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TEN CENTS PER WEEK

SHOE BARGAINS

We have too many Children's Shoes; been buying from too many factories; going to close one line out; every pair will be sold at a little less than we paid for them.

Children's \$2.50 Shoes \$1.88
Children's \$2.00 Shoes \$1.50
Children's \$1.85 Shoes \$1.39
Children's \$1.75 Shoes \$1.32
Children's \$1.40 Shoes \$1.05

One lot Ladies' Shoes worth up to \$2.00
at \$1.19
One lot Douglas' \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes
at \$3.25
One lot Drivers' worth \$3.50 to \$5.00
at \$2.98

O'LEARY & BOWSER

VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT.

Paper Trust Must Answer Questions and Produce Books.

St. Paul, Oct. 5.—The paper trust was routed in the federal court here. At the close of elaborate arguments by the respective counsel Judge Van Devanter, in an oral decision, ruled favorably to the government on every proposition. The meaning of the court's decision is that defendants' witnesses must answer questions put to them by government's counsel and produce for inspection all books, papers and documents bearing on the subject at issue.

The decision has a wider significance than its mere relation to the case at bar, important as that is. As about every possible point was urged by the opposition in the paper case that can be raised in any of the trust cases, a number of which are now before the federal courts, the ruling of Judge Van Devanter, in every instance favorable to the government, will afford a signboard for the guidance of litigants in similar proceedings.

SMALLER OFFICES SIGN.

Striking Twin City Job Printers Gain Partial Victory.

St. Paul, Oct. 5.—Twenty-four of the smaller job printing establishments of this city have signed the eight-hour agreement submitted by the Typographical union and the men employed in the shops signing have returned to work. No member of the typographic union has signed the agreement and the officers of that organization declare the fight will be continued to the bitter end. Several of the best union workmen imported to take the places of strikers have been won over to the union and have deserted their employers.

In Minneapolis the situation is practically the same as in this city, many of the smaller shops signing the agreement.

YOUNG CUDAHY DENIES STORY.

Net a Word of Truth in Pat Crowe's Confession.

Omaha, Oct. 5.—Eddie Cudahy absolutely denies the truth of the report from Butte of a confession which Pat Crowe is said to have made which implicates young Cudahy in the kidnapping scheme. He gave out the following interview:

"There is not a single word of truth in the statement that I had anything to do either with the planning or the carrying out of the scheme other than I was the victim of the plot.

"Again, I was only fifteen years old at that time and if I could plan like that I must have been a perfect wonder. And, being so young, how on earth would I have gotten rid of the \$6,000 without my people knowing it? "I deny the truthfulness of the entire statement."

IS ANXIOUS TO TALK.

New York Bond Thief Apparently Proud of His Work.

New York, Oct. 5.—The detectives and the police have satisfied themselves that Harry Leonard, the young man who did the National City bank out of \$359,080 worth of securities by means of a forged check, had no accomplices. They announce that all the evidence to convict young Leonard has been obtained and that the case is closed.

In court Leonard seemed eager to talk concerning himself, but the police would not let him. Once the reporters surrounded him successfully and he got launched in the story before the police shut him up.

"I've been making a study of banking and banking methods," he began, "ever since I've been down in the street. A month ago I wrote an article for a Wall street publication showing up the carelessness of the messenger service down there. I liked the article so well that I decided to demonstrate the thing and make a name for myself."

At this point he was interrupted by officers.

INCONSISTENCY OF RATES.

Interesting Testimony of Chicago Commission Dealer.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Lively interest was evoked by W. S. Taskar of Chicago, a live stock commission dealer and cattle feeder, who testified before the interstate commerce commission regarding freight rates on live stock and live stock products from Missouri river points to Chicago. As an illustration of the alleged inconsistency of the rates charged by railroads Taskar testified that on one occasion he shipped a herd of cattle from points in Northwestern Wisconsin to Chicago by way of South St. Paul at a much less freight rate than he could have shipped the live stock direct to Chicago. The tariff from the points where he shipped in Wisconsin to Chicago was 25 cents a hundred. By shipping to South St. Paul and thence to Chicago he was able to obtain a rate of 15 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, although the distance of the commodity had to be transported was about 300 miles farther than by the direct route.

Taggart Reports for Duty.

Columbus, O., Oct. 5.—Captain E. F. Taggart, whose divorce case in Wooster attracted the attention of the entire country for weeks, arrived at the Columbus barracks during the day and promptly reported for duty. He firmly declined to talk in any way of the divorce proceedings or of the probable final outcome of the trouble.

