Go on Journal excursion to St. Peter on Monday to meet Governor Johnson.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

THE WEATHER
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PRICE TWO CENTS. SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1904. 32 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

TARIFF REVISION NEXT ON PROGRAM

Indications that It Will Be the Absorbing Topic at Coming Session.

ROOSEVELT BELIEVED TO FAVOR EARLY ACTION

Reciprocity and Trust Questions Bound Up with It, May Lead to Extra Session.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Far and away the most interesting and important topic for discussion among politicians this winter will be the tariff and reciprocity. Already there are signs that the democrats will try to focus attention on this subject during the short session of congress, which begins next month and adjourns in March. It need surprise no one if comfort should be lent them by certain republican members from the middle west revision states. Undoubtedly the next great work before the republican party will be tariff revision, with a reciprocity accompaniment.

The president is believed to stand where he has stood from the first—in favor of revision. He has never made any secret of his opinions, and while of necessity he accepted the "stand-pat" declaration of the republican national platform this year, that declaration, it is believed, will not prevent him from handling the tariff question as to him seems best for the country.

During the summer and early fall, when Senator Lodge was having his troubles in Massachusetts, and the party there was being whipped into line by the reciprocity advocates, a committee of three prominent Massachusetts republicans was sent to Oyster Bay to talk with the president and ascertain just where he stood on that question and on the tariff. The impression left on the minds of the committee by the president was that he was strongly in favor of reciprocity and tariff revision, and would probably endeavor in his second administration to secure congressional action on both questions. The committee said further that, while the president had made no definite promise, he had left the impression that he might call congress in extraordinary session about next April to take up the tariff and related matters, chief among these latter being the trusts.

This report agrees closely with what has been whispered in Washington for more than a year, reports of which have from time to time appeared in this correspondence.

How Roosevelt Will Act.

In taking the initiative in so important a matter, the president, must, of course, move with great caution. As a practical man, he must try to accomplish his aims without alienating the support of the "stand-patters." This will be a difficult feature, but the president can accomplish it if any one can. As leader of the entire republican party, the revisionists as well as the "stand-patters," he will need be unusually careful. Before taking any action, he will call the leading party men into counsel, go over the situation with them in detail. It is understood that the president is inclined to hold that revision must be accomplished before another presidential election, if the republican party would be certain of continuing in power. The reasons for this will be pointed out to the "stand-patters" and every argument will be advanced that will tend to bring them around to a position where, if not favoring revision, they will not obstruct it. Failing this concession, it cannot be guessed what the president will do. At present, however, it is believed that the "stand-pat" opposition can be overcome by arguments bearing broadly on continued party supremacy.

A Political Parallel.

The political condition in 1908 may, unless revision is taken care of, be a repetition of that of 1876, when Tilden is believed by many to have been honestly elected president.

Four years before, in 1872, the republican party had come into power on the greatest landslide in the history of the country. It was the third successive overwhelming defeat for the democracy—just as the present one has been. The party was disorganized and almost annihilated—as is the case today. By administrative and legislative blunders, the republicans lost ground following 1872, and in 1876 the democrats made a campaign, which was truly wonderful when contrasted with the republican landslide record of four years before.

The ability of the democracy to recuperate was put to a severe test in 1876 and in that test it made a brilliant response. It is not safe for republicans to argue anything as to 1908 at this time, unless the party, in the plentitude of its power and wisdom, should so act as to merit a continuance of popular approval. In all probability, the greatest questions to come before the country in 1908 will be the trusts, reciprocity and tariff—questions which are intimately related. Many thinkers, indeed, think it impossible to consider one without the other two. Failure to revise the tariff in the oncoming quadrennial period, therefore, may be accepted by the people as evidence that the republican party has not been sincere, and no matter what the attitude of the president personally, the party's sin of omission may be visited on the head of its national candidates at the next general election.

Such is the argument which those who favor revision will make when the time comes to convert the "standpatters."

