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PRICE TWO CENTS. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1905. 16 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

RAILROADS CHANGE RATE FIGHT PLAN

By Accepting Part of President's Scheme They Hope to Spoil the Rest.

WILL ASK ROOSEVELT TO MAKE COMPROMISE

Points They Would Accept Would Work Greatly to Their Benefit.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Oct. 17.—A report has been going the rounds of the daily press of late, that certain railway managers of the country, among them E. H. Harriman, James J. Hill and the Moore Brothers, have become convinced of the justice of the president's position on the rate question, and made up their minds not to oppose him further. This statement is not strictly true.

The railroad interests of the country have, after mature deliberation, changed their plan of campaign, and are now trying to have it appear that they and the president are very close together on the rate situation; that the differences between them are not vital, and that it is the purpose of the railway interests to advocate legislation at the earliest possible date.

Railroads Shift Position.

Originally, the railways took a defiant stand against the president. This was last spring, continuing thru the hearings before the senate committee on interstate commerce. As the summer advanced, and the people began to make themselves heard, it began to dawn upon the railways that their attitude of direct opposition to the president was not the best one to adopt. It stimulated opposition, gave the public something definite to talk about, made every important road in the country a target for criticism, and helped the president rather than hindered him.

The railway managers then set to work to find a better policy of opposition. They concluded that they would concede every point in the president's brief except that giving the interstate commerce commission power to name rates which should immediately become effective.

How Plan Works.

It is interesting to note just how this new policy works out in the concrete. The president's policy, as reshaped in the new Esch-Townsend bill, covers six points, as follows:

First—That the interstate commerce commission shall be given the power to decide, upon complaint and after full hearing, whether a rate is unjust or unlawful; that the commission shall have authority to substitute a rate which shall become immediately effective, and so remain unless and until reversed by the courts.

Second—The commission shall have the authority to declare that a rate charged for shipment on private cars is unjust or unreasonable, if it be so, and that the common carrier shall be held responsible for such charges.

Third—Giving the interstate commerce commission jurisdiction over terminal railroads.

Fourth—A reassertion of the long and short haul provision of the original interstate commerce act.

Fifth—A provision relating to the shipment of merchandise by water and rail, so as to prevent alleged manipulation of rates made possible in such circumstances under the present law.

Sixth—Giving the commission full authority to examine the books and records of the railroads, and to prescribe the general form and manner in which such records shall be kept.

Will Plead for Compromise.

The railways, in conformity with their new plans, will to some extent follow the lead of M. Witte at the peace conference. They will, after declaring that they want legislation, and in the main are in hearty accord with the president, assent to five of the six points outlined above, and having done that, they will insist that they are in a position to demand some compromise as to the remaining point, the first one of the series. The strategic weight of such a position will be readily seen. The compromise which they will demand will declare that the rate-fixing power of the interstate commerce commission be exercised subject to review by the courts, no given rate to become fixed until after the courts have approved it.

As to the other points above enumerated, however, it should be borne in mind that the railroads are in earnest when they say that they indorse them. For years they have been bled by the terminal railroads, by the "midnight tariff," by the private cars.

This is all there is to the report alluded to at the beginning of this article.

Senate Committee to Meet.

After the president comes back from his southern trip, and before the assembling of congress, it is the purpose of the railways to send a committee to see the president to ascertain if something can be done to secure his assent to their program. They will say that having yielded so much, the president himself should be willing to yield a little bit. The senate committee on interstate commerce is to meet here about the middle of November for additional hearings and to agree upon its report. It is probable that the effort to win over the president may be deferred until the committee gets together, for a good many railway men will be in the city at that time, and the matter can be attended to then with the least loss of time.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL, A SIMPLE LIFE CONVERT

Coburg, Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Oct. 17.—The marriage of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia and Princess Victoria Melita, Oct. 8, at Tegernsee, upper Bavaria, according to the Russian rites, was formally announced today. The grand duke is arranging to buy the estate of Herr Rueckert, grandson of the poet Frederick Rueckert, near here. He intends, it is said, to live the simple life of a country gentleman.

