FIRST NEWS SECTION

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FIRST NEWS SECTION

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1905. 56 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Russian Peasantry, with Torch and Bomb, Rises in Revolt Against the Czar. Downtrodden Thousands Beckon Death as Sacrifice on the Altar of Liberty

Harriman, Seeking A Minneapolis Line, Will Buy Iowa Road

Railroad King, Rival of James J. Hill, Reaching Out for Road That Will Gain Him Entrance to Wheat Fields of the Northwestern States.

E. H. HARRIMAN,
Who Seeks Railroad Entrance to Minneapolis by Means of Iowa Line.

t E. H. Harriman, who has just returned from a trip to the orient, is said to be about to purchase the right of way of the projected St. Joseph, Altany & Des Moines road, which will give his western lines a connection with Minneapolis and the wheat lands of the northwest.

Negotiations looking toward the purchase of the line were under way when Mr. Harriman left for the east. F. S. Mordaunt, a Chicago capitalist, who is interested in the road, hopes to consummate the deal.

The projected line runs from St. Joseph, Mo., to Des Moines, Iowa, a distance of 162 miles. The roadbed has been built and embankments and tunnels have been completed at a cost of several million dollars. The line connects at Des Moines with the Iowa Falls road, eighty-four miles long. The link to be built between Iowa Falls and Hampton, Iowa, a distance of twenty miles, will give the road a right-of-way into Minneapolis over the Iowa Central.

The invasion of the northwestern territory, which has heretofore been dominated by the J. J. Hill interests, will result, it is said, in bitter rivalry.

This proposed action of President Harriman is also believed to throw light on the mysterious work of a surveying crew in the neighborhood of Minnetonka, reported in Wednesday's Journal. The men are believed to be laying out a line for the Des Moines & Northern Iowa line, which has been trying for a long time to secure Minneapolis terminals. This road is believed to be in a class with the Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern.

...AST COAL FIELD FOUND IN ALASKA

...iscovery of Great Importance to Northwest in the Northern Territory.

...rnal Special Service.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Word was brought to Chicago today that vast fields of anthracite coal had been discovered in Alaska. This discovery is of tremendous importance to all the west and northwest, as coal prices are almost prohibitive because of freight rates. Not the fullest importance of the find can be made until the fields are fully developed and the people of the west are given an opportunity to replace the luminous coal they now are using with good, free-burning, smokeless anthracite.

The discovery was made less than a month ago by John T. Griffith, a Pennsylvania coal expert in the employ of an English syndicate which has secured control of the Alaska Central Railway. He had been in Alaska only four months, and as soon as the cable between Seattle and Seward, the southern terminus of the railroad, was opened he made use of it to transmit the news of his find to the Chicago office of the railway.

The news was forwarded later by express with samples of both anthracite and bituminous, which he found in the Matanuska mining district in the Talkeetna hills, within a few miles of Fairbanks, the protected northern terminus of the railroad.

The vein, according to the meager information obtainable, contains about 100,000,000 tons of anthracite, but Mr. Griffith maintains there are infallible signs of its presence all over the Matanuska country.

The absence of vegetable matter in both the anthracite and the bituminous coal is indicated by the coke that has been produced from it, which is close grained and solid. The value of this coal in smelter mining, which is made possible thru its presence in the gold, silver and copper mining district, is held to be almost unmeasurable.

The land occupied by the coal deposits is owned by the United States government and the development of these fields is done only thru the usual methods of claim staking and occupation by the settler. It will be impossible for any corporation to hasten the development immediately for this reason, and as a consequence the beginning of mining is expected to mark an unprecedented rush to Seward and Fairbanks.

...ODLERS AS THIEVES; ...RAFTING AS STEALING

...ial Special Service.

...ansas City, Mo., Oct. 28.—"If boodlers were called simply thieves, and grafting called stealing, much good would result," said S. S. McClure, editor of McClure's Magazine, today.

"Through the ages the meaning of words 'thief' and 'steal' have never been established," Mr. McClure continued. "The popular meaning of many words changes, as a thief has always been a man who steals. And the boodlers and grafters are simply thieves and they merely steal. The gang in Philadelphia which combined with the gas company and set out to steal 100,000,000 from that city were simply thieves, and what they did was plain stealing. If the words 'boodle' and 'graft' were put out of business, and the words 'thief' and 'stealing' brought back, it would be a great gain."

