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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

24 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

C. H. BROWN GIVES AWAY WHOLE SCHEME OF GRAFT IN THE AMES POOR DEPT

HELPED JOHNSON WHO NEEDED CASH

Brown Changes Front in Johnson Trial and Testifies as Defendant's Accomplice.

Mr. Johnson summed up the expenses he had been under as one of the bondsmen who secured the return of Dr. A. A. Ames, in defending himself in his first trial and in getting into office and stated that he must get the money back in some way.

This evidence was like a bombshell thrown suddenly into the camp of the defendant on Tuesday, and when the smoke of the trial had cleared away it is predicted that the damage will be of grave moment to the former superintendent of the poor department under Mayor Ames.

Without any warning the man, who attempted to pose all day yesterday as innocent of any guilt, notwithstanding the damning admissions wrung from him by the most insistent cross-examination, took the stand this morning, admitted his guilty complicity in extensive and carefully planned frauds, laid bare an appalling condition of official rottenness, made direct charges against Johnson, his co-conspirator, and frankly said that he had lied yesterday.

Brown's evidence of yesterday was practically nullified so far as its benefit to the state's case was concerned, by the painful embarrassment and hesitation of the witness and by its numerous and glaring inconsistencies.

To-day he was a different man. Determination showed in every line of his face as he took the stand. Looking directly at his questioners, he answered every query promptly, gave explanations of the visible embarrassment and in every way testified in a convincing and assertive way that could not fail to make the jury stop and consider his claims.

He was called to the stand amid a breathless silence. Everyone in the room, except Assistant County Attorney Jelley and the witness wondered what was coming next. After a few preliminary questions, Mr. Jelley asked:

"What did Mr. Johnson say to you in regard to those orders?"

"He simply asked me to make them out for those addresses," replied the witness.

"Did you, at the time those orders were made out and attached to the bill, know that they were spurious?"

"Yes, sir."

"Why did you fill them out?"

"Because Mr. Johnson requested it."

"Now, Mr. Brown, I want you to tell this court and jury the exact truth of this whole transaction."

And the witness, after thinking a moment, made the startling declaration quoted above. In answer to further questions of counsel, Mr. Brown testified that he never received any of the money from the Scofield & Allen bills and that Mr. Johnson had handled all the money received and expended in the office in March.

Mr. Hall then began a cross examination calculated to weaken the witness, but his efforts failed to meet with the success that was so marked yesterday.

Definite Plan Followed.

"You were to have all you could pad on Joseph Steffel's bill, and Johnson was to have what he could pad on the Scofield & Allen bill. Is that right?" asked the attorney.

"Yes, sir."

"Did Mr. Johnson tell you how you were to proceed?"

"Yes, sir; he did."

"Outlined the whole plan, did he?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you told us that plan?"

"Well, I can't tell you any more than that it was to add false items to grocery bills."

"Pursuant to that method, you got out the orders mentioned in this case?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are capable of disguising your handwriting, are you not, Mr. Brown?"

"No, sir. That is, I never attempted it. Some times I write more rapidly than at others."

Calling the witness' attention to a signature written in the bill which did not resemble closely his usual chirography, Mr. Hall asked:

"Didn't you write that signature in a disguised handwriting, yesterday?"

"No, sir; I did not."

"Isn't that your writing?"

"Yes, sir; but I wrote it with an old pen and hurriedly. There was no attempt at disguising it."

"Very well. Now, Mr. Brown, how did it happen that you changed your mind in regard to your transactions with Mr. Johnson since yesterday?"

"You did it when you were brought face to face with your falseness in yesterday's cross-examination, did you not?"

"No, sir."

Decided to Tell All.

"When and where did you get any new light on the subject?"

"By thinking it over last night."

"All by yourself?"

"Yes, sir; all by myself."

"But you didn't tell the truth yesterday? You testified falsely, didn't you?"

"I may have, in two or three instances."

"Will you specify those two or three instances?"

"I don't believe I can."

"No, I think it would be pretty hard to pick them out. Did Johnson tell you to falsify your records?"

"No, sir."

