DELCASSE LIED, IS SULTAN'S CHARGE

German Foreign Office Pamphlet Tells History of Negotiations in Morocco.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The foreign office's pamphlet on Morocco begins with a symposium of the newspaper cuttings expressing the aspiration of the French to attain exclusive jurisdiction in Morocco and representing that the French minister at Fez had assumed the mandate of Europe to urge the execution of reforms in Morocco.

The sultan of Morocco, Dec. 21, received in audience Herr Vassel, the German consul at Fez, and talked over the general situation. "I am willing," said the sultan, "to treat three or four powers equally with Germany and Great Britain on account of their trade, and France and Spain because they are neighbors."

The sultan inquired whether the French minister could claim a general mandate or not, and the consul replied that Germany had not granted such a mandate. The sultan said he was pleased to receive this information.

Herr Vassel, in a dispatch dated April 21, on the sultan's state of mind after the speech of M. Delcasse, the former foreign minister of France, in the French senate, March 31, said Mulai Abd-el-Aziz was excited by M. Delcasse's declaration that the Moroccan government had asked France's advice and would follow it. The sultan cried: "But these are absolute untruths."

WAR SCARE WANES

Europe Takes More Hopeful Outlook of Moroccan Situation.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Public uneasiness over the Moroccan conference has undergone a distinct improvement. This is due mainly to the confident attitude of the officials of the foreign office, who consider the Italian government's selection of Marquis Visconti Venosta to head its delegation as strengthening the position of France.

It is evident that the officials hold the view that if France can secure the support of the great powers having tangible possessions in the Mediterranean and in Morocco it will be difficult for Germany to stand against the force of this moral influence.

Therefore Italy's choice of the Marquis Visconti Venosta, who was one of the earliest advocates of the Franco-Italy entente, strengthens the government's expectation of the united support of the leading Mediterranean powers.

The martial tone of the press has considerably diminished and the sensational branch of it no longer prints alarmist reports of the frontier preparations. None the less, the public and the press continue, tho with greater calmness, to discuss the imperative need of completing military preparations.

France Demands First Place.

There is evidence of the greatest firmness in upholding the French position, the essential feature of which is that France, thru her geographical proximity to Morocco, which is analogous to that of the position of the United States toward Cuba, and thru her vast Algerian borders, is justly entitled to have a special and privileged position in Morocco.

Germany has never clearly yielded the claim of France to a special position in Morocco. This is the vital issue, and the minor questions regarding police, customs, finance and contraband, can be adjusted once it is definitely settled whether France has a special and privileged position.

Germany's Position.

If the French position is upheld, the conference, it is expected, will charge France with the police, customs and other duties. Against this Germany will seek to secure international control of the police, the customs and other matters, thus giving all the nations, including Germany, the same status in Morocco as that of France.

German Squadron Is Sent.

The Berlin correspondent of the Temps says that Germany, following the action of the United States and Great Britain, is sending a squadron to Algeciras. The paper says that France thus far has not ordered a squadron to the neighborhood of the conference. It adds that three British squadrons, the Channel, Howe and cruiser squadrons, will rendezvous in Cadiz bay, near Algeciras, in the middle of February.

WASHINGTON NOTES

Appointments in the rural carrier force commencing Jan. 15: Rudolph F. Holden, route 2, Thompson, N. D.; Flynn Hanson, route 2, Platte, S. D.; Claude L. Faulkner, route 2, Wagner, S. D.; Ralph Carper, route 3, Wagner, S. D.; Frank M. Doheny, route 4, Fairfax, Minn.

No Appetite

Means loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a precursor of prostrating sickness. This is why it is serious. The best thing you can do is to take the great alterative and tonic

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which has cured thousands.

