AUGURS CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

Insurance Inquiry Will Probably Lead to Effort for National Election Reform.

Plan Is to Prohibit Political Campaign Contributions by Corporations.

Journal Special Service.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Probably the most tangible result of the insurance investigation in New York will be a strong effort made to pass some sort of corrupt-practices act so as to require publicity for all expenditures and contributions for federal elections thruout the country.

Within a few days Chairman Cortelyou of the republican national committee will have ready a complete list of all contributions made thru him in the last national campaign. As a result of the revelations in New York, the postmaster general, after consultation with the president, is preparing to show up his books, and he probably will go on record as favoring some sort of law or a political custom which will prevent reception of political contributions from corporations.

The president will take up the same matter in his message and probably will urge such action by congress as will put a stop to the unfairness of soliciting or accepting contributions from corporations without a direct vote of all stockholders.

Perry Belmont's Plan.

All this interest in the movement to purify politics has resulted in calling renewed attention to the bill prepared by Perry Belmont and submitted to the New York legislature. Mr. Belmont proposes what is really a simple remedy. It is that all expenditure in behalf of candidates for office must be made thru certain well-defined agencies, and that the treasurer as well as each individual member of the committee in charge of the campaign must make a complete statement as to all disbursements made and include in it a list of contributions.

Federal control of insurance companies or any other corporations except those engaged in interstate commerce is very likely to be decided unconstitutional by lawyers in congress who vote against it on that ground. The same objection will not apply to any possible regulation of federal elections. The power of congress in this regard is practically unlimited.

To Pass Belmont Bill.

Perry Belmont's bill, which was strangled in the New York legislature by some of the cheap politicians of the Odell stripe, has been remodeled slightly and a vigorous fight is to be made at the coming session to secure its passage.

For this purpose it is likely it will be presented and pushed in the house by some republican like Congressman Parsons of New York, the newly selected county chairman of that city. In that case his principal lieutenant on the floor would be Mr. De Armond of Missouri, one of the clearest thinkers and best debaters on the democratic side of the house. Some such plan as this will be adopted to secure the necessary nonpartisan tinge to the movement.

The promoters of this new legislation are working on the idea that if the federal government sets the pace by requiring publicity of all contributions and expenditures in its own elections, the states rapidly will follow suit, and in that way all elections would soon be simplified and purified as well.

CARNEGIE'S $1,000 FOR A COLD LUNCH

Surprises Old Engineer Years After He Purloined Contents of His Dinner Pail.

Pittsburg, Nov. 27.—One thousand dollars is the price Andrew Carnegie has just paid for a cold lunch which he purloined from an engineer and ate in a locomotive cab. The money reached Fred Fleck, a retired Pennsylvania engineer, at a time it was sorely needed.

In a personal letter to Fleck inclosing his check, Mr. Carnegie refers to a ride he had in Fleck's locomotive during a visit to Pittsburg several years ago. Mr. Carnegie had known Fleck slightly, and, desiring to take a ride in the cab of a locomotive, climbed on board Fleck's train. The steel man got hungry and rooted around in the cab until he found a dinnerpail. Without asking any questions he opened it and ate like a schoolboy, and seemed sorry when all the lunch was gone.

That lunch belonged to Fleck, but he made no complaint, and Mr. Carnegie has not forgotten. He sent the check, not as a charity, but as payment for the lunch.

SENATOR BURTON IS SEEKING NEW TRIAL

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—On motion by counsel for the defense, Judge Vandeventer, in the United States circuit court this afternoon postponed the passing of sentence upon United States Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas, convicted early yesterday morning of having acted as the paid attorney of the Rialto Grain & Securities company before the postoffice department, until 10 o'clock next Wednesday morning, when the defense will present its reasons for asking a new trial.

BAPTISMAL FONT IS DRAPED IN MOURNING

Journal Special Service.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The Rev. Francis H. Sinlair, for fifteen years pastor of Sts. Peter and Pauls Roman Catholic church, has draped the baptismal font in mourning.

From the pulpit he explained that it was a protest against the dearth of births in families in his parish.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the B... Medicine.

RUSSIANS ATTACK YANKEE DIPLOMAT

Robert Woods Bliss of Our Embassy Narrowly Escapes Death.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—Robert Woods Bliss, second secretary of the American embassy, who has just returned here after the threemonths' vacation in Paris, was the victim of an outrage by rowdies in one of the most fashionable streets of the capital last night, and only escaped being beaten to death thru the timely arrival of the police.