The president may not refer to this question in his regular annual message to congress next month, but there is a growing impression that he will undertake so to shape matters as to open the way, without serious friction, to a special session early next spring. This will be the time farthest removed from a campaign and revision therefore can be undertaken without risk to party prestige. Should revision sentiment fail to make headway by next spring, it may be that the entire matter will be postponed two years, for it would probably be unwise to bring it up in the spring of 1906, on the eve of the fiscal year campaign and for similar reasons it would be unwise to undertake anything just in advance of the next presidential election.

"Stand-Patters" Must Be Brought Over.

The best time, obviously, will be next spring, and revision will be undertaken then, I firmly believe, if the "standpatters" can be made to understand the need for it. Of course, it could not be accomplished without their consent. To proceed independently of them would be dangerous as well as abortive. The

Continued on Second Page.

PEACE MAY COME THRU ROOSEVELT

Europe Looks to Him for Mediation in Far Eastern Struggle.

KAISER WILL SUPPORT HIM IN THE EFFORT

The President Is Ready to Act When the Time Is Ripe.

New York Sun Special Service.

London, Nov. 12.—All Europe is looking to President Roosevelt to end the Russo-Japanese war. It is universally felt here that he has a unique opportunity to utilize the immense influence conferred upon him by the American people to initiate a movement for the cessation of the far eastern conflict.

From Berlin comes a report that when the kaiser heard of Roosevelt's triumph he exclaimed that it presented the first hope of successful mediation and that he would second President Roosevelt in an effort to secure peace. Russia has now been sufficiently weakened in a military way to suit the kaiser's ends, while his avowed friendliness towards her in adversity places him in a most favorable position for future developments.

The British government and people would also welcome the termination of the war, but the Japanese alliance and Russian Anglophobia tie their hands. France would readily assist. Therefore the situation demands only a strong initiative, as Russia could scarcely resist the pressure of the civilized world, especially as Japan, it is believed, would display a most reasonable conciliatory spirit if approached.

President Already Active.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Nov. 12.—President Roosevelt is ready at the proper time to take open action toward peace between Russia and Japan. Besides this, the administration is already taking steps in the matter and for the past three or four months has been carrying out a well-defined program to bring the war to a close.

The idea that the movement is a post-election course of action, or that the election had much to do with it, is entirely at variance with the facts. It is obvious that Mr. Roosevelt, with another administration before him, is in better shape to carry out his policies, and also that the prestige of himself and Secretary Hay in world affairs is enhanced by the sweeping approval given their course by the American people.

In these ways only has the election had to do with the peace movement. Moreover, instead of being initiative of a movement for peace, the recent address of Foreign Secretary Lansdowne was merely in furtherance of a course the American government is pursuing with England's approval and which Lord Lansdowne undoubtedly well understands. That address was calculated to help on the great work Secretary Hay has with all his adroitness and ability well begun.

Belligerents "Sounded."

Several months ago, the governments at Tokio and St. Petersburg were quietly and unofficially sounded by American representatives. In such a way that no record was made of it, both governments were acquainted with the willingness of America to mediate, and unofficial inquiry was made whether peace suggestions from this country would be welcomed. From time to time the same action has been followed, and already the effect is seen in the gradual development in Japan of a willingness to end the war.

Russia has been sounded thru Lamsdorff himself. As yet little perceptible progress has been made, but it is known that Secretary Hay is encouraged with what has already been done.

Japan some weeks ago was willing to have peace steps taken, and more than this, to recognize the fact that Russia had certain interests in both Manchuria and Korea. When the proper time comes this country will take the lead, and will be backed by England and France.

Supplies Reach Port Arthur.

Tsing-tau, Nov. 12.—The British steamer Thales of the Douglas line has been purchased by German residents of Tsing-tau and has been given a German register. She is now here loading for Port Arthur. Local shipping houses have received information that two steamers which recently left here with supplies for Vladivostok have arrived there in safety. It is also known here definitely that several supply ships have reached Port Arthur within the last fortnight.

