

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

Journal Tours Don't Let the Summer Go By Without Taking One of Our Delightful Automobile Rides.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

32 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

CANADA TO ERECT A TARIFF WALL

Maximum and Minimum Rates, with the Maximum for Uncle Sam.

HISTORY IS MAKING IN THE DOMINION

Work to Be Begun on New Law in February—Serious Menace to Our Trade.

By W. W. Jermans. Washington, Sept. 2.—American politicians are looking for Canada to adopt a new tariff that will be as high, on the average, as the Dingley rates, and perhaps higher. It is believed here that Canada is about to become a high protective country. A commission, appointed to consider the general question of tariff rates, will probably report to the next session of parliament, and upon its report tariff legislation will be based. This explains why there is no Canadian sentiment in favor of reconvening the joint high commission and why the American branch, headed by Vice President Fairbanks, may make a final report at the next session and retire.

Maximum and Minimum Rates. Canadian sentiment seems to favor a maximum and minimum scheme, with the present tariff rates as minimum. This existing tariff law was enacted years ago, before the tariff structures had begun to develop, and when it was felt that the country should not discourage the importation of goods which she was not ready to supply. But conditions are now undergoing a rapid change. Eastern Canada has begun to compete with the United States in manufacturing. More capital, proportionately to population, is being annually invested in manufacturing plants in that country than in the United States, and much of it is United States capital, desirous of escaping tariff reprisals, high taxes and labor complications.

Western Canada continues to be low tariff in sentiment, and this will be the case until that section has sufficient population to warrant protection at Winnipeg or other convenient points, of plants large enough to compete with those south of the boundary.

Lines of Tariff Cleavage. In the United States the line of cleavage between the protection and free trade sections is along a parallel of latitude. The old south, having no manufactures, and therefore nothing to protect, for years stood solely for free trade, or for a tariff for revenue only; while the north, with its expanding manufactures, stood for protection.

As manufacturing invades the southern states, free trade sentiment declines, and it is significant that in the Gulf states, and the states of the Atlantic seaboard, where, within a decade or more, manufacturing has been going forward at a rapid pace, free traders are not nearly so numerous as they used to be. If it were not for political differences, based on the old antebellum sectional feuds, it is believed that the majority of southern states would today be republican.

In Canada, the free trade, or low tariff, section is divided from the protection section by a parallel of longitude. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the most of the wealth of Canada is located, and which are also the center of the rapidly growing manufacturing district, are strongly in favor of high protection. They claim that tariff schedules should be at least as high as those of the American Dingley law. The provinces and territories of the Canadian west, like the Ontario of this country, and almost exclusively agricultural, and having nothing to protect, favor low duties. They want to import American farm implements at favorable terms, and claim that Montreal and Toronto are so far away as to make it impossible for them to compete, so far as the cost of goods is concerned, with the nearby cities of this country, such as Chicago, Milwaukee and Minneapolis.

Why Protection Will Win in Canada. Rural sentiment, however, is in the very nature of the case unorganized and therefore relatively unimportant. Rural forces are widely scattered, and when it comes to manufacturing, which is the closely concentrated and highly organized forces which favor protection, it will suffer defeat. That has always been the rule in this country. As a result will be the rule in Canada. For which reason, it is argued here, that the capitalistic forces of Canada, located in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, will win their fight, and parliament will enact a high tariff law.

Position of Liberals. Premier Laurier has foreseen this struggle, and put his party in condition to meet it successfully. Traditionally, the liberal party in Canada, which is now in power, is in favor of high tariff, while the opposition conservative party is traditionally for high protection; but Sir Wilfrid has, by shrewd manipulation, stolen the tariff thunder of his opponents, and the position for a higher tariff, which is soon to come before the country, will be brought forward by him as the liberal leader. His management in this particular is something akin to that of the republicans in this country in the campaign of 1904; when they appropriated the best of the arguments and issues of the democrats, and thus helped increase republican majorities.

