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YAMAGATA "The Man Behind the Cabinet"



Collier's "Special" Interviews the Great Japanese Leader the Morning After the War Broke Out—He Discloses the Philosophy of the War—It Completes the Chain of Japan's Calculations and Represents the Third Period in Her Plans—Those Who Doubt Japan's Success Are Admonished to "Watch the Japanese Smile."

By FREDERICK PALMER, Special War Correspondent for Collier's Weekly. Published in advance by The Journal under special arrangement.

(Copyright, 1904, by Collier's Weekly.) Tokyo, Feb. 7.—This morning, after Tokyo had slept one night on the fact of actual war, it was my good fortune to have an hour's talk with Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata, the man behind the cabinet, who, more than any other, is responsible for the step Japan has taken. If I had gone to see him forty years ago—when I could not have gone unless I had been a Japanese, and worn a queue and two swords—we should have sat on mats with our legs crossed, in houses without windows, doors or chairs. Profound would have been our bows; delicately worded our compliments. To-day, I drove into a tree-studded yard that was entirely Japanese, surrounding a stone and stucco building which was distinctly occidental. (The Japanese have found our houses more comfortable. If less artistic, than their own. Their sylvan effects they most wisely retain.) I was ushered into a reception room that might be that of a well-to-do person with distinction of taste at home. Yamagata has in this age the versatility and the classic simplicity of being soldier and statesman in one that we associate with another age. A field marshal by right of his victories in the field, one of the five elder statesmen, the mikado's counselor in civil as well as in military affairs, and the head of the political coalition responsible for the present cabinet, he stands for the policy and the administration that brought on the war. He is not of the school of radicalism, but of the old school of Japan; a Tory rather than a Whig, whose maxims of other days in Japan are reflected in him as in the manners of other days in America are in an old-time southerner.

It was Yamagata the country gentleman, the statesman, not Yamagata the soldier, whom I saw; this slight, elderly man in a frock coat, with his bronzed face, his high cheekbones, his good-humored eyes, and hair turning gray, in his person bringing one nearer to the old Japan, and in his military power to the modern Japan, than any other man. His secretary, Mr. Nakayama, who interpreted for us, is a Harvard graduate. But he is young and born to this regime; he has about him the air of the occidental. The marquis belongs at once to this regime and to the one before. As we slipped our ceremonial tea he talked of the war which was only sixteen hours old; the war in which he had staked his reputation; the war which meant to his people more than their political future—their future as individuals. He spoke of it as simply and calmly as if war were an every-day affair. Nothing in the shrewd face showed that he had been under continuous strain for weeks.

I spoke to him of the two things which made me marvel most. The first was the organization into a united, thoroughly disciplined army of classes which formerly had never associated; of clans that had always been at the sword's point; of the "groups" of friends ever ready to become factions. One might as well have expected to make a Scot a good Englishman within forty years after the border wars, as to make a unit out of the Japanese of 1850. The army, absorbing all clan rights, seems to-day one man and one mind, keeping its secrets as one. How was this brought about? I wanted to hear the explanation from the field marshal who had seen the army rise from the first companies that threw away their bows and arrows for rifles. There was the oriental deprecation.

Continued on Page 3.

POSTAL EXPOSURE ANGERS CONGRESS

Republicans Indignant Because Democrats Now Have Campaign Document.

Report Does Not Show That Congressmen Have Violated Laws.

Bristow's Charges Criticized as Unjust and Also Un-timely.

Washington, March 9.—Congress is angry over the latest Bristow exposure. It is the general opinion that it was foolish to make it, and more foolish to publish it afterwards.

The report does not show that any congressman has violated any law, a tory rather than a whig, whose maxims of other days in Japan are reflected in him as in the manners of other days in America are in an old-time southerner.

The charge is that the regulations of the postoffice department have been violated. Just what these regulations are, nobody on earth knows, not even the highest postoffice department officials. The postoffice inspectors, who made the case against congressmen and senators took such of the regulations as they could find, and charged up to members of both houses all sorts of delinquencies, as the facts seem to show.

