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MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1905.

16 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

ROOT IS SEEKING CONSULAR REFORM

With Roosevelt, He Will Try to Have Congress Pass Needed Legislation.

MOVEMENT TO AID COMMERCE ABROAD

Secretary of State Would Have Yankee Consuls Shake Off Sloth.

Journal Special Service.
Washington, Oct. 16.—The long promised reorganization of the consular service will be brought about by legislative action during the coming session of congress if the influence of the president and Secretary Root is of avail. It has been determined, in behalf of the tremendous trade and other interests of the United States abroad, to push thru the two houses a bill which will permit the creation of a permanent corps composed of alert, intelligent Americans who will be paid sufficiently to enable them to live comfortably with the prospect of promotion.

Reformed the Army.
Secretary Root is responsible for the reorganization of the army, which he accomplished when he was at the head of the war department. He found a vicious system existing and he corrected it, in order that the country might be provided with efficient means of military defense.

He has come into the state department and has confirmed the view, generally held, that the consular service is inefficient, unwieldy and incapable of adequately protecting the foreign interests of the United States, and expanding the trade of this country. He received the resignations of consular officers who were appointed thru political pull to posts with which they were not satisfied. These men summarily threw up commissions rather than remain at points to which they were named.

Consuls Not Americans.
A glance at the consular list has shown him that there are several hundred vice consuls and commercial agents who are not American and who consequently have no special interest in protecting Americans in their respective districts, who may suffer indignities from local authorities, and who have no keen desire to advance American trade.

In the same districts there are consular officers of other powerful commercial nations who are constantly recognizing the rights of the citizens of their respective countries, but who are searching in every conceivable way to promote the commerce of their native lands.

Some Zealous Consuls.
Among these consuls there are officers who are intelligent, active and painstaking, and who have labored with zeal in behalf of America. But the number of these men is comparatively small and they depend in many instances upon political influence for advancement rather than upon the record of good work which they may make. That Mr. Root is acting in entire accord with the president's wishes is shown by reference to the last annual message of Mr. Roosevelt, wherein he declared that the consular service needed improvement and recommended that salaries should be substituted for fees and that a thorough reorganization of the transfer of officers should be provided.

DIXON INFLAMES SOUTH'S HOT BLOOD

Novelist and Playwright Almost Mobbed in South Carolina Over "The Clansman."

Journal Special Service.
Columbia, S. C., Oct. 16.—Thomas Dixon, novelist and playwright, escaped mob violence in the last days of his performance of his new play, "The Clansman," dealing with negro rule in South Carolina during the reconstruction period, only by locking himself in his room in his hotel.

The play had been heartily hissed by the large audience which gathered, and later, when a number of young men prominent in the social and business life of the city gathered in front of the hotel with hostile intent and sent up a note asking the playwright to come down, he suspected their purpose and refused.

Balked in their purpose of doing him bodily injury, the young fellows drew up a set of resolutions setting forth in unmistakable terms their opinion of the author and the play and had them sent up to his room.

Rev. Richard Carroll, the most prominent negro in South Carolina, who witnessed the performance, declares that it is one of the most hateful things that has ever visited the south and will do more toward injuring the prosperity of the south than anyone could do. He told Mr. Dixon after the performance that he was making "blood money" off the negro.

Harvester Trust to Crush Australians.
Melbourne, Oct. 16.—The American harvester trust has made a counter move to the action of Sir William Lyne, minister of trade and customs, in raising the invoice value of harvesters from £38 to £55. The company has reduced the retail price to £70, which enables purchasers to save 12 1/2 per cent on each machine. The Age says it is probable that further reductions will be made until the Australian makers are crushed.

Similar tactics are being followed in New Zealand, where Prime Minister Seddon has referred the matter to a special conference of employers and employees to be held in November.

DUBS AMERICANS SLAVES TO SLEEP

Edison Declares We Are Also Food-Drunk and Too Shy of Work.

Wizard Himself Says He Lives and Thrives on Four-Ounce Meals.

Journal Special Service.
New York, Oct. 16.—Americans don't work enough. Also they sleep too much. Such are the assertions of Thomas A. Edison. Incidentally, he says they eat too much, and as evidence in this, he offers the fact that he has lived for two months on four ounces of food three times a day.

"Yes, it's true; the country is food drunk," said Mr. Edison. "The fact is that the people eat too much, sleep too much and don't work enough. The average man would be much better off and would do very much better work if he would cut down his food and sleep and labor a little harder."

