

If Supreme Court Sustains Decision in Rate Case Will in a Way Revolutionize Railroad Business.

IS PERMANENTLY ENJOINED.

Chicago, Aug. 24 .--- Manufacturers and producers in the territory between Buffalo, Pittsburg and Parkersburg, on the east and the Mississippi river on the west are regarded as the greatest beneficiaries by the majority decision of the United States circuit court here today, permanently enjoining the interstate commerce commission from enforcing its seaboard Missouri river bureau rate in the Missouri river rate case.

The opinion of Judge Grosscup and Kohlsaat (Judge Baker dissenting) if sustained by the supreme court of the United States, will greatly curtail the power of the commission over trans-portation rates, restricting it to a sort of police court adjudication of specific cases of alleged discrimina-tion

The commission's order of June 24, 1908, reduced the rate on the first class The commission's order of June 23, 1908, reduced the rate on the first class freight from the scaboard to Missouri river points from \$1.45 to \$1.39. This order was issued upon representation of the Missouri river interests that the seaboard rate of \$1.15 to Minneapolis and St. Paul was a discrimination against them inasmuch as the Twin Cities, using the cheaper water rate of the Mississippi boats were able to under-sell them in their own territory who would not share in the reduced rate. According to aroused sentiment in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis and other central traffic cities the order was a discrimination cal-culated to ruin their industries. In their opinion Judges Crosscup and Kohlsaat held Congress in creat-ing the interstate commerce act had not intended to place a power in the hands of a few men to build up one community or to ruin another. Surely, if the railroads have this power, Judge Baker argued, the com-mission likewise has it.

PARTIES TO PETITION. !

The parties which petitioned for the The parties which performed for the injunction were the Rock Island, the Burlington, the Milwaukee, the North-western and the Chicago Great Wes-tern railways. The Illinois Central, the Santa Fe, the Alton, the Missouri Pacific and the 'Frisco railroads and a member of important chipalms interact. number of important shipping interests intervened as co-complainants. "The question raised." said Judge Grosscup, in rendering his opinion, "In



Its larger aspect, is not so much a question between the shippers and the rallroads as between the commercial and manufacturing interests of Denver and of the terfitory east of the Missis-sippi river on the one side, and the commercial and manufacturing inter-sets of the Mission side, and the

ests of the Missouri river cities on the ests of the Missouri river cities on the other." The railroads in the Missouri river rate case sought to have the interstate commerce commission enjoined perma-nently from enforcing an order of the commission made June 24, 1908, relating to joint rates from the Atlantic sea-board to Missouri river cities. This or-der sought to create a system of through rates from the Atlantic sec-board to the Missouri river that were a reduction from the sums of the local rates. This, according to western roads, threw the burden upon them. The joint rate now in force from the Atlantic seaboard to the Missouri river on first class matter is \$1.47 a hundred pounds. The reduction proposed by the commission was to \$1.38. The through rate now in force on the same matter from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mis-sissippi river is 87 cents, which, plus the through rate from the Mississipi river to the Missouri river (60 cents) river to the Missouri river (60 cents) makes the same total, \$1.47 per 100, as the joint rate from the Atlantic sca-

as the joint rate from the Atlantic sea-board to the Missouri river. The commission's defeated purpose would have allowed the Atlantic sea-board to deliver goods to Missouri river. cities on a joint rate nine cents less than could have been done if the ship-ments were sent first to the Mississippi river and then re-sent to the Missouri

In the Denver case it is said the seaboard by shipping direct to Denver under the order of the commission could save 23 cents on first class shipments, and proportionately on other classes, instead of reshipping at the Missouri. Shippers of the Missouri valley thereupon protested vigorously you against them.

EFFECT OF DECISION.

Today's decision, if sustained, will, it is said, limit the power of the inter-state commerce commission to the setstate commerce commission to the set-tlement of cases of rate discrimination. In the present case the railroads maintain that the principle laid down by the commission would be proper if applied to one road, but that its appli-cation to more than one would work a hardship because of the expense of operation of terminals by each road. The railroads also contended that the reductions ordered by the commission reductions ordered by the commission

meant discrimination against west-rn manufacturers and merchants in favor of the Atlantic seaboard shippers. Speaking of the power of the com-mission, the opinion says:

"We are not prepared to say that the commission has the power to enter upon a plan tooking toward a system of rates wherein the rates, for longer and shorter hauis, will taper downward a e-cording to distance, providing such tapering is both comprehensively and systematically applied—applied with a design of carrying out what may by the economic fact, that, on the whole, it is worth something logs per mile to carry for the long distances than the short distances. POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH.

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POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH. "But it does not follow that power of that character includes power, by the use of differentials, to artificially divide the country into traffic zones tributary to given trade and manufac-turing centers, the commission, in such cases, having as a result, to predeter-mine what the trade and manufactur-ing centers shall be; for such power, vaster than any one body of men has heretofore exercised, though wisely ex-erted in specific instances, would be putting in the hands of the commis-sion the great power of life and death over every trade and manufacturing center in the United States." "The opinion holds that the commis-

The opinion holds that the commis-sion in attempting to enforce its or-ders ought to exercise this colossal

Judge Grosscup continued: "It is urged that though the effect of the order in the Missouri river rate case is to discriminate in favor of At-iantic seaboard and the Missouri river cities against the central traffic terri-tory, and in the Denver case in favor of Denver and the eastern Mississippi river country against the Missouri river cities, the discrimination is not 'undue' within the meaning of the in-terstate commerce act; and that there-fore the courts have no power to en-join. The difficulty with this argu-ment is that it draws no distinction be-Judge Grosscup continued: join. The difficulty with this argu-ment is that it draws no distinction be-tween the power that the commission is actually given . . . and a power that the commission is usurping." Judge Grosscup's opinion conclud-

"It must be understood, however, that these two orders of the commis-sion are enjoined solely because, in our judgment, they lay upon the commerce and manufacturing of the localities af-fected an artificial hand that Congress never intended should be put forth, and therefore are outside the power conferred upon the commission by Con-gress; for, with the question of a re-duction in rate, or a readjustment of rates from which such artificial ro-suits have been climinated, we are not now dealing." "It must be understood, however, now dealing."

