TWO PARTS

The St. Paul Globe

PART ONE
Pages 1 to 12

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FINDS FAVOR IN BERLIN

AMERICAN REPLY TO THE FRENCH MEMORANDUM IS GENERALLY APPROVED

TUAN ACTIVE AGAINST ALLIES

SAID TO BE INCITING ANTI-FOREIGN RISING IN THE INTERIOR

WAR MAY LAST FOR YEARS

Pacification of the Chinese Empire, the Germans Believe, Will Prove a Most Colossal Task.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The United States answer to the French note may be said to be generally approved here, neither the press nor the government desiring to affront France by openly urging objections. A number of papers express astonishment at the fact that the United States has so rapidly reassumed a more energetic attitude towards China, and attribute the change to Secretary Hay. The Cologne Volks Zeitung points out that the United States' "sweeping demands," including Prince Tuan's execution, and the United States withdrawal of troops are "contradictory" and explainable only "by the intricacies of the present political campaign." The Lokal Anzeiger, discussing the United States presidential campaign editorially, says:

"Germany cannot sympathize with either McKinley or Bryan, as they both stand for anti-German interests." Few papers, however, discuss the details of the American political campaign.

Private dispatches from St. Petersburg say that Prince Tuan has gone into the interior of China, where, "with the consent of the insincere government," he is arousing the population to arms against the foreigners.

WOULD HUMBLE THE COURT.

Russia, it is said, believes the best way to solve the present problems is to humble the court and bring the Chinese to terms. The imperial party, it is pointed out at St. Petersburg, would thus be cut off from supplies of money and foodstuffs. A military writer in the Tageblatt advocates the same method, which a number of papers indorse. The Lokal Anzeiger advises the adoption of strong measures against the Chinese empire.

The Russian suggestion to submit the Chinese question to The Hague arbitration court is ridiculed by the press, with the exception of the Vorwaerts (Socialist). The official informed a representative of the Associated Press, who questioned him regarding the arbitration suggestion, that this plan is impracticable, since the work of estimating the damages must be done in China.

PROBLEM IS DIFFICULT.

Government circles, though the officials are not willing to say so for publication, continue to believe the Chinese campaign will last long, probably for years, unless Emperor Kwang Su is induced to return to Pekin, which is not deemed very likely.

Military circles point out that the severe North China winter is approaching, when the more important military operations will be impossible. The German foreign office has no late news from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee or Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German minister to China. Referring to the remarks in the foreign press that Von Waldersee will not find any Americans, Russians or Japanese at Pekin to command, a foreign office official remarked: "This is not true of the Japanese, since they are still in Pe Chi Li."

Germany's official attitude toward the United States' answer to the French note is set forth today in the Cologne Gazette in an article apparently inspired. In brief it is as follows:

GERMAN POSITION.

"The answer as a whole meets with approbation, both for its tone and text. The answer is calculated to enhance harmony among the powers in their endeavor to obtain sufficient redress for the crimes committed and guarantees against their recurrence. The answer strongly dwells upon punishing the ringleaders and suggests supplementing the list of the leaders. This entirely accords with the wishes of the German government."

Regarding the claim for damages the foreign office official said:

"Germany has not yet been able to take a definite attitude on the subject. Russia's suggestion is not definite enough. It can hardly be supposed that Russia intends to submit the claims of Russia and those of the other powers to the arbitration court. It must not be forgotten that the international arbitration court at The Hague is not yet organized.

GREETED WITH CHEERS

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS LISTENED TO WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN IN OHIO

HUGE MEETING AT MANSFIELD

ALL RECORDS FOR POLITICAL RALLIES THERE EQUALED, IF NOT EXCEEDED

FACTS ON ARMY QUESTION

Republicans Hide Behind the Word Expansion and Must Needs Rob the Grave to Defend Their Policy.