As a matter of fact, it is said on high authority that these postoffice regulations are wholly unauthorized by law and that many of them violate the law.

McCleary is the Minnesota representative who is heralded in the report, but he is "standing pat" here as elsewhere, and doesn't purpose doing or saying anything by way of explanation or defense.

Campaign Document. The unfortunate part of the whole affair is that the report will surely be converted into a campaign document by the democrats in numerous close districts and possibly affect the political complexion of the fifty-ninth congress, to be elected in November.

Senators and representatives whose names are unpleasantly associated with that of Beavers do not share Chairman Cyster's view that the dissemination of the report will do no harm. They realize all too keenly that it will send them into the campaign explaining that their opponents will ask nothing better than this report to use on the stump.

Prominent statesmen who have heretofore ardently championed Mr. Bristow's work because of its admitted thoroughness, and who are not personally touched by these disclosures, criticize him severely for going into things, which, save in three or four instances, involved no questionable transactions by congressmen.

Minnesotans Angry. Great indignation is expressed by many members of the house and among them the members from Minnesota and the Dakotas, that their names should be set forth in the report without any explanation that their conduct was subject to criticism.

In a large majority of cases, which have to do with increased allowances for separating service in third class offices, they contend, the rules of the department, and not members of congress, are to blame for improper requests that were made.

The department has a rule that allowances for separating service shall be gauged by the number of mail pieces separated, but what number of mail pieces is necessary to secure a specific allowance is one of the secrets of the department.

It is easy to see, they point out, that with this essential information withheld from members of congress, improper requests for increased allowance might easily be made by members in all good faith.

Explanations in Record. The three hours of debate held to-day on the motion to table the Hay resolution did not afford all the members who wished to make personal explanations an opportunity to speak and should the proposition for further investigation be defeated, it is possible unanimous consent will be secured for the publication of such explanations.

It is even possible that the program of the committee on post-offices and post roads to lay the Hay resolution on the table will be defeated when it comes to a vote in the house to-day.

A large number of the republican members believe the resolution should be adopted and a special committee appointed to investigate and report on transactions of members of congress with the postoffice department.

—W. W. Jermaine.

100 PERISH IN STEAMER WRECK

French Vessel Goes Down in Storm Off Coast of Cochin China.

Paris, March 9.—The French steamer Camodge, of 2,355 tons, which left Rangoon Feb. 17 for Cochin China and European ports, has been wrecked in a storm off the coast of Cochin China. It is believed 100 persons perished in the wreck.

VOTING MACHINE ANNULS ELECTION

New Jersey Politicians Attempt to Secure Advantage and Disarrange Mechanism.

New York, March 9.—A new voting machine used in the municipal election at Washington, N. J., has gone wrong and another election will be necessary.

When the election board opened the machine they found an amazing result in the day's balloting. Members of the independent party are jubilant, because one of their opponents caused the trouble by attempting, when the polls opened, to shift the tickets and put the regular one at the top, thus getting the mechanism out of order.

SENATORS TURN AGAINST SMOOT

Sentiment in Favor of Ousting Apostle From Seat Gains.

Inquiry to Be Continued Until Winter to Save Votes.

Senate Committee to Be Sent to Utah as Excuse for Delay.

From The Journal Bureau, Colorado Building, Washington.

Washington, March 9.—Testimony in the Smoot case is making a deep impression on the senate and already sentiment in that body is beginning to crystallize around two distinct propositions. One is that public morality has been so shocked by the revelations of President Smith and other Mormon leaders that Smoot must, in the name of common decency, be excluded from the senate. The other is that great care should be exercised in punishing a senator for the moral delinquencies of his church, and that so to punish him would establish a very dangerous precedent.

