

THE MILWAUKEE SPEECH

(Continued from Page 11.)

argument, the United States circuit court has made the injunction perpetual.

"The cotton interests of the south—including growers, buyers and shippers—made complaint that they were suffering great injury in their business from the methods of the southern railroads in the handling and transportation of cotton. They alleged that these railroads, by combined action under a pooling arrangement to support their rate schedules, had denied to the shippers the right to elect over what roads their commodities should be shipped and that by dividing upon a fixed basis the cotton crop of the south all inducement to compete in rates for the transportation thereof was eliminated. Proceedings were instituted by the attorney general under the anti-trust law, which resulted in the destruction of the pool and in restoring to the growers and shippers of the south the right to ship their products over any road they elected, thus removing the restraint upon the freedom of commerce.

"In November, 1902, the attorney general directed that a bill for an injunction be filed in the United States circuit court at San Francisco against the Federal Salt company—a corporation which had been organized under the laws of an eastern state, but had its main office and principal place of business in California—and against a number of other companies and persons constituting what was known as the salt trust. These injunctions were to restrain the execution of certain contracts between the Federal Salt company and the other defendants, by which the latter agreed neither to import, buy nor sell salt, except from or to the Federal Salt company, and not to engage or assist in the production of salt west of the Mississippi river during the continuance of such contracts. As the result of these agreements the price of salt had been advanced about 400 per cent. A temporary injunction order was obtained, which the defendants asked the court to modify on the ground that the anti-trust law had no application to contracts for purchases and sales within a state. The circuit court overruled this contention and sustained the government's position. This practically concluded the case, and it is understood that in consequence the Federal Salt company is about to be dissolved and that no further contest will be made.

"The above is a brief outline of the most important steps, legislative and administrative, taken during the past eighteen months in the direction of solving, so far as at present it seems

practicable by national legislation or administration to solve, what we call the trust problem. They represent a sum of very substantial achievement. They represent a successful effort to devise and apply real remedies; an effort which so far succeeded because it was made not only with resolute purpose and determination, but also in a spirit of common sense and justice, as far removed as possible from rancor, hysteria and unworthy demagogic appeal. In the same spirit the laws will continue to be enforced. Not only is the legislation recently enacted effective, but in my judgment it was impracticable to attempt more.

"Nothing of value is to be expected from ceaseless agitation for radical and extreme legislation. The people may wisely and with confidence await the results which are reasonably to be expected from the impartial enforcement of the laws which have recently been placed upon the statute books. Legislation of a general and indiscriminate character would be sure to fail, either because it would involve all interests in a common ruin or because it would not really reach any evil. We have endeavored to provide a discriminating adaptation of the remedy to the real mischief.

"Many of the alleged remedies advocated are of the unpleasantly drastic type which seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously futile that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seriously or as being advanced in good faith. High among the latter I place the effort to reach the trust question by means of the tariff. You can, of course, put an end to the prosperity of the trusts by putting an end to the prosperity of the nation, but the price for such action seems high. The alternative is to do exactly what has been done during the life of the congress which has just closed—that is, to endeavor, not to destroy corporations, but to regulate them with a view of doing away with whatever is of evil in them and of making them subserve the public use.

"The law is not to be administered in the interest of the poor man as such, nor yet in the interest of the rich man as such, but in the interest of the law-abiding man, rich or poor. We are no more against organizations of capital than against organizations of labor. We welcome both, demanding only that each shall do right and shall remember its duty to the republic. Such a course we consider not merely a benefit to the poor man, but a benefit to the rich man. We do no man an injustice when we require him to obey the law. On the contrary, if he is a man whose safety and well-being depend in a peculiar degree upon the existence of the spirit of law and order, we are rendering him the greatest service when we require him to be himself an exemplar of that spirit."

THE WEEK AT WASHINGTON

Some trouble is being experienced by the attitude of the Salvadorean government with respect to the payment of the award of an arbitral tribunal in favor of an American concern. The aggregate of the award is something over \$500,000, and this sum the Salvadorean government claims is excessive and uncalled for.

On April 6 it was reported that the secretary of state has selected as coun-

sel for the United States before the Alaska boundary commission Judge Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago, who was assistant attorney general during the Harrison administration; David T. Watson of Pittsburg, United States counsel in the merger cases, and Hannis Taylor, ex-United States minister to Spain. They expect to go to London in September.

