

SHERLOCK HOLMES
"The Naval Treaty" Is the Great
Detective Story Appearing
in Today's Journal.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1905.

PROBABLY SHOWERS TONIGHT AND THURSDAY; WARMER TONIGHT.
FROM OVER THE SEAS
The Journal's Special Correspondent
Will Soon Be Heard From.
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. 18 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

WAR THREAT IN RIKSDAG MARKS NORWAY DEBATE

SWEDES ARRAIGN OSCAR'S CABINET

Fiery Speeches Made in Both
Houses of the Riksdag, As-
sailing Norwegians.

NO BERNADOTTE FOR KING OF NORWEGIANS

Committees Named and Heads
Chosen to Handle Govern-
ment Bill.

Stockholm, Sweden, June 28.—The special committee created by the Swedish government last looking to a settlement with Norway, today elected Herr Lundberg, vice president of the first chamber, as chairman of the first chamber, vice president of the second chamber, as deputy chairman.

Stockholm, June 28.—Unless Norway shall submit to conditions precedent to dissolution to be dictated by Sweden, war between the two Scandinavian countries will be inevitable, if the resolutions expressed in the riksdag correctly reflect the situation.

Both houses of the riksdag elected extraordinary committees to which was referred the government bill looking to a settlement with Norway. The senate committee consists of nine anti-government and three pro-government members, and the house committee of five pro-government, five anti-government and two independent members. The debates on the secession of Norway brought out fiery speeches, in which the action of the Norwegian storting was condemned and the Swedish cabinet severely criticized.

No Bernadotte for Norway.
King Oscar has directed the court-martial to issue the following statement regarding the rumor that his majesty would be willing to place a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway.
"The king does not approve the idea and will not consent thereto. The only condition under which his majesty could reconsider this decision would be the unexpected expression of the wish of the riksdag that a prince of the house of Bernadotte should ascend the Norwegian throne."

Peaceful End Unlikely.
The tenor of the speeches thruout the debates in both houses leaves the impression that the majority of the speakers were of the opinion that a peaceful solution of the matter was extremely improbable.

The senate, Judge C. A. Berg, who initiated the debate, said: "We must not use force to sustain the union, which is valueless to us under existing conditions, but the riksdag does not recognize the fact that a revolutionary breach of the union and does not recognize Norway as a sovereign state. Sweden's representatives must consider Sweden's safety and this can only be done thru a constitution having the full confidence of the riksdag."

Makes Spirited Protest.
Herr Hammarjold said that the action of the Norwegian storting was revolutionary, but it had raised such a storm of indignation in Sweden that all parties had risen to the support of King Oscar, assuring him that Sweden would remain faithful even if the Norway had proved false.

Sweden, he said, had received a blow in the face which had awakened the people from their lethargy and they demanded different action from that taken by the cabinet. The people were dissatisfied with the cabinet's wavering proposals. The bill, he said, was much more moderate and should strenuously have censured the storting.

Norway Must Yield.
It was unworthy of Sweden to commence negotiations with revolutionists and parliament and the cabinet should propose conditions which Sweden would accept, telling Norway that as she had broken away from the union, Sweden would be willing to separate, but that Norway must agree to Sweden's conditions.

If Norway did not accept, then Sweden should declare her intention, by war. The speaker said he preferred war to the sacrifice of Sweden's honor, and if Sweden was not prepared to enforce her conditions, then she deserved the contempt of all Europe. Sweden's conditions should be moderate, but once they were offered they should stand.

Herr Hammarjold said the cabinet and parliament must understand each other, and the cabinet's proposals to open negotiations with Norway were not acceptable to the people.

Taught to Hate Sweden.
Pardon Walstrom, speaking in the house, said he was willing to remit the bill in order not to cause hasty expressions in the debate, but the union with Norway amounted to nothing. He said that in Norwegian schools in recent years the children had been taught to hate Sweden. He said:

"I am against war, but it may have to come as a last resort. Norway's action amounts to revolution and should be treated as a deadly insult to Sweden. The government's proposition opens up the probability of war. Its weakness lies in the fact that Norway, having broken the union, is liable to break treaties."

"King Has Lost Two Crowns."
Baron Kennedy, speaking in the senate, said:

"If the king's message expresses his opinion, he has lost two crowns instead of one."
This remark was greeted with laughter by the government members. Baron Kennedy said he opposed the idea of a conference with the rebellious storting. Sweden must enforce her conditions and put behind the king all the resources of the country in order to protect Sweden's interests, by war if necessary. The baron said every man in Sweden was willing to give his life to protect the honor and glory of the country.

