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MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1906.

16 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

BLOODSHED AGAIN FOR 'RED SUNDAY'

Russian Proletariat Threatens to Precipitate Renewal of Slaughter.

PRISONERS PACKED LIKE CATTLE IN CELLS

Government Putting On Screws Tighter and Tighter at Capital.

Pabianec, Russian Poland, Jan. 3.—The prefect of police here was assassinated today.

Pokrovsk, Russia, Jan. 3.—Two gendarmes who were searching the lodgings of railroad men, were stabbed to death today.

Vienna, Jan. 3.—A St. Petersburg telegram states that alarming news has been received from Krasnojarsk, Siberia. The city has been conquered by revolutionaries. The entire garrison was murdered, the city governor and chief of police being hung from lamp posts. Telegraph communication has been interrupted. The rebels occupied the treasury, seizing 12,000,000 roubles.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—A general meeting of the workers' council and delegates of the proletarian organizations has been in session secretly since last night perfecting their future programs.

All that is thus far known is that they are planning to turn the anniversary of Jan. 22 (red Sunday), when the most serious rioting in St. Petersburg occurred, into a day of national mourning, during which it is planned to make a demonstration in memory of the martyrs.

All the shops, factories and theaters will be closed and all street and railroad services will be stopped. Requiem masses will be celebrated and processions in which the workmen will wear caps on their sleeves will march thru the streets. No papers will be allowed to appear except with black borders.

It is proposed to make a gigantic, peaceful manifestation, but if they attempt to carry it out, the leaders fully understand that it is sure to precipitate bloodshed on a large scale.

Putting on the Screws. The government is putting on the screws tighter and tighter. War Minister Rudiger has issued an order absolutely prohibiting officers, privates and employees of the ministry of war from participating in any fashion in political societies or attending their meetings and prescribing heavy punishments which will be inflexible without trial.

The use of the telephone between St. Petersburg, Moscow and other points which has been employed in communications between the revolutionists, has been prohibited, and to private individuals, except by permission of the authorities.

Packed Like Cattle. The number of arrests are increasing daily and the prisons are so crowded that the Narva Sherevskaya rooms with air space for fifteen are holding sixty persons. So far as ascertainable, not one of those arrested during the last three weeks has been released.

The same paper says that the newsboys who, since the imperial reform Continued on 2d Page, 3d Column.

BRITISH FLEET AT THE CALL OF TOGO

Rojevstvensky Says England's Warships Were Ready to Finish Him.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—The remarkable allegation that the British fleet was held in readiness to destroy the Russian fleet if the battle of the Sea of Japan had gone in the Russians' favor is made by Admiral Rojevstvensky in a letter published in the Novoe Vremya today with the permission of the minister of marine. Referring to the absolute secrecy of Admiral Togo in regard to the disposition of his forces Rojevstvensky declares that "this was unknown even to the admiral of the British fleet allied with the Japanese who concentrated his forces at Wei-Hai-Wei in expectation of receiving an order to annihilate the Russian fleet if this, the final object of Great Britain, was beyond the power of the Japanese."

His Story of Fight. From Admiral Rojevstvensky's account of the tactics in the battle of the Sea of Japan, published in the Novoe Vremya the reader is almost convinced that the Russian commander out-manuevered Admiral Togo at every point and was himself the real victor. He declares he knew Admiral Togo's exact whereabouts two days before the battle, made his dispositions accordingly, and entered the fight with his eyes open.

The admiral only casually states in the course of his letter that the minister of marine is investigating the causes of the catastrophe to determine whether the commander shall be court-martialed for the loss of the fleet.

Charges Against Britain. The charge that the British admiral concentrated his ships at Wei-Hai-Wei expecting to receive an order to destroy the Russians, in the event of Admiral Togo proving victorious, has caused a considerable sensation in diplomatic circles, all the more so as Admiral Rojevstvensky's letter was published with the permission of the minister of marine and no doubt is entered that it will be made the subject of diplomatic representations to Great Britain.