Charge d'Affaires Eddy has reported th eaffairs to the authorities at Washington, but as the incident was a plain case of rowdyism, he probably will not make official representations at the foreign office here, unless instructed to do so.

Mr. Bliss was returning to the embassy on foot from the yacht club, where he had been dining. On the Horse Guard boulevard, opposite the barracks of the Chevalier Guard, the secretary was suddenly set upon by two men, who sprang out of the darkness of the trees. Mr. Bliss knocked down one of the assailants, but was seized by sympathizers of the rowdies, who had been attracted to the spot by the disturbance, and he was getting the worst of it when three policemen and a house porter came to Mr. Bliss' rescue and seized the assailants.

The rapidly gathering crowd, however, which promptly sided against the police, rushed at the officers and rescued the prisoners. The police managed to stand off the crowd and cover the retreat of Mr. Bliss, who was badly cut about the face, but not seriously injured.

Today a police captain visited the embassy and apologized for the attack on Secretary Bliss, but he warned the members of the embassy that the streets were very unsafe, especially the boulevard, which is the rendezvous of rowdies and soldiers and sailors in civilian clothing. The captain advised the members of the embassy to go armed in future, and not to venture in the streets at night except in carriages.

RUSS REVOLT SPREADS

Troops and Sailors of Black Sea Fleet Join Mutiny.

Journal Special Service.

London, Nov. 27.—The Daily Mail correspondent at St. Petersburg says:

Terrible panic prevails among the inhabitants at Sebastopol, who are fleeing, but ships are few and a section of the mutineers threaten to fire on all runaway ships.

Armed mutineers have occupied the railway station, which is isolated on the land side to prevent the arrival of reinforcements.

The mutineers threaten to sink any vessel bringing reinforcements by sea.

Trustworthy information states that mutiny is ripe among half a million troops in Manchuria and Vladivostok. The Manchurian army declares it will tramp back to Russia if it can find no other way.

Trouble Is General.

The war office has received urgent telegrams from Odessa, Askhabad, Tashkend, Kieff, Kiharoff, Warsaw, Tsarkoff and Astrakhan, giving warning of impending mutiny of the troops en masse. This contingency completely prostrates the government, against which even the Cossacks are turning.

Mutinous army meetings were held yesterday, despite the commander-in-chief's threats.

Officers of infantry and artillery are joining in the gatherings. At Moscow the forces are also wavering. Inland garrisons everywhere have agreed to refuse to repress agrarian atrocities.

At Kronstadt the sailors are in close telegraphic communication with Sevastopol. It is feared the mutiny there will be renewed.

Russ Ex-Prisoners Mutiny.

Vladivostok, Nov. 27.—The Russian prisoners returning here from Japanese are in such a state of mutiny because it is impossible to immediately ship them back to Russia that it became necessary to form a camp where they are held under guard.

On Saturday there was a tragic uprising at the camp, on Cape Chouknin, where a thousand prisoners from Port Arthur are confined. A drunken soldier who refused to salute an officer was sabred on the spot. His comrades rushed at the officer, who escaped to the officers' club, where he was joined by four other officers. They all made a hard fight for their lives with revolvers against the infuriated men, but before the arrival of a squadron of Cossacks which had been hastily summoned by telephone, three of the officers were killed and one was terribly beaten. About twenty men were killed or wounded in the struggle.

TROOPS HURRIED TO CITY

Situation Said to Be Improved in Black Sea Port.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27, 1:50 p.m.—The situation at Sevastopol is reported to be improved, the Brest regiment, which went over in a body to the mutineers, having returned to its allegiance and joined the Bielostok regiment. Reinforcements have also arrived at Sevastopol from Simpherohol, marching from Inkerman, between which place and Sevastopol the railroad has been torn up.

Guns command all the entrances to the city from Admiralty Point, where the mutineers are quartered and the sailors are virtually prisoners there. The battleship Panteleimon, formerly the Prince Potemkin, and the cruiser, Otchakiff are in the bay and in control of the mutineers, who have placed their officers under arrest. The remaining ships of the Black sea fleet are off the southern roadstead. Their crews have not joined in the mutiny, but it is hardly believed they could be induced to fire on their comrades ashore.

Reinforcements are also on the way to Sevastopol from Odessa and Pavlograd.