ROOSEVELT MAY BE HEAD OF HARVARD

Declared the Nation's Chief Executive Will Later Be University President.

New York Sun Special Service.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 12.—That President Roosevelt has agreed to become president of Harvard at the expiration of his term, March 4, 1909, is positively asserted by a gentleman who returned today from New York. He is a man of thoro reliability.

"The information came to me in a confidential way," he said, "but my name must not be used in connection with the item. It may, however, be regarded as semi-official."

INDICTMENTS AGAINST AMES TO BE NOLLED

While the judges of the district court have not formally conferred on the subject, there is no doubt that it was decided to drop further prosecution of him on the bribery charges and all indictments will be nolled. This will probably be done Monday. This is authoritative.

DEATH FROM POISON POTION.

New York, Nov. 12.—Ferdinand Harff, formerly a prosperous carpet manufacturer of Cincinnati and St. Louis, was found in a saloon here today suffering from opium poisoning, and died a few hours later in a hospital. It is supposed that he took the poison with suicidal intent. He was 64 years old.

STOESSEL IS HIS LONG-LOST COUSIN

Peter Stoessel of Minneapolis Discovers His Relationship to Russian General.

PETER STOESSEL, MINNEAPOLIS, Cousing of the Russian Commanded at Port Arthur.

There is at least one family in Minneapolis which is watching the fate of Port Arthur with bated breath.

At 519 Ninth street S resides Peter Stoessel, own cousin of Lieutenant General Carl Stoessel, the Russian commander who is making his last desperate resistance against the Japs at Port Arthur.

According to his Minneapolis cousin, a romantic career has been that of the now famous general. He was born at Magdeburg, Saxony, and was trained as an engineer. The two were boyhood companions, and very early in life Carl evinced a strong predilection for a military career. Incidentally, the Stoessel family is one which has sprung from a race of fighters. Two of his relatives who were generals in the Napoleonic wars, were the immediate cause of Carl's ambition. When it came time for him to be trained technically, his parents decided that he should be a civil engineer, and regarding this as a means to an end, Carl submitted to this form of education. It was not a part of his plan, however, to be a mere bridge and railroad builder all his life, and soon after he had completed his special training, he left to seek his fortune in Russia. His relatives protested against his emigration to the far north, but thoroly believing that that country afforded him a good field for his budding ambition, young Carl Stoessel went to St. Petersburg a friendless youth, who was destined to become a great general.

It was about this time that Peter Stoessel came to the United States and for many, many years he heard nothing from his cousin Carl. The young man seemed to have been lost to his family, and doubtless had decided he would not communicate with them until he had achieved his ambition.

What was Peter Stoessel's surprise at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war to see in an illustrated newspaper a portrait of a grizzled warrior labeled "Lieutenant General Carl Stoessel, commander of the Third Siberian corps of the Russian army, in charge at Port Arthur." Tho changed materially by the intervening years, and the rough experiences he had passed thru, it was the same old Carl whom Peter had known as a boy in Saxony.

The family resemblance between the two men is so strong that there can be no doubt of the Russian general's identity, and every dispatch bearing upon the situation at Port Arthur, or upon the character of its commander, is eagerly scanned and preserved at the Stoessel home on Ninth street.

HINTS TREACHERY AMONG DEMOCRATS

National Committeeman Says There Will Be Upheaval in Party.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—William E. Curtis, in a Washington special to the Record-Herald, says:

"If the democrats should hold an inquest over the presidential ticket and have a postmortem some sensational information would probably be brought out. There are already whispered rumors of treachery at their headquarters.