JUNTA CHIEF WITH BRYAN. Manila, Jan. 3.—W. Morgan Schuster, collector of customs for the Philippine archipelago, will accompany W. J. Bryan on his visit to the southern islands of the group in the interest of the civil government. Galician Apasible, the former president of the Filipino junta at Hongkong, will accompany him as the representative of the radical party.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 3.—The first severe snowstorm of the season here has been raging since early morning, but the detriment of railroad and street traffic.

BEER AND WHISKY MEN HAVE SPLIT

Brewers Want Saloons in Indian Territory—The Distillers Want None.

Brewers Show Signs of Dislike for Company of the Whisky Interests.

By W. W. Jermaine.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The fact that there has been a break between the brewers and the whisky men of the country has been disclosed since the question arose as to whether there should be prohibition in Indian Territory after its admission to the union. The break has come over the Indian Territory question. The brewers have taken a stand with those citizens of the territory who hold the prohibition is logical and sound, and, moreover, that it doesn't prohibit. The whisky men, on the other hand, favor prohibition, and, strange as it may seem, are working side by side with the food women of the W. C. T. U. and kindred bodies.

Under any form of prohibition, it would be very difficult for the brewers to get their goods into the new state, on account of their bulk. Whisky, on the other hand, being smaller in bulk, and therefore more easily handled, would not suffer greatly under a prohibition law which has been proposed in the recent history of Iowa, the Dakotas and Kansas. Moreover, the "bootleg" business, which would assume large proportions among a population largely Indian, would be prohibited under prohibition without it.

Don't Like Whisky Company. Since the break has come, the brewers are considering whether they have not suffered in reputation during the past years by their close association with the whisky interests. Beer contains only a small percentage of alcohol, from 4 to 5 per cent, and there are, besides, certain tonic and food properties in it, so that physicians prescribe it freely. The brewers are, therefore, coming to the conclusion that their business is not a menace to the American home or to American health.

The brewers and whisky men have also split over the army canteen. The former are in favor of the restoration of that adjunct to army life, while the latter oppose it. In the army canteens only beer and light wines are sold. The canteen within the post enclosure means the wiping out of whisky joints just outside the enclosure. At these joints the most villainous whisky is sold, yielding a large percentage of profit, and the sale of beer is very small. If the canteen were to be re-established, the whisky men would be robbed of the trade of almost a thousand saloons which line the entrance to army posts all over the country, while the sale of beer would be increased.

Colonel Edward's Object Lesson. Colonel Clarence A. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department, tells an interesting story illustrating how the canteen operates to reduce the sale of whisky in the vicinity of army posts. Several canteens were abolished by act of congress, he was in charge of an army post in the southwest. When he took hold of it there were upward of a dozen canteens, and the whisky trade and increased the trade of the brewers, and while this was the case, the deportment of the enlisted men was greatly improved. There were fewer breaches of discipline, fewer arrests, and the men, as a whole, began to save money to send home or put in the bank.

It is very likely that an effort will be made in congress this winter to repeal the canteen law, with a view to repealing the present law. When that time comes, the brewers of the country will be found advocating it, while the whisky men will be found opposing it, and working with the temperance people to that end. The importance of the fact that practically every army officer now in the service, high and low, is in favor of the canteen, and that their wives join them in taking that position, is beginning to dawn upon congress and the country. As men are able to free themselves from the canteen, they see that it is an improbable that any system can work to the disadvantage of the enlisted men which has such intelligent and disinterested support as that just named.

GUMMINS CALLS REPORTS FALSE

Iowa's Governor Denies Story of His Attitude Toward Railroad Rate Legislation.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 3.—Governor Cummins says that he was misquoted in a dispatch sent broadcast from Des Moines purporting to give his address before the Fruit Jobbers' association. The governor was quoted as being opposed to the Dooliver rate bill, and this was used as the basis for an article which declared the governor opposed to the position the president is taking on the rate question.

