V-toed.

The Saints are believers in bimetallic fables. They will celebrate a gold and silver jubilee today, fifty victories and twenty-five defeats by going to the circus.

Sugar stock quotations reached the highest point ever known yesterday, as the result of the tariff conference work. Truly the "infant industries" are being protected.

If, as reported, Editor Pangborn has declined the Bolivian mission, it is to be hoped that the news will be broken gently to President McKinley for fear of fatal effects.

In Florida they have been having too much rain, and an avalanche of frogs is reported. In Chicago they have been seeing sea serpents. Can it be because of too much water there also?

The flight of a meteor over Kansas City frightened to death an elk that was kept there. Residents of the Twin Cities had formed the idea that there was nothing on earth which could scare an elk.

They have curious ways of teaching patriotism at Annapolis naval academy. An entire class is confined on board the Santee because two of the members became enthusiastic and fired explosives on the Fourth.

Even the royalists in Cuba have to have their sarcastic fling at Weyler. They congratulated him yesterday on his neutrality in Cuban affairs, and the Spaniard hasn't yet succeeded in figuring out just what they meant.

Why is it that none of the brilliant city fathers has thought to include in the bicycle ordinance a clause compelling each cyclist to carry a thermometer on the front fork of his wheel, so that the policemen can detect the scorers?

COAL STOCKS
VERY SHORT.

The Total Available Supply Will Stave Off a Famine for Only a Few Weeks.

INTEREST CENTERS IN ARBITRATION.

Nearly All of the States Involved Represented at Pittsburg, and an Effort Will Be Made to Reconcile the Differences of the Miners and the Operators—Sharp Advances in Prices Indicate an Impending Shortage—Quiet Along the Line.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—The miners' strike is causing the price of coal to still advance, and today it was selling at \$1.80, an increase of 150 per cent since the commencement of the struggle. The feature today in matters pertaining to the strike was the presence in the city of the joint arbitration board, who are endeavoring by every means possible to bring to a peaceable conclusion the strike now in progress. The board held informal sessions today, and in the intervals interviewed quite a number of operators, the big majority of whom are in favor of arbitration, provided all of the operators will abide by the decision rendered. The strikers made further advances today in getting out practically every miner in the district outside of Dearmitt's men, who still remain loyal to their employers. At a mass meeting today at Western Newton, Vice President McKay, of the miners' association, said he believed the West Virginia mines would be closed down within two weeks. If they are not, he said, the railroad men would be called on to bring work to a standstill in that state.

Many of the operators still claim there is plenty of coal on hand, but fail to state why the price has increased since the suspension. It was stated this evening that a number of the river operators who have no facilities for loading their stocks on railroad cars are agitating the advisability of placing a hoisting machine on the south side of the Monongahela river for the purpose of transferring coal into Pittsburg & Lake Erie freight cars. By this method it is expected to supply some of the lake trade. If such a scheme was carried out, they would get the coal in the pools that was stored in anticipation of the river being declared free, and which it was intended to send to the Southern markets. Now that there is no boating stage, and the market is open in the rail trade, the proposition is looked on with favor.

One of the subordinate miners' officials was asked what the miners would do in the event of \$3,000,000 bushels of coal being put on the market in the manner referred to. "You may say that that is a very difficult job," he said. "Men who handle coal for a living are in sympathy with this movement, and we would have little trouble in getting them to stop work, if they should start. We have no fears in that direction, as yet."

In addition to the Keeling mine, which started today at the 60-cent rate, the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon mine resumed at the same rate. The company has eighty men at work, and they are now producing about 40 tons of coal a day. The Keeling company has 150 men at work and say they can produce 100 tons a day. While at both of these mines the rate demanded by the strikers is being paid, efforts will be made tomorrow to get the men out, as the miners' officials are opposed to allowing any men to

work until a majority of the operators have granted the advances.

COAL FAMINE IMPENDING.

Visible Supply Sufficient to Last Only a Few Weeks.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—Beyond the strengthening of the miners' lines along the river there was little change in the situation today. The iron-clad contracts which were in force at several mines in the Monongahela valley were swept out of existence today by the strike. The men at the fourth pool, The Chamouni Apollo, the Jack Jones and O'Neill's Fayette City mines, which had been running with a light force of men and under iron-clad contracts, were the last to lay down their tools. The miners along the river are rejoicing over this victory.

