MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FAIR AND WARMER

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

PRICE TWO CENTS. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902. 14 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK

THE OATH OF THE BOODLERS' CLUB

A Terrific Document That the St. Louis Council Combine Had to Swear To.

Aldermen Who Went Back on the Combine Were to Have Throats Cut.

Seven of the City Fathers Vanish—Several Others Are in Custody.

[Other details of the St. Louis bribery scandal will be found on page eight of this paper.]

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—The search for the nine indicted members of the alleged house of delegates boodle combine who have thus far eluded the police and deputy sheriffs became the principal business of both classes of officers to-day after the night had passed without the capture of any of the men sought.

The homes and accustomed haunts of Edmund Bersch, Julius Lehmann, Charles F. Kelly, Louis Decker, "Kid" Sheridan, Charles J. Denny and Emile Hartman were watched by policemen all night and these watchers were relieved this morning by other policemen and deputy sheriffs. William M. Tamblin is in Cleveland, Ohio, and Adolph Maders is in Colorado.

Chief Kiely has offered to place the entire police force, if needed, at the disposal of the circuit attorney in aid of the deputy sheriffs. The places of egress from the city have been guarded, and bridges, stations, ferry and street car terminals are being closely watched.

About Kelly and Lehmann, who are now under heavy bonds, Kelly in a pending trial, and Lehmann on an appeal, the police feel less solicitude. They express the belief that these two are simply trying to find bondsmen.

Although two deputy sheriffs have been searching for him continuously, Delegate Charles F. Kelly of the twentieth ward, former speaker of the house, seems to have disappeared. That he is still in St. Louis, however, and within a short distance of friends, is believed. He telephoned to the Four courts late Monday afternoon and stated to the sheriff that it would not be necessary to hunt for him, that he intended to appear and give bond to-day. The present status of the members of the alleged combine is as follows:

In Circuit Attorney Foulks' Custody—John K. Murrell, Ed E. Murrell, George F. Robertson.

In Custody of Police and Sheriff—John H. Schnettler, J. J. Hanigan, John Helms, Otto Schumacher and Charles Gutke.

Released on Bond—Harry A. Faulkner, T. E. Ed Albright.

Not Apprehended—Emile Hartman, Charles F. Kelly, Charles J. Denny, Louis Decker, Edmund Bersch, John A. Sheridan and Julius Lehmann.

Out of the City—William M. Tamblyn, Cleveland; Adolph Maders, in Colorado.

It developed to-day that an oath was administered to each of the nineteen members of the combine whose identity was disclosed by the confession of J. K. Murrell yesterday. A copy of the oath has been given to Circuit Attorney Foulk and the grand jury. It is as follows:

I do solemnly swear before the Almighty God that in associating myself and in becoming a member of this combine I will vote and act with the combine whenever and wherever I may be so ordered to do so.

And I further solemnly swear that I will not, at any place or time, reveal the fact that there is a combine, and that I will not communicate to any person or persons anything that may take place at any meeting of the combine.

And I do solemnly agree that, in case I should reveal the fact that any person in this combine has received money, I hereby permit and authorize other members of this combine to take the forfeit of my life in such manner as they may deem proper, and that my throat may be cut, my tongue torn out and my body cast into the Mississippi river.

And all of this I do solemnly swear, so help me God.

John K. Murrell's statement that the house combine of 1899-1900, of which he was a member, accepted bribes of $2,500 each for their votes on the lighting bill of 1900, made the lighting scandal the topic of investigation by the grand jury to-day.

Several Are Caught.

Shortly after noon Edward Bersch was taken into custody. He was lodged in jail in default of $15,000 bail, as were also John H. Schnettler, J. J. Hannigan, John Helms, Otto Schumacher and Charles Gutke, who spent last night and this morning at their homes in the custody of deputy sheriffs.

Former Delegate William Tamblyn is under arrest in Cleveland, Ohio.

Chief of Police Kiely was called to the long distance telephone by Tamblyn today. The latter informed the police that he had been arrested and desires to return to St. Louis at once. He requested that an officer be sent after him with as little delay as possible.

When the warrant for Tamblyn as one of the eighteen men implicated by John K. Murrell's confession was made out Monday, Chief Kiely at once wired the police authorities at Cleveland, where Tamblyn now resides, to arrest the former delegate.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Two Men in Custody at Brainerd for Robbing the Postoffice at Garrison.

