

Two Commissions Levied On Grain Paid by Farmers

Chicago Board of Trade Maintains a Lobby of "School" for Congressmen

Washington, March 5.—The chamber of commerce of Minneapolis, the largest primary wheat market of the world, is a private market, a monopoly opposed to the interests of the producers it is supposed to serve. Benjamin Drake, of Minneapolis, counsel for half a dozen growers' associations, declared yesterday before the house rules committee. Mr. Drake and representatives of organizations of northwestern wheat growers urged the enactment of laws establishing Federal control of public terminal grain warehouses, government inspection and grading of grain and prohibition on dealings in grain futures, where actual delivery is not intended.

Enlargement of the scope of the pending Manitoba resolution to direct an inquiry into the Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis grain exchanges, is contemplated now by the rules committee as the result of a proposal that the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges also be investigated.

Chairman Hootch said yesterday that prohibition of trading in cotton futures, as provided in a bill which passed the house but failed in the Senate, originally extended to grain exchanges, although it was altered in committee after grain men had made a "strong showing."

Mr. Drake recalled this and charged that the Chicago board of trade maintained an organized lobby or "school for congressmen" which had accomplished this result. Growers, he said, had no knowledge of the protest against the original bill.

Mr. Drake placed before the committee many of the rules of the Minneapolis chamber, which, he said, showed its monopoly tendencies and practices. He told of the collapse of the farmers' exchange of Minneapolis, saying "the minute the exchange is here today, representing the chamber of commerce."

The membership of the chamber now had increased to 15,000. Its organization, he said, and those limited memberships were owned by banks, elevator and milling companies for a large extent. Several milling companies owned groups of memberships, he said, a single company having more than twenty.

Magnus Johnson, of Kimball, Minn., vice-president of the Equity Co-operative Exchange, at Minneapolis, called before the committee, declaring that fifty per cent. of what the farmer produced was eaten up in delivering to the consumer, because of middlemen. He warned the committee that the question of grain monopoly would become a national political issue if it were not soon granted to the farmers.

IS VICTIM OF X-RAY

Pioneer Manufacturer of X-Ray Tubes Succumbs to Disease Induced by X-Ray Poisoning

Hartford, Conn., March 5.—Henry Green, pioneer manufacturer of X-ray tubes, died at his home yesterday of carcinoma of the liver, induced by X-ray poisoning. He was born in England 54 years ago. He developed the first focusing tubes to be successfully operated and gave many public demonstrations, later beginning the manufacture of tubes on a commercial basis.

John Bauer, a glass blower, who aided him in the development of the tubes, died from the same disease in 1904.

American Railways Must Increase Their Rates

This Is Essential to Securing Money From European Money Markets

Berlin, March 5.—A plain hint that American railway corporations must radically increase their freight rates if they expect to be able to float bond issues, was given in a speech by money markets, is contained in the annual report of the Deutsche Bank.

Referring to the American railway situation Arthur von Geymeyer, chief director of the bank, who cooperated with the late Henry Hilliard in the reorganization of the Northern Pacific, and who is one of the greatest experts in Europe on American railway conditions, said: "American railways need higher freight rates. The present rates are the lowest in the world, representing, for instance, only a fraction of the English rates and this in face of the fact that wages in the United States are fully twice as high as in Europe."

"This question is one of paramount importance for the economic welfare of the whole country, because the earning power of the Atlantic American roads is pre-requisite for their obtaining urgently needed capital on which, in turn, depend the prosperity of important industries and opportunities for the employment of labor."

It is not generally known that preferential rates are important features of the German state railways administration. The so-called "privileged" freight traffic amounts to over sixty per cent. of the total.

BRITISH VITAL STATISTICS

London, March 5.—Another record low birth rate for England and Wales is shown in the registrar's journal returns for 1913. A fall is also shown in the death rate, but a slight increase appears in the number of marriages. Births per thousand were 25.87 compared with 25.59 in 1912. Deaths were 13.07 as against 12.25. Marriages 15.51 as against 15.50.

Tell the neighbors that you like the "Twice-a-Week."

PLANNING LARGEST SLED TRIP EVER MADE IN NORTH

Stefansson Will Cover Practically 600 Miles By Sled Through the Arctic Regions

Washington, March 5.—Viktor Stefansson, the explorer, who is now in the north, is planning the longest sled trip ever made, from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Prince Patrick Island, across the Canadian boundary line, precisely for miles eastward, according to a letter received from Stefansson today by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director of the National Geographic society. When Stefansson's letter was written, he was unaware of the fate of the steamer Karluk and the steamer Mary Sachs. Concerning the proposed sled trip, Stefansson in his letter says: "It looks easy to me."

I Won't Work Inside Church; Are Arrested

Several Hundred Enter New York Church During a Lenten Service

New York, March 5.—Several hundred men who under the leadership of the I.W.O., have been marching on church offices recently, were arrested last night in St. Alphonsus church on West Broadway after they had disregarded warnings that if they entered the church it would be under police escort.

As the men entered the church, detectives informed Frank Annenbaum, who headed the demonstrators, made during the last few days, that if the men entered the building they would do so at their peril. "Tannerbaum instead of heading the advice, called on the men to follow him."