UPHEAVAL AGAIN NEAR IN PANAMA CANAL PROJECT

Taft and Shonts in Serious Conflict Over Question of Authority.

ENTIRE WORK MAY BE GIVEN TO ROOT

Another Plan Is to Give the Army Engineers Full Charge of the Job.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Oct. 28.—There is much more than a mere trip of inspection in the visit of Secretary Taft to the isthmus. There may be some sensational developments in the canal situation in the next few months—no less than transfer of the whole canal project to the state department or the resignation of Mr. Shonts as chairman of the canal commission.

This statement is made on authority of the Army and Navy Register, which is closer to this situation than any other publication in the country, and in the face of Mr. Shont's signed sttatement of today in which the charge of friction between him and the war department is denied.

Reaching Acute Stage.

The conditions surrounding the administration of the affairs of canal construction are rapidly reaching the acute stage, where, the Register says, the secretary of war is found in direct conflict with the chairman of the canal commission.

Both are understood as insisting upon unrestricted, independent authority, with accountability in each case to the president only.

This was to be expected by those who have been closely observing the situation, which finds officials clashing in the exercise of their respective and too often identical duties.

Ultimatum from Taft.

Secretary Taft is believed to have informed the president that if he is to continue in charge of the canal project, if the general work is to be conducted under the war department, he must have absolute control, with authority to act over the chairman of the canal commission; that the latter must have his well-defined duties, subordinate to the secretary of war; that failure to give the secretary of war this independence will lead that official to renew his suggestion, with much emphasis and with all the qualities of insistence, that the canal project be transferred to the state department.

Ultimatum from Shonts.

Mr. Shonts, on the other hand, is described as being fully desirous of having his work unhindered by any requirements of obedience to orders of the head of the war department; that unless he receives assurance from the president of support in this position of independent authority there will be a vacancy in the commission chairmanship; that the appointment of himself to the office was without solicitation on his part, and that it was then understood he should have full power, inasmuch as he was to be held responsible for so much.

Altogether, with due deference to Mr. Shonts' signed statement, it has become a question of rival claims to authority in the management of canal construction, and it is destined to require positive action of the president to restore harmonious co-operation.

Radical Changes Needed.

Some people think it will not be possible to adjust these differences short of making radical changes in the organization of the canal board. There is great need of some sort of a change in system or personnel, and it is evident that the sooner the reform is effected, the better for the canal project.

The prosperity of that gigantic engineering task depends largely upon the

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TAUNTED TO PLAY; HURT ON GRIDIRON

Boy Told He Had Yellow Streak, So He Enters Game to Prove Mettle.

Journal Special Service.

Denver, Col., Oct. 28.—After being told by an instructor he had a yellow streak, Frank Simmons engaged in a football game to prove his courage and is lying at his home dangerously injured. Physicians say he has an even chance for recovery.

The lad's father admitted today he is carrying on an investigation to ascertain whether he can prove the charge made by the high school professor that his boy lacked courage. The boy's friends say the charge was made openly, and while Simmons said little about it he felt the charge so keenly that he determined to give practical demonstration it was not true.

KILLED BY FOOTBALL

Child, Fatally Hurt, on Gridiron, Is Dead from Injuris.

Journal Special Service.

Milwaukee, Oct. 28.—Fourteen-year-old Leslie Wise, 855 Bartlett street, died today from injuries sustained Thursday while playing football. The boy fell in such manner that a stem of weed passed through his nostril and penetrated the covering of his brain. Intercranial hemorrhage and admission of air to the brain soon rendered the child unconscious and he was carried home. An operation was performed, but it was unsuccessful and this afternoon he died of his injuries.