Only a small portion of the testimony has been presented, and it is impossible to tell which of these views will finally prevail, although at present, the latter seems to be the stronger. It is not thought that the case will be finished during this session of congress, but that it will be carried over until next winter to escape the loss of republican votes in the mountain states where the Mormons hold the balance of power. Meanwhile, an excuse for delay will be found by sending the subcommittee of the senate to Utah to take testimony on the ground. Both sides in the senate deny there is any political politics mixed up with the hearing, but in spite of the denial it is evident that politics will inevitably play a large part before the case is disposed of.

—W. W. Jermaine.

SMITH IS RECALLED

Mormon President Admits He Urged Election of Smoot.

Washington, March 9.—The seventh day of the hearings in the Senator Smoot case was opened by Attorney Taylor for the prosecution recalling President Joseph F. Smith to the stand. Mr. Smith was questioned as to the interview he gave to the Associated Press in 1902, giving statistics in regard to the church and the number of polygamists in Utah. Mr. Smith said that in that statement he had said nothing for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of Reed Smoot for the United States senate. Upon hearing the interview read, Mr. Smith admitted he had been quoted correctly in regard to Mr. Smoot and had urged his election.

Mr. Smith said he was acquainted with Benjamin Clough, Jr., president of the board of faculty of the Brigham Young academy and that he is reputed to be a polygamist.

He also was asked about Abraham Cannon, and if the general charge had not been made that he took a plural wife, Lillian Hamlin, since the manifesto of 1890.

Charges Disregarded. Mr. Smith said that had been a newspaper charge and he had paid no attention to it.

The officers of the Mormon church are sensitive in regard to charges that plural marriages have been performed.

(Continued on Second Page.)

MRS. DYE MAY NOT BE PROSECUTED

Governor Cannot Extradite Her and She Is Released From All Restraint.

She Intimates, However, That She Will Go to Pierre, to Face the Charges.

Letter by Miss Nelson Tells of Eating the Candy and Premonitions of Death.

Boone, Iowa, March 9.—Mrs. Sherman Dye, accused of sending a box of poisoned candy thru the mails to Miss Rena Nelson of Pierre, S. D., was released from custody to-day, Judge Whitaker framing his decision in the habeas corpus proceedings in accordance with the decision of Governor Cummins in the requisition matter.

Mrs. Dye will not be molested as long as she remains outside the state of South Dakota, although the death of Miss Nelson makes the charge that of murder. Mrs. Dye intimated that she might go to South Dakota to stand trial.

CANNOT BE EXTRADITED

Governor Cummins Prohibited by a Supreme Court Ruling.

Special to The Journal. Des Moines, Iowa, March 9.—Mrs. Sherman Dye, arrested at Boone for the murder of Rena Nelson, who died near Pierre, S. D., from eating poisoned candy, recalled thru the mails, will probably go forth from jail a free woman without having been operated on the charge. Requisition papers addressed by the governor of South Dakota to Governor Cummins were dishonored by the latter last evening on the ground that a supreme court ruling makes it impossible for him to extradite a person unless he has committed a crime in some other state and has fled therefrom.

In this case Mrs. Dye was never in South Dakota before, and is not subject to extradition.

Another Point. The governor raises another point informally by suggesting that the law requires that one be prosecuted for crime in the place at which the crime is consummated. As the murder was actually consummated in South Dakota, he does not believe Mrs. Dye could be prosecuted under the Iowa law at Boone or any other point in this state. He holds this opinion after having obtained the advice of the attorney general.

Under the circumstances it, therefore, seems probable that Mrs. Dye will be released when her application for habeas corpus is heard at Boone.

Mrs. Dye was an invalid at the time Miss Nelson visited Boone, which accounts for Miss Nelson's never seeing her.

Mrs. Dye says she was informed of her husband's infatuation for Miss Nelson and quarreled with him regarding the matter, having in the meantime accepted several letters and presents addressed to him by Miss Nelson. But she stoutly maintains that she did not mail the poisoned candy to Pierre.