BUILDING CARS IN LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 17.—Within a few days the first electric passenger coaches to be built on the Pacific coast will be turned out from the local shops of the Pacific Electric railway. These new cars will be thirty-nine feet long, seating forty-four passengers and equipped with two fifty horsepower motors each.

BEEF TRUST GREED IN THE NORTHWEST

JERRY SIMPSON,
Dying Ex-Congressman, as He Appeared When in Congress.

JERRY SIMPSON AT DEATH'S DOOR

Former Congressman Is Not Likely to Survive Another Twenty-four Hours.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 17.—Former Congressman Jerry Simpson, who is ill at a local hospital, is at death's door, according to a statement issued today by his physicians. The end may come at any hour. At best they consider it hardly probably that the patient can survive another twenty-four hours.

Mr. Simpson last night experienced several light hemorrhages, which left him in a weak condition. He has been unable to take nourishment since yesterday. Mrs. Simpson has given up hope of her husband's recovery and early today telegraphed their only son at Roswell, N. M., to come immediately. He will arrive in Wichita tomorrow.

IN YOUR FURNACE LURK GRIM GERMS

Deadly Bacilli with Awful Names Ready to Pounce Out Thru Registers.

Journal Special Service.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The staphylococcus and steptococcus have been discovered, and the public is solemnly warned that its health is in grave danger from these deadly bacilli with the impossible names. They lurk in furnaces, remaining in strict seclusion during the summer months and issue forth in solid phalanx when the registers are opened in the fall. Then they get busy with the helpless inhabitants, distributing all sorts of disorders, such as influenza and other irritating troubles.

The man of science who makes this portentous announcement is Dr. Herman Spalding, the chief medical examiner of the city health department. For some time Dr. Spalding has kept his faithful microscope trained on furnaces and all sorts of heating apparatus, and finally his efforts were rewarded by the discovery of these disseminators of disease.

"Those germs," said the man of microscopes, "gather in the dark recesses of the furnaces until released by the opening of the registers, when they mingle in the air of the houses and become responsible for the irritating coughs of the inhabitants, and kindred diseases. Before the registers are opened, the heat should be turned on and allowed thoroly to roast the germs and foreign matter in the pipes. The heat will kill the germs and prevent them from entering the rooms."

FILIPINO INSURGENTS TO HONOR MR. BRYAN

Manila, Oct. 17.—Preparations are being made here for an elaborate reception and banquet for William J. Bryant, on his arrival in Manila, by native Filipinos, principal among whom are the former insurgents Gomez and Lucbans and the famous Lopez family. The American admirers of Mr. Bryan are holding aloof from the Filipinos and will give him a separate banquet. The Elks will also give a banquet in Mr. Bryan's honor.

IRVING'S TOMB BESIDE GRAVE OF GARRICK

London, Oct. 17.—A spot alongside Garrick's grave in Poets' Corner, Westminster abbey, has been selected for the burial of Sir Henry Irving, whose body will therefore lie directly beneath the statue of Shakspere. The bodies of Dr. Johnson and Charles Dickens are near by.

King Edward will be represented at the funeral. Twelve hundred cards of admission to the abbey will be issued. The honorary secretaries have already received applications exceeding this number.

SHUBERTS ASK $200,000.

New York, Oct. 17.—The parents of Sam Shubert, the theatrical manager who was mortally injured in the wreck of the Pennsylvania railroad Chicago express last May, brought suit in the United States circuit court today for $200,000 against the railroad company, alleging that negligence caused their son's death. This suit is one of several others aggregating $600,000 and growing out of the same wreck.

HAIR ON HIS TONGUE; NO TASTE.

Biddeford, Me., Oct. 17.—Because of a growth of fine hair on the end of his tongue, Will E. Cleaves, a jeweler of this city, is losing his sense of taste and also his power of speech. The strange case has thus far baffled the local physicians, who say they have never known of a similar case, and do not know how to treat it.

