

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. PARTLY CLOUDY TO-NIGHT AND SUNDAY, WARMER TO-NIGHT.

500,000 PEOPLE STARVING

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN FINLAND, SWEDEN AND NORWAY MAKES IMMEDIATE RELIEF NECESSARY.

The Local Famine Committee Makes a Stirring Appeal to Generous Minneapolis to Rise to the Emergency—It is Estimated That This City Should Raise Fifty Thousand Dollars as Its Share of the Relief Fund—Latest Developments in the Situation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MINNEAPOLIS AND HENNEPIN COUNTY:

To you, in these days of your great prosperity, blessed with bountiful harvests, where commerce thrives and industry reaps a rich reward, where social and political institutions minister to your happiness and welfare, and where conditions of life generally are more favorable than are enjoyed by the people of any other part of the world—to you is made this earnest appeal in behalf of over half a million of starving men, women and children in northern Europe.

Famine prevails to-day throughout the larger part of Finland, northern Sweden and northern Norway. There exists there a condition of great distress, due to no fault of the frugal, industrious and honest people who inhabit those countries.

The Immediate Cause is a Practically Total Crop Failure.

The people of these regions subsist chiefly upon rye and barley, potatoes, milk, fish and limited quantities of salt, sugar and coffee, obtained in exchange for the products of the dairy at the country stores. In the districts where great distress prevails, lynn gadjaer to and part within the Arctic circle, only a few of the hardiest vegetable crops can be grown successfully in the most favorable seasons. Last year the conditions were the worst. Only about eight weeks passed without snow, and scarcely a week of warm sunshine was enjoyed throughout the whole summer. A late spring, attended by almost continuous floods of cold rain, made it difficult to plant the few grains and vegetables ordinarily grown there, and prevented their maturing. Freezing weather in midsummer destroyed cultivated crops, killed the wild fruits and berries of the forest, cut off the insect life, which constitutes a large part of the food of the fish, which ordinarily swarm in these waters, while the forage crops for domestic animals, grown in the meadows and lowlands, were flooded by heavy rains until the water was turned into ice, and then that portion which might have been harvested above the ice, was almost immediately covered by two feet of snow, leaving the farmers entirely without food for their cattle.

The destruction of the wild fruits and other natural food products upon which game birds and animals ordinarily subsist, and the killing of their young by frosts and cold rain, has made game exceedingly scarce while the fish, deprived of their insect and vegetable food supply, have almost entirely disappeared from their accustomed waters.

No Fault of Their Own.

These facts show that the appalling conditions of distress to which the people are reduced are the result of natural causes, and not due to their own negligence. The population where the greatest distress exists is rural. Their harvests and income from various sources are seldom more than enough to enable them to live under conditions of great frugality and economy, so that they have been unable to husband their resources sufficiently to meet the wide-spread and severe calamity which has overtaken them, sweeping away practically all their food supply for an entire year.

As to Finland in Particular.

To be more specific, the famine district in Finland covers more than half of the entire area of the country, and contains a population of 400,000 people. The total population of Finland is about 2,500,000, so that nearly one-sixth of the people, scattered through the forests of this sparsely settled region are to-day dependent upon the charities of the world for food, and even for the seed with which to plant their fields the coming year, if they can be kept alive to do so.

It is estimated that \$2 will provide food for one person in Finland for one month. To feed 400,000 people, at that rate until next August, the harvest time, will require over \$5,000,000.

And not only must food be supplied, but the conditions of distress have produced disease, and the sick, as well as the hungry, must be cared for. Disease is prevalent largely because of the efforts of the people to subsist upon black, bitter bread, made from frozen rye, so bitter that the horses will not eat it; frosted, half-grown potatoes, the juice of leaves and the powder of bark of the trees, which is employed to satisfy as far as possible, the cravings of hunger, but which cannot long sustain life.

The destruction of the food supply throughout the greater part of the country is attended also by severe industrial and commercial depression, while the productive power of the country has been heavily drained through the requirement that all males must serve in the army between the ages of 21 and 26. Under such circumstances it is not difficult to understand why the remaining 2,100,000 not included within what is known as the famine district, but still suffering from partial crop failure and languishing trade, are unable to meet all the demands made upon them by their suffering fellow countrymen, although it has been the pride of these free-spirited people in the past to conquer emergencies similar to this, but never before so appalling.

