

MR. MACRUM SPEAKS.

AMERICAN CONSUL GIVES REASONS FOR RETURNING.

Did Not Know He Was Replaced by Secretary Hay's Son Until He Reached Home.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The following signed statement was given out by Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria:

"The situation in Pretoria was such that, as an official, I could not remain there while my government at home was apparently in the dark as to the exact conditions in South Africa."

"I appreciated the seriousness of the conditions in South Africa to the extent that on my way to Washington, believing that I was still consul in Pretoria, I refused to make any statement that would in any way involve the department or embarrass it."

"My one object was to lay the information before the department as to the true state of affairs in South Africa. If the department thought these facts were of a value sufficient to warrant the expense of the trip I had taken I expected to be remunerated and return to Pretoria, leaving the department to act as it saw fit on the facts which I laid before it."

"Instead of this I find that Secretary Hay, whether acting upon the reports in the newspapers or upon advice from the British government or some other motives, I do not know, saw fit not to wait until I could present my reasons in person and has been a silent or convincing partner in discrediting reports in my official capacity."

"I find an attempt has been made to tear down my personal reputation. I wish to state right here that when I accepted my post as consul I knew nothing of any secret alliance between America and Great Britain and that I had seen nothing in the regulations which made the consul of the American republic subject to the whims and caprices of an English military censor. I came to America with a motive of which I am ashamed."

"There is not one soul who can point to an act of mine which departed from the strictest neutrality. My confidential dispatches to the department will show my sympathy for the republic, but which time will prove to be entirely correct. My acts as a public official are all recorded at the department. My acts now as a private man can in no way involve the public service and I simply make a statement in my own defense, as against those which have come from the department secretly and officially."

CHARLES E. MACRUM.

THE PEOPLE WARNED.

RESOLUTIONS BY NATIONAL ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE.

The Currency Bill is Denounced and the American People are Warned Against It.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—Judge George W. Beckman of Indiana was the first speaker at the anti-trust conference, called by the National Anti-Trust League.

The following resolutions were adopted and it was resolved to telegraph a copy to members of the United States senate:

"Whereas, There has been passed by the house of representatives a bill known as the currency bill which is now pending in the senate of the United States; and

"Resolved, That we warn the people of the United States of this new menace to their liberty and call upon them everywhere to meet together at their court houses and in their school houses and other public places and through their protest against the most audacious, dangerous and oppressive measure ever presented to a legislative body by a set of conspirators."

"Resolved, That the chairman of this conference be instructed to appoint a committee of five members to prepare a memorial against said currency bill, which shall be presented to the capital of the nation for the purpose of presenting this protest to both houses of congress of the United States; and be it further

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A RINGING PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO.

Scores the Different Trusts and Shows Them Up to the People in Their True Light.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—The committee on resolutions of the anti-trust conference unanimously adopted the following platform and address:

"The national anti-trust conference, composed of members from states and territories of the American union, assembled at Chicago on the 12th, 13th and 14th of February, 1906, earnestly urges all citizens who oppose the industrial combinations commonly known as trusts, to organize at once to deprive these combinations of their power."

"When oppressive trusts are examined they are found to be combinations, not for augmenting wealth, but for hampering its production; not for making good things plentiful and cheap, but for making them scarce and dear."

"Chiefly by means of railway discrimination and exclusive pipe-line service, the Standard Oil trust has acquired such undisputed control of American oil that it can lower the price to producers and raise the charge to consumers at will, and so enable itself to declare quarterly dividends on millions of watered stock at a percentage beyond all bounds of legitimate profit. To this oil trust, monopoly-engendering laws have committed the regulation of the people's needs and rights in one department of industry. Their needs and rights in another have been by similar laws committed to the best trust."

"From the same prolific source of special privilege comes the grain elevator trust, which lowers the price of grain to the farmer, while increasing the price of bread to the mechanic. Railway discriminations, unexpressed by a coal tariff and monopoly of minerals, is responsible also for the anthracite coal trust, which already exists and for the bituminous coal trust, which is rapidly forming, whereby the miner, who would trade coal for food, must submit to extortion or starve, and the farmer who would trade food for coal, must submit to extortion or freeze."

"Then there is the majestic steel trust. Through patents and tariff indulgences and railway discriminations and the monopolization of some of the richest mines which bountiful nature has bestowed with impartial hand upon mankind, that trust sweeps the area of other great departments of industry and proclaims itself monarch of all it surveys."

