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SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

20 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

PRESIDENT GOES BACK TO CAPITAL

ALL OYSTER BAY BIDS FAREWELL

Roosevelt's Summer Vacation Over, He Starts on Return To Washington.

ALMOST A SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON ROAD

Carriage Breaks Down, but President Makes Light of Occurrence.

New York, Sept. 30.—With the cheers and good wishes of his neighbors and friends following him, President Roosevelt, his vacation ended, left Oyster Bay at 10 o'clock this morning for Washington.

The farewell given the president by the residents of his home town was notable. Thruout the village, residences and business buildings were decorated and bunting was strung. At the railroad station, over the entrance to the waiting room a white dove with outstretched wings, perched on an American shield, had been placed. Beneath this emblem was the one word, "peace." The whole was entwined with the national colors of Russia and Japan.

Neighbors by Hundreds. At the station hundreds of the neighbors and acquaintances of the president and his family had assembled. Scores of school children were massed about the platform, each waving an American flag. Within a part of the platform which had been roped off to enable the president and his party to reach the train were twenty young women attired in white, trimmed with ribbons of red and blue. As the president boarded the train, they sang "God Be with You Till We Meet Again."

The president was accompanied to Washington by Mrs. Roosevelt and their children, Archie and Quentin. Secretary and Mrs. Loeb, who have been living at the Seawanhaka Club on Center Island this summer, were obliged on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Loeb, to go to Jersey City by water, making the trip on the naval yacht Sylph. Mrs. Loeb has been ill for several days, and on the trip to Washington will be under the care of a trained nurse.

Almost an Accident. While the president and family were being driven to the village from Sagamore Hill, what might have proved to be a very serious accident, occurred to the road wagon in which they were riding. The coachman, who was driving back part of the wagon settled down. Fortunately the axle did not break short off, but splintered and the body of the wagon did not fall to the ground. The coachman stopped the horses immediately. He then went to the residence of John A. Weeks near by and borrowed a carriage. The president and his family were transferred and driven to the station. The president made light of the accident, insisting that he had not been hurt and that no time in any danger whatever.

On the Special Train. The presidential party arrived at Jersey City at noon and was escorted by a detachment of police to the special train which was waiting. The train is due in Washington at 6:16. The trip from Long Island City on the Pennsylvania ferryboat Nassau was without incident, save that Engineer Truworthy of Houlton, Me., of the Nassau, expressed a desire to speak with the president. Truworthy is an old friend of President Roosevelt's guide in Montana. As the engineer could not leave his post, the president walked down to the engine room and chatted with Truworthy several minutes.

Secretary Loeb, with Mrs. Loeb, who is very ill, arrived on the naval yacht Sylph at the Pennsylvania railroad station in Jersey City about forty-five minutes before the president's special train left. Mrs. Loeb was placed on a stretcher and carried by six members of the Sylph's crew to the special train, where she had been prepared for her. She is suffering from a fever.

BULLFIGHTS ON AMERICAN SOIL

Bloody Sport of Spain and Mexico to Regale California Amusement-Seekers.

Journal Special Service. Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 30.—The first bullfight to be held in the western portion of the United States will be fought Sunday at Santa Monica, a Los Angeles beach resort. Owing to the severity of the law, which prohibits the bloody and dangerous sport of Spain and Mexico, the matadors will wear the bullfighting costume to protect the animals from butchery, although it is quietly announced that the bull will be killed according to the regulations of scientific fighting.

George Englehardt of Mexico has brought a band of matadors and his arena assistants to Los Angeles to conduct the fight and has been required to give heavy bonds that no real fighting will occur. Posters announcing the event, however, are emblazoned with the statement that "thrills" will be plenty. Recent fights across the Mexican border have drawn thousands of spectators from Los Angeles, and it is believed that this fight will be the beginning of future contests according to rules of the Spanish arena.

SOUTH AMERICA HAS BIG TRADE REVIVAL

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 30.—The commercial movement on the west coast of South America is receiving a great impetus. The German and British steamship companies are increasing the number of their steamers considerably. Ten new large ocean steamers are expected to reach this coast next year.

