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THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

FRIDAY TONIGHT AND SATURDAY: WARMER TONIGHT.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

George Ade
Writing exclusively for The
Sunday Journal.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1906.

24 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

FAMOUS SENATORS SUPPORT RATE BILL

ELKINS PLEADS TO FORTIFY MEASURE

West Virginian Approves President's Plan, but Wants Stricter Provisions.

Congress Must Arrange for All—
Cannot Rely on the States.

Washington, April 6.—As soon as routine business was disposed of by the senate today, Senator Stephen B. Elkins presented his views on the railroad-rate bill.

Mr. Elkins announced at the outset his desire to secure legislation that would secure to the people "a prompt and adequate remedy for the evils, injustices, abuses and wrongs of every kind practiced by railroads, or in any way growing out of their operation," but he said that, while he favors the pending bill, he wanted to make it "better and stronger."

He said that he was in hearty accord with the president on the subject of rate regulation, and then indicated the respects in which, according to his opinion, the bill falls short in accomplishing all that should be accomplished by railroad legislation. Among these were the following:

"A prohibition against railroads producing, selling or shipping in competition with other carriers."

"A requirement that switches shall be built where needed to accommodate business."

"A requirement compelling interstate roads to make connections with connecting lines."

"A requirement for the fair and just distribution of cars among shippers."

Cannot Rely on these Ommissions, Mr. Elkins made reply to the contention that they would be covered by state legislation. He said:

"In the state of West Virginia, and nearly all the states there has been legislation on these subjects, but for many reasons the law is not invoked. In the first place, a shipper, single-handed and alone, cannot afford to sue a great interstate railroad; in doing so he is bound to incur large expense, great delay, and is sure to incur the hostility of the great trunk line, which may work irreparable injury to his interests."

"The most important of these," he said, "is the one providing the interstate lines shall make prompt connections with connecting branch or lateral lines, and fair, just and reasonable pro-rating arrangements with them."

Small Lines Important.

He then spoke of the great improbability that additional trunk lines will secure admission to the great cities. "The people must, therefore, in the future, depend largely for the further development of the country and continued increase in business upon short lines of railroad reaching such sections."

Illustrating his point by citing the condition in his own state, Mr. Elkins said:

"In the state of West Virginia and other states, there are many men who have made large investments in agricultural, coal, timber, iron-ore and other lands, who are able and desirous of building short lines from ten to 100 miles long to reach these lands and find a market for their products, but they will not build them under present conditions because of the difficulties in the way of getting switches and connections with the interstate lines, and when they do get them, securing fair treatment."

Big Roads in Power.

"Men cannot afford to take this risk without the law guarantees them protection, and the people look to congress to provide this protection in the bill under consideration. As matters now stand, it is in the power of the great trunk lines to largely prevent the building of branch or lateral lines, or to utterly crush them out when built or make them unprofitable."

"If there is not a provision in this bill compelling connections and fair treatment to short lines, the certain result will be that people who have made investments in the interstate lines will, for money, fewer railroads will be built and there will be less business and less development of the resources of the country."

Should Be Definite Rates.

He expressed the conviction that "there should be a definite provision in the bill denying the power to a commission to fix rates between localities on divergent lines."

After considering the question of court review at some length, Mr. Elkins announced his conclusion that any legislation attempting to confer upon the interstate commerce commission the power to fix rates will be unconstitutional unless it prescribes "the standard of charges which shall control," and requires the committee to conform thereto in fixing rates; that any legislation attempting to fix rates would be unconstitutional whose practical effect is to deny to common carriers the right to invoke and obtain in due time the protection of the courts from being compelled to transport persons or property at rates which violate the carrier's constitutional rights. He declared that the pending bill works a clear delegation of the congressional power to fix rates, and added: "It would seem, therefore, necessary to follow that the provisions of the bill conferring rate-fixing power upon the commission are unconstitutional."

WILL AID HUSBAND THO HE WRONGED HER

New York, April 6.—"I don't care what my husband has done; I am his wife and it is my duty to help him all I can."

This is what Mrs. Joseph A. Turney, wife of the confessed embezzler of the Bank of North America, said as she left the Tombs this afternoon after a lengthy conversation with her husband.

