

THE VERGE OF ELECTRIC EPOCH

World Will Soon See Direct Process of Power from Coal, Says Edison.

Journal Special Service. New York, Dec. 11.—In the opinion of Thomas A. Edison, wonders are yet to be unfolded in the world of electricity.

"We are groping on the verge of another great epoch in the world's history," he said in an interview at his laboratory in West Orange, N. J.

"It would not be surprising if we were to wake up and learn that someone, some group of 300,000 scientific men who are investigating all over the globe, has seized upon the secret of electricity by direct process and begun another practical revolution in human affairs."

"It can be done; it will be done. I expect to see it before I die."

Abolish Coal-Carrying. The first great change in the production of electricity will be the abolishing of coal for that purpose," he said.

"Instead of digging gross material out of the earth, loading it on cars and carrying it, say 50 miles, there to put it under a boiler and burn, and so get power, we shall set up plants at the mouths of mines, generate power there and transmit it wherever it is needed by copper wire."

"It is preposterous to keep on putting coal mines on wheels. It is too clumsy. It is too costly. There is no necessity for it. It is easier to carry molecular vibration by millions of waves a second than freight cars full of crude matter. We can ship 100,000 horsepower over the wire quicker and more economically than we can send the equivalent in coal over a railroad track."

Eliminate the Railroad. "We must eliminate the railroad altogether from this problem. What's the use of it? We don't want coal anyhow. It does us no good to look at it. What we want is the result of it, the atmosphere that freight cars carry. And there is no sense in carrying around millions of tons of raw material like coal when we can get a product delivered to us by wire."

"Everything that freight cars do in the near future electricity will be produced for general consumption by great powerhouses at the mouths of coalpits. That is the logical and commonsense outcome of the fact that we are now producing electricity by wire."

"Now, the truth is, that it will cost a third less to transport electrical power by wire than to carry it in the form of coal in railroad cars. Assume the price of coal to be \$1 at the mouth of the mine and assume the freight to be \$1.00. Now, we can turn coal into electricity at the mine and convey it by wire by less than half of the cost of the freightage of coal."

Away with Horses. "Electricity will take the place of horses. It will solve the vehicle and storage battery problem of cities. My new electric storage battery will make electricity cheaper than horses. In the spring we will be ready to furnish new batteries. Not only will they take half the space of horse traffic, but they will cost twice as little. They will be stored on upper floors by means of elevators. The saving of stable space in New York will cover at least \$200,000,000 worth of property."

"Not only will electric power be developed and distributed from coal mines in the future, but all the waterpower in the world will be used for the production of electricity. That movement has begun and is advancing rapidly. In California, where water is never enough to overcome habit, they are transmitting electric power 275 miles by wire and running streetcars and lighting cities by it. The world is up one of these days. I wish that spirit in California would spread everywhere."

CARNEGIE MEDALS FOR THE SLOUGH HEROES. Journal Special Service. New York, Dec. 11.—George A. Campsey of Pittsburgh, special agent for the Carnegie foundation, is in the city for several days investigating the Slocum disaster so as to award medals to some of those who risked their lives in saving others.

INVADE CAPITOL FOR STATEHOOD

Territory People Make Remarkable Demonstration Before Congressmen.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Single statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory was promoted today in one of the most novel performances ever enacted in the national capitol building.

A delegation, 150 strong, from these territories, called to pay its respects to Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories. The committee room was crowded with all the visitors, and the senator received them in the corridor and addressed them there.

The overflow occupied the stairs leading to the marble-roofed, ornate of the senator's sanctuaries of the senate. Those stationed on this elevation led in cheering the senator, who complimented the people of the territories and promised they should be dignified in their desire for statehood.

Three rousing cheers rung thru the capitol at the conclusion of the speech, and Charles G. Jones of Oklahoma City, chairman of the delegation, declared the senator Beveridge ever had been ready with "the right kind of advice" in the fight made by Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Girl Singer for Statehood. The prettiest scene of the entire proceeding was at the close, when Helen Renstrom, a 15-year-old girl from Oklahoma City, sang "Oklahoma," the joint statehood song. By this time it seemed that half of the senators, the capitol, including a number of senators, had been attracted by the gathering.

The little girl had a remarkably good voice. When she had finished, Senator Beveridge thanked her for the privilege of hearing her sing, saying that anyone who heard her would be sure to favor the cause she promoted. Other senators praised the little girl, who departed, with her friends, wearing a happy smile.