The only mine now running in this section is the Equitable. The men in the Stickle Hollow mines of the Washington Coal company came out today, making the suspension complete in this district, except at the mines of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company, where about 1,200 men were working. No effort has yet been made to get these diggers out and the miners at other pits, who have laid down their tools, are grumbling at the slowness of Dearmitt's men in joining the movement. The hot heads are advising that the strikers should not be kept in check so far, but there is no telling when the fever will break out and a concerted move be made on Sunday and Monday.

The greatest interest is now manifested in the scheme to arbitrate the strike question. Labor commissioners and official arbitrators of the several states affected are mobilizing in this city. The state of Ohio is the only one which has a regularly appointed board of arbitration. It exists for just such emergencies as this and the board is eminently well prepared for the work. Most of the others interested are labor commissioners and industrial statisticians who are also well able to act in the capacity of arbitrators, the nature of their work keeping them in touch with the working classes generally.

All the states, with the exception of Kentucky and Tennessee, where the strike is on, will be represented in the conferences which are to be held here during the next few days. It is expected that the arbitrators will be selected by the local operators, and the representative number of the local operators will be gotten together within the next twenty-four hours. However, the varying factions that exist among the coal operators say they will be hard to get together in this move, although the extreme gravity of the outlook may have the desired effect.

There is a strong indication of a coal famine confronting the country within the next ten days. It is claimed by conservative operators that the marketable supply at present which is placed at ten million bushels, would only meet the demands of the market for about a month under ordinary conditions. With the scarcity of coal already prevailing at the lake ports, it is claimed the supply will not last over two weeks at the longest.

Tariff Conference Strike a Snag.

Members of Both Houses Stubborn in the Matter of Amendments Made by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The tariff conference have struck some snags in their work. The minor matters were easily adjusted, but on all important features there has been no agreement and the outlook today was that several reports would have to be made before an adjustment could be reached. The house conferees are standing aside by their bill and the senators are restored to the tariff conference. The senate conferees have laid before the house members the condition in the senate where there is no actual majority of the Republicans and where other than Republican votes are necessary to pass the bill or adopt a conference report. They asserted that in 1894 the Democrats were in better shape in the senate than the Republicans now, as they had an actual majority, yet the house was finally compelled to accept the senate bill in order to pass it.

Lumber has been in dispute and the house conferees have insisted that the house rate on white pine must be accepted and they have been supported in this by Senator Burrows, of Michigan. The house rate was \$2, and the senate reduced it to \$1. The senate conferees say that if the house rate is restored it will provoke a long discussion in the senate and that no one can tell when the bill would get out of the senate again. Straw matting, which the senate put on the free list, is an item of contention. The house conferees have refused to accept even the rate which was originally reported in the senate bill and stand for the house rate. Burials, cotton and other items were placed on the free list by the senate, met with great hostility from the house conferees and so far nothing in the way of a compromise offered by the senate members has been accepted.

The house conferees are also insisting upon higher compensatory duties on manufactures of cotton on account of the duty of 20 per cent on raw cotton. The house members have maintained that the house bill has been commended more than the senate bill and that the conference should get as close to it as possible. The senate con-

ferrees in addition to presenting the present political complexion of the senate have pointed out the difficulty that will occur if several reports of partial agreements and disagreements are made. They told the house members that it will lead to endless discussion that they have no power to force a vote and that there is not a majority in the senate to keep the senate in session in case of a filibuster against the conference report.

The noon recess of the conference was devoted largely to a conference with individual senators, in which the house members in the conference participated. These conferences developed the fact that the wool schedule had been under special consideration during the forenoon session and that the house men had shown a decided disposition to hold on to the house rates. There was evident apprehension that if this contention was granted there would be difficulty in getting the bill through the senate, and it is not believed that this apprehension was changed by the results of their inquiries.