"I was simply lied about," says Governor Cummins. "That is not elegant language, but the provocation is great. I made no reference to the Dooliver bill in my speech before the Fruit Jobbers' association. I did not say that any measure now proposed and said to have the endorsement of the president would be of no benefit to Iowa."

The governor is using all honorable means to ascertain who sent out the false report. He says that it was done to hurt him politically, and he wants the offender punished. He has written the president, Senator Dooliver, and others denying the story sent out.

John Jacob Astor's income is estimated at \$30,000 a day.

RESIGN, SENATOR DEPEW, IS DEMAND MADE IN NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

HINTS AT WIDER INSURANCE PROBE

Governor Higgins of New York Urges a Drastic Insurance Law.

Message to Legislature Refers to Possible Inquiry Into Investment Methods.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Governor Higgins' message to the legislature, which was presented to that body today, was awaited with much interest because of what he might say regarding the legislative investigation of the insurance companies. The governor's message urged a drastic insurance law, and hinted at the necessity of a like investigation of other forms of insurance.

The eyes of the whole world are now turned towards New York and if this legislature does not produce an insurance law which shall be drastic but which shall be courageous and not hysterical, it will fail to meet the expectations of those who have confidence in the ability of popular government to solve its own problems as they arise. Future effective legislation by congress or the federal government is not probable and the possibility of such action should not retard for an instant the work of the state.

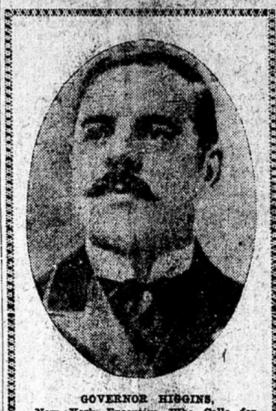
Another Insurance Probe. "While life insurance has received almost exclusive attention it cannot be assumed that other corporations dealing in indemnity and investment contracts have been blameless and a word of caution may not be amiss regarding assessment associations, accident insurance companies, co-operative fire insurance companies and the like. Better allow free and unregulated insurance than permit such concerns to exist under laws which do not protect our citizens, but enable the promoter of doubtful schemes to beguile the investor to financial disappointment and fatten himself on false promises and deluded hopes.

"The policyholder" now demands something better from the state than a guarantee of solvency. He has learned that his insurance will be cheaper and safer when the companies are compelled to invest their assets for his benefit exclusively, and are prevented from diverting funds to the individual undertakings of speculative directors and to the payment of vast salaries and exorbitant commissions, gratuities to men of influence and contributions for political campaign purposes. He invokes the power of the state to shield him more effectively from the abuses of the life companies and their finances.

Radical Revision of Law. "You will be called upon to make a radical revision of the law for the benefit of investors in life insurance and for the regulation and restraint of the companies. We may well consider at this time the expediency of providing for more thorough regulation by the department of insurance. Under the new insurance law of Germany not only are thorough investigation and publicity required, but the government director actually enters into the business methods of the corporation.

"We can learn much from a careful examination of this law, also some of its provisions may be deemed too paternal for our differing conditions of business and political life or objectionable as leaving too much to the discretion of the insurance department.

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GOVERNOR HIGGINS, New York Executive Who Calls for New Insurance Law.

CLEVELAND HIRED BY 'BIG THREE'

First Public Step in Insurance 'Community of Interest' Plan Is Taken.

Journal Special Service.

New York, Jan. 3.—The first public step in the "community of interest" which is to unify the three great insurance companies—the Equitable, the Mutual and the New York Life—has been taken, a former president of the United States, Grover Cleveland, being employed as the connecting link.

Mr. Cleveland has been jointly selected as a rebate referee at a salary of \$12,000 a year, each of the three companies contributing \$4,000. Mr. Cleveland in this position, is supposed to stop rebating.