We Get the "Maximum." It is believed here that the new Canadian tariff will be a maximum and minimum affair, and that the first thing the government will do after it goes into effect will be to strike on the maximum as against this country. We are so close to Canada that her manufacturers insist that they must be more amply protected than they are. It is the condition of unrest that has led to the appointment of the Canadian tariff commission, and it is their influence which will undoubtedly shape that commission's report. The claim of Canada is that she can get justice in no other way; that the United States will not yield in trade matters without compulsion, and that compulsion can best be applied thru a general tariff act. This act in force, Canadians believe the United States will be ready to meet them on an even basis, and make concessions which are present are not even considered. And whether it is the outcome or not, Canadians believe that the patriotic arguments is altogether in favor of the high tariff wall. If it has worked well in the United States, they say, why would it not work well in their country? And if it has been prompted here by patriotic considerations, why, they ask, are not the same considerations as strong with them as

Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

MARSHALL FIELD TO WED WIDOW



MARSHALL FIELD. Chicago Millionaire Who Will Marry Mrs. Arthur Caton in London.

New York Sun Special Service. London, Sept. 2.—Marshall Field, the Chicago millionaire, and Della Spencer Caton, the widow of Arthur Caton of Chicago, will be married at noon next Tuesday. A special license was issued yesterday by the canon of Westminster. The groom gave his age as 70 and the bride gave hers at 52.

The wedding will take place in St. Margaret's church, just west of Westminster hall. One of its most notable stained-glass windows is a memorial to Phillips Brooks. John Milton and Samuel Pepys were married there, and the remains of Sir Walter Raleigh and of Caxton rest within its walls.

Mrs. Caton began the purchase of her trousseau in Paris last June. Her sister, Mrs. Augustus Eddy, is here, as are the son and daughter of Mr. Field. The ceremony will be strictly private.

Mrs. Caton was formerly Miss Della Spencer. Her father was one of the founders of the firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., and she was leader of the younger set in society until 27 years ago, when she was married to Arthur J. Caton after a brief courtship. She was considered one of the wealthiest women in Chicago, and she was a well-known and well-liked sportsman, died suddenly at the hotel in New York city during the horse show last winter. Her wealth extends into the millions. Since the death of her husband she has held aloof from social functions and in the latter part of June left for Europe with her sister. She met Mr. Field after he went abroad in July. Since then the party has toured thru Italy and the Alps.

The extent of Mr. Field's great wealth is known only to himself. Conservative men, who know something about his affairs, place it at \$20,000,000. Some idea of his Chicago holdings may be gained from the valuations put on his Cook county property. He has scheduled, and his schedules have been accepted, \$40,000,000 of real and personal property in Chicago and Cook county. He has been a widower for some years.

PRINCE MURDERED; TOWN IN FLAMES

People of Shusha Flee to Mountains to Escape the Tartars.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Sept. 2.—It is reported that the town of Shusha is in flames. The people have fled to the mountains to escape the Tartars. Troops are being sent to the scene. The death of Mr. Muchran, in the Dushet district, the property of Prince Muchran is being destroyed by dynamite. Prince Eristoff has been murdered near Gort.

WEALTHY IOWAN STARVES HIMSELF

Armstrong of Osceola, Who Courts Death, Says End Will Come Tomorrow.

Special to The Journal. Osceola, Iowa, Sept. 2.—"I will die on Sunday, September 3," is the statement made by Charles Armstrong, 60 years old, who has been fasting since Aug. 1.

Armstrong, who is one of the wealthiest men in this country, determined thirty-one days ago to starve himself to death, giving as his reason that he had lived long enough and did not wish to be in any one's way. He now lies in an emaciated condition at his home here and cannot possibly survive more than a few days. He is an old soldier. When he first declared his intention to starve himself most of his friends treated the matter as a joke.

KNOCKED MAYOR FROM HIS CAR

Mattern of Des Moines Roughly Handled by Motorman, Who Did Not Know Him.

Special to The Journal. Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 2.—Mayor George W. Mattern was knocked out of a streetcar and badly pommelled today by Motorman Carlton who resented the city executive's endeavors to board the front end of the car.

