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NORWAY AND SWEDEN SIGN TERMS OF PEACEFUL DISUNION; ACCORD FOLLOWS KARLSTAD PARLEY'S SUDDEN BREACH

PACKERS' FINE AS RAILROAD WEAPON

Opponents of Rate Reform Law Seeking to Confuse the Issue.

RAILWAY MANAGERS STILL IN CONTROL

No Power Exists to Punish Discriminations Between Localities and Commodities.

Special to The Journal. Chicago, Sept. 23.—Walter Wellman, in a Washington special to the Record Herald, says: Railroad managers and attorneys hail the levy of fines on four Chicago packers as affording an excellent argument why congress should not enact a railway rate law. Of course, they are only trying to confuse the issue. Their claim is that these fines show the federal government has in its hands already the power to punish all who indulge in rebates, and that, therefore, a railway rate law is unnecessary.

But the advocates of railway reform point out that the real question involved is not rebates, but rates. This action of the courts at Chicago does suggest that President Roosevelt, thru the department of justice, has in his hands the means to punish, and perhaps to stop, discrimination in rates between shippers. But the railway people should not think they can make anyone believe that is all, or even the most important part of the question.

No Power to Punish. There exists today no power to correct or punish discriminations between localities and commodities. Here is the crux of the whole problem—the very heart of the agitation which has been going on so long and is not by any means at an end. The issue is this: Shall a power be placed in the hands of the federal government to appear from the decisions of the railway managers as to rates complained of as discriminative between commodities and localities, or is it deemed good public policy to leave the final arbitration—an almost unlimited power over the prosperity of industries, localities and regions—in the hands of the railways themselves?

It is admit of the opponents of rate legislation to argue that inasmuch as the Chicago fines demonstrate the existence of a corrective of abuses no further enactment is needed, but it will not work. Through the debate there has been going on for many months over the proposition to have congress authorize the creation of a commission to fix rates, railroad men have protested that the law is sufficient to control the railroads and to prevent the discriminations.

They Look to President. The conviction and finding of four of the officials of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger has caused those who take that view of the situation to declare that the way is now clear for the president to proceed further against people accused of that practice.

They are satisfied that when congress meets and it is seen what success the administration has had in bringing convictions in such cases there will be no likelihood that congress will pass any legislation for the fixing of rates. What they do expect and approve having congress is to make clear by legislation that private car lines and terminal facilities are subjected to the same class of legislative restriction that is placed on the railroads themselves. This can be done by declaring that the private car lines and such terminal facilities as exist in connection with the business of shippers are engaged in interstate commerce.

Rejected by Rate Reformers. But the advocates of a just and reasonable rate law refuse to accept this view for the reasons already stated. And they are determined to go ahead with their agitation in favor of new legislation.

Much interest is manifested here in the interstate commerce law convention at Chicago, Oct. 26. That convention is expected to adopt resolutions crystallizing public opinion as to the action wanted from congress. There is reason to believe that the Chicago convention will work in entire harmony with the program which President Roosevelt has in mind. He intends to take this question up in his next annual message, and to deal with it in a vigorous way.

In Line with Roosevelt. The resolutions to be adopted by the convention, representing the great body of shippers and business men throughout the country, probably will be in line, not only in spirit, but in definite form, with the ideas which the president is to promulgate in his resolutions to the national legislature. Thus the issue is to be joined. And the great struggle between the advocates of rate reform, with President Roosevelt as their leader, on the one side, and railroad corporations on the other, will soon be on in earnest.

KANSAS CITY GAINS DIVORCE SUIT RECORD

New York Sun Special Service. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 23.—Since last March, when the filing of suits for trial at the fall terms of the circuit court began, 910 divorce suits have been filed in Kansas City. There is still one more day to file, and as scores of suits are always held back until the last minute to avoid publicity as far as possible, it is expected that there will be a rush today that will carry the total to 1,000 or more. As there are about 40,000 families in Kansas City, the filing of 1,000 divorce suits in six months means that legal separations are being sought at the rate of 5 per cent a year.

JAPANESE ARMY AS SEEN AT PLAY

Nogi's Soldiers Commemorate Beginning of Port Arthur's Siege.

Stanley Washburn Describes the Queer Festal Scenes in Manchurian Headquarters.