Special to The Journal.

Brainerd, Minn., Sept. 9.—Chief of Police Nelson this morning arrested H. G. Hill and Jesse Dearfield, charged with robbing the Garison postoffice night before last. The postoffice was robbed during the storm and $68 besides some valuable papers were taken. Postmaster Ellison suspected the men arrested and followed them to Brainerd, and their actions aroused the suspicion of the officers here.

NOMINATE A FARMER

Democrats of La Crosse-Eau Claire District Name W. E. Carnahan for Congress.

Special to The Journal.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 9.— The democratic convention for the seventh congressional district was called to order here at noon to-day. Austin Wright, of Sparta, was elected chairman and A. C. Wolfe, of La Crosse, secretary. W. E. Carnahan, an Eau Claire county farmer, was nominated for congress and will likely accept.

CANADA LOOKS INTO TOBACCO.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 9.—A royal commission appointed to inquire into the alleged combine between tobacco companies of the United States and the Canadian retailers is examining witnesses here. It is expected that the Canadian producers will attempt to show that the companies of the United States virtually control the Canadian trade by means of a system of rebates to retailers contingent upon their refusing to handle Canadian tobaccos.

CRAIG INQUEST

The Proceedings Are Being Conducted in Private.

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 9.—The inquest into the death of William Craig, the secret service agent who was killed here last Wednesday in the collision between an electric car and the carriage containing President Roosevelt, was begun to-day. As a large number of witnesses are to be examined it is expected the inquiry will occupy more than a week.

The procedings are being conducted in private. President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou will not be called upon to give evidence.

It is understood that Governor Crane may give testimony.

The governor has requested the state board of railroad commissioners to make a thorough investigation of the accident. Special Justice Charles L. Hibbard is conducting the case.

HE WILL FIGHT

Mayor Ames Says When He's Well, He'll Come Back and Fight Charges.

Special to The Journal.

West Baden, Ind., Sept. 9.--Dr. Ames says that his health is not good now and that he will resist extradition. When his health is restored, he says he will return [illegible] polis and fight the charges ag[illegible] says he applied for a li[illegible] medicine in order to ha[illegible] while in Indiana.

[illegible] ated Press.

Wes[illegible] Sept. 9.—Former Mayor [illegible] of Minneapolis received the [illegible] news to-day of a report that his bond had been forfeited and that application would be made to the governor of Indiana for extradition papers. Dr. Ames says that he never intended to dodge the charge of corruption in office, but that his health at this time would not permit him to leave West Baden. He said:

"When I recover my health I intend to go to Minneapolis and give them the fight of their lives. I will resist any attempt at extradition on account of my health."

OFF FOR WEST BADEN

Lawyers Welch and Jelley Go to Take Mayor Ames' Deposition.

Victor Welch and C. S. Jelley, assistant county attorney, will go to West Baden to-morrow to take the deposition of Mayor A. A. Ames for use in the trial of his brother, the former chief of police, which has ben set for next Monday.

County Attorney Boardman said this afternoon that he intended to take up the case as soon as the term opens, and that, while he would prefer to have the mayor come here for trial, the depositions would be taken, in case he cannot travel.

"The mayor must return, though," said Mr. Boardman. "If he doesn't come back of his own accord, we will requisition him sure. You can state that positively."

It is hinted that Mr. Jelly's trip has a significance other than appears upon the surface, and that developments in the municipal cases will follow rapidly fron now on.

BAD MOTIVE IGNORED

"Strike" or Blackmail Litigation Must Be Settled on Its Merits.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 9.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day denied the application made by R. V. Lindabury, counsel for the United States Steel corporation, for an order to compel the persons who made affidavit in the suit of J. Aspinwall Hodge and others against the steel corporation, to come into court to be cross-examined. The vice chancellor also denied the motion made by Mr. Lindabury to dismiss the bill as an imposition. In his decision the vice chancellor said:

"The rule is established, I think, that where the only method of protecting or asserting a property right of a complainant is in a court of equity, the court cannot refuse to decide or to hear a complainant upon a question of right merely because of his improper motive in the prosecution of his rights. That the motive of a complainant, in prosecuting an equitable property right, is to be bought off, is not a season for dismissing a case and refusing to try a question of right. The complainant is entitled to have the question of such alleged equitable right tried."