It is rumored here that Vice Admiral Chouknin is parleying with the mutineers, offering to accede to all their demands relative to the improvement of the service conditions. This is not officially confirmed, but a dispatch from the American consul at Sevastopol, which heports the outlook much less threatening, says it is reported that Admiral Couknin has received orders from St. Petersburg to yield everything. The British consul is chartering a vessel to take off the subjects of Great Britain.

CHILD HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Infant Rescued from Burning House at Marshalltown.

Special to The Journal.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Nov. 27.—Fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed the residence of B. A. Church and Dr. C. C. Cotteles, one of the finest in the city. Defective wiring is supposed to have started the fire. The families were asleep and one child had a narrow escape, its bed being on fire when the room was reached. The loss is about $12,000, only partially insured.

WASHINGTON NOTES

Fourth-class postmasters appointed: Charles B. Harding, Nary, Hubbard county, Minn., vice N. J. Case, resigned; Ellen F. Romundstad, Fergus, Fergus county, Mont., vice William Fergus, deceased; Alfred C. Strode, Whitlash, Chouteau county, Mont., vice M. T. Fitzpatrick, resigned.

HEARST OR BRYAN FOR DEMOCRATS

New York Man After Governorship—May Force Bryan on Democrats in 1908.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Nov. 27.—It is said in Washington that William Randolph Hearst's announcement that he has opened permanent headquarters in New York city with a view to extending his municipal ownership organization over the entire state is a preliminary move to his running for governor next year on a municipal ownership ticket, or to dictating the nomination of one of his supporters for that place. It is believed here that he will himself run, thus paving the way to his candidacy for the presidency on a government ownership platform in 1908.

This situation is causing the leading democrats a good deal of worry, for Hearst, as a presidential nominee will cut into the democratic vote in the cities of the country where it is strongest and help make a democratic victory impossible.

Many prominent democrats are already saying that the only way to offset the Hearst movement will be to give Bryan the democratic presidential nomination on a fairly conservative ownership ticket. This would repeat on a national scale the campaigns this year in Chicago and New York.

MIDDIES IN FEUD BEFORE THE FIGHT

Defense in Meriwether Trial Has Its Witnesses on the Stand.

Annapolis, Nov. 27.—The court-martial in Midshipman Minor Meriwether's case met today and will meet on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, unless it is otherwise ordered by the secretary of the navy.

When the session began today, counsel for the defense offered Midshipman W. W. Bradley of the second class to testify to circumstances to show that Branch had misused his official position when on duty to make unjust reports against Meriwether. An objection to this evidence was entered by the judge advocate.

The court decided that such testimony could be given provided it was shown that circumstances had come to Meriwether's notice previous to the fight.

Midshipman Bradley then said that he had been detailed for duty with Branch shortly before the fight. Branch had told him that they must try to get a report against "that man Meriwether."

When on duty Branch had tried to induce the witness to make a report against Meriwether, which he (Bradley) did not think was justified and which he refused to make. Branch had also told him about finding the civilian clothes in the suit case, but had said he had found that they did not belong to Meriwether.

Midshipman Leigh Noyes testified that he had heard of the proposed report from a midshipman, and had told Branch that he had no right to make it as the inspection which he made was not in the line of duty.

Noyes, who was the timekeeper in the fight, testified that Branch and Meriwether had fallen together in clinches three times. Branch had fallen in three other instances and two of the falls had been hard. He had always risen promptly and did not appear to be stunned.

Midshipman A. W. Fitch, who refereed the fight, was recalled and testified as to the falls during its course. His testimony on that point was substantially the same as that of Noyes. He also brought out the fact that Branch had not received much punishment up to the seventeenth round, when Meriwether offered to stop.

SAYS FIGHTS MUST STOP

Admiral Sands, Head of Naval Academy, to Enforce Rules.

Journal Special Service.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 27.—"Fighting is contrary to the discipline of the naval academy and discipline will be enforced," says Admiral James H. Sands, superintendent of the naval academy.

"The great body of the midshipmen are law-abiding young men, high-toned and honorable," he continued, "but as will be found among all large numbers of youths, there are some more hot-spirited than others. The evidences of this spirit are more the thoughtlessness of youth than anything else. There is no trouble in governing the midshipmen. They are here in their tutelage and are being educated to their duty, and they always rise to the full measure of their obligations when they see what it is. This is especially so with the members of the first class. There is no spy system and none is needed."