Special Correspondence of The Journal. Headquarters Third Imperial Japanese Army, Manchuria, Aug. 2.—The Japanese both at home and abroad are a great people for celebrations. In Japan there is a holiday for the girls, a holiday for the boys, holidays in commemoration of historical events. In fact, the Japanese make up for their lack of Sundays by taking a day off to commemorate something or other at frequent intervals. If it is an important date, so much the better. If it is unimportant, no matter. They have as good a time, anyway. So it has been in Manchuria. The first army laid itself out to have captured the first line of outlying hills in the defenses of Port Arthur. From that date the investment ended and the siege proper began. It was on June 30, 1904, when the grand old and venerable Japanese army occupied and made its position permanent on the first great hill that lay between it and the main line of the Russian defenses. So we took an entire day to rejoice in the capture of the first anniversary of that bloody event.

Wrestling the Favorite Sport. It is the rainy season here now, however, and so we had to postpone our enthusiasm until Aug. 1 for a thought among the powers that be in the third army that a pouring rain was not conducive to the spontaneous hilarity of a wrestling match. Fortunately, the day set was a fine one, all things considered, and every one had a good time.

The main event was the wrestling, which was held on a level. But for more than any other form of field sport, for a week the best wrestlers from every division had been picked and some hundreds had come into the headquarters to wrestle in the preliminary bouts. Thus by the afternoon of the first day there were left only the picked men of an army of 60,000 or 70,000 soldiers, all of whom are more or less well versed in the art of wrestling. The compounds the place for the entertainment was prepared. A square of an acre or more was roofed over with matting. In the center a ring, or, more properly, square, was marked out with twenty feet each way was raised. On one side were seats for the officers. Then the members of General Nogi's staff were seated, while on every other side were the spectators who had been permitted to come in for the sports. Several thousand squatted about in their worn khaki suits to watch the game which they so admire.

Salute General Nogi. At 2:30 o'clock all were seated save the commander himself. On the front bench were the generals, including Lieutenant General Burnett and Major General Parley Pasha of the British and Turkish armies respectively. At the appointed time there was rustle in the outskirts of the crowd, and with a single movement the entire audience rose, every hand at salute, while the general, in a commanding voice, ordered the salute that was cleared for him. In his flapping black top boots, his white trousers and old uniform that has seen so many fierce days in Manchuria, the old man with his grizzled beard, directed to the center and took the seat allotted between the English and Turkish attacks.

Then the wrestling began. To a wrestler in a sport is not nearly as keen as a prize fight or even a wrestling match with us. All that is required among these wrestlers is that the opponent be thrown or pushed out of the ring. The result is that the bouts seldom last over a minute and often but a few seconds. The two men, stripped except for a loin cloth, enter the square, salute the grandstand, and then face each other. They squat on their heels and thus knuckle on the sand, eyes glaring into eyes, they stare and glare on a level. But for the movement of their heads swaying to and fro as they seek for an opening, their figures are motionless. They remind one of the cocks, faced in the pit for the first time, with their necks outstretched and their neck feathers ruffled up behind.

Bouts Are Brief. The umpire gives the word and then with the agility of cats, they hop to their feet and close upon each other. For a moment there is a deadlock as the bodies sway to and fro. Then one or the other is thrown. Occasionally two well-matched men will go over a minute before a fall comes. Sometimes one of the antagonists will grab the first rush, pick up his man, carry him bodily out of the square and drop him outside. For an hour or more we watched wrestling of this sort. Then there was a variation of the program. It was a dance—a remarkable dance. A dozen soldiers entered the ring, six from a side, dressed only with aprons, improvised from what each could pick up in camp. One with a blanket, decorated with paper flowers, another with a bit of a carpet studied with little hand mirrors. These dancers joined hands and then commenced a series of evolutions which were graceful but not, as one might say, very original. After this came more wrestling and of a much more interesting character, for each winner was called upon to throw three opponents in succession.

HOW THE TIMES HELD THE FORT

Members of Staff Resisted Demand for Suspension in Manager's Absence.