There was also a hurried conference between the Republican representatives in the senate and the Democratic members of the finance committee in regard to the probable course of the Democrats, in articles which they have been especially instrumental in having placed on the free list should be made dutiable. These articles include cotton bagging, gunny bags, burlap, etc. The house is insisting upon their restoration to the dutiable list and some of the senate conferees are inclined to yield because of the need for the revenue they would produce. The conference with the Democrats was by no means reassuring. The Republicans were told that if these changes were made they (the Democrats) would be disposed to insist upon a full explanation in committee and an elaborate debate in the senate which might definitely prolong the session.

The result of the inquiry as to the effect of a restoration of the house rate on white pine lumber was far from reassuring. The senators from the middle Northwest are especially concerned in holding the senate rate and the conferees have been notified that any yielding on this question will result in

no little delay. The problem is giving the committee considerable concern. The advocates of a lower duty on cyanide of potassium feel confident from reports from the conferees that the senate rate of 12 1/2 per cent will be accepted.

The committee is meeting with its greatest difficulty in reaching an understanding on the wool and sugar schedules. On sugar, Senators Aldrich and Jones (Nev.) are holding out for the entire senate schedule, and are supported by the entire senate representation. The house members are just as firm in their demand for the house rates. The indication is that the conference adjourned to night, and that a compromise would be necessary which would split the difference between the figures of domestic and foreign refined sugar, and the committee stated upon good authority that an agreement to this effect had been reached.

The house conferees are standing stiffly for the house schedule on wool, contending that the senate rates would be most oppressive upon manufacturers. The senate classification of third-class wools is especially objectionable to the carpet manufacturers, and Senators Penrose and Quay have been active day in and day out in their efforts to secure an advance to 12 cents in the value of wool that may be admitted at 4 cents. The senate schedules make 10 cents the figure of domestic wool, value, fixing a duty of 7 cents a pound on all wool above that price. The Pennsylvania senators say that, under this classification, 90 per cent of the

carpet wools would be made to pay 7 cents duty, and that the result would be to close out many of the carpet makers. There is a proposition to compromise the differences by retaining the senate classification, but allowing a drawback on all wools which it can be proven are used in carpet making, on which 7 cents may be paid. The house is also standing for its rates on first and second-class wools, which are reduced by the senate, with a good prospect of success.

There was quite a movement on the Democratic side of the senate today to insure a firm stand for free burials, cotton bagging, floor matting, cotton twine, and other articles. A list in the senate, and to hold white pine at \$1 per 1,000 feet. This was because of the report, which was authenticated, that the committee had tentatively agreed to restore the \$2 rate on white pine and to restore the other articles mentioned to the dutiable list. These wagers were made by the senate by majorities ranging from one to five votes, and the supporters of the senate action expressed the opinion that they would be able to carry all the votes for a motion to reject the conference report that were originally cast for the amendments. To do this would have made sure that not only of Senator McEldowney's vote, but of some Republican votes, as Senators Carter and Hansbrough. The problem is to develop an interesting situation in the senate. If the committee on conference adheres to its present determination with regard to these articles.

Anthracite Roads Win a Victory.

Order Calling Their Presidents as Witnesses to Prove a Trade Conspiracy Voted by the Court.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Justice Alden Chester has vacated the orders granted by him, upon the application of the attorney general in June last, compelling the presidents of the various anthracite coal road companies to appear before a referee as witnesses in a procedure under the anti-trust laws, to determine whether there is an alleged illegal contract arrangement or combination in violation of chapters 383 and 384 of the Laws of 1887, and in which they or their roads are participants. The motion upon which the decision was given was argued before Judge Chester on June 8, some two weeks after he had granted the motion of the attorney general for the appointment of a referee and also after the service upon the presidents of the various roads of orders for them to appear before such referee. The motion was made on behalf of the various roads—the Delaware & Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the New York, Ontario & Western, and the Jersey Central—for a vacation of the order so granted, on the ground that the acts were unconstitutional, that the legislature exceeded its powers and that the powers given to the referee by the judge exceeded the judicial functions allowed by the constitution. Eminent counsel argued the case for the roads. Judge Chester granted the order under the new law upon request and without reference to the merits of the application.