The House Pledges. Representative John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, on whom the hope is placed that he will do all in his power to have Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted as one state, provided their admission is not coupled with the admission of New Mexico and Arizona.

Representative Hamilton, chairman of the house committee on territories, assured the delegation that statehood will doubtless be granted at this session. The delegation also called on Speaker Cannon. After Miss Renstrom had finished singing for Speaker Cannon he congratulated her on her beautiful voice and said: "You must go over to the senate and sing for the senators; you can win them over."

KINGS DISTRIBUTE THE NOBEL PRIZES. Peace Award Goes to Baroness Suttner of Austria—Koch Gets Medical Prize.

Christiana, Dec. 11.—King Haakon and Queen Maud, all the ministers of state, the members of the nobility, the members of the diplomatic corps and their ladies were present at the Nobel institute yesterday, where in solemn ceremony Baroness Suttner of Austria was adjudged the winner of the Nobel peace prize.

The baroness for many years has been prominent in international movements looking to the peace of the world. She was one of Austria's delegates to the international peace congress held at Boston a year ago.

Stockholm, Dec. 11.—The Nobel prizes were distributed at the Royal Academy of Music yesterday by King Oscar in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including the members of the royal family and of the diplomatic corps.

The recipients of the prizes were: In Physics—Philip Lenard, professor of Kiel university, for researches into cathode rays.

CHICAGO ABATING SMOKE NUISANCE

City's Long Campaign Is Bearing Fruit—Features of the Work.

By Martha Anderson Wyman. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11.—The subject of the abatement of the smoke nuisance discussed at a recent banquet of the Commercial club brought out such thoroughly well authenticated claims for good results that the occasion was one of jubilation for the men who have worked for years to down the pall of dense smoke which hangs over the city formerly famed nearly as much for its breezes, Franklin MacVeagh, private citizen, said: "The movement against smoke in this city is in the underdog stage of a few years ago. It is on its feet and firmly."

Mr. MacVeagh lauded the smoke ordinance and most advanced pieces of our city legislation," but added that there are a few deficiencies which promise to be remedied by action of the council. He lauded the members of the bureau as men who believe in their work, and he said the continued increase of efficiency in the department is but an intimation of what may be expected of all departments when they are cleansed of political influence.

While Mr. MacVeagh admitted that it will be some time yet before dense smoke will be wholly a thing of the past, he expected to see the improvement go on apace. By this time it demonstrated that bituminous coal can be burned economically without the former cloud of black smoke. Property owners are learning that it does not cost money to prevent smoke, but they may have to make a considerable initial outlay to rectify mistakes made in building, when ignorance of the correct principles of heating led to the providing of plants which are inadequate and cannot be made to furnish the amount of heat or power required without being run beyond their normal capacity.

In this forced firing dense smoke results from imperfect combustion. Mr. MacVeagh pointed out that the saving in fuel or the gain in power from these reconstructed plants will pay the cost of the changes in a reasonably short time.

Compulsory Education. John C. Schubert, chief smoke inspector, also spoke, giving special attention to the changes of the past few years, brought about by educating the commercial public in the economics of heating. Mr. Schubert stated that he has been forced upon business men prosecutions for violating the smoke ordinance, but many of the strongest advocates of smoke abatement now are the very men who in the first place and only adopted the ordinance and equipment when compelled to by the persistency of the smoke department.

As Minneapolis has not arrived at the stage where any considerable proportion of the property owners have a working faith in the efficacy of smoke abatement, the means by which Chicago has brought about this changed condition and sentiment may be of interest. I talked with Mr. Schubert on the methods of enforcing the ordinance and on the provisions of the ordinance and with the chief engineer of the Municipal Museum, and Secretary Bouzahn, of the museum, on the general sentiment of the citizens.

Nine Years' Effort. Mr. Schubert has been working against smoke in Chicago for nine years and the work has undertaken by city authorities even before his time, so the growth of sentiment has not been sudden. The ordinance under which the inspectors worked for years was rather slow in its enforcement, without punishment, but as the policy had been a conservative one this was not a serious handicap. However, a change in the ordinance nearly three years ago set in motion a scheme for prevention of smoke that is probably the most valuable feature of the work of the smoke department.

By this change the inspection was removed from the health department and united with the fire department for the inspection of steam boilers and plants. At the same time it was provided that no new heating or power plant should be installed and no old one could be reconstructed without a permit from the department and this was issued on the advice of a competent mechanical engineer.

