TODAY'S SPORTING NEWS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE EIGHT.

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PRICE TWO CENTS. FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1905. 26 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

RUSSIA'S FLEET IS NEAR SHANGHAI

Conflicting Reports Place Squadron at Woo-sung and the Saddle Islands.

RUSSIANS ARE AGAIN THREATENING MONGOLIA

They Demand Railroad Concessions Under Penalty of Violating China's Neutrality.

Tsing-tau, May 26.—The whole Russian fleet is assembled near Woo-sung, ten miles north of Shanghai, and the German squadron at Tsing-tau is preparing for eventualities.

An immense quantity of stores has been accumulating at Shanghai for a long time. It is alleged they are destined for the Baltic fleet. The incident is causing excitement among foreigners.

The report from Tsing-tau, the port of the German concession at Kiao-chou, Shan-tung peninsula, is in all probability a magnified version of the dispatch of the Associated Press from Shanghai yesterday saying that certain Russian vessels had arrived at the mouth of the Yang-ste river yesterday afternoon. It is quite probable that the Chinese ashore exaggerated this report, making a statement that the whole Russian fleet was assembling off Woo-sung. There is no doubt that if the Russian fleet really had assembled off Woo-sung, such important news would have been flashed from Shanghai, which is only eleven miles south of that place.

Fleet May Be Divided.

Shanghai, May 26.—There are indications that Rear Admiral Rojestvenski has divided his fleet. Seventeen vessels of the Baltic fleet anchored at Saddle Islands last night. It is believed that they coaled there, and that from that point they will proceed north.

Ships at Shanghai.

London, May 26.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Shanghai, under today's date, says it is reported there and generally believed, that several Russian war vessels have arrived off the Saddle islands, a group of thirty-five small islands about sixty miles southeast of Shanghai.

The dispatch adds that three vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, the Vladimir, Voronej, and Yaroslav, and three colliers, the Livonia, Meteor and Cuenoa, are anchored off Shanghai.

Togo Is Still Hidden.

Tokio, May 26.—It is thought that possibly the Russians intend to intern the slower craft at Shanghai.

The location of Admiral Togo's fleet continues to be secret. Poular feeling is undisturbed and the Japanese public is confident that Admiral Togo is prepared to meet any situation.

JAP VESSELS HELD

Significant Orders Issued at Chi-fu and Nagasaki.

Chi-fu, May 26.—All Japanese steamers arriving at this port today have been ordered held here pending further instructions.

Nagasaki, May 26.—(Noo)—Three British steamers which were loaded with coal at Moji (terminus of the Kiushiu railway, Japanese) for Hongkong have been detained under orders from the government.

RUSSIANS MENACE MONGOLIA

Threaten Neutrality in Order to Gain Railroad Concessions.

New York Sun Special Service.

Tokio, May 26.—Russia, being elbowed out of Manchuria, now has designs on Mongolia. She is pressing China for railway concessions there and is also buying large tracts of land in the outer districts.

The Russian charge d'affaires at Peking has demanded an immediate answer to his note regarding Mongolia's neutrality and threatens that if a favorable answer is not given Russian troops will immediately advance into Mongolia.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The Russian government for the third time has warned China that unless she can bring Japan to make an agreement defining the line of the neutral zone north of Tie pass, Russia wil lconsider herself forced to use Mongolian territory for military operations.

JAPS STRIKE AT RAILROAD

Try to Cut Field Line of the Russian Forces.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The daring attempt of the Japanese, May 23, to cut out the railroad and blow up the bridge over a tributary of the Tung-liao twenty miles south of the Russian main line from Kuan-cheng-tsu to Kirin, which are now connected by a field railroad, bears a striking resemblance to the blowing up of the bridge over the Kainskair river, 160 miles north of Mukden, by Major Nanganuma of the Japanese army just before Field Marshal Oyama undertook the advance against Kuropatkin at Mukden. According to reports the raid was launched from Mongolia.