"Men eat and sleep themselves stupid. Sometimes they eat and sleep themselves into the grave. They talk about being healthy, but they are absolutely nonsense. Generally speaking, a man can't work too hard."

Drugged with Sleep.
"As for sleep, that is another prevailing form of intemperance. People sleep too much. They drug themselves with sleep. If a man will only try to get along with less sleep he will be surprised to discover how little he really needs. And he will find his faculties very much improved by the effort."

"It is not so much the quantity as the quality of sleep that counts. The man who lies eight or ten hours in bed tossing about from time to time, doesn't get anything like as much rest as the man who sleeps soundly for five hours. What difference should that make? I suppose it is simply habit acquired thru thousands of years of ancestry. We have become like the chickens, who go to roost when its is dark."

PRINCESS' SHOES BASIS FOR DIVORCE

Philip of Saxe-Coburg Says His Wife Has 195 Pairs—75 of Silk.

Gotha, Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Oct. 16.—The suit brought by Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg against his wife, the Princess Louise, and an adjustment of their joint property interests, began today. The president said that, both as to the divorce and as to the property, he had not asked, but a separation from bed and board and a settlement of financial relations.

GHOST DROPS IN AND PLAYS "BLUE BELL"

Journal Special Service.
Ravenna, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The home of Sidney Veon is said to be haunted and so terrified have he and his family become that they declare they will move. A ghost in the form of an aged man is said to appear each night between 8 o'clock and midnight.

26 MURDERS LAST WEEK IN MISSISSIPPI

Journal Special Service.
Jackson, Miss., Oct. 16.—During the week just closed there have been twenty-six homicides in Mississippi, which equals the worst weekly record of the year. Sunflower county gets the credit or discredit for six of these killings, which occurred within a period of two days. Hinds county has three homicides scored against her, one being of a justifiable nature. Simpson county has two and the remainder scattered over the state. It is a statement that admits of no dispute that Mississippi's criminal record this year exceeds by far that of previous years since the days of reconstruction.

PRESIDENT SEEKS FEDERAL CONTROL OF INSURANCE

THREE M'CURDYS HAVE SIX HOMES

From Their Palaces They Govern Society and Live Off the Policyholders.

Journal Special Service.
New York, Oct. 16.—If Richard A. McCurdy and his son and son-in-law are drawing in all only \$419,453 a year from the Mutual Life, they are living in the regal style that becomes their income. The McCurdys have a scintillating social position. Three of them have six residences, four of which are in Morris county, New Jersey.

They haven't two houses apiece, however. President McCurdy has three, and Son-in-law Thebaud has only one. Society in Morris county is led and ruled by the McCurdys. That part of the district along the Morris & Essex branch of the Lackawanna railroad, from Chatham to Morris Plains, is full of stately and elaborate country houses of rich New Yorkers. But the McCurdys have truly baronial estates there.

Seat of the Family.
The head of the family has lived there at least since his young manhood. Morristown was his home. The country is full of old families that date to colonial or at least revolutionary days. Pedigree used to count in that county for social position. Nowadays a rich seat has taken possession of it.

At the head and pinnacle of the rural and fashionable set stands the McCurdy family. The two most notable residences in Morristown proper are those of President McCurdy and his son-in-law, Louis A. Thebaud. Mr. McCurdy's is an Italian-Renaissance palace on Franklin street. It is of yellow brick, trimmed with gray stone. Two enormous white lions guard the entrance of this huge dwelling. A broad, smooth lawn gives the proper perspective to beholders who pass in the street. It looks like a place that needs a squad of servants and a lot of money to keep it up. The older McCurdy and his wife entertain a great deal. The house has stabling for many horses.

In All Their Glory.
But to see the McCurdy idea of living in all its glory one must drive out past Morris Plains, the next station beyond Morristown. The main road winds around the spurs of Clover mountain. Far up on the mountainside the house stands out, a great gray structure overlooking a lordly domain of woodland and field. There is fine shooting in these woods. Private roads and bridle-paths wander for miles over the estate and lead to the neighboring properties.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES FOR COAL MINE MULES

Terre Haute, Oct. 16.—The mine mule has come to the front as a dominant labor factor in the Indiana coalfield. Just now the men at the Woodford mine are on strike because the drivers were discharged for refusing to pay a fine for beating the mine mule. The largest labor disturbance of the year was at Linton, where 700 men struck because of a controversy over what constituted cruelty to "Old Ben," a mule with decided ideas of his own about how a mine should be operated. Only a short time ago 200 men struck in a mine near here because they alleged the mules did not get enough to eat. Another strike was due to the fact that the drivers refused to give the mules a daily bath with a hose, saying the mules needed no more baths than they did.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL BANISHED BY CZAR

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—The Official Messenger today published an imperial ukase dated Oct. 15, dismissing Grand Duke Cyril from the service, because of his recent marriage to Princess Victoria, the divorced wife of the grand duke of Hesse. The ukase also deprives the grand duke of his decorations and other honors.