ENTIRE WEST IN MAW OF PACKERS

Morris, Swift and Armour Interests Gathering in Every Plant and Yard.

Journal Special Service.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Three leading packing interests, Morris & Co., Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., are said to be seeking control of all the packing houses and stockyards in the west, thru the medium of the National Packing company. Except in Kansas City and Chicago, these interests are already under control of this combination and its efforts are now being directed toward these two cities.

According to current rumors at the Union stockyards, the Swift interests constitute the leading factor in the National Packing company. The fact that Edward Tilden became president some time ago, with A. T. Fuller's elevation to the vice presidency, seem to be the foundation for these rumors. There is also a report that G. F. Swift will become an officer in the near future.

It appears that in the consolidation of these vast properties the National Packing company is in most instances the nominal purchaser, but in some cases the packers are working as individuals. A short time ago the Plankinton plant at Milwaukee was taken over by the Swift interests. And so it goes all along the line, with chances that a huge combination will soon be in absolute control of these immense business enterprises thruout the west and northwest.

FRENCH FLEET TO THREATEN CASTRO

Ultimatum to Venezuela to Be Reinforced by Heavy Armed Squadron.

Paris, Oct. 17.—The departure of the armored cruiser De Saix from Cherbourg yesterday for the island of Martinique, French West Indies, inaugurates preparations for dealing with the Venezuelan question with a strong hand if President Castro persists in his present course.

The Matin says the government has drawn an ultimatum which will be forwarded to the Caracas government.

The De Saix will stop at Brest, where she will be joined by the cruisers Ma Voisier and Chasseloup-Loubat. The three warships will proceed to the French West Indies, joining the cruisers Juraen de la Graviere and Troude, now at Martinique. This will give the division five ships under Admiral Bevoe de Lapeyrere. The rendezvous will be Fort de France, Martinique.

These preparations are precautionary, as the officials here are still hopeful that President Castro will make suitable amends. No orders have been issued concerning the nature of the ultimate naval action against Venezuela, as these await the assembling of the ships and the result of the diplomatic negotiations.

The duration of the voyage to Fort de France will be about two weeks therefore time remains for President Castro to make explanations. It is understood that the demonstration, if finally resorted to, will take the form of a blockade of Venezuelan ports.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 17.—Mathew Baldes, a Sioux county farmer, is in jail at Orange City, charged with choking and beating his wife to death. Baldes strongly protests his innocence.

WORLD BOYCOTT AS WAY TO PEACE

Carnegie Would Have the Powers Leagued Against War and Its Horrors.

OFFENDING NATIONS THEN TO BE CUT OFF

Five, or Even Three, Powers Enough to Start the Laird's Scheme of Peace.

St. Andrews, Scotland, Oct. 17.—Five nations or even three banded together in a league of peace and inviting all other nations to join them could banish all war in the future. This opinion was expressed today by Andrew Carnegie in his rectorial address to the students of the University of St. Andrews. In outlining the plan for the league of peace, Mr. Carnegie said:

"If the principal European nations were not free thru conscription from the problem which now disturbs the military authorities of Britain, the lack of sufficient numbers willing to enter the manslaying profession, we should soon hear the demand formulated for a league of peace among the nations.

"Five nations co-operated in quelling the recent Chinese disorders and rescuing their representatives in Peking. It is perfectly clear that these five nations could banish war.

League of Peace.

"Suppose even three of them formed a league of peace—inviting all other nations to join and agree that since war in any part of the civilized world affects all nations and often seriously, that no nation shall go to war, but shall refer international disputes to The Hague conference or other arbitral body for peaceful settlement, the league agreeing to declare non-intercourse with any nation refusing compliance. Imagine a nation cut off today from the world.

"The league also might reserve to itself the right, where non-intercourse is likely to fail or has failed to prevent war, to use the necessary force to maintain peace, each member of the league agreeing to provide the needed forces or money in lieu thereof in proportion to her population or wealth.