HOO-HOOS IN MILWAUKEE

Annual Convention of the Jolly Order in Dave Rose's Town.

Milwaukee, Sept. 9.--The annual convention of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo began in Milwaukee to-day and will continue until Friday. Ex-Governor William M. Upham of Marshfield, Wis., in the absence of Mayor Rose, welcomed the gathering. The first session was taken up with speeches and annual reports. Buffalo is in the lead for the next convention with Detroit and Birmingham, Ala., close competitors.

McKINLEY SUNDAY

September 14 Will Be Observed by Many Churches.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Governor Nash issued the following proclamation to the people of Ohio to-day:

Next Sunday, Sept. 14, will be the first anniversary of the death of President McKinley. Many churches of all denominations throughout the country have voluntarily started a movement to hold a memorial service at their regular place of worship in remembrance of the late president. I desire to call attention to this fact and to express the earnest wish that he people of Ohio join in this movement, making it worthy of the splendid life and work of the late president.

KILLED A STRANGER

Lafayette Toms of Little Sauk, Minn., in Jail in N. Dakota.

Special to The Journal.

Wahpeton, N. D., Sept. 9.—In a drunken row, Lafayette Toms shot and killed a stranger at Barney, twenty miles west of Wahpeton, yesterday. Toms surrendered and is now in jail. He is from Little Sauk, Minn., and was here working during the harvest season. He says he shot in self defense. It is difficult to gather the details of the affair.

MASTER BAKERS IN SESSION.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The fifth annual convention of the national association of master bakers with over 500 members present meet here to-day. Mayor Fleischmann delivered the address of welcome to which President Morton of Detroit, responded. Following the reports of officers and committees addresses were made by Charles E. W. S. Bott of New York, W. S. Balduff of Omaha, and others. It is understood that the convention will meet in St. Louis in 1904 and there is some contest for the convention of next year.

"REDDY" COHEN HOME AT LAST

He Insists on Riding to Courthouse Unattended by Deputy Sheriff Capt. Alexander.

The Captain, However, Accompanies Cohen, Who Realizes That He Is a Prisoner.

Prisoner Goes Direct to the Courthouse—Has Very Little to Say of His Case.

When Captain Alexander arrived at the Union station in company with Joseph Cohen this afternoon, Cohen learned that he was really in the clutches of the law. He awoke to this fact when he attempted to get in a carriage with his wife and drive to the court house unattended. Captain Alexander got into the carriage with him, notwithstanding that Cohen made strenuous objections.

Cohen maintained that when the habeas corpus proceedings at Butte were abandoned Saturday evening Captain Alexander agreed to allow him to return to Minneapolis ostensibly, at least, a free man, and that when he arrived here he was to be permitted to go to his home and then to the court house unattended. This agreement, Cohen says, was broken when Captain Alexander insisted on riding in the same carriage with him and his wife on their way to the court house.

Cohen was greatly incensed over the action of the deputy and threatened all kinds of vengeance. But the latter considered the threats harmless and told Cohen that he could go in the same carriage or be taken to the court house by force.

When Cohen saw Captain Alexander's determination, he realized at last that from the time the Northern Pacific train on which they came from Montana reached the state line of Minnesota and entered the state, he had been a prisoner, much as he disliked the idea, and that he had really returned to Minneapolis in the custody of an officer.

Cohen Says Little.

When a Journal man boarded the train this afternoon at Northtown Junction he found Captain Alexander and Cohen seated in a sleeper together. Mr. Cohen was silently smoking a cigar while the deputy sheriff was apparently resting. Both men seemed tired from the long journey. Cohen said:

"Well, I guess I have said enough. There is really nothing for me to say, only that I did not return to Minneapolis under arrest. I am not under arrest now, and if Captain Alexander keeps his word, I will not be until I arrive at the courtroom door. I was on my way home and they had no right to arrest me for being a fugitive from justice.

"I tell you we had a lively time at Butte. It was dramatic to see Captain Alexander come dashing into the courtroom at 8 o'clock, all out of breath. It reminded me of some stage scene, and it was really amusing. We beat him, though, but I was surprised when they rearrested me. I was released, though, before we started back for Minneapolis. I would not have come under arrest until I had gone to the end of the law.