Pittsburg, Oct. 5.—The Standard Oil company has again advanced the price of Pennsylvania and Tiona oil 5 cents. The other grades of oil were not changed.

LIBERTY DEAD IN CUBA.

Defeated Candidate for President Interviewed at New York.

New York, Oct. 5.—"Liberty is dead in Cuba and the condition of affairs there is worse than it ever was under Spanish rule, even in the most ferocious periods of the Weyler government. Financial ruin and dishonor face the people and if things continue as they are the nation will be converted into one of hereditary rule."

The above declaration was made by General Jose Miguel Gomez, governor of the province of Santa Clara and candidate of the Liberal party for the presidency of Cuba, at the New Amsterdam hotel, where he is stopping. Upon his arrival on the steamship Monterey from Havana General Gomez refused to discuss Cuban affairs at length, but after he had rested at his hotel he was more communicative.

"I am here to rest for some days," he continued, "and to breathe the air of liberty that is lacking in my own country and for which I have fought so long."

"On false charges the government assassinates the Liberals, the jails are filled with political prisoners and we have no hope of justice from judges and magistrates who recognize no law but the will of the government. We are hindered in casting our votes and Cuba is now suffering a reign of terror never equaled under Spanish tyranny. It was such things as these that made us withdraw from the elections. Public funds are used for electoral purposes. The sanitary condition of the island is a disgrace. The Cuban government has employed thousands of men in the sanitary department, but for voting not for working purposes."

FALLS FROM OPEN WINDOW.

Cashier of New York Bank Meets Tragic Death.

New York, Oct. 5.—Notwithstanding a desperate struggle of his wife and son to hold him by the feet after he had fainted and toppled over the sill of an open window George F. Krapp, cashier of the Cooper Exchange bank, fell to the street from the fourth floor of his home and was killed.

Mrs. Krapp and her son Herbert saw Mr. Krapp, who was in ill health, suddenly fall over backwards. Both mother and son jumped to the window in time to seize the falling man by the feet. They held him safely for a few seconds, screaming for help, but the assistance was slow in coming and Mr. Krapp's weight began to slip away from his rescuers. The realization of this terrible fact caused the wife's strength to desert her completely and the son, with his mother helpless at his side and compelled to hold his father alone, was too light for his father's superior weight. Exhausted and on the point of being dragged over the window sill himself the boy lost his grip and Mr. Krapp fell to the street. He died soon afterwards.

MINISTER UNDER ARREST.

Accused of Attempted Train Wrecking in Hope of Reward.

Princeton, Ind., Oct. 5.—Rev. W. H. Brooks is in jail on a charge of attempted train wrecking. Tuesday he rushed into the station of the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad and told the officers that he had been captured by two men during the night and forced to assist them in putting an obstruction on the track, his captors discussing the robbery of the passengers while they worked. When taken to the scene the minister became confused under questions and the officers soon were convinced that he had placed the cross-ties and rails on the track unassisted and had told the story in the hope of getting a reward.

FIFTEEN PERSONS INJURED.

Three Coaches Derailed While Going Around a Curve.

Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 5.—The Fairmount express on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was wrecked during the morning near Morgantown, W. Va. Three coaches, including the baggage car, ladies' coach and a Pullman chair car, left the rails on a curve and tumbled over the bank to the edge of the Monongahela river. Fifteen to eighteen persons were injured, five of them seriously.

DEFERS FINAL DECISION.

Great Britain Replies to Invitation to Peace Conference.

London, Oct. 5.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne during the day replied to the Russian invitation to Great Britain to be represented at a second peace conference at The Hague, accepting it in principle but deferring final decision until more fully informed regarding the questions proposed to be discussed and the scope of the conference.

Would End Epidemic of Crime.

Des Moines, Oct. 5.—In an effort to put a stop to the epidemic of crime which has been a source of terror to Des Moines all summer Judge McVey has sentenced Alonzo Watson to prison for twelve years for highway robbery.

EMPEROR WILL SIGN

JAPANESE PRIVY COUNCIL APPROVES TREATY OF PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

FORM OF RATIFICATION DISCUSSED

MINISTERS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES TRIES IN CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

Tokio, Oct. 5.—A prolonged meeting of the privy council was held here during the day, extending into the afternoon.

At the conclusion it was announced that the peace treaty had been approved.

The treaty will be immediately ratified by the emperor.

An order, abrogating martial law at Sasebo, Nagasaki, Tsushima and Hakodate was passed by the privy council.

DISCUSS FORM OF RATIFICATION.

