

William Jennings Bryan "Around the World" Correspondent for The Sunday Journal.

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18 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

100 PERISH IN SHIPWRECK; WORST DISASTER IN YEARS

VALENCIA ASHORE OFF CAPE BEALE

Passenger Steamer Crashes Into Rock in a Dense Fog and Gale.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN DROWN AT SHIP'S SIDE

Six of Crew Reach Land and Tell Story of Terrible Scenes at Wreck.

Special to The Journal.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 24.—One hundred drowned and the steamer Valencia... The steamer was on route from San Francisco and, in a dense fog, ran ashore on the rocks near Cape Beale...

Later advice states that six men succeeded in getting ashore in a boat. They were T. J. McCarthy, boatwain; Charles Brown, Thomas Shields, John Monk, W. Goslin and T. Lampson.

Terrible Scenes at Wreck.

Two men passengers are on the face of the cliff near which the steamer went ashore and cannot get up the cliff nor return to the wreck. They will probably be rescued when the tide is high.

The survivors report terrible scenes. One woman dropped her child into the sea while trying to hand it to her husband, who was in one of the boats.

It is believed there are still scores of persons on the wreck, with almost certain death staring them in the face. The Valencia went aground early on Tuesday morning. Yesterday the steamer Queen, which arrived here from San Francisco, left for Cape Beale...

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STATEHOOD BILL, A STRENGTH TEST

Tomorrow's Battle Will Decide Whether President Can Control House Majority.

If Amendment Rule Is Supported It Means Defeat of Insurgents.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—A Washington special... There is to be fought out tomorrow one of the most significant battles in the house of representatives. The fate of the statehood bill is temporarily at stake, but far more important than this is the question as to whether Uncle Joe Cannon and President Roosevelt can hold their unwieldy republican majority together or not.

If the bolters, with the assistance of the democrats, can beat the administration, it means something like an end to discipline for all the rest of this session. No one can tell tonight what the outcome will be. Speaker Cannon is confident that he is backed, leader of the rebels, and both sides agree the vote will be extremely close, and the result may be decided by half a dozen men, either present or absent.

Whip After Absentees.

Acting under orders of the house organization, letters and telegrams have been sent to every absentee republican. Every man who is not in his seat and who is unpaired in advance will be subjected to suspicion. The fight is so close and the count of noses wavers so from day to day and hour to hour, the administration may be sustained or defeated by the narrowest kind of margin, and as the result of almost any accident in the way of sudden illness or a delay in train.

The fight will begin immediately after the reading of the journal, according to the program generally agreed upon. The statehood bill was formally reported to the house yesterday by Hamilton of Michigan, chairman of the committee on territories, who has given an immense amount of work to this measure, and who will come out with laurels, whether the bill is passed in its present form or not.

The fight comes at the outset, of course, not on the merits of the question at all, but on an important episode in the way of parliamentary tactics. Soon after the journal is read, Hamilton, as chairman of the committee on territories, will report a resolution, which in substance will provide that the statehood bill shall be debated for a couple of days and thereafter shall be considered under the five-minute rule, and finally voted upon the third day, which would be Friday. This means that the bill will be open for a series of rebellions in the future, the importance of which no man can well estimate.

As the matter now stands, the statehood bill reported by Hamilton provides that Oklahoma and Indian Territory shall be combined together to make one state and that Arizona and New Mexico, shall be combined together to make another state, thus creating two states out of four territories. This would increase the number of states in the union to forty-seven, and it would wipe out all continental territories under our flag.

The object of the house managers is, of course, to create two states and only two states out of the four territories. If the rule is beaten, it then would be in the hands of another committee for amendment and these amendments may be as diverse as the members themselves choose.

The Democratic Plan.

If the republican insurgents, thru their combination with the solid democratic strength, are enabled to defeat the special rule, they will, in all probability, merely amend the bill so as to make one state of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and leave the two southwestern territories where they are. There is no possibility at the present time of the insurgent combination's being strong enough to pass a bill providing for separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico. The best the insurgents can expect is to prevent joint statehood.