DOLLIVER RISES TO PRESIDENT'S AID

Iowa Senator Defends Interest of Chief Executive in the Rate Bill.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, April 6.—"I thought it just as respectable and in line with my public duty to hold counsel with the president of the United States as for my colleagues here to hold counsel with the presidents of the railroads of the United States on this question."

This declaration from Senator Dolliver made during a defense of President Roosevelt against a charge of interfering with legislation created a commotion in the senate late yesterday. Senators Bailey and Foraker promptly insisted that Mr. Dolliver name the senators who have been conferring with railroad presidents, while Mr. Aldrich protested against the classification of senators, declaring that he is not under railroad influence.

In the course of his speech on the Hepburn bill, Senator Stone sharply criticized the president for interference, saying that he had surrendered to corporations, the Long amendment being evidence of that fact.

Defends President.

At its conclusion Mr. Dolliver defended the president. He began by saying the Hepburn bill is so framed that it gives the courts the jurisdiction conferred upon them by the constitution. The Long amendment, he said, Continued on 2d Page, 6th Column.

WANT IMMUNITY DECISION TESTED

Officials Seek Plan to Get Poser Into the Supreme Court.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, April 6.—A Washington special to the Chicago Tribune says: Judge Humphrey's celebrated immunity decision in the beef-trust cases, altho it has not been accepted yet by the government as final, is rapidly working a deep change in the opinions of administrative officers and legislators alike.

The attorney general, the president and others all have been more or less concerned in determining once and for all whether there is any way in which Judge Humphrey's decision can be brought before the supreme court. Present opinion inclines to the belief that there can be no appeal in this particular case. There are other similar cases coming on, however, and it may be possible to arrange for a court's holding for the government, thus permitting an appeal to be taken by the defendant.

Besides that, there probably are many federal judges outside of Chicago who might not agree with Judge Humphrey, and in case a decision for the government is reached under any conditions, the defendants, of course, will appeal.

Assuming Judge Humphrey's decision to be good law, and many men in congress say it is, it will be necessary for the government either to abandon its old antitrust program and make use of the bureau of corporations only to gather information for congress or else there must be legislation of a new and radical character. The result is the administration officials are thoughtful men of congress are turning toward the project of national incorporation or license for companies engaged in interstate commerce.

POPE FOR A UNION OF THE CHURCHES

Pius Asks Month's Prayer for Razing of Barriers Between Christians.

New York, April 6.—It is recommended by His Holiness, Pius X, that the general intention used in the morning prayers by the millions of members of the League of the Sacred Heart during this month be: "The union of Christian churches."

This league has a large membership in every Catholic church in all parts of the world. The prayers are accompanied by various good works, and last year the assistants in the United States performed over 16,000,000 of good works.

RINGLEADER OF DARING BANK ROBBERS CAUGHT

Zurich, Switzerland, April 6.—The ringleader of the band which robbed the Mutual Credit bank of Moscow of \$437,500 March 20, has been arrested here. He is a young Russian who arrived in Zurich April 3 and had been drinking heavily. The police took him into custody on the charge of intoxication and found among his belongings a wallet filled with Russian banknotes. When the prisoner became sober he voluntarily confessed that he had headed the band of nineteen men who had robbed the bank.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 6.—Shinn Stein was assaulted today and will die of his injuries. Stein's assailant is supposed to be insane.



MAXIM GORKY.
Russian Emancipator Who Is Coming to United States to Incite Against Autocracy.

SPIES DOG GORKY COMING TO U. S.

Czar's Agents Follow Emancipator Who Will Incite Against Autocracy.

Journal Special Service.

Cherbourg, April 6.—Maxim Gorky, the great Russian emancipator, is on his way to the United States, whether he has gone to arouse an agitation among Russians and sympathizers in an effort to start a movement to overthrow the autocratic government of the czar. It was learned he had sailed last night under an assumed name on the Wilhelm der Grosse.

It is reported that several Russian secret-service agents, who have been dogging his footsteps since he left St. Petersburg, sailed on the same steamer with Gorky.

The propaganda which Gorky is about to begin in America will enlist the cooperation of a number of famous political exiles, both in New York and Chicago.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY AGAIN AT PEACE

Parliamentary Crisis Is Over—Hungary Will Have Conciliatory Cabinet.

Vienna, April 6.—Peace between the crown and the Hungarians has been concluded and the parliamentary crisis is over. Premier Fejervary has resigned and Alexander Wekerle has been appointed premier with a mandate to form a conciliatory cabinet for Hungary.

