TODAY'S SPORTING NEWS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 8.

FAIR TONIGHT AND WEDNESDAY, COLDER TONIGHT WITH COLD WAVE.

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

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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PRICE TWO CENTS. TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1906. 14 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT 'RUN' AGAIN

President's Intentions Have Not Changed Since His Original Declaration.

GOSSIPS RESPONSIBLE FOR RECENT RUMORS

House Sits Down on Babcock for His Part in Insurgent Movement.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Jan. 30. — President Roosevelt's friends are amused at the unwillingness of the country, or of certain men in it, to accept at its face value his statement that he will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1908. He has had to repeat that statement at least a dozen times since it was originally made, on the night of the election, in 1904, and it is quite possible that he will be compelled to repeat it yet other times. The performance, however, is rather monotonous to the president, and he can hardly be blamed for manifesting some degree of impatience when, at this late day, he is asked whether the statement is to stand.

The matter was revived by the alleged interview had with Jacob Riis in Toledo, Ohio. Riis is the president's personal friend, and naturally when he was reported to have said that the president ought to be nominated again, and probably would be, folks wanted to know whether the statement was "inspired." It was disclosed, of course, that Riis had made no such statement, but just the same the political gossips began to buzz again, and the president was asked by dozens of them whether Riis was talking by the card.

Gossips Have Motive.

Some of these gossips have a motive, unfriendly to the president in thus trying to keep the question of 1908 alive, and it is amusing to notice how they sometimes work their game.

A certain congressman from Indiana yesterday called on the president to ask him whether Riis had talked with authority. The president manifested a good deal of impatience, and replied that he had made his original statement on election night, and had repeated it a number of times since then. As for the present rumor, he didn't care to dignify it by denial. He would not say anything further about it.

The congressman told about this interview after he had reached the capitol, and it wasn't long until a story was going the rounds of the corridors and cloakrooms to the effect that the president had told a caller that day that he would not deny the Toledo interview, and the construction put upon this statement was that he would be a candidate in 1908.

The situation here described is due to the fact that the American public hardly know what to make of a man who is willing to pass up the presidency when he can have it again if he will take it. Roosevelt has done this about 1908, and yet the politicians have not ceased trying to read between the lines of his statement and see whether there wasn't something to be found by such reading that would contradict the obvious meaning.

"Interpreters" Err.

American politics has always pursued such a devious path, and public men, no matter how pure their private morals, have been so completely the creatures of this insincere system, that the entire public has been made to believe that no public statement, like that of Roosevelt's, was to be taken at its face value. There are men in politics who spend most of their time trying to interpret the language of public men into everyday speech. This has come to be quite an art, and the public looks to these men to find out just what public men have meant when they have said certain things. These gentlemen in the present instance have erred. They have applied their usual rules of interpretation, of course, but those rules, having been made to fit statements purposely intended to deceive the public, cannot work anything out of the Roosevelt statement. The attempt to have them do so has caused the president a good deal of annoyance, has furnished the anti-administration press with something to say from time to time, and has tended to confuse the public mind to a certain extent.

President Is Emphatic.

Meanwhile, the president wants all his friends to know that he is standing pat so far as his original statement is concerned, and that he will continue to do so. He doesn't want his friends misled by anything they may see in the public prints or hear elsewhere. He has taken the public fully and freely into his confidence, and therefore he cannot be blamed for insisting that the public believe him. If it were his design to change his mind, he would tell the country about it before he had talked it privately. Those who know him, ought to realize that he wouldn't approach as important a question as that relating to 1908 thru the roundabout medium of a far-away interview with Jacob Riis, or with anybody else. Whatever he has to tell the country, he will tell himself, directly and without intermediary of any kind.

Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, the chief insurgent on statehood, is the chairman of the house committee on the District of Columbia, and the people of this city are finding out that his insurgency is costing them rather dear. There have been two district days in the house since the insurgent movement began, and on each of them Babcock failed miserably with all of his Washington bills. The house sat down on him by way of rebuke. Said a man close to the speaker:

"Babcock can't come here playing good Lord and good devil. He can't play Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde at the same hour. When he poses as a leader of insurgent forces, he is in the attitude of assaulting the house organization; when he comes in here asking favorable consideration for certain District of Columbia bills, he is in the attitude of seeking to co-operate with that organization. Now, he can't do this sort of thing, and so we proceeded to let him know about it."

Of course, all proper District of Columbia bills will in time be considered and passed, but the house felt that it couldn't afford to let slip the opportunity to administer a rebuke. Meanwhile, Washington is nervous over the legislative outlook.

TOWNSEND OPENS RATE BILL DEBATE

Declares Hepburn Measure the Least the People Will Accept.

WARNS COLLEAGUES NOT TO TEMPORIZE

Michigan Congressman Says Socialism Smiles at Every Delay.

Washington, Jan. 30.—According to special order, the house today took up the Hepburn railroad rate bill.

Opening what promises to be a week's discussion on the railroad rate bill, Mr. Townsend of Michigan addressed the house for more than an hour touching on and elucidating practically every phase of the rate-making problem, and describing in detail the terms of the Hepburn bill.

Regarding the question as one of the most important ever before congress, Mr. Townsend advocated the bill as the correct remedy for the evils which exist and predicted that notwithstanding the protests of the roads, greater prosperity would come to them under its provisions than otherwise. To substantiate this, he called attention to the tremendous strides of a year in the transportation business, and this in the face of the legislation which the last congress initiated, and which the present congress is taking up in somewhat more strenuous form.

Least the People Will Accept.

Like the bill of last year, which bore Mr. Townsend's name, he said the present one was the very least the people would accept, yet the present bill confers wider powers and extends over every facility of transportation. However, the present bill he believed not only fully within the constitutional powers of congress, but was simply an expression of the plain duty of congress to the American people.

In brief, the bill attempts, he said to place under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission, every form of interstate and foreign commerce and all instrumentalities of commerce and transportation.

The most serious complaints on the part of shippers, he said, have been directed against special services, such as private cars, icing, elevator and terminal charges and the like. Mr. Townsend believes the bill affords a complete remedy for all of these evils, as

Continued on 2d Page, 3d Column.

MILITIA COWARDLY, SAYS HUIDEKOPER

Writer on Military Preparedness of United States Assails Citizen Soldiery.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—William E. Curtis, in a Washington special to the Record-Herald, says:

Frederick L. Huidekoper of this city, known by his writings, is becoming quite an authority on military subjects, and has furnished the North American Review an article upon the unpreparedness of the United States for war, which contains a great deal of valuable information. The author has been looking into things pretty thoroly. He has compiled many interesting facts and statistics which have never been brought together before, and offers cogent argument, new and old, in favor of an increase in the regular army and a better preparation for emergencies.

He admits that there has been a great improvement in the national guard, but thinks it is still a weak staff for any government to lean upon. His criticisms are likely to excite a great deal of indignation among the members of the militia thruout the country.

Says Militia Ran.

He gives a long list of engagements in which the militia ran away or deserted in time of emergency and in the face of the enemy, and recites several instances when they were guilty of mutiny. His authority is stated in each case. He also refers to ten instances in which individual states have defied the United States government by refusing to furnish militia for its service.

"Is not the above a glorious record for us Americans to contemplate," he asks. "We who are so prone to boasting of the prowess of our citizen soldiers; yet these results are by no means surprising in view of the utter lack of a definite military policy which has always characterized the measures of the legislators who frame our military laws and mold our military organizations.

"Our sages in the capitol have shown that they believe that because our people individually possess courage, fortitude and self-reliance in the highest degree, they must necessarily possess the same qualities when aggregated as soldiers. At certain periods, as, for example, that just prior to the first battle of Bull Run, the measures passed demonstrated that congress actually believed that an army actuated by patriotism needed neither instruction nor discipline to prepare it for war."