PUBLIC SERVICE TAXES INCREASED

State Board of Equalization Revises Minneapolis Assessments Despite Protest.

Twin City Rapid Transit Fares Worst With Two Millions Added.

NEW PUBLIC SERVICE ASSESSMENTS	1904.	As Returned.	As Raised.
St. Ry. Co.	\$8,250,000	\$7,987,455	\$10,000,000
Gas Co.	1,200,000	1,074,000	1,285,000
Elec. Co.	725,000	680,780	816,000

This was public service corporation day before the state board of equalization. Street railway and lighting companies of the twin cities and Duluth were cited to appear to show cause why their assessments should not be increased, but their arguments availed little. Action in making the increases noted above was unanimous and was taken in executive session. A quarter of a million increase was also made in the St. Paul Gas company's assessment, the revised figure being \$1,250,000. The Duluth street railway assessment was also increased. The entire membership of the board attended the hearing. Governor John A. Johnson, State Auditor S. G. Iverson and Attorney General E. T. Young were all present, setting together and taking an active part in the discussion. C. G. Goodrich and M. D. Munn appeared for the street railway company. Pierce Butler represented the St. Paul Gas company, and O. P. Wheelwright was on hand to look after the interests of the Minneapolis Gas Light company; L. Mendenhall appeared for the Duluth Street Railway company and A. M. Robertson for the Minneapolis General Electric company.

Munn Pleads Against Raising. M. D. Munn opened the proceedings with an argument for the Twin City Rapid Transit company. He declared that the company's assessment had been raised 500 per cent since 1899. It was assessed high in comparison with other utilities, and paid one-sixth the personal property tax of Ramsey county. He said that under the present assessment they were paying more than under the proposed 6 per cent gross earnings tax.

Questioned as to the privileges the company enjoyed, Mr. Munn said it did not have an assured monopoly of the streets of either city, but would only have it as long as it gave a superior service. State Auditor Iverson asked whether the value of the bonds and stocks was not a fair idea of the value of the property. Mr. Munn replied that it was not, because it took into account a possible future value. The company, if sold today, would bring such an amount. Governor Johnson asked if the value of stocks and bonds, based on dividends and interest paid, would not be a fair idea of the value of the property. Mr. Munn replied that it would be assuming the final redemption of the bonds. Attorney General Young and Mr. Munn went into an argument as to whether the bonds should be regarded as indicating the value of the property, as well as the stock.

Mr. Munn agreed in reply to a question put by Mr. Johnson that the present earning capacity of the property, together with its future possibilities, fixed its value. Mr. Meighen brought out that the net earnings of the system last year were \$2,000,000. On a 5 per cent basis, he claimed, the total value of the property is \$40,000,000.

Duluth's Advancement Slow. L. Mendenhall of Duluth made a statement for the street railway company of that city, relating its history and struggles, including the receivership and reorganization. He declared that the present assessment of \$600,000 was too high under the circumstances. He said Duluth was advancing, but slowly, and that the promise of growth which would have helped lift their debt had not been fulfilled. That indebtedness amounted to about \$2,660,000. The stock has never paid a cent in dividends. The preferred stock of the Duluth Superior Traction company, which pays 4 per cent, is a loan to the Duluth Street Railway company. The personal property of the company, at the usual ratio, should be \$275,000, but has been returned at \$325,000. The local board has added \$150,000 as value of stock, which has never paid a dividend.

Pierce Butler appeared for the St. Paul Gas company, the operating company of the Edison Electric Light company, arguing against an increase in its assessment. He declared that their new franchises were of low value, and most liberal to the public, requiring a 5 per cent gross earnings tax and dollar gas.