AGED MAN HURT AT GAME

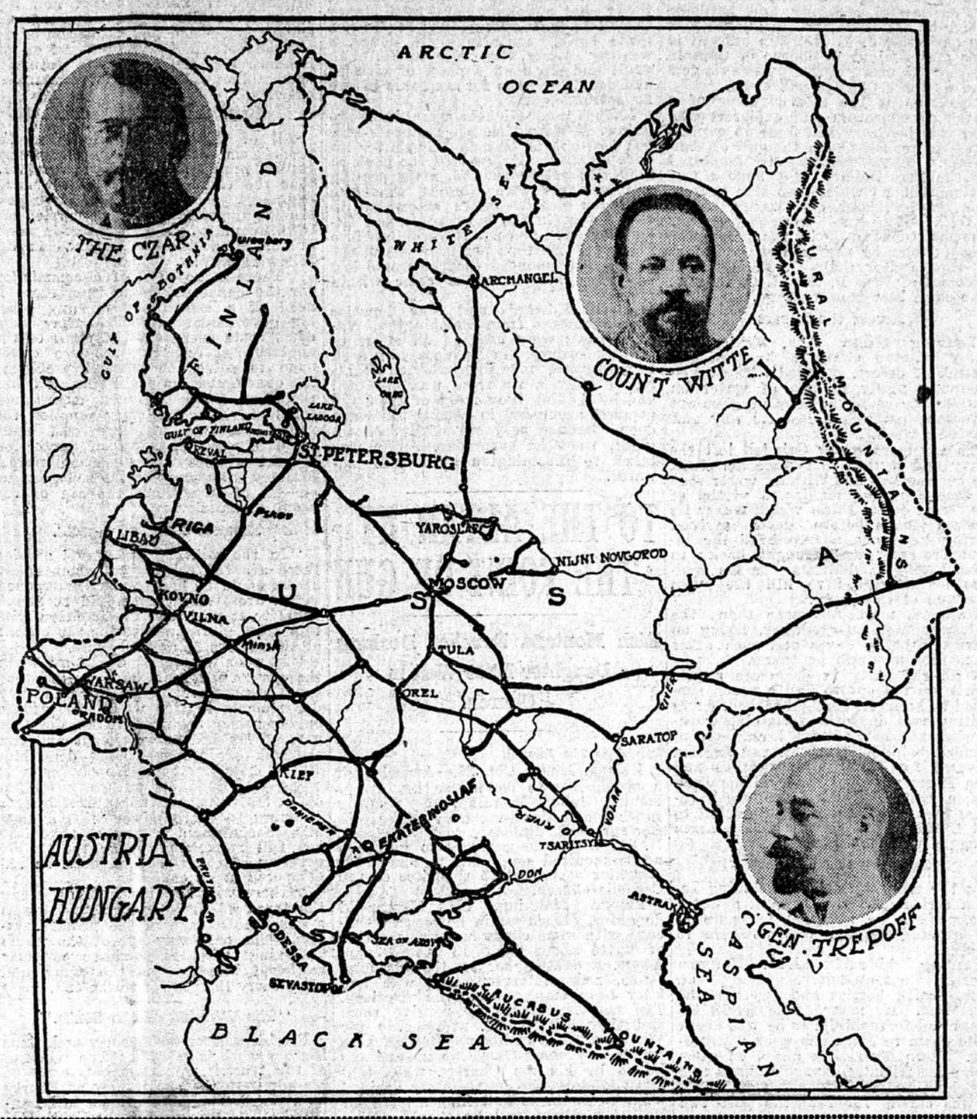
Octogenarian Sustains Broken Hip While Looking On.

Special to The Journal.

Albia, Iowa, Oct. 28.—W. J. Harris, aged 86 years, sustained a broken hip during the Chariton and Albia high school football game here today. Harris became enthusiastic over the game and crowded up too close to the side lines. A negro member of the Chariton team ran against him, knocking him down. On account of his age, apprehension is felt over his injuries.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 28.—Forty negro laborers improving the streets around the capitol square, struck today because they were refused higher pay.

The Czar, His Lieutenants and His Revolt-Torn Domain



WEST IN ARMS AT GRAFT, SAYS HILL

Railroad President Says the West is Disturbed Over Insurance Scandals.

New York Herald Special Service.

New York, Oct. 28.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern said today that the west was decidedly worked up over the graft as brought out by the insurance investigations in this city, as well as other recent happenings.