Admiral Sands made this statement when asked about the effect upon the system of fighting according to the "code," of the death of Midshipman James R. Branch, and the courtmartial of Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., on the charge of manslaughter connected therewith.

As to the definite steps that would be taken, Admiral Sands had nothing to say at this time, but it is evident that the superintendent is not one of the officers who is inclined to wink at this or any other deliberate violation of the regulations of the navy or of the institution.

Since Admiral Sands' incumbency in the office of superintendent of the academy and that of Captain George P. Colvocresse as commandant of midshipmen, there have been no pledges to abide by academy rules asked of the midshipmen, as was done in the matter of hazing by Admiral Brownson, the former superintendent. The position has been that all midshipmen are under an honorable and oath-bound obligation from the time of taking their oath on entrance to the academy, to make an earnest effort to abide by all these rules, and that no pledge could make their duty stronger. The present superintendent evidently believes that if the midshipmen can be shown their course is wrong, they will not adhere to it and will work at least for the present from that standpoint.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that most of the young officers and some of the older ones take the position of the midshipmen on the wtiness stand Saturday. The fearful termination of the Meriwether-Branch fight has made no appreciable difference in the attitude of midshipmen towards prearranged fights. In fact, it appears that they mean that they shall go on just the same, particularly at this time, to show conclusively that their system is right.

After careful investigation it appears that several fights have gone on since the death of Branch and the beginning of the court-martial proceedings against Meriwether. Many midshipmen have with pride stated this to be the case to acquaintances in the city and the talk about it is general. These talkative youngsters seem to think that they have done a particularly brave and creditable thing under the circumstances.

WOULD NOT STOP THE ROUGH PLAY

Continued from First Page.

lege presidents to undertake the reform or abolition of football, as he was requested to do in a telegram sent him by Chancellor MacCracken of New York university after the death of Harold P. Moore, right halfback of the Union college football team in the Fordham, N. Y., hospital last night.

"As yet I have not replied to Chancellor MacCracken's telegram," said President Eliot, "and when I do so, it will be by letter and not by telegraph. I shall not call a meeting of college and university presidents to discuss the football situation. I cannot see why such a movement should come from me. The movement should come from a body of men representing the university—from the board of overseers."

BY ORDINANCE IN CHICAGO

Football Reform to Be Forced if Alderman Can Do It.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Alderman A. J. Harris of the ninth ward announced today that he will this evening introduce an order into the meeting of the city council directing the corporation counsel of the city of Chicago to draft an ordinance prohibiting the game of football until the present rules are modified and the dangers of brutality eliminated from the game. The alderman declares that the many fatalities and cases of serious but not fatal injuries resulting from the game this season make football a more dangerous sport than prizefighting.

The order which the alderman will introduce will not in any way interfere with the game between the Universities of Chicago and Michigan, to be played on Thanksgiving day, as it will not be possible for the corporation counsel to report on the ordinance before the first Monday in December.

MESSAGE TO ROOSEVELT

List of the Football Season's Casualties and Its Purport.

Journal Special Service.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—The Chicago Tribune has sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"The 1905 football season practically closed Saturday with two dead on the field of battle. The day's fatalities bring the total of slain to nineteen, and the injured (record only being made of accidents out of the ordinary) to 137.

"This year's record of deaths is more than double that of the yearly average for the last five years, the total for that period being forty-five.

"A significant fact is that the teams playing an open game have escaped with less than their usual quota of accidents."

In commenting on the subject, the Chicago Tribune says:

"Of those slaughtered to make a touchdown, eleven were high school players and ten of the killed were immature boys of 17 and under. Three hardened, seasoned, and presumably physically fit college men were slain. The others were amateurs.

"Body blows, producing internal injuries, were responsible for four deaths, concussion of the brain claimed six victims, injuries to the spine resulted fatally in three cases, blood poisoning carried off two gridiron warriors and other injuries caused four deaths.

"Among the injuries that have not resulted fatally are: Broken collar bones and shoulders, 19; broken legs, 31; broken arms, 9; fractures of some portions of head, 19; broken ribs, 39; spinal injuries, 3; concussion of brain, 3."

Complete Winter Outfits.
The Great Plymouth Clothing House.

MONUMENT TO TOP BYERS MOUNTAIN

Will Honor the Man for Whom the Peak Is Named.