The whole fight is, therefore, in regard to Arizona and New Mexico, and it is suspicious, to say the least, to find republicans from Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states defying the policy adopted by the party leaders and insisting that the two southwestern territories shall not be merged as the two more northern territories were united, practically without opposition.

Suspicious Are Aroused.

The more one looks into the situation the more suspicious become the motives of the republican insurgents. The democrats are entirely logical in their position. They know that if Arizona and New Mexico are kept out of the union now, the time may come when the democrats will be in control, and the two territories can then be admitted as separate states.

It is a fact known of all that mines in Arizona are assessed on a basis of less than 5 per cent of their actual value. Senator Clark of Montana, multi-millionaire, has a mine which has an assessed value of something like \$180,000. There is said to be in sight on the dump ore worth half that amount and the yearly output of that one mine probably is a good deal more than 50 per cent of its assessed value.

The Santa Fe railroad, running thru New Mexico and Arizona, is assessed on an average of about \$4,000 or \$5,000 a mile, taking the whole line at large. Its assessed value when it crosses into the state of California approximates \$14,000, and in Texas, which is not at

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HEPBURN WINS A RATE BILL FIGHT

Gets House Committee to Act as Unit on a Modified Measure.

The Result Is Likely to Spoil Gorman's Plans for a Blockade.

By W. W. Jermaine.

Washington, Jan. 24.—There has been a radical change over night in the rate situation in the senate, due to the unexpected getting together yesterday evening of republicans and democrats of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The fact that the house committee is to make a unanimous report, and that the Hepburn bill is to go thru that body by a practically unanimous vote, has put a crimp in the blockade plans of Senator Gorman, who, true to his former reputation, is desirous of serving the railroads by making the rate bill a political issue.

Gorman is greatly distressed over the action taken by the house committee and for the present does not know what he will do. He is still talking about having the senate democrats support a democratic rate bill, but his case seems to have been fatally weakened by what took place yesterday.

There are two main causes for the house committee's harmony. One of them is Senator Aldrich and the other is "Uncle Pete" Hepburn. On the floor of the senate day before yesterday, Aldrich remarked that any proposition to permit the government to fix a railroad rate was "infamous." Hepburn took advantage of that remark and for the present does not know what he will do.

He spent all yesterday afternoon with the six democrats, who are members of the committee, and announced that he would not leave them until he had exhausted every effort to bring about harmony. After he had called attention to Senator Aldrich's remark, which, as he pointed out, was the mark of the money interests of Wall street, whose spokesman Aldrich is, Hepburn pointed out that rate legislation could not be enacted except by the aid of democratic votes in each house. If the democrats declined to come to the support of the legislation, nothing could be accomplished. But if they supported it, the bill could be passed, despite the opposition of the money classes. The country, he added, would be made to understand this.

The democrats of the committee who do not like Gorman or his methods, listened with attention to what Hepburn had to say, and finally they yielded to the extent of asking again what the republicans of the committee would be willing to do in the way of meeting the aid of democratic votes in each house. The democrats withdrew their demand for the differential and

This was the opening Hepburn wanted. The bill was taken up, section by section, and finally its "maximum" phrase, to which the democrats had objected, was amended to suit them without removing the word maximum. It is said that the amendment does not alter the meaning of the phrase as contained in the original bill. In return for this concession, the democrats withdrew their demand for the differential and

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CHANNING SEABURY, Executive Head of the Minnesota Capitol Commission.

FRANCE HAS GIFT FOR MISS ALICE

Rich Tapestry Selected as Wedding Present for President's Daughter.

Journal Special Service.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The Matin understands that the French nation will present to Miss Alice Roosevelt as a wedding gift some magnificent Gobelin tapestry. It is noteworthy that this tapestry cannot be obtained commercially. The gift suggested would be a unique compliment. Premier Rouvier and M. Jaurdian-Beaumets of the department of the arts, it is said, together, chose the tapestry.

Miss Roosevelt's present is a reproduction of Charles Frederick Herpin's painting, "Le Manuscrit," of which a duplicate hangs in the national library. It is four meters high. Herpin was born in Dresden in 1802 and was a pupil of the famous Peter von Cornelius.