An appeal will be taken at once from today's decision to the appellate division of the supreme court, but, as that division does not sit until September 7, and as an appeal will be taken even to the highest court, there can be no final conclusion much before the last month of the year.

In his decision, Judge Chester touches upon but two points of constitutional-ity. He declares that the power granted to the supreme court is exclusive of the judicial functions granted by the constitution. The legislature, he holds, has no power to impose upon corporate court judge functions of a non-judicial character, as they have in these laws. He says also that the precedent sought to be authorized in the statute presents an instance of excessive interference of the legislature with the judicial functions of the constitution by making the justice a mere notary or figurehead with no discretion as to whether he is to exercise his judicial functions or to act as a witness charged with a crime. The constitution of the state and of the United States both grant immunity from punishment for witnesses who give true testimony against themselves. The statute attempts to give relief by forbidding criminal prosecution upon such testimony, but Judge Chester does not think that it goes far enough to give the absolute immunity granted by the constitution. Outside of the constitutional point, Judge Chester also finds that there is an insufficiency of material in the petition for an order. No facts were stated, only information and belief being given, without any statement of the facts of information or any grounds for belief. Such insufficient proof of facts would not be admissible in a court of justice.

Cabinet Crisis Narrowly Averted.

French Government Tottering, With the Possibility of an Adverse Vote in the Chamber Today.

PARIS, July 12.—The government had a narrow escape from defeat in the chamber of deputies today. The ministers desired to postpone until autumn the discussion of the bill for the re-adjustment of the direct taxes, the passage of which would chiefly benefit the peasantry. The opposition, led by M. Clemenceau, Socialist, urged the immediate discussion of these measures. In the first division the government was defeated by a vote of 270 to 245. M. Cochery, minister of finance, made a clever reply to M. Millerand and his supporters, saying that this vote implied a preference on the part of the

Socialists for the existing system. A scene of wild confusion ensued, the Socialists rising to their feet, shouting and shaking their fists. Another division was finally taken, and M. Millerand's motion for the immediate discussion of the bill was lost by a vote of 270 to 257. The trouble was largely due to the defection of a section of the Rightists. Should it occur again tomorrow, when the usual bill, renewing the direct taxes, is introduced, another critical division is possible. The downfall of the ministry on the eve of President Faure's visit to St. Petersburg would be most unfortunate.

Fiendish Cruelties.

Turks Determined to Wipe Out the Whole Armenian Race.

PARIS, July 12.—Pere Charament, director general of the French mission in the Levant, has received a report from a member of the Armenian patriarchate and Gregorian bishops on the situation in Armenia. It took the messenger who had the document in charge nearly three months to get through the difficulties and dangers along the Turkish frontier. The report goes fully into the situation. According to its authors, the Turkish Armenia, fearing European intervention, has abandoned the old practice of wholesale massacre, but during the last year there have been terrible persecutions especially in the more remote provinces. The Turkish soldiers boast that they have sworn to wipe out the whole Armenian race. The document recites in detail various forms of persecution. It appears that the tax collectors seize the inhabitants if they do not pay every thing demanded. Women are taken through the streets with chains around their necks and kept for days without food. In some cases they are fastened to pillars, head downwards. Freezing water is thrown over them, and they are beaten until the blood runs. In other cases their hands are tied behind their backs and they are first made furious, are thrown upon various parts of their bodies with red hot irons.

"All the highways have been guarded with no chance of escape. Not a day passes without our hearing of or witnessing somewhere within our unfortunate province some act of fiendish cruelty." The document concludes with the despairing cry: "Our hope is dying out. God help us. May Europe have pity upon us."

BAKER AGUEST.

The Foreign Ministers Entertained by Zelaya.

MANAGUA, Nic., July 12.—Today President Zelaya gave a successful reception in honor of the fourth anniversary of the revolution which made him president of Nicaragua, and placed the Liberals in power. Among the guests were Lewis Baker and John F. Behring, United States minister and secretary of the United States legation, and all the foreign consuls except the English.