No Confession to Make.

"I suppose that you want a confession. I thought that was what the county attorney wanted when he sent Captain Alexander after me. I will tell you what I told him. There is no confession to make. If there was, I would make one right away."

When the train reached the Union station Cohen was met by Mrs. Cohen, who had provided a carriage and informed him that his brother, attorney and bondsmen were awaiting him at the courthouse. The two, in company with Captain Alexander, entered the carriage and were driven to the courthouse.

Cohen in Court.

Cohen was taken into Judge Brooks' courtroom at 2 o'clock this afternoon when Criminal Clerk Royce read to him three indictments two of which accuse him of having extorted money from abandoned women, while the third charges conspiracy. He was accompanied by his attorneys, A. H. Hall, Robert S. Kolliner and Jonas Well.

Pleas of not guilty were entered in each of the cases. Bail was fixed at $5,000 and was promptly furnished, M. L. Cohen, Abraham Goldman and S. B. Abeles signing as sureties. Mr. Hall secured the privilege of withdrawing the pleas if he should decide to demur any time before Friday.

TIMBER BURNING

Strong Wind Scattering the Flames in Oregon and Wyoming.

Oregon City, Oregon, Sept. 9.—Extensive forest fires are destroying a large amount of property ten miles from this city between Shubel postoffice and Clarkes. The fire covers three miles of country. It has been a strong north wind that has spread in a rapidly southerly direction, sweeping everything before it.

Laramie, Wyo., Sept. 9.—Reports from timber fire districts state that sheepmen will be heavy losers. Many of the bands have scattered and thousands of sheep are now in the burning timber country. Work in the Rambler mine has been suspended and all hands sent to combat the fire.

HE SAYS JURORS DRANK WHISKY

One Ground on Which "Norm" King's Attorneys Will Fight for New Trial.

An Affidavit of Unusual Interest Is Filed by Victor J. Welch in District Court.

He Says Drinking Is "Misconduct" on Part of Jurors and Ground for Rehearing.

Victor J. Welch, attorney for "Norm" King, filed an affidavit in court this morning, in which he alleges that members of the King jury procured and drank liquor while in the jury room; that he urges this as "misconduct" and as a reason why King should be granted another trial, and why the verdict of guilty should be set aside by the court.

Mr. Welch says that when the King jury was placed in care of the sheriff it was assigned to the same room that had been used by the jury in a previous municipal case. One of the members of this former jury became ill and called a physician who prescribed for him. The prescription, it is said, was simply whisky containing a small amount of quinine; and when the jury was discharged the bottle, a part of its contents still remaining, was left behind.

Later one of the King jurors discovered it. He smelled the contents and, it seems from the affidavit, found the aroma much to his liking. The liquid had a familiar and pleasing flavor. He wanted more, says Mr. Welch, and he set to work to get it.

The now emptied bottle was taken to the deputy in charge of the jury, says Mr. Welch, and to him the juror explained that he wanted the prescription refilled. The deputy acquiesced; and when next the jury walked abroad, the deputy took them to Cirkler's drug store, where the bottle was again filled with spiritus frumenti and quinine. This, however, was not all; for it appears from the lawyer's declaration that there were other jurors among the twelve who likewise missed their customary tipple and who decided that something must be done to supply the deficiency. The jury was taken to the National hotel for meals and here the non-prohibition members contrived to secure, without the deputy's knowledge, a full quart of liquor. The whisky, Mr. Welch says, was taken to the juryroom and was drunk there, the deputy still being kept in ignorance of what was going on.

After the trial was ended and the verdict of guilty returned, the two bottles were again consigned to a closet in the juryroom, where Mr. Welch found them. Both will be offered in evidence when the motion for a new trial comes up for hearing; and in each, Mr. Welch says, enough of the original contents of the bottles still remains to make its character certain.

NAILING IT TO THE PINE TREE.

CASTRO CLAIMS VICTORY

The President of Venezuela Says That National Peace Is Assured.

New York, Sept. 9.—The consul general of Venezuela has received the following undated cablegrams from President Castro:

A fierce battle was fought to-day in Finaquillo in which the revolutionary army under Generals Luciano Mendozo and Riera were completely defeated, thus insuring national peace.

