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STATE INSURANCE CHIEFS COUNCIL WITH PRESIDENT

O'Brien of Minnesota With Party of Commissioners at White House.

Conference Decides to Support President's Plan of Federal Control.

Law First, Then the Court's Opinion as to the Constitution.

Trouble Over Cortelyou's Policy as to Appointment of Postmasters.

John Goodnow Living in Fine Style in Shanghai Mansion.

By W. W. Jermame.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Insurance Commissioner T. D. O'Brien of Minnesota, accompanied by Commissioners Host of Wisconsin, Carroll of Iowa and the insurance commissioners of Tennessee, Mississippi, Kansas, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, today called on the president by previous appointment and discussed with him the question of whether it would be possible for congress, without violating the constitution, to pass a bill placing insurance under the federal government, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the president's message to congress.

The conference lasted for half an hour, but it was not productive of definite results. The president and his visitors felt that it was desirable for the government to take control of insurance, and the insurance commissioners from the south were as strongly of this opinion as those from states farther north. Nobody, however, was in position to say what the supreme court would hold as to the constitutionality of such a law.

It was finally agreed, however, that the thing to do was to push for legislation, and leave to the courts the decision of the constitutional question. This will be done. The president will "stand pat" on his message recommendation, and the insurance commissioners who were here promised him that sentiment in their respective states would endorse him.

Glash With Cortelyou.

Disatisfaction with the postmaster general's policy relative to presidential postmasters has become so great among some of the republican members of the house that they have taken to discussing it to the exclusion of matters of legislation.

A member of the Minnesota delegation, who is outside the controversy because he has his own postmasters in office and is willing they shall stay there, but who has kept in touch with the situation, said today:

"When you see three or four or a half dozen republican members of congress in earnest confab these days, they are not discussing rate legislation, nor the Panama canal, nor international peace, but the postmaster general's order. I went to two hotels last night and found such groups in the lobbies.

"Now that it is known that Mr. Cortelyou, backed by the president, meant what he said when he promulgated the new rule, sentiment in regard to the department's policy has been crystallizing and a size-up of the situation shows it to be about as follows: Fifteen or twenty republican house members are well satisfied with the new policy. As many as fifty have expressed a determination not to have anything more to do with the postoffice department, so far as recommending men for appointment as postmasters is concerned. They will inform the department that the filling of these positions is a purely executive function and that the department can go ahead and do as it pleases. Still another bunch, the hot-heads, are advocating the adoption of legislation providing for the election of postmasters in cities of 20,000 population or less."

Minnesotans Interested.

In this connection it can be stated that six of the nine members of the Minnesota delegation are vitally concerned in the new policy of the department. They are Volstead, Davis, Steenson, Bede and Buckman of the new members, and Tawney of the older men, who is said to want to make some changes in his district. In the districts of the first five, which were rearranged under the last apportionment, there are now many presidential postmasters who were appointed by former congressmen, and some of whom were actively opposed to the present members.

Under the new policy, these members can't put their own men into the post-offices, and they are more or less out-

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DOWNFALL OF COREY IS GOSSIP'S MORSEL

STEEL TRUST'S HEAD SMIRCHED

Carnegie Mistaken When He Deemed Corey Proof Against Wiles.

Everywhere Is Discussed the Steel Magnate's Affair With Actress.

New York Herald Special Service.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 9.—When Andrew Carnegie named William E. Corey head of the United States Steel corporation to succeed Charles M. Schwab, he is alleged to have said: "There is a man whose head never can be turned by a woman."

That the prediction of the Laird of Skibo failed of fulfillment is proved by Corey's infatuation for an actress. At Chicago, in saloons, in society—everywhere—the sensation is the all-absorbing topic, and while some are uncharitable enough to call it scandal, all admit that it furnishes food for gossip.

In Pittsburgh, as well as in his old home at Braddock, the feeling against him over his alleged ill-treatment of "Laura," as most of the people in the valley know Mrs. W. Ellis Corey, is very bitter.

Uncle Gave Him a Start.

Twenty years ago a slim youth walked into the office of J. B. Corey in Braddock and said: "Uncle, give me a job."

"All right, Ellis; I'll put you to work and if you stick by me I'll make a man out of you. Report here tomorrow morning."