The Famine in Sweden.

Unfortunately this condition of distress is not confined to Finland, but across the Bothnian Bay, in a section of Sweden larger than the state of Minnesota, and containing a million people, crop losses have been suffered, substantially as severe as in Finland, and due in the main, to the same causes. It is estimated that at least 225,000 people in this district are more or less destitute of food, while of that number 125,000 are in need of immediate relief, their food already having been practically exhausted. It should be understood that throughout the entire Scandinavian peninsula, as well as in Finland, the past crop year was an exceedingly unfavorable one. The food supply everywhere is short, thus making it more difficult for the people as a whole to care for their destitute neighbors. An honest, hardy, industrious and usually thrifty population, always hospitable to the visitor and generous to those in need, is now forced to seek aid of the outside world in order to feed the famishing in their own northern provinces.

The means of communication and transportation throughout this region, as well as in the larger famine districts of Finland, are so primitive, consisting mainly of reindeer trains in winter, that a large district has not been heard from for months; but it is believed that the conditions there must be even worse than they are now in Norway that they cannot be cared for almost entirely by their own countrymen. But any contribution intended for the Norwegian sufferers, and so designated, will be forwarded to the proper relief agency in Norway, although it is clearly understood that the greatest need is in Finland and Sweden.

Distress Also in Norway.

Authenticated reports of distress also come from the same latitude in Norway, where the disaster to the scanty crops has been augmented by the destruction of the fisheries through an unaccountable invasion of seals from the north into the fishing waters of Norway. Happily, however, the numbers affected are not so great in Norway that they cannot be cared for almost entirely by their own countrymen. But any contribution intended for the Norwegian sufferers, and so designated, will be forwarded to the proper relief agency in Norway, although it is clearly understood that the greatest need is in Finland and Sweden.

The reports of distress herein set forth have been verified through official sources, by private personal correspondence, through investigation by representatives of the American and European press, and we are convinced that only generous and prompt response to this appeal, coupled with the measures for relief adopted in other parts of this country, will prevent a great loss of life, attended by the harrowing pangs of hunger and augmented by the prevalence of disease.

Agencies have been established and facilities for forwarding and distributing supplies have been provided, by which donations of food or the supplies which money will buy, will be carried to the famine districts with all possible speed. Railroads and steamship companies have offered free transportation.

Mr. N. O. Werner, president of the Swedish American National Bank of this city, is the treasurer of this committee, and contributions of money not otherwise solicited may be sent to him.

The local relief committee has headquarters at No. 41 Third street N, with a secretary in charge.

The committee is acting pursuant to the directions of Governor Van Sant in his appeal to the people of the state.

The committee would suggest to the pastors of all the churches in this city and county that they read this appeal, or make it the subject of some remarks to their congregations Sunday morning, Feb. 8.

It is the judgment of the committee that the people of this city and county should raise \$50,000 for this most worthy object.

The people of Minneapolis have never been appealed to in vain by a case of genuine and deserving distress. This is surely such a case. We have no mind to paint harrowing pictures of suffering. We simply want you, our fellow citizens of beautiful, prosperous, splendid Minneapolis, in the midst of your rich abundance

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240,000 TROOPS CALLED OUT

The Sultan Said to Have Decided on a Demonstration in Macedonia.

Russia and Austria Agree on a Firm Note Regarding Necessary Reforms.

Two Military Districts in Russia Are Ordered to Get Ready.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Official advices have been received here confirming the report that the Sultan of Turkey has ordered the immediate mobilization of 240,000 troops for a military demonstration in Macedonia. The step taken is regarded with apprehension by the French officials as being likely to involve complications between Turkey and Russia and Austria. It is said that the Russian and Austrian governments have agreed on a firm note to the sultan which will be presented within the next few days insisting on administrative and official reforms in Macedonia. Although France will not be a party to the note she will approve of it. It is considered that the sultan's mobilization of such an army is clearly an effort to forestall the execution of this note. The mobilization of so many troops is regarded here as unwise and dangerous, especially as it is said that the soldiers who are to be brought into Macedonia from Asiatic Turkey are semi-barbarous levies and are hostile to Christians. This will tend to inaugurate another series of massacres.