SECRETARY ABOUT FATISSON.

Columbus, April 6.—Governor Pattison was taken to Cincinnati last night on a special train and will be cared for temporarily in that city. The plans for the removal of the governor were kept secret.

DOWIE TO PACIFY FLOCK WITH GOLD

\$10,000,000-Miracle Said to Be "Apostle's" Plan to Stem Revolt.

Meanwhile Zionists Reveal Alleged Plans of "Elijah II" to Become Polygamist.

Chicago, April 6.—The Chicago Daily News says today that John Alexander Dowie has announced in a private telegram to one of his disciples that he will return to Zion City late Monday night and "perform a miracle."

He promises, among other things, to bring to "the faithful" in Zion \$10,000,000 in gold, and several scrolls of parchment upon which are written the five books of Moses. In the message, which was sent from the City of Mexico, Dowie declared that he is "now greater than he ever was believed to be."

Chicago Special Service.

Chicago, April 6.—Charges that John Alexander Dowie seriously contemplates polygamy, and that his plans for a Mexican colony, of which he should be the head, were inspired by his desire to marry seven women, who had already been selected and of whom Miss Ruth Hofar, the Swiss heiress, was one, were made at a meeting of 250 of the officials of the Christian Catholic church, held at the Zion City college to discuss the accusations against the deposed leader. The conference was secret, but the evidence which was placed before it will be conveyed to the people at a mass meeting to be held Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Dowie appeared as one of the accusers of her deposed husband, declaring that her home life had been happy until polygamous tendencies developed in the mind of the first apostle. She resented his arguments, she said, and because of this he threatened her with divorce and even resorted to personal violence. It is believed that the greater portion of the information which was presented to the officials in opposition to Dr. Dowie was secured from his wife and son, Gladstone Dowie.

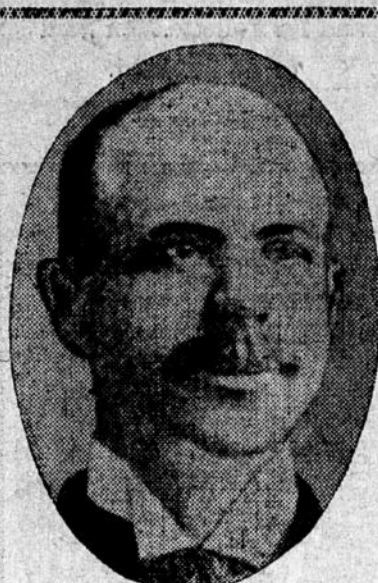
Had Been Paving Way?

According to statements made by those who claimed to possess indisputable facts, Dr. Dowie had been laboring for the past two years to prepare the minds of the people for polygamous practices on the part of himself, and that, as a part of this plan, he had at one time proposed to his overseer that he be permitted to divorce Jane Dowie. The opposition to this project, which was led by Overseer Speidner, is said to have been the real reason for the order deposing that official.

Overseer Voliva has declared, because of the dejection of Dowie there will be no change in the fundamental principles of the church. The same rules would govern, and while in the future the faithful would refuse to recognize Dr. Dowie as "The First Apostle" and "Elijah the Restorer," they would continue to believe in the cure of disease by prayer and the laying on of hands.

Attorney H. L. Burnett, acting for Wilbur Glenn Voliva, acting general overseer, has filed a bill of sale transferring, for the consideration of \$1, the property of the church, its institutions

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THOMAS J. WAINWRIGHT.
Clever Thief Who Filched Pinault Treasures.

WAINWRIGHT USED DRILL ON VAULT

Police Discover How Clever Thief Secured Access to Pinault Treasures.

Thomas J. Wainwright, the confessed looter of the Dr. J. N. Pinault residence, was well schooled in his special branch of criminal work and evidence of his cleverness is turning up almost every hour.

Police Superintendent Doyle has recently learned how Wainwright opened the safe and the means he took to conceal the job. It was at first thought that the safe had not been harmed in any way and that the robber obtained the combination of the safe from some outside source.

The safe was drilled. A small hole was bored just above the combination to make it possible for him to hear the tumblers fall. He may have worked days before his ear became accustomed to the delicate sound of the lock, but he kept at it until the doors swung open for him.