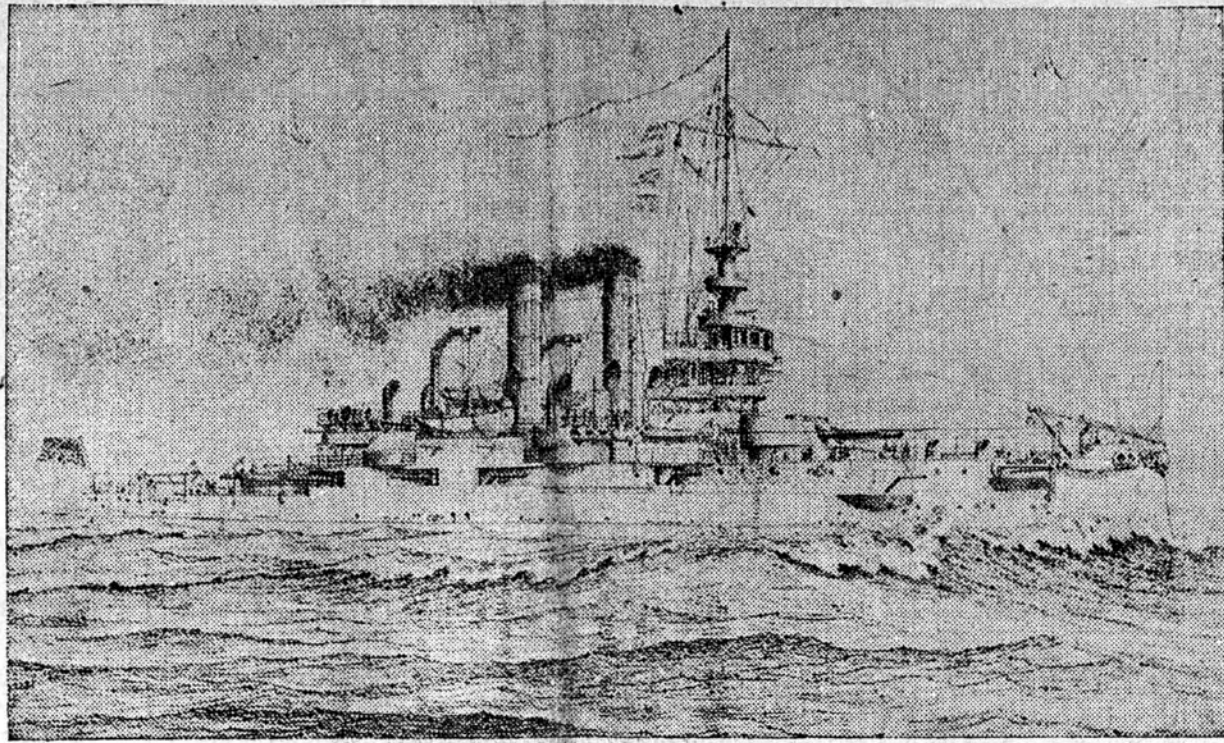
The committee on public service corporations reported early today its valuation of the telegraph companies. The Western Union was fixed at \$1,000,000, and the North American at \$100,000, the same figures as set for several years past. The Western Union has contested this assessment since 1899, but under the recent decision of the supreme court, will no longer oppose it.

GOULD WILL DUPLICATE S. P. IN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Sept. 30.—George Gould is already building his line from San Francisco to Los Angeles, which will form a portion of his Western Pacific system. Where his efforts are to be seen in the construction of the Bakersfield and Ventura railway now being built from Oxnard in the direction of this city. The line is supposed to be for an electric road, but is being constructed with heavy steel, of standard gauge, so that it can easily be operated as a steam road. From an authoritative source, the statement comes that the road is a part of George Gould's plan to practically duplicate the Southern Pacific system in California.

WILLIAM B. RANKINE DEAD. Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 30.—William B. Rankine, vice president of the Niagara Falls Power company and of the Canadian Niagara Power company, died today. He was born in 1838.

THE BATTLESHIP MISSISSIPPI, LAUNCHED TODAY, AS SHE WILL LOOK COMPLETED



DUKHOBOR PARTY IN DIRE DISTRESS

Twenty-five Men, Women and Children Found in Canadian Wilds, Starving.