AKRON, O., Oct. 13.—A memorable day in the Bryan campaign in Ohio closed here tonight with a monster meeting, but, large as it was, his meeting did not far surpass several others of the day, and it fell considerably behind the meeting at Mansfield, which was the last important stopping place before reaching this place. There were a dozen or more speeches during the day, the most noteworthy of which were made at Circleville, Lancaster, Zanesville, Coshocton and Mansfield. The crowds appeared to increase gradually in size throughout the day from the initial meeting at Chillicothe, a little after sunrise in the morning, until the last day meeting at Mansfield just before sunset in the evening. There were great crowds at all the places mentioned, while Mansfield was said to have contained twice as many people as had ever before been gathered at that place to hear a political speech. The Democratic management at Mansfield had prevailed upon neighboring towns to forego their claims to a speech from Bryan so as to allow their people to attend the Mansfield meeting, and as a consequence the surrounding country for a radius of thirty or forty miles was well represented at the Mansfield meeting.

All things considered the Mansfield street demonstration was the best that has been made. The stop there was for an hour and a half, and the speaking took place from an elaborately decorated platform in front of the court house, more than a mile distant from the railroad station. The escort from the one point to the other, included a number of uniformed clubs, both on foot and on horseback, and also a number of ladies on floats representing the varous state of the United States.

ROOSEVELT ANSWERED.

In his Mansfield speech Mr. Bryan took occasion to make response to one of the points in Gov. Roosevelt's reply to one of Mr. Bryan's speeches, but before entering upon his reply he discussed the trust question at considerable length. In speaking of the trusts he repeated his statements heretofore made concerning Senator Hanna's attitude towards them.

After a few words applied to the army question in general, Mr. Bryan took up Gov. Roosevelt's rejoinder and said:

"When this campaign first opened the Republican candidate for vice president made a speech at Detroit in which he said, 'who is afraid of this army?' He had soldiers stand up before the audience, and he told the audience that the soldiers bore the same proportion to that audience that the standing army of 100,000 bore to the population of the United States. His answer to the charge that we had a large army was, 'whose afraid?' But, my friends, that is not what he is saying now. Within a week that same candidate for vice president, that militant member of the Republican ticket, has become frightened himself. And a few days ago he stated that we would not have had that army but for the war in the Philippine islands. Why, they are trying now to explain it or excuse it when the fact is, and I called attention to it at once, that the president asked for the army two months before there was a war in the Philippine islands. The president asked for the army at the beginning of December and war broke out the 4th of February, two months afterwards.

THE PHILIPPINES.

"But now there is another defense. As soon as the candidate for vice president made that defense I saw that he was in full retreat on this question, and that the army was after him. But he has made another defense. I find it in this morning's paper. He says that every intelligent observer knew that there would be trouble in the Philippines if the treaty was confirmed. Why, is that possible? If it is possible that when the president entered upon his colonial policy he knew there would be trouble in the Philippine islands, what becomes of the argument that there would be no trouble there if it were not for the people in this country who make speeches against imperialism? There is the statement of the Republican candidate for vice president that two months before the war broke out everybody knew that there would be trouble in the Philippine islands if the treaty was ratified. But I want to get a step further, and I want to show that in his retreat he has become so scared that he has hidden behind a bill introduced by a Democratic senator. Let me read the text: 'The bill for the temporary increase which Mr. Bryan apparently seeks to pursuade his hearers is a permanent increase, was introduced by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, a Democratic supporter of Mr. Bryan, and the bulk of the patriotic Democrats in both houses voted for it.'

PERMANENT ARMY INCREASE.

"My friends, that is a different bill. The president asked for an army of 100,000 and a Republican house of representatives passed the bill making the army 100,000, as the president asked, and when that Republican house did it the treaty had been signed with Spain and there was not an arm raised against this nation anywhere. What was that bill introduced by Senator Cockrell? It was a substitute for the permanent army bill. It was the Democratic proposition which was presented to offset the proposition made by the Republican president. I want you to know that the vice presidential candidate of the Republican party, instead of defending the Republican measure, making a permanent increase of the army to 100,000, tries to hide behind a Democratic measure which made it only a temporary increase. That bill of Senator Cockrell's was supported by the Democrats and the Populists and the Silver Republicans of the senate, and but for that opposition we would today have an army of 100,000 permanently in this country. But our people defeated a Republican bill, and Senator Cockrell's bill became a law. It was a sub which the Republicans had to accept in the senate. But that sub expires next year, and a Republican paper, the Chicago Tribune, has announced within a week that Secretary Root would ask the next congress to make the army of 100,000 a permanent army. Now, let the Republicans defend their large army. They cannot do it. And yet if you vote with the Republican party and it wins, you will have a large army, now of 100,000, with the prospect of an increase rather than a decrease.