Russia and Japan Resume Diplomatic Relations.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan were resumed at the state department during the day while Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, and Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, discussed the forms of ratification of their respective countries. The call was made by appointment at the request of Mr. Takahira, who desired to see the Russian form of ratification. Accordingly Secretary Root sent for Mr. Smith, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the state department, who brought to the diplomatic room a copy of a Russian extradition treaty, which gave Mr. Takahira the information he desired. The envoys remained for a few minutes in conversation with Secretary Root and then left the department without further exchanges. They bowed pleasantly as they parted outside the diplomatic room.

It would seem certain from this that ratifications of the peace treaty are to be exchanged at Washington.

As soon as the date of the exchange of these ratifications has been agreed upon special plenipotentiary powers will be cabled to Baron Rosen and Mr. Takahira by their respective emperors. The exact form which these powers shall take was discussed at the day's conference, both envoys being anxious that there should be no difference on that subject. The plenipotentiary powers will be identical.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Russia Agrees to the Japanese Proposition.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—Russia has agreed to the Japanese proposition to exchange prisoners of war, whereby 1,866 Japanese prisoners in Russia will be delivered at some point on the western frontier of Russia and 64,000 Russians will be delivered at the ports of Kobe, Nagasaki and Yokohama, whence they will be conveyed to Vladivostok in ten Russian transports now interned at Shanghai and Saigon and two or three other ships which are being sent from Odessa.

The American charge d'affaires, Spencer Eddy, is endeavoring to make special and more speedy arrangements for the release of 250 sick Japanese, for whom it is hoped Japan may send a ship direct to the Baltic.

KING WANTED SPEEDILY.

Norwegian Commercial and Industrial Interests Favor Monarchy.

Christiania, Oct. 5.—Attempts to create agitation in favor of a Norwegian republic are finding no support from the country.

At an important meeting of representatives of commercial and shipping interests it was unanimously resolved to present an address to the storting declaring that the submission of the subject of a change in the constitution to the plebiscite would greatly injure the country's economic interests.

An address was drawn up asking the storting to insure tranquillity by the speedy election of a king.

SAILS FOR HOME OCT. 13.

Miss Roosevelt to Devote Interim to Sightseeing in Japan.

Yokohama, Oct. 5.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and her party arrived here during the day on the steamer Minnesota from Shimonoseki. Miss Roosevelt was received by the American minister, the American consul, the imperial master of the ceremonies and the governor, but declined any formalities. She will go sightseeing into the interior until Oct. 13, when the party headed by E. H. Harriman and Miss Roosevelt's party will leave Yokohama for San Francisco on the steamer Siberia.

GERMANS GET COAL STATION.

Small Island of Danish West Indies Bought by Steamship Line.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: Considerable concern has been caused the administration as a result of the action of the Hamburg-American Steamship company in purchasing Water Island, a small key which commands the Danish West Indies, for use as a coaling station.

Advices to the state department, which have been furnished by Consul Payne, who is stationed at St. Thomas, intimate that the purchase was effected through collusion between the German and Danish governments. The anxiety of the authorities arises not only from this fact, but from the further fact that the Hamburg-American company is subvented by the German government. Its steamers are available in time of war for use as auxiliary cruisers and its coaling stations may be utilized by the German government in order to carry on hostile operations.

The dispatch from Consul Payne was referred, upon its receipt, to the navy department and is believed to have been sent to the general board, though this could not be confirmed. From what experts of the navy said, however, it developed that the general sentiment is that it would be against the interests of the United States to permit the consummation of the project of the Hamburg-American company.

DEFENDS ROCKEFELLER.

Chicago Millionaire Philanthropist Interviewed.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—"I would rather be John D. Rockefeller today, divested of his wealth and with his lovable personality, than any of the crew, saints or sinners, who are attacking him."

The foregoing is a quotation from an interview with Dr. D. K. Pearson, a Chicago millionaire, nationally known as a philanthropist.

"To the popular mind," continued Mr. Pearson, "excited just now by socialistic outcries, there is no wealth that is untainted. This cry of 'tainted money' is no jest. It is unfair and un-American. It has become the rallying cry of the socialists and the drone and the discontented member of society, who hates those whose talents or wealth exceed his own."

Mr. Pearson, after talking in this strain with vigor for some time, showed a recent letter which he had received from Mr. Rockefeller. Divested of personal items it concluded: "Thank you for your kind words, good friend; I appreciate them. Life is short and you and I have too much to do in the world to be diverted from our purpose to try and make things better. Let us keep right on and do our best in our day and generation, rejoicing in the beautiful sentiment expressed by our lamented Lincoln, 'with malice toward none and charity for all.'"

NO FURTHER ALARM FELT.

Yellow Fever Situation Continues to Improve.