The Minnesota delegation met in Senator Davis' committee room again today to consider the question of the appointments of Chipewa pine land estimators. Owing to the absence of Congressman Heavens and Mr. Cleary, no action was taken, and a meeting will be held tomorrow. Representative Stevens claims that these appointments, and has recommended John Croome, of St. Paul, and John McCarthy, of Stillwater. These appointments were filed at the interior department today. It is understood that Secretary Bliss will insist upon naming some of the men, and in such event the estimators will not all be Minnesotans. Every member of the Minnesota delegation has several hundred applications for these places.

Special Silver Envoys.

Important Conference in London With Lord Salisbury et al.

LONDON, July 12.—An important conference was held at the foreign office today between Secretary Wolcott, ex-Vice President Stevenson and Gen. Paime, the members of the United States Bimetallic commission, and Ambassador Hay and Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer; Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India. The conference, which lasted an hour, was preliminary to the carrying on of further negotiations of the subject of international bimetalism. The Americans did most of the talking. It was stated that France was ready to cooperate with the United States, Great Britain and Germany in reaching an agreement for international bimetalism. The British representatives present made no statement indicating their intentions in the matter.

Consultations of high level British officials will be held before meeting with the American commissioners, and in the meantime the latter will privately discuss the question with Baron de Rothschild and other financiers and endeavor to secure their support. Lord Salisbury accompanied Messrs. Wolcott, Stevenson and Paime to luncheon at Windsor on Saturday, when they were received by the queen and presented to her majesty their commissions as special envoys. The reception was entirely formal.

Notes Overlooked.
MADRID, July 12.—The statement of the Bank of Spain, which has been formally gazetted, has increased the interest in the bank management. It shows a net circulation of 126,000,000 pesetas in excess of the authorized issue.

IS IT LIBERTY
OR PRISON?

Fate of the Youngers Now Being Considered by the Board of Pardons.

STRONG PLEA MADE FOR THEIR RELEASE.

Equally Vigorous Protests Against Opening the Doors of the Penitentiary.

COLE YOUNGER'S STATEMENT RIDDLED.

Affidavits Introduced to Show That He Has Forgotten Some of the Incidents of the Northfield Raid or Overlooked Some of Them in His Story—Further Arguments Will Be Heard This Morning—Yesterday's Proceedings.

The state board of pardons, composed of Gov. Clough, Attorney General Childs and Chief Justice Start, of the supreme bench, held a three-hour session yesterday afternoon. There were forty applications to come before the board, but only the case of the Youngers was considered, and at 5 o'clock, when Gov. Clough announced an adjournment until this morning at 9 o'clock, there were still several parties who desired to be heard in favor and in opposition to the pardon.

Warden Wolfer, President O'Brien, of the prison board; J. J. McCafferty, State Auditor Dunn, ex-Sheriff Barton, of Rice county, and J. H. Lloyd, of Faribault, addressed the board on behalf of a pardon being granted. Those who spoke in opposition to this action were F. W. Anderson, president of the St. Paul National bank, of this city; Mayor Noble, Prof. Goodhue, Hon. D. F. Kelly and C. P. Carpenter, of Northfield, and Mayor A. D. Keyes, of Faribault.

C. P. Carpenter, editor of the Northfield Independent, presented to the board numerous affidavits, and eye witnesses of the raid and murder at Northfield, which riddled the statement recently given out by Cole Younger as to the details of the crime. These were entirely unexpected to the persons interested in securing a pardon for the Youngers, and without doubt will have considerable to do with the action of the board on the question.

It was after 9 o'clock when Private Secretary Hartley announced that those interested in the petition of the Youngers for a pardon would be heard. Nearly 100 persons filed into the private office of the governor and ranged themselves around the room in as easy attitudes as was possible. The seating capacity was limited to half a dozen persons, but so interesting were the proceedings that all those who entered remained during the afternoon and were reinforced by a score of others.

President O'Brien, of the state board, said he had attended, not to make any remarks, but so far as the members of the board were concerned, he would say that the Youngers had been exemplary prisoners, and would make good citizens if they were pardoned. He was willing, as one of the members of the board, to go on record as saying that if a pardon was granted the men would be honorable and respectable citizens. The board of which he was president was of the opinion that the men had served long enough for the crime of which they were convicted or had pleaded guilty. He was of the opinion that the board of pardons should not at this time consider the question of any other crimes of which they had been charged. He wished it understood that it was the unanimous recommendation of the prison board that a pardon be granted to the Youngers.