"These are the facts on the army question. If a Republican tries to defend the army, what does he say? He says we have it because of our foreign policy. But there is a domestic reason, and that domestic reason has its influence with the heads of the great syndicates of this country. They will tell you, if you will ask them, in confidence, that they want a bigger army for domestic purposes, to preserve order and to enforce the law, but the object is to build a fort near each large city and have an army present to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be secured by legislation. That is the domestic reason for a large army."

REPUBLICAN "EXPANSION."

He also discussed expansion, saying:

"The Republicans try to hide behind the term expansion. They do not defend imperialism. They say they believe in expansion and they rob the grave to get some dignity to lend to their cause. They try to make it appear that Jefferson would indorse a policy such as the Republican party now stands for. Jefferson took in territory that people could settle upon; the Republicans want to take in races for our army to fall upon. Jefferson brought in land out of which ten great states have been made, but no Republican expects to make a state out of the Philippine islands. I believe in expansion where expansion takes in land upon which American people can settle, land that can be built into states. I believe in expansion when expansion brings us people who want to come in and whom we want, but I believe expansion ought to be like marriage, satisfactory to both sides, and not a one-sided contract. I do not believe in bringing people who are not to share in the destiny of the nation. I am not willing that we should have half republic and half empire. Republicans, you do not want the Filipino as a citizen, you shall not have him as a subject if we can prevent it. If he stands under our flog he must be citizen or subject, and we want him to stand under his own flag and have his own government and be his own master and work out his own destiny and his own salvation."

THAT DINNER PAIL.

On the subject of the full dinner pail, Mr. Bryan said:

"If there is a laboring man here I beg him not to be deluded by the Republican arguments addressed to his stomach. The laboring man is not all appetite. He has his head, and he has a heart, and a full dinner pail is not all that he needs. They say that the laboring man ought to be thankful for what he is enjoying. I tell you that the laboring man's condition is not satisfactory, when the father must send out his boy and his girl to help make a living for the family, when the children ought to be in school. Tell me that the laboring man's condition is satisfactory. My friends, the laboring man is not able to pay trust prices for what he buys and receive Republican wages for his work and lay away money for a rainy day."

IN OLD KENTUCKY.

Gov. Roosevelt's Reception at Louisville Was Enthusiastic.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13.—Louisville tonight gave Gov. Roosevelt an enthusiastic reception, the programme concluding with a crowded meeting at the Auditorium. This was in marked contradiction to the greeting offered at Elizabethtown, the last stop before the special reached this city. At that place the governor suffered the first indignity thrust upon him in the state, though in several places the audiences were apathetic. No sooner had the governor mounted the platform with Gen. Buckner and other members of his party than an attempt was made to break up the meeting. Small boys carried Bryan banners in the outskirts of the crowd and empty coal wagons were driven at full speed through the square. The whistle on a mill close by was blown loudly and half a hundred men or more shouted "Hurrah for Bryan!" when the governor began shouting. Above the shriek of the steam whistle rang the words: "I call your attention to the attitude of Mr. Bryan's friends on the subject of law and order." Then he waved hishand to the crowd and continued: "It is natural that the men who have tried to deprive Kentucky of a free ballot, should be opposed to free speech. It is not extraordinary that the men who have stolen the governorship and who seek to steal it again, should not dare hear the truth of history, but should seek to gag an American citizen even before he had uttered one word of his opinions in a political controversy."