Mr. Mattern was anxious to get to the state fair grounds and had been passed by four or five cars, which the motorman refused to stop, asserting they were too crowded. As Carlton's car was about to speed by, the mayor swung upon it from the rear, and allowed the mayor to enter, Carlton swung with his right, striking the mayor on the cheek. The latter held on and the car was stopped and the two rolled off in each other's clutches. Carlton, who did not know Mayor Mattern, has been suspended, the latter having entered complaint to the company.

ANDERSON'S QUICK CHOICE OF DEATHS

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Nels Anderson, a motor inspector for the Illinois Steel company, chose death by electrocution in preference to a more horrible fate in one of the company's seething metal pits today at the South Chicago works. Anderson was doing repair work on the arm of a crane, directly above the hot metal pits, and lost his balance. The only support within reach was a live wire.

The doomed man gave one glance at the white metal below and caught the wire as he was falling. He was instantly killed.

"THE GREENLAND PARTY"

Duke of Orleans Makes Interesting Discovery. Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 2.—A letter from Reikjavik, Iceland, written by a member of the duke of Orleans' Greenland party, says the expedition discovered a new and unknown land, which was named Terre de France. It also discovered that Cape Bismarck is part of a large island and not on the mainland, as hitherto assumed. After reaching 78-16 north, the Belgica headed in a southeasterly direction.

BURGLARS OBTAIN \$100,000 PLUNDER

House of Vanderbilt Son-in-Law Robbed of Its Jewelry, Paintings and Silver.

New York Sun Special Service. New York, Sept. 2.—Jose Aymars' residence in East Fifty-fourth street has been plundered of jewelry, bric-a-brac, paintings, silver, etc., worth more than \$100,000.

Mr. Aymars is a millionaire lawyer. He married Miss Lillian Vanderbilt. The family went to Point au Pic, Que., last June to spend the summer. The caretaker at 74 East Fifty-fourth street heard noises in the Aymars house last week, but paid no attention to them until Thursday evening, when she saw three men walk out of the basement carrying bundles and bags.

She notified the police and they found that the house had been pillaged. Gems Worth \$5,000 Taken. William C. de Witte, a well-known corporation lawyer of Brooklyn, asked the police to find \$5,000 worth of jewelry which was stolen from Mrs. de Witte's trunk at Shelter island, where she was spending the summer.

FIVE WIVES IS THIS MAN'S RECORD

New York Sun Special Service. Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2.—Charles Tuller is under arrest here on a charge of bigamy. The police claim to have secured evidence of his marriage to five women.

His first wife was Miss Bessie Davis of Springfield, Ill., who is dead. His second was Jane Reed, whom he married at Monticello, Ill., his third, Mamie McGrath; his fourth, Elizabeth Brown, whom he wedded at Arcola, Ill., and his fifth and last, Eliza Lane, whom he married at Sullivan, Ill.

DOOMED MEN WERE TAKEN AS RISKS

Writing Big Policies on Persons About to Die One Form of Insurance Bribery.

NEW LEAD STRUCK BY N. Y. INVESTIGATION

Legislative Committee Unearths Unpleasant Facts—Doctors Volunteer Testimony.

New York Sun Special Service. New York, Sept. 2.—Evidence of extensive fraud in writing insurance on risks known to be bad has been brought to the attention of the legislative investigating committee. It is a new lead which may produce extraordinary results. The fraud is said to involve many companies. The indications are that it is not confined to agents who are anxious to increase their earnings, but that there is collusion between officers and agents.

Policies Written on Doomed Men. If the information is sustained upon investigation, it may be shown that writing policies for large amounts on persons about to die is one form of insurance bribery which is prevalent.

It is the intention of the committee to search this matter to the bottom. Testimony has been volunteered by physicians which will tend to prove that such fraudulent practices have been in vogue in some of the big insurance companies for years.

Death Certificates Studied. Death certificates of policy holders in New York are being looked up and compared with the medical record. If a certain person who was allowed to take out a policy for a large amount died within a year from consumption or any lingering disease and the medical record of that person kept by the insurance company should show that he had been accepted as a first-class risk, the medical examiners of the company will have to explain.

Many Insurance Men Subpoenaed. Subpoenas to appear before the legislative committee have been served on nearly all the officers of the Equitable, New York Life, Mutual, Metropolitan and Mutual Reserve.