Warm Shoes

Men's medium-weight all-felt lace shoes to wear under overshoes or rubbers, all sizes, at..... 98c

Men's felt shoes with leather soles, all sizes, at..... $1.35

Men's felt shoes with leather, rubber or felt soles, at $1.69, $1.98 up to..... $2.75

Women's felt lace shoes, with leather soles and side patches at..... 69c

Big variety of women's felt shoes and vici kid fleece-lined ones at 98c, $1.48, $1.68 and..... $1.98

Babies' warm lined shoes, sizes 2 to 5..... 49c

Children's warm lined shoes, sizes 5 to 8..... 69c

Home Trade Shoe Store
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Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.*

CUMMINS ATTACKS INSURANCE LAWS

Governor's Message to the Legislature Urges Several Needed Reforms.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Jan. 8.—The thirty-first general assembly convened at noon today. There was a brief preliminary session and then the governor's message was read in both houses.

The message proved to be more conservative than was expected. Insurance legislation, on the lines of that in force in Massachusetts, is urged, as well as the plan for primary elections and railroad legislation the governor has proposed for several years.

The first day was the quietest that has been seen at any session and was marked by an absence of wire-pulling. Rev. D. A. Allen of Anita opened the house session with prayer. It has been the custom to have one of the most prominent minister of Des Moines to deliver the opening prayer. Allen, who has a circuit in Cass county, wrote to the governor a few days ago, asking for the honor of officiating at the opening of the legislature.

"It is time those high-salaried fellows in Des Moines give us county preachers a chance," wrote the divine, "besides, I am an old soldier and the courts have decided that Iowa must give the preference to old soldiers. hTe matter was referred to Speaker Clark and he appointed Rev. Mr. Allen, who received $5 for offering the prayers.

Governor Cummins' Message.

In his message to the legislature, Governor Cummins said that the taxable value of all the assessed property in the state for 1905 was $620,894,110, the rate for general state purposes 3 2-10 mills. The receipts for 1906, including $851,715 in the treasury Jan. 1, will be, it is estimated, $4,074,715, and the expenditures will be $3,443,482, leaving a balance, Jan. 1, 1907, of about $625,232.

Insurance Plan Outlined.

"There has been much discussion of life insurance among the people in general during the last two years," says Governor Cummins. "It is just beginning to be a little understood by the policyholders.

"I believe that from this time forward all 'old line' life insurance companies organized under the laws of other states, and desiring to carry on business in the state of Iowa, should be required to deposit with the state auditor securities equal in amount to the legal reserve upon the policies issued upon the lives in this state, for the protection of such policyholders; the deposits to continue until the state in which the company is organized shall require a deposit of the entire legal reserve with some state officer, at which time our auditor should transfer the securities so placed with him to the officer of the state in which the company is organized. If a few states would adopt this plan, it would result in every state's having insurance companies, requiring the deposit.

Distribution of Surplus.

"Another grave defect in the methods of life insurance is the accumulation of a so-called surplus.

"Shall this surplus be ascertained and apportioned, and disposed of in some manner at short intervals, or shall it be allowed to accumulate during long periods, and then to be paid to the policyholders in such proportions as the board of directors of the company may think best? It seems to me that every consideration of safety and fair-dealing requires that the surplus to be credited or paid to participating policyholders shall be ascertained and paid, or otherwise disposed of, every year.

Provision as to Options.

"The amendment should also provide for the options, which at that time may be exercised by the policyholder; namely, to withdraw the dividend in cash or to use it for the purpose of purchasing further insurance. In so recommending, it must be understood that I advocate the distribution, annually, of the entire surplus.

"I believe that there should be standard forms of policies. They should be uniform with all companies—plain, simple and direct. The obligations could easily be understood.

Favors Primary System.

"I am for the primary system of nominations by plurality, rather than of nominations by conventions. A primary election law will minimize, if it will not destroy, the power of railways in politics, and if there were no other reason for enacting such a statute this would be sufficient. I look upon the abolition of passes and the adoption of a primary as parts of the same remedial legislation. Railways should be required to sell mileage books, good for 1,000 miles and upwards, at a flat rate of 2 cents per mile, good until used, and if purchased by the head of a family there is no reason why it should not be used by any member of the family.

Need of Pure Food Law.

"The failure to enact restrictive legislation regulating pure food has made Iowa the favorite field for those who deceive and injure the people thru impure and adulterated foods. It is the manifest duty of the general assembly to adopt such measures as will protect the public from the impositions and frauds that are now practiced upon them.