"As a culmination to this aggregating gigantic trust, an unscrupulous congressional lobby now threatens to set up an all-embracing bank trust. This lobby demands that the government wholly surrender to private corporations its sovereign function of issuing money insofar as that function affects paper money. If that were done, a banking trust would result which would regulate the volume of paper money and dictate commercial discounts to the interests of all the great trusts, and to which bankers in general would sustain a similar relation to that which grocers already bear to the oil and sugar trusts."

"The trend of this trust making process is unceasingly toward the concentration of a few great trusts, governed by a few unscrupulous men, will direct the course of American industries and be the masters, politically as well as industrially, of the American people. These trusts, themselves producing, will determine the character and extent of production of others, and will measure out compensation by their own arbitrary will. And no power known to the law will then be strong enough to shake them off."

"The only remedy for the trust evil is the abolition of legalized privilege of every kind. By legalized privileges we mean powers derived from law, which some persons or classes enjoy to the exclusion of others, and which therefore create private monopolies."

"It is in such privileges that trusts live, move and have their being. We must get back to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence, the principle that all men are entitled to equal rights under the law. There must be no legalized discrimination; and such as now exists, whether by virtue of laws regulating public policy or of those directly creating privileges, must be abrogated."

"To this conclusion the members of the National Anti-Trust conference have come. But they are not unmindful of the difficulties that would be necessarily involved were they to specify all the legalized privileges that ought to be abolished. For that reason this conference recommends three legalized privileges as objects for the initial attack. First, the privilege created by tariffs for the protection of goods controlled by trusts, second, the privilege created by surrendering to private corporations and third, the privileges created by telegraph and railway franchises."

"The first of these recommendations can raise between free traders and protectionists no practical issue. Since the free traders advocate the abolition of all tariffs, or, at any rate, of all protective tariffs, they cannot consistently object to the abolition of some protective tariffs, and as the object of protectionists is to promote American industries they must consistently resist the misuse that is made of protection by trusts to crush American industries."

"We declare that the problem of trust is inextricably interwoven with the money question. We see today the effort made systematically and it would seem with fair prospects of success to turn over to the banks the control of the circulating medium of the country. But the banks in their turn are controlled by those giants of finance who, in common phrase, we term 'trust magnates.' They hold and control blocks of bank stock. They sit upon boards of directors. They are in position to extend or to deny credit, to ease or tighten the money market, to make prices of securities rise and fall, and to enrich or ruin men engaged in great enterprises. As trust magnates they compel their banks to refuse assistance to competing concerns; as bankers they finance the trusts in which they are interested. Since this alliance amounts to a community of interests between the trusts and the great banks, it is clearly expedient to it that the control of the volume of the circulating medium of the nation shall be delivered over to banking or other corporations."

"As to monopolies created by telegraph and railway franchises, it is obvious that these must be abolished if any step whatever is taken in the direction of destroying legalized privilege."

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CALLS ENGLAND'S ACT DAMNABLE.

Gov. Lee and Others Declare that Britain Should Be Halted.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—"War with England should be the policy of this government," said Governor Andrew E. Lee of South Dakota tonight. "The facts set forth in ex-consul Macrum's open letter issued to the American people are found to be correct."

"The action of the British authorities at Durban, in tampering with mail cables addressed to Mr. Macrum, is damnable," the governor continued, "and an outrage against the rights of neutral powers. If the facts as stated in that letter are true, the American government instantly should call Great Britain to severer account. They may know another war on our hands, I know, but war is preferable to national dishonor. The spectacle of an American citizen, he in private or public life, having to sit idly by and see his mail opened by an official of a foreign power, is too humiliating for American blood to stand."

"Almost equally as radical comments were made by several of the leaders in anti-trust conference, who were shown the dispatches from Washington setting forth the experiences of the ex-consul. All were emphatic in saying that the rights of citizens of neutral powers should be protected and that England should be condemned strongly for her high-handed methods."

ROBERTS IN FREE STATE.

British Straggle at Last Brings Successful Results.

London.—(Special.)—The British army for the first time since the war began, is inside the Boer frontier.

Lord Roberts, with at least 40,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry and 150 guns, has turned the Magersfontein lines, before American institutions instead of colonial. Colonel Hannay set out with a brigade of mounted infantry on Sunday, when the British forces have been encamped for ten weeks, and with half of his corps, he is already operating on Free State territory.

A battle has not yet been fought, but large tactical advantages have been gained. The rebel Dr. Kimberley, it is within measurable reach, and the way to Bloemfontein is appreciably easier. The dispatches of Lord Roberts sketch three days' work. The forward movement began on Sunday, when the British cleared the way for 20,000 infantry, who followed across. On Tuesday, with his three cavalry brigades and the horse artillery, General French rode to the Modder river, a distance of twenty miles. He took three fords, with high ground beyond the river, and five Boer camps. He had a few casualties in brushes with the Boer horse.