Denver, Col., Nov. 27.—An immense monument of rough stone is to be erected on Byers' peak, on the Moffat road, by W. N. Byers, Jr., in memory of his father, William N. Byers, who was one of Colorado's earliest and most aggressive pioneers. On the top of this monument is to be placed a great heliograph, which will flash messages to people living thru Middle park and to a distance of 100 miles over the country, from all points of which the peak is visible.

Much of the country from which the peak can be seen is wilderness with but few residents. These are reached with difficulty and only by wagon roads. If Mr. Byers carries out his intention to establish a heliograph station on the peak it will mean that many people to whom newspapers come irregularly and belated will be able to receive tidings of the world's great events almost as easily and as quickly as the inhabitants of the great cities.

William Byers, in whose memory the monument and heliograph station is to be erected, came to Colorado when the entire state was little more than a wilderness. In providing the signal station on Byers' peak so that the dwellers in Middle park country might be in communication with the world, young Mr. Byers is following in the steps of his father in public spirit. The elder Byers furthered every public-spirited project in the west. These stand as a monument to his memory.

In the manner of the great Helen Hunt Jackson monument on Pike's peak, the Byers monument is to be built. The natural stone and the great boulders to be found on the mountain will compose it. These will be rolled in place and when they have been brought to tower to a great height the great reflector will be purchased and transported to the mountain. When completed the sun's rays can be reflected, conveying intelligence over an immense territory.

The work of erecting the monument probably will be begun in the early spring.

JUDGE DYER DEAD

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 27.—Judge Charles E. Dyer, for nearly eighteen years the general counsel of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, former United States district judge, and one of the best known attorneys in the state, died today aged 71.

KING GEORGE QUITS LONDON.

London, Nov. 27.—King George of Greece left London today for Vienna on his way to Athens.

The United States supreme court today affirmed the judgment of the supreme court of Minnesota in the case of Gustav E. Hafeman vs. Fred A. Gross and others, involving the construction of a contract for the sale of lands in St. Louis county, Minnesota. The decision is in favor of the defendants. Justices White, McKenna and Holmes dissented.

Thanksgiving Day Rates
Via the Wisconsin Central railway. Full information at ticket office, 230 Nicollet av.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

NORTH DAKOTA IS FACING A FIGHT

Continued from First Page.

est being manifested one way or the other. It provided for tearing down all of the present capitol except the newly constructed north wing, and erecting a new main building to articulate with that wing, also for the building of a governor's mansion. The board was authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $600,000, and these certificates were to be redeemed by the sale of capitol lands owned and held by the state for that purpose. There was not much opposition expressed to this scheme till the board advertised for bids which were to be accompanied with plans. The architects and builders of Fargo and Grand Forks were up in arms at this, and started an injunction proceeding in the supreme court. They claimed that the intention was to freeze out North Dakota builders and give the contract to Butler Brothers of St. Paul, who had built the north wing and who had the main contract for the Minnesota capitol. Butler Brothers did submit a bid with plans, as directed, but the awarding of the contract was never made. The supreme court knocked out the law. The decision was on technical grounds, but was just as pleasing to the builders, and it seemed to strike a popular chord in a good many sections of the state. The capitol deal is talked about everywhere, and it will be one of the issues next year, especially in selecting nominees for the legislature. The insurgents are claiming that the capitol lands should be sold only as there is demand for them, and the funds invested. They contend that there is no urgent need of a new building.

In this connection charges are made that the state paid too much for the north wing. The contract for this work was originally let to Butler Bros. for $69,000, but extras were added which brought the cost up about $25,000 higher. The Fargo builders claim that the prices paid for extras were excessive. The work was done under direction of the old capitol board, consisting of the governor, auditor and treasurer, and Frank White was governor at the time. He voted against the allowance of some of these extras, but was outvoted by the other two members. The contractors, for instance, removed the old arches from the center of the building, as they had become badly cracked. New steel supports were put in, and $5,800 was paid for the job. The claim is made that the work could have been done for $2,000.

Other Rumors to Be Run Down.

This entire subject will be gone into by the insurgents' investigator, to show that the state paid too much for the work, and that the same program was to have been followed on the new building. Rumors about the new watermain to the capitol will also be investigated. It is charged that this was not needed, and that while it runs by lots owned by the state and increases their value, it also benefits lots on the same street owned by Alex McKenzie. The watermain extension to the state prison, and the contract with the Bismarck Water company, in which McKenzie is interested, will also come in for inquiry.