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—To business men the most encouraging feature of the yellow fever situation is the disposition that is being manifested by parishes and towns in Louisiana to raise their quarantines about Oct. 13 in harmony with the suggestion of Dr. White and President Souther. It is another day of gloomy weather, with light showers, but the fever situation has lost whatever alarming feature it may have possessed. For the fifth day there has not been a single case reported from the originally infected region and for several days no deaths have occurred in the Emergency hospital, while the cases under treatment there have dropped to thirty-eight and nearly all the patients are doing well. Above Canal street old cases are recovering more numerous than new ones are being reported.

The Louisiana state university, it is announced, will open Nov. 1. The various departments of Tulane university will open about the same time. The public schools in many parts of Louisiana are already in operation.

PROBABLY FATALITY HURT.

Mayor Roach of Minot, N. D., Injured by Runaway.

Minot, N. D., Oct. 5.—Mayor Joseph Roach was seriously, if not fatally, injured in a runaway accident. While standing near the Roach elevator he was struck by a runaway team and rushed under the weight of a heavily loaded farm wagon. The mayor was decked up in an unconscious condition and taken to his residence.

Mr. Roach is president of the Second National bank of Minot, a member of the state Republican central committee, chairman of the county committee and one of the wealthiest men in this section of the state.

Endorse Roosevelt's Position.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—The convention of the National Carriage Builders' association has adopted the report of Daniel T. Wilson, chairman of the executive committee, denouncing discriminating freight rates and supporting President Roosevelt in his move for the establishment of a tribunal to deal with the subject.

PRESIDENT IN EARNEST

DETERMINED TO SECURE LEGISLATION FOR REGULATION OF FREIGHT RATES.

CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY EXECUTIVE AND THE AUTHOR OF HOUSE MEASURE.

Washington, Oct. 5.—"President Roosevelt is dead in earnest on the subject of railroad rate legislation and is just as determined as ever that legislative regulations shall be enacted looking to federal supervision of the freight rate situation."

This statement was made by Representative Townsend of Michigan, one of the authors of the so-called Esch-Townsend railroad rate bill which passed the house of representatives last winter, after a conference with President Roosevelt. The conference was the most interesting and important held during the day at the White House. The president has taken up the subject of railroad freight rates with an earnest desire to reach such a conclusion as will be satisfactory generally, but he adheres to the principle embodied in the legislation proposed at the last session of congress.

Representative Townsend called to talk over the general subject with the president and of the necessity for the making of changes in the measure which he and Mr. Esch proposed last winter. Mr. Esch notified the president that he could not be here at this time, but that Mr. Townsend and he were in utter accord. Mr. Townsend did not have opportunity to go fully into the subject with the president, but the president requested him to call again.

Roosevelt's Position Unchanged.

"I have no authority to represent the president's views as to railroad rates," said Mr. Townsend, "but I can say that he entertains now the same views in principle as he expressed in his message last December. He believes that to either the interstate commerce commission or to some other body ought to be given the authority to adjust rates found to be unreasonable. The crux of the whole matter is not that the commission should fix rates, but that it should have the power to substitute a reasonable rate for one found on investigation to be unjust. Without such authority the evils complained of could not be reached."

"Have any suggestions been made of changes in the Esch-Townsend bill?"

"Some changes may be made," replied Mr. Townsend, "but they will be for the purpose of making the bill clearer on certain points. It is intended, of course, to include in the bill regulation of private cars, refrigerator cars and terminal charges. We thought they were covered by our measure, but in order that there will be no question about them they will be included in the bill in a definite way. One thing is quite certain—there will be no narrowing of the scope of the bill—no modification of the principles involved. The interest of both the shippers and the railroads are to be subserved. Nobody wants to do an injustice to the transportation lines and the bill agreed upon will not be unfair to the railroads."

METCALF IS SURPRISED.

His Department Held Responsible for Chinese Boycott.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Strong protest will be made by Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor against any modification by the state department of its circular of June 6 directing the American consuls in China personally to inquire into the truth of statements in Chinese certificates before signing them. The instructions referred to have become known as the "president's circular" in that it was issued by his direction following the boycott established by China against the importation of American goods. It was the principal subject of discussion at Tuesday's cabinet meeting, which Secretary Metcalf was unable to attend on account of illness. He expressed great surprise on learning that in his absence the cabinet members took the position that the regulations of the department of commerce and labor were responsible for the strained relations between the two countries to a greater degree than are the laws themselves.

Berlin Street Cars Running.
Berlin, Oct. 5.—All the street cars are running, the strike of the electrical workers being unable to stop work at the powerhouses.