Judge Kronlund attacked the speech of Baron Kennedy and said that the utterances were reasonable. He expressed his sorrow that a small nation

CANADIAN FAITH IN NEW RAILWAY

Grand Trunk-Pacific Line, an
American's Project, Sup-
ported by All.

An All-Canadian Transcontinental Road, It Will Open Vast Domain.

By W. W. Jermaine.
Winnipeg, June 28.—From Montreal to Winnipeg, the Canadian country is predicting that great things will come from the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Even along the line of the Canadian Pacific road, which stoutly opposed the new enterprise for the reason that it promised to bring into existence a formidable rival for transcontinental business, people believe that the government has never embarked on an enterprise that promises more substantial returns to the country as a whole. Besides, there is the appeal to patriotism which is made by the idea of a transcontinental line wholly within Canadian territory.

Majority members of this party believe in the new enterprise, and would today, if called upon, endorse the liberal ministry quite as enthusiastically as it did when that ministry brought on the general election in the fall of 1904, and was returned to office by an unprecedented majority, on the railroad issue.

Chief Topic in Every City.
A party of Washington correspondents is now touring Canada, and is to go as far west as Vancouver and Victoria before starting back to the east. Everywhere the members of this party have met the leading men of the country—at Toronto, at Montreal, at Ottawa, at Fort William, at Port Arthur and now at Winnipeg, and everywhere one of the chief topics of conversation has been this Grand Trunk Pacific enterprise, regarding the importance of which to Canada—there is a prevailing Canadian opinion that the United States is not well informed.

At Montreal, the correspondents were entertained for an hour in the boardroom of the Grand Trunk system, and the chief engineer, Mr. Wallace, president and general manager of the company, its brains and moving spirit, and the man who is responsible in a peculiar degree for the grand enterprise, made the general statement that he had first to convert the Grand Trunk directorate to that scheme, and afterwards the Canadian government, comprising within a small compass an undertaking the success of which has stamped Mr. Hays as one of the greatest railway men of his time, for there was stiff opposition, first within the directorate, and afterwards within the liberal ministry, and even after the ministry had become convinced of the wisdom of the undertaking, there was a deal of opposition, and finally there came a general election, resulting in the greatest victory ever won by the Canadian liberals.

The accomplishment to Mr. Hays is all the greater when it is remembered that his Grand Trunk Pacific scheme was the only issue in the campaign.

Gigantic Undertaking.
The Grand Trunk Pacific scheme is one of the greatest ever undertaken by railroads on the American continent, and it will involve the expenditure of half a million dollars. No wonder it looms large to the people of a nation of 6,000,000 persons, even if it may seem small to a nation of 90,000,000.

For 1,800 miles, covering the entire eastern half of the road, from Moncton to Winnipeg, it will be government-built and owned.

The western half, from Winnipeg to Port Simpson of the Pacific, will be built by the Grand Trunk people, under another corporate name. This new company will operate the entire system, the government guaranteeing the bonds of the western half and leasing its own half to the Grand Trunk Pacific corporation for fifty years.

The Canadian government owns and operates the Intercolonial railway, which connects Quebec and Montreal with Halifax. This road does not pay, but as it was built for a purely political purpose, namely, the uniting of widely separated parts of the Dominion, it must be termed a success.

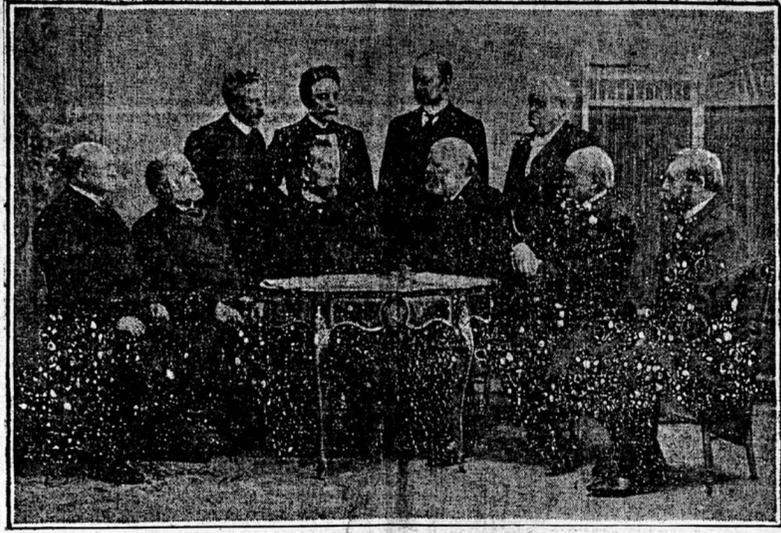
Why New Road Is Building.
The Grand Trunk Pacific road was born because Mr. Hays, who, by the way, is an American, felt the need for a western connection for the Grand Trunk and because the Ottawa government felt that the industrial and political interests of the country demanded another all-rail route to the west. The government and the railway company got together, and the former laid before parliament a measure providing for the construction by the government of the eastern section and the leasing of it to the Grand Trunk Pacific corporation to build the western section.