Plugs Hole with Wax.

After he had looted the vault and taken everything of value to him, he repaired the slight damage so that the detectives were deceived for some time. He filled the small hole with wax and then enameled the surface so that it appeared unbroken. As the lock is an intricate one, the detectives knew that it could not have been worked in the ordinary way, and they began a search which resulted in discovering the hole. Governor Higgins of New York has honored the requisition papers presented to him by Detective James Howard, and Wainwright will be brought before a magistrate tomorrow and turned over to the Minneapolis officers if the papers are made out according to law. The officers and prisoner will probably start for Minneapolis tomorrow night and will arrive here Tuesday morning.

Thief Stays Too Long.

Had Thomas J. Wainwright gone immediately to New York after looting Dr. J. N. Pinault's Mount Curve residence, he might never have been arrested. His attempt to sell some of

Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

MOVES FOR PEACE IN MINERS' FIGHT

TOWNS IN PERIL OF MAD VESUVIUS

Thousands Leave Homes as Huge Volcano Belches Lava and Fire.

ERUPTION BECOMES VIOLENT

Naples, April 6.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is now most violent. On the Pompeii side the main stream of lava has divided into two, one threatening Ottajano, a commune of 20,000 inhabitants, and the other threatening Torre del Greco, with a population of 30,000.

The danger is becoming serious and calls for the immediate evacuation of Boscoreale, the nearest village to the crater, which has a population of 8,000.

Naples, April 6.—Streams of lava which are diffusing great heat are progressing with considerable rapidity in the direction of Pompeii. From the new crater, which is twenty feet in circumference, the lava has already gone two miles and a half. Hot mud, ashes and black sand are also ejected, which, mixed with rain, produce the so-called caustic rain, which is most damaging to vegetation. Altho the showers of cinders here have diminished, people can be seen holding up umbrellas as protection against the falling ashes.

TAXPAYERS LOSE ASSESSMENT FIGHT

Arbitrary Increase in Hennepin Valuations Made in 1904 Will Stand.

Hennepin taxpayers who have made a strenuous fight against the arbitrary increase in valuation ordered by the 1904 state board of equalization, have gone down to defeat. Findings in several suits brought by the state to collect the full tax are being drawn in the county attorney's office, and from this the only inference is that the state has won; that the 1904 state board of equalization and its acts have been found legal, and judgments for the full amount of the 1903 tax will be entered up against the defendants. There may be an appeal to the supreme court.

Taxpayers Refuse to Settle.

When the state board made the arbitrary raised by other county property, the local taxpayers were much incensed and many of them refused to pay the tax. They contended that there had been discrimination; that the assessment had been properly made and fixed by the county boards, and they were willing to pay that assessment, but would not pay the increase made by the state board. The legality of the state board was attacked and it was argued that there had been many irregularities in its organization and conduct, including an unwarranted trip to St. Louis.

Upon these grounds Benjamin R. Coppage, backed by other taxpayers, secured a writ of certiorari in the district court ordering the state board of equalization to show cause why its actions should not be reviewed by the local court. Upon argument before the full bench the writ was discharged.

Decision Comes Soon.

Suits were then begun by the county attorney against the U. A. Smith Lumber company, H. H. S. Gale, the Western Scrap Iron company, Benjamin B. Coppage, the New England Furniture company and W. L. Harris, to collect the full amount of the 1903 tax. These parties, as their defense, set up the same allegations as urged in the application for a writ of certiorari, and in the hearing of the cases argued the illegality of the state board of equalization's acts at great length.

Judge D. F. Simpson has had the cases under advisement for several months, but will undoubtedly file decisions soon.

SOLDIERS PURSUE THE ZULU REBELS

Expedition Defies Difficulties and Starts After Insurgent Leader Bambata.

Durban, Natal, April 6.—A punitive expedition started from Greytown this morning in pursuit of Bambata, the insurgent chief and deposed regent of the Greytown district. The country in which the troops are operating is difficult to traverse, consisting of vast tracts of dense bush necessitating continual scouting in order to avoid ambushes.

Bambata is reported to have compelled a number of loyal natives to join him, but the report that he has 2,000 followers is not believed here.