KUROPATKIN TO QUIT ARMY

General Arrives at Gun-shu and Receives an Ovation.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The report that General Kuropatkin would return to his old position as commander-in-chief has been considered impossible for some time on account of mutual recriminations between Kuropatkin and Linevitch, but the war office says that Linevitch has not demanded his recall. Kuropatkin's health undoubtedly is much shattered and General Zaroubaieff is expected to succeed him as commander of the first Manchurian army, altho he has not yet been appointed.

Gun-shu Pass, May 26.—General Kuropatkin arrived here on his special train. The platforms were crowded with brilliantly uniformed generals and members of their staffs, who greeted the former commander-in-chief.

As the general's train entered from the south, the mail train from the north arrived with the Princess Reuss, who is to become a nursing sister, and Lieutenant General Sakharoff's wife, who is also to become a nurse.

JAPS PUZZLE RUSSIANS

They Give Way to Russian Move Against Center.

Gun-shu Pass, Manchuria, May 26.—The Japanese tactics are puzzling. They give way at the slightest pressure

Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

RATE HEARINGS RULED BY ROADS

Senators Played Into the Hands of the Railroads, and Opposed President.

Resume of Rate Hearings Before Senate Committee Shows the Trend.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, May 26.—The hearings on the rate question before the senate committee on interstate commerce, which began April 17, and closed yesterday, developed several interesting situations, chief of which was the prorailroad attitude assumed by the senate committee. Its members would not have proceeded differently if, instead of being representatives of the whole people and charged with doing exact justice between them, they had been the paid attorneys of the railroads, bent on preventing the development of testimony that would strengthen the demand for a larger federal control of rates.

Witnesses testifying in favor of the railroads have been afforded every facility. Interruptions were few, and chiefly to make the railroad argument clearer and stronger.

Witnesses testifying against the railroads have had to run a gauntlet of unfriendly interruptions, in several cases preventing the witnesses from making a coherent and well balanced argument. Several of the principal witnesses in support of the administration policy, notably E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, and Professor Ripley of Harvard, were detained in Washington day after day, while railroad witnesses were being heard, and Mr. Bacon finally felt impelled to assume the aggressive and demand that he be heard with reasonable promptness.

The committee's attitude has been decidedly hostile to the president's plan.

Were Big Shippers Coerced?

Another interesting feature has been the presence of big shippers from the important terminal points, every one of whom testified that he was entirely satisfied with existing conditions and did not want any new legislation.

These big shippers, by reason of their location, have for years been enjoying the special privileges which the president desires to remove and it is suspected that in most cases they appeared in Washington as the result of a request made by the railroads, a request which was equivalent to a demand, and which they did not think it wise to refuse.

A few shippers from the smaller communities have been heard in defense of the proposition to leave the present condition undisturbed, but, on examination, it has been found that these shippers have been enjoying privileges which place them on a plane of equality with the most favored shippers. The small shippers as a class have not been heard, but their voice, through their representatives in congress next winter, will be effective.

No Work in the House.

The railroads have determined not to do any "missionary" work among members of the house. They will confine their efforts to the senate, which is smaller and more easily handled. One senator can do more to prevent action on a given bill than the whole of the house, excepting the speaker. And besides, the senate is not directly responsible to the public at large, and for that reason can do with impunity many things the house would not think of doing.

It is this situation which gives an ominous color to the fact that the senate committee which has been conducting the present hearings is so strongly prorailroad in sympathy. The inference is easy that the senate committee is not more strongly prorailroad than the senate as a whole. Any legislation that may be enacted will represent a concession on the part of the senate, that body may ultimately conclude that it will be better to yield something now than to run the risk of arousing public sentiment later on to a pitch that might, from the railroad viewpoint, be dangerous.

Railroads' Man of Straw.

The railroads have been setting up a man of straw, hoping that by knocking him over they would satisfy the people. Almost without an exception—the most noted exception was President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western road—the railroad men who have testified have assumed that the president wanted a rate law that would paralyze the commerce of the country and produce a commercial and industrial revolution, with consequent chaos.

This man of straw was exposed by E. P. Bacon and by members of the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Bacon furnished the key to the situation when he said the legislation which is asked for would have a deterrent effect upon railroad management. The very fact that a legal remedy was at hand would make the railways less arrogant and more inclined to deal fairly as between communities and commodities.