The engineers have been in the field for over two years, and all the location is not definitely known by the public except at certain points, it is asserted that between Winnipeg and the Atlantic coast and the line will be sixteen feet in the mile and between Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan river it will not exceed twenty feet to the mile. The crossing of the mountains thru the Peace river pass will be made, it is said, on lower gradients than are enjoyed by any other transcontinental railway.

Branch to Be Built First.
The actual work will begin first on a branch line which will connect the main line with the towns of Fort William and Port Arthur, on the north shore of Lake Superior, thus giving the company a base of supplies from which it can work independently of rival railway lines. The first part of the Grand Trunk Pacific to be in operation will be between the cities of Winnipeg, Port Arthur and Port Arthur, and the new railway will for the most part traverse forests that were scarcely explored till its engineers entered them. Much of this region, however, has a fertile soil and will support a large agricultural population later on, when the forests are out of the way.

West of Winnipeg the Grand Trunk Pacific will traverse, till the Rocky

MEMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT



Reading from left to right the names of the members of the ministry represented are: M. Olsson, wag; M. Arotander, M. Michelsen, President; M. Lovland, foreign affairs; M. G. Knudsen, M. Vinje, M. Bathner, M. Hagerup Bull, justice; M. Lshmkicht and M. C. Knudsen, public instruction.

QUITS HUSBAND; MONEY TAINTED

Brooklyn Woman Gets Divorce
from Gambler—His Money
Not Honestly Earned.

New York Sun Special Service.
Brooklyn, June 28.—Mrs. William Connell, in the supreme court, declared yesterday that she had separated from her husband because he was a gambler, endeavoring to avert a scandal which would quite put in the shade anything of the kind heard of since American control began on the isthmus, and might even run in close competition with some of the odorous affairs of the days when the French were trying to dig the canal.

John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the commission, has placed a tentative resignation in the hands of the president. If this is accepted, Mr. Wallace will at once become an important factor in the street railroad situation in this city by being placed at the head of the Ryan subway syndicate, rival to the Belmont combine. However, if certain requests, almost in the nature of demands, made by the chief engineer upon the administration, are complied with he will remain at his post and the public will hear nothing further of the impending revelations.

Washington, June 28.—Chiefs of staff of the bureau of the navy department have lost the privilege of calling themselves rear admirals. By direction of the president the navy department will issue soon the new regulations for the government of the navy, and these contain an order that officers of the staff shall not be entitled to positive rank.

Thus has ended in favor of the line a controversy which has existed since the passage of the naval personnel law. It was claimed by the staff that the law conferred the title of rear admiral upon their representatives who were at the head of bureaus, of yards and docks, supplies and accounts, construction and repair, and medicine and surgery.

The line ridiculed the idea. The most influential line officers insisted the use of a fighting title should be restricted to men who fought.

CANAL SCANDAL IS NOW BREWING

Wallace's Resignation Points to
Possible Upheaval in Con-
nection with Big Ditch.

New York Sun Special Service.
New York, June 28.—A highly delicate situation has arisen in the affairs of the Panama canal commission. The officials at Washington are desperately endeavoring to avert a scandal which would quite put in the shade anything of the kind heard of since American control began on the isthmus, and might even run in close competition with some of the odorous affairs of the days when the French were trying to dig the canal.

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NITRO EXPLODED IN THE CITYHALL

City Chemist Experiments with
Fluid Found on Alleged
Safe-crackers.

A portion of the nitroglycerin found in the possession of Charles Kalmer, Clarence Warmelin and William Doole, arrested on charges of burglary, exploded in the courthouse today with a terrific report. The corridors were immediately filled with city and county employees who ran to the scene of the explosion expecting to see a part of the massive wall blown into the light.

The explosion occurred in the office of City Chemist A. D. Meads, who was engaged in testing the liquid to see if it was the real thing. Only one drop was exploded, and the report was loud enough to be heard in every corner of the large building. Several bottles in the laboratory were knocked off the shelves and some of them were broken.

