

STRIKE SPELLS WAR.

Clarence S. Darrow Makes Some Lively Assertions.

Chief Attorney for Coal Miners Calls Judges Tools and Servants of Railroads-Labor Unions Not Perfect.

Clarence S. Darrow in an address delivered at Springfield, Ill., before the Young Men's Christian association, on "The Anthracite Coal Strike," compared the striking miners to the colonial revolutionists, denounced federal judges who enjoined labor unions as "quite as much the servants of the railroad companies as their section hands."

"Not a thing was done by the miners in Pennsylvania that was not done by our revolutionary forefathers," declared Mr. Darrow. "In revolutionary times dwellings were burned, property was confiscated and 100,000 persons were driven out of their country. The refugees settled Nova Scotia and those who drove them out of this country then as now were denounced as hoodlums, murderers, cutthroats, assassins and outlaws. Yet they were the respectable people of those days and we are proud to be known as descendants of these same revolutionists."

"In a great strike as in war men stand by their friends, and it will always be so as long as men take sides on great public questions. After this strike threatened great danger President Roosevelt sent for Baer and the other railroad presidents in the coal region and they came and lied to him. They told him they paid the miners 50 per cent more than they did, and when the president asked them to arbitrate, they said there was nothing to arbitrate and asked for more protection and more troops."

"The report of the commission is a great victory for union labor. It shows that when the strike was entered into it was the fault of the employers. This whole strike was brought about because the employ-



CLARENCE S. DARROW. (Chief Counsel of Miners Before Presidential Commission.)

ers wished to destroy the union, and back of the employers were the great corporations of the United States and all the railroads. That is what is meant by these illegal and outrageous injunctions issued by tools of the railroad companies, issued by judges who are as much the servants of the railroads as their section men."

"When the union is destroyed it will mean the end of labor's hopes. Labor unions are not perfect institutions. They are simply a means to an end. In some respects labor unions are narrow, exclusive and monopolistic. They are not ideal. In an ideal state there will be no labor union, there will be no boycotts, no strikes, no wage-earners and no wage-payers. There will be a general partnership. Capital cannot combine and operate together and ask labor to operate separately. To ask the labor union to dissolve is to ask one army to lay down its arms in the face of another army."

Mr. Darrow devoted the greater part of his address to the subject of violence during the coal strike, and throughout his remarks he excoriated President Baer and the operators.

The speaker said only 20 cases had been proved where dynamite had been used, and that in no case did the strikers or their sympathizers intend to kill anyone. "They simply wanted to scare nonunion men by exploding dynamite in front of the doors of these men," explained the miners' counsel.

Mr. Darrow said the miners or their sympathizers killed only three men while the coal and iron police and soldiers killed three or four. "None of the homicides committed by miners or their sympathizers were deliberate murders," said Mr. Darrow. "The operators tried to create the impression that the mine workers had committed 21 cold-blooded murders and they so told President Roosevelt, but he could not discover more than three cases."

Mr. Darrow said that the Lord by some oversight had planted all the anthracite coal in the country in a patch of territory 100 miles broad "and then Baer came along and took it."

Fence Made of Elk Horns.
A fence nearly 200 feet long at Livingston, Mont., is made entirely of horns of the elk—more properly called wapiti. These animals, like the others of the deer family, shed their horns once a year and grow new ones. The old horns are found in large numbers in the forests, and are used for various commercial purposes.

HAS A HIGH RECORD.

William A. Day, Recently Appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

William A. Day, whose nomination to be assistant to the attorney-general was recently unanimously confirmed by the senate, was born in Delaware. He is a graduate of the Harvard Law school. Soon after completing his legal studies he located at Champaign, Ill., engaging in the practice of law. He soon became prominent in both law and politics. He was elected as a democrat to the lower house of the Illinois legislature, and in that body served as chairman of the committee on ju-



WILLIAM A. DAY. (Recently Appointed Assistant to the Attorney General.)

diary and transportation. His service in this capacity gave him the opportunity to become familiar with matters of transportation. Soon after the close of his term as a legislator, though a democrat, he was elected mayor of his home city, Champaign, where republicans were largely in the majority.

During his residence in Illinois Mr. Day formed the close acquaintance of Senator Cullom, then governor of the state; Joseph W. Fifer, now member of the interstate commerce commission, and Col. William R. Morrison and other leaders of both parties in the state.