WILL NOT PAY WAR BILLS.

Gov. Lind Says Imperialism Does Not Work as Business.

Vermillion, S. D.—(Special.)—Governor John Lind addressed an audience of 500 people at the city hall. The crowd was composed almost wholly of armers, most of whom were Scandinavians, and a large portion republicans. His speech was devoted to an exhortation with China, Japan and the Philippines would be \$1,000,000 worth of goods to pay war expenses. He made Riet river, at Dekke's Drift, south of the people to stand true to tenancing the new imperialism.

He said all our import and export of mounted infantry for Hamann, on the Riet, eight miles from Jacobsdorp, one of the Boers' supply stations. On Monday General French, with the cavalry division, seized the crossing of the Jacobsdorp, and eighteen miles east of an emphatic protest against militarism and conquest, citing the demise of the Spanish empire as a recent illustration of the fate of nations which govern colonies against the protest of the inhabitants. He closed with a fine tribute to Senator Pettigrew, which was received with cheers.

HORSE THIEVES BOUND OVER.

Horse Thieves Fall Into Clutches of the Law.

Julesburg, Colo.—(Special.)—Owing to the wholesale stealing of horses, a number of preliminary examinations were held here, which resulted in binding over to the district court, L. E. Libby of Lewellyn, Neb., and Herbert Morris of this place. Edward Habbit of North Platte is under arrest for complicity in the crime and his examination is set for Monday.

E. Libby has a ranch twenty-five miles north of this place in Deuel county, Nebraska, and during the month of November he made a proposition to Morris and Habbit, according to the confession of one of the men, that if they would go over into Sedgewick county, Colorado, and secure some unbranded horses, he would furnish saddle horses and money for expenses and they would divide the horses among themselves.

Accordingly Morris and Habbit arrived in Julesburg on November 7, went to the south divide and drove from there eleven head of horses to the stock yards, where they were kept over night and the next day taken to Libby's ranch on North river. There the horses were divided, Libby taking five of the best ones, Morris four and young Habbit of North Platte getting two nice saddle horses. Another young man, whose name is not recalled, it seems, assisted after the horses were stolen, taking one of the best ones from Morris for an alleged debt of \$15. A warrant is in the hands of the sheriff and will be served as soon as requisition has been obtained, as he lives at North Platte, Neb.

This is the largest robbery that has occurred in this vicinity for years, and it is feared stringent measures will be taken. The settlers have been heard to remark that had this been twenty years ago, there would have been four hangings in Julesburg and no court expenses attached.

SCHOOL CENTRALIZATION.

Logansport, Ind.—(Special.)—An experiment in centralizing township schools will be made in the county by Superintendent Hillis. In Jackson township he will immediately abandon schools where the enrollment is small, not justifying the expenditure of money necessary to their maintenance, and the pupils will be sent to the next nearest school. While this plan will not immediately decrease the number of teachers employed it will lessen running expenses of the schools of the township. Centrally located schools will have increased attendance and larger classes, the various branches being in charge of efficient teachers fitted for each particular study.

STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—The republican central convention has issued a call for a state convention to be held in Lincoln Wednesday, May 2. Considerable difference of opinion was excited over whether there should be one convention or two, but it was decided to hold one at which delegates to the national convention and a full state ticket will be named. The convention will consist of 1,200 delegates.

Following the committee meetings reports were received and a vote cast indicated in the majority of opinion was that a vigorous fight would redeem the state. Especial attention will be devoted to the legislative ticket, with two senatorships as the prize.

SENATOR MASON REPLIES.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the Boer hospital fund met at the Faxon hotel cafe, this afternoon, at 7 o'clock, and the chairman, Councilman Stubb, presided. Secretary Henry Farmer read a letter he received from Senator Mason, thanking the German-Americans and Irish-Americans for the resolution passed at a former meeting, endorsing Senator Mason's action in the senate on behalf of the Boers. The committee agreed to charge an admission of 50 cents at the Maude Gonne meeting on March 1, and placed tickets on sale at various business places.

LEGS. The telegraph is a natural adjunct of the postoffice.

"The privileges created by railway franchises are complex in their ramifications and when extended to private hands are incalculably potent. Through discrimination in rates and terminal facilities they have furnished the basis of nearly every great commercial trust with which the people are today cursed. Those privileges must be abolished. But they cannot be abolished by restrictive laws. The only possible method of abolishing railway privileges is by abolishing private ownership of railroads. Believing that these recommendations for initial action against trusts to offer the line of least resistance in the right direction for the union of the largest number of persons sincerely opposed to trusts, we urge the cooperation of our fellow citizens in the movement for the preservation of our country from trust control."