It is understood the powers are exchanging views as to the course to be pursued towards the mobilization of Turkish troops.

RUSSIA PREPARES

Military Districts Ordered to Get Ready for Emergencies.

Moscow, Feb. 7.—It is stated that the commanders of the western and southern military districts have been ordered to hold parts of their forces in readiness for marching orders. Commissariat stores, guns and ammunition are being busily accumulated at Odessa and Sebastopol.

Sebastopol, Russia, Feb. 7.—The Russian admiralty recently has made inquiries as to the troop-carrying capacity of the Euxine squadron of transports, the volunteer fleet of cruisers and the vessels of the Russian navigation companies.

NOW COMES HARD WORK

Making Satisfactory Protocols Providing for a Venezuelan Settlement.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Many exchanges are going on between Washington and European capitals as to the protocols for a settlement of the Venezuelan claims. The task of drawing up these documents is complicated.

The first step will provide for a reference of the question of preferential claims to The Hague tribunal. This issue can be decided by the arbitral tribunal quickly, if all the parties, including the other claimant powers, agree upon one person as the arbiter, probably the minister for foreign affairs of the United States. A more difficult set of protocols to arrange will be those providing for the final settlement. If the negotiators accept Mr. Roosevelt's proposal of separate commissions at Caracas to pass upon questions of facts, such as the actual value of property claimed to have been seized or destroyed, these protocols may be drawn within a few days.

IT GOES TO THE HAGUE

President Roosevelt Declines to Arbitrate the Matter.

Washington, Feb. 7.—President Roosevelt has declined the invitation of the allied powers to arbitrate the question as to whether they shall receive preferential treatment in the settlement of the claims against Venezuela over the other creditor nations. The matter therefore now will be referred to The Hague tribunal.

In administration and diplomatic circles, the reference to The Hague is regarded as a victory for Minister Bowen, as Venezuela thereby is enabled to recover from the disastereous effect of the blockade before starting upon the payment of her debts. The finding of The Hague tribunal may not be handed down for some months. The tribunal will also decide the vital question to which American states whether blockades and bombardments entitle powers to preferential treatment at the hands of their debtor.

GERMANS WERE HURT

The Blockade Has Already Done Them Much Damage.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—The Frankfurter Zeitung prints a letter from a German merchant who has resided for thirteen years in Caracas. He says that Germany's coercive measures seem to have been chosen to damage German interests as much as possible. Germans have suffered severely from the blockade of the shipping vessels under the Venezuelan flag, the coasting trade being largely in German hands. Their cargoes, being largely natural products of the country, necessarily spoiled and it will be difficult to get compensation. The writer declares that if Germany had not had a diplomatic representative in Caracas she would have been much better for the Germans in Venezuela.

MONTREAL STRIKERS WIN

Montreal, Feb. 7.—The strike of the conductors and motormen employed by the Montreal street railway practically ended last night in a decisive victory for the men. The company conceded almost every demand made by the employees, including a 10 per cent advance in wages, recognition of the union and the reinstatement of the recently discharged employees.

TACTICAL ERROR OR CONSPIRACY?

A Situation in Which the Anti-Trust Measures May Fail of Becoming Laws.

The Strange Attitude of Speaker Henderson and Some of His Friends.

If the Iowa Statesman Blocks the Bills an Extra Session Becomes a Certainty.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington, Feb. 7.—The fight for anti-trust legislation has only just begun. This is the belief of President Roosevelt. The passage of the Littlefield bill by the house does not advance the administration program in any material degree. The parliamentary situation is such that the senate will have to repeat its performance, which there is no certainty that it will do. The house will then have to begin over again at a point where it started some weeks ago. The discouraging feature of the situation is the discovery that Speaker Henderson and one or two of his lieutenants have suddenly conceived a dislike for the administration's anti-trust program and are unwilling to grant the necessary rule to bring on another vote in the house. In the event of the speaker's failure to do so, both the Littlefield and senate anti-trust bills will fall of becoming laws, in face of the fact that each has been passed by one branch of congress. In administrative and official circles it is thrown the bills into conference and thus harmonize the differing measures.