THE SAME OLD TRAGEDY

Unfaithfulness of the Wife Followed by the Killing of Two People.

New York, Sept. 9.—Charles O'Neil, a janitor, died in a hospital early to-day and his wife was found dead in their apartments with two bullet wounds in her body. The tragedy followed a quarrel in which O'Neil accused his wife of having been unfaithful. According to the story told by O'Neil shortly before he died, he learned last month that while he thought his wife was out of the city on a vacation in reality she had been stopping at a hotel in New York with another man. Last night he accused her of this and had told her that she would have to sign a confession. Taking an unloaded revolver from his desk he put it to her head. She begged him not to kill her, saying she would confess. He lowered the revolver and, as he did so, she ran from the room. She came back in a few minutes, according to O'Neil, with a revolver and shot him twice. Immediately afterward she turned the revolver on herself and fired two shots. She fell, and, it seemed, died instantly. The coroner who went to the O'Neil apartments found O'Neil's empty revolver, but he also found a slip of paper which seems to indicate that O'Neil meant to load and use the revolver before morning. On the paper was written in a man's handwriting: "Three letters on gas meter will explain all."

The letters were adressed to relatives of O'Neil, and asked for forgiveness for what he was about to do. One of the letters disposes of his property and life insurance to his sister.

GRANULAR FLOUR

A Big European Demand for This Variety.

Special to The Journal.

Ottawa, Sept. 9. — The British consul general at Marseilles reports that there is a big demand for granular flour at that port. European consumption of the grade mentioned, he says, is at least 600 or 700 tons per day. The flour can be made from superior hard wheats.

TALKS ALL THE TIME

Other Reasons, However, for Committing Mrs. Larkind.

Special to The Journal.

Ashland, Wis., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Larkind of Chicago, who recently came to Ashland with her husband, holds the record for talking. She began talking Saturday morning and up till 7 o'clock last evening was still going. She was examined for insanity yesterday and last evening taken to the state hospital for the insane. She imagines she is in heaven, and talks continuously about "golden chariots," golden wings" and other things celestial. In the train last eveing she insisted on kissing the whole train crew.

DIVIDING AMERICAN DIOCESES.

Rome, Sept. 9.—The question of dividing several of the larger American dioceses is engaging the personal attention of the prefect of the propaganda, Cardinal Gotti. It is believed that are long the existing dioceses and archdioceses, numbering about eighty-eight, will be reorganized as to increase the number to one hun-

TAWNEY IS DRAWING AHEAD IN THE FIRST

THE CONGRESSMAN PULLING AWAY FROM KNATVOLD ON THE HOME STRETCH

A Careful Review of the First District Primary Contest Made After a Personal Visit to the Various Counties—The Issues and How They Have Been Handled.

James A. Tawney and T. V. Knatvold are drawing their republican congressional contest to a close in the first district. The vote will be cast one week from to-day. The last week of the battle will be fierce and snappy, neither side sparing any effort to gain an advantage.

Senator Knatvold's supporters will put up a game fight to the last minute, but there are evidences that they have small hope of winning. They have found the cards stacked against them.

Tawney's men are confident everywhere and their figures for the district run all the way from 2,500 to 3,800. These claims are high, as the situation stands now, but the "band wagon" vote may possibly bear them out. A close estimate by counties, made on the authority of impartial and well informed men, gives Tawney a lead of 1,200, out of a total of 16,400.

This campaign has been no summer picnic for the Winona congressman. When Knatvold first "swung 'round the circle," he had the Tawney men on the run in all the counties except Winona, Olmsted and Wabasha. The hurry call was sent for Tawney, and he came. He made a personal canvass of the Knatvold strongholds, and in each county rallied his friends and postmasters. In the strong Norwegian communities influential Norwegians were put to work and a committeeman was secured in every voting precinct of the district. This was a big task, for in many localities the old Tawney standbys were found with the enemy and they had to be replaced. The Tawney literary bureau was set to work under the able guidance of Judge D. E. Tawney, the congressman's brother, and every republican voter in the district was reached by personal letters, which together with the Knatvold circulars, kept the mails busy. Both sides have poll lists, and even the most obscure voter in the district has all the campaign documents he can read.