"The emperor of Russia called The Hague conference, which gave us an international tribunal. Were King Edward or the emperor of Germany or the president of France, acting for their governments, to invite the nations to send their representatives to consider the wisdom of forming such a league, the invitation would no doubt be responded to and probably prove successful.

Boon for Smaller Nations.

"The number that would gladly join such a league would be great, for the smaller nations would welcome the opportunity.

"The relations between Britain, France and the United States today are so close, their aims so similar, their territories and fields of operations so clearly defined and so different, that these powers might properly unite in inviting other nations to consider the question of such a league as has been sketched. It is a subject well worthy the attention of their rulers, for of all the modes of hastening the end of war this appears to be the best.

"We have no reason to doubt that arbitration, in its present optional form, will continue its rapid progress and that it in itself contains the elements required finally to lead us to peace, for it conquers wherever it is tried, but it is none the less gratifying to know that there is in reserve a drastic mode of enforcement, if needed, which would promptly banish war."

ESTIMATE VS. EXPECTATION.

Tokio, Oct. 17.—It is estimated that the profits on the tobacco monopoly this year will be $16,000,000, but it is expected it will be $500,000 more than the actual calculations.

MUTUAL LIFE PAID HOUSE RENT FOR ITS ENVOY TO LEGISLATURE

MOORS CAPTURE BRITISH OFFICERS

Arab Tribesmen Carry Off and Hold Two Marines as Hostages.

Tangier, Morocco, Oct. 17.—Two British marine officers have been captured and carried off by the Anjera tribe while returning to Ceuta from the British repair ship Assistance, recently wrecked in Tetuan bay.

The officers captured are Captain John E. Crowther and Lieutenant Edw. A. S. Hatton of the royal marines. They were under an escort of twenty-one Riff tribesmen and were attacked by half a dozen Anjeras under a brother of Valiente, the brigand chief, who was recently arrested at Tangier. The Riffs fled and the two officers were overpowered.

The same band lately assassinated the governor of Ceuta and his son.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mohammed El Torres, has dispatched couriers to ascertain the whereabouts of the captured officers and open negotiations with their captors, whose object supposedly is to secure a ransom and the release of Valiente, who is now imprisoned at Fez.

Later in the day communication was effected with the captives. The brigand chief demands as the terms for their release the freedom of Valiente. The consent of the Spanish government is necessary before any further steps can be taken.