Another report is that the state treasurer has not always followed the law in depositing state funds in the banks, that favored banks have had more than their legal allowance of deposits, and that banks not designated at all have been given state funds.

It would do no good, of course, for the insurgents to make vague charges of this kind unless they were backed by proved facts. It is the facts that they are going after, and the state will be immensely interested in the outcome of the investigation. It is expected that the administration and the officials will give every assistance to the investigators, so there will be no room to claim that facts and records are being concealed from the light of day.

Make an Issue of Alex.

The personality of Alex McKenzie is always a factor in every political division in the state. The distinguished "boss" promises to be more of an issue this time than ever. The insurgents have always fought him on the general ground of opposition to boss rule, and to dictation from a man who spends most of his time outside the state, tho he votes and has property interests at Bismarck. There has always been a strong popular current of feeling against McKenzie's dictation of state conventions, and his active hand in shaping legislation. He has been generally diplomatic, however, has tied many men to him with bonds of gratitude, and his personality and style of a "good fellow" have made him hosts of friends among politicians and business men. Small politicians are always pleased to be honored by a consultation with him, and his influence is stronger now among the "fellows" than it ever was.

The insurgents are going after McKenzie, believing that he can be made an issue. His personal interest in the new capitol building is being dwelt upon. The magazines are drawing considerable attention to North Dakota politics just now. The story of "The Spoilers," just begun in Everybody's, and supposed to give the account of the Nome episode will be read and talked about in every county in the state. Appleton's Booklovers' magazine has advertised a series of articles by the same author, Rex E. Beach, who was at Nome during the whole time. They will begin in January, and will be entitled "The Looting of Alaska," purporting to give the true story of the same occurrences, and to trace the connection of members of congress and prominent officials with the plot to dispossess miners of their claims. These will of course get the fullest attention from the insurgent press of the state, and will become part of the campaign literature against the administration.

Activity of the Machine.

The machine leaders are saying very little, and refuse to admit any alarm at the prospect of a fight. They say it will be the same old story next year. However, there are several elements of uncertainty in the situation, of which they have taken notice. The wave of reform and revolt against boss control in Pennsylvania and Ohio may spread and even strike North Dakota. The machine leaders say they are in entire sympathy with the voters of the eastern states, and that they had good cause to revolt. The people of North Dakota have no such provocation. However, the recent elections have caused them to sit up and take notice. They are never caught napping, and will not be next year. The newspaper enterprise at Grand Forks shows that they appreciate the need of a mouthpiece that will hold up theier end in the northern section against George B. Winship and the Herald. Oother newspaper deals are being arranged over the state.

The primary election law, which is another uncertainty, calls for plenty of newspaper support, and as far as that is concerned the machine will have all the best of it when the campaign warms up.

Spalding Is Enlisted.

The insurgents have one powerful leader this time, who has never given them much help before. B. F. Spalding, turned down in such chilly fashion last year at Grand Forks, has volunteered his best efforts in the anti campaign. He has already made one brief trip over the state looking the ground over, and at the meeting of the executive committee held Nov. 17 at Grand Forks, made a favorable report on the outlook. The machine leaders will not admit that Spalding has much influence, and say that his lack of personal magnetism and ability as a "mixer" is responsible for his being left out. It is true, however, that Spalding was never while in congress subject to dictation, and that he was out of favor with the other leaders frohm that fact. It is also true that he has a great many friends and admirers in the state, and has a considerable influence. I have found men who are local leaders, who have generally trained the machine, who are ready to go with the insurgents out of friendship for Spalding. They say he was ill-used and has a right to be sore. Spalding declares that he i s not now a candidate for office, and that the insurgent leaders are none of them office-seekers. They will have candidates to present at the proper time, but those who have taken the burden of the fight will not ask for rewards.

No one is in a hurry to begin the real fight. North Dakota is too busy making money and realizing from its great crop to be in any mood for politics now. The primary law defers the actual fight, which used to come early in May, until late in June. After the holidays people will have more leisure, however, and will begin to read and talk politics. A little later on the rival organizations will open up the fight, and it will be a spectacular affair. If present indications are any criterion, the fur is going to fly all over North Dakota.

—Charles B. Cheney.

ATTEMPTS MURDER THEN SHOOTS SELF

Homesteader Near Thief River Falls Attacks Wife and Child, Then Commits Suicide.

Special to The Journal.