The result of this plan is that only one plant—of the 1,300 installed under the department permits has given the smoke department trouble. The plants must either be such as will burn soft coal, or the owner must agree to burn smokeless coal. This gives the department additional control over the situation, for, if there is trouble from smoke, the owner must be held responsible for changes, whereas the owners of old plants can simply be prosecuted for their failure to comply with the restriction on smoke.

In the compiling of the municipal code last spring some alterations were made with a view to making prosecutions easier and some of the changes made were of great importance and of the best interests of the city. The ordinance is now in process of amendment and it is expected that all of the best features of the old measure will be retained with changes suggested by experience.

Special Class Demonstrations. An important phase of the work is the way in which it convinces the violators of the economic wastefulness of combustion that caused objectionable smoke. The department conducts what are practically private classes on heating and power plants on two afternoons a week. At such times the owner and engineer of the plant which has been reported for the first time as violating the ordinance are called together in conference with Mr. Schubert's office force of experts. They are given an opportunity of seeing the plant fully, and then they are shown where the fault lies. They are not always readily convinced that they are at fault, but after a few prosecutions if they are default they begin to see light and to act upon it.

The attitude of the business men was shown last spring at a conference held at the Municipal Museum. Mr. Donnelly, at the head of a large polishing house, told of his experience in substituting smokeless coal for the soft coal annually. The loss caused by smoke he put at \$40,000, much exceeding for each citizen the amount paid in taxes.

Mr. Stevens emphatically denied that the heavy destruction of delicate fabrics was good for trade; instead he said that it not only made them very difficult to buy, but that it was a loss to people would not buy them owing to the limited use they could have of them.

SEXAGENARIAN IS THE FATHER OF 31

And President Roosevelt Sends a Letter to the Father of Triplets.

Journal Special Service. Taylor, Texas, Dec. 11.—J. B. Dismuke, Lee county farmer, well preserved man, in good health, 60 years of age and weighing upward of two hundred pounds, is the father of thirty-one children.

Dismuke is a confederate veteran. He married Susan Singleton in Tennessee at the age of 20, and she bore him seven children—three girls and four boys, the latter two sets of twins. His first wife having died, Dismuke married in 1867 Ella Skinner of Alabama, who bore two girls and ten boys. In the second lot were four sets of twins. His second wife died in 1882, and in 1883 Dismuke married Mrs. Ecker, from which union three girls and three boys were born.

Word from Roosevelt. Trenton, N. J., Dec. 11.—Edward Morris of this city has had christened the triplets born to his wife a few days ago. After the ceremony a dinner was given to about twenty friends of the family, at which the following letter from President Roosevelt was read: "Dear Sir: Having had his attention attracted to the recent happy event in your family, President Roosevelt wishes me to convey to you and Mrs. Morris, especially Mrs. Morris, his heartiest congratulations and good wishes for the future welfare and happiness of your children. Believe me to be, very truly yours, —William Loeb, "Secretary to the President."

ONE BABY, 121 HOMES. Race Suicide Among the Rich in Quaker City. Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—Babies are scarce in the homes of wealthy Philadelphians. A house-to-house canvass of the fashionable Rittenhouse square section revealed just one baby in 121 homes. At five leading hotels there is but one baby among the residents.

In marked contrast, a house-to-house canvass of the smaller streets, in different sections, shows 16 babies, 102 babies in 32 houses, 260 houses, 26 babies; 50 houses, 11 babies. In the most fashionable section of Walnut street, inquiries at sixty-one houses elicited the information that but one baby had been born in this stretch of houses for a year. The number of births this year in the entire city up to the beginning of this month was 26,282, while for all of 1904 the number was 32,137.

Complete Winter Outfits. The Great Plymouth Clothing House. POLICEMEN STUMBLE ONTO ONE BLIND PIG. Policemen from the South Side station accidentally stumbled onto a blind pig near Twenty-sixth avenue S and Twenty-fifth street last evening, but the proprietor escaped before his name could be learned.

The officers noticed several men entering a hallway and coming out one after another with their overcoats bulging plainly. Finally the policemen saw a man in a dark suit and light movements had been noticed and a man ran out of the door and down the street before they could catch him.

On entering, the police found several bottles of beer in a box next to the wall. The place had every appearance of a temporary blind pig, but there was no evidence that there had been any drinking going on there.