"The western country is very much disturbed," said Mr. Hill, "over the methods of high finance that have been revealed. They do not like to see business conducted as it is proved it has been conducted. Confidence has been shaken, and the result may be some stringent legislation."

MONNETT ON WARPATH

Former Attorney General of Ohio After Insurance Companies.

New York Herald Special Service.

Akron, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Two suits for the purpose of ousting the New York and Mutual Life Insurance companies of New York from doing business in Ohio were filed with Prosecuting Attorney H. W. Hagelbarn this afternoon thru the assistance of former Attorney General Frank S. Monnett and George C. Koehler of this city.

Koehler spent most of this week in New York gathering evidence that an appointment of trustees to conduct the business may be asked. It is alleged that both companies have misused their franchises for the last five years; that they have paid out under the guise of fees, $256,000 to lobbyists; that the statements filed with the insurance commissioner were fraudulent; that one of the companies in the statement failed to disclose $100,000 paid to Cornelius N. Bliss, and that the funds of the company have been fraudulently squandered.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL

WEST.

Minnesota, 46; Lawrence, 0.
Minn. Freshmen, 23; Deaf Mutes, 0.
Hamline U, 5; Hamline Medics, 5.
Central High, 12; Duluth, 0.
Pillsbury, 12; Winona H. S., 0.
Shattuck, 55; Austin H. S., 0.
Chicago, 31; Northwestern, 0.
Michigan, 48; Drake, 0.
Wisconsin, 17; Alumni, 0.
Nebraska, 103; Creighton, 0.
Purdue, 11; Indiana, 11.
Illinois, 30; Phys. & Surgeons, 0.
Iowa, 41; Normal, 5.
Notre Dame, 142; Am. C. M., 0.
Des Moines College, 17; Coe, 0.
Simpson, 23; Cornell, 4.
Beloit, 41; Ripon, 5.
Western Reserve, 10; Oberlin, 0.

EAST.

Princeton, 12; Columbia, 0.
Pennsylvania, 6; Carlisle, 0.
Swarthmore, 6; Annapolis, 5.
Harvard, 10; Brown, 0.
Princeton '09, 4; New York M. A., 0.
Yale, 20; West Point, 0.
Wash. & Jeff., 27; Georgetown, 0.
Cornell, 5; Haverford, 0.
St. Johns, 10; Richmond, 0.
Syracuse, 17; Lehigh, 0.

SOFT COAL DUE TO RISE AGAIN

Advance of 20 Cents a Ton Nov. 1 Predicted by Local Coal Men.

Soft coal prices are to advance again Nov. 1, according to a report current among local coal men yesterday. If the move materializes there will be twenty cents a ton added to the price of Youghiogheny and Hocking and coal of a similar grade.

Illinois steam coal has gone up three different times since Sept. 1, keeping pace with the rise of eastern coal, and is now 40 cents higher than before the advances began. The eastern coal was raised Sept. 1 and again Oct. 1, and if the expected advance is made Nov. 1 it will mean a large item added to the cost of running local steam plants.

$20,000 FIRE AT TOMAHAWK.

Tomahawk, Wis., Oct. 28.—Fire today destroyed one of the largest business blocks in the city, owned by Twomey & Fairchild, and occupied by the Tomahawk Dry Goods company, Tomahawk Tailoring company and Langlois' barber shop, and seven families. The loss is $20,000, partially insured.

ACQUITTED IN MURDER CASE.

Wausau, Wis., Oct. 28.—August Schuitenberg was acquitted by a jury of the murder of his brother-in-law, George Juiciwitcz, on Nov. 17, 1903, his plea being self-defense.

WISCONSIN TEACHERS TO MEET.

Waukesha, Wis., Oct. 28.—The annual convention of the Southern Wisconsin Teachers' association will be held here Friday and Saturday, Nov. 3 and 4. About 800 delegates are expected.

RUSSIA

"The first of all gospels is this, that a lie cannot endure forever." —Carlisle.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE DAY

REVOLUTION takes definite form, the leaders of the political parties in Moscow deciding to unite in the establishment of a government independent of the national authorities.