"Then you 'tended to all that part of it and fixed Steffel's account by yourself?"

"I admitted that yesterday."

"How much did you swell his bill?"

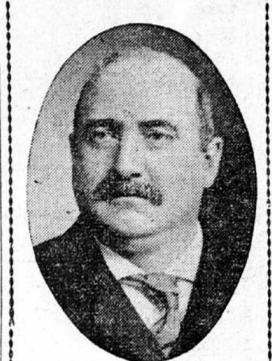
"I didn't keep any record of it."

"The cross-examination lasted until 12:30, but nothing new was developed with the exception of an admission by the witness that he raised a bill of the Home Trade Shoe company from

(Continued on Third Page.)

SOUTH DAKOTA IS WELL CARED FOR

Senator Kittredge Takes National Prominence—Martin Secures Results.



SENATOR KITTRIDGE. Who has become a national figure.

Washington, April 22.—During the first and second sessions of the fifty-eighth congress, which began Nov. 9, northwestern members of both houses have been very busy, and the results have come up to expectations.

South Dakota representatives and senators have been conspicuously successful in having bills enacted. One proposal which has attracted as much public attention as any measure proposed in either house, is the resolution of inquiry into the beef trust.

Inquiries in pursuance of this resolution are now being made by agents of the department of commerce and labor in cities in which the so-called trust operates, and in the cattle-raising country west of the Mississippi river.

Next in importance, and of more interest locally, is the measure providing for the opening of all lands belonging to the Rosebud Indians in Gregory county, settlement and entry.

Inquiries in pursuance of this bill will, in all probability, be signed by the president to-day and the lands will be opened some time during the summer.

A bill for the cession of 59,000 acres of land in the Lower Brule reservation has passed the senate and is now pending in the house committee on Indian affairs.

Other bills which have passed both houses are those authorizing the state of South Dakota to select school and industry lands in the Great Sioux reservation and setting aside 3,000 acres of land around Battle Mountain Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs as a public park.

A number of pension bills have been passed, and amendments to land laws, and others of more or less local interest have been enacted.

Senator Kittredge has forged to the front this session, since the death of Senator Hanna. He undertook the preparation and passage of the measure for the government of the Panhandle, which was his bill, but which passed the senate, and was amended in the house, and is now in conference.

—W. W. Jermame.

BEEF TRUST INQUIRY INCLUDES RETAILERS

From The Journal Bureau, Colorado Building, Washington.

Washington, April 22.—The investigation which the department of commerce and labor, thru its bureau of corporations, is making into the conduct of the beef trust will not be concluded earlier than July 1, according to statements made to-day by an official of the department.

Mr. Garfield, who is conducting the investigations, is taking a mass of testimony, and all this, with Secretary Cortelyou's recommendations, will be turned over to the president as soon as completed. He will then decide what portion shall be made public.

It is understood that the investigation is to include the price of meats to consumers as well as the price which the trust pays for cattle on the hoof.

The question of the retail price of meat was added to the investigation on the motion of the department of commerce and labor and was suggested by Representative Martin of South Dakota, who has been prominent in the case for some time.

—W. W. Jermame.

Melbourne, April 22.—The federal ministry has resigned on account of its defeat by the labor party on a bill providing for the arbitration of labor disputes.

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PARKER MENACE TO ROOSEVELT

President Views Rapid Growth in Prospects of Judge With Alarm.

From The Journal Bureau, Colorado Building, Washington.

Washington, April 22.—As an indication that Judge Parker will be the strongest candidate the democrats can nominate for the presidency, it may be stated that his growing prospects are not viewed with loud acclaim at the White House.

While the president believes in the ability of the republicans to pull thru safely, and perhaps by a very large majority, he realizes that Judge Parker will cause them a good deal of trouble in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island, to say nothing of Indiana and Illinois.

So far as the farther west is concerned, the president has no fear.

The collapse of the Hearst boom leaves a very interesting question before the politicians in both parties: What will be the effect of that defeat have on the democratic vote?

Hearst's defeat has been brought about, in the main, by the very forces, capitalistic and monopolistic, which have so strenuously opposed President Roosevelt, and their influence in part explains the victory won by David Bennett Hill in the Albany convention.