"A member of the democratic national committee told me this morning that perdition would be to pay all along the Wabash before many weeks have elapsed. He was very mysterious in his allusions and refused to give specifications or formulate charges, but he intimated very plainly that certain persons in whom Judge Parker had placed great faith had betrayed him; had intentionally led him into making false statements; had urged him to attack Roosevelt for blackmailing the trusts and had failed to furnish proof as promised, and had gone into the campaign for the purpose of preventing his election.

"While other reasons for the volcanic upheaval of public opinion are very apparent. Judge Parker certainly did more than anybody on the republican side to accomplish his own defeat by the reckless statements he has been making in his speeches. If he had made a few more he would not have carried a single state."

SEARCHLIGHTS ON THE RAILWAY MAIL

President Will Press Inquiry Without Heed to Political Pull.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The continued investigation of both corruption and loose methods in the postoffice department indicates the heaviness with which the president's hand will be felt along the line. Feeling that his election is due to the people and not to politicians and organizations, Mr. Roosevelt will not fear to tread on the toes of party leaders. He will shake up systems and practices without reference to those who may be affected thereby.

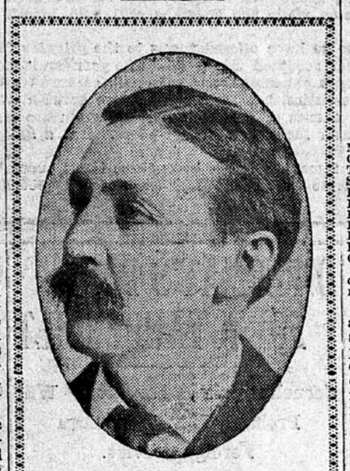
The president ordered a thoro investigation of the second assistant postmaster general's division prior to the death of Postmaster General Payne. The inspectors began their work and will prosecute their inquiry until completed. It is expected that considerable time will be required before a final report is rendered.

In the meantime several contracts between the government and transportation companies were submitted to the department of justice, the question of their legality having been raised. In addition, the charges of collusion between certain persons and the mail carrying lines will be investigated.

The allegation has been made for years that members of congress exerted undue influence in procuring contracts for railroad companies at excessive rates and assisted by forwarding enormous quantities of public documents at the period when weighing was done to fix the rate of compensation. There has always been a suspicion that clerks in the government service may aid the companies which obtain the most profitable returns from their contracts. It is the desire of the president that the entire matter be fully sifted to the bottom.

JOHNSON NAMES DAY, SECRETARY

The Next Governor of Minnesota Indicates His First Official Act.



FRANK A. DAY, Democratic Manager Who Will Be Governor Johnson's Private Secretary.

"You may announce that Frank A. Day will be appointed private secretary as my first act on assuming the governor's chair," said John A. Johnson this morning.

The governor-elect came up from St. Peter today at the invitation of St. Paul friends to attend the football game. He joined Mr. Day in St. Paul and came over to Minneapolis, where they called on John Lind and F. G. Winston and met and talked with a number of local democrats.

Mr. Day was with Mr. Johnson when the announcement was made, and he gave his assent to it with a modest silence. His appointment has been conceded since election day. He is a personal friend of the governor-elect, both being country newspaper men, ex-state senators and former presidents of the Minnesota Editorial association. To Frank Day's persuasion is due the fact that Mr. Johnson consented to take the nomination for governor, and as one of the conditions to that consent, Mr. Day agreed to manage the campaign. He did so with more than ordinary skill and resourcefulness.

Frank A. Day is editor of the Fairmont Sentinel. He was elected to the state senate as a republican in 1886 and again in 1890 and 1894. At the 1895 session he was elected president of the senate. The election of Knute Nelson to the United States senate and the promotion of D. M. Clough to the governor's chair made Mr. Day lieutenant governor. In 1896 he left the republican party on the silver issue. The republicans of his district claimed that having become lieutenant governor he was no longer a senator, and tho his term did not expire till 1899, they nominated H. H. Dunn, who was elected without opposition. The state senate in 1897, after a bitter fight in which a number of republicans fought for Day, unseated him and made Dunn senator.