Early in his first term President Cleveland appointed Mr. Day to the position of second auditor of the treasury, and since entering upon the duties of that position he has been a resident in Washington. Upon retiring from that office he resumed the practice of law in Washington. His study of transportation problems, taken up during his service in the Illinois legislature has been followed continuously, and he has been closely identified with litigation involving questions relating to transportation subjects. He has been very frequently employed by the interstate commerce commission as special counsel, and has represented that body in nearly all of the important investigations instituted by it in respect to rates and practices of common carriers. He has also been attorney in many transportation cases other than those conducted by the interstate commerce commission.

Recently Mr. Day acted as special attorney for the government in a number of important cases involving trusts, corporations and transportation matters. He appeared as special attorney for the government in the beef trust suit and in the Northern Securities merger case. In the latter case he cross-examined Harriman, Hill, Morgan and other railway magnates, eliciting the causes of the panic of May 9, 1901. His work in these cases was so efficient and successful as to meet with the full approbation of the attorney-general.

COUNTESS WALTERSEE.

Accompanied by Her Famous Husband, She Will Soon Visit Land of Her Birth.

Count and Countess Waltersee, who will sail soon for their long-contemplated visit to the United States, are in



COUNTESS WALTERSEE. (One of the Most Influential Women at the Court of Berlin.)

many ways the most interesting pair in Germany. The count, as field marshal of the German army, is the foremost soldier of the empire and won his rank by a long and heroic service which began 53 years ago. The countess, who was formerly Mary Esther Lee, of New York, was the Princess von Noer when she became the wife of Gen. Waltersee. The countess has not visited the land of her birth for more than 30 years. At one time she was considered one of the most ambitious as well as brilliant women in Europe, and it is said that she was the only woman whom Bismarck feared. Toward the close of the iron chancellor's tenure of office Countess Waltersee was identified with every movement that seemed likely to loosen his hold on imperial favor. It is said that the countess has more influence with the kaiser than any other woman at the court of Berlin.

THE VALUE OF LIGHT

Recognized by Medical Authorities of Two Continents.

Philadelphia Hospital the First to Establish a Phototherapy Department—Dr. Finsen's New Light Treatment.

The Philadelphia Polyclinic is the first hospital in Pennsylvania and one of the first in America to establish a department of phototherapy, to which the Finsen light treatment is applied. A lamp has recently been imported from England which is an adaptation of the original Finsen lamp and considered in many respects an advance on its model.

It consists of an arc light with a hollow metal shield into which are fitted two rock crystal lenses used for concentrating the light rays. Cold water, constantly flowing through the shield and between the lenses, carries off the heat rays generated by the arc. The shield also protects the patient from the light, whose brilliancy may be judged from the fact that those operating the lamp are obliged to wear dark glasses. The treatment is perfectly safe and practically painless, while the healthy normal appearance of the skin when cured is most remarkable, says the Philadelphia Press.

The lamp at the Polyclinic, says the Philadelphia Press, is already in use and the opportunity is offered to all suffering from lupus to avail themselves of what promises to be a permanent cure of a hitherto "incurable" disease. The possibilities and the limitations of the light treatment are still unknown, but its future promises much.

In the phototherapeutic department of the Polyclinic the X-rays are also used for their beneficial influence on certain diseases of the skin, and even more deeply-seated structures. The X-rays are quite differ-



FINSEN LIGHT TREATMENT. (Successfully Tested at the Polyclinic at Philadelphia.)

ent in their effect from the Finsen light rays. They are less useful in the treatment of lupus, but more efficacious in the treatment of the cancer of the skin, of which many cases can be cured by the X-rays. With these two new therapeutic agencies many hitherto rebellious skin diseases can be successfully treated.

The value of light as a powerful therapeutic agent stands as one of the most recent contributions to medicine. Yet already its claims in certain specific diseases are established and an avenue of investigation has been thrown open which promises in the near future results of the most startling and far-reaching importance. In a general way the beneficial effects of light have been recognized the world over—the thrifty housewife who hangs her clothes on the line to "sun" is availing herself of what in more scientific terms has been called "the best, cheapest and most universally bactericidal agent that we have." The sun baths of the old Romans or the exhilaration all feel on a brilliant day are simply other examples of the same truth. But until now any definite, scientific knowledge of the action of light has been extremely limited.

The standard bearer par excellence of this new branch of medicine is Dr. Niels Finsen, of Denmark.

As a result of various experiments on bacteria and certain animals and plants, Finsen was led to the conclusion that the actinic or chemical rays contained in sunshine were of therapeutic value rather than the red or heat rays. If these rays could kill certain bacteria—notably the bacillus tuberculosis—why could they not also cure certain superficial skin diseases of bacteriological origin? he argued.

The action of ordinary sunlight—deficient in chemical rays—was too slow, however, and Finsen, by means of lenses, first concentrated the direct rays of the sun and later those of an electric arc light, as being richer in actinic rays and therefore more powerful.