TIMBER COST $50; $10,500 DEMANDED

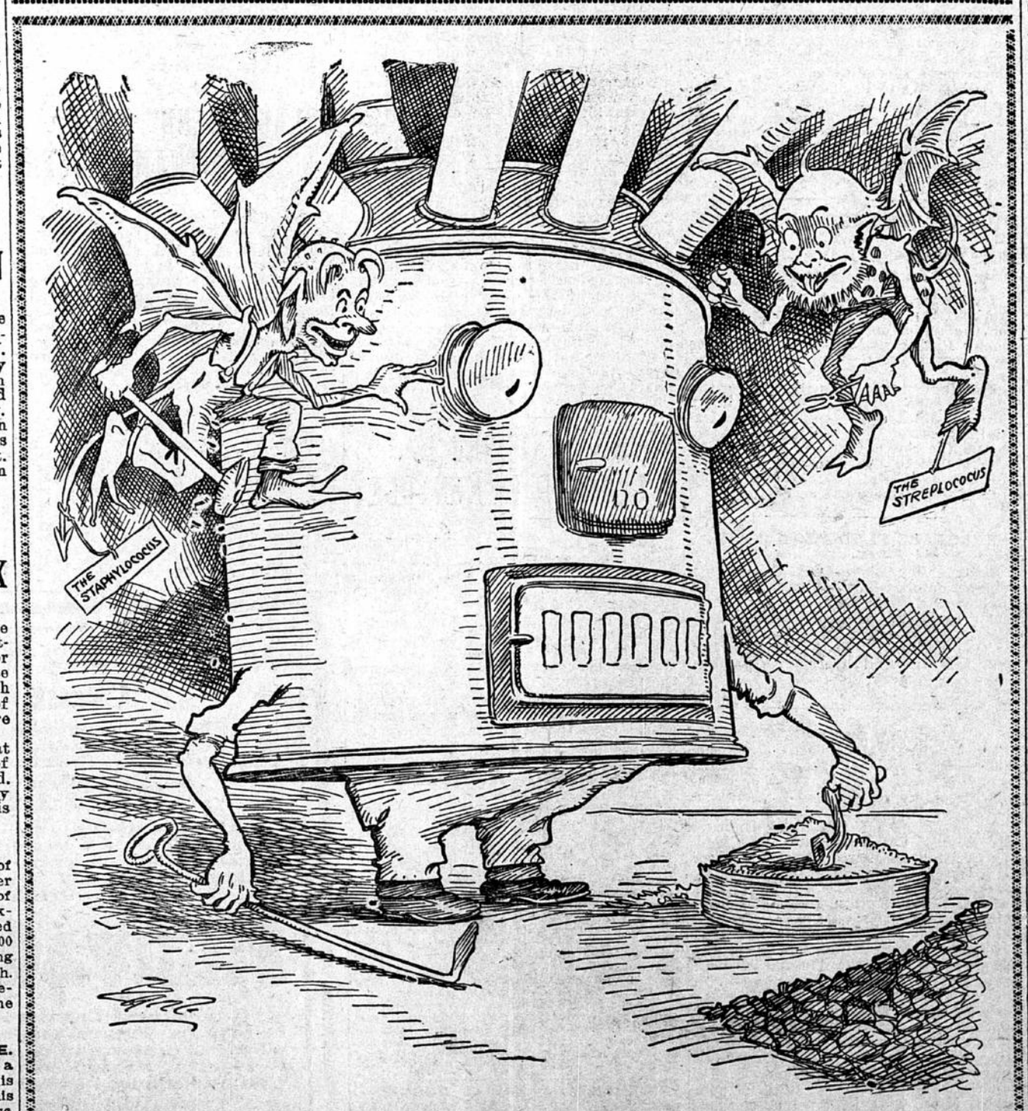
Attorney General Ready to Sue for Trespass Value of Logs Sold by R. C. Dunn.

Attorney General E. T. Young today made a demand on Bonness & Howe of Minneapolis for treble stumpage value of the timber cut for them from a state school tract in St. Louis county. This was sold in 1901 by R. C. Dunn for a lump price of $50, under the law permitting such sales of tracts with less than 100,000 feet of timber. One of the loggers who cut it now states that 700,000 feet were taken from the tract, worth $3,500. Under instructions from the state timber board, the attorney general will sue for three time that amount, about $10,500, if not settled. The state will claim that the sale was void and the timber therefore was cut in trespass.

C. S. Jelley, assistant attorney general, has gone to Aitkin county to conduct a criminal prosecution of John Shagrue for trespass on state land. A suit has also been filed in St. Louis county against the Le Sueur Lumber company, an Iowa corporation, involving a claim of $2,500 for trespass on state lands.

TWENTY-FIVE LOST IN NORTH SEA HURRICANE

Hamburg, Oct. 17.—A terrific northwest storm, accompanied by rain and hail, has been raging in the North sea for four days. Many vessels have foundered or been damaged, and twenty-five sailors are known to have been lost. The harbor is filled to overflowing with vessels seeking shelter. The coasting trade has been completely suspended.



THE NEW FURNACE BACILLI.
No wonder our poor old furnace has such a terrible consumption of coal every winter.

CARLO F. MORALES,
President of Santo Domingo, Safeguarded Against Revolutions.