The result of the experiment is that Mr. Meads will be able to testify that the suspects carried enough nitroglycerin with them to open every safe in Minneapolis.

The suspects were arraigned in police court today charged with blowing the safes in Carlson's grocery at 720 Westly-sixth avenue N., and in Cramer's grocery at Nicollet avenue and Thirteenth street. Warmelin and Kalmer waived examination and Doole asked to have an examination July 1. Bail was fixed at \$3,000.

EXILED FROM CANADA.
Winnipeg, Man., June 28.—J. A. Bangs, the Calgary lawyer convicted of being receiver of moneys alleged to have been stolen from mails by Clerk Wilcox between Moose Jaw and Calgary, was released from custody today upon condition that he be at once leave Canada.

WYOMING SWIMMER DROWNS.
Special to The Journal.
Sheridan, Wyo., June 28.—Will Scullig, 18 years old, son of A. Scullig, a prominent panhandler, was drowned this morning near Big Horn, twelve miles from Sheridan. He dove off a plank on a dike into the water and failed to rise.

RUSS WARSHIPS' CREWS MUTINY; GUNS ON ODESSA

JAP DESTROYERS OFF VLADIVOSTOK

First Naval Move of Islanders
Against Russia's Last East-
ern Port.

Rumored in St. Petersburg that
Kuropatkin Is Dead or
Captured.

Vladivostok, Tuesday, June 27.—Japanese warships believed to be torpedo boats were seen on the horizon today.

Plot to Destroy Bridge.
Harbin, Manchuria, June 28.—A desperate plot to destroy the bridge over the Heilong river has been frustrated in time. Under orders from the Japanese, a number of Chinese bandits had for some time quietly assembled in the village of Fudien to execute the enterprise. Upon information given by an informer, the village was surrounded and 450 bandits armed with rifles and revolvers and a large quantity of dynamite were captured. The loss of this bridge might have proved an irreparable disaster in the event of General Linevitch being defeated south of the river.

Linevitch Is Worried.
Gushko Pass, Manchuria, June 28.—The most disquieting feature of the strategic situation of the Russian armies is the persistence of the reports that Japanese cavalry and light infantry, with field and machine guns, are working northward east of Kerin and west of the grand trade route toward Bodune. The Japanese cavalry on the west is under the command of General Tamara and General Akhima. General Linevitch is not attempting seriously to oppose the Japanese advance along his front, but is drawing in his outpost lines on pressure.

Is Kuropatkin Dead?
St. Petersburg, June 28, 2 a.m.—A rumor spread thruout the city last night that General Kuropatkin had been killed.

This rumor was connected sometimes with a report that 70,000 Russians had been cut off by General Nogi's army, and that Kuropatkin has been taken prisoner.

Nothing confirmatory of these rumors has been received either by the general staff or in press dispatches.

The rumor, if true, is of special importance because it would mean the fall of the Russian army in Manchuria.

A report received from General Linevitch indicates that the Japanese advance continues steadily across the Russian van posts under pressure are retreating, fighting.

Mobilizations have been ordered in Tserkooe, twelve miles from St. Petersburg, and at Volmar in the government of Livonia.

ROOSEVELT MAKES NEW PEACE MOVE

Intervenes for Amicable Settle-
ment of Franco-German Dis-
pute Over Morocco.

New York Sun Special Service.
Berlin, June 28.—It is reported here that President Roosevelt, at Emperor William's request, has intervened in the Moroccan controversy to the extent of advising Great Britain that strict restraint is advisable in the interests of peace. Germany has represented to Washington that the attitude of Great Britain is particularly aggressive, the language of the British press, inviting France to defy Germany, constituting the chief danger to peace.

Paris, June 28.—The Franco-German complications have been so far over-considered only a matter of time.

PICTURE MACHINE STARTS A PANIC

Series of Explosions in a Winni-
peg Playhouse — Women
Trampled Upon.

Special to The Journal.
Winnipeg, Man., June 28.—The usual vaudeville performance at the New Dominion theater had just closed last evening when, with startling suddenness, a series of loud explosions was heard in the gallery and intense excitement reigned in the pit. Flames leaped fiercely to the roof and scenes of great theater holocausts sprang to the eyes of the 600 persons present, and for a time a hideous pandemonium prevailed.

There was a wild rush for the exits, women screamed and fainted, and several fell to the floor and were trampled upon. Men in uncontrollable fear jumped over the seats and little children called out in terror. The spectators dashed thru the orchestra, smashed the instruments and jumped upon and injured a drummer.