Attorney General Childs inquired as to how many prisoners serving life sentence in the prison had been pardoned. President O'Brien said he was not prepared to say, but that Warden Wolfer would be able to give the data desired. During the eight or nine years he had been connected with the prison were twenty-two prisoners who had been pardoned, and he knew of Gov. Clough asked Mr. O'Brien if he was speaking for the entire board as to the recommendation for a pardon, and was informed that this was the fact.

Warden Wolfer followed Mr. O'Brien, stating to the board that he had a few thoughts on the subject, and as he had been asked to speak, he drew from his pocket several pages of type-written manuscript and read as follows: "As warden of the state prison, I feel it a duty, as well as a privilege, to say something in behalf of the Younger brothers' pardon. For the past five years I have carefully studied the character and make-up of these men. The crime for which they were convicted and sentenced to prison was a terrible one. Ordinary men convicted of such a crime would remain in prison for the term of their natural lives. I believe, however, that in this case, when the history of their lives is taken into consideration, and some of the circumstances connected with the commission of the crime for which they were sentenced to prison, that there is an equitable ground for their pardon. "I content that their early lives were cursed by such unfavorable associations and environment as to make the pressure upon them very strongly in favor of evil. I do not excuse any crime they ever committed, but I do believe that had they been given a reasonable chance for character development as early life they would never have been guilty of crime. I boldly assert that hundreds of crimes have been charged to them of which there is not a particle of proof to substantiate. It is right, it is just, to hold them responsible for the crime of which they were convicted. While technically guilty of murder at Northfield, neither one of them were guilty persons. They were misled by the influence of a few bad men, and in the end they were misled by their own passions. To my mind there is only one punishment possible to be inflicted. "Twenty-one years in prison is a terrible punishment—one of the most severe punishments possible to be inflicted. "To my mind there is only one punishment that can be inflicted upon a human being that is more severe, and that is to prolong penal servitude beyond that period of time. The average life of a convict under a life sen-

tence is less than ten years. These men have served more than double the time ordinarily served by life prisoners. "Any one who claims that twenty-one years in prison does not furnish a powerful deterrent against crime does not realize the full import of such a punishment. "I have been engaged in prison work for twenty-six years. I have carefully studied the lights and shadows of prison life, and I can say to you, gentlemen, guided by my own experience, that to my mind there is no punishment so terrible as the thought of twenty-one years of penal servitude, except it be for a longer period. No other development of character unless he is made of many materials. Character-building, while a gradual growing process, must have a superstructure upon which to build, as well as a foundation. These men have proved themselves to be men of many materials. They have applied in penal management. "Some of their enemies say that they are made of murderous material. I say it is not true. "They are as gentle and as susceptible to good influences as any material that can be met in prison. At heart they are not bad men. They are men who have been misled by the influence of a few bad men. There are hundreds of prisoners who have felt the untold influence of these men in prison. What a terrible influence they have had upon the minds of the men who have been in prison with them. I am sure that none of it had its lodgment in their character now. "The board of pardons is to decide these men are here today in behalf of their pardon. I believe as I do that the ends of justice would be served by the pardon of these men. I am by a high sense of justice; by long years of experience; by a belief that justice and mercy should prevail. That as the administration of human justice approaches perfection, the law should be lenient. There is no sentimentality in this; it is the highest law of humanity. It certainly will be after 2 o'clock when Private Secretary Hartley announced that those interested in the petition of the Youngers for a pardon would be heard. Nearly 100 persons filed into the private office of the governor and ranged themselves around the room in as easy attitudes as was possible. The seating capacity was limited to half a dozen persons, but so interesting were the proceedings that all those who entered remained during the afternoon and were reinforced by a score of others.