EVIDENCE OF CRIMES STRIKES JUROR BLIND

Evansville, Ind., April 6.—Addison N. Thomas of Jasper, Ind., foreman of the Dubois grand jury, suddenly became blind yesterday and it is stated his blindness is the result of listening to harrowing evidence of crime. These stories are believed to have injured his nervous system so as to effect the nerve regulating the flow of blood to the eyes.

ARBITRATION MAY END COAL STRIKES

Operator Suggests a Referee Board to Settle the Bituminous Strike.

The Anthracite Miners Propose Arbitration of Their Differences to Operators.

Columbus, Ohio, April 6.—John H. Winder, president of the bituminous operators of Ohio has proposed arbitration for the settlement of the strike in the bituminous district, including Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. The following is Mr. Winder's telegram sent today from Charleston, W. Va., to President Roosevelt and President Mitchell of the miners' union:

"I propose that, subject to the approval of a convention of the bituminous operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which shall be called at the earliest date possible, the differences between us be referred for determination and settlement, to a board of arbitration composed of the members of the present board of conciliation provided for in the award of the anthracite coal strike commission, with Judge Gray or any person he may appoint as chairman and umpire."

Wants Work Resumed.

"The decision of this tribunal or the majority of members thereof, insofar as it influences wages, to be effective from April 1, 1906, and to continue in force until March 31, 1908, which decision is to be final and binding on all parties in interest. The employees of the bituminous mines in the territory named, to resume work immediately and to continue at work pending the decision of said board."

"Interesting," Says Mitchell.

New York, April 6.—President Mitchell of the miners was shown the bulletin from Columbus announcing that President Winder had telegraphed President Roosevelt and Mr. Mitchell proposing that the strike in the bituminous field be settled in the same terms which the miners proposed to the anthracite operators yesterday. He regarded the move as "very interesting," and said, but in the absence of official advice could say nothing.

The sentiment of the anthracite miners' scale committee with regard to arbitration is that conditions in the anthracite and bituminous fields are widely different.

Mr. Mitchell said that he entertains hope that the anthracite operators will accept the miners' offer to arbitrate and that he would not have submitted the proposition if he had not expected them seriously to consider it. In reply to a query with reference to the conditions in the bituminous fields Mr. Mitchell said that the situation in the bituminous field is very unsatisfactory and that matters there are proceeding satisfactorily to him.

MINERS WAIT FOR ANSWER

Anthracite Diggers Will Wait Till Arbitration Move Is Decided.

New York, April 6.—Pending the consideration by the anthracite operators of the offer of the mine workers of eastern Pennsylvania to arbitrate the differences existing between them and the coal workers will make no move and simply wait until Monday for the mine owners' reply.

The operators are busily engaged on the miners' proposition. While they have practically agreed as to how they shall meet the offer, they will not draw up a formal answer until the members of the subcommittee have consulted all interests involved.

The sentiment of the subcommittee of the operators is distinctly against the acceptance of the miners' offer, at least in its present shape. The scale committee of the miners held a brief session today and took up the situation in the anthracite fields. After the meeting most of the members of the committee returned to their homes, where they will meet the presidents of the local unions in their respective districts to receive reports of local conditions.

President Mitchell will remain here while the operators are considering the miners' arbitration offer and will attempt to catch up on the routine work of his office. The meeting of the international executive board of the miners' union, which had been set for next Tuesday at Indianapolis, has been postponed for a week because of Mr. Mitchell's inability to be present.

WOMEN IN BATTLE

Miners' Wives and Children Enter Fierce Club Struggle.

Lethbridge, Can., April 6.—Serious disturbances have occurred between the striking coalminers and the police. A wrangle occurred between non-union and union men. The mounted police attempted to restore order. They arrested one man, but were immediately surrounded by 300 sympathizers, including women and children.

A hand-to-hand encounter raged, in which sticks and stones were used. The prisoner was taken from the police and one of the latter was seriously injured by a stone.