Since that time Mr. Day has fought in the ranks of the democratic party. Two years ago he managed the press bureau in the state campaign. He was a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis this summer, and after the state convention in August assumed charge of the state campaign.

No other appointments have been settled on. It is agreed that L. A. Rosing, who was associated with Mr. Day in the conduct of the campaign, will have a good appointment. Rumor connects his name with the place on the

Continued on Second Page.

MINNESOTA SCORES IN THREE MINUTES

The Greatest Football Struggle of the Season Is On at Northrop Field—Last Home Game.

The lineup was as follows:

Minnesota.	Position.	Wisconsin.
Marshall	Left End	Findlay
Case	Left Tackle	Bertke
Thorpe	Left Guard	Donovan
Strathern	Center	Remp
Ricker	Right Guard	Fleischer
Brush	Right Tackle	Brindley
Burgan	Right End	Bush
Harris	Quarter	Jones
Davies	Left Half	Vanderboom
Kremer	Right Half	Wrabetz
Current	Fullback	Clark

The officials: Referee, Ralph Hammill, Chicago; umpire, Clyde Williams, Iowa; head lineman, Coach Ristine, Ames.

Badger and gopher are face to face at Northrop field. The stands are one sea of humanity, and not before this year has there been seen such a riot of color. Minnesota's rooters, the laws, engineers and academics, are in the big new bleacher, and Wisconsin's 300 rooters are in the south stand. The big gates were opened at 12 o'clock, and long before a struggling crowd waited outside the gates for admission.

The weather is ideal for football, with but little wind. What there was was from a southerly direction, veering at times slightly westerly. There was a haze just sufficient to make the outlook better for those in the north stand, and the temperature was hovering about 40.

When the gates were opened the streams of humanity began to trickle thru the openings and find their places in the stands. In a short time at least 5,000 people had assembled, and the cheering began. It has been continuous since. Wisconsin's cheering seems persistent and untiring, but Minnesota is keeping pace, and it is hard to make one's self heard above the tumult.

The boxes are filling rapidly and at 1 o'clock it looked as tho every available seat and nook and cranny of the big field would be filled. The varsity band appeared on the gridiron at 1:30 and kept the crowd in good humor by industriously playing. The Wisconsin band is retaliating by playing "There'll Be a Hot Time." Minnesota greeted this sally with a howl of derision.

Minnesota is singing:

We'll cheer for Minnesota, the old maroon and gold.
We'll cheer for Minnesota in our coffins when we're cold,
And when we're up in heaven, we'll give the gophper yell,
And if we're not so fortunate, we'll give it down in ——.

And finishing with the vociferous heresy "Cheer up, boys!"

Johnson and Van Sant Attend.

Governor-elect John A. Johnson is occupying a box with a party of friends. Governor Van Sant and a party of friends are occupying a box. It had been thought that Governor La Follette of Wisconsin would accompany Governor Van Sant, but he was unable to leave home.

Both teams are in the dressing rooms listening to the final words of advice and plans of play of the coaches. Alumni of both varsities are with them. It is highly probable that these men are stirring up all of the old rivalry and spirit between the teams. This spirit has been in existence for years, and from all appearances is as high today as ever.

The officials have appeared on the sidelines.

The Players Appear.

Minnesota emerged from the gym at 2 o'clock, and were greeted with such a cheer as has not wakened the East Side in many a day. Captain Strathern took the men to the lower end of the gridiron, where they spent some time in passing the ball, and in a final consultation.

Wisconsin is coming out, and the badger rooters are going mad. Minnesota is joining in the cheering. Captain Bush is sending his men down the field in signal stunts. They look big.

The officials have called Captains Strathern and Bush to the center of the field for instructions.

The crowd is stark, staring mad, and yelling itself hoarse at a rate, which cannot be maintained.

Minnesota won the toss and took the west goal.

"Everyone off the field!"

It's on.

First Half.