It may have been a tactical mistake, but the friends of the president who have kept close watch on the matter, profess to see in it something more sinister. "Conspiracy" is nearer the word they would use, but they are unwilling to denounce the participants until ample opportunity has been given them to clear themselves.

Here is the situation briefly. The president wants congress to enact bills which have gone so easily through the senate. Instead of taking up the senate bills, the house has passed the Littlefield bill, which is a direct challenge to the administration. The administration does not care for it at present.

Taking What He Can Get.

The principal reason why the president does not want the Littlefield bill is that it is a direct challenge to the administration. The president wants what he can get, and the senate has answered him in the moderate bills it has enacted. Now it is up to the house to answer the president.

It has been suggested that the senate know when it passed the anti-trust bills without discussion that there was a safe and sure grave prepared for them. Whether this insinuation is true will be determined by the sequel.

To retrieve the situation the new administration is now directed to bring up the anti-trust bills in the interstate commerce to report, the so-called Elkins bill, which is the measure for stopping rate discrimination by the railroads and to get from the speaker Henderson a rule by which it can be brought to a vote in the house. If it can be brought to vote there is no doubt about its passage. But this is where Mr. Henderson balks.

A number of conferences have been held with Mr. Henderson. He has been complaining of the situation in his room and will see few people. The conferences have not been encouraging. Will Mr. Henderson take upon himself the responsibility for defeating the administration's program? There are well-informed members of the house who secretly believe that he will. Mr. Henderson is going out of politics. That is the most important fact to remember. He is not an applicant for any office of a political character, but is regarded as unduly sympathetic with the great corporate interest.

If current suspicion as to Mr. Henderson does him an injustice he will have early opportunity to show it. It is the most important legislative measure advocated by this administration.

To Smoke Out Mr. Henderson.

The president does not propose to have his anti-trust program defeated by trickery. If he is defeated, he will do his best to put the blame where it belongs. The first business in hand is to smoke out Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Henderson is to remain in his extra session. The house will be organized under the speaker's chair. The anti-trust campaign will be taken up at the beginning. It would mean a good deal of hard feeling and some strained relations between the president and some members of his party in congress. Mr. Roosevelt does not want this. He hopes there will be no occasion for an extra session. And the Standard Oil trust would be held to account for that, too.

In general, the campaign against trust legislation is on in earnest. All sorts of rumors and mis-statements are afloat and strenuous efforts are being made to discredit the president's motives. It is well to bear this fact in mind in reading all reports on the subject. Just now the house and the senate of representatives and is directed to the defeat of the anti-rebate bill, the so-called Elkins bill, and Mr. Henderson is the most formidable obstruction.

THE TEMPORARY HITCH

Mr. Henderson's Position is Called "Incomprehensible."

New York Sun Special Service. Chicago, Feb. 7.—William E. Curtis in a Washington special to the Record-Herald says: The president is quite gratified at the prompt action of congress in carrying out his recommendations concerning the trusts, and considers it the light of personal triumph. A month ago no one would have believed that the senate would act so promptly and go so far with restrictive legislation, especially considering the headlock that Senator Quay has created.

There is a temporary hitch in the house program, owing to the attitude of Speaker Henderson, but it is believed that he will yield his opposition to the anti-rebate bill. Continued on Second Page.

DR. AMES LOSING HIS MIND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The House and Senate Conferees Reach an Agreement To-day.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Is Left a Separate Organization.

The Statistical Bureaus to Be Transferred Are Named in the Bill.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The conferees on the department of commerce bill have reached an agreement. The contents of the senate in the most important matters have been accepted by the house conferees. This leaves the interstate commerce commission a separate organization. All reference to the interstate commerce commission is eliminated and the statistical bureaus to be transferred are specified, being confined to the war department, the navy department and the department of justice.

IN THE SENATE

The Slow and Laborious "Throwing Down" of Senator Morgan.