Miss Nelson said that Dye represented to her that Mrs. Dye was a woman of unchaste character and that he had secured a divorce on that ground. Sheriff Laughlin says that, so far as he could learn at Boone, Mrs. Dye is a woman of excellent character and reputation.

Miss Nelson's Letter. It was a week ago Saturday that

(Continued on Page 3.)

RACE WAR RIOTS FOLLOW LYNCHING

Negroes Threaten to Avenge Hanging by Burning Springfield.

Mob Attacks Colored Quarter of City and Destroys Dives.

Shots Fired on Streets and Ohio Troops Are Called Out.

Springfield, Ohio, March 9.—On Sunday Police Sergeant Collis was killed and Mamie Corbin wounded by Richard Dickerson, colored. Monday night Dickerson was lynched. Last night "five colored joints" on the levee were burned.

Open warnings were given to-day that the trouble would never cease until all the "colored joints" at which there had previously been so much trouble, were "cleaned out." Mayor Bowlus held a conference with city and county officials and prominent citizens at which it was decided to close all colored resorts. This was done at noon to-day. After the conference it was also announced that property owners had ordered all undesirable colored tenants to vacate immediately. The insurance companies have cancelled all policies on properties occupied by colored tenants along the levee.

Threats Are Made.

Threats on the part of negroes to avenge the lynching of the colored murderer, Dixon, by burning the business part of the city, yesterday led to an attack upon negro resorts by the mob of white men that did the lynching. Ultimately a block of frame structures occupied as dives on the levee was destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at \$30,000.

An appeal was made to Governor Herriot for aid. Six companies of militia were sent in from neighboring cities, but they did not arrive until after a large portion of the negro quarters had been burned.

Then they were deployed about the business and residential districts to prevent negroes from retaliating upon the whites.

Saloons Are Closed.

Mayor Bowlus issued an order at 8:25 to the police to close all the saloons of the city. At 11:20 the threat of the mob was made good, and a volume of flame was seen to shoot up from the rear of a place occupied by "Lee" Thomas, a saloonkeeper. For a half hour the mob had amused itself by shouting at the front of the building. The fire spread rapidly to the east and west of Leslie's place.

At midnight the entire block in Washington street from Gallagher street west to Spring street was on fire, and no hope of saving any of the buildings.

In the crowd yesterday afternoon a negro fired a pistol. There was a cry that it was aimed at a policeman, and immediately the whole contingent of police, the mob yelling at their heels, started in pursuit, but the negro got away.

Negro Fires Shot.

Charles Jackson, a negro aged 19, flourished a six revolver in the presence of a small crowd of whites in a private alley and immediately a mob of several hundred surrounded him.

He was rescued by the police and held at headquarters all night, the police fearing to remove him to the county jail.

Mayor Bowlus, Sheriff Routzahn and the other officials are in constant communication with Governor Herriot. Six companies of militia from other cities besides the three local

FLEET DESTROYED BY JAP SQUADRON

Russians Forced to Give Battle Off Possiet Bay Sunday.

Four Cruisers From Vladivostok Either Sunk or Captured by Superior Force—Japanese Government Withholds Details Until Report of Commander Is Received.

New York Sun Special Service. Tokyo, March 9.—The czar's Vladivostok squadron, under Captain Reitzenstein, has been destroyed or captured in a desperate sea battle off Possiet bay, by the Japanese fleet, which bombarded the Siberian fortress Sunday.

This news of victory, while not officially made public, came as no surprise, for the complete destruction or capture of the fleet was hardly expected. No report of the loss of life, if any, was received.

The Russian fleet consisted of the armored cruiser Gromovik, the belted cruisers Rossa and Rurik and the protected cruiser Bogatyr. They are believed to have left Vladivostok some days ago for the purpose of protecting the troops in the land operations near Possiet bay, and were thought to be the object of search by the Japanese, whose squadron was the larger, and which cut the Russians off from Vladivostok.