A Lenten service was in progress in the church when the men marched in. Women screamed when they saw the intruders, who, paying little attention, quickly occupied seats well in front. When the last of the men had entered the church the detectives ordered the doors locked.

Meanwhile the reserves from near by police stations had been called out and patrol wagons from all over the city were rushed to the scene.

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Transplants Gland From Dead to Living

A Chicago Surgeon Transplants Gland From Dead Person to Himself

Chicago, March 5.—Dr. C. Frank Lester, of Chicago, last night at the meeting of the Chicago Medical Association, declared that he had successfully transplanted the gland of a dead man into the body of a living man. Dr. Lester declared that when he had been unable to find a subject, he had taken the gland of a dead man and transplanted it upon himself.

An "operation performed Jan. 15, 1913, had been successful. The gland of a dead man, taken from a boy of 15, who had been dead for 17 hours, appeared to functionate as an intact gland."

Dr. Lester said if the operation should prove permanent it may be a new remedy for Bright's disease, and a cure for diabetes and ailments due to premature senility.

The surgeon said he had been unable to find any record in Europe of such an operation ever before having been performed.

Dr. Lester also said, he had implanted in a woman of 59 years, the gland of a woman of 15 years, who had been dead for 12 hours. The operation, he declared, had been performed recently for him to predict results.

The wound, however, he declared, was healing rapidly and the operation gave every evidence of being successful.

The progress and results of the first operation Dr. Lester said had been watched by Drs. R. D. MacFarland, W. B. Quinn, J. B. Murphy, Carl Michael and others, of Chicago, and T. H. Townsend, of New York.

FIRST SEA BATTLE IN MEXICO A FARCE

Nozales, Sonora, March 5.—The first naval engagement of the present Mexican revolution ended yesterday at Topolampo after a half hour of ineffective firing between the rebel warship Tampico and the federal gunboats Morelos and Guerrero, which came down from Guaymas for the attack.

The Tampico remained at Topolampo after its crew had mutinied and turned the vessel over to the Carranza forces. The Morelos and Guerrero arrived off Topolampo and today opened fire at long range. The Tampico remained in the harbor, while the federal ships took positions out in the Gulf of California.

The Tampico's guns seemed to have a longer range than those of the federal ships and the latter drew away. No damage was done on either side.

BRITISH STEAMER FLOATED

Newport News, Va., March 5.—The British steamer Riverdale, from Port Arthur, Texas, for Rotterdam, which went ashore near Little Island, life-preserver station at the tip of Poughkeepsie, was floated yesterday and towed to this port.

Fifty Per Cent of Produce Eaten up by Middlemen

Repeated and Useless Sales in Grain Exchanges Add to Burden on Growers

Washington, D.C., March 5.—Further testimony charging the Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis grain exchanges with being combinations in violation of the anti-trust laws, was taken today before the house rules committee which agreed to discuss Saturday whether to provide the congressional investigation asked by Representative Mahan's resolution.

It is now proposed to broaden the inquiry to investigate speculative transactions of the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges.

Officials of the stock exchanges will be heard later today and tomorrow.

Benjamin Drake, of Minneapolis, today continued his charge that the Minneapolis chamber of commerce is a private monopoly controlled by elevator operators and conducted in opposition to the interests of wheat growers. Drake described the methods of the chamber, which, he said, were calculated to crush competition.

Farmers' elevators were denied access to the Minneapolis chamber, he said, and were forced to deal with the commission houses, Drake said. He charged that the Minneapolis chamber maintained a "concealed boycott" against the Equity Co-operative Exchange and had not bought a kernel of grain from it.

He put into the record a letter from Secretary McLaughlin, of the chamber, to the manager of a Farmers' Elevator company, which he said contained his charge.

Drake contended "repeated and useless sales" on the exchange added to the burden upon the growers. Commission houses, which bought from growers, never sold directly to consumers, he said, but sold to a broker, who perhaps sold to others before the sale to the consumer was reached. The result, he said, was a system of double commissions levied upon the grain and paid by the farmer.

Foreign Friendship at Cost of National Honor

Unwise and Destructive to Best Interests of American People Says O'Gorman

Washington, March 5.—Senator O'Gorman, of New York, who will lead the Democratic opposition in the repeal of the Panama canal clause in the Senate, issued a statement last night, saying that, while he yielded to no one in respect for the President's motives and patriotism, his duty as a senator left him no alternative but resistance to the proposed repeal. He characterized the move as "unwise and destructive to the best interests of the American people," and quoted former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt as endorsing the canal clause.

"If we must have foreign friendship," the senator concluded, "the price exacted must not involve us in national dishonor and repudiation of our pledges to the world which this administration secured office."

Declaring that even English lawyers as well as German and other continental writers have expressed their view, he argued that the word "vessel" as used in the treaty means ships engaged in overseas trade.

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HEAVY LOSSES CAUSED TELEPHONE COMPANIES

New York, March 6.—Officials of the telephone and telegraph companies today gave out some incomplete estimates of the damage caused by the storm. In Queens, where the cutting of wires and cables was most extensive, the damage was estimated at \$50,000. In New Jersey, \$100,000 telephone poles were blown out of service.