It appears that the kinetoscope films caught fire and the whole machine blew up with a series of terrifying explosions. The fire was soon suppressed, however, and only a few persons were injured. It is remarkable that more were not injured. The incident caused a sensation thruout the city and a big crowd gathered in the vicinity of the house.

BANK CASHIER GONE; SAFE ORDERED OPENED

Special to The Journal.
Grattenger, Iowa, June 28.—William Mueller, cashier of the Grattenger Savings bank, left here about a week ago and his whereabouts is unknown. Sheriff Conkley has secured an order to have the bank's safe opened.

BOMBARDMENT OF CITY THREATENED

Crews of Battleship and Torpedo-
Boat in Black Sea Murder
Officers.

STRIKE IN POLAND
GAINING STRENGTH

Peasants Threaten Dire Vengeance
on Russian Blamed for War
in Far East.

Odessa, June 28.—The crew of a battle ship in the Black Sea have murdered and murdered their officers. It is reported that the mutineers are threatening to bombard the town. All work at the port has been stopped.

Washington, June 28.—Thomas H. Heenan, American consul at Odessa, today called the state department in substance as follows:

"The Russian warship Prince Potemkin and one torpedo boat arrived yesterday evening having a speed of about seventeen knots. She was equipped in 1902 and belongs to the Black sea fleet. The battleship mounts four 12-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, fourteen 3-inch guns and over twenty smaller rapid-fire guns. She carries a crew of 636 men."

Strikers Are Successful.
St. Petersburg, June 28, 6:30 p.m.—The only news which has reached here from Odessa regarding the naval mutiny is that the crew of the battleship Prince Potemkin are reported to have mutinied because of the bad food furnished to the sailors.

Other dispatches from Odessa say the strikers have everywhere been successful. They have stopped the streetcars and all other means of public transport in the neighboring provinces, especially those of Rherzon, are flocking to the city on account of agrarian disturbances.

Sebastopol, Russia, June 28.—Eight sailors found guilty of mutiny were sentenced here today to three years' imprisonment.

Polish Strike Spreads.
Warsaw, Russian Poland, June 28.—A strike was declared today at the coal and iron mines, factories and factories in the district of Dombrowa, Straszyn and Sosnowice.

The conditions at Lodz are unchanged excepting that most of the workmen have returned to work. Out of 90,000 men about 7,000 from twenty-two factories remain out. Martial law still prevails, the streets are constantly patrolled and the liquor shops are all closed.

The universal condemnation of the strike movement at Lodz has had the effect of quieting the situation, and it is expected that the remaining strikers will soon resume work.

There was a reiteration on the Warsaw bourse today of the rumor that the mobilization of troops in Russian Poland had commenced and possibly might be expected in Warsaw in two days, and it caused considerable excitement. It is asserted that if mobilization is attempted here it will lead to serious disturbances.

Benzobrazof in Peril.
St. Petersburg, June 28.—News comes from Tambov province that M. Benzobrazof, president of the Yalu Timber company, who has been living on his magnificent estate in that province, has been obliged to leave the province for military not only to protect his property, but to save his life. The story of his share in the responsibility for the war spread to the peasants and they threaten dire vengeance.

POPE LIKELY TO LEAVE VATICAN

May Go to Famous Benedictine
Abbey to Be Guest of
Father Krug.

Rome, June 28.—The Messaggero today says that if the pope decides to leave the Vatican during the hot weather he is most likely to go to the famous Benedictine abbey of Monte Cassino, province of Caserta, Italy, and thus will be the guest of Rev. Father Boniface Krug, formerly of St. Vincent's abbey, Beatty, Penn., who is abbot of Monte Cassino.

When he was patriarch of Venice the pope promised to visit Monte Cassino the first time he came to Rome, and he intended to go there after the conclave, but as he was elected pope he could not carry out his plan. However, twice since then, the pontiff has renewed his promise to visit Monte Cassino.

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MAINE UNAPPRECIATIVE, SAYS EXPLORER PEARY

New York Sun Special Service.
Portland, Me., June 28.—Declaring that he has received scant courtesy from the state of Maine people, Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Peary last night went aboard his steamer, the Roosevelt, and although the vessel is not yet finished, today it will set for New York.

"If I ever come back to Portland it will be after I have the north pole," declared the explorer. "I am confident that I shall reach it this time and if I do perhaps Portland people will appreciate me."

This remark was brought out by the fact that the city council had refused to appropriate money to help fit out the steamer, which has cost nearly \$200,000.



A REAL BOYCOTT—IF WE COULD BUT SHUT OUT THE CHINESE FIRECRACKER.