These interests, which at first preferred Cleveland, finally were compelled to unite on Parker, who will be almost as acceptable to them as Cleveland, and will poll a much larger vote.

Hearst's Use of Money.

Hearst's venal use of money offsets, to some degree, the suggestion contained in the foregoing paragraph, but that it will not wholly do so, is very generally conceded.

For instance, there is serious danger that Hearst's defeat will tremendously increase the Cincinnatian vote in all the great cities of the country, notably New York, Chicago, Cleveland and San Francisco.

This increase will be at the expense of the democrats, and, if it is, such states as New York, Illinois, New Jersey and California, where Hearst would have made an aggressive anti-trust campaign, ought to stand more than an even chance of going for Roosevelt.

Judge Parker cannot make an anti-trust campaign. The forces behind him will prevent this, to say nothing of the presidential record.

The vote of the democratic members of the supreme court, which was solidly against the upholding of the government's contention as to the merger, will furnish another reason why the democrats, under Judge Parker, cannot make the trusts a leading issue.

The bitter factional war which has resulted from the action of the New York democrats at the Albany convention, will have an unfavorable effect on the party vote in that state.

Being true, the republicans of New York, who are also divided, will not carry a handicap at the polls. If Parker should be elected president, the Hill forces would control New York, and Murphy might be unhorsed as the leader of Tammany Hall.

Two Main Headquarters.

There will probably be two main campaign headquarters for each party, as heretofore, one in Chicago and the other in New York.

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NORDICA FIGHTS FOR HER DIVORCE

Diva Declares She Has Given Three Hundred Thousand to Husband.



LILLIAN NORDICA. Who seeks absolute divorce.

New York, April 22.—Mme. Nordica's application to have the decree divorcing her from Herr Doeme made absolute was opposed on his behalf on the ground that there had been collusion between them.

He alleged that he had been persuaded to consent to the decree for a pecuniary consideration, and on a promise of a remarriage in England.

Mme. Nordica's counsel submitted an affidavit in which she said she had given Herr Doeme \$270,000 from time to time, and that he did nothing toward his own support.

She grew tired of this, and therefore determined to bring suit for separation.

Edward Lauterbach attempted to free himself from the imputation of having connived at the alleged arrangement made between his former client and the counsel for Mme. Nordica and of having accepted fees from both sides, but Justice MacLean declined to hear him.

Judge MacLean asked both sides to submit the papers in the cases.

He will hand down a decision to-day.

FIRE BREAKS OUT IN NEW YORK TENEMENT

New York, April 22.—Two alarms and an ambulance call were sent in this afternoon for a fire in a five-story tenement-house in Second avenue near Eighty-ninth street.

The firemen carried several persons out from the second, third and fourth floors. Many others were said to be snuggled in the building among them a number of children.

"PIKE" WILL COST \$23.

St. Louis, Mo., April 22.—According to a statement issued by the department of concessions of the world's fair, it will cost \$29 for the total admissions to all the attractions on "The Pike." The total cost for the Chicago Midway was \$55.

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JAPS TAKE PORT ARTHUR? NIU-CHUANG BOMBARDED; RUSSIAN ROUT ON YALU

THREE CHICAGO BANDITS HANGED

Niedermeier Carried to Scaffold—Murderers Meet Death Fearlessly.

Chicago, April 22.—Compelled to be carried to the scaffold, Peter Niedermeier, leader of the car barn bandits, was hanged here to-day at 10:35.

It was expected that Niedermeier would be able to walk to the gallows but it was found at the last moment that he was too weak.

He was placed on a truck, wheeled to one of the lower floors of the jail, carried to the scaffold, placed in a chair on the trap, the rope was quickly placed about his neck, and the trap was sprung.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Marx was led to the scaffold. He was pale, but his courage never left him while he stood on the scaffold.

Harvey Van Dine was hanged after a short interval. He seemed to be even more calm than Marx, and Van Dine made no statement of any kind, but the prayer which he repeated with his spiritual advisers was quite audible when the trap was sprung at 11:55 a. m.