This much is admitted in a formal statement issued by the Equitable Life. Mr. Cleveland's real position, it is said, will be that of harmonizer.

The interests of Ryan, of Morgan and of the Rockefeller-Harriman group frequently clash. It will be Mr. Cleveland's task to maintain harmony among these capitalists in their management of the life companies and their finances.

MORGAN SEEKS GRASP ON WEST'S COAL FIELDS

Journal Special Service.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 3.—It is reported here that J. P. Morgan has begun a contest for control of the western coal fields. The fight is said to have been started last week when Dr. W. S. Woods, trustee of the Kansas City Coal & Coke company, formerly the property of Charles J. Devlin and now in liquidation, The Central Coal & Coke company of Kansas City and the Kansas City Coal & Coke company have been rivals. Morgan is said to have purchased the former company, and his plan for controlling the Kansas City market is said to be thru Trustee Woods, who is president of the National Bank of Commerce. By working with Woods it will be possible for Morgan to prevent any of the former Devlin mines from marketing their coal in Kansas City and thereby compel the receivers of the Devlin property to make terms with him.

'STAGGERED' BY EQUITABLE DEALS

State and Nation Stirred to Total Lack of Confidence, Is Declared.

McCall, Meanwhile, Resigns as President of the New York Life.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Senator Brackett of Saratoga, soon after the legislature convened today, introduced a resolution demanding of Chauncey M. Depew his resignation as United States senator from this state. The resolution in full is as follows:

"Since the adjournment of this senate the people of the state and nation have been staggered by the relation shown to have existed for years between the Equitable Life Assurance society and Chauncey M. Depew, one of the senators of the state in the United States congress.

"Recognizing that these disclosures have caused a total lack of confidence in the ability of the senator named to properly represent the people in the body to which he was elected,

"Resolved, by the Senate, That Chauncey M. Depew, be, and he hereby is, requested to forthwith resign his seat in the United States senate."

Wadsworth Elected. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., was elected speaker of the assembly, receiving the entire republican vote.

Mr. Wadsworth had 75 out of 104 votes cast in the caucus, Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence, receiving 14 and J. M. Wainwright of Westchester 15. The entire strength of the republican side in the new assembly, 107 in all, was present, but none of the three candidates voted.

The vote was taken by an open roll call, and there was no attempt to secure a secret ballot, as had been expected.

This result brings to a close one of the most remarkable speakerhip campaigns of recent years, characterized by marked factional bitterness, and some unusual features. Mr. Wadsworth was not among the candidates originally in the field, but was proposed by Governor Higgins in a formal statement, and in addition to the support of the governor and his friends, was regarded as having the approval of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Merritt had the backing of State Chairman R. B. Odell, Jr., and his friends in the state organization, who fought with determination for his election, or, failing that, for the defeat of Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Wainwright stood openly in opposition to what he charged was an improper influence of the executive in a purely legislative matter. He had the support of a number of the New York city members, especially those republicans who were also on the municipal ownership ticket.

McCall Out, Orr In. New York, Jan. 3.—John A. McCall today resigned as president of the New York Life Insurance company. The resignation was accepted by the board of trustees and Alexander B. Orr was promptly elected to the presidency of the company.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Chairman Elkins of the senate committee on interstate commerce has called a meeting of the committee for Friday to consider railroad rate legislation. Senator Clapp of Minnesota is preparing a bill which he will present to the committee. It will follow closely the suggestions contained in the message of President Roosevelt on rate regulation.

CORONER JABBED IN CAIN'S REPORT

Deputy Examiner Analyzes Hennepin Financial Methods—Others Criticized.

County Commission Charged with Splitting Contracts to Evade \$100 Rule.

A report pointing out irregularities and some necessary changes in the conduct of Hennepin county officers has been made by M. Cain, special deputy for the state public examiner. A copy of the report has been filed with County Attorney A. J. Smith, who will go over its contents carefully and will consult with the public examiner before any action is taken.