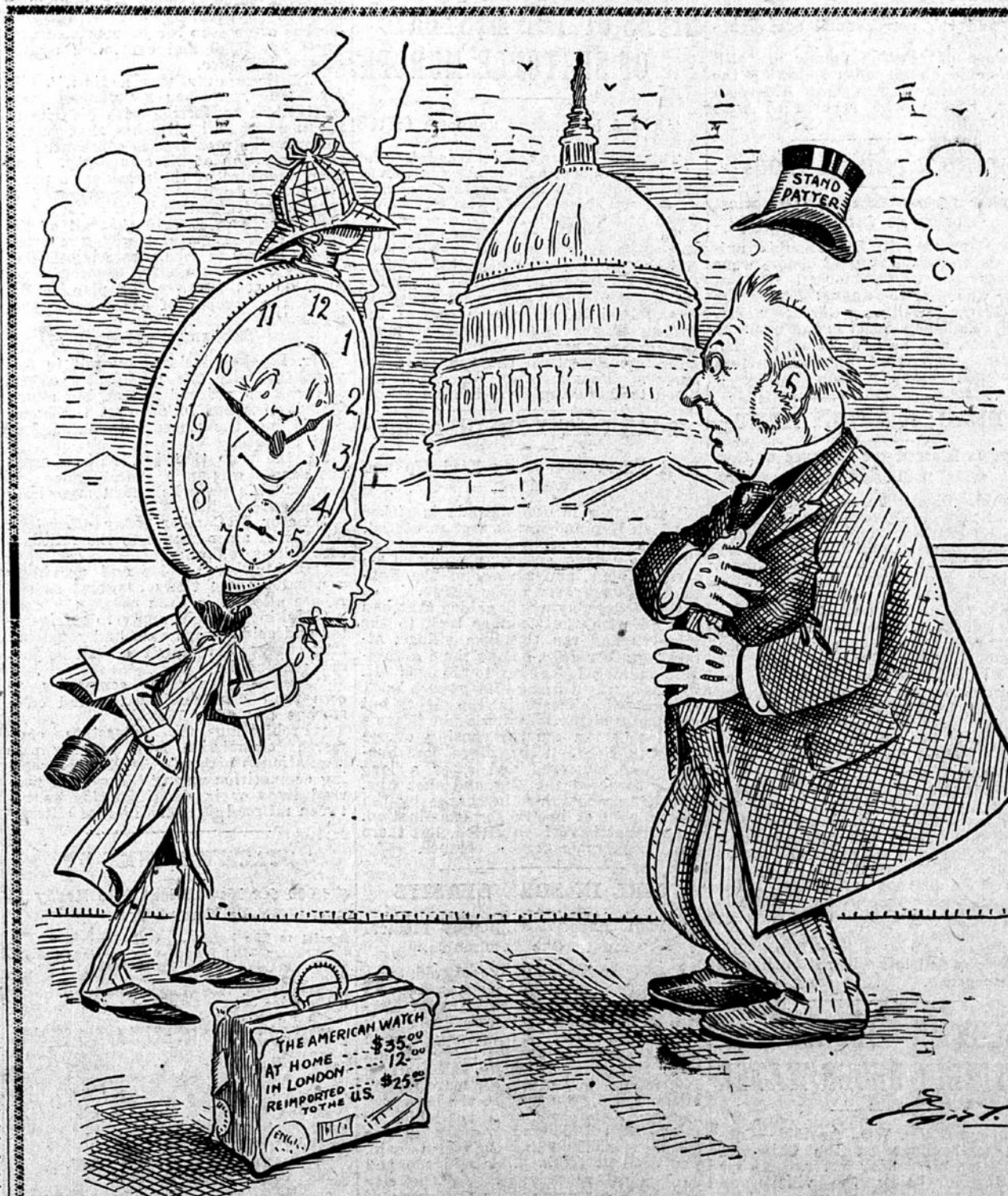
Later the house of a non-union miner was dynamited. The house was completely wrecked but no one was seriously hurt.

About an hour later an explosion occurred at another house, but little damage was done. About 1 o'clock this morning the second house was discovered on fire and the police found the premises saturated with coal oil.

The feeling is very bitter and the police have sent for reinforcements.

Twelve Sign Scale.

Pittsburg, Kan., April 6.—Another small operator signed the 1903 scale here today making thirteen operators employing a total of 1,500 men to sign within twenty-four hours. Applications have been received from other small operators in the district who are ready to sign the scale and will do so before Monday next. The big operators will meet here with the mine workers next Monday to confer on the scale.



WATCHING THE TARIFF.
Standpatter—What time is it, Mr. American Watch?
American Watch—Time for tariff revision, I should say, when I can pay \$13.38 for a trip abroad and sell for \$10 less on my return than if I had not gone abroad.