Special to The Journal. Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 30.—One of the most heartrending pilgrimages in the history of Dukhobor eccentricities has been brought to light by the arrest at Canora, a small station on the Canadian Northern railway 300 miles northwest of Winnipeg, of twenty-five religious fanatics, who had made a 400-mile trek across the prairies in search of the Redeemer. Agitators of the band started from the Prince Albert district about the end of August and gathered strength in the villages of the Thunder Hills and Yorkton districts, till the band numbered twenty-five, of which eighteen are women and children.

Sergeant Duncan of the mounted police at Kamisch affected the arrests and the party will be taken back to Prince Albert. The women and children were almost naked and their pinched faces bore witness to the frightful privations which they had endured on the long tramp. The feet of some of the band were blistered and bleeding, and in a majority of the cases they were bound in coarse hemp ropes. The police and government officials are puzzled as to what action is to be taken in regard to these people. This band has been wandering over the wild country of the north, practically unknown to the officers of the law, and it is remarkable that they survived the hardships of the march.

DRIVEN FROM HOME BY CHILDREN'S SONG

Journal Special Service. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 30.—The frequent singing of the song "Everybody Works But Father," so often heard from old Thomas Mannan of Pittston township, that he has disappeared. He is an invalid, and was deeply affected by the words of the song. He said when he heard his children singing that he would work if he could. They thought he was taking it as a joke, and sung more. Last Tuesday morning he disappeared and they have not been able to find any trace of him.

CASE DECLARED AN INELIGIBLE

Big Tackle Barred from Gopher Team by the Law Faculty.



HARRY GEORGE CASE. Today Declared Ineligible to Play on Minnesota's Football Team.

At a meeting of the faculty of the law school of the university, this afternoon the question of the eligibility of George Case, left tackle of the team of 1904, was brought up. Case was declared ineligible for the team this year, not having a sufficient number of credits to enable him to play.

This is a severe blow to the gophers, but as there is good substitute material, the hole in the line can be plugged up. Case's position is similar to that of Jimmy Irishfield last year, and another year will probably clear up the big tackle. He was depended upon as a star this season, and his loss is a distinct loss to the team.

Eleven county jails in the seventh congressional district in Kansas are vacant, going to show that as the people grow wealthier they become more careful. —Kansas City Star.

NEW BATTLESHIP TO TAKE TO SEA

The Mississippi, Peerless Battleship, Will Be Launched—Excels Others

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—Special interest is attached to the battleship Mississippi, which is to be launched late today at Cramps' shipyard, since it will carry the smallest displacement of any United States battleship now being built with the exception of the Idaho, a sister ship. The displacement of these two vessels is 13,000 tons each, while all the later battleships, including the Vermont, Kansas and Minnesota, now building in other shipyards, have a displacement of 10,000 tons.