The lines began to draw tighter, and the Tawney reaction set in. In his ten years of public service, which have been active years, Mr. Tawney has done many things which place the voters under obligation to him. Perhaps his most important public service was his effort toward the passage of the oleomargarin bill. The dairymen recognize that they owe him a good turn, and they have been appealed to in personal letters. They have generally responded. Then he has been active in behalf of the old soldiers, and nearly all of them are working for him. The postal clerks do not say much, but are factors to be reckoned with.

The organization is the main thing, however, and the Tawney organization is effective. In nearly all the counties it represents the leaders, the men who have fought and won the battles of past years, and it is the shrewd management of the men more than anything else that has kept the Knatvold tide in check.

There is a strong undercurrent of anti-Tawney sentiment, which taken with Senator Knatvold's positive strength, may be depended on to give him a very respectable vote. A great many of the thinking men of the district have been dissatisfied for years with Tawney's position on tariff questions. Those who favor revision look on him as a high protectionist, in spite of his votes for modification of the tariff. They were especially displeased with his stand for the lumber tariff, which was the democratic issue on which Tawney's majority was reduced in 1900.

This entiment was fanned to flame by Tawney's course on the Cuban reciprocity bill. The Minnesota delegation explained that their attitude was taken because they wanted to force general tariff revision, and this explanation went for a while. It soon became apparent, however, that the delegation was really blocking reciprocity, and Mr. Tawney at least gave his reason that "it involved a relaxation of the protective principle." Then it came out that the delegation was directly opposed to the president and his policy toward Cuba, and for violating our moral obligation toward the island. Mr. Tawney's letter to the Chicago Record-Herald, in which he declared that the president's policy favored the sugar trust, capped the climax.

This was the opportunity for which Senator Knatvold had been waiting. Just as popular indignation burst out against Tawney, Knatvold announced his candidacy. The friends of reciprocity and tariff revision at once lined up under his standard. Some came out openly, others stayed under cover. This feeling is still strong, and not in the least abated, but now the strong argument is the lumber tariff, which appeals to the pocket of the farmer.

Mr. Knatvold at once got the support of men in every county who were at outs with the Tawney leaders, the "soreheads," as these same leaders call them. This element, strong in some counties, was a valuable reinforcement.

The Nationality Question.

Last, but not least, in importance, came the Norwegian vote. The first district has a large Scandinavian population which is Norwegian rather than Swedish. Mr. Knatvold's name is a passport to their good graces, and it has been freely employed. He went, himself, to the strongest Norwegian towns in the other counties where he was little known, and introduced himself. In these sections two weeks ago everything looked Knatvold, and still has a decided tinge. There has been a reaction among the Nowegians, however. The younger men especially are sensitive on the subject and apt to resent the use of the nationality argument. Some of the Knatvold supporters, and even Knatvold himself, have made the mistake at times of putting it a little too plain. Men who would have voted for Knatvold without acknoweldging why they did it, have revolted against the proposition when put baldly at them.

Other reasons have held many of the Norwegians in line for Tawney. They are largely interested in dairying, and Tawney's dairy record in congress appeals to them. Then the Norwegians generally are strong republicans. They are used to fighting democrats, and swallowing republican principles whole without asking any questions. In other words, they are radicals on principle and when the Knatvold men opened up on Tawney with the same arguments used by democrats two years ago, these old liners were horrified. They imemdiatey flew the track and went back into the Tawney camp.

The first district is too prosperous now to get stirred to its depths over the tariff, or any other such question. The farmers have been making money hand over fist the last few years and have waxed fat. They see nothing wrong with existing conditions in the main, and dread any run against this, and found it discouraging.

This nationality issue cuts both ways sometimes. Where Swedes and Norwegians live side by side some jealousy generally exists, and in sections where there are Swede settlements they have been lined up for Tawney very largely.

Tawney on Lumber.

The lumber tariff talk has not drawn Mr. Tawney out to defend his past acts, but it has produced a statement from him that has had an effect on the situation. He has announced that he will favor removing all the duty on rough lumber, and reducing the rate on the rest of the schedule. Conditions have so changed, he says, that the duty on rough lumber is no longer needed, and although it would not affect the price, it should be removed to admit the Canadian raw product. However, American labor in planing mills, furniture factories, etc., should still be proteced by a duty on finished lumber and its products.