The next morning W. Ellis Corey reported at the office of his uncle and was put to work on his coal tipple, dumping cars. There was a series of protests, but they were unheeded by the old man, who had worked his way up from a Mississippi coalboat pilot to that of a millionaire and who had toiled side by side with John D. Rockefeller.

If Ellis, his favorite nephew, wanted to make his way in life, he must begin at the bottom out here, roughing it with the rest of the boys. Ellis would get \$40 a month and must wait till pay day for his money, the same as the rest of the men.

Young Corey's Work.

Young Corey remained at work for a time. His duties were to push loaded cars as they came from the mine to the tipple on to a sort of a cage, lock them there, press some sort of a lever, which would tip the cars and shoot the coal into cars below thru a chute. It was the worst kind of dusty and grimy work.

It was not long until young Corey found an outlet. There had been a long-standing feud between his uncle and Captain Johns, who was superintendent of the Braddock mills. Captain Johns had been asked by J. B. Corey to close his mills on Sunday, but he had indignantly refused. Seeing young Corey one day covered with grime, he said: "It's a shame for the old man to treat you so. Come over to the mill office and I'll give you a job that will be in keeping with your ability. I'll put you to work in the laboratory and make a chemist of you."

To the Steel Mills.

Without so much as a word of farewell, Corey passed from the coal tipple to the laboratory of the Braddock Steel

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MABELLE GILMAN, Actress for Whom Corey Would Divorce His Wife.

CHICAGO HOARDS 30,000,000 EGGS

Windy City Guards Against Famine—Has Butter, Too.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Thirty million dozen eggs—360,000,000 eggs—in one million cases are awaiting consumption in Chicago's coldstorage houses. Thirty million pounds of butter in 50,000 tubs are also locked up in the coldstorage vaults, ready to be spread on Chicago's bread whenever she is hungry. These enormous quantities of dairy products put by in her commercial larder are the greatest in Chicago's history, and set a mark that overtops that of any previous year.

While New York is complaining about the high prices of first-class eggs and eastern dealers are tearing their hair in frantic manner because the hen has gone on a strike, with a shortage in the supply of the high-grade article, Chicago dealers are assured there will be no shortage of the best eggs here all winter.

New York is paying from 35 to 38 cents a dozen retail for the best eggs, while Chicago is giving from 28 to 35 cents for the same article.

Dealers on South Water street say the western hens will lay enough eggs to keep Chicago supplied with good, fresh eggs nearly all winter. The refrigerator egg will be eaten only by the man who pays for it and who knows what he is getting.

"EYE FOR AN EYE" NOT A CIVILIZED THEORY

Ohio Solon Will Try to Discontinue Capital Punishment.

By Publishers' Press.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—Influenced by the Rogers execution, a bill to discontinue capital punishment in Ohio will be introduced in the legislature by Representative J. G. Sawicky. He said today that the theory of "an eye for an eye" was obsolete and a relic of barbarism.

"The taking of a life by a state is cold-blooded murder," he said, "and sometimes worse than murder, for murder is often committed in a passion when the assailant does not recognize the enormity of his action. The population in the state of Ohio ought to take the lead in setting a good example in this matter. A life sentence in the penitentiary is severe enough penalty for any crime."

AFTER FOOD AND FUEL COMBINES

Martin of South Dakota Introduces a Bill for Federal Control.

Would Have Government's Firm Grasp on Beef and Coal Trusts.

Special to The Journal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the Post wires as follows:

Eben W. Martin of South Dakota has introduced in the house a bill which aims to give the government control of every corporation in the country which is engaged in interstate commerce, in fuel or food supplies.

Two years ago Representative Martin forced consideration of his resolution asking for an investigation of the affairs of the beef industry. The resolution passed the house and the beef inquiry was on.

This new measure of the South Dakota congressman provides that every corporation, joint stock company or other association engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in food supplies shall first obtain from the secretary of commerce and labor a franchise permitting it to conduct business.

No Over-Capitalizing.

Before the company can be licensed, it must prove that it is not over-capitalized and that its capital represents a fair valuation of its rights and properties, and it must be made plain that the company is in no sense a trust, that it is not its intention to enter in any combination or any conspiracy in restraint of trade, and that there is no thought of attempting to monopolize the particular business in which it is engaged.

Fees for examination are to be charged and a price is set on the license, all money paid for the service and the franchise to be put into a fund for the promotion of the work of the bureau of corporations of the department. Every year, or oftener if the department demands it, the corporation is to make a report sworn to by its president, its manager, its treasurer and a majority of its board of directors, setting forth the properties, the earnings, the profits, the dividends and lastly, the business methods.