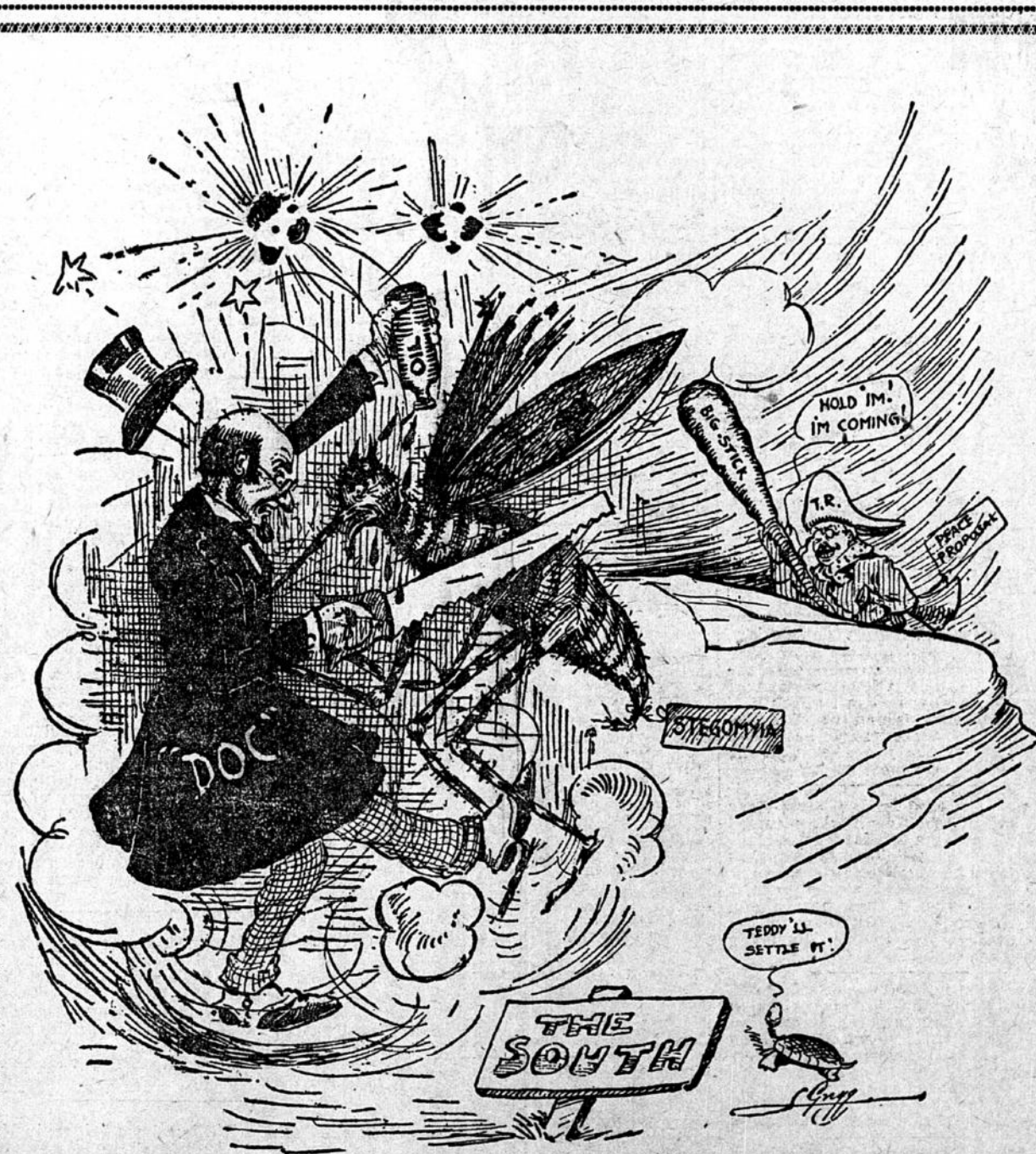
The Mississippi will be equal to many battleships of 16,000 tons displacement and no vessel of the same displacement in any navy of the nations carries equally heavy batteries. The main batteries will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in two turrets, eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, in four turrets, eight 7-inch breech-loaders, behind basement armor, and two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes, also these secondary batteries: Twelve 3-inch, six 3-pounders, two 1-pounder automatics, two 1-pounder rapid fire guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns and six automatics.

The Mississippi will be 375 feet in length on the water line and the length over all will be 382 feet, with extreme beam of 77 feet. The speed required is 17 knots. The ship will be equipped with triple expansion twin screws of 10,000 indicated horsepower, fitted with eight Babcock and Wilson water tube boilers, set in water tight compartments.

Except for the windlass and steering gear, practically all the other machinery will be run by electricity. Wireless telegraphy apparatus will be installed, and, in fact, the Mississippi will be so equipped as to equal in every way the highest standard of requirement for modern warships.

There will be commodious quarters provided for the crew of 750 officers and men, with special attention paid to sanitary needs.

SUEZ CANAL CLOSED A WEEK. Port Said, Egypt, Sept. 30.—The authorities officially announced today that the canal will be re-opened to the traffic of all ships about Oct. 8.



ANOTHER WAR FOR TEDDY TO SETTLE

Atlanta Constitution.