Condemns System.

Mr. Huidekoper does not blame the individuals, but condemns the system upon which our militia and volunteer defenses are based. He apologizes for officers who, drawn from professional and mercantile pursuits, have of necessity had but little time or opportunity to master the multifarious details which ought to be perfectly familiar to everyone who leads troops, but altho these officers cannot justly be blamed for their ignorance or their lack of training, they are, nevertheless, responsible for enormous expense to the public treasury and an appalling sacrifice of life.

BULLET IN BRAIN EIGHT YEARS.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 30.—After carrying a bullet in his brain for eight years, Charles M. Lane, a Yale freshman of Bristol, Conn., died at his home today, and physicians declare that his death was caused by the bullet. Lane, on July 4, 1898, was playing with boy companions. The boys were fooling with a revolver when it was accidentally discharged. The bullet entered Lane's head.

"THE KING IS DEAD! LONG LIVE THE KING!" FREDERICK PROCLAIMED RULER OF DENMARK

QUEEN LOUISA.
Who May Be the Real Ruler of Denmark.

FREDERICK HAILED AS DANISH KING

New Monarch Is Cheered by Vast Throng in Denmark's Capital.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 30.—Frederick VIII was proclaimed king of Denmark at noon today in Amalienburg square, in front of the palace. The ceremony lasted only a few minutes. The premier, M. Christensen, appeared on the balcony of the palace and announced to the 50,000 persons assembled below the death of King Christian bled and the accession of his eldest son. The premier then called for cheers for King Frederick VIII. The new ruler of Denmark joined the premier on the balcony and in a short speech declared that he would rule in accordance with the example set him by his father, and trusted that the same accord between the king and the nation would continue as heretofore. His majesty concluded with calling for cheers for the fatherland.

King Frederick received a warm-hearted greeting from the assembled crowd, whose cheers mingled enthusiastically with the national anthem.

Sorrow Everywhere.

Since 9 o'clock in the morning all the church bells have been tolling, minute guns have been booming from the forts, flags everywhere have been displayed at half mast, and business practically has been at a standstill, the sorrowing inhabitants of Copenhagen gathering in the streets and discussing the virtues of their beloved Christian, and the possibilities of the future.

Prior to the proclamation of his accession King Frederick held a council of state at which the ministers tendered their resignations and were requested to retain their posts. Afterwards the new ruler, surrounded by the princes, received at Christian the Seventh's palace the cabinet ministers, presidents of the rigsdag, the chief civil and military officials and the court dignitaries.

Proclaimed King.

Thence came the important ceremony of the day. Promptly at noon the premier stepped out on the balcony of the palace and there shouted to the assembled throng:

"King Christion IX is dead. Long live his majesty, King Frederick VIII."

Sonorous hurrahs broke from the crowd in front of the palace, and re-echoed down the streets opening on Amalienborg square, the flags on the public buildings were run up to the mastheads and a royal salute was thundered from the city's forts.

The king shortly afterwards drove across the square to his own palace, greeted by hearty cheers.

The court has been ordered to go into mourning for thirty weeks, and the minister of justice has notified the minister of justice has notified the ment that they must remain closed this week as well as the day before and the day of the funeral.

New King's Proclamation.

King Frederick early in the afternoon announced his accession to the throne in a proclamation as follows:

"We, Frederick VIII, king of Denmark, bu the grace of God, etc., do hereby announce and make known that our dearly beloved father, King Christian IX, was yesterday gathered to his fathers by a sudden, but calm and peaceful death. We have thereupon in accordance with the law ascended the throne. While thus assuming this high and responsible, position for which the Alimighty has chosen us, it is our deter-

Continued on 2d Page, 2d Column.

FREDERICK VIII,
Proclaimed King of Denmark.