FIRST TURBINE LINER DOCKS AT NEW YORK. New York, Dec. 11.—The first trans-Atlantic turbine steamer ever to come to this port, the giant new Carmania of the Cunard line, arrived at her dock today. All the way across the Atlantic the Carmania encountered unusually severe weather, and yesterday, when only a few miles outside the harbor, she was obliged to lay to and let her storm blow itself out before attempting to enter.

The maiden voyage of the big turbine was in every way successful was the opinion of many of the officers. Blow itself out before attempting to enter. The size of the Carmania may be partially realized by the fact that she has accommodations for 3,160 persons, 2,656 passengers and crew of 450 men. The Carmania is 678 feet in length; of 30,000 tons displacement and has eight decks. She has triple screws and made 21 1/2 knots an hour on her builders' trial trip.

BUCKET SHOP CASE. Appeal on Demurrer Argued Before Supreme Court. Arguments were heard by the supreme court today in the suit brought by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce to enjoin J. E. Wells & Co. from using the chamber quotations. The appeal is from a ruling of the district court overruling the defendant's demurrer. The claim of the defense is that the complaint does not state a cause of action, because it does not allege that the quotations are used at the time they are made, and as far as the complaint says, they may only be used after they have been published by the chamber or some of its members, and have become public property.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Rural free delivery routes established to connect Post Office No. 10, Minneapolis, with and through, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove, 25c.

"Seize the Pleasures of the Day." They were planned for your enjoyment. One that you should not miss is your regular trip of Wickwick Rye; it will do you good.

NEW CARDINALS CREATED BY POPE

Pontiff Holds His Second Secret Consistory—Bishop of Superior Named.

Rome, Dec. 11.—The pope today held a secret consistory, which was the second of his pontificate, in which he created new cardinals and apparently showed a tendency to have a better equilibrium between the foreign and Italian elements in the sacred college, as three of the four new cardinals are foreigners.

The pontiff ended his allocution with saying that he intends to honor the whole Latin-American race by creating for the first time a cardinal belonging to that part of the world.

The New Cardinals. Immediately after reading his allocution, he created the following cardinals: Most Rev. Joseph Samuella, archbishop of Eriau, Hungary. Mgr. Spinoia, archbishop of Seville. Mgr. J. A. De Azevedo de Albuquerque Cavalcanti, archbishop of Rio Janeiro. Mgr. Cagaine de Azevedo, major domo of the Vatican.

The cardinal asserted that contrary to the popular impression the pope did not create a fifth cardinal, but reserved the appointment in petto.

Bishop of Superior. Later the pope appointed a number of bishops, including the following: Rev. G. Barin, bishop of Nueva Caecares, Philippine islands. Rev. T. Meerschuerdt, bishop of Oklahoma. Rev. T. Brennan, formerly bishop of Dallas, Texas, titular bishop of Casarsa. Rev. A. Schinner, vicar general of Milwaukee, bishop of Superior, Wis. Mgr. Nozaleda, formerly archbishop of Manila, afterwards archbishop of Valencia, which post he resigned, was nominated titular archbishop of Petra.

FRENCHMAN HAS PLAN TO SPAN BERING SEA. Berlin, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the scheme of Baron Leocq de Lobe, the French engineer, for the building of a railway from Siberia to Alaska, has been approved by the Russian government, which has named a commission to formulate contract regulations.

Baron de Lobe represents a group of French capitalists, who propose to build a railway from Siberia to Alaska by bridging and by tunneling under Bering straits. It is said that the enterprise will be capitalized at \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000, and that the money centers of Europe and the United States will be asked to share in the financial phase of the project.

HISTORIC POSTCARD ANNOUNCES A BIRTH. A relic of bygone days turned up in the city clerk's office today. It was a postal card addressed to the city clerk which was found in the return of a birth. For a few moments the clerk did not know what to make of it, but finally sent the card to the health department.

Before Minneapolis had a health department all returns of births were made to the city clerk, or were supposed to be. To encourage the physicians in making reports of children ushered into the world, addressed postal cards with a printed form on the back were distributed by the city clerk. This card is one of the number. Where it has been all these years might be an interesting story if anyone could trace it.

MOBBING HOLDS HIS PLACE. Washington, Dec. 11.—The president has decided to reappoint Charles B. Morrison to be United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois. It was also announced today that the whole list of Illinois appointments, over which there has been some controversy, has been agreed upon.