INSURANCE PROBE OUT OF THE WEST

NO PARTY ISSUE IN "FAT-FRYING"

5 STATES AFTER NEW YORK LIFE

Former Senator Chandler Declares Parker Democracy Has No Rights as Critic.

Minnesota's Insurance Commissioner, with Other Officials, to Investigate.

Shows Up Records in Senate to Confound the Carpers.

EQUITABLE WANTS TO LOAN ITS MONEY

Morton Says He Wants to Place Loans on Mortgages, Quitting the Banks.

By W. W. JERMANE.

Washington, Sept. 30.—A highly important contribution to literature on the question of contributions to presidential campaigns by the great corporations has been made by former United States Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, in an open letter to the New York Tribune. He reviews the history of the subject in the United States, and follows up a presidential campaign of 1896, and comes to the conclusion that "the party of Grover Cleveland and Alton B. Parker has not been sufficiently alert in eradicating the existing evil, to be entitled to make a political issue against Theodore Roosevelt or his party." The facts amply justify this statement.

Mr. Chandler points out the fact already known that in 1896, for the first time in American politics, corporations began to make contributions from their treasuries to aid in carrying a presidential election. He gives the reason for this condition. No corporation had existed with all its directors of one party, and such a use of corporate funds had therefore been impossible. But in 1896 nearly all democratic directors were against Bryan and in favor of McKinley, and so the contributions became possible, and were made with the consent of the democratic directors, who are now equally responsible and equally liable to suits, for restitution with the republican directors.

Directors Personally Liable. It is Mr. Chandler's opinion that corporation directors who have made campaign contributions out of the corporate treasury are liable to make a refund, and that "no statute of limitations" which has no real beginning in every case a concealment of facts, which prevents the statute from running, because there has been no general of New York state and the attorney general of the United States should cause suits to be brought to compel a return of these funds, and in that connection he presents the closing days of the campaign a year ago. This is true, but, as Mr. Chandler well says, "he asserted more than the facts, namely, that the president admitted that the corporation contributions had been made on invitation, and that he had promised the corporations 'a square deal' as a reward for their contributions." The corporation contributions had been made, but he expressly stated in that connection that no promises had been made, and that he was in favor of a "square deal" for everybody under the sun.

Senate History Told. The history of what took place in the United States senate regarding campaign contributions, following the presidential election of 1896, is told in an interesting way by Mr. Chandler. In December following that election, Senator Allen of Nebraska introduced in the senate a resolution providing for the thorough investigation of campaign contributions, and it was referred to the committee on contingent expenses of the senate for consideration and report. That resolution was drawn by Mr. Chandler after conference with Mr. Allen and at his request. The senate then stood: Republicans, 42; democrats, 39; populists, 6, and the senate had been organized by the republicans, the populists refraining from voting. Mr. Allen expressed some fears that the resolution would not pass for lack of republican votes, but Mr. Chandler assured him of his own vote and of the vote of numerous other republican members.

No Campaign Inquiry. March 4, 1897, the fifty-fourth congress came to an end. Following had been heard from the resolution, which died on the day of adjournment. Mr. Chandler had made some inquiries which satisfied him that "neither the chairman of the democratic committee, nor even the chairman of the populist national committee, all three being senators, meant that the resolution should pass and the investigation take place." The fifty-fifth congress met in special session to enact the Dingley tariff law March 15, 1897, and did not adjourn until July 24. Nothing was heard from Mr. Allen on the question of investigation.

The regular session of congress began December 6, but nothing was heard from Mr. Allen until June 2, when Marion Butler, then chairman of the populist national committee, was making a speech in the senate on the war revenue bill. Mr. Butler denounced the republican party for soliciting and accepting campaign funds from the trusts, and held that the democratic party under Grover Cleveland had been equally guilty. In closing he said that "the cold, ugly fact is that the gold syndicate, the allied trusts and monopolies own and control the republican party as completely as they did Grover Cleveland."

Mr. Chandler made a speech following Mr. Butler in which he called attention to the Allen resolution, and said it was rather queer that nothing had been heard from it from the day it was introduced to the present moment. Mr. Allen replied to this taunt by saying that it was not his duty to "pursue the committee" to which the senate had referred the resolution.