CASTRO PREPARES TO FIGHT FRANCE

Venezuelan President Inspects His Garrisons in Expectation of a French Invasion.

Journal Special Service.

New York, Jan. 30.—The Herald publishes the following copyrighted cable:

"Willemstad, Curacao, Jan. 29.—A prominent Venezuelan who has arrived here from Caracas says that President Castro, while supposed to be resting at Maracay, has been actively engaged in visiting the garrisons and preparing for an expected invasion by France.

"Governors of the states have been called to the capital for instructions, troops are mobilizing and the impressment of the army has begun. The people are apathetic, but will be forced to fight, tho they blame President Castro for going too far with M. Taigny."

GEORGE ADE SAYS HE'D RESIGN IF ELECTED

Journal Special Service.

London, Jan. 30.—George Ade today, in discussing the report that there was a movement on foot in Indiana to nominate him for congress, said: "In the first place, I couldn't get the nomination. In the second place, I couldn't be elected if I did. In the third place, if elected I would resign."

There is some likelihood that certain of Ade's plays will be produced in London. Frohman is considering the matter.

Mr. Ade goes to the continent in about a week and thence to Egypt, returning home in April.

SEARCHLIGHT ON KILBURN.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The lower house of the legislature today passed by a unanimous vote the concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint legislative committee to investigate the state banking department of which former Senator F. D. Kilburn of Malone is superintendent. The resolution will probably reach the senate tomorrow.

Representative Burke today introduced a bill providing for the reservation of 5,000 acres of land in Stanley county, S. D., for pasture for native buffalo.

PASTOR IS SAVED FROM ANGRY MOB

Evangelist Attacks Iowa Town's Administration and Has Exciting Experience.

Special to The Journal.

Waverly, Iowa, Jan. 30.—An attempt to mob Rev. F. E. Oliver, a Chicago evangelist, yesterday, for attacks on the city's morals and authorities, was averted by the action of the regular ministers of the city.

In his sermons, Mr. Oliver made an attack on the city administration. Soon after, a mob of 200 persons proceeded to the church where Mr. Oliver was still speaking. The local ministers then hurried Oliver out of the church and wired to Governor Cummins for protection, but Sheriff Parrott succeeded in holding the crowd at bay.