As to Remedy in Courts.

It has been observed that the senate committee has had for a hobby the idea that the proper remedy might be found in the courts, and apparently the committee has been seriously considering a report recommending legislation that would require the courts, after they have said a certain rate was unreasonable, to name a rate in its stead.

But Attorney General Moody pointed out that the making of rates was a legislative and not a judicial function, and that a statute calling upon the judiciary to exercise the legislative function would be promptly ignored. That the senate committee has been acquainted with the constitutional inhibition, no one will doubt. When the committee, therefore, suggests a remedy as impotent as this one, it must be for the purpose of delay, to give the railways time by voluntary action to correct the abuses complained of, and thus quiet the public without enacting any legislation that the courts will uphold.

Senate to Yield Little.

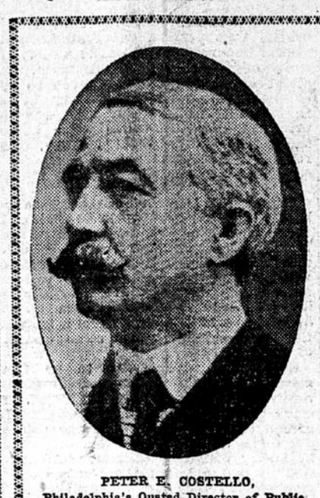
The senate committee will yield as little as possible to public sentiment, so far as rate-making is concerned. On other points it will be exceedingly liberal. During the hearings one or two railroad witnesses have referred to the private car companies and the terminal railways as instrumentalities for "bleeding" the railways. There will undoubtedly be legislation seeking to correct such abuses—not especially because the public wants such legislation, but because the railways themselves want it; and this legislation will be laid before the country as a railway "concession," in the hope that it will satisfy the public mind.

From first to last the hearings were

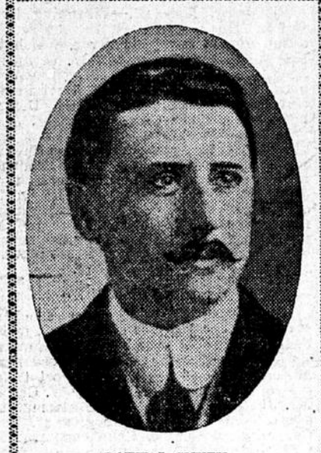
Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

QUAKER CITY ARMS TO OVERTHROW GANG OF GAS GRABBERS IN MUNICIPAL OFFICE

A. LINCOLN ACKER, New Director of Public Works, Philadelphia.



PETER E. COSTELLO, Philadelphia's Ousted Director of Public Works.



DAVID J. SMYTH, Philadelphia's Ousted Director of Public Safety.

COLONEL SHELDON POTTER, New Director of Public Safety, Philadelphia.

RECEIVER BEARS DOWN ON BROWN

Charges Head of Storm Lake Failed Bank with Making False Reports.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 26.—If the testimony of Receiver A. J. Wilson is to be accepted, W. E. Brown, president of the First National bank of Storm Lake, is guilty of gross misrepresentations to the controller of the currency. Brown is on trial in the federal court here for making false entries in his books and false reports to the controller.

Taking Brown's report to the controller for Nov. 17, 1903, Receiver Wilson declared that whereas Brown reported $712.75 of worthless accounts, this item really amounted to $55,426; that while Brown reported no overdue paper, there was really $14,086.15; while he reported no unsecured overdrafts by directors, there was $26,974.76. He did not mention at all loans to individuals of more than 10 per cent of the capital stock, which is forbidden by law. Wilson says there was a total of over $100,000 of such loans.

While Brown reported he had himself borrowed but $7,592.2 8from the bank, Wilson says he borrowed $69,912. Brown's attorneys say the difference between the two reports is merely one of classification.

WOULD BAR LONG SKIRTS FROM PUBLIC STREETS

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 26.—Alderman W. J. Radcliffe has been given an ordinance for introduction in the city council, forbidding the wearing of long skirts on the streets. Mr. Radcliffe was waited upon by a delegation of citizens who declared the long skirt a menace to the health of the community and that an ordinance forbidding its public use should be passed following recent antispit ordinance.