While the contents of the report are not made public, it is understood that former Coroner U. G. Williams and Coroner J. M. Kistler are among the officers to have their methods adversely criticized. The report is said to show that \$1,100 was paid to Dr. Williams and \$900 to Dr. Kistler for holding postmortem examinations. It is contended by the examiner that, under the law, these expenses should be paid out of the coroner's salary of \$4,000 a year.

The county commissioners are scored for their failure to audit and supply an account of the contracts for coroners as they are charged with cutting contracts for supplies up into less than \$100 lots, so that they can be given to friends of the commissioners. In this connection the county commissioners are charged with the fact that they have directly mentioned.

There is said to be some criticism made against Harry Miner, former county auditor, in relation to a part of the old Day Darling shortage.

Register of Deeds George C. Merrill is said to have paid \$25 for the making of charts that the examiner says should have been made by an employee of the office.

There are some suggestions of changes that should be made in the sheriff's system of tax collections.

Report on Dickey's Books. Another report, prepared by Deputy Examiner P. N. Stacy, deals with the county clerk's office under the regime of C. N. Dickey. This report shows an apparent shortage of several hundred dollars still due from the former clerk Mr. Dickey, however, protests that the Stacy examination, made from records of C. N. Dickey, is so unreliable as to be of no value.

The first examination made by the public examiner, when the records were fresh and the accountants able to explain any ambiguities. The deficit here is the result of the fact that the records have been taken care of and Mr. Dickey contends that this should have ended the matter.

BUTTE WILD OVER COPPER MARKET

Heavy Advances in Copper Stocks Make Fortunes for Montana Speculators.

Special to The Journal.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 3.—Butte is wild over the copper market, and thousands of dollars are daily being sent east and changing hands here, buying Amalgamated, United Copper, Anaconda, North Butte and East Butte stocks, all of these companies' shares having soared skyward in the last ten days.

Following is the price of the stock of East Butte in the speculative market. The stock of the newly organized company jumped in several days from \$5 a share to \$12. Raven stock yesterday claimed a dividend of \$20,000,000, and rose from \$1.50 to \$5.50, with no stock to be had at the later figure. It is predicted that Raven will reach \$5 before tonight.

Three new copper mining companies are on tap, say the stock market reports in Butte. The market is busier than ever before. Judge Harney, cleaned up \$200,000 on some mining stock given him. Another county officer was \$20,000 to the good yesterday, while others estimated their earnings in the thousands. North Butte, bought by United interests for \$2,000,000, is now rated at several times that figure.

WAKEN CONGRESS TO ROADS' GREED

Congressmen Whose Passes Have Been Cut Off Are Likely to Retaliate.

Journal Special Service.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Retaliation against the railroads for cutting off passes is already being talked of among members of congress who have returned from their holiday vacations. Many of them were compelled to pay railroad fare to return to Washington.

Members of congress are allowed 20 cents a mile for expenses in going to and returning from their homes from a session in congress, but they have hitherto traveled on passes and used the mileage for other purposes.

There is a disposition among them to stand their ground together in the matter of getting even with the roads. The eastern and southern men feel that it is an encroachment upon their prerogatives and are willing to take the west and northern brethren in the fight.

Should a provision be inserted in the postoffice appropriation bill, reducing the pay of the railroads for transporting mail, it is said that the probability goes thru. The officials of the postoffice department are thoro in favor of it. Postmaster General Cortwell and his predecessors have maintained that the rate is entirely too high.

All former movements to reduce the rate paid the railroads for handling the mails in the past have been smothered by the agents or counsel of the railroads. There are numerous other ways in which congress can worry the railroads, and according to members of the house congressmen are going to do all they can to annoy them so long as the "no pass" order is in effect.

BOOTH IS A VEGETARIAN. London, Jan. 3.—In his annual address to the Vegetarian Society, General Booth attributes his robust health to the fact that for the past seven years he has been a strict vegetarian.