LID RUMOR SCARES HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

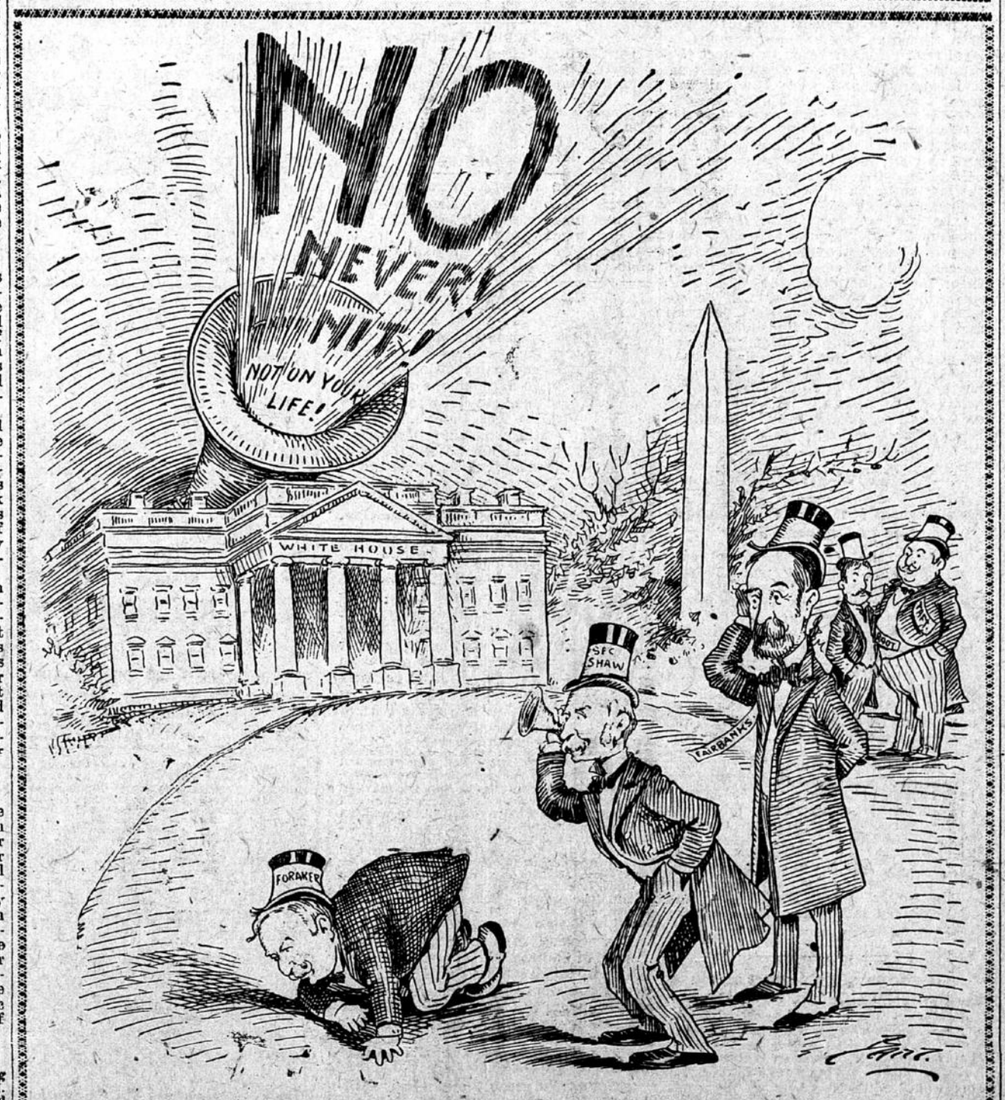
Journal Special Service.

Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 30.—Gambling-house owners were given a scare last night, when it was rumored that Governor Jeff Davis intended to put the lid down in this city. Efforts were made to reach the governor at his executive mansion in Little Rock over the long-distance telephone, in order to verify the report, but no word was received.

Hot Springs is the only town in Arkansas where gambling is wide open. It is said that the political machine in this county did not support Governor Davis for the United States senatorship and for this reason he has threatened to shut down gambling.

Washington, Jan. 30.—At the residence of Rear Admiral Converse this morning it was said that Miss Shelby Converse, who was thrown from her horse yesterday, and it was feared seriously injured, passed a fairly comfortable night and was resting more easily. It is yet too early, however, for the surgeons in attendance to say how serious the accident may prove.

Appointments of rural carriers commencing Feb. 1: Minnesota—Darwin, Route 1, Oliver A. Hubbard; Litchfield, Route 8, William T. Maher.



DOES THE PRESIDENT WANT A THIRD TERM?
Some such a contrivance as this might be more convincing.

DEATH FOR NINE IN TRAIN WRECKS

Crash of Passenger Trains on the Great Northern, in Montana.

TRAINMEN KILLED IN HEAD-ON COLLISION

Railroad Employees Perish in Crash on Seaboard Air Line.

Columbia Falls, Mont., Jan. 30.—Great Northern Oriental Limited No. 1, westbound, and passenger train No. 2, eastbound, collided headon on a straight track, one mile west of Columbia Falls at 10:40 last night. Two firemen and one express messenger are dead. Their names are:

— Harrison and — Kangley, firemen.
— Wuizbacher, express messenger.

Engineers Bardin and Thierweichter, Conductor Quinn, and Mail Clerk Arnold were injured. The latter were taken to the hospital at Whitefish, Mont.

None of the passengers was injured beyond a severe shaking up.