In his address in this city Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

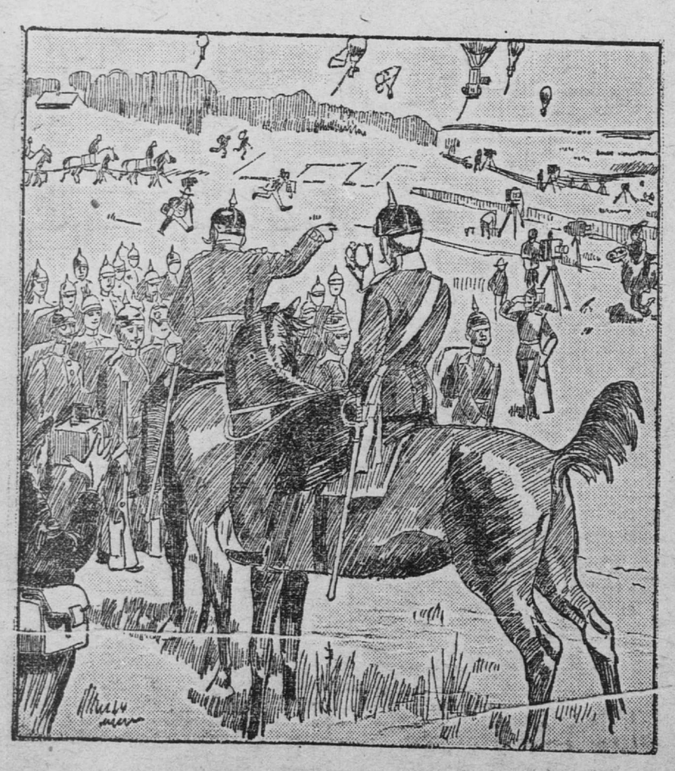
"My fellow Americans, for I intend to appeal to you not as Republicans, but as Americans, as men who believe that civic honesty, civic righteousness and national greatness are above party lines. We are still within six years of Coxey's armies and the free soup kitchens. You can recall these pleasant instances, and if you want to go back to these times it is your privilege under the constitution to do so. I don't want you to take my utterances or those of any one else in this campaign; I want you to take Mr. Bryan's utterances of four years ago. Take what he then prophesied and compare it with what has not come to pass since.

"Few things have ever pleased me more than this day to speak from the platform on which sits Gen. Buckner, who has shown the qualities of soldiership and statesmanship, and of civic manliness, which we were glad to hold up as an example to our children. He who fought so valiantly for what he deemed the right; he who stood up as governor of this state to make a shining example to others; he who was great as soldier, great as statesman, and greatest as an American citizen. I have traveled today with Gen. Basil Duke, and Gen. Buckner. Gen. Buckner and Gen. Basil Duke wore the gray of the confederacy; Gen. Franz Sigel and Gen. Bragg the blue of the Union army. These men were Democrats until Democracy ceased to be anything but a name, until the Democratic party fell under the control of those who led it through the dark and devious paths of mob violence and fraud at home, and national dishonor abroad."

"Long Live the King."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, called today by appointment, in company with Secretary Hay, upon the president to convey to him official notification of the demise of the late King Humbert, and to present his letters of credentials from King Emanuel, a necessary form in such circumstances.

BEFORE THE BATTLE OF THE FUTURE.



Colonel—Men, Be Brave. Remember That Hundreds of Photographers Have Their Cameras Pointed on You.—(Meggendorfer Blatter.)

ACCEPT TEN PER CENT

ANTHRACITE STRIKE IS NOW IN A FAIR WAY TO SETTLEMENT

IT IS UP TO THE OPERATORS

PAYMENT OF THE ADVANCE MUST BE AGREED ON TO APRIL NEXT

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION

Would Submit Other Grievances to an Impartial Board—Insist on Abolition of Sliding Scale.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 13.—The anthracite coal miners now on strike, after a two days' convention, late this afternoon decided to accept the 10 per cent net increase in wages offered by the mine owners, providing they will continue the payment of the advance until next April and will abolish the sliding scale. If the operators consider the proposition unacceptable the miners are willing to arbitrate the questions at issue. They also decided to continue the strike until the operators agree to the convention's proposition. The resolution is as follows:

MINERS' PROPOSITION.