Jones kicked off for Wisconsin to Current, who caught the ball on the 25-yard line and ran back eighteen yards.

Current plunged thru right tackle for three yards.

Davies ran around right end for nineteen yards amid wild cheers.

Case plunged thru the line for five yards, and Davies in two successive plays around right end made thirteen yards.

Durgan went around left end for eight yards' gain.

Kraemer then went out left end for ten yards and a touchdown.

Harris kicked goal.

Score—Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 0, after only 3½ minutes of actual play.

Jones kicked off to Davies on Minnesota's 5-yard line.

Davies returned the ball eighteen yards and fumbled.

Wisconsin's ball. Bush tried Minnesota's left tackle, but failed to gain.

Vanderboom failed to gain on right tackle.

Jones of Wisconsin falls back to the 25-yard line for a drop kick, but misses the goal.

Harris touched the ball back, and Minnesota was given a free kick from the 20-yard line.

Harris kicked to Wisconsin's 45-yard line and Wrabetz carries the ball back five yards.

Wisconsin tries a fake move around right end but loses.

Vanderboom fails to gain around right end.

Wisconsin is forced to kick and Fleischer kicks out of bounds to Minnesota's 25-yard line.

Minnesota gets the ball and Davies makes three yards thru the line.

Wisconsin holds Minnesota finally for downs, and gets the ball on Minnesota's 30-yard line.

Vanderboom fails to gain around right end, and then makes 3 yards thru the line.

Wisconsin is then forced to kick. Jones falls back and kicks, but misses the goal.

Harris touched the ball back, and Minnesota is given a free kick from her 20-yard line.

Harris kicks to Wisconsin's 37-yard line, and Bertke carried the ball back 13 yards.

Clark bucked the center for 2 yards.

Vanderboom made 3 yards around right end. Ball on Minnesota's 40-yard line.

Vanderboom goes thru the line for four yards, again takes the ball and in the same manner makes three more.

Vanderboom on a third play fumbles, and Minnesota is given the ball again on her 41-yard line.

Minnesota tried a mass play on tackle and was thrown back one yard.

Harris makes four yards thru right tackle.

Harris falls back to kick and the pigskin goes out of bounds on Wisconsin's 47-yard line.

Wisconsin gets the ball.

Vanderboom tries to gain thru the line and fails.

Fleischer kicks and the ball goes out of bounds on Minnesota's 37-yard line.

Minnesota men appear to be playing in better form than Wisconsin and are putting up a superior game.

Minnesota lines up only to fumble, and Wisconsin gets the ball.

Vanderboom fails to gain thru the Minnesota line.

Fleischer plunged thru the line for one yard.

Wisconsin falls back for a kick. Jones kicks to Minnesota's 13-yard line and Harris catches the ball and returns it 17 yards.

Davies on two successive plays nets 5 yards. The ball is on Minnesota's 35-yard line.

Case plunges thru Wisconsin's line for 10 yards.

"VAL" PRINZEP STRICKEN.

London, Nov. 12.—Valentine Cameron Prinzeps, better known as "Val" Prinzep, professor of painting to the royal academy, died yesterday from the effects of an operation. He was born in 1838.

DESIGNER WATSON DEAD.

Glasgow, Nov. 12.—George Lenox Watson, the yacht designer, who has for some time past been ill, died at his residence in this city this morning. He was born in 1851.

THE WORLD LOOKS TO TEDDY TO STOP THE GAME.

There's been enough rough play on both sides to warrant intervention even if Russia hasn't had enough.

MEET MINNESOTA'S NEW GOVERNOR

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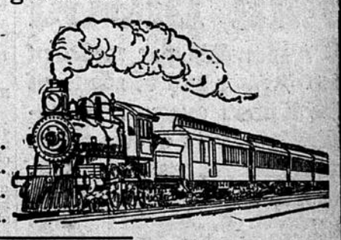

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Arrive Minneapolis 11:50 p. m.

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