✣

BOMB is thrown at the chief of police at Gomel while he is driving thru the principal thorofare, his carriage being wrecked and the chief and two Cossacks badly injured.

✣

STRIKERS are marching on Warsaw from the provinces, according to reports received in that city. Revolutionary leaders are distributing thousands of revolvers to the strikers.

✣

RIOTERS in Reval sack the stores, later setting fire to the spirit-shops, theaters and other buildings, and barricades are thrown up in the streets. Eight persons are killed during a battle with the troops.

✣

GREAT political demonstration takes place in the public square at Sebastopol and revolutionary speeches are made until the troops force the crowds into the suburbs.

✣

ST. PETERSBURG again is in darkness and a condition of panic prevails. Business is completely suspended and troops are everywhere. Moscow is cut off by telegraph and the only papers to appear are the official organs.

✣

SERIOUS conflict between students of both sexes and Cossacks takes place at Odessa, one student being killed and one hundred others wounded, including seventeen girls.

Russia Fired With Revolt

Special Cable to The Journal.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—The downtrodden mojik has arisen with a torch in one hand, dynamite in the other. All of Russia is aflame with revolt. All the principal cities are under military rule. Reval is on fire, the plaything of the incendiary torch. Famine stalks abroad in all the land. The people do not cry for bread; they demand human rights.

Over against this restless, determined sea of angry, debrutalized humanity, hurling itself against destruction, with everything to gain and nothing to lose, the czar is hastening all available troops. The result is in the gravest doubt.

For the first time in their history the revolutionists are thoroly organized. It is not one class, but all classes, rising against the bureaucracy—rising against slavery—worse than slavery.

Birth of New Nation.

The world is feeling the pulsations that either mark the birth of a new nation or the dying throbs of human hopes.

Paris is halting the Russian loan, not knowing who may be in power tomorrow. And Russia—official Russia—trembles for what tomorrow may bring forth.

The full strength of the government has been gaged. No one may tell what strength there is in the revolution until the shaggy underlife gets upon its feet. As matters now stand the government is unable to maintain control.

If the revolutionists stand firm, they will overthrow their oppressors. Thousands of them will probably die in the clash, but they must die anyway. If they succeed their children will enjoy life and liberty. If they fail, both they and their descendants will lose both life and liberty.

Hunger Stalks the Empire.

Gaunt hunger stalks abroad over the empire. In the cities water is sold at 30 cents a pail. Under orders of the government all restaurants are closed early in the evening and bread and provisions are at prohibitive prices.

The railway strike, from which has arisen the present revolutionary conditions in Russia, was begun about three weeks ago, but at first only affected the line between Moscow and St. Petersburg. The demands of the men were for an eight-hour day and increased wages. Gradually all the roads in the empire became involved.

It soon became obvious that not only railway employees alone were interested. The labor branches affiliated with the railway workers discovered, apparently too late, that not only a strike, but a revolution was declared, and that a masterhand was directing the operations of the toilers.

Spirit of Unrest.

Since last July, and more especially since the "Bloody Sunday" massacres at St. Petersburg, a spirit of unrest has been displayed in all Russia. Strikes of the various trades have occurred at frequent intervals. If the bakers were not out it was the printers; if not the ironworkers it was the butchers. Disasters to the army and navy in the far east were made the occasion for the demonstrations, more or less revolutionary in character.

The racial outbreaks in the Caucasus had further tendency to inflame the people and render them restive and impatient of the apparent vacillations of the czar and his government. The blood and iron methods of repressing some of the toilers' outbreaks also had exasperating effects. Hence, when the present railway disturbance began, and the people began to note that the men were winning their way, adherents flocked to their banner, and within a week the commerce of the empire was virtually paralyzed.

All Is Orderly.

That there has been system in the various demonstrations, for they are nothing but demonstrations against the government, is now manifest. The workers have made it evident to the bureaucrats that they were in a position of power—latent at the time, but nevertheless menacing. All classes of society, except the aristocrats, have figured in these demonstrations, for there have been strikes at different

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A REAL OLD-FASHIONED HALLOWEEN FOR OLD FATHER KNICKERBOCKER.

Defective Page