The express cars were so badly smashed that they were taken from the trains. Train No. 2 left Columbia Falls on its eastern trip at 7:10 this morning and No. 1 was scheduled to leave there at 9 o'clock (western time).

Six Killed in the South.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30.—A disastrous wreck occurred on the Seaboard Air Line railway, between Hamlet, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., early this morning, by which four persons are officially reported dead and by which two others are said by current reports here to have been killed. The wreck was between a north-bound passenger train and an extra freight train, south-bound from Hamlet, N. C. Those officially reported dead:

Engineer A. A. Smeck, Hamlet, N. C.
Fireman Andy White, Hamlet, N. C.
Two unidentified United States railway mail clerks.

According to rumor here, Engineer John Robertson of Raleigh, N. C., and his negro fireman, John Douglas of Raleigh, were also killed. An official report given out at the Seaboard offices in Portsmouth this afternoon says that Engineer Robertson and Fireman Douglas were injured. The wreck, according to an official statement, was caused by the men in charge of the freight train overlooking the passenger train.

DAWES TESTIFIES FOR BEEF TRUST

Former Federal Official Says Garfield Promised Packers Immunity.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Charles G. Dawes, former controller of the currency and president of the Central Trust company of this city, was a witness today in the trial which is to determine whether the packers are entitled to immunity. He told of introducing Commissioner Garfield to Attorney Krauthoff. He said:

"Commissioner Garfield, whom I have known for years, called at my office and said that he only wanted the information from the packers in order to enable him to make a full and complete report. I introduced him to Mr. Krauthoff and Mr. McRoberts and told them they could rely on what Garfield said and that they could open their books without fear, as Garfield was absolutely to be trusted and was a gentleman. I was present at the Chicago club and heard their conversation. Mr. Garfield said that the information given him by the packers would be used by his department, but not by the department of justice. Garfield said that he wanted the co-operation of the packers, and the best way would be for the packers to co-operate with him. That was about the substance of the conversation as I recall it."

Krauthoff on Stand.

Louis C. Krauthoff again took the stand today. District Attorney Morrison finished his cross-examination last evening and Attorney Miller, for the packers, resumed the direct examination.

The witness was asked many questions regarding his opinion of the law under which the immunity is claimed by the packers, with the result that the district attorney objected to almost every question that was asked and many arguments between counsel followed.

After many objections had been disposed of by the court, Attorney Miller said:

"Now, I offer to prove—"

"I object to his saying that they 'offer to prove' anything before the jury," said District Attorney Morrison.

"Did you, from your examination of the law," Mr. Miller asked the witness, "have an opinion as the liability of your clients in case they should refuse to comply with Commissioner Garfield's requirements?"

Government Sustained.

The district attorney again objected and the court ruled that the point had already been covered by the witness.

"I should now like to offer to prove that this witness advised his client upon their liabilities if they refused Garfield's requirements, and what I offer to prove," said Attorney Miller.

"To which we object," said the district attorney.

"Objection sustained," said the court.

Mr. Miller then went before the bench of the court and in low tones dictated to the stenographer a detailed statement of what he offered to prove to the jury, but which the court had ruled out. He announced that he did this for the purpose of preserving the record of the case. It was claimed by the attorneys for the packers that the court erred in ruling out what they "offered to prove."

KANSAS PLANS FOR A FAIR.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 30.—Kansas will hold a semicentennial exposition here in 1911 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the state's admission into the union.

RUSSIAN GENERAL KILLED BY BOMB

Griaznoff, Oppressor of the Caucasus, Slain in Tiflis Street.

MOB ATTACKS JAIL AND FREES PRISONERS

Women Among Assailants in Conflict at the Riga Jail.

Tiflis, Caucasia, Jan. 29 (via St. Petersburg, Jan. 30).—The murder today of General Griaznoff, chief of the staff of the viceroy of the Caucasus, was most dramatic and audacious. The assassin evidently had studied the habits of his victim and lay in wait behind a wall of the Alexander garden, opposite the entrance of the palace, where a carriage was drawn up to take the general for his daily drive.