ROOSEVELT CHECK ON REVOLT HABIT

President Seeks to Cut Off Supplying of Arms for Santo Domingo Rebels.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Exportation of arms, ammunition and munitions of war of every kind from any port of the United States and Porto Rico to any part of the Dominican republic is prohibited by a presidential proclamation issued from the state department today. Accompanying the proclamation is an explanatory memorandum to the effect that this action has been taken after consultation with the Dominican government, with their concurrence, and is intended to assist them in the enforcement of their regulations designed to prevent the perennial revolutionists of the island from getting warlike supplies.

WEST IN GRIP OF A LABOR FAMINE

Lumbermen and Railroad Contractors Are Beating the Bushes for Men.

Cold weather is expected to relieve the labor situation. A few frosts, coming with the approaching end of the harvest season, is due to drive laboring men to the woods and to railroad work, where they are sadly needed.

H. S. Birch of the National Employment company returned today from the Chicago office and reports the situation desperate there, as well as in Minneapolis. He said he could use ten times the men he can find. He could use 250 teams on railroad work. He wants heavy teaming outfits to take contracts.

In Chicago yesterday about ten men were employed where there were orders for 300 or 400. In Minneapolis 100 men are being sought for railroad work on the Milwaukee road in South Dakota. Idle men cannot be found. For other railroad work in South Dakota, not yet begun, there are orders for 150 men.

In Minneapolis the sawmill men are short-handed, and the lumbering concerns are as yet finding no men to fill the winter camps. Help is expected to come later from the harvest fields, however. The immediate local field was pretty near monopolized this summer by the street railway company, which employed about 1,200 men at good wages, and stripped the market. Otherwise the situation is similar to the usual fall state of affairs when harvest is not quite closed and winter orders are in, only worse.

Loggers are paying better wages this year. The ordinary swamp men are getting from $28 to $32 a month, and board.

Employment agencies are willing to use any kind of labor. Loafing around headquarters is stopped. Men who come into the various offices are snapped up by the employment men if they will work, and if not, it so aggravates the agency men that they move the laborers on.

From Pierre, S. D., comes a story of the difficulties attending the importation of labor. The North-Western road has not been able to begin yard work there, altho material is on hand, because it can't get men to work. The Italian crew which was brought in last week quit and left for Chicago, and it may be several days before other laborers can be secured.

MOLTEN METAL IN SHOWER OF DEATH

Five Tons of Liquid Iron Explode, Killing One and Fatally Injuring Seven.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Five tons of molten metal exploded today at the Joliet plant of the Illinois Steel company, falling in a shower of death on a band of workmen about the converter. One man is dead, three are fatally burned and a half-dozen injured so badly they may die. Many others suffered severe burns on feet and hands. The explosion shook the whole plant, sending panic into every corner of the great works. Half a hundred men were within range of the liquid metal. The shrieks of the injured men were heard all over the grounds of the company.

SCHOOLBOYS ARE ON STRIKE.

York, Pa., Oct. 17.—One hundred and five students, composed of the senior and junior classes of the York high school, went out on strike this morning. The boys refused to obey the order of the faculty not to wear colors. They are satisfied to do away with class fights, but they refused resolutely to lay off their colors.

M'CURDY BALKS AT INQUISITION

Insurance Magnate Declines to Answer Questions as to Reduced Dividends.

Draws $150,000 Salary but Disclaims Knowledge of His Company's Affairs.

New York, Oct. 17.—It developed at today's session of the insurance investigation that the Mutual Life Insurance company paid house rent at Albany for A. C. Fields, an employee of the company, during the legislative session.

Richard A. McCurdy, president of the company, testified that Fields was in Albany on legislative matters.

McCurdy said he did not know Andrew Hamilton of Albany and was surprised to learn that the Mutual Life had paid money to Hamilton.

Mr. McCurdy was questioned at great length concerning a steady reduction in the dividends paid to policyholders by the Mutual Life, but he declined to discuss the questions, sawing the company's actuary was the proper person to give information on that subject.

Beck Statement Disproven.