"We, your committee, respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions for your consideration:

"Wher eas, the anthracite coal operators have posted notices offering an advance of 10 per cent over wages formerly paid and have signified their willingness to adjust other grievances with their employes.

"Whereas, the anthracite coal operathe length of time this advance would remain in force and have also failed to abolish the sliding scale method of determining wages, we recommend:

"This convention accept an advance of 10 per cent, providing the operators will continue its payment until April 1, 1901, and will abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, the scale of wages in the two last named districts to remain stationary at 10 per cent above the present basis price and that the companies will agree to adjust other grievances complained of with committees of their own employes. Should these grievances be submitted to the operators we recommend that all questions at issue be submitted to a fair and impartial board of arbitration.

"We would also recommend that under no circumstances whatever should there be a resumption of work at any collieries until the operators submit to this proposition and you are notified officially that the strike is ended and all return to work in a body on the same day."

Judging by the unanimity of the miners in accepting the above resolution and by the determined stand taken by the operators it is generally believed that a long contest between the strikers and the mine owners is not unlikely. There was great enthusiasm in the convention when the counter proposition to the operators was carried, and three cheers were given for President Mitchell. The resolutions were drafted by a committee of thirteen appointed at the morning session, of which the national president was chairman.

Mr. Mitchell, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press on the outcome of the convention, said:

STATEMENT BY MITCHELL.

"The action of the delegates in convention today in accepting an advance of 10 per cent, providing they receive assurances that the advance will continue in force until April 1 next year, demonstrates that the miners are considerate of the public interest involved, and are disposed to be conciliatory, and yet the mine owners refuse to join hands with the miners in bringing the strike to a close. The responsibility for the suffering that will entail on the poor in the large Eastern cities will rest entirely with the operators. The operators have now an opportunity to prove that the proposition offered by them was made in good faith. If they are willing to pay 10 per cent advance they certainly ought to continue to pay it for six months. The mine workers will all remain on strike until they are officially notified by the officers of the union that the strike has been declared at an end. There will be no exception to the rule.

"I cannot understand any good reason why the operators should not accept the conditions named in the miners' resolution. I, of course, hope that there will be a speedy termination of this contest, and I believe that in the future the operators will be disposed to treat with more consideration their employes than they have in the past.

"I am entirely satisfied with the action taken by the miners. They did not decide the question with a view of pleasing me, but took the step because it satisfied them. It was in their hands, and they showed an extraordinary spirit of fairness."

UP TO THE OPERATORS.

When Mr. Mitchell was asked in what manner the operators would be recognized in view of the fact that they do not recognize the United Mine workers, he said they would probably find it out through the newspapers. "We gather most of our information as to what the operators are doing," he said, "from the newspapers, and I suppose they are doing the same."

Both of today's sessions were held in secret. At the morning session the entire wage scale was discussed in all its phases and in order that something tangible could be brought before the convention a committee of thirteen was appointed for the purpose of drafting into a resolution the suggestions made by the delegates. This committee consisted of President Mitchell, the presidents of districts No. 1 and No. 9, the secretary of district No. 7, and three delegates from each of the three districts, thirteen in all. Before the convention took its noon recess W. D. Ryan, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine workers, of Illinois, and "Mother" Mary Jones, of Chicago, made addresses.

Mr. Ryan informed the delegates that the bituminous miners of Illinois were in thorough sympathy with their Eastern brothers, and that if financial aid was needed, he felt sure the Illinois miners would send it in any quantities.

FOR HAZING A FRESHMAN.

Naval Cadet Radford Will Be Good Thirty Days.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 13.—By the provisions of an order issued by Supt. Wainwright, of the naval academy, Third-Class Cadet George S. Radford receives fifty demerits, and is to be detained on the Santee for thirty days as the result of the findings of the court martial which on Thursday concluded his trial on the charge of hazing Cadet Isaac D. Dortsch on the evening of Oct. 3. Two hundred and fifty demerits imposed upon a cadet in any one year is equivalent to expulsion, but, judging by Cadet Radford's past deportment, he receiving last year only fifteen demerits, the evidence in the case was not so damaging as to call for a dismissal from the service. It is expected the remaining cadets on trial will get off with equally light punishment.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair.