GERMANY BUYING AS IF FOR WAR

Hurry Orders for 20,000 Cars at Cost of Fifty Millions Are Placed.

FOLLOWING FRANCE'S LEAD, SAY CHIEFS

Kaiser Will Be Able to Rush Troops to French Frontier by Rail.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The railway administration placed orders last week for 20,000 freight cars at a cost of \$50,000,000 with manufacturers of five countries, stipulating delivery by the middle of February, besides utilizing the car works of Germany. These contracts were distributed among makers in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, which would not have been done unless some reasons for haste existed.

Inquiries made for the reason for the urgency of delivery resulted in obtaining the statement that the ordering of the cars was a precautionary measure, the general staff desiring to be ready to move troops, if necessary, by March 1. This is only a proper measure of precaution, it was affirmed, in view of the extensive military arrangements going on in France, which, among other dispositions, include the movement toward the German frontier of six regiments of artillery, or 180 guns.

Following France's Lead. The ordering of these freight cars, each of which would accommodate forty soldiers or would enable the authorities to transport a full complement of men, is not taken as a provocative and every interest, both in and outside the government, shrinks from such a possibility, unless it be a small group of military men.

Strengthening Positions. The government will probably regret the publication of this intelligence, but its transmission seems necessary to a proper understanding of the drift of events and of how both France and Germany are strengthening their diplomatic position on the eve of the Moroccan conference by special preparations.

No doubt exists here that the French and German policies will differ in the conference on the question of policing the Morocco-Algerian frontier and on other matters of international importance. Under the terms of agreement to hold the conference, all the participating powers must agree to the conclusions of the conference or the situation reverts to the status quo. In other words, if at the conference all the powers except one agree to a plan for international control of Morocco, the conference will have been in vain, and if the situation becomes as it is before the powers assented to call the conference, serious disagreements between those especially interested may arise.

Germany's book on the Moroccan question probably will be issued Jan. 12 and copies will be supplied to the delegates at the conference, which it now seems will meet Jan. 16. The energies of German diplomats are now fixed upon various features of this pregnant event.

BLIZZARD RAGING AT HEAD OF LAKES

Storm with Heavy Snowfall Causes Delay in Railroad Traffic.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 3.—The first blizzard since the terrible storm of Nov. 27, in which so many lives were wrecked and a large number of lives lost, is raging at the head of the lakes. The weather is mild and the snow damp. The principal trouble will come from delay in street cars and railroad traffic.

Storm in Wisconsin. La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 3.—A snowstorm, the heaviest of the winter, is causing a serious delay to all passenger and mail trains today on the railroad. Trains from Chicago are arriving here from three to seven hours late and still further delayed, to mail between La Crosse and the twin cities are expected.

Five Inches at Fort Dodge. Fort Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 3.—Five inches of snow has fallen here and is still falling hard. Traffic so far, has been only slightly delayed. There is a strong north wind blowing.

Heavy Fall at Stillwater. Stillwater, Minn., Jan. 3.—There is a heavy fall of snow here and interurban cars are only running as far as the barns. The local system has not been delayed.

Blockade Threatened. Special to The Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., Jan. 3.—Conditions here are favorable for a complete blockade. More than a foot of snow has fallen and a blizzard is threatening here and northern brethren in the fight. Here are reported several hours late.

LOBBYISTS ARE BARRED FROM OHIO HOUSE

Journal Special Service.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The lobbyists have been dealt a knockout blow here by Speaker Thompson of the house of representatives, who has ordered the sergeant-at-arms to enforce the rules governing those to be permitted inside the chamber. In the past, lobbyists have entered the chamber at will and even openly fought for or against legislation from the floor of both branches of the general assembly. Governor Herlick, in his message yesterday, urged both houses to bar lobbyists, and Speaker Thompson took action at the first opportunity.



THE NEW YORK MACHINE SEEMS TO HAVE RUN INTO SOMETHING.

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