

News.

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DEMOCRATS PLACE SNAG IN PATH OF DOMINGAN TREATY

Gorman's Caucus of Senators Decides to Stand in Way of Pact.

President Slightly Less Sanguine of Ratification by the Senate.

Rate Bill Is the Real Basis of the Democratic Caucus Action.

Roosevelt Might Purchase Treaty Ratification by Yielding Elsewhere.

Executive Will Not Give in, but May Hold Congress All Summer.

By W. W. Jermans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Gorman, one of the senate's leading opponents of rate legislation, feels particularly happy tonight, for the senate democrats today, by a vote of 20 to 4, decided to adopt the two-thirds rule and to read out of the party any democrat who violates that rule by voting to ratify the Santo Domingo treaty.

Patterson of Colorado will be thus read out; but this is not important, as it is understood he will not be a candidate for another term.

McEnery of Louisiana announced recently that he would vote for the treaty, but the caucus action today may bring him into camp. Similarly, Clark of Arkansas may also feel unwilling to barter his party standing for a vote for a republican policy.

The action of the democratic senators makes things look somewhat less bright for the treaty than they have looked heretofore. There are still public men who think the treaty will be ratified, but they are unable to name the four democrats whose votes will be needed for ratification.

Senator Bailey of Texas, who managed the caucus today, in the absence of Gorman, who stayed away on the plea of illness, openly predicts that the treaty cannot now be ratified, and it begins to look as if he might prove a true prophet.

Fate of the Treaty.

The fate of the treaty will be known very soon now, for if there are any democrats who propose to stand with Patterson, they will be quickly smoked out, owing to today's caucus action.

The president, it should be noted, has not abandoned hope, but it is said that he is tonight speaking somewhat more softly about ratification than he did at earlier stages of the proceedings.

At the bottom of the trouble is the irreconcilable difference over rate legislation. The senatorial opposition is willing to pass a measure, but as a condition precedent, insists that it shall be a regulation measure that will not regulate. If the president would accept these terms he could soon have a bill sent to the White House; a dignified and solemn-looking act, of many pages of technical phrase and legal circumlocution, that would be absolutely worthless.

The senate is willing to give the president the form, but it insists on withholding the substance. To this the president will not consent.

To Pry President Loose.

Santo Domingo, statehood, even Philippine tariff, are secondary; they are being used as fulcrums from which to operate the levers of unanimous consent and unlimited debate, in the effort to pry the president from his position.

The president has made plain that he, too, recognizes the rate question as paramount. He has threatened, if legislation seems likely to fail, to keep congress in session all summer, and the house leaders have said they would stand by him in that matter. The house would, in fact, suffer far more from a prolonged session than the senate, because house members want to go home and look after their fences, while only a few senators have serious immediate concern about doings at home.

It is hard on the house, which has been good, to suffer for the sins of the senate; but it is no harder on the house than on the country, which wants legislation that is being opposed.

This contest, if it shall go to the lengths which now seems possible, may bring the great test of the senate's responsibilities to public opinion.

Back of the president is public opinion. He stands as its representative and agent. Public opinion has a hard

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WILSON MIZNER. Who Married the Yerkes Widow and Some of the Yerkes Wealth.

MIZNERS TO WAIT FOR YERKES WILL

Then the Widow Who Is Now a Bride Will Seek More Millions.

By Publishers' Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—There is considerable speculation today among the friends of Mrs. Adelaide Yerkes-Mizner and the associates of her late husband, Charles T. Yerkes, the traction multi-millionaire, as to whether or not the statement of young Wilson Mizner, now settled in the Yerkes Fifth avenue residence with his bride of three days, that Mrs. Mizner would have something important to say in a few days concerning the public bequests in the Yerkes will, means that she intends to contest that instrument.

When Mr. Mizner could be seen this afternoon, for he did not rise until 2 p. m., he said: "We understand that the will of the late Mr. Yerkes is to be filed in Chicago on Feb. 18. I do not think that Mrs. Yerkes can very well say anything until after it is admitted to probate. So far as our other plans are concerned we intend to remain here probably for months."

ST. LOUIS HAS \$1,500,000 FIRE

Flames Destroy Elevator, Grain, and Stables, and 200 Horses Perish.