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NEW YORK GUNMEN AND POLICE OFFICERS IN STREET BATTLE

Wounded Constable Brings Down Two of Gang; Third Is Beaten Into Submission

New York, March 6.—Policeman Thomas Wynn is dying this morning, the result of an early morning battle between the police and three gun men caught raiding a Brooklyn drug store. The police surprised the gun men and a running battle followed.

Bill McHenry, a gangster, ran into Wynn's arms, and shot him. Wynn fell, but raised on his elbow, bringing down McHenry and George Stevens. The third was caught and beaten into submission.

Stevens and McHenry, both young men, are expected to die within a few hours. Both were shot in the back by Policeman Wynn, after he had been shot down and while he held his body on his left elbow. The third gunman, James Martin, alias "Wooden-leg Jimmy," had all the loot from the drug store in his possession when run down and captured by the police. He put a desperate fight to get away from the officers, but was finally beaten into unconsciousness.

The cracking of police pistols and the return fire from the gunmen awakened the entire community, and thousands gathered around the scene. The police were unable to get away from the scene until the gunmen were put in.

After Wynn shot McHenry and Stevens, Martin made a last effort to escape. He was shot in the back and was not brought down by one of the hundred bullets fired at him.

Villa Demands Huge Sum from Millionaire

Asks \$250,000 for Release of Son—Father Has Already Paid \$50,000

El Paso, March 6.—General Terrell, who is paid to pay the \$250,000 ransom for his son Luis, who is held by the rebel Francisco Villa at Chihuahua. This ransom is the highest ever paid for the release of a son of a millionaire. The one million-dollar ransom of Mexico has not yet been paid, according to his own admission to his friends.

The letter demanding the money was dated March 5, and stated that if the ransom was not paid within five days Luis would be "taken south" with General Villa.

This threat General Terrell considered in only one way and that was to pay the ransom. He said that his son Luis would fall a victim to the notorious "Ley Fuga" if the money was not paid within five days.

General Terrell is eighty years old and is a great-grandfather. His son Luis is a young man of twenty. The letter has been a prisoner for several months and has already been subjected to a ransom of \$250,000 in order to save his life.

It is probable that George C. Carleton, who is paid to pay the \$250,000 ransom for his son Luis, who is held by the rebel Francisco Villa at Chihuahua. This ransom is the highest ever paid for the release of a son of a millionaire.

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Gathering Facts About The Killings in Mexico

Special Commission to be Appointed by General Carranza to View Benito's Body

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Although Great Britain's reluctance to press the Benito case at this time has made the Mexican situation less acute, there are several aspects of it which it is now practically certain will occasion spirited debate in the senate in a few days.

It became known tonight that facts and data concerning the number of foreigners killed in Mexico since armed revolution began are being gathered by the state department for Senator Shreve Hanson, member of the foreign relations committee, who is expected to present official records above the committee the southern republic. It was reported that Senator Fall, of New Mexico, would open the debate with a speech pointing to conditions in Mexico, past and present, and urging a change of policy.

Asked about the status of the commission to be appointed to investigate the Benito case, Secretary Bryan said the matter was in "status quo."

Executive pressure had created in the senate, he said, an apathy that impaired that body's usefulness. The income tax law and the currency bill were also mentioned in this connection. Referring to the Panama toll question, Secretary Works said the people who believed in the granting of the leadership of the president. If it is done to satisfy the demands of Great Britain, it will be a victory for the United States.

President Wilson told senators today that he did not intend to pay the \$250,000 ransom for the release of his son Luis, who is held by the rebel Francisco Villa at Chihuahua. This ransom is the highest ever paid for the release of a son of a millionaire.

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"NOISE FATIGUE" IN PARIS

Scientist Says Paris Is Noisier City Than People Show It

Paris, March 7.—Before the academy of sciences, M. Edmond Perrier, one of the directors, gave the results of his ten years' experiments with noise. He declared the neurotic conditions were prevalent among railway mail sorters, printers, linotypists, telegraphers and mechanics. Following the uninterrupted emission of the nerves to noise. Emile Gauchier, the scientific writer, said he found Paris was the noisiest city existing in the world. He said the entire population was suffering and showed all the typical signs of noise fatigue.

California Senator Attacks Democrats

Disapproves of Present Administration, But Grudgingly Compliments Wilson

Washington, March 6.—Emphatic disapproval of the administration, the legislation which it has passed and of what he called the "coercion" used by President Wilson to compel action by congress, was voiced in the senate today by Senator Works, of California, in delivering what he termed a "friendly review of the achievement of the executive and legislative branches of the government in the one year of Democratic rule."

The senator reviewed the tariff bill and charged that "but for the coercion used by the president upon congress it never would have passed."

Executive pressure had created in the senate, he said, an apathy that impaired that body's usefulness. The income tax law and the currency bill were also mentioned in this connection. Referring to the Panama toll question, Secretary Works said the people who believed in the granting of the leadership of the president. If it is done to satisfy the demands of Great Britain, it will be a victory for the United States.

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