Thief River Falls, Minn., Nov. 27.—An attempted double murder and suicide at the home of Peter Martinson, a homestead settler, about six miles from this city, has just come to light.

Martinson, in a quarrel with his wife, seized a shotgun by the barrel and using it as a club, struck the woman on the head, felling her to the ground. Leaving her for dead, he turned on his 6-year-old stepdaughter, and struck her across the face, knocking her to the floor unconscious.

Leaving the two victims on the floor, he proceeded to another room and shot himself in the face. The charge blew off the top of his head.

The motive is attributed to the fact that the wife, some time ago, started divorce proceedings against him, but the case was settled and dismissed. It is said this weighed on the husband's mind, and was often the cause of trouble between them. The woman will recover, but the girl has lost her power of speech, and is in a critical condition. The family came here from Linstrom and are reported to be in comfortable circumstances.

M'CALL FAMILY HAD BIG LOANS

Continued from First Page.

At this point Chairman Armstrong of the investigating committee asked:

"To what people are rebates allowed?"

"They ought not to be allowed at all," Mr. Perkins replied. "They are allowed to people in the insurance business."

If any agent were detected in rebating to outsiders he would be punished, the witness said.

It never struck Mr. Perkins that this was a discrimination. He did not believe, however, that there was any statute allowing officials to get rebates.

In the Steel Syndicate.

"What was the New York Life's participation in New York Security and Trust company's participation in the United States Steel syndicate?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"The New York Life had no direct interest in the syndicate," replied Mr. Perkins. He added, however, that the trust company did have and had also and arrangement with the New York Life by which the New York Life got 75 per cent of the profits in that participation. The trust company's participation was $3,000,000 in that syndicate. Mr. Perkins wanted to read a statement, but was not permitted. The New York Life, he said, was guaranteed against loss in the syndicate.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Two Days' Special

DOUBLE AMOUNT S. & H. GREEN TRAD'G STAMPS

ON ALL CASH SALES

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

NICKEL PLATE
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Store Open Wednesday Evening.

Mannheimer Bros.
Saint Paul.

Announce Their
35TH ANNUAL SILK SALE.

It Starts Monday, Dec. 4.
Remember the Date.
See Ad in Sunday's Journal

YOUNG TOM SHEVLIN WINS KENTUCKY BELLE

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27.—The Evening Times announces the engagement of Thomas Shevlin, captain of the Yale football team, to Miss Elizabeth Sherley of Louisville. Miss Sherley is the daughter of Mrs. Brannen Sherley and one of the most beautiful of Kentucky women. Captain Shevlin lives in Minneapolis.

Rural free delivery routes established to commence Feb. 1: Minnesota—Artichoke Lake, Big Stone county, route 1, length 24 miles, area 12 square miles, population 495, houses 110.

NOTICE
To All Who Are Deaf
Geo. P. Way, the inventor of the Way Ear Drum, will remain in Minneapolis at the West Hotel Until Saturday Night, December 2nd.

Hundreds of deaf people have called on Geo. P. Way during his visit to Minneapolis. Many have had the drums placed in their ears and have been actually startled at the immediate improvement in their hearing.

Sometimes it takes two or three weeks before the real benefit of the Drums begins to be felt, but the vast majority of Mr. Way's cases in Minneapolis have been greatly helped. Some people who were born deaf have come to see what could be done for them, but in these cases Mr. Way has frankly stated that he was unable to help them.

If your hearing is not as perfect as it should be, call on Mr. Way before he leaves Minneapolis. The Way Ear Drums are used all over the United States. They help 90 per cent of deaf people, and by wearing them your ears are not only protected from cold, but they absolutely prevent your hearing from getting worse, which it is bound to do if you put off doing anything for it.

Mr. Way's home office is in the Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich., and all users of his Drums are entitled to free consultation from one of Michigan's prominent specialists on diseases of the ear.

Mr. Way will be in his rooms at the West Hotel every day this week, Thanksgiving day included.

Overshoes

Children's first quality Boston Rubber Co.'s Jersey Buckle Arctics, sizes 4 to 10½	59c
Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, same as above	79c
Boys' Buckle Arctics, all sizes	98c
Men's black fleece lined low Overshoes, all sizes	79c
Men's Jersey Cloth Buckle Arctics, all sizes	98c
Ladies' Jersey Cloth Storm Alaskas	69c

Home Trade Shoe Store
219-223 Nicollet

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 25c

Defective Page