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SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR COULD SOON BE MINED

San Francisco, Aug. 25 .- That the arbor of San Francisco could be mined n less than 48 hours and the port be in less than 48 nours and the port be rendered safe from invasion by a for-cign fleet, was the statement made yes-terday by Capt. Ferguson of the mine-planting steamer Armistead, after sev-en uncharged mines had been placed in the Golden Gute.

The work of the mine-planter and the









Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Opens Her Newport House in Behalf of Cause.

Newport House in Benan of Cause. Newport, R. I., Aug. 24.—Unique among the events which have marked Newport's summer life for many years was a gathering here today at Marble House, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's mag-nificent summer home, in the interest of "votes for women." The meeting was under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage as-sociation.

sociation. Those who addressed the 500 persons Those who addressed the 500 persons present, of whom about 350 were women, were the Rev. Dr. Anna How-ard Shaw, president of the National association; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the venerable author and reformer; Mrs. Belmont and Mayor Doyle, of this city, who acted as chairman. The

LEAVING NOTHING TO CHANCE Melilla and Railway Converted Into a Veritable Fortress-Seems to be Some Fear of a Trap. Melilla, Aug. 24 .- Gen. Mariana, com-

tions against the Moors.

ov the Moors.

DESERET EVENING NEWS WEDNESDAY AUGUST 25 1909

Fix Fate of the Spanish

Dynasty.

MARIANA WILL



Little Tom Tucker sings for his supper, But it's doubtful whether he'll get it, His mother washes the old-fashioned way, Boiling and rubbing the livelong day. She has no time for cooking on Monday, And little Tom Tucker goes hungry.

What has become of the dirt?

That's the first question you ask when you rinse out the clothes after they've been soaped with Fels-Naptha and soaked in cool or lukewarm water.

The clothes are white and clean.

The dirt's gone.

What became of it?

Here's the answer.

Fels-Naptha Soap acts on dirt like water does sugar; dissolves it; separates it into tiny particles that are carried away by the rinsing water.

Fels-Naptha Soap takes the place of boiling.

Makes the clothes whiter and cleaner without it.

Dirt doesn't need to be rubbed out when it's dissolved.

Do you wonder that women who use Fels-Naptha Soap in Winter or Summer are able to do their washing in one-half the time with one-fourth the work required by the old way?

When you try it yourself, follow directions printed on the red and green wrapper.

receipts from the sale of tickets and souvenirs aggregated nearly \$1,500, which goes to the national associaton. For the privileges of the mansion to-gether with admission to the tent where the speeches were made, \$4 was charged.

visitors to the house were restricted to the lower floor and balcony, which, however, contained sufficient which, however, contained administration articles of beauty to fill the hour al-lowed. Policemen were on giaid. Mrs. Belmont said that all were wel-comed to Marble House in the inter-est of woman suffrage; the movement

nust succeed. Mrs. Howe, now in her ninety-first year, spoke in favor of the cause which she said she had advocated for more than 50 years.

LIEUT. SUTTON'S BODY WILL BE EXHUMED

Washington, Aug. 24.—The body of Lieut. James N. Sutton of the United States marine corps, will be disinterred and examined by medical and gunshot experts to determine the nature of the wounds that caused his death.

wounds that caused his death. Before re-interment, however, the ground in which the body now rests in Arlington national cemetery, will be consecrated under the rites of the Cath-olic church. Cardinal Gibbons has sanctioned this plan . The mother of Lieut, Sutton has de-plored ever since the body of her son was placed in its grave that the ban of the church against suicides has

was placed in its grave that the ban of the church against suicides has served to prevent its resting in conse-crated ground. Immediately after the court of inquiry that sat recently at Annapolis resumed its findings. Mrs. Sutton wrote Cardinal Gibbons, asking that he direct that the ban be re-moved

Cardinal Gibbons, it is said, considers that it had been established that Lieut. Sutton did not take his own life, at least with suicidal intent, and for this reason he accorded the desired permis-sion. Mrs. Sutton said tonight that it had

Ars. Suffor said tonight that it had not been determined just when the body would be exhumed or what priest would officiate. From another source it was ascertained that within a day or two the exhumation would take place. If the examination shows the right arm to have been broken and the wound in the skull to have been inflicted by a arm to have been inflicted by a weapon held at 2 distance greater than three or four inches, it is expected that the family will ask for a congressional investigation or demand a jury trial.

DOGS AS DETECTIVES. Washington, Aug. 25 .- The dog as a detector of criminals and the qualities and characteristics that make any par-ticular breed valuable for this purpose. ticular breed valuable for this purpose, are subjects discussed in a communica-tion from Consul General Frederick F. Cauldwell of Berlin, to the department of commerce and labor. The bloodhound is declared by Mr. Cauldwell to be inferior to the "Ger-man sheperd dog," known to be a pure police dog.

police dog. These dogs have intelligence, "good

noses," and deliberation in following a scent: agility and strength, coupled with gentleness, and an utter lack of savage traits. Trained, these dogs sell in Munich for \$72 each. Untrained they are sold for prices ranging between {}} and \$24.

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