By Publishers' Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—The Union elevator in East St. Louis, Ill., containing 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, was entirely destroyed by fire tonight, entailing a loss estimated at \$1,500,000.

The fire spread to the stables of the St. Louis Transfer company and 200 horses and as many wagons were burned, in addition to the destruction of the building.

The fire originated in a brick engine house thirty feet away from the elevator proper and was discovered by the night watchman. Before the arrival of the fire department the flames had spread to the elevator.

NO ROYAL ROAD TO SUCCESS, SAYS JAMES J. HILL

The Way to Make a Fortune Is to Earn It, Says He.

West Is the Field, but All Depends on the Man Who Strives.

New York Herald Special Service.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—James J. Hill thinks there are plenty of openings for young men of the right stamp to make fortunes in America, but he says there is no royal road to success.

"I presume," said Mr. Hill, in an interview, "that nearly every young man would like to make a fortune. 'And how is the best way to do it?' 'What? To make a fortune? Why, earn it—work for it. The man who does not work for his object will never achieve it.' 'To my way of thinking, all the wealth of the world comes from four sources.'"

"And those four sources are what?" "The farm, the forest, the mine and the sea. But as to the best field of opportunity, that all depends upon the man, and I am sure that good men are in greater demand now than ever."

The West the Field.

"Of course, Mr. Hill, you look upon the west, as does nearly everyone else, as the great field of endeavor for young men?"

"Naturally, being a western man myself. There are three vital questions to be considered in the making of our west, and which every young man, whether he wishes to enter a business or agricultural life, should understand."

"And what are those three problems?"

"Irrigation, colonization and co-operation. I put irrigation first, because if it is properly and correctly done, you can add 100,000 farms to the population of North Dakota alone and provide each of the new settlers with a farm of 200 acres. With rainfall under his control, the North Dakota farmer can easily produce as much from 200 acres as he can from 500 acres. One of the greatest fertilizers known to the world is water.

Self-Made Man's Chance.

"The west is a magnificent country for endeavor. The self-made man has there his grand chance. Nearly all the men at the head of our big enterprises in the west arrived at their position by hard work and bulldog tenacity. This is the story of the west, and I imagine the same conditions exist in the east, altho I am not a New Yorker. There are scores of men who have gone to the west without a dollar and who have made their way to become foremost citizens. Marshall Field, whose memory we all revere, did it for one."

"And you did something of that kind yourself?"

Mr. Hill indulged in another of his silent laughs and sent his expressive eyes shooting for targets all over the room.

"Whatever I may have accomplished has been due to taking advantage of opportunities. I suppose that is the secret of my success and I have never been watching the clock."

"Is the accumulation of great wealth disadvantageous to a man's manhood?"

"I have never met a man that thought so."

COUNTESS ANNA, SCORNED, DRIVES OUT HER COUNT

GOULDS, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNT. GOULD MILLIONS LOST THRU LOVE

Count Boni and Anna Gould—Married March 14, 1895, in New York. Ante-nuptial payment to count's mother, \$2,000,000. Ante-nuptial settlement on bride with provisions that it should revert to her own divorce or separation, \$17,000,000. In first four years the count had spent in cash of the Gould fortune \$3,000,000. In same period he had contracted debts for \$4,400,000. April 7, 1899, count lost in one speculation \$600,000. Talk of a separation followed filing of suit for many millions. Associated creditors filed suit in New York in 1900 and George J. Gould was appointed trustee of his sister's fortune. George Gould cut income of couple from \$600,000 to \$200,000 a year. Count elected to chamber of deputies in 1899. Thrown out of chamber when it was proven he had bought his election. Couple has had three children—George, Boni and Jay.

New York Herald Special Service. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Should the Countess de Castellane, formerly Anna Gould of New York, secure her legal separation from the count, that would cut off the count's income from the Gould incomes. The French count cannot compel his American wife to pay him alimony. That is the opinion of former Judge John F. Dillon, chief counsel for the Goulds, who is an authority on corporation and international law.