1—Finds Favor in Berlin.
Miners Propose Terms.
Bryan Still Speaking.
Great Football Game.

2—Crushed His Skull.
Caught After Six Years.

3—The Kittson Divorce Case.
Luxury on the Rail.
In the City Churches.

4—Editorial.

5—City Political Gossip.
Budweiser Sees Gov. Lind.

6—Democrats Claiming Illinois.

7—Britons in Bad Humor.
To Hague Tribunal.
French Got Most Loot

8—Sporting Page.
Lou Houseman's Letter
Result of Ball Games.
Talk With Comiskey.

9—Sporting Page.

10—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.

11—News of Railroads.
Markets of the World.
Secret Societies.

13—Chinese Slave Women.

14—Dooley on American Boy.
Medical Notes.
Got Rich Writing Songs.
Celestials Men of Future.

15—Fun With Fifty Dollars.

16—St. Paul Society.

17—Suburban Social.

18—Paris Fashion Letter.
The Rendezvous.

19—Duel of Forty Years Ago.

20—Reviews of New Books.
Feelings Facing Death.
Dancing on Hot Coals.

21—The Family Forum.

22—Family Forum Continued.

23—Popular Wants.

24—Dramatic News.
In Realm of Music.

CLAIMS BRYAN'S ELECTION

STATEMENT BY POPULIST NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S SECRETARY.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 13.—The following statement over the signature of J. A. Edgerton, the secretary, was given out this evening by the People's Party national committee:

"Bryan will be elected, as he has lost none of the support he had in 1896 except a few Silver Republicans in the mountain states.

"The following states may be classed as certain to cast their electoral votes for Bryan: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9, Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Virginia, 12. Total, 153. Added to these are the following states that will probably cast their vote for Bryan: Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Maryland, 8; South Dakota, 4; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6. Total, 84.

"These, added to the 153 certain, give 237, or 13 more than a majority in the electoral college. Outside of these certain and probable states are the following doubtful: California, 9; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3. Total, 128.

"Of these Minnesota, New York and Ohio can all be classed as very uncertain for the Republican candidate; in fact were it not that McKinley lives in Ohio that state could be considered as almost a certainty for Bryan.

"In 1898 Illinois gave the Republicans a majority of only a little over 43,000, with practically a break even in Cook county. It is now generally conceded that Bryan will carry Cook county by a good majority. Twenty-two thousand in Chicago would give Bryan Illinois, provided the rest of the state went as it did in 1898, but there is every indication that we are making gains in the country districts and that Chicago will give more than this majority to the Democratic candidate.

"The same conditions which prevail in Illinois also hold Indiana, where there is a much smaller majority to overcome."

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONERS VISIT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Roger C. Cluet and George E. Simpson, chairman and secretary, respectively, of a committee appointed by the Canadian government to investigate the subject of Chinese immigration into Canada, called at the treasury department today and had a conference with Assistant Secretary Taylor and the officials of the immigration service. Those gentlemen represented that the Canadian government was becoming concerned about the Chinese immigration into the Dominion and had appointed this committee to make an exhaustive investigation and report their findings to the Canadian parliament. There is a growing feeling in Canada in favor of legislation excluding immigrants from all foreign countries who are suffering from contagious diseases or who are otherwise objectionable as citizens of the Dominion.

CHILEAN CABINET IS OUT

CONGRESS IS TO CONVENE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says:

The members of the Chilean cabinet have resigned, owing to a political cause. It is believed that the crisis is of short duration. No alarm is felt.

President Errazuriz has convened congress for a special session beginning Oct. 14.

The state railways lost nearly $500,000 last August.

The government has recognized Charles S. Winans as the United States consul in Iquique.