Following is the platform adopted: Whereas, In the opinion of the national anti-trust conference, assembled at Chicago February 12, 13 and 14, 1906, the just and true remedy for the combinations known as trusts, which consist of corporations and natural persons controlling legalized special privileges;

Whereas, The legalized privilege of telegraph monopoly, the legalized privilege of protection against foreign competition with American goods controlled by trusts, the legalized privilege of monopolizing the issue of paper money, and the legalized privileges incident to the private ownership of railroads, are potent factors in creating and in maintaining trusts; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, That congress take immediate steps, under the power of eminent domain or otherwise, as may be deemed the most expedient (but in any event by paying the just value, irrespective of watered stock or other fictitious value of any property taken or confiscated), to establish the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States as adjuncts of the postoffice department and subject to its operations;

Second—That congress defeat all attempts to amend the constitution, or may be proposed and repeal all the laws which sanction the law, whereby private corporations may acquire control of the volume of the circulating medium, and create a banking trust;

Third—That the railroads shall no longer be employed to foster and buttress the trusts, but that congress shall place on the free list all articles, the sale of which in the United States is controlled by a trust;

Fourth—That congress take immediate steps under the power of eminent domain, or otherwise, as may be deemed the more expedient (but in any event by paying the just value, irrespective of watered stock or other fictitious value of any property taken or confiscated), to take over and operate the interstate rail highways now owned and operated by private persons or railway corporations; and

Whereas, The political power of the trusts rise in their frequent representation in and control of the houses of legislation, we recommend the adoption of the system known as direct legislation, to make government once more as of right it ought to be, and as was conceived alike by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, "government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

Many startling statements were made before the committee, among them by President M. L. Lockwood, in which he said that before the government ownership was finally secured it would be necessary to impeach at least one Justice of the federal supreme court. The committee also considered a proposition to recommend to the attention of congress Senator Pettigrew's bill for government ownership of railroads, but it was voted down.

"The night session was in the form of a mass meeting and was held at the Auditorium and brought out some of the strongest speakers among the delegates, including John P. Allgeid, F. S. Monnett, Samuel M. Jones, John S. Crosby, George Fred Williams and Tom L. Johnson.

President Lockwood of the Anti-trust League said: "This is a remarkable gathering in many respects. Every delegate paid his own railroad fare here and the speakers are all volunteers. The league has spent a dollar in promoting the movement. The delegates traveled many miles for a purely unselfish motive. This is not like a political convention, as we have no promises to make or offices to give. We are here to fight for a principle. I firmly believe that this gathering is the beginning of a movement which will wipe out every malevolent trust from the country within a few years."

President Lockwood regrets that W. J. Bryan's name was mentioned in the discussions and declares it was his intention to keep politics out of the conference.

NO HOPE FOR THE CUBANS.

Ludlow Echoes Sentiment of the Administration.

New York.—(Special.)—In the course of an interview with a Commercial Advertiser reporter, Brigadier General William Ludlow, military governor of Havana, arrived from Cuba last night, said:

"After the municipal elections, which are set for May, have been held and the new elective districts have been organized, I think it quite possible that the expense of maintaining United States troops in the island can be materially reduced."

"As to the probable duration of American occupation of Cuba, General Ludlow said: "I do not think at this time any one believes the population of this island, with its entire independence, and for a considerable percentage of illiteracy, to be capable of maintaining a stable and responsible government. All I believe assent to the present necessity for the continuance of the American occupation, but they may think while it shall continue to be fundamentally a military control and not a civil control."

In Havana it is recognized that some time, several years will be needed to organize a complete insular government, and I have heard five years spoken of as a reasonable period for this purpose. It all depends upon the Cubans themselves, and upon the aptitude and concentration with which they exhibit in the untired and perilous field of political administration."

Bryan in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C.—(Special.)—William J. Bryan lectured at the state university here at noon today. The proceeds went to found a fund for the university's benefit. His reception was very enthusiastic. En route to the university Mr. Bryan spoke twenty minutes from the rear of the train at Durham, where a large tobacco factory is located. He devoted the whole of his time to the trust issue, declaring that the trust demands to control not only the time but also the vote and conscience of its employees. At 3:40 he left for Columbia, S. C., where he speaks tomorrow. At Charlotte he was met by the committee of the South Carolina legislature.