It is understood that the Gould family will carry out its original agreement to pay off the count's debts that were contracted prior to the time he was sued by the art dealers and others, but when it comes to settling up a lot of debts contracted since that time by the count in direct violation of his agreement made with George Gould, that will be a different matter. The Goulds will let \$400,000 of the wife's \$600,000 a year go to paying of the count's back debts, leaving the countess only \$200,000 a year income in the meantime. It is said a lot of persons who have become creditors of the count since the negotiations will have to look to him for their pay.

At Cost of a Wife. Special Cable to The Minneapolis Journal. Paris, Feb. 3.—The differences between the Countess de Castellane and her titled husband are believed to be irreconcilable and for a very excellent reason—the wife believes she has been scorned for another.

As bit by bit the chapters of this most spicy of recent French domestic dramas are coming to be known, the greater is the sympathy for the disregarded wife and mother. The name of the woman who is said to have been the cause of the separation between the de Castellanes is still held back, but is pretty well known by the exclusives of Paris society and among the better posted members of the American colony.

That she is both beautiful and accomplished is admitted. She also holds a high position and is prominent in the smartest set. It is reported that she has been playing ducks and drakes with Count Boni, who fell easy prey to her grace, amiability and delicate flattery.

Count in Her Net. The count is an aesthete, and any one—especially a ravishingly lovely woman—who can tell him so in a naive and insinuating manner, easily wins his eternal friendship.

And the proud beauty who bowed her head to breathe words of praise and adulation in Count Boni's little pink ear, without knowing the extreme susceptibility of her quarry, soon found that she had him in her net—and then she looked around and in wonderment of the situation and asked:

"Now, what in the world will I do with him?"

Those were dreamy days for the count. He was most attentive, gossip says, and became so abstracted while in the palace in Avenue Bois de Boulogne that the countess grew suspicious. For years trouble has been brewing between the two; they were not exactly mates.

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LAWSON IN MAD DASH TO CHICAGO

Speeding to the Rescue of the Policyholders, with Trunkfuls of Proxies.

Special to The Journal.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Thomas W. Lawson, accompanied by Mr. Ridge-way, one of the proprietors of Everybody's Magazine, and by Edward McSweeney, Mr. Lawson's private secretary, left at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Chicago. He carried two trunks full of proxies made out to him by the policyholders of the Equitable, New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance companies.

Mr. Lawson is going to Chicago to deliver the proxies to a committee made up of the various governors of the states in the west. Some time ago he started a campaign to secure these proxies and he has had a corps of office clerks busy for months acknowledging the receipt of their proxy classifying them.

The inducement held out by Lawson, for the action of the policyholders, is that this committee of governors, thru the proxies, will acquire control of three large insurance companies, and that by putting in a new set of officers with different ideas of how such an institution should be conducted, the policyholders will see their premiums reduced one half, or at least substantially.

Mr. Lawson made this statement months ago. Today he started west to Chicago on a trip to "make good." He is due to arrive in Chicago Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He expects to return to Boston next Wednesday morning.

Note—The governors have all gone home.

FOR ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE

National Meeting Proposed to Urge Amendment to Constitution.

DES MOINES, Feb. 3.—Following a conference with Governor Cummins, held several days ago, Senator L. W. Lewis of Page county, stated today that he would at his earliest opportunity introduce a resolution in the Iowa senate, instructing the governor to invite the governors of several states to appoint committees from their legislatures to meet at Des Moines next summer for the purpose of adopting specific and united plans to an amendment of the national constitution requiring the election of United States senators by direct vote. The conference will be national in scope.

DISASTER'S OMEN IN DEAD CABLES

Fears of Another Martinique Horror Increasing in New York.

By Publishers' Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Cable communication with the West Indies still is broken and fears that a great disaster, like the tragedy of Martinique three years ago, has occurred, are increasing.

There has been no news from Buena Ventura, Colombia, since the report that the city had been destroyed, and it is considered probable that few of the six hundred inhabitants are left alive.

The cutting off of the various islands is ascribed by some persons to an earthquake and by others to a submarine volcanic eruption.

It is further reported that the disaster extended to the city of Guayaquil, which has also suffered much damage, with great loss of life.

The islands of Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, St. Croix, Barbadoes, Trinity, British Guiana, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Tobago, are cut off from cable communication and breaks have also been located between Jamaica and Porto Rico and Para and Cayenne, as well as at Curacao and from none of these points can any definite news be gained.