President O'Brien, of the state board, said he had attended, not to make any remarks, but so far as the members of the board were concerned, he would say that the Youngers had been exemplary prisoners, and would make good citizens if they were pardoned. He was willing, as one of the members of the board, to go on record as saying that if a pardon was granted the men would be honorable and respectable citizens. The board of which he was president was of the opinion that the men had served long enough for the crime of which they were convicted or had pleaded guilty. He was of the opinion that the board of pardons should not at this time consider the question of any other crimes of which they had been charged. He wished it understood that it was the unanimous recommendation of the prison board that a pardon be granted to the Youngers.

Attorney General Childs inquired as to how many prisoners serving life sentence in the prison had been pardoned. President O'Brien said he was not prepared to say, but that Warden Wolfer would be able to give the data desired. During the eight or nine years he had been connected with the prison were twenty-two prisoners who had been pardoned, and he knew of Gov. Clough asked Mr. O'Brien if he was speaking for the entire board as to the recommendation for a pardon, and was informed that this was the fact.

Warden Wolfer followed Mr. O'Brien, stating to the board that he had a few thoughts on the subject, and as he had been asked to speak, he drew from his pocket several pages of type-written manuscript and read as follows: "As warden of the state prison, I feel it a duty, as well as a privilege, to say something in behalf of the Younger brothers' pardon. For the past five years I have carefully studied the character and make-up of these men. The crime for which they were convicted and sentenced to prison was a terrible one. Ordinary men convicted of such a crime would remain in prison for the term of their natural lives. I believe, however, that in this case, when the history of their lives is taken into consideration, and some of the circumstances connected with the commission of the crime for which they were sentenced to prison, that there is an equitable ground for their pardon. "I content that their early lives were cursed by such unfavorable associations and environment as to make the pressure upon them very strongly in favor of evil. I do not excuse any crime they ever committed, but I do believe that had they been given a reasonable chance for character development as early life they would never have been guilty of crime. I boldly assert that hundreds of crimes have been charged to them of which there is not a particle of proof to substantiate. It is right, it is just, to hold them responsible for the crime of which they were convicted. While technically guilty of murder at Northfield, neither one of them were guilty persons. They were misled by the influence of a few bad men, and in the end they were misled by their own passions. To my mind there is only one punishment possible to be inflicted. "Twenty-one years in prison is a terrible punishment—one of the most severe punishments possible to be inflicted. "To my mind there is only one punishment that can be inflicted upon a human being that is more severe, and that is to prolong penal servitude beyond that period of time. The average life of a convict under a life sen-

ence is less than ten years. These men have served more than double the time ordinarily served by life prisoners. "Any one who claims that twenty-one years in prison does not furnish a powerful deterrent against crime does not realize the full import of such a punishment. "I have been engaged in prison work for twenty-six years. I have carefully studied the lights and shadows of prison life, and I can say to you, gentlemen, guided by my own experience, that to my mind there is no punishment so terrible as the thought of twenty-one years of penal servitude, except it be for a longer period. No other development of character unless he is made of many materials. Character-building, while a gradual growing process, must have a superstructure upon which to build, as well as a foundation. These men have proved themselves to be men of many materials. They have applied in penal management. "Some of their enemies say that they are made of murderous material. I say it is not true. "They are as gentle and as susceptible to good influences as any material that can be met in prison. At heart they are not bad men. They are men who have been misled by the influence of a few bad men. There are hundreds of prisoners who have felt the untold influence of these men in prison. What a terrible influence they have had upon the minds of the men who have been in prison with them. I am sure that none of it had its lodgment in their character now. "The board of pardons is to decide these men are here today in behalf of their pardon. I believe as I do that the ends of justice would be served by the pardon of these men. I am by a high sense of justice; by long years of experience; by a belief that justice and mercy should prevail. That as the administration of human justice approaches perfection, the law should be lenient. There is no sentimentality in this; it is the highest law of humanity. It certainly will be after 2 o'clock when Private Secretary Hartley announced that those interested in the petition of the Youngers for a pardon would be heard. Nearly 100 persons filed into the private office of the governor and ranged themselves around the room in as easy attitudes as was possible. The seating capacity was limited to half a dozen persons, but so interesting were the proceedings that all those who entered remained during the afternoon and were reinforced by a score of others.

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