STORY OF THE CRIME

Four Young Men Murder Eight Persons in Six Months.

Van Dine, Niedermeier and Marx were tried and sentenced for the murder of Frank Stewart, a clerk in the Chicago City railway car barns, during a robbery there Aug. 30, 1903.

B. Johnson, a motorman, was also killed and two others were wounded, and the bandits escaped with \$2,240.

Marx caused his own undoing. While under the influence of liquor he displayed a magazine revolver of the kind known to have been used by the car barn murderers, boasting that the police would never take him alive.

Detectives Quinn and Blaul were detailed to arrest Marx. The found him in a saloon, Marx shot and killed Quinn and tried to shoot Blaul and escape, but was wounded and captured.

Marx Confesses.

Several days later, Marx, angered at the failure of his companions to carry out a prearranged plan to dynamite the police station and secure his release, confessed to the murders at the street railway barn, and implicated Niedermeier and Van Dine.

Marx told of other desperate crimes they had committed and involved Roeski. Until this admission, identity of the perpetrators had remained a mystery.

Less than a week afterward Henry F. Richers traced the trio to a "dug-out" in the sand dunes near Clark, Ind. With Richers as a guide, seven policemen armed with rifles and revolvers and led by Detective John Sheehan started at daybreak for the snow-covered cave.

Parker shot the abode, the officers prepared for the fight they expected, while Sheehan approached and opened the door to the "dug-out."

Roeski appeared and was ordered to surrender, but darted back into the cave.

Volley after volley aimed at the officers.

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TOKIO ESCAPES WAR'S UPHEAVAL

Richard Harding Davis Fails to See Signs of Conflict in City.



RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. War Correspondent for Collier's Weekly.

Tokio, April 22.—In New York the writer was one of the mistaken few who prophesied there would be no war. In Tokio, he is inclined to go further and protest that there is no war.

He admits when he was in New York there was a war. War filled the front page of all the morning papers.

In the afternoon editions his three letters, in sanguinary pink ink, were written from margin to margin. Stocks were affected, and the Japanese insurance rates became prohibitive.

Packing houses were working overtime, and the Missouri mule loomed into a national asset. Every man you met was as intimately familiar with the number of guns in the secondary batteries of the Retzivan and the St. Petersburg as with the number of his own telephone.

Wherever you saw two men talking together it was safe to wager one was a soldier, and the other was a "civilian" person, and that the other was replying, "Yes, but don't forget that in '64 the Russian fleet sailed right up the lower bay and saved the Union."

There, in New York, war was only talk. People asked you if you were going to "the front" as jauntily as the "front" were situated somewhere between Seventy-second street and Grant's tomb.

But somewhere between Honolulu and Yokohama, somewhere in the deepest part of the Pacific, we lost the war overboard, and we have neither seen it nor heard of it since.

I do not mean to say that if you go to the war office here you will not see the sentry, nor do I deny that if you go inside you will see two varieties of the St. Petersburg.

You also will be received by various officials, grave, courteous generals, each apparently doing nothing by simply standing about sixteen miles from Port Arthur, the Bayan saw the destroyer engaged with four Japanese destroyers. Shortly afterwards an explosion occurred and the Bezstrashni sank.

Cruiser Saves Five Men.

"Driving off the enemy's destroyers by her fire, the Bayan approached the scene of the fight in time to save five men of the destroyers' crew."

"The cruiser Diana and five destroyers hastened to her succor and at the same time the other cruisers, the battleships Petropavlovsk and Poltava, and some destroyers came out from the roadstead and the other battleships left the harbor. In column formation, with the Bayan at the head and the Poltava at the rear, the Admiral Makaroff proceeded to the scene of the Bezstrashni's fight, with more Japanese destroyers and cruisers were approaching.

Retreat Toward Harbor.

"Nine Japanese battleships appeared at 8:30 a. m. and our ships retired toward Port Arthur. The roadstead they were retreating by the battleships Pobieda, Peresviet, and Sevastopol, which were coming out thru the channel."