Lupus—which is a tuberculosis of the skin—was first chosen and the new treatment was crowned with such success that a "light institute" was immediately established in Copenhagen, and now hospitals and private practitioners on the continent and in England have installed lamps—and the number in use is constantly increasing.

Very Lucid Explanation.
At a medical college some students were being questioned in anatomy, and one of them was asked: "What muscles have their origin in the popliteal space?" The bright student promptly replied: "Well, there's that one with the durned long name, and I don't remember the other two."

IS TIRED OF LIVING.

Mrs. Olive Cleveland, 102 Years Old, Does Not Wish to See Another Birthday.

Mrs. Olive Cleveland of Lafayette, N. Y., recently celebrated her one hundred and second birthday anniversary, and now declares that she is tired of living and, having made her peace, is ready to die. Few events of importance that have occurred within the last 98 years have escaped her memory, and she recalls with marked vividness early American scenes and characters. She has lived under all the presidents except Washington, and when she was born Napoleon



MRS. OLIVE CLEVELAND. (She is 102 Years Old and Doesn't Wish to Live Longer.)

Bonaparte was the first consul of France. George III. was on England's throne at that time. When she was a girl 15 years old the battle of Waterloo was fought. Florida was still under Spanish rule, and the western confines of the United States scarcely reached the Mississippi river.

"I have aged terribly since I was 100 years old," she said, "and people began to notice that I was getting old. When I was a young woman of 90 I used to do as much work as any of them, but now I am getting old. I pray the good Lord that he will not let me live to be 103 years old."

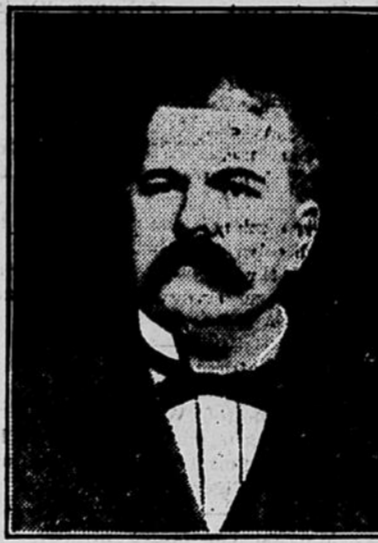
Mrs. Cleveland's parents were Thomas and Betsy Newell, whose ancestors, early in the eighteenth century, emigrated to this country. In 1828 she became Mrs. Norris Case. One of her two children, Homer Case, enlisted with a New York regiment and served through the civil war. In 1849 she married Merritt Cleveland, and soon after located on a farm, now a part of Syracuse. Later they moved to Onondaga Valley and Lafayette.

JOB FOR PRITCHARD.

Ex-Senator from North Carolina Appointed to Supreme Bench of District of Columbia.

Official announcement has been made by the department of justice of the retirement of Edward F. Bingham as chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the appointment of Harry M. Claiborne, associate justice of that court, as chief justice to fill the vacancy. Ex-Senator Jeter C. Pritchard, of North Carolina, is appointed to fill the vacancy made by the promotion of Associate Justice Claiborne.

Ex-Senator Pritchard has been prominent in southern republican politics



JETER C. PRITCHARD. (New Justice of Supreme Court of District of Columbia.)

for many years. He is a Tennessean by birth, a native of Jonesboro, where he was born in 1857, but went to North Carolina in 1873. Mr. Pritchard edited a newspaper, the Roan Mountain Republican, at Bakersville, until 1887, when he moved to the town of Marshall. In that year he was licensed to practice law.

Mr. Pritchard had begun to take an interest in politics, and in 1884 served a term in the legislature. He was elected again in 1886 and in 1890. Mr. Pritchard was active in stimulating interest in his section in the protective tariff principle, and in 1891 he was elected president of the North Carolina Protective Tariff league. He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in 1892.

In 1894, when the fusion movement was in full swing, Mr. Pritchard went to the front of it and assisted in organizing and directing it. He was rewarded with election to the United States senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Vance, who had died. Mr. Pritchard was reelected to the senate in 1897, his term expiring March 4 last.

Alarming Announcement.
A popular dining saloon in the British metropolis has a sign outside the door conveying information of an alarming character: "This is the best restaurant in London. Our fish cannot be approached."

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Growth of Creameries.
The Jamestown creamery is assured by the organization of a company of Iowa and Jamestown men to build and operate a modern plant. Hubbard & Hopkins of Holstein, Iowa, and George Brown and F. M. Lambert of Jamestown, are the incorporators. The machinery is ordered and the building will be ready by May 1, if present plans are realized.