Jones' Politics an Issue. The question then arose as to whether the chairman of the committee, Mr. Jones of Nevada, was a populist or not, and it appeared that he had left the republican party and had voted for Bryan. The other members of the committee on contingent expenses of the senate were Mr. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic national committee, and Mr. Galigner of New Hampshire, a republican. Mr. Jones of Arkansas explained to the senate that the committee had referred the resolution.

Continued on 24 Page, 5th Column.

New York, Sept. 30.—The insurance commissioners of five western states meeting in this city, announced today that arrangements have been complete with the New York Life insurance company to begin an investigation of the real estate and mortgage departments of the company.

This is the third meeting which these commissioners have held in New York city in preparation for an investigation of life insurance companies which shall supplement the investigation a present being conducted by the New York legislative committee. The five commissioners are E. Folk of Tennessee, H. R. Prewitt of Kentucky, M. Host of Wisconsin, T. D. O'Brien of Minnesota and J. L. Pierce of Nebraska. Mr. Folk said that the investigation of the western commissioners will not cover the same ground as the New York legislative inquiry. The date of the investigation by the commissioners has not yet been fixed.

Would Quit the Banks. President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Insurance society today gave out a statement saying that the society would like to take its funds from the banks and loan them on mortgages. He said:

First-class securities are difficult to get. The society is in the habit of making applications for loans on high-class New York real estate as rapidly as I would like to get them. It has money to invest and is anxious to take it out of the banks and put it into mortgages. The policy of the society heretofore will be to make it easy for good people to borrow money from it on high-class property.

When asked about the testimony given before the legislative committee yesterday regarding the expenses of the insurance companies in their law departments, Mr. Morton said that in the last five years the Equitable society had contributed about \$16,000 to legislative expenses.

WILL ERECT SIX-STORY BUILDING

Forman, Ford & Co. Purchase Site on Second Street Near First Avenue S.

Forman, Ford & Co. will erect a six-story brick and reinforced concrete building on the lot adjoining and north of the old Dunham & Eastman whole sale store on Second street, between First and Second streets. The firm bought the lot for \$25,000 that Theodore Wetmore, giving the firm an additional frontage of seventy-eight feet on Second street with a depth of 15 feet.

Forman, Ford & Co. have had a large frontage for several years on Washington avenue and about two years ago bought the Dunham & Eastman building on Second street. The firm took possession on vacation by the Green & Delaitre company, using the property for warehouse and other purposes. Notwithstanding the large floor space the were forced to increase and will therefore enlarge their plant with a big absolutely fireproof structure.

The peregrinations of this firm since its start in business in 1883 prove it interesting as showing the trend of business. They have returned to the spot which was the scene of their small beginnings. The firm first occupied property next to the Dunham & Eastman building, where is now now bought. The business was moved to Third avenue N and Fourth street. The next change was to the Janney, Semple, Hill & Co. building on Second street. The firm then moved to the present building on Washington street. This is another instance of the tendency toward reconsecration of the district about the proposed union station.

The growth of the firm is a register of the progress of Minneapolis. From a very small institution in 1883 in twenty-two years this business house has kept pace with the growth of the city until the firm now occupies about a four-story frontage on Washington running thru the block to a like frontage on Second street.

NEAT OLD MAN'S SWINDLES BARELY

Aged Crook Got Women's Money with Bargain Bait and Magazine.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—George Moore, 7 years of age and of clerical appearance, who admits that for four years he has made a business of swindling women of Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas, Waukegan and other places, is under arrest here. Moore claimed to be an agent for an art journal published by a department store. He offered yearly subscriptions to housekeepers at \$1.50 and gave them an order on a department store for six yards of dress goods. He said the store filled these orders free to get the magazine started. He has secured subscriptions readily and his weekly receipts are said by the police to have been large. Moore's arrest was accomplished by one of his victims, who met him on the street after the department store manager had disclosed his fraud.