HOLDS IT SECOND TO RATE REFORM

Roosevelt Will Take Up the Subject of Life Insurance in His Message.

By W. W. Jermann.
Washington, Oct. 16.—There is abundant warrant for the statement that the message which President Roosevelt will send to congress on Dec. 5 will contain an elaborate argument in favor of the nationalization of insurance, and that this subject will be only second in importance, so far as the message is concerned, to the railroad-rate question.

A year ago, the president contented himself with a brief mention of this question, filling seven lines in the congressional record, and confined to a suggestion that congress inquire whether it would not be lawful for the powers of the bureau of corporations to be so extended as to cover insurance. Congress did not act on the suggestion.

Then came the insurance disclosures in New York city, which for months have been the most important topic of public discussion in the country. The issue thus raised has become of the widest interest, and it is reasonable to assume that congress will now prepare to give the subject the attention it deserves.

In Days of Hamilton.
As long ago as the time when the federal constitution was adopted, the question came up as to whether it would not be well for the general government to supervise all insurance business, and the affirmative was taken by Alexander Hamilton, who, of all the men who helped frame the constitution, perhaps gave most careful attention to its commercial clause. His famous argument on the constitutionality of the United States bank contains a specific reference to insurance, which appears to have been overlooked by those who have written upon the subject of insurance regulation by congress. After pointing out that all the powers conferred by the constitution are not specifically mentioned, he enumerates certain "palpable omissions," and items which admit of little, if any, question, and among these "the regulation of policies of insurance."

The system of state supervision, now universal, originated in Massachusetts in 1855, and by 1895 this system had become so burdensome that congress was memorialized by the insurance companies, which asked that their business be regulated by the general government, the same as the railroads, the telegraphs, the banks, and numerous other lines of commercial activity. For the past forty years, or since this memorial, the question of federal control has been agitated, and its history is filled with the names of prominent men who labored without avail to accomplish this result.

Dryden as a Champion.
The latest champion of federal regulation is Senator Dryden of New Jersey, who is president of the Prudential Insurance company, which ranks well up with the big New York companies. Senator Dryden introduced a bill in the last congress providing for federal regulation, but nothing came of it. He will introduce the bill again this winter and no doubt will secure for it a fair hearing.

Senator Dryden's attitude amounts to a strong plea for commercial advancement before the country. His company would obviously expect to reap large benefits from his activity along the line he is now following, but at the same time he appears to be perfectly fair in his arguments and to have approached the subject from a high standpoint.

HE NEEDS A NEW SUIT.

Secretary Root—My boy, you've been going shabby long enough.



SHUBERT SURELY COMING IN HERE

This Definite Announcement Is Made by the Independent Theatrical Manager.

Lee Shubert, the independent theatrical circuit backer, announces that he has agreed to take stock in a theater in Minneapolis. This means that either the independent circuit will build a new theater in Minneapolis and also in St. Paul, or will take control of some already established house.

The Shuberts of New York, have entered into a combination with Congressman Joseph L. Rhinock of Covington, Ky., and a wealthy theatrical manager of Cincinnati, to build eighteen theaters in the west and in Canada. Minneapolis is to profit by this agreement in that it will secure the city regular annual bookings of all the attractions of the new syndicate that leave New York city.

The deal means that the budding anti-syndicate manager will be able by the opening of next season to place attractions in eighteen cities from which they are now barred by the theatrical syndicate and that, with a broadening circuit, he will be able to promise "time" enough to induce several well-known managers to book thru them. It is by all odds the greatest stride the new combination has taken and is expected to make it a formidable rival to the syndicate.

It is understood that George B. Cox, the republican boss of Cincinnati, a man of great wealth, is backing the combination and is in sole partnership with Mr. Anderson and Congressman Rhinock. He owns the Walnut Street theater in Cincinnati, managed by Mr. Anderson, and is interested in other theatrical properties.

SAY FLETCHER HAS MAYORALTY HUNCH

Congressman's Friends Positively State that He'll Seek That Office Next.

Friends of Loren Fletcher announce positively that he will be a candidate for mayor of Minneapolis next year. Some time ago The Journal announced that Mr. Fletcher was considering the idea, and had again renewed his announcement that he would retire from congress after his present term.