There have been eleven new creameries started east of the James river this year in central North Dakota and several are being organized for the Red river valley proper. The creameries of two towns in one of the counties in the western part of the state paid the farmers over \$90,000 last year. A new creamery has been guaranteed the people in the vicinity of Cleveland in Stutsman county also and with the creamery started last year at Medina by William Dwyer and others, there will be three butter making plants in operation in this county, all new enterprises.

At Kulm in La Moure county a creamery is now making about seventy-five tubs of excellent butter a week. The creamery started at Oakes has doubled its capacity and last year paid out to the farmers from that one plant over \$28,000. Four years ago it was running along with little business as a cheese factory, but the farmers have begun to realize the advantages of the sale of butter fat and have added more cows until the concern is on a thriving basis.

The towns of Hunter, Hope, Davenport, Wolcott, Eric, La Moure, Belmont and Hensel all put in creameries last year, and numerous other towns are making a start. It is predicted the creamery business will make a great change in the farm work of each community, especially in the central and western parts of the state, and gradually increase the price of land, as it has helped to do in Iowa and other states.

Times Have Changed.

The wild and woolly period of the existence of North Dakota has passed, a fact which is proven by many incidents of the growth of the state. One of these proofs is to be found in the fact that capital made in this state in seeking investment elsewhere, and that some of it is being used for the development of resources in states which are much older. An illustration of this is to be found in the investment by residents of Cavalier county within the past few months of funds sufficient to secure a controlling interest in very desirable mining property in California. Langdon capitalists have engineered the deal, and many of the substantial farmers of the county have invested.

Another incident of a similar nature is the purchase by a Langdon man of property on exactly the other side of the continent for purposes of investment, J. D. McPhail of Langdon has just returned from a trip to the East on which he bought a large block of land in Virginia. This land is located in one of the sections of the state which is by nature as rich as is to be found in Old Dominion, but it is just beginning to feel the effects of the work of reclamation which has been going on in those sections of the South which were devastated by the war.

Frightful Death.
A young man by the name of Anderson met his death in a frightful manner in a feed mill at Kidville near Fort Ransom.

The door leading from the grinding room into the engine room had become locked and in order to gain access to the engine the young man was compelled to crawl through a small hole in the wall through which the drive belt was running.

In attempting to do this he was caught by the belt and carried and thrown against the fly wheel. The body was badly torn and bruised, and death was no doubt instantaneous. The unfortunate young man was only nineteen years of age, a nephew of Hon. L. P. Anderson, and was well thought of.

Wants Action.
Mrs. Flora M. Douglas of Fargo has served a notice of a summons and complaint on President Foster of the Fargo board of education to set aside some of the taxes of Fargo. The action attacks the legality of the free text book assessment made by the board and attracts much attention as it may set aside a lot of taxes. Some paving tax levies are also attacked.

Racing Circuit.
It is probable that a racing circuit to include Fargo, Mayville, Hillsboro, Cooperstown, Page, Hope and Brown's Valley will be organized. A Great Northern racing circuit has been arranged in the northern part of the state and during the season the best speeds of the two circuits will be gotten together for some hot sport.

News Notes.
Through an oversight no invitations were issued by the Fargo committee to the G. A. R. Post to take part in the reception of the president and naturally some of the old boys felt that they had been slighted.

Mrs. Oscar Will, wife of the Bismarck seedsmen, had a narrow escape from death the other day. She was cleaning gloves with gasoline, and the stuff took fire, setting the window curtains ablaze and burning her severely.

At a mass meeting in Grafton the other night business men generally expressed themselves as in favor of street paving this year, and a committee was appointed to look up prices, etc.

The Great Northern purchased the Economic gas plant property of Grand Forks and on a portion of it will erect a modern freight shed 400 feet long. The present freight house will be torn down to give more room for passenger trackage.

The waterworks bond proposition did not carry in Fargo.
The town of Wheelock and surrounding country is now having a great boom. Every train brings in people by the score; some of them locate on claims previously filed on; others to look for free government lands of which Williams county still has a share.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending April 11.
King Christian celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday in Copenhagen. Andrew Carnegie has offered Cleveland, O., \$250,000 to erect seven branch libraries.

The Washington Humane society has elected President Roosevelt an honorary member.
J. W. Bryan, former lieutenant governor of Kentucky, died at his home in Covington, Ky.

The Indiana supreme court holds that the weekly wage statute is unconstitutional.
Jane Lewis (colored) observed her one hundred and fourteenth birthday at Hamilton, O.