Since Wednesday last there have been great atmospheric changes and heavy tidal waves reported in the vicinity of Panama. Some of the tidal waves reported at Panama would seem to indicate a submarine volcano suddenly getting into action.

Nothing further can be learned from Panama, altho it is significant that before the Mount Pelee disaster a cable broke much like the one from the West Indies came just before the news of the disaster.

DULUTH BOARD WILL FIGHT

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 3.—The Duluth Board of Trade has not yet outlined its defense in the conspiracy charge brought by Attorney General Young in connection with allegations of boycott made by farmers. The board has engaged Francis W. Sullivan as its attorney, and there is a feeling among the members that the charge cannot be sustained. It is said that if it is should be sustained, every board of trade and exchange in the country could be put out of business.



LITTLE, BUT OH MY! The districts these individuals represent is small, but if any one of them was to drop out of existence, think what a vacuum.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL IN UNION PACIFIC MERGER SCHEME

Harriman Holding Company Is to Take Over the Illinois System.

Biggest Deal Since Great Northern and the N. P. Bought Burlington.

Thirteen Thousand Miles of Railroad in the Combined Lines of Road.

Railroad Securities Company the Probable Holder of the Stock.

Completion of the Program Waits Only on Last Sales to J. J. Hill.

New York Herald Special Service.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—News of the most important successful transfer of railroad control since the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads jointly took over the Burlington system about five years ago, became known today. It was learned that a deal which will bring the Union Pacific and Illinois Central railroads together under one management has been positively fixed.

First knowledge of the big transaction was gained from the statement of a big financier, who said that with its profits of more than \$100,000,000 growing out of its investment in Northern Pacific and Great Northern, the Union Pacific has purchased 62 per cent of the stock of the Illinois Central. The accumulation of the latter had been gradual, he said, extending over a period of two years. As the Union Pacific had needed money to take over purchases of Illinois Central, it had sold Northern Securities or Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks in the open market.

Take Over Big Holdings. The same authority stated that the Union Pacific some time ago took over all the Illinois Central stock owned by New Jersey corporation, organized by the Railroad Securities company, a Harriman interests for the purpose of owning and holding Illinois Central shares. There is no record of the amount of these holdings, but they are known to be very large.

An unquestionable authority on matters pertaining to Union Pacific affairs was asked as to the truth of the reported purchase of the Illinois Central by the Union Pacific. He confirmed the statement that the two roads were to go together. He questioned, however, whether the form of the deal would be just that suggested by the statement made by the first informant. Either, he hinted, the Illinois Central and Union Pacific might be taken over by the Railroad Securities corporation which would issue its securities on a basis of not less than \$200, or 3 1/2 per cent bonds or \$175 of 4 per cent bonds for each \$100 of Union Pacific stock and give satisfactory terms to Illinois Central stockholders.

The Illinois Central.

The Illinois Central has \$95,000,000 capital stock and \$144,000,000 of bonds outstanding, besides it guarantees dividends on \$10,000,000 of underlying stocks.

It operates 4,373 miles of road, which, added to the 5,373 miles operated by the Union Pacific and 3,295 miles operated by the Southern Pacific, which is controlled by the Union Pacific, will give the combined system 13,041 miles of road.

This deal is one of the greatest advantages both to the Union Pacific and the Illinois Central. The latter will bring the Union Pacific to Chicago and the Southern Pacific from New Orleans to Chicago.

The Union Pacific and Illinois Central are in no sense competing lines. It is understood the formal and official announcement of the deal will be made at a very early date. It has been awaiting final arrangements with the Hill syndicate, which is to take over for cash the Union Pacific holdings of Great Northern and Northern Pacific not yet sold.

This arrangement, it is believed, was completed early this week, when Mr. Hill was in New York.

TURKS TO KILL VARTANIAN.

Constantinople, Feb. 3.—The court of cassation has confirmed the sentence of death imposed on Ghirik Vartanian, who claims American citizenship. Vartanian was condemned to death by the criminal court at Stamboul in September last, for the murder of Apik Udjian, a prominent Armenian.