This is merely a beginning. Forty insurance companies are doing business in this state, and all of them will be called before the committee.

"Blind Loan" Account. "The \$685,000 blind loan account, supposed to have been used in paying lobbying fees, campaign contributions and other improper expenditures, will be looked into thoroughly, and the men to whom the payments were made will be summoned to the stand."

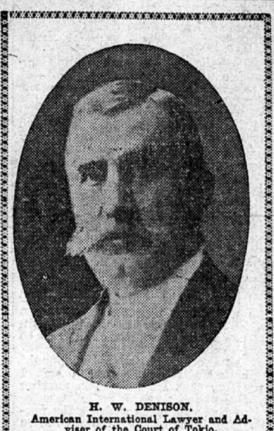
Senator Armstrong, chairman of the committee, says that if necessary, Cornelius N. Bliss and B. B. Odell, Jr., will be subpoenaed.

FRENCH ULTIMATUM IS SENT TO SULTAN

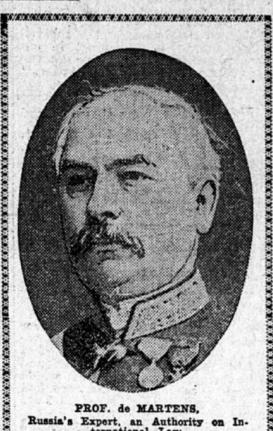
Paris, Sept. 2.—The government has addressed to the sultan of Morocco another peremptory note, amounting to an ultimatum. This note says that the release of the imprisoned Algerian citizen Bouzian is not sufficient, and demands in addition, first, the payment of an indemnity; second, the punishment of the aid who made the arrest, and third, a public apology.

If all these demands are not granted within a brief delay, the French minister will be ordered to leave Fez previously to the adoption of coercive

THEY'RE DRAWING UP THE TREATY



H. W. DENISON. American International Lawyer and Adviser of the Court of Tokyo.



PROF. de MARTENS. Russia's Expert, an Authority on International Law.

BANK CASHIER BREAKS JAIL

He Leaves a Note Saying He Will Make Good in a Year's Time.

Rushville, Ind., Sept. 2.—O. P. Jones, former cashier of the defunct bank at Arlington, Ind., O. S. Bowman, charged with embezzlement growing out of the failure of his scanning plant at Carthage, and an Italian, charged with burglary broke jail today by sawing the bars from a window. Jones left a note in which he said: "In order to save myself and my reputation and credit I have gone to a place, not far off, where I may soon be able to satisfy and protect those that were the cause of my being in jail. If I am given my liberty, in less than a year I will be able to return and make good the claims against me."

DESERTED WOMEN IN BATTALIONS

Charlotte Smith of Rescue League Tells of 50,000 Marriage Syndicate Victims.

New York Sun Special Service. New York, Sept. 2.—The trail of Dr. George A. Witzhoff has been taken up today by Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's National and International Rescue League.

Miss Smith said she had been aware for years that there was a marriage syndicate working on the East Side. "This syndicate has men out that do nothing but marry girls," Miss Smith continued. "They have money to carry on a campaign with and make large sums by the game. I am assured from our agents that in the United States, if we could tabulate a census of betrayed girls who have suffered from this game we should find easily 50,000 women that in the last ten years have been married, robbed and deserted by them."

Acting District Attorney Nott said today that there is a bench warrant calling for the arrest of Witzhoff on two indictments of bigamy, in the hands of detectives.

KARLSTAD IS NOT SO OPTIMISTIC

Swedes Refuse to Recognize that the Union Is Yet Dissolved.

Special Cable to The Journal. Karlstad, Sweden, Sept. 2.—The delegates appointed to settle on terms for the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden met again this morning and discussed the Swedish proposals and the counter Norwegian proposals for two hours before luncheon. All refused absolutely to give any inkling of what had been done, and the rule of silence adopted at the opening session is scrupulously observed.