After serving a year's imprisonment on Blackwell's island, N. Y., John Most, an anarchist, has been released.

A. W. Machen, chief of the free delivery division of the post office department, is said to be slated for removal.

State's Attorney General Webb says the use of the Bible in the public school in San Francisco is unconstitutional.

Mrs. Yetta Brownstein, aged 30 years, and her two children were burned to death in their home in Philadelphia.

The crown prince and princess of Saxony are said to have become reconciled and will be remarried next week at Salzburg.

About a dozen strikers were shot down by the troops in Rome during a riot which the men had started in the center of the city.

Shamrock I. was defeated by Shamrock III. in three trial races over a windward and leeward seven miles course at Weymouth.

At Colorado Springs Carrie Nation made a savage attack on President Roosevelt at the Temple theater and was hissed off the stage.

Reginald Vanderbilt, enraged at an attempt to secure a picture of his bride-to-be and himself, horsewhipped a photographer at Newport.

The governor of New Jersey, by proclamation, wiped out of existence hundreds of concerns incorporated under the easy laws of that state.

The Northern Securities merger decision expected by brokers to stop corporation promotions until a federal supreme court ruling is secured.

News from Venezuela indicates that President Castro will sustain Minister Bowen in his refusal to permit financial syndicates to settle the claims.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada during the month of March amounted to \$9,907,000, against \$12,034,600 in the same month last year.

Percy M. Clark, civil engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, was killed in a tornado north of Appleton, Wis., and much property was destroyed.

The United States government crop report for April 1 places winter wheat condition at 97.3; 579,000,000 bushels yield will result if continued on acreage planted.

Admiral Walker's estimate of the number of men to be employed on the Panama canal when the United States formally shall have entered upon the project is 30,000.

Five men were injured, John Murray, James Clayton and Jefferson Powers perhaps fatally, by the falling of a derrick while at work on a world's fair building at St. Louis.

James J. Hill hopes the supreme court will reverse the finding in the merger case, and intimates that if it does not the railroad owners will find some other method to meet the emergency.

The T. C. Williams Tobacco company, of Richmond, Va., has been sold for \$4,000,000 to the British-American Tobacco company, a combination of the Continental Tobacco company, the American Tobacco company and the Imperial Tobacco company, the latter of England.

In a fight at Jacksonville, O., Mrs. Henry Skrotzky, Charles Riley, Charles Cochrane and Seth Tinkham were fatally shot and Henry Hoblet seriously wounded. The fight grew out of card playing in a saloon. It is feared Tinkham, Riley and Cochrane will be lynched.

THE MARKETS.	
New York, April 11.	
LIVESTOCK—Steers	\$ 10 @ 11 55
Hogs	7 10 @ 7 55
Sheep	4 50 @ 5 15
WHEAT—May	78 1/2 @ 79
July	78 1/2 @ 79
RYE—State	75 1/2 @ 77
CORN—May	51 1/2 @ 52 1/2
July	49 1/2 @ 50 1/2
OATS—Track White	29 @ 30
BUTTER	15 @ 20 1/2
EGGS	14 1/2 @ 15
CHEESE	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime	\$ 5 50 @ 6 75
Texas Steers	3 25 @ 4 00
Medium Beef Steers	4 75 @ 4 85
Plain to Fancy	3 50 @ 4 00
Common to Rough	2 20 @ 3 00
HOGS—Light	7 50 @ 7 75
Heavy Mixed	7 20 @ 7 40
SHEEP	4 50 @ 6 00
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 20 1/2
Dairy	14 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh	12 1/2 @ 14 1/2
POTATOES (per bu.)	20 @ 30
MESS PORK—May	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
LARD—May	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
RIBS—May	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
GRAIN—Wheat, May	75 1/2 @ 76 1/2
Corn, May	25 @ 26
Oats, May	23 @ 24
Barley, Choice	50 @ 51
Rye, May delivery	40 @ 40 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	\$ 65 1/2 @ 70 1/2
Corn, May	42 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Oats, Standard	32 @ 33
Rye, No. 1	52 @ 52 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	65 1/2 @ 67 1/2
Corn, May	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Oats, No. 1	22 @ 23
Rye, No. 1	45 @ 45 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$ 3 50 @ 6 20
Texas Steers	3 25 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packers	7 20 @ 7 40
Butchers	7 25 @ 7 50
SHEEP—Natives	4 00 @ 5 25
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 25 @ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 4 50
Stockers and Feeders	3 00 @ 4 15
HOGS—Heavy	7 25 @ 7 50
SHEEP—Wethers	6 75 @ 6 00