"A rigid criminal statute on the subject of family desertion is needed."

SAYS WAGE DECREASE BACKS RACE SUICIDE

Journal Special Service.

New York, Jan. 8.—Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor commission declared yesterday that except in special cases President Roosevelt was mistaken in his crusade for bigger families among the American people. Many men, he said, are working today at the bench and in the factory for less wages than their fathers received for a similar amount of work, and it is costing them more to live.

Such men, he said, if they were of a conscientious type, would hesitate at the responsibility of bringing children into the world, to struggle and toil for a bare livelihood without any prospects for advancement.

Viewed by Father of Nine.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Deciding, when his wife presented him with his ninth child, that the struggle to furnish food for his large family was more than he could bear, John Fusilier, a furniture polisher, locked himself in his little shop, plugged all the apertures, turned on the gas and sat down to die. His body was found in a chair. The eldest of his children is but 14 years old.

ELLIOTT DANFORTH DEAD.

New York, Jan. 8.—Elliott Danforth, former treasurer of New York state and prominent in democratic politics for many years, is dead at his home here. Mr. Danforth was 58 years old. He was the political lieutenant for David B. Hill and had been a delegate to several national conventions.

Mail carriers in English cities get about $400 a year.

RAYNER TAKES UP MONROE DOCTRINE

Continued From First Page.

for preferences and priorities, in their insatiate chase for plunder, sweep down upon the pitiful revenues of those bankrupt and impoverished republics until they become prostrate supplicants at the exchequer of the world and are willing to yield their resources and concessions at any price or sacrifice that may be dictated in the gambling dens of the European stock market?"

Mr. Rayner paid a high tribute to former President Cleveland, but he could not accept his views on the Venezuelan boundary controversy.

Roosevelt Doctrine.

He denominated the present policy as "the Roosevelt doctrine," which he said embodied the following propositions:

First—The only way, except by actual was that one nation can forcibly collect a money claim against another is by blockade, bombardment or the seizure of its customhouse, and under the accepted law of nations, foreign governments are within their rights if they choose to exercise it when they actively intervene in support of the contractual claims of their subjects.

Second—The United States then becomes a party in interest, so far as American states are concerned, because under the Monroe doctrine, it could not see any European power seize and occupy the territory of any of these republics.

"Upon the first proposition," continued Mr. Rayner, "I respectfully deny that foreign nations are within their rights when they actively intervene in favor of the contractual claims of their subjects. With great deference to the president, this proposition is at war with the elementary principles of international law. There are some exceptions that sustain his statements in countries where anarchy and a failure to administer justice prevail, but with an exception in cases that are sui generis, the rule is an inflexible and unbending one, precisely to the contrary tenor of what the president states it to be.

"In this country nearly every secretary of state, including Madison, Adams, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Marcy, Seward and Blaine have given the broad denial to suggestions of this character, so that until this new doctrine was promulgated it was considered a postulate and a fundamental maxim of international law that governments would not interfere in behalf of the contractual claims of their citizens, except thru the channels of diplomacy and the proper presentation of the claims by their ministers.

Roosevelt in Error.

"It seems to me that the president is equally in error if we are at all to be controlled by usage or precedent, in stating that the seizure of a customhouse and a blockade are equivalent to the seizure of territory within the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, and that it is our duty to interfere in Central and South America if foreign governments attempt to enforce their right by this method. If the citizens of foreign governments are subjected to a tortuous invasion of their rights with the connivance of any of the republics of Central or South America and after every effort made to obtain indemnity without avail, foreign governments proceed to place the revenues of the offending government under their control, so as to obtain redress, I deny that there is any seizure of territory within the meaning of the Monroe doctrine to invoke our interference."

Mr. Rayner referred to the seizure of Corinto, Nicaragua, by Great Britain, to collect a debt which did not "summon the spectre of Monroe."

A Financial Doctrine.

"The new Monroe doctrine," he said, "is strictly a financial doctrine. The theme is money, the legend is cash and the foreign hordes who are advancing into the state department are a syndicate of relentless mercenaries and money-lenders, who traffic in calamity, look upon national misfortunes as so much merchandise and who for a venal profit would call a vendue and auction to the highest bidder the liberties of mankind."