While Mr. Fletcher himself admits that he is not entirely thru with politics, he does not designate the exact object toward which he purposes to direct his energies. The close personal friends making the announcement of his mayoralty intentions say positively that Mr. Fletcher will run for mayor. This is said to have been a pet ambition for some time.

"He came here in the early fifties and has seen Minneapolis grow to a great city. He came here as a poor fellow and it is only natural that he should wish to be mayor of the present city of Minneapolis," said a friend today.

The fact that Mr. Fletcher intends to retire from the congressional arena need not necessarily mean that he will not be interested in his successor, or that he may not take a hand in his selection. Mr. Fletcher has shown that he has been with him in his many campaigns and will naturally take to a friend of his former leader. From this it is believed, that Mr. Fletcher while fighting his own campaign for city honors will try to head off a few local congressional aspirants hitherto unfriended, by throwing his support to one of his own personal friends.

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LAST TIES CUT BY SWEDEN'S RIKSDAG

Final Act Passed for Dissolution of Union Between Norway and Sweden.

NE WFLAG DESIGN IS SAME AS IN 1814

Nansen, the Explorer, Likely to Be Chosen Norway's Minister to Washington.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 16.—The union between Norway and Sweden since 1814 has been dissolved, both houses of the riksdag having passed the government bill repealing the act of union and recognizing Norway "as a state separate from the union with Sweden."

The lower house adopted the bill without debate, but two or three members of the senate expressed the opinion that the dissolution was an irreparable misfortune and that the time would come when Norway would perceive the benefits of the unionist policy.

Both houses subsequently passed the new flag law. The flag will be a yellow cross on a blue ground, the same as existed in 1814, the union mark now showing in the upper left corner being eliminated.

KOMURA GUARDED ON ENTERING TOKIO

People Make No Demonstration of Welcome on Return of Peace Envoy.

Tokio, Oct. 16.—Baron Komura, the foreign minister, who acted as chief peace plenipotentiary for Japan, arrived here today from Vancouver, B. C. His reception at the railroad was not enthusiastic, those present being principally government dignitaries. The streets were strongly guarded by troops, police and gendarmes.

The emperor showed exceptional honor to Komura by dispatching to Yokohama Colonel Inoue, his majesty's aide-de-camp, who went alongside the steamer in a dispatch boat and brought Komura ashore, landing him at the imperial enclosure. While the baron was on his way to Tokio Colonel Inoue constantly kept at his side, and on his arrival here they drove to the palace in imperial carriages.

The emperor cordially received Baron Komura, and during the audience, which lasted over an hour it is believed the baron made a full verbal report to the emperor of the course of the peace negotiations, emphasizing President Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of peace.

At the close of the audience the emperor honored the baron with a written personal message, highly praised by Japanese statements. The message expressed satisfaction at the fact that peace was concluded and commended Komura's "able services as shown during the negotiations."

ARMY NOT TO CRITICISE TREATY.

M. Terauchi, minister of war, has issued an order instructing the Japanese army to abstain from criticizing the terms of peace on grounds that the declaration of peace and of war are entirely the outcome of sovereign power. His order forbids the criticism of either subject, especially by those engaged in military service. He advises the soldiers to utilize the opportunities of peace after the disbandment of their units by engaging in their respective occupations, always holding themselves in readiness to join the colors at the emperor's command.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP STRENGTHENED.

The news that Vice Admiral Togo worshipped at Ize temple is creating a profound impression. It is believed that his act will furnish a lasting example in national religious education and that ancestral worship will be given fresh stimulation, especially in the army and navy.

NOTIFIED ROOSEVELT FIRST

Czar's First Message After Signing Treaty Was to President.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—The ratification of the treaty of peace is formally announced this morning in the Official Messenger, which says that its operation began yesterday.

As a mark of appreciation of the part he took in bringing about the conference at Portsmouth, and the resultant peace, President Roosevelt was the first person to be notified by the Russian government that Emperor Nicholas had ratified the treaty.

The Russian treaty had been fully ratified; the foreign office communicated the fact to the war, navy and other ministries, and the necessary orders were immediately issued to bring home some of the ships interested in the neutral harbors.

The date for the exchange of prisoners of war has not been fixed. Thompson Smith, American vice consul at Moscow, sent to Medvid today several thousand roubles, which had been received from Japan for the Japanese prisoners there.

Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 16.—A Bahia dispatch says that a man named Antonio Francisco Aquino fired two revolver shots at the governor of the state, Senor Jose Marcelino De Souza, wounding him slightly in the head.