Before Mr. McCurdy was called, James McKeen, associate counsel to the committee, put in evidence for the records a statement of the assets of the Mutual Life and of the banks of England, France and Germany. James H. Beck of counsel for the Mutual Life, cuss the questinos, saying the committee that the assets of the Mutual Life exceeded the combined assets of the banks of France, Germany and England. By cable, Mc. McKeen said, he had ascertained the combined assets of those institutions were $2,226,574,725, while those of the Mutual Life were $440,978,371. Further, said Mr. McKeen, he had found the salary of the president of the Bank of Germany to be $30,000 per annum and that of the chief governor of the Bank of England to be $10,000. He had not been able to ascertain the salary of the president of the Bank of France.

What McCurdy Knows.

Mr. McCurdy was questioned first as to advertising. A clipping from a magazine for October, 1905, was shown him. He said it was an advertisement inserted by his company setting forth the advantages of his company. He never saw the advertisement before in his life. He had no more knowledge of what advertising his company puts out than the casual reader. This was the business of the advertising department, he said.

Mr. McCurdy did not know whether some one in the Mutual Life's offices received the coupon attached to advertisement which the reader is instructed to forward to the company for further information, or whether the coupons went to C. H. Raymond & Co., the metropolitan agents of the Mutual.

Reduction of Dividends.

Mr. Hughes announced that the committee had received a large number of letters regarding the dividends on the policies of the Mutual Life. Some of them Mr. Hughes read to the witness, saying those he read were from policyholders in New York city. One writer, who had taken out a policy in 1865 for $3,000 on the ten-payment life plan, said his dividend in 1876 was $55.76. In 1881 it was cut to $39, in 1891 it was reduced to $20, and in 1904 to $3. This, the writer said, was in the face of the reserve increasing year after year.

Mr. McCurdy said Mr. Hughes had the wrong witness. It was the actuary who looked after the calculation of dividends. Had he been notified a day ahead he would have been fortified with this information. Mr. McCurdy complained that this investigation was going outside of what was contemplated when the committee was appointed by the legislature. He said he understood this was to be an examination of insurance methods, not an inquisition.

Inquisition, Says Hughes.

Mr. Hughes replied that it was, indeed, an inquisition.

"We will have occasion to call your actuary, but you have been in the insurance business for forty years, and I want to learn what you know about your company," said Mr. Hughes. "You are its president and receive $150,000 in salary. I want to learn for what you are responsible."

"You are trying to prove me a fool," the witness retorted.

"Without commenting on that which is obvious, let me ask you to tell us to the best of your ability some of the lines on which your company is conducted?" said Mr. Hughes.

Mr. McCurdy insisted that his actuary must answer the questions on dividends paid and how they are calculated. He declined to enter any explanation further than that the policyholder above referred to had a reduced-rate policy. Mr. McCurdy said if a copy of the policyholder's letter was furnished him he would have the matter looked up.

Declined to Answer.

Mr. Hughes said the reason he took up this subject with Mr. McCurdy instead of the actuary was that Mr. McCurdy had submitted a great many figures to show the increase in the salary of the witness was due to the great prosperity of the company.

Mr. McCurdy many times "declined to answer" questions by Mr. Hughes.

"I don't want your discussion," said Mr. Hughes. "If you say you don't know we'll accept that answer."

"I decline to discuss the question," witness said.

"Do you know?"

"I decline to discuss the question."

"Do you refuse to answer the question?"

"I decline to discuss the question when I have proffered you a witness whose business it is to know all of these facts you are looking for."

Other letters from policyholders were read to Mr. McCurdy, showing a gradual reduction of dividends, and he replied that probably the decrease was due to the approach of the maturity of the policy. Questioned further to explain what he meant, he again refused to "discuss the question."

Refused to Discuss It.

Chairman Armstrong then asked the witness what relation the approach of the maturity of the policy had to its earning capacity, and Mr. McCurdy refused "to be drawn into a discussion."

Continued on 2d Page, 6th Column.

Defective Page