A Swedish Technicality. It is said that at the session of yesterday the Swedish delegates took the stand that they were treating with the Norwegian delegates, not in their capacity as representatives of the government in existence, but as representatives of the cabinet appointed by King Oscar, thus emphasizing the fact that Sweden does not recognize Norway's claim that the union has already been dissolved. This is denied by published by the Aftonposten of Christiania.

The Swedish delegates are assisted by three military experts.

Feeling Not So Optimistic. The feeling here this evening is that if the conference fails to reach an agreement within a week, the negotiations are likely to be suddenly broken off.

The Norwegian delegates are not as optimistic as they were on their arrival here.

Premier Michelson of Norway predicts that the negotiations will perhaps last for weeks.

The Narvik Railroad. However, some of the orders sent home by the Norwegian delegates for clothing and the like lead the wisecracks to predict a long session and much dicker-ing before the final compromise is reached. It is believed that the question of the fortifications has been passed over for the time and the matter of reciprocal arrangements on the Narvik-Ottens railroad taken up. The Swedes want unrestricted transportation rights over the railroad from the northern part of the province of Norrbotten to the free Norwegian port of Narvik on the north Atlantic. They offer the same privileges to Norway for that portion of the railroad running thru northern Sweden. No indemnity is expected in reaching an agreement on this point, nor on the granting of pasture privileges to the Swedish Lapps in Finnmark, the northernmost province of Norway.

FOOD RAN SHORT AT PANAMA CANAL

Gov. Magoon Explains Why United States Went into the Grocery Business.

New York Sun Special Service. Washington, Sept. 2.—Governor Magoon of the Panama canal zone has written a remarkable letter in which he declares that a crisis has been reached along the canal strip so far as the feeding of the employees is concerned. The communication is addressed to Don Arias, who presided against the United States government establishing a commissariat.

Governor Magoon states that the business men of the region are utterly unable to cope with the situation. There is not enough food for the zone population and such food as is supplied is sold at excessive prices. Before it was decided to conduct the commissariat every effort was made to secure an adequate amount of provisions at fair prices. The Panama government reduced its import duties the railroad and steamship lines reduced freights 50 per cent; by agreement with the government the commission, banks and other interests, the rate of exchange was reduced to 2 per cent, having before been as high as 50 per cent, and a stable currency had been secured. Yet all these utterly failed to secure enough provisions to feed the workers. There was nothing left for it but for the government to go into the storekeeping business.

Cross at the Mikado. Cleveland, Sept. 2.—Disappointed because the Japanese government nounced all claim to indemnity not insist on greater territorial gains from Russia, the Japanese have renounced his allegiance, Mikado by taking out his first resignation papers. Others will follow.

Andrew Carnegie Says. Skibo, Scotland, Sept. 2.—Carnegie says: "That men have to kill each other in Manchuria will be a matter for our gratulations by all. That obtained without compensation to Japan is also a matter for our gratulations. Because she began the war, we have to hope that this may be a manukilling between civilizations."

NO GREAT FUSS IN JAPAN. Takahira Says All Such "Idle Tales."

New York Sun Special Service. Chicago, Sept. 2.—Walter in a Portsmouth, N. H., speech Recorde Hill, says: "The conditions characterized by a steady without the rumors that the people country are in a state of revolution. The government or that a revolution is in progress. All those are idle tales. Japanese envoy."

Madrid, Sept. 2.—Steps have been taken for the Spanish naturalization of Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, who will receive appropriate Spanish rank in connection with the project for his marriage with the Infanta Maria Teresa, youngest sister of King Alfonso.

FIERCE TYPHOONS RAGE IN ORIENT

Cause of the Breaks in the Japanese Cables Explained Satisfactorily.

TEXT OF PEACE TREATY COMPLETED TODAY

Saghalien, Prouse Straits and Evacuation of Manchuria Settled On.

New York, Sept. 2.—Cable service to Japan by the Formosa route was resumed today, but the wires are working slowly.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.—Shanghai was visited by a typhoon last night and this morning the entire city is flooded, the water rising to a height of three feet. This is the first flood which has occurred here within the last fifty years.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 2.—The text of the treaty may be completed today. Only two articles remain to be drafted. Two calligraphers from the state department are already here to begin the work of engrossing, and everything now indicates that the ceremony of signing the treaty can take place Tuesday at the latest, possibly Monday.