As all suspicious persons are liable to be searched in the streets by the police and military patrols, the assassin impersonated a painter, carrying the bomb with which he committed the crime concealed in a paint can. He was thus able to pass the sentry posted at the gates of the park and reached his place of ambush without arousing suspicions.

General Griaznoff, clad in a crimson uniform and the white lambs' wool shapka, or cap, worn by the viceroy's aide-de-camp, made a shining target for the crouching assassin when he emerged from the palace.

Like David's Missile.

As the general stepped into the carriage the man sprang on the wall, swung the can by a cord, and the bomb, as if thrown from a sling, with marvelous precision sped straight to the mark and struck the general on the neck.

A flash of fire and a terrible explosion followed, and Griaznoff was literally blown out of the carriage, and with his coachman, Cossack orderly and the latter's horse, was instantly killed. A woman who was passing at the time of the explosion was mortally wounded.

Knelt Beside Body.

When the correspondent of the Associated Press reached the scene immediately after the tragedy, the general's distracted widow knelt beside the mutilated body. The assassin had already been caught, beaten into insensibility by the infuriated soldiers and after being loaded into a droskey was being carried off to the ancient fortress above the city, where, as Tiflis is under martial law, he will probably be executed at dawn.

The most intense excitement followed the assassination, as terrible punishment is meted out by the troops to bomb-throwers. The population fled in terror before the Cossacks and other troops, who were soon out in force to clear the streets.

People in a Panic.

Shortly before dark a fusilade exchanged between Tartars and Armenians produced a veritable panic, as it was feared that the horrors of the recent war between the races had been renewed. Instantly all the shops were closed and thousands of troops poured into the streets. So far as ascertainable there was no relation between the crime and a renewal of the race war.

The crime undoubtedly was a political act of vengeance decreed by the terrorists. The identity of the assassin has not been established, but he is a Georgian and probably was selected by lot, at a meeting of social revolutionists, to kill General Griaznoff, as retaliation for the latter's severity in repressing the revolutionists and arresting the leaders.

According to reports, the general was the head of a faction which believed in not showing mercy, and he is charged with setting the native peoples against each other. He had received repeated letters of warning, and for months past, until today, had never ridden out without his wife.

Mob Attacks Riga Jail.

Riga, Jan. 30.—A mob attacked the jail in the center of the town this morning, shot down the sentries, broke open the cells and liberated all the political prisoners. Half a company of soldiers was stationed in the building, but so rapid and unexpected was the action of the rioters that their purpose was successfully carried out. There were many women among the attacking party.

CLAIMANT AFTER ASTOR MILLIONS

Says His Ancestor Was Partner of John Jacob, and Wants Half.

Journal Special Service.

Pittsburg, Jan. 30.—Declaring it his declaration to get possession of $180,000,000, half of the present fortune of the Astors, a man introducing himself as Abner Emery of Lewiston, Okla., is in Pittsburg, trying to find the heirs of John Emery. John Emery, according to the story told by Abner Emery, was a partner of John Jacob Astor, and they were in business together when Astor started the fur trade in Astoria, Wash.

It is asserted that John Emery left a will, leaving his share of the business to his heirs, but that this will was not discovered for seventy-five years. Abner Emery says that this will was opened several years ago and that since then he has been hunting the other heirs. He says that he has found 480 heirs.

REDS NEAR WOOING KING.

San Sebastian, Spain, Jan. 30.—The police today arrested a foreign anarchist who arrived here during King Alfonso's visit. The king today again lunched at the Villa Mouriscot at Biarritz with the Princesses Henry and Ena of Battenberg.

BARRED AS STOCK COMPANIES.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 30.—The Wisconsin supreme court today declared unconstitutional the law of 1903 which authorized mutual insurance companies to reorganize as stock companies. The supreme court also ordered a re-argument in the case brought to test the inheritance-tax law.