That this morning's issue of the Minneapolis Times did not contain notice of the paper's suspension with today's edition was not the fault of representatives of the Tribune, who, in the absence from the city of Albert Dollemay, publisher of the Times, attempted to bring the publication to an untimely end. The principals in the affair were not willing to discuss it to any extent today, but it is learned upon good authority that there was a spirited controversy in the office of the Times last night, when two representatives of the Tribune, asserting that they represented a controlling interest in the publication, appeared in the office and ordered those in charge to publish in this morning's edition a statement to the effect that this was the last issue of the Times. Their orders were not well received, and the suspicions of the Times employees were confirmed by the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Dollemay, who was speeding westward on the Pennsylvania Limited, saying: "Take no important step till I return." Inasmuch as the Tribune representatives are said to have stated that Mr. Dollemay was in Chicago, and approved their demand, the telegram strengthened the resolution of the Times men, who refused to publish the statement of suspension.

The atmosphere in the Times building last night was electric. The doors to the composing-room and mailing-room were securely locked and no one entered without written authority. It is understood that the Tribune had prepared an announcement similar to the one which it was desired to publish in the Times, but when it was found that the latter would not appear, the Tribune withdrew its statement. Mr. Dollemay arrived in Chicago this morning and is expected in Minneapolis this evening. It was reported this afternoon that an attempt was being made to secure the publication of the notice of suspension in the evening edition of the Sunday Times. The mailing and subscription lists of the Times have been for some time in the Tribune's office.

Gossip of the relations between the two papers has it that the Times' present manager was installed in his position as sort of a death watch by the manager of the Tribune, but that when the time came for the coup de grace the Times' manager had discovered a prospect of interesting outside capital and declined to consent to suspension.

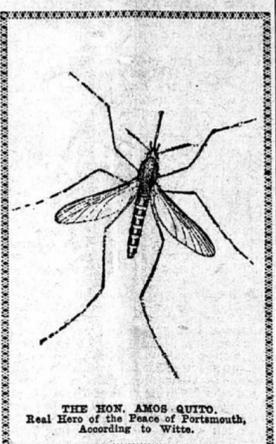
OIL KING ON LINKS REGAINS HIS HEALTH

New York Sun Special Service. Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 23.—John D. Rockefeller has yielded to the wishes of his wife and will not this fall take southern trip as has been his custom for years. He announced today that when he leaves Cleveland he will go to New York to spend the entire winter. Mr. Rockefeller is enjoying life to its fullest. His health is splendid and daily he takes exercise playing golf. In all probability he will stay at Forest Hill until Oct. 15, when he will go direct to New York. Should the weather become stormy Mr. Rockefeller may change his present plans and leave earlier.



STUNG TO PEACE, DECLARES WITTE

Russian Envoy Says Portsmouth Mosquitoes Should Have the Credit for Treaty.



THE MOSQUITO. Real Hero of the Peace of Portsmouth, According to Witte. New York Sun Special Service. Paris, Sept. 23.—Mr. Witte laughingly referred while here to Professor Maarten's experiences with American food, adding: "Can't say I suffered quite that way, myself, but that may be due to my constitution. What I found worst was the mosquitoes. We found peace in order to get rid of the mosquitoes. I understand now why the American temperament is so nervous. Americans suffer stoically one of the greatest torments known to human flesh. Friends say Witte's stay in America, short as it was, changed him greatly. He is far less ceremonious than he was, has such a jaunty, jovial air that the French reporters had hard work at first to recognize in him the man they had so often before tried to interview, but in vain. Witte's pro-German declarations undoubtedly have caused the breach between France and Russia, and are bitterly resented by the Russian ambassador. Consequently, Mr. Witte's reception was respectful, but lukewarm. When questioned about the prospect of seeking to raise more money in France, he said: "If a loan is to be negotiated in Paris, I know nothing about it."

CORNER ON LICORICE SUPPLY OF WORLD

New York Sun Special Service. New York, Sept. 23.—The tobacco trust is said to have obtained control of the licorice supply of the world. The trust has sent its agents into the various tropical countries where the root grows, and has contracted with the planters who supply the market. Chemists, confectioners and others who use licorice extensively, must now get it from the trust. For a long time the trust was bothered by the competition of independent tobacco manufacturers, who succeeded somehow in buying their own licorice. The \$80,000,000 combine then reached out for the whole supply. All tobacco used for smoking and chewing and for snuff contains licorice.

FOELSON IS NEW HEAD OF SONS OF HERMANN

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 23.—Denver, Colo., has been selected as the place of meeting of the National Grand Lodge of the Sons of Hermann of the United States, in September, 1905. William Foelson, Minnesota, was elected national grand president.

SPAIN TO SEND CUBANS HOME.