A series of conferences which continued until almost midnight last night related to differences over the article concerning the division of Saghalien. The Japanese at first were inclined to be obstinate, but an arrangement mutually satisfactory was provisionally agreed to.

According to the Japanese, the understanding reached on Tuesday contemplated a mutual obligation on the part of the two countries not to fortify their respective possessions on the island. At St. Petersburg, however, there seems to have been an assumption that the agreement involved freedom of action upon the part of Russia in the respect of the north of Saghalien, with an obligation on the part of Japan not to fortify or use for strategic purposes the portion owned by her before 1876.

Saghalien Not to Be Fortified. The article relating to Saghalien will be in accordance with the original agreement, namely mutual obligation not to fortify the island, an obligation on the part of Japan not to fortify La Perouse straits.

Evacuation of Manchuria. The only other question which remains to be resolved is involved in the details of the evacuation of Manchuria. The troops are to be immediately withdrawn to the Japanese to the line of Mukden and the Russian to the line of the details of the subsequent withdrawal have not yet been arranged.

Two Mooted Points. The Japanese desired that the word describing the status of La Perouse straits should be "open," but the Russians wanted it distinctly specified that no fortifications should be erected on Japan's side, which could support a fleet, or under whose guns a fleet could operate. They did not want the situation to be similar to that of Gibraltar, which, although the island is English, is desired, be instantly closed.

As to the evacuation of Manchuria, the Japanese wanted the method and time of the withdrawal of the troops particularized, and the number of "railroad guards" which are to remain "specified in the bond." To permit this question to be left open, would be equivalent to a tacit understanding that Russia was to retain her sphere of influence in northern Manchuria, Japan in southern Manchuria. It would prove in a way the very situation that existed before the war. Control of Manchuria might become a bone of contention leading eventually to another war.

ARMY HEARS OF IT. Neutral Zone Between Armies Pending Demobilization.

Gun-shu Pass, Sept. 2.—The first intimation of a peace agreement between the plenipotentiaries was printed in yesterday's issue of the Russian army organ.

From various sources the news of the agreement percolated into the communities of Kochanin and Gun-shu pass Aug. 31 but no communitarian pending sanction for its publication, as the news is yet too vaguely known or realized to note its effect. Arrangements, however, have already been instituted for the maintenance of a neutral zone between the armies pending their demobilization.

The army has had ample time to ac custom itself to the idea of peace. The men have followed the discussion closely as the delayed dispatches permitted. It was evident that the idea of peace was a matter for the most unwelcome of the Japanese. The foreign military attaches are expecting to be recalled and are arranging for formal leave-taking of the country.

Industrial and missionary interests are already preparing to resume enterprise disorganized by the war.

Cross at the Mikado. Cleveland, Sept. 2.—Disappointed because the Japanese government nounced all claim to indemnity not insist on greater territorial gains from Russia, the Japanese have renounced his allegiance, Mikado by taking out his first resignation papers. Others will follow.

Andrew Carnegie Says. Skibo, Scotland, Sept. 2.—Carnegie says: "That men have to kill each other in Manchuria will be a matter for our gratulations by all. That obtained without compensation to Japan is also a matter for our gratulations. Because she began the war, we have to hope that this may be a manukilling between civilizations."

NO GREAT FUSS IN JAPAN. Takahira Says All Such "Idle Tales."

New York Sun Special Service. Chicago, Sept. 2.—Walter in a Portsmouth, N. H., speech Recorde Hill, says: "The conditions characterized by a steady without the rumors that the people country are in a state of revolution. The government or that a revolution is in progress. All those are idle tales. Japanese envoy."

Madrid, Sept. 2.—Steps have been taken for the Spanish naturalization of Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, who will receive appropriate Spanish rank in connection with the project for his marriage with the Infanta Maria Teresa, youngest sister of King Alfonso.

Continued on 2d Page, 1st Column.



GARRYING THE DEFICIT. Mr. McCleary—He's good and strong, let him carry it.