The long delay in the proceedings in the arbitration of the Venezuelan claims was partly explained on April 5 when it was announced that the allies as well as the Castro government have been waiting to give an interna-

Only Regular Award, Chicago, 1893 — Grand Prize, Paris, 1900
Only Gold Medal, Buffalo, 1901

SOME BIG USERS OF BOTH FARM AND FACTORY CREAM SEPARATORS

As everybody knows all the big and long experienced users of Cream Separators are patrons of the DE LAVAL machines. Many commenced with other makes and nearly all have tried various different kinds, but practical experience in the use of Cream Separators always means the eventual use of DE LAVAL machines exclusively.

The names below are those of a few of the big users of separators—all using from 20 to 200 Power or Factory machines and having hundreds of Farm machines with their patrons as specified—all DE LAVAL.

Beatrice Creamery Co., Lincoln, Neb.	5,000 machines
Continental Creamery Co., Topeka, Kas.	3,000 machines
Franklin County Creamery Ass'n, St. Albans, Vt.	1,000 machines
Fairmont Creamery Co., Fairmont, Neb.	1,000 machines
Littleton Creamery Co., Denver, Col.	1,000 machines
Manning Creamery Co., Manning, Iowa.	750 machines
Faust Creamery & Supply Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.	500 machines
W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kas.	500 machines
Frank Dunning, Bedford, Iowa.	500 machines
Nebraska-Iowa Creamery Co., Omaha, Neb.	300 machines
J. A. Danielson & Co., Lake Park, Minn.	300 machines
E. G. Hammer, Goodhue, Minn.	300 machines
W. C. Lubke, Kenyon, Minn.	300 machines

These are just a few of the big users of DE LAVAL machines who are now busily engaged along with many others in putting out hundreds more of Farm machines among their patrons as fast as the Shops can produce them.

A De Laval catalogue may be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO.	General Offices:	124 YOUNGVILLE SQUARE, MONTREAL.
1213 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.	74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.	75 & 77 YORK STREET, TORONTO.
217-221 DRUMM ST., SAN FRANCISCO.		248 McDERMOT AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

tional banking syndicate an opportunity to make a reasonable offer to finance the affairs of the southern republic. This syndicate desires to raise about \$45,000,000 in cash for this purpose and it is said that the United States is not averse to this method of financing the Venezuelan debt. It believes that it can better deal with such a proposition on this continent than to have the allies continue their operations.

Admiral Walker, General Haines and Major Black, the two latter of the corps of engineers, will leave New York shortly for Colon for the purpose of appraising the value of the work now in progress on the Panama canal and which will be prosecuted by the French company up to the moment when the property comes into the actual possession of the United States. It is reported that this company employs 160 engineers, 45 medical officers, and about 1,500 laborers on the canal and that the United States will be expected to pay the company \$5,000 a day for continuing the work.

It was announced on April 7 that J. W. Mitchell, judge of the municipal court at Auburn, Me., has been appointed attorney in the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Mitchell's duties will be to some extent those of a consulting attorney.

It is said that though the negotiations are still in progress between the United States and Cuba respecting the Isle of Pines, there is reason to believe that the treaty to be drawn and which is now practically complete will confirm the title of Cuba to the island.

\$17.90 buys this Gray Iron

Top Steel Body. Japanned finished Range with Reservoir and Warming Closet complete. We will refund your money if upon receipt you do not find it satisfactory. We ship from St. Louis which means a saving of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 in freight charges to those living in the South and West. Upon request we will send our new Range Catalog Free!

LUYTIERS BROS. MERCANTILE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAVE FREIGHT CHARGES.

Ranier Grand Hotel

Seattle, Wash.

European Plan. Rates \$1.00 and upward 522 rooms. 75 rooms with bath. Finest Cafe in the northwest; noted for the peculiar excellence of its Cuisine.

Ranier Grand Hotel Co.
H. B. DUNBAR, President and Mgr.

GINSENG

Book free, telling how to invest in the GINSENG industry and double your money. F. B. Mills, Box 69, Rose Hill, New York.

Barbed & Smooth Wire

Write for our prices on 2 and 4 point Barbed Wire, painted and galvanized; also, 65,000 pounds Smooth Galvanized Wire Shorts Gauges, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; Prices from \$1.40 to \$1.75 per hundred. Write for Catalogue No. 334

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
West 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature *E. J. Kane* on every box. 25c.