Quoting from a speech of Secretary Taft in which he said this government is to take temporary possession of Santo Domingo, as a receiver, Mr. Rayner said he found no clause in the constitution empowering the government to act as a receiver, and continued:

"As secretary of war, on few occasions, ex-officio secretary of state; constructive governor of the Philippines and in the absence of the president, acting president of the United States, I am quite sure that Mr. Taft has not the time to act as receiver for all the impecunious people on this earth. We will, therefore, evidently have to provide a new portfolio, to be known as the department of foreign receiverships and a new secretary to be known as the secretary of foreign bankruptcy."

Rights as to Treaty.

He urged the president had made a grave error in supposing he had a right to execute a treaty before the treaty itself is ratified, and added:

"I would like it once and forever understood that no treaty with foreign nations and no compact, convention or protocol in the nature of a treaty shall be performed and carried into practical effect and no custom house shall be seized, no revenues administered, no status quo established by any minister or military commander until the act of the agent is confirmed by the principal and the negotiations of the president are submitted to the only body under the constitution that has the right to reject or ratify them."

Flag as Pirate's Ensign.

Mr. Rayner, in closing, said:

"I am with the slave in every darkened corner of the globe, where he is struggling to be free, and I hope the day may come when every government that is built upon the bowed bodies of its subjects may disintegrate, and that upon its ruins, republican institutions may arise. However, Mr. President, as deeply as I love my country, with all the devotion I would lay upon her altars, with a fervid reverence for her flag, wherever its colors greet the eye. I would rather see that flag lowered and trampled upon than used as a pirate's ensign and raised not as an emblem of honor, but as an instrument of terror and oppression to the helpless and enfeebled races of mankind."

Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds. Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide cold and grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

FIRE DESTROYS CAFE, LOSS REACHES $100,000

Des Moines, Jan. 8.—Fire of probably incendiary origin broke out in the kitchen of the Morrison cafe in the Marquardt building early today, destroyed the cafe and caused $100,000 damage to the block and contents. Most of the loss is covered by insurance.

France exports about $5,000,000 worth of eggs a year; half of them go to England.

PRESIDENT COURTS A CANAL INQUIRY

Continued From First Page.

who stay at home and those who visit the isthmus, may ground their accusations on false statements by some engineer who, having applied for service on the commission and been refused such service, now endeavors to discredit his successful competitors; or by some lessee or owner of real estate who has sought action on inaction by the commission to increase the value of his lots, and is bitter because the committee cannot be used for such purposes; or on the tales of disappointed bidders for contracts or of officeholders who have proved incompetent or who have been suspected of corruption and dismissed, or who have been overcome by panic and have fled from the isthmus.

No Jobbery Proven.

"Every specific charge relating to jobbery, to immorality or to inefficiency, from whatever source it has come, has been immediately investigated and in no single instance have the statements of these sensation mongers and the interested complainants behind them been supported.

"The only discredit inhering in these false accusations is to those who originate and give them currency, and who, to the extent of their abilities, thereby hamper and obstruct the completion of the great work in which both the honor and the interest of America are so deeply involved. It matters not whether those guilty of these false accusations utter them in mere wanton recklessness and folly or in a spirit of sinister malice to gratify some personal or political grudge.

Against Salary Cut.

"Any attempt to cut down the salaries of the officials of the isthmian commission or of their subordinates who are doing important work, would be ruinous from the standpoint of accomplishing the work effectively. To quote the words of one of the best observers on the isthmus, 'demoralization of the service is certain if the reward for successful endeavor is a reduction of pay.'

"We are undertaking in Panama a gigantic task, the largest piece of engineering ever done. The employment of the men engaged thereon is only temporary, and yet it will require the highest order of ability if it is to be done economically, honestly and efficiently.

"To attempt to secure men to do this work on insufficient salaries would amount to putting a premium upon inefficiency and corruption. Men fit for the work will not undertake it unless they are well paid. In the end the men who do undertake it will be left to seek other employment, with, as their chief reward, the reputation they achieve.