No details of the battle have been given, but the Japanese government following its usual course of secrecy until a report from the commanding officer is received.

The names and number of ships in the Japanese fleet which were seen at Vladivostok when they disappeared from the sight of those on the land batteries. They were going south at the time, and Possiet bay being but seventy miles away, it was possible for the battle to have been fought off that part of the coast that evening.

The names and number of ships in the Japanese squadron have been kept secret, but it was probably sufficiently strong to divide into two divisions, the one to guard Vladivostok and the other to cruise in search of the Russian ships.

It is said that the newly purchased cruisers Nishin and Kasuga are taking part in the present movement off Vladivostok. The navy department expects to receive dispatches to-day from Yuen-san, where it was planned that the Japanese fleet would meet the Russian squadron had been concluded.

REACHES PORT ARTHUR

Vice Admiral Makaroff Takes Command of Russian Fleet. Port Arthur, March 9.—Vice Admiral Makaroff, who will take command of the Russian Pacific fleet, arrived here yesterday and hoisted his flag on the cruiser Askold.

His arrival has aroused great expectations among the Russian sailors, and he was given a triumphant reception.

LOSS FOR JAPANESE

Russians Claim to Have Destroyed Warships in Chemulpo Fight. Washington, March 9.—A copy of a mail report by M. Pavloff, Russian minister at Seoul, to the foreign office at St. Petersburg, which has been received by Count Cassini, gives details of the engagement of Chemulpo, which resulted in the sinking of the Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz. Pavloff's report states that the Japanese torpedo boat was sunk by our shots. Moreover, the Askold's forward turret was destroyed.

"Toward night the cruiser Takachi foundered, and in the morning about eighty dead and wounded were conveyed from the Japanese cruiser in Asan bay to the transports for the purpose of being carried to Japan."

RUSSIA ABANDONS FAIR

Building at St. Louis Torn Down on Receipt of Cablegram. St. Louis, March 9.—The framework for the Russian national pavilion at the world's fair was torn down yesterday on receipt of a cablegram from St. Petersburg by Contractor Le Couer.

The cablegram was from the department of the interior, briefly ordering such work as had been completed torn down.

FRANCE PLANS DEFENSE

Hundred Coast Artillerymen Perfect Harbor Batteries at Marseilles. Paris, March 9.—Active work has been begun with the view of placing the coast defenses in a state of readiness.

A hundred coast artillerymen at Marseilles are perfecting the harbor batteries, naval mechanics are working on the island approaches and the trials of heavy ordnance are progressing actively at Marseilles and elsewhere.

The measures are an indication of the determination of the officials to have the coast defenses in a state of preparedness.

RETIVZAN IS FLOATED

Russian Battleship, Damaged at Port Arthur, Is Repaired. Port Arthur, March 9.—The Russian battleship Retivzan has been repaired and the battleship has been refloated. She is now anchored in the inner roadstead alongside the Czarvitch.

PORT DALNY BOMBARDED

Japanese Shell Forts and Then Attack Port Arthur. Tokyo, March 9.—Japanese warships bombarded the forts at Port Dalny on the night of March 8 and then attacked Port Arthur.

JAPS REFUSE SALARIES

Members of Diet to Follow Example of Leaders. New York Sun Special Service. Tokyo, March 9.—The chancellor and vice chancellor of the house of peers have refused to draw official salaries during the continuance of the war. It is believed the members of both houses of the diet will follow their example.

The war taxation proposed in par-

RUMOR OF BATTLE

Fight Between Russians and Koreans on Tumen River Reported. Seoul, March 9.—A party of nine Russians seized the Korean telegraph station at Yungwon to-day. It is reported that a fight has occurred between Koreans and Russians on the Korean side of the Tumen river.