Received by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The members of the United States supreme court called as a body upon the president today, as is usual on the annual reassembling of the court, to pay their respects. They were accompanied by the officers of the court. They were received in the blue room. The members of the Carlisle Indian school football team were also received and shook hands with the president.

GOPHERS HELD CHICAGOANS EVEN

Fierce Foot Ball Game at Northrop Field Yesterday Resulted in a Tie Score

Visiting Eleven Was Shut Out Until Within a Few Minutes of the Close

MINNESOTA	6
CHICAGO UNIVERSITY	6

The Chicago-Minnesota game has been played, and Stagg's crack team was played to a finish, walked over, run over and tumbled over, and is still wondering about the cyclone.

Chicago scored, it is true, but the team does not know how it happened, and it was not its fault.

From the kick-off until the whistle blew at the finish, Minnesota demonstrated her superiority at every turn. The maroon and gold hammered holes in those Standard Oil magnates large enough to drive a team and double-seated buckboard through. First the team would lope through the left end, then the right and then, to vary the monotony, would take a punch at the center. It was terrific football all through. Both sides played with every bit of their brawn and muscle. Minnesota scored after about twenty minutes of play, and Chicago got over the line just two minutes before time was called for the finish.

It seemed almost impossible that the team that was making such great holes in Chicago's line could be the same aggregation that lined up against the Central high school a few weeks ago, and against Ames only a week earlier. Too much credit cannot be awarded Dr. Williams for the work he has done, and members of the team for their constant and intelligent practice. There was no fumbling or careless playing to be seen in the contest yesterday afternoon. Chicago played a fierce up-hill game, but was plainly outclassed.

PRESIDENT NORTHROP EXCITED.

By 2:30 every seat on the grandstand and bleachers was occupied, and when the game was called there was not standing room in the entire enclosure, outside the gridiron itself. It was a most representative gathering. Men prominent in every business and profession were in attendance, and all "rooted" like the youngest undergraduate. Conspicuous among those who cheered the team on was President Northrop. When Aune carried the ball over the line for the touch-down, Dr. Northrop stood on his chair, his white hair tossing about in the breeze, and cheered until he was exhausted. Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, Congressman Loren Fletcher and other prominent citizens of the Twin Cities were also to be seen in the front row of boxes. The fence, the roofs of houses and the cross trees of telegraph poles were all used as grand stand seats by enthusiasts who were unable to enter the grounds.

One rather nasty incident occurred during the game. When the teams were ready to line up Dr. Knipe, of Iowa, who was expected to umpire the game, could not be found, and a man named Anderson, an assistant coach of the Wisconsin team, was chosen to fill his place. During the game Dr. Williams discovered that Mr. Anderson was making diagrams of the Minnesota formations. The Minnesota coach informed the referee, W. W. Heffelfinger, of what was going on, and the latter made the Wisconsin gentleman destroy the result of his labor.

Aune was the most fortunate and the most unfortunate player on the home team. His offensive work was par excellence; he made the only touchdown scored by Minnesota; he charged the opposing line with almost irresistible force, and once made ten yards with two men hanging in his shoulders. But, withal, his work at left end was weak. Chicago gained steadily around that end, and, after discovering its weakness, made it the objective point for the mass plays.

GAME ONE-SIDED.

The game during the first half was very much one-sided. Chicago won the toss and kicked off. Minnesota lost the ball on downs. Chicago then tried a place kick, but fumbled, and the ball was once more in the hands of the home team. The crowd was breathless with excitement. Here at last was the long looked for opportunity to observe the defensive work of the Chicago team. For the first few minutes the play was open, and it was impossible to judge the merits of the two, but now that Minnesota had the ball once more, mass plays were to be expected. The crowd got all and more than it bargained for. Minnesota bucked the opposing team and brought the ball from its own 35-yard line to the Chicago 15-yard line. Then the pigskin went to the other side on downs. It remained in the hands of the enemy for three downs, and then the maroon and gold, in one great concerted effort, carried it over the line for the touch-down. Knowlton kicked the goal, and the score stood 6 to 0. This happened after the ball had been in play about twenty minutes, and for the balance of the half the battle raged in Chicago territory.