Harder Than Private Work.

"Their work is infinitely more difficult than any private work, both because of the peculiar conditions of the tropical land in which it is laid, and because it is impossible to free them from the peculiar limitations inseparably connected with government employment, while it is unfortunately true that men engaged in public work, no matter how devoted and disinterested their services, must expect to be made the objects of misrepresentation and attack.

"At best, therefore, the positions are not attractive in proportion to their importance, and among the men fit to do the task only those with a genuine sense of public spirit and eager to do the great work for the work's sake, can be obtained, and such men cannot be kept if they are to be treated with niggardliness and parsimony in addition to the certainty that false accusations will continually be brought against them.

Work Done Admirably.

"I repeat that the work on the isthmus has been done and is being done admirably. The organization is good. The mistakes are extraordinarily few and these few have been of practically no consequence. The zeal, intelligence and efficient public service of the isthmian commission and its subordinates have been noteworthy.

"I court the fullest, most exhaustive and most searching investigation of any act of theirs, and if any one of them is ever shown to have done wrong his punishment shall be exemplary. But I ask that they be decently paid, and that their hands be upheld as long as they act decently. On any other conditions we shall not be able to get men of the right type to do the work; and this means that on any other condition we shall insure, if not failure, at least delay, scandal and inefficiency in the tasks of digging the giant canal.

—"Theodore Roosevelt.

"The White House, Jan. 8, 1906."

24th Annual Reduced-Price Sale.
The Great Plymouth Clothing House.

FARMER HAS FIERCE BATTLE WITH WOLVES

Special to The Journal.

Hayward, Wis., Jan. 8.—While on his way to town, about two miles south of here, Nels Krog, a farmer, came upon a pack of large gray wolves which were devouring the carcass of a dog they had just killed. When the animals saw him they went for him at once. Krog was armed only with a heavy club, and with this weapon he fought desperately a running fight toward the town. The brutes would crowd upon him, making vicious snaps at his throat whenever they could pick a chance to get in upon him.

One of their number, an immense and particularly vicious creature, ventured too close and was killed by a blow upon the head. The club was broken by the stroke, however, and Krog was compelled to trust to his legs alone for his life. The race lasted until he was almost within the limits of the town, and the wolves became frightened and gave up the chase.

The animals are extremely numerous in this section this year, but, tho they wrought considerable destruction among stock, this is the first time they have been known to attack a man. The heavy snow and the scarcity of food has probably driven them to desperation.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Special.—The following patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, Patent Attorneys, 925-933 Guaranty Loan building, Minneapolis, Minn.: George C. Andrews, Minneapolis, Minn., punch; William Beck, St. Paul, Minn., shoe sole; James W. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., pressure retainer; Frank Chimzar, Ely, Minn., propeller wheel; Patrick F. Connelly, Sioux Falls, S. D., stone walk tool; Herman G. Dittbenner, Minneapolis, Minn., clutch; Ferdinand B. Drewes, Granada, Minn., grader; John C. Hackmann and W. H. Palmer, St. Paul, Minn., notebook; Charles B. Johnsen, St. Paul, Minn., sewing machine; Minard Lafever, Battle Creek, Mich., and W Gregory, Minneapolis, Minn., traction wheel; John Peterson, St. Paul, Minn., haygatherer; Rasmus Skov and J. Forberg, Aneta, N. D., tongs; William Smith, La Crescent, Minn., stump-puller; Charles Spinler, Blooming Prairie, Minn., trap; Ellis E. Hartgrave, Wyndmere, N. D., valve.