JAPS INVADE MANCHURIA

Movement From Korea More Formidable Than Was Supposed. New York Sun Special Service. Shanghai, March 9.—The military movement from the east coast of Korea into Manchuria is more formidable than was supposed. All the coast ships coming in tell of Japanese landings last week at Fort Lasareff, Hong Won, and at Ken Sen, south of Cape Linden.

The Japanese transports have been busy conveying troops and supplies on the east coast of Korea, and it begins to appear that 50,000 soldiers have gone, or are going, thru the roads across the Musan valley to the lower part of the Tumen river.

There is a considerable body of the Japanese army to be accounted for yet, but these men are now generally believed to be on either the Elliot islands, near Port Arthur, or on the Mia Tao group in the gulf of Pe-chi-li.

RUSSIANS AGAIN ROUTED

Troops Forced to Abandon Arms and Stores Near Vladivostok. New York Sun Special Service. Shanghai, March 9.—An engagement between the Japanese and Russian troops happened about 100 miles from Vladivostok. The Russians fled abandoning arms and stores. Such is the report that reaches here from Oskai, Japan.

SAIL FOR NIU-CHUANG

Nineteen Japanese Warships Reported on Way to Manchurian Ports. New York Sun Special Service. Chi-fu, March 9.—Fifteen Japanese men-of-war and four torpedo boats have been reported proceeding in the direction of Niu-chuang.

JAPANESE CROSS YALU

Force Invades Manchuria Forty Miles Northwest of Wi-ju. New York Sun Special Service. London, March 9.—It is reported from Chinese sources at Yinkow that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu and are advancing upon Fenghoanchang, forty miles northwest of Wi-ju. It is partly admitted that the Russians in northern Korea are gradually but constantly withdrawing to the Yalu river.

It is stated in Chinese official quarters at Shanghai that the Russian defenses to check the Japanese advance in Manchuria include an unbroken line of earthworks from Kalping to Litao-yang.

CENSORSHIP IS RIGID

Correspondents Who Violate Law Must Face Courtmartial. Correspondence of The Associated Press. Shanghai, Feb. 17.—The rigid censorship placed by the Japanese authorities on all telegraphic dispatches, both in the private and official channels, has caused many of the foreign correspondents to seek a field of news on the mainland.

Correspondents who have reached here from Tokyo report that the censorship is more perfect than they have ever encountered and is exercised on inter-communication as well as on foreign matter.

Traffic on the wires has trebled and their original carrying capacity reduced because of the war department and the foreign office have each taken one of the main trunk lines that run south thru the empire.

It is expected that when the corps of newspaper representatives now at Tokyo are finally allowed to go to the front, a serious congestion of telegraphic service will result, as the military and available land lines are not adequate to the service they will be called upon to perform.

The regulations for the government of the foreign newspaper correspondents have been promulgated and are ironclad. One article provides that if a war correspondent violates the criminal law, or if of the preservation of military secrets, he may be punished according to military law by court-martial.

SCANDINAVIA MENACED

Russians Hurriedly Building Highway on Finnish-Swedish Frontier. New York Sun Special Service. Copenhagen, March 9.—Thruout the Scandinavian countries the war has awakened grave fears that if the Japanese are victorious, Russia, folled in her attempt to reach the Pacific, will attempt to annex a portion of Swedish and Norwegian seaboard.

If the war should extend to Europe, the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries would be endangered. There is a strong feeling in favor of an alliance to guarantee neutrality.

It is reported from Stockholm that the Russians are building at forced speed a wide highway from Palsojenshetta, on the Finnish-Swedish frontier, to Kokkilmudja, on the boundary line between Sweden and Norway, and thence thru Lapland to the market place of Skibotten, on the Lyngen fjord, a broad and deep arm of the sea twenty-five miles long, protected by high mountains and clear from ice all the year round.

Finland's sheriffs are in charge of the



"IF YOU WANT A THING DONE WELL, ETC." The Czar—As there doesn't seem to be any one else able to swing that sword, I'll just have to get into training and take it myself.