Minnesota worked several new formations, most successful of which was the mass play, which drove the end diagonally through the opposing center. This was worked early and often and never failed to gain ground. It took all the wind out of Speed, the heavy man of the Chicago team, and at the conclusion of the game he was in pretty bad shape. The home team attempted no trick plays, probably realizing that it could gain ground enough by mass plays. Chicago, on the other hand, ran up against a stone wall whenever it tried to break through the Minnesota line. It gained on end plays. One thing was very noticeable, that although the visitors made fewer gains than the home men, they covered more ground when they did gain.

SPECTATORS WILD.

When time was called at the end of the first half the spectators went wild with enthusiasm. The band marched around the field, playing "A Hot Time," and the students, taking up the chorus, added their voices to the brasses. Every one felt sure that Minnesota had won the day, and bets were offered freely to that effect.

It was in the second half that the Chicago team changed its tactics. It first tried one of Minnesota's pet formations and then, finding that fruitless, devoted its time to trick plays around the ends. Several changes were made in the line-up. Henry, who played quarter during the first half, was placed at left half; Sheldon was shifted from left end to quarter, Place and Eldridge, right and left halfs, were dropped from the game, Lord taking the place of the latter, while Rich was put in at left end.

As in the first half, the battle was fought almost entirely in Chicago's territory during the latter portion of the game, Minnesota bucking the line for gains, and the visiting team resorting to end plays and punting. It was within two minutes of the end of the contest, with the ball on Minnesota's twenty yard line, when Henry broke from the mass of the players, and, with his head down and his legs moving like wildfire, tore down the gridiron. For twenty yards he ran without interference, and then the Chicago team came after him. It looked as if he could not possibly continue the course he was pursuing without being forced out of bounds, but the interference was so perfect, and his running so speedy, that he made the eighty yards for a touchdown, while cries of, "the whole length of the field" went up from the stands. He kicked the goal, and the score was tied. Two minutes later the game was ended. The actual ground gained was 409 yards for Minnesota and 295 for Chicago.

When seen after the game, Prof. Stagg had little to say. "We had a good fast game from first to last," he said, "and it was on its merits. I am satisfied with the way my men played."

Dr. Williams confined himself to the statement that he was sorry that Chicago had been allowed to score.

Captain Page, who played a magnificent game as center, said that the result was not a surprise to him. "We outplayed Chicago at all points, and had no difficulty in going through their line. Chicago could only gain ground by resorting to trick plays."

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

Minnesota won the toss and chose the south goal. Chicago kicked off thirty-five yards to Tweet. In the first line plunge the ball went to Chicago on a fumble. Chicago attempted a place kick from the twenty-yard line, but Henry fumbled, and the ball went to Minnesota on downs. Minnesota failed to gain and punted. Snyder returned the ball ten yards, plunged four yards through the line and then five more. Fell made three yards and Minnesota held for downs. Knowleton hurdled for six yards, and Flynn made five yards through Atwood. Fee followed for ten yards more, and Smith plunged six yards. Aune made seven yards, and followed it by four yards more. Fee made three yards, and the ball went to Chicago on downs on their twenty-yard line. Chicago failed to gain, and punted twenty-five yards to Dobie. Minnesota lost the ball on downs, Chicago punted twenty-five yards to Dobie, who heeled a fair catch. He was downed, and Chicago was penalized ten

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Registration Day, Next Tuesday—You Must Register or You Cannot Vote.

YOU must register this fall or you cannot vote. Previous registration does not count.

Next Tuesday, October 16, will be the first day of registration. Tuesday, October 23, will be the second, and Saturday, October 27, will be the third.

The polling places will be open Tuesday next from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. Register next Tuesday and take no chances.

All male persons are entitled to vote at the coming election who are citizens of the United States, who are or will be 21 years old on November 6, and who have lived in the state 6 months, and in their respective election precincts 30 days.

But no citizen can vote unless he is registered for this coming election, and he cannot register unless he goes in person to his precinct polling place to register.

DEFECTIVE PAGE