LIBERAL CABINET NOW IN OFFICE

Continued From First Page.

Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Sir Edward Grey. Secretary of state for colonies, the earl of Elgin. Secretary of state for war, Richard Burdow Haldane. Secretary of state for India, John Morley.

President of the board of trade, David Lloyd George. President of the local government board, John Burns. Secretary of state for Scotland, John Sinclair.

President of the board of agriculture, Earl Carrington. Postmaster general, Sydney Chamee Buxton. Chief secretary for Ireland, James Bryce.

Lord president of the council, the earl of Crewe. Lord of the privy seal, the marquis of Ripon. President of the board of education, Augustus Birrell. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry Hartley Fowler.

The foregoing constitute the cabinet. The following ministers are not in the cabinet: Lord lieutenant of Ireland, the earl of Aberdeen. Lord chancellor of Ireland, Rt. Hon. Samuel Walker. Chief commissioner of works and public buildings, Lewis Vernon Harcourt. Cabinet is Strong.

The conservative morning newspapers are compelled to admit that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has succeeded in forming a much stronger administration than had been thought possible. The liberal papers are full of enthusiasm and of cordial congratulations to the premier on having not only ably united all sections of his party in the ministry, but on having displayed great discrimination in giving its individual members their posts. They express the conviction that such a cabinet will inspire confidence both at home and abroad.

The conservative organs point out that the most enthusiastic home ruler, John Morley, has been sent to the India office, where he will have little influence on internal politics. Burns' Rise Rapid. The rapid rise of John Burns from the workshop to the cabinet with a salary of \$10,000 a year, is an unique feature, indicating the growing importance of the radical party, and he is being congratulated on all sides on winning a well deserved honor. He will be the first labor member of the house of commons to have attained cabinet rank.

Perhaps the most popular appointment of all is that of Sir Edward Grey, who, after Lord Rosebery, has the highest reputation for statesmanship. He is expected to hold the best traditions of Great Britain's foreign policy and to inspire confidence abroad. Augustine Birrell is not a member of parliament, but it is expected that he will be elected for Bristol almost immediately.

Succeeds Earl Spencer. Baron Tweedmouth will lead in the house of lords, thus succeeding Earl Spencer, who is ill.

GENERAL STRIKE, AND THEN TERROR. Continued From First Page. plying 16,000 stands of arms to the workmen and peasants. "It is impossible to ascertain whether the announcement is true or is made only to furnish inflammatory material for the Odessa garrison."

Mutineers Sack Irkutsk. London, Dec. 11.—Dispatches from Moji, Japan, tell in detail of the bombardment of Harbin by Russian military mutineers and the burning and sacking of Irkutsk. The latter city is in ruins. Irkutsk was sacked from end to end and fired in a dozen places. Rebels marched thru the streets singing. The refugees fled to the mountains and villages.

The arrival of General Madriloff was greeted with cries of rage by the mutineers, who fought with even greater intensity. They had a leader who was handling them with skill. His name is not known at this time. A dispatch late last night stated that Madriloff is retreating before the assaults of the rebels, and that Harbin will share the fate of Irkutsk.

PORTAGE WANTS STATION. The railroad and warehouse commission will make a visit tomorrow to Portage, Aitkin county, which is petitioning to have the Northern Pacific build a depot.

Slippers

Misses' and children's red or black Felt Slippers, with leather soles and kid tips, at... 39c Special values in ladies' warm House Slippers, displayed on tables ticketed 98c. 69c 49c and... Broken lines of men's \$1.25 and \$1.48 Kid Slippers, sizes only 7, 6, 6 1/2, 7 and 7 1/2, now... 75c See the splendid lines of Men's Slippers we are offering at 49c, 89c, 98c, \$1.25 and... \$1.48



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LA FARGE PICTURES Visitors Can See Them Only in the Afternoon. Many capitol visitors are disappointed at being unable to see the four paintings by John La Farge, now mounted in the supreme courtroom. These paintings can be seen only in the afternoons. The court is in session each morning, and may not be disturbed.

Chin Can Stay—Chin Ton Gar can live in the United States. This was the decision rendered by United States Commissioner H. S. Abbott today. The case was tried before the commissioner Saturday afternoon. Commissioner Abbott held that Chin Ton Gar was a Chinese merchant, not a laborer, and as such entitled to live in this country.