Madrid, Sept. 23.—Preliminary steps have been taken for sending home the Cubans still remaining in Spanish prisons.

FINLAND ON EVE OF GREAT REVOLT

War Fund Raised, Guns Supplied and Finns Will Try to Throw Off Czar's Yoke.

New York Sun Special Service. Helsinki, Sept. 23.—War against the authority of the czar in an effort to secure independence in Finland is believed to be imminent. It is asserted that 300,000 Finnish Turners, officered by Swedes, are ready at the first call to arm. Supposed charity societies are said to have collected a war fund of 100,000,000 rubles (\$51,000,000). Eleven cargoes of ammunition have been landed and distributed. Guns for the revolutionists have been supplied and carefully concealed. Nine hundred representatives of the Finnish people were to have met in Helsinki within the last few days to proclaim the independence of Finland, but a shipwreck which occurred a fortnight ago disarranged the plans of the leaders and prevented the meeting. A prominent Finnish senator said today: "That shipwreck has only delayed our independence. The treaty of 1809, which united Finland to Russia, did not give the latter suzerainty over the form. That shipwreck was only a union similar to that between Sweden and Norway. The parties to the union were free to withdraw at will. If home rule is not granted to us and Russian encroachments are not stopped we will secede. The Karistad conference in settling the difference between Sweden and Norway has paved the way for a Scandinavian union. Denmark alone is unable to resist Prussian encroachments, nor do we resist the encroachments of Russia, but united Scandinavians, supported by England and France, could withstand the aggression of the kaiser and the czar."

U. OF M. FOOTBALL SEASON IS OPEN

The 1905 "Varsity" Meets Teams from Minneapolis and St. Paul Highschools. Fair, cool weather with a bracing breeze blowing across the gridiron ushered in the opening of the football season of 1905 on Northrop Field this afternoon. The varsity team, after a week of preparation on the campus, met the teams of Minneapolis and St. Paul Central high schools. The crowd attending the game was large, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm. School colors were much in evidence, and the larger part of the crowd was made up of pupils of Central high and their friends. All of the case-hardened, championship football experts were out to attempt to get a first line on the varsity team.

Two Short Halves. The arrangement of the play called for such halts of twenty minutes each, the Minneapolis school to play the first half. When the four city teams made its appearance on the field the members received a rousing welcome from their supporters, who did not look to be so light as the team of last year. They appeared to be larger and heavier than the men who were routed by the "varsity" players of last year, and in their signal practice football to the kick-off, appeared to handle themselves and the ball in a shape that bespoke no little preparation on their part. St. Paul Centrals did not look to be in such good condition as the local players, although there were several bulky-looking individuals among them. In their signal work they did not have the "all together" movements of the Minneapolis lads.

The lineup: Minnesota—Position—Mpls. Central—Cutting—Left end—Brady; Right end—C. J. Smith; Left guard—Putnam; Right guard—C. J. Smith; Fullback—Farrum; Quarterback—C. J. Smith; Right tackle—Corcoran; Left tackle—C. J. Smith; Right halfback—Larkin; Left halfback—C. J. Smith; Fullback—Schroeder.

MIKASA'S CAPTAIN TRIES TO END LIFE. Tokio, Sept. 23.—Special dispatches to one of the papers here say that Captain Iwichi, commander of the Mikasa, the wrecked Japanese flagship, after an address to the survivors of the ship tried to commit suicide by jumping from a window. He is reported to be in a critical condition in the Sasebo naval hospital. It is said that shortly after the destruction of the Mikasa, the crew collected the remaining members of the vessel's crew in a room in the sailors' training school. He spoke briefly and said that after enjoying a series of victories he considered the loss of the Mikasa one of personal responsibility, but he advised his men not to lose heart.

POISON IN HIS LUNCH; FATHER ACCUSES GIRL. Special to The Journal. Channahon, Ill., Sept. 23.—Edna Mullison, a 13-year-old girl, was today arrested on a charge of placing poison in her father's lunch. The warrant was sworn out by Mullison, who can give no reason for the attempt to poison her father. The girl refuses to talk of the affair.

THE PUZZLED LEGISLATOR: "LET ME SEE, DID I GET ANY OF THAT?" Members of the New York legislature are perplexed over the development in investigation that a sum of \$100,000 was used at Albany for purposes that could not be explained.—News Item.—Chicago Inter Ocean.