This statement has taken a good deal of the edge of the lumber tariff argument, though Mr. Tawney's friends regret that it has been delayed so long. However, it has reassured many voters as to their congressman's intentions, and many tariff revision men have been held to Tawney by this argument:

"Mr. Tawney is committeed to tariff revision, and is better able to bring it about than a new man would be. He is one of the eleven republican members of the ways and means committee, in whose hands the tariff bills are always shaped, and a new member could not hope to get one of these places. Without Tawney, Minnesota would have no real voice in shaping tariff legislation. Better keep him there than put in a new man, with more pronounced tariff views but less power to carry them into effect."

This is the principal Tawney argument. While the bitterness of this fight and the disorganization that follows are deplored, it is common remark in the district that the contest has been a good thing, because it will stiffen Mr. Tawney's backbone and, by impressing on him the feeling of the district, make him take a stronger stand for revision.

Dems May Take a Hand.

One thing that gives the Tawney men uneasiness is the attitude of the democrats. They do not expect to be able to elect Senator McGovern, and in most of the first district counties they have no ticket at all. Most of them want to get at Tawney, and if they have a chance, will "plug" him at the primary election. In the strong republican counties they would like to take a hand in naming county officers, and the primaries are their only chance. There have been rumors in Mower, Freeborn and Fillmore, especially, to the effect that democrats are forming a concerted scheme to vote the republican primary ticket, and to vote against Tawney. The Tawney committeemen are looking into it, and it is possible that they will use challenges, but, as a rule, if the democrats ask for a republican ballot, it will be taken in good faith, and handed him. This vote may cut quite a figure.

I have already furnished The Journal estimates on the vote of Waseca, Steele, Mower, Fillmore and Houston counties, and those estimates represent the present outlook. I have also visited Winona and Wabasha.

Work in Winona County.

In Mr. Tawney's home county there is no organized opposition to him. He will not have the county solid, and opponents are doing some still hunt work against him. The danger to Tawney in Winona county is from a light vote. There is nothing to bring republicans to the primaries but Tawney. The county is democratic, hence no struggle for republican nominations. The supreme effort of the Tawney committee is to get out the vote. They have sent a circular letter to every voter, stating the case to him and urging him to turn out. It is signed by a committee of 211, headed by Thomas Simpson and representing every voting precinct. This committee will do its best to bring out the votes, but it is not likely that over 1,800 of the 3,000 republican votes will be cast at the primaries. Of this number, not over 300 will be cast for Knatvold, which will make Tawney 1,200 to the good in his own county.

Wabasha for Tawney.

Wabasha county is strongly Tawney. I found the county seat practically solid. In and about Lake City, where there is a large Scandinavian element, Knatvold has some active friends, but even here Tawney is believed to be in the lead, and the country vote is generally for him. There is a county fight on which will bring out a fair vote to the primaries, though not a heavy one. Of the 1,900 republicans who voted two years ago, about 1,300 will turn out Sept. 16. Of this number a liberal estimate gives Knatvold 400, to 900 for Tawney.

Fighting Knatvold at Home.

Advices from Freeborn county indicate that an organized fight is being made there by the Tawney forces. Some of them are personal enemies, who do not carry much weight, but there are some other strong Tawney men, such as A. W. Trow, the leading dairyman. The Tawney men will only concede Knatvold 500 plurality, while his friends claim 1,500. Out of a total of 2,100 which will probably be brought out out by local contests, Tawney is likely to get close to 500, while Knatvold polls 1,600.

Dodge Is for Knatvold.

Dodge county has been reputed a Knatvold hotbed. It has a large Norwegian population, which flocked to Knatvold when he visited the county. Tawney has made several sore spots by postoffice appointments, and each one of these was a nucleus for the Knatvold campaign. But when Tawney learned the situation, he jumped right into Dodge county and worked like a Trojan to bring it back in line. He spent the week before last in a canvass of the county, and left it in the hands of some of his best workers. They now claim it for Tawney by 200. The Knatvold men claim it by 600. These estimates are wide apart, for Dodge is not likely to cast over 1,000 votes at the primaries. In the absence of more definite data, the only fair thing is to split the difference and give the county to Knatvold by 200.

Olmsted is conceded to Tawney by a large vote. The opposition is scattered except in one locality. Rock Dell, a Norwegian settlement, will go for Knatvold. Olmsted will cast about 2,000 votes, of

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