To Keep Them in Check.

If the corporation does not come to time with its report on the date set, its franchise is to be suspended until it complies with the law. If it be proved that the corporation has violated the law against monopoly or restraint of trade, it shall forfeit its license, but on a proper showing of amended conduct it may recover its franchise. If, however, it offend a second time, it shall forever be barred from business.

The measure provides that the responsible officers of any corporation of the kind specified in the title shall attempt to do business after July 1, 1906, without the proper authority, or in violation of the provisions of the act, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or suffer both penalties at the discretion of the court.

If any corporation attempt to carry on interstate commerce in food or fuel without a license any goods that it may have in transit are to be seized and confiscated by the government.

Such are some of the provisions of this measure introduced by Mr. Martin of South Dakota and at the bill and the man behind it the republican members of congress are looking fairly aghast.

The bill has gone to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Journal Special Service.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Matin today declares Roosevelt "on authority" that President Roosevelt and Henry Sloniewski, the Polish novelist, will divide the Nobel literature prize.

The paper says that the prize for the greatest medical service to humanity will be awarded to Professor Koch of Berlin.

GHOSTLY GUIDANCE LED HIM TO GOLD



W. H. TRUESDALE, Who May Be New President of the Mutual Life.

TRUESDALE MAY HEAD THE MUTUAL

Former Minneapolis Man's Name Used by Rockefeller-Ryan People.

New York Herald Special Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A movement is on foot among certain trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance company to make W. H. Truesdale president. This movement is said to be due to the desire of the Rockefeller-Ryan group of trustees to shut off the damaging disclosures as to the conduct of the company. There is a belief, it is declared, on the part of those who urge Mr. Truesdale's election, that he would bring the "house-cleaning" agitation to a speedy close and thus check further deterioration in the company's assets.

Mr. Truesdale, who is president of the Lackawanna railroad and also chairman of the committee of trustees investigating the Mutual's affairs, is said not to be in favor of so sweeping an inquiry as are the other members of that committee, John M. Auchincloss and Stuyvesant Fish.

No Chance for Peabody.

The opposition to Mr. Peabody has apparently destroyed his prospects as successor to Richard A. McCurdy. The Standard Oil clique may be balked, however, as a result of a resolution introduced by Elbridge T. Gerry, at yesterday's meeting of the Mutual trustees and adopted. The Gerry resolution specifically declared that the "house-cleaning" committee should continue its business even after a permanent president was selected.

Until that resolution was adopted, some of the trustees thought they could get rid of all their troubles merely by the election of a permanent president, and because the Truesdale-Fish faction was in the minority there was not much use in wasting time consulting their wishes.

Standard Oil Crowd.

The dominant faction, consisting of the friends of George F. Baker, of the First National Bank, and Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil company, was inclined to be a little impatient because Messrs. Fish and Truesdale did not take kindly to their choice of

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VISIONS RULE IN LIFE OF KRUSE

Friends Familiar With His Operations Say "Leadings" Never Err.

He Says His Wealth Is Not for Selfish Uses.

SURRENDERING himself to the guidance of visions, W. H. Kruse, of 347 East Seventeenth street, has made thousands of dollars in the wheat market, has filled hundreds of pages with written revelations and has now capped the climax by discovering what is reported to be an immensely valuable gold mine in the Ozark mountains, Arkansas.

Such is the remarkable statement by Mr. Kruse and vouched for by friends familiar with his market operations. The latter say that the wealth which has come to him has not been employed for seeking further gain nor has the opportunity opened to him by his possession been used for personal aggrandizement. Instead, he regards himself as merely the instrument thru which divine agencies are seeking to do a great work. This is nothing less than the establishment of a great community that shall exemplify the principles of the new era of unselfishness and common brotherhood which Mr. Kruse believes is dawning.

Just how and when this great idea is to be worked out, he does not say as yet, but he does know that none of the income from sources revealed to him is to be used by himself or by others for selfish ends. A profound believer in the Bible, he is a simple, unassuming man whose whole life is dominated by a power which, to him at least, is not a bit mysterious. He talks of his visions and what they have led him to with an unassuming modesty and conviction that shows they are realities to him, and those who have known him long say his life is in strict accord with the principles he holds and the "leadings" he has received.