Washington, Feb. 7.—In the senate today Mr. Morgan again called up his resolution requesting the secretary of the navy to forward papers concerning the movements and correspondence of naval officers in Colombian waters the past year, but was informed that the resolution had gone to the calendar, under the rules.

He claimed that notwithstanding the rule, the resolution was before the senate and he pleaded for a vote, saying that he wanted the information asked for and that the world wanted it, whether the senate wanted it or not. He claimed that undue pressure had been used in disposing of the resolution.

By unanimous consent the resolution was taken up and a vote was taken on Mr. Hale's motion to refer to the committee on naval affairs. The motion prevailed by a strict party vote, 31 to 15. The resolution was therefore referred and when Mr. Morgan complained that it would not be acted upon by the committee, Mr. Hale replied that it would not be favorably reported in its present form with his consent.

NOT A STAND PATER

Senator Quarles in Accord With the Growing Demand for Revision of the Tariff.

He Takes Any Other Stand, He Says, Would Be to Ignore Present Conditions.

Special to The Journal. Milwaukee, Feb. 7.—Senator J. V. Quarles has placed himself squarely in accord with the growing demand in Wisconsin for tariff revision. In a letter to Gerry Hazelton of this city he says the time has come when a revision of the tariff schedule is wise. The senator says in part:

"My contention has always been that domestic competition is a fundamental element in the system of protection as framed by the republican party. When great combinations of capital seek to monopolize domestic production and destroy or absorb independent importers for that purpose, it is time for congress to interfere and invite foreign competition to frustrate such design. I think the time has come when a revision of certain tariff schedules is wise, and a wise adjustment will, in my opinion, prove wholesome."

"It is always necessary to distinguish between the principals of protection and the tariff schedules which constitute only an application of that principle. It is reasonable to expect that the wonderful changes in commercial conditions, which we have witnessed in the last six years, amounting almost to a revolution in business methods, would make necessary revision of those schedules. To stand pat at such a time is to ignore facts and conditions with which everybody is familiar."

HIS MENTAL DISORDER COUPLED WITH SERIOUS PHYSICAL MALADIES HAVE MADE HIM A WRECK.

A Journal Representative Visits His Retreat and Secures Exact Information as to the Former Mayor's Condition—His Name and Fame Are Well Known to the Hancock Villagers Who Have Read the Magazines—He Wants to Return to Minneapolis.

Dr. A. A. Ames, former mayor of Minneapolis is in seclusion, but not concealment.

A Journal representative found him this week in Hancock, N. H., where he is staying at the home of Rev. C. H. Chapin, an old office associate of his in Minneapolis. Mrs. Chapin is Mrs. Ames' sister.

While the fugitive mayor of Minneapolis is enjoying restful quiet among the towering New Hampshire hills, his name, his fame and his shame are well known to the villagers, to whom the advent of a man who has had his "pictur" in the magazines" is a nine days' sensation.

The Journal representative visited Hancock as a strictly impartial observer of actual conditions. Others who have seen him since his hasty departure from Minneapolis last fall have been open to the charge of possibly favorable prejudice by their former friendliness for the doctor. As a result of The Journal's representative visit, however, it seems thoroughly well established:

That Dr. Ames is a genuinely sick man. That he is really anxious to return to Minneapolis. And what is more significant than all, that his mind is so seriously affected that his trial in any criminal court is at any time extremely doubtful.

Dr. Ames spends most of his time in bed. Early in his stay at Hancock he was seen now and then creeping about the yard of the Chapin home on the sunny side of the hill overlooking the main street of the village, but for the past few weeks his condition has been such that his physicians have given imperative orders for him to remain absolutely quiet, denying himself to all visitors and avoiding such topics of conversation as bear upon his recent ruin in Minneapolis.

He Cannot Bear Shocks. Up to the time of The Journal's representative's arrival, Dr. Ames had not heard of Detective "Norm" King's commitment to the state prison. This was a severe shock to him, and in fact, it requires less excitement than was occasioned by this information to derange his mental faculties.

As he lies in bed, the former mayor of Minneapolis does not look to be as sick a man, as his physicians aver. His face exhibits a puffiness characteristic of some kidney disease and some of the lines, chased so deep within the year, have thus been eradicated. He has allowed his beard to grow. It is white, extremely sparse at the sides, thickening to a slightly heavier chin tuft, worn much in the style of his father, the late Dr. A. E. Ames.