Washington, May 26.—The report that Estes G. Rathbone, former fourth assistant postmaster general and director general of the posts in Cuba after the Spanish-American war, who was sentenced to prison and to pay a fine of $102,947 for alleged Cuban postal frauds, has been reemployed in the postoffice department, was authoritatively denied at the department today.

KILLS HER LOVER AND SHOOTS SELF

Wheaton, Minn., Girl Murderer Says She Entered Into a Death Pact.

Special to The Journal.

Wheaton, Minn., May 26.—Antonia Seidensticker, the 15-year-old daughter of Fred Seidensticker, prominent in this city, shot and killed her lover, Herman Scheff, yesterday afternoon, and then shot herself, supposedly in a lovers' quarrel.

They were driving and the shooting occurred some four miles south of Wheaton at about 1 o'clock.

The girl is wounded in the abdomen, but is still alive and says that she killed the man and shot herself, and that they wished to die together. She has a chance to recover.

She borrowed the revolver from a hardware store here yesterday afternoon.

The coroner, sheriff and county attorney were summoned. Scheff's home was at Cokato.

FERN'S TRIP WAITS ON BRITAIN'S NOD

Governor Johnson Gets Navy Department's Consent—Must Ask England's.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, May 26.—Acting Secretary Darling of the navy department has written Governor Johnson that the department is willing to lend the Fern, under the usual conditions, to the Minnesota naval militia. These conditions are set forth in the blank form of receipt accompanying the letter, in which it is provided that the vessel shall be held in trust for the United States; that no alteration in hull, machinery or equipment shall be made without the permission of the department, and that she will be returned to the United States government on demand in as good condition as when transferred barring the wear and tear of ordinary usage.

Governor Johnson is also instructed to make application to the British ambassador, thru the state department, for permission to take the Fern thru the Canadian canals. It is said at the state department that no objection has been made by the Canadian government to taking other naval militia vessels thru Canada, and that it takes about five days to arrange such matters.

Judge Darling also issued orders to the bureau of construction and repair to make the necessary repairs on the Fern, the vessel to be turned over to the state militia of Minnesota at Norfolk upon completion.

TWICE DIVORCED, HE ELOPES WITH DIVORCEE

New York Sun Special Service.

Baltimore, May 26.—Mrs. Maria K. Wetherill Apperson of Philadelphia and Dr. William A. Davis of Baltimore eloped from Philadelphia today and were married. Mrs. Anderson is a sister of Samuel Price Wetherill, Sr., and of John Price Wetherill, two of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia. She was divorced from Mr. Apperson seven years ago. While on a visit last summer to relatives at Oxford, Md., Mrs. Apperson met Dr. Davis, who owns several farms near there. At that time Dr. Davis had just freed himself of his second matrimonial venture.

NO LICENSE TO EXIST.
And the dog catchers are after the m

GAS TENTACLES ON PHILADELPHIA

Now a Millionaire Quaker Heads the Fight Against Corruptionists.

Citizens Hard at Work Forcing Councilmen to Desert the Grabbers.

Philadelphia, May 26.—"The committee of seventy has engaged Joseph C. Erbauch of New York as its special counsel to probe the corruption and rottenness of Philadelphia," said John C. Winston, chairman of the committee of seventy, today. "We are after big game, and it will be strange if somebody does not go to the penitentiary."

This new leader of Philadelphia's reform movement is a millionaire Quaker, wholly inexperienced in practical politics, but one of the shrewdest and most successful business men in this city of merchants. His business is that of book publisher. He is about 50 years old. For years he has been a Quaker man of peace, but now all his suppressed fighting blood has been aroused and he is devoting his entire time and energy to the warfare against corrupt politicians and corrupting millionaires. His associates and personal friends have always been the men whom he now attacks as responsible for the shame that has fallen upon the city. He is not a crank, he has no fads and he has no political ambitions.

Grip of Corporation.

"You have no idea of the ramifications of a great corporation like the United Gas Improvement company," continued Mr. Winston. "It extends into every walk of life in Philadelphia; into the banks, the trust companies, the business houses, the lawyers' offices and even the homes.