Those long familiar with the peculiar gifts of Mr. Kruse know that while he has been a large operator in wheat he has never sought to profit by inducing others to invest with him. His success has made them respect the source of his information and they are not disposed to class his visions as vagaries. Neither are they inclined to regard his operations with suspicion, for he has no use for other people's money and has been giving to what he has, and has been giving to him for a purpose to which he is faithfully devoting it. To all who know him he is a puzzle from every viewpoint except that one which accepts literally his own explanation.

First Fought the Visions.

For many years Mr. Kruse has been seeing the visions. It was not until three years ago, however, that he surrendered himself to be led by them. He had felt before this that to take them seriously would be to sacrifice his individuality and that he would cease to be a free moral agent. He was engaged in the grain commission business. Finally, however, came a vision and a message which impressed him so strongly that he decided to act as they had indicated. Since that time he has

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BUTCHER FIRES CZAR'S CAPITAL AGAINST JEWS

Organizer of Kishinef Massacre Is Preaching in St. Petersburg.

Eighteen Thousand Jews at Capital Arm Against Massacre.

Sailors Mutiny and Are Subdued With Great Difficulty.

Millions of Roubles Are Sent Out of Russia for Safety.

All Is Chaos and Disorder in the Muscovite Nation.

New York Herald Special Service.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, via Eydtuhnen, Dec. 9.—M. Kutshvan, the organizer of the first bloody Kishinef riots, is here in St. Petersburg, preaching against the Jews to the intelligent classes and the students, apparently with the consent of the authorities. Eighteen thousand Jews here are armed with revolvers and knives and are well able and organized to resist attacks.

Serious mutiny has just taken place among the sailors of the Fourteenth division, 1,000 men positively refused to leave the city, saying they were being sent into a trap. It ended by their being surrounded by the Probrajensk and Ismailovski regiments and the horse guards and conveyed in specially prepared barges to Kronstadt.

In Moscow M. Drugili, the postal delegate, who was arrested, is now released. He made a terrible speech against Count Witte, M. Durnovo and M. Sebastiani, the latter being the head of the St. Petersburg goteffice.

The run on the banks continues; the people clamoring for payment in gold and silver; they do not want to accept paper money.

M. Nobel, the petroleum king, is reported to have sent 2,000,000 roubles abroad. The minister of finance protested, but M. Nobel insisted. The Novia Zehison asserts that 40,000,000 roubles worth of gold have left the country.

Conditions in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—Via Eydtuhnen, Dec. 10.—There is but one question asked at present in this unhappy country—Where is the revolution leading Russia? It is the one all-important subject before the people, and happy would be the man who could foresee just what is ahead. But this is impossible. The best-informed men can only guess at what may come to pass.

All is chaos and disorder, and what is worse, there is no light ahead. Russia today might well be likened to a giant staggering down a blind alley in the blackest midnight. He knows not where his path leads; he cannot tell what pitfalls are before him. What the end of it all will be, can only be guessed, and no prediction is of any value.

For this revolution is a terrible thing. It has paralyzed industry, it has ruined all business, it has tied up the postal and telegraph service, and, when it desired, effectually stopped all railway traffic. It has been responsible for crimes unspeakable; it has caused the blood of Russian patriots to flow from one end of the empire to the other. It has arrayed class against class and man against man. It has bred mutiny in the navy and created dissension among the soldiers. It has taught the peasants to rise against the tyrants, who for centuries have dominated them and ground them to the earth. It has practically nullified the authority of the government and given to the proletariat powers it never dreamed of possessing a twelvemonth ago, because it has learned how it may bend all authority, even that of the czar, to its will.

The revolution has rushed blindly in a thousand directions. It has made great leaps, then it has halted for a moment in the face of some unexpected check from the government. But it has only hesitated for a moment before turning in another direction to rush into new excesses.

A Headless Revolution.

The most paralyzing feature of it all is that there is no head to the revolution. With some strong hand to take the helm, Russia might weather the storm without the reign of terror which it is felt must come.

But there is no controlling mind; there is no man strong enough to command obedience from all the millions of people who are striving to obtain that liberty of which they have had but a taste, and to obtain which they know not how to proceed.

Little wonder, then, that the question, "Where is the revolution leading Russia?" is on the lips of every one.

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THE LAST CONCESSION—WILL IT STOP THEM?