Journal Special Service.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and Representative Nicholas Longworth were last night the guests at dinner of Secretary and Mrs. Metcalf. Invited to meet the young couple were Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran Thom, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss McMillan, Miss MacVough, Miss Hagner, Mr. Lindsey, the British ambassador, Major Charles McAuley, Hervey Knox Smith and Lieutenant U. S. Grant.

Colonel Bromwell, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, and Miss Bromwell, will entertain at dinner tomorrow evening for Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth. This promises to be one of the jolliest parties. Miss Roosevelt has attended since the announcement of her engagement.

On Friday evening Secretary and Mrs. Taft will give a reception in honor of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth. The entire Philippine party has received cards and most of official Washington will attend. The reception, like all the entertainments at the home of the general secretary of war and Mrs. Taft, will be free from formality, being no more than a little reunion of the party which helped along the courtship of the Ohio representative.

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CARELESSNESS, BUT NO GRAFT IS FOUND IN CAPITOL AFFAIRS

Criticisms by Public Examiner on Capitol Commission Methods.

Contractors "stuck" the state in charging as they pleased for extras with-out agreed unit prices. "Extras" were settled for at higher than market prices. Contractors charged 10 per cent profit on extras done by sub-contractors. Contractors made improper charge for liability insurance on their own men, and added 10 per cent profit in their bill. Vice-Chairman Seabury bought coal without competitive bids, nearly \$20,000 worth, and paid more than current market price. Commissioners all drew per diem and expenses for more days than board was in session.

Mr. Seabury collected \$3,465 in per diem for days outside of board sessions, and got \$1,475 on vouchers not considered by examiner proper claims. Penalties for exceeding time limit never enforced. Board never expected to finish building within original limit of \$2,000,000. Money lost by rejecting low bid of Minneapolis contractor on fireproofing. State bought buildings on the site for \$30,000 and auctioneer sold them for \$400, but never turned the money over.

Architect Gilbert's winning design conformed with "special verbal instructions" received by the expert making the award. Architect collected fees from contractors for which examiner finds no authority. Elevators supplied are poor, the contract was not let to lowest bidder. Elevator contractors could only be brought to attention by appeals thru Senator Horton. Marble columns condemned by architect were accepted by board.

COMMENTS.

Building as completed is a credit to the state, to the architect, and to the commission. Every dollar spent is accounted for, and accounts are in excellent shape.

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TROLLEY PATRONS FORCED TO WAIT

Cleveland's Scheme for Limiting Trolley Car Load Causes Great Dissatisfaction.

Journal Special Service.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 24.—The first day's attempt to limit the number of passengers to a streetcar, according to the new rules and regulations of the board of health, was a failure. General Manager Stanley said so, and so did President McAfee of the health board. The public, for whose benefit the provision was made, refused to conform to it.

Twenty extra cars were put on during the evening rush hours by the Cleveland Electric railway company to aid the public in complying with the ordinance. The effort only served to tie up the entire street railway system, throwing practically every line off its schedule from twelve to fifteen minutes.

From 5:30 to 6 o'clock the public square was almost completely blocked by the trolley cars. In addition to the delay in the company's schedule it took thirty to forty minutes longer to transport the people from the downtown districts.

The street railway company will abide by the provision as long as it remains a law and the city wishes to enforce it. The first day's failure brought hurry-up orders to all schemes looking toward the relief of the street-car congestion at the public square.

The first to be denied entrance to a crowded car were a young man and two young women who were bound for the Wade park neighborhood. "Can't get on this car," ladies!" shouted the conductor.

"Oh, the lid is on the streets, too. I hope the ministers will reply to Mayor Johnson," said one of the women.

Charles W. Wulling and wife of Little Falls, son-in-law of the late Governor Stockman, are the latter's guests for a week.

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LIME LIGHT ON CAPITOL BOARD

Public Examiner's Report on Recent Examination Is Given to Public.

Public Examiner's Report on Recent Examination Is Given to Public.

GOVERNOR CLEARS THE COMMISSION OF GRAFT

Many Acts Criticised, but No Evidence That Members Profited by Irregularities.

"Graft" cannot be imputed to the state capitol commission, according to the report filed with Governor Johnson by Public Examiner P. M. Kerst, who has conducted a thorough examination of the commission's accounts and records.