"I set out yesterday to engage special counsel for the committee of seventy, a man capable of coping with the eminent gentlemen already announced as counsel for the other side. I wanted a man who could and would probe into this condition of rottenness and corruption that fairly envelops our city.

"Could I find such a man? No. All the noted lawyers of the town suitable for this kind of work are already tied up by this great corporation, either directly or thru its allies.

"I went to see Samuel Dickson, in the office of Bullitt & Dickson, where the Bullitt charter, under which Philadelphia is governed was born. And what did Mr. Dickson say: 'I regret very much, Mr. Winston, that the clients of this firm include interests which preclude the possibility of us participating in any attack upon the United Gas Improvement company, and its affiliated interests.'

Check to Help Work.

"And within a few hours of that time I received from William C. Bullitt, son of a highly-esteemed father, who was Mr. Dickson's law partner, a liberal check and a warm indorsement of our work.

"The next lawyer I went to see was George Tucker Bispham, general counsel for the Girard Trust company, a most eminent man, and he pointed out that the trust interests he represented compelled him to remain inactive in the work.

"Name me half a dozen of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia, the men of national prominence, and I will name you half a dozen lawyers who are retained in the pay of this gas corporation. That is why I was compelled to go to New York to seek a man who was outside of the system that has our city in its grasp."

Mayor Weaver in Control.

It is the general opinion that Mayor Weaver controls the situation in his fight with the republican leaders over the proposed lease of the city gas works. There is much speculation as to what will be the next move.

Developments today are expected to come from the "organization." Insurance Commissioner Durham and his lieutenants were in conference late last night and their deliberations were resumed today. Later Durham consulted with United States Senator Penrose.

There is still some talk of impeachment proceedings against the mayor, and there is no longer any denial that this course has been seriously considered by the leaders and their legal advisers. Those who advise against this step argue that any attempt to impeach Mayor Weaver at this time would only serve to strengthen his position with the public.

Just now the attitude of the members of the council is giving the leaders almost as much concern as any other feature of their contest with the mayor.

Veto of Gas Lease.

Both sides are preparing for next Thursday's meeting of councils, when, unless something intervenes, the mayor will forward his veto of the new gas-works lease ordinance to both branches.

The "organization" leaders, Mr. Durham and State Senator McNichol, have announced confidently that there will be no trouble whatever in passing the lease over the mayor's veto.

The mayor and his friends are becoming more confident every day that they will be successful in blocking the "organization" plans, and that the veto will stand. To accomplish this end, every effort is being made to induce councilmen who voted on May 18 in favor of the lease, to sustain the veto. In this they have the active co-operation of citizens in every ward.

Extraordinary pressure is being brought to bear wherever a councilman shows signs of weakening. In one instance a committee of determined citizens in a suburban ward hunted nearly all night for a member of select council who obviously was avoiding them. Early in the morning the committee appeared at the man's house, routed him out of bed, and, while he stood barefooted in his nightclothes, read their resolution to him and extracted from him a promise to change his attitude and sustain the mayor's veto.

Anonymous letters, some of them threatening in character, are received in every mail by councilmen. In addition, they are deluged by letters signed by their constituents urging them to stand by the mayor.

It is asserted that since last Thursday, five members of select council and nine members of the common branch, have been induced to avow their willingness to change their vote and sustain the mayor's proposed veto. There are forty-two members of select council and nine votes are thus far claimed to sustain the veto. Should the mayor succeed in winning nine more to his side, the opposition will not have the necessary three-fifths vote to defeat the veto.

Those opposed to the mayor are working equally hard to prevent breaks in their ranks, and they declare next Thursday's vote will defeat the mayor.

HUGE SPREAD OF STRIKE IMPENDS

Chicago Carpenters and Other Workers in Wood Are Becoming Uneasy.

RIOTOUS OUTBREAKS IN LUMBER DISTRICT

Shots Fired and Arrests Made—No Troops Needed, Says Mayor.

Chicago, May 26.—With the fiftieth day of the teamsters' strike comes increasingly serious apprehension of a huge spread of the industrial disorder that has marked the progress of unsettled conditions. The lumber district and its dependencies hold the key.