So far as his face indicates, the doctor does not exhibit to the ordinary observer the markings of the serious maladies which the physicians have discovered. His body, however, is frightfully wasted, and he is continually in bandages for the relief of pain, which has been with him continuously for many months.

The Vagaries of a Sick Man. Strangely enough, the doctor's hallucinations have little to do with the troubles he experienced in Minneapolis. In his own mind he is still the unfortunate victim of a gigantic conspiracy which could be easily defeated if he could only return to his own home. This has always been his attitude, but when laboring under great excitement he is preyed upon by imagined afflictions of a more personal nature.

Mrs. Ames is with him, thoroughly devoted to her husband's care. Her sister, Mrs. Chapin, shares with her the labors of the sick room, and the air which pervades the parsonage is one of perpetual and enforced quiet. Even from the exterior of the white house with green shutters seems to say: "There is an invalid here."

This visit to Dr. Ames and the revelation as to his exact condition throws a strong side light upon the attitude of the Hennepin county authorities to bring the former mayor back. It is believed that they have understood for some time that even were he able to travel, so far as his physical condition is concerned, his mental condition would still preclude the possibility of undertaking any prosecution.

"The wreck is a sad one, not only for what it has cost an individual, but also for what it has cost a community.

LEARNED AT HANCOCK

Dr. Ames' Mental Malady His Most Serious Affliction.

Here is the story of E. A. Bromley of The Journal staff, who returned from Hancock yesterday:

It was easy to ascertain where Dr. Ames was staying because, much to my surprise, every one in the village seemed to know who he was; that he was a fugitive from justice and the nature of his offense. The secret of this information lay in the fact that the January number of McClure's Magazine had been read by almost every adult person in the village.

The doctor's refuge was pointed out as a show place even by persons who did not know what I sought him, and there he was found with his wife and daughter. They occupy two rooms in the upper part of the residence of Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Chapin, on what is called the Norway road, about one-half mile from the village postoffice. Mrs. Chapin is a sister of Mrs. Ames, and has numerous friends in Minneapolis, where she resided about a year when Dr. Ames was out of politics, and her husband, who is a Congregational clergyman, occupied a clerical position in the doctor's office. Rev. Mr. Chapin, who is a Vermonter by birth, was also the pastor of a church at Paynesville in this state. It seems very natural under the circumstances that Dr. Ames and his wife, after they had decided to leave Louisville and go in a direction opposite to that which led to Minneapolis, would decide to accept the hospitality of their relatives at one of the healthiest

villages among the mountains of New Hampshire. Mrs. Chapin announced my arrival to Mrs. Ames, who was at her husband's bedside, but who was willing to greet a Minneapolis visitor. Dr. Ames himself delegates his wife to speak for him to all interviewers. His doctors forbid him to discuss his condition or Minneapolis affairs with any one, for his mind cannot stand the strain.

Casual observers might suppose from the appearance of the doctor's face that he is not as sick as he has been represented, in consequence of an apparent fullness which seems to betoken fairly good health. I was informed, however, by Mrs. Ames that this appearance was due to the effect of kidney derangement, and the doctor's face was really bloated, while all other parts of his body were extremely emaciated. Later Dr. Charles H. Cutler, his physician, substantiated Mrs. Ames' statement. She said that when they arrived at Hancock after their departure from Louisville the doctor was in an extremely critical condition, and it was necessary to call in a physician. There is no physician in the little village, and hence Dr. Cutler of Peterboro was called to the case and has been visiting Dr. Ames at intervals ever since that time.

Why They Left Louisville. Mrs. Ames' explanation of their exodus from Louisville made their hurried departure appear to have been simply the result of a desire on their part to economize. Incidentally, the doctor hoped to be benefited by a brief stay in New Hampshire, and intended and hoped



HOUSE WHERE FORMER MAJOR AMES NOW LIES ILL. The home of Rev. C. H. Chapin at Hancock, N. H. Dr. Ames' apartments are in the second story on the rear corner. —Photographed by Journal Staff Photographer.