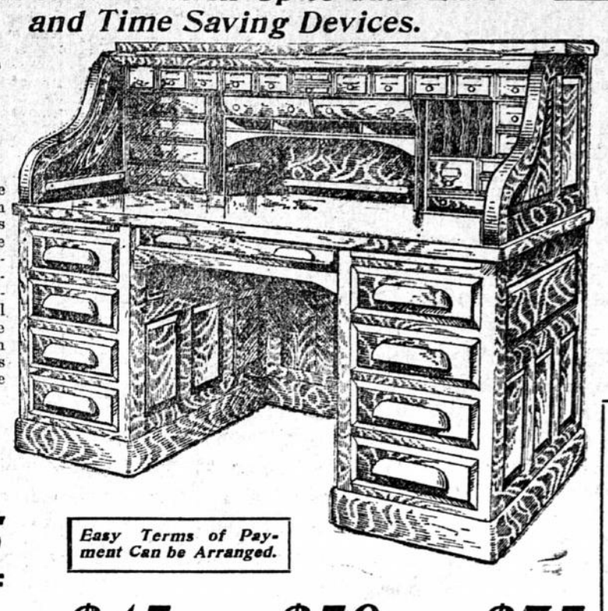
BOUTELL'S GOOD FURNITURE.

Office Furniture

All the New Ideas in Up-to-date Labor and Time Saving Devices.

Office Desks

We handle the **Standard**, than which nothing is better made. We carry a fine selection in both mahogany and golden oak. We shall hold a special sale of these desks on Tuesday. Prices range about like this:



Let us enter into a contract with you. You can arrange satisfactory terms of payment

$30 $35 $37 $45 $50 $75

Easy Terms of Payment Can be Arranged.

Young people going to housekeeping receive special terms and attention

Business Furniture

We are exclusive agents for Herring-Hall-Marvin Safes, Crocker and Milwaukee Office Chairs, and Globe-Wernicke Filing Devices and Sectional Bookcases.

During January and February Store Opens at 8:30 and closes at 5:30 except Saturdays.

BOUTELL BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED IN 1871

Largest Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers in the Northwest.

A Minneapolis Institution Owned by Minneapolis People.

$60,000,000 IN CROPS

RAPID CITY, S. D.—The following statistics regarding crops in South Dakota for last year are made public. The banner crop was spring wheat, of which 44,135,481 bushels was raised, the average yield to the acre being 15.7 bushels. The value of this wheat on the farm is estimated at $27,569,432.

Next was corn, of which a total number of 51,614,739 bushels was raised, the yield per acre being 31.8 bushels. The value of this crop is estimated at $16,000,569.

Potatoes were also a good crop, 35,071 acres being planted, with an average yield of 96 bushels to the acre. The total number of bushels produced was 3,356,816 and the value on the farm was $1,279,390.

Hay to the value of a little over a million and a quarter dollars was raised, the average price per ton being a trifle over $4.

The total number of bushels of potatoes, flaxseed, rye, barley, oats, spring wheat and corn was 142,230,845, and the value of these crops is estimated at $60,271,141.

The men of the Naga tribe, in central Africa, stick wads of cotton wool into their ears. These wads are spread out on a frame into a fan shape several inches deep on each side of the face.

The Jew in America

Read the story of the Jew, the "Great Misunderstood Among the Nations," in MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE for January—the amazing record of his achievements for 250 years in America.

Read—how his versatility, intellectual strength and energy of character have made him a vital element in every department of American life.

Read—how he began by making possible the discovery of America by Columbus; how he first settled in Manhattan, and later proved his patriotism by blood and money in the Revolutionary, Civil and Spanish Wars.

Read—what he has done in finance, commerce, business and national development; what he has achieved in law, diplomacy, statesmanship and public service.

Read—what he has accomplished in science, music and art; in education as teacher and scholar; in religion as preacher and moral force in the community; in charity and philanthropy both for himself and others.

Read—how this persecuted world-wanderer has handled the opportunity that the United States has given him; how he has become Americanized under free institutions, and grown to be a mighty force in the body politic. All these things—and more—are told in a graphic manner in

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE

for January

Illustrated with 25 portraits of leading Jews in America

The story tells the truth about the Jew, his faults and virtues, and dispels the fog of prejudice which has enveloped him. When you have read it you will begin to understand why it is that no people, in proportion to numbers, have made a greater or more valuable contribution to our Complex National Life.

Every Jew in America should buy MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE for January, cut out this article and hand it down in his family as a true history of the achievements of his race on this continent.

10 cents on all News Stands

This article on the Jew will be followed in the February number by a great article on—"The Scots in America."

Colored Ink