Carpenters are restive and some are refusing to continue at work where "unfair" lumber is used. The carpenters' district council has not ordered action, but 15,000 carpenters may be involved if the individuals persist in their hostile attitude.

Tonight the Associated Building Trades, comprising craftsmen other than the carpenters, will send delegates to a meeting, the deliberations of which may vitally affect the position of 60,000 workmen.

Significant of the probable approach of a lumber famine in the manufacturing industries was the shutdown today of the J. W. Landis milling plant. This company essayed to do business yesterday under police protection, and gave it up.

No Troops, Says Mayor.

Vigorous enforcement of the police order to clear out saloons in the lumber district and the movement of considerable lumber under guard today brought out several riotous disturbances. Shots were fired and many arrests were made.

In the face of declarations by the employers that the police department is absolutely inadequate to afford protection to property as a result of the strike's spread to the lumber district, Mayor Dunne announces that there will be no necessity to call for troops this week.

The lumbermen are not so optimistic. They seem to be living in terror of riotous uprising in the vast area embraced by their yards and plants—a district peculiarly inviting to incendiarism.

In expectation of trouble in the lumber district the mayor instructed Chief of Police O'Neill to close all saloons there between 1 and 7 p.m. in cases where crowds were permitted to gather inside or outside the premises.

Raising Strike Funds.

In preparation for a protracted strike siege, the teamsters' joint council has arranged to send agents to all parts of the country to gather funds, in an attempt to raise $1,000,000 by July.

Solicitors probably will start from Chicago next week on their mission. They will visit every local union in the United States, and in addition to urging financial assistance, will strive to arouse organized labor everywhere to sympathy with the present struggle.

One of the first moves of the strike leaders to keep the men in line will be to increase the weekly strike benefits. The drivers on strike now receive $10 a week. The Express Drivers' union has arranged, according to the officials, to pay its 900 members $12 weekly beginning next Monday. If sufficient funds can be raised the benefits paid to other strikers will be increased in proportion.

Tale of Dynamite Plot.

Reports that an attempt was to be made to dynamite the barns of the American Express company at Clinton and Seber streets, threw the police and officials of the company into consternation at midnight. Orders were given Night Superintendent C. H. Barr to get all men and horses out of the building as quickly as possible. Guards were placed around the building and no one was allowed to go near the structure, while detectives were searching for the dynamite, which was supposed to be in the basement.

The story told is that a man, said to be a union bartender, but now employed as a non-union teamster, purchased the dynamite at a store on Lake street and laid the plans for blowing up the building, which is four stories in height and covers a block.

In Jail for Contempt.

Judge Kohlsaat has committed Bernard Mulligan, president of the Railway Express Drivers' union, and John H. Donahue, a member of the same organization, to jail for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions put to them before Master in Chancery Sherman. President Shea of the Teamsters' union was cleared of the charge of contempt, as Judge Kohlsaat decided he had answered all questions put to him except one, and that one was of such a nature that an answer might tend to incriminate him in the conspiracy charge for which he is now under indictment.

Sympathetic Strikes.

The building industry faced a fresh complication ins ympathetic strikes among carpenters and other workmen. At a dozen buildings the contractors encountered the alternative of sending back lumber delivered by non-union teamsters or having strikes to deal with. In a number of instances the lumber was accepted by the contractors, whereupon the carpenters and other workmen promptly laid down tools and quit.

While the carpentpers' district council has refused to authorize a strike, the members of the union declare there is a tacit understanding that they are not required to work under police protection or with lumber delivered under police protection.

SCHUMANN-HEINK TO GAIN ANOTHER HYPHEN

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, May 26.—Mme. Schumann-Heink, prima donna contralto, will be married Sunday to William Rapp, son of the former proprietor of the Staats Zeitung. Mr. Rapp is 30 years old and for some time has been the prima donna's personal representative in Chicago.

Mme. Schumann-Heink is 42 years old, the mother of nine children, and has lately laid aside mourning for her husband, who died a little more than a year ago.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT STRICKEN.

New York, May 26.—Charles H. Van Brunt, presiding justice of the appellate division of the New York state supreme court, died suddenly in the street today.