"The squadron was drawn up in the following order: Askold, Bayan, Diana, Petropavlovsk, Peresviet, Pobieda, Novik, five destroyers and two torpedo cruisers."

"They turned toward the left, but when approaching the mouth of the channel the destroyers were signaled to return to the harbor and the cruisers to proceed. Maneuvering with the Petropavlovsk at their head, the squadron turned to the east, making toward the enemy on their right."

"At 9:43 a. m. an explosion occurred at the right side of the Petropavlovsk; then a second, and more violent explosion under her bridge. A thick column of greenish yellow smoke was seen to rise from the battleship's hull. Her mainmast, bridge and turret were thrown up and the battleship heeled over on her starboard side."

Screws Working in Air.

"Her poop arose from the water, showing her screw working in the air. The Askold also picked up some of the Petropavlovsk's crew. Altogether seven officers and seventy-three men were saved."

"At a signal the other warships made for the entrance of the harbor. A mine exploded under the starboard side of the Pobieda. She listed, but proceeded and entered the harbor with all the other ships astern of her. The enemy remained in sight until 3 o'clock and then disappeared."

P. M. G. PAYNE IMPROVES.

Washington, April 22.—Private advices from Key West say that Postmaster General Payne, who has reached that point on his sea voyage to Washington, is much improved in health. Last night the yacht left Key West for Old Point Comfort, which will be reached next week, and Mr. Payne should be in Washington next Friday or Saturday.

JAPS PREPARE TO SEIZE PENINSULA

Attack Reported to Have Been Made on Three Russian Positions.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch to the Central News from Port Arthur says news has been received there of the complete destruction of a Japanese column on the Yalu river. No details, it is added, were obtainable.

New York Sun Special Service.

LONDON, April 22.—Reports from the far east this morning indicate that the Japanese have attacked simultaneously three points—Port Arthur, Niu-chuang and on the Yalu north of W-i-ju.

The reports are that the Russians suffered heavy losses and that the Japanese are advancing to the complete occupation of the Liao-tung peninsula.

Details regarding the bombardment of Niu-chuang are expected later in the day.

While yesterday's Russian reports alleged that the situation at Port Arthur was unchanged, it is believed that the combined land and sea fight there yesterday resulted in the fall of the stronghold.

The reports are conflicting and meager. It is rumored, however, that the battle on the Yalu was a pronounced Japanese victory and that the Russians have been driven across the Yalu and are retreating in wild disorder, verging almost on a panic with terrible losses which may mount up into the thousands. The work of the Japanese artillery is reported to have been very effective.

Port Arthur Bombed.

LONDON, April 22.—Port Arthur undoubtedly is effectually blocked, and events are culminating around the doomed fortress, says the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

Niu-chuang Bombarded.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The Japanese are reported to have bombarded Niu-chuang with a panic with troops which will probably endeavor to effect a junction with the force supposed to have landed near the mouth of the Yalu river three days ago.

REPORT FROM ALEXIEFF

Viceroy Gives Detailed Account of Sinking of Petropavlovsk.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The text of Viceroy Alexieff's report concerning the sinking of the Petropavlovsk and the torpedoing of the Bayan, which preceded it, is as follows:

"On April 12 a flotilla of eight torpedo boat destroyers left Port Arthur to inspect the islands which were to attack the enemy should he be encountered in the course of the night."

"Owing to the darkness and a heavy rain three of the destroyers became separated from the flotilla, two of which returned to Port Arthur at dawn. The Bezstrashni encountered several Japanese destroyers and in the darkness mistook them for Russian ships, and giving the signal of recognition, joined them."

"She was recognized by the enemy, and there was a fight at close quarters, in which her crew were killed. At dawn, April 13, the cruiser Bayan, preceded by destroyers, hurried to the rescue. About sixteen miles from Port Arthur, the Bayan saw the destroyer engaged with four Japanese destroyers. Shortly afterwards an explosion occurred and the Bezstrashni sank."

Cruiser Saves Five Men.

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SEEDING TIME IN A LATE SPRING. The Resourceful Farmer of the Northwest Is Getting His Seed Into the