The report was given to the public today by Governor Johnson, and with it a statement of his own findings and conclusions. He has spent nine days in reading and studying the report, and his statement exonerates the commission from any charges of collusion or dishonest action. He notes some criticisms made by the examiner, but none of them are considered grave enough to call for any further proceedings. The governor speaks especially of the commissioner's bills for services. He has held up similar bills, refusing to allow them, but will do nothing regarding bills approved by former governors. He concludes that the contracts for elevators and for fireproofing were improperly let, and that the state was not properly protected in some contracts by stipulation as to unit prices. He also objects to the way in which coal was purchased. He finds that the commission never intended to finish the building within the original appropriation, but that as it stands the building is eminently satisfactory. In regard to the commissioner's credit, and especially Channing Seabury, for efficient care of the state's interests.

The report is an immense document, covering more than five hundred pages, and going to the bottom of every transaction in the commission's history. It is a very many criticisms, large and small. Loose methods of business, which the state is supposed to have lost money, are inferred from the record in several cases. All the commissioner's accounts are found to be correct for too many days of service, and Seabury's overcharges are stated at \$3,465, without including three bills amounting to \$1,475, which the examiner finds improper.

Hundreds of letters are quoted to throw light on the attitude of the commission and the methods of business.

Comment and Summary.

The public examiner summarizes the report and comments on it in a letter to Governor Johnson. This letter states that the examination covers the time from the organization of the board in 1895 to the present. The records of the board and of the state auditor have been compared and verified, and the records of contracts and correspondence have been assembled in serial form. The board, says Mr. Kerst, is a great credit to the state and to the commission and the architect, but:

On the other hand, involving as it did, the expenditure of a large sum of money, the board has been careless in the way in which it expended, as well as the manner for the money expended. In assuming the responsibility of acting as a member of the board it follows that the board is responsible for the accounts subjected to a most rigid examination, and themselves to be held to a strict accountability to the state and to the people as entitled to all of the facts as they appear.

The report reviews the appropriations, beginning with 1893, when the total amount of the appropriation was \$2,000,000. In 1903 the law was again amended and limited the expenditure for the completion of the new capitol building to \$1,900,000. The records of desks, chairs, tables, etc., and of other furnishings that may be appropriate and necessary, to \$4,500,000.

The financial summary includes the following facts:

Maximum appropriation \$4,500,000.00 Total expended July 31, 1905 4,277,478.68 Balance on hand 222,521.32

Amount expended for the capitol building \$4,500,000.00 Balance to be expended 15,000.00

Balance in treasury to credit of commission 115,025.41

The 1905 tax levy of two-tenths of a mill will probably amount to \$190,000, and the commission is obligated to redeem \$100,000 of certificates of indebtedness, which mature July 1, 1906.

It is safe to say that the building, including ornamentation of the grounds, furnishings, etc., can be completed well within the appropriation of \$4,500,000.

The board has issued certificates of indebtedness in the sum of \$2,550,000, and received from the sale of same a premium of \$8,205.25. With the exception of \$19,000 all of the above certificates are held in the state treasury, having been purchased by the investment board for the permanent school and university fund of this state. Those maturing prior to 1928 bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and those maturing in the year 1928 and subsequent, draw interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. Certificates maturing in 1924 and subsequently are payable on or before maturity in order that the state may be taken up and canceled, as no capital revenue accumulates thereafter. The board has redeemed \$90,000 of these certificates.

What Artists Received.

Attention is called to Exhibit 3, which shows that contracts involving \$336,577 were not advertised as provided by law. These included all the paintings and mural decorations, for which no bond was required. They were let as follows:

Elmer E. Garmey, mural decorations, \$125,000; John La Farge, four supreme court lunettes, \$40,000; E. H. Bashfield, two lunettes in senate chamber, \$25,000; F. D. Miller, paintings in governor's room, \$6,000; and \$4,000; Douglas Volk, paintings in governor's room, \$6,000; Rufus F. Zogbaum, painting, \$6,000; Howard Pyle, painting, \$6,000; Edward Simmons, four paintings in dome, \$33,000; Daniel C.

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COMING IN PAIRS. Well, one would naturally expect the president to favor this sort of a measure.