

WAR IN SCANDINAVIA

Should the Dispute Result in War, The Journal's Representative Will Be There.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

HISTORICAL SOCIETY. 10 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

SHERLOCK HOLMES

The Wednesday Evening Journal Will Have Another of Those Great Detective Stories.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1905.

CLEVELAND BOWS, MOURNING HAY

Body of the Secretary of State Arrives and Rests in Chamber of Commerce.

ROOT TO REPRESENT STATE DEPARTMENT

President Selects Former Cabinet Officer to Accompany Him to Funeral.

Washington, July 3.—The president has asked Elihu Root, former secretary of war, to accompany him to Cleveland to attend Secretary Hay's funeral and to represent the state department on that occasion.

As Assistant Secretary Pierce is the only one of the assistant secretaries of state in Washington, it was the wish of the president that he remain at his post and represent the state department at the memorial services here.

Cleveland, July 3.—Covered by palms and wreaths of roses and blossoms of the sweet peas, the casket containing the body of John Hay was at 11 o'clock this morning placed in the auditorium of the chamber of commerce, where it will remain under military guard until 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, when it will be taken to Wade chapel in Lakewood cemetery for the last services.

Awaiting the arrival of the train was the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. Drawn up outside the depot was Cleveland's famous Troop A, which will act as military escort throughout the funeral ceremonies, and will furnish the guard of honor which night and day will be maintained around the remains of the distinguished dead until they have been placed in the final resting place in Lakewood.

Borne by Reverent Hands.

Immediately the car came to a stop the committee entered the car. Four sergeants and two corporals of Troop A advanced to the end of the train and received the casket, on which rested two crossed palms and a broad ribbon of royal purple and an enormous wreath of pink roses and white sweet peas. The pallbearers carried their burden out thru the rear of the train, where the remainder of the troop was standing with presented arms, and placed it in the funeral car. The cavalry at once wheeled into column in advance of the hearse, and the line of march was taken up for the Chamber of Commerce, about one mile distant.

Not over two hundred persons were at the station when the hearse arrived, and a crowd of possibly twice that number was gathered in front of the Chamber of Commerce building when the cavalcade arrived opposite its doorway.

Where Hanna Slept.

The casket was borne into the auditorium, where it was placed on a low bier, the black of which was relieved by the folds of the national flag which was draped across it. Back of the bier, which was placed in the identical spot where the body of the late Senator Hanna lay in state, were many towering palms and large number of other plants was grouped tastefully around the hall.

Four sentries were at once placed on guard and a detail of police stationed in the outer hall. The civic and military guards will be maintained until Wednesday morning, when the remains will be taken to Wade chapel in the Lakewood cemetery for the final services. By the request of Mrs. Hay the casket will not be opened during the time it remains in the Chamber of Commerce, and the public generally will not be admitted to the hall in which the casket rests.

In addition to President Roosevelt, who is to arrive at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, the local committee has been advised that Vice President Fairbank, former Secretary of War Root, all the members of the present cabinet except Secretary Taft, former Secretary of the Navy Long and Morton, former Secretary of the Interior Gage, and former Attorney General Philander C. Knox will arrive tomorrow night and Wednesday for the funeral.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Chief Executive Mourns Loss to the Nation in Hay's Death.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 3.—President Roosevelt has prepared the formal proclamation announcing the death of John Hay, secretary of state. The proclamation will be forwarded by mail to ambassadors and ministers of the United States in foreign countries, and also will be transmitted officially to the diplomatic representatives at Washington of foreign nations.

Following is the full text of the announcement:

A proclamation by the president of the United States: John Hay, secretary of state of the United States, died on July 1. His death, a crushing sorrow to his friends, is to the people of this country a national bereavement; and in addition it is a serious loss to mankind, for to him it was given to stand as a leader in the effort to better world conditions by striving to advance the cause of international peace and justice.

He entered the public service as the trusted and intimate companion of Abraham Lincoln, and for well nigh forty years he served his country with loyal devotion and high ability in many positions of honor and trust; and finally he crowned his life work by serving as secretary of state with such far-sightedness of the future and such loyalty to lofty ideas as to confer lasting benefits not only upon our own country, but upon all the nations of the earth.

As a suitable expression of national mourning, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half mast for ten days; that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half mast at all forts and military posts and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States.

I further order that on the day of the funeral the legislative departments of the city of Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half mast.

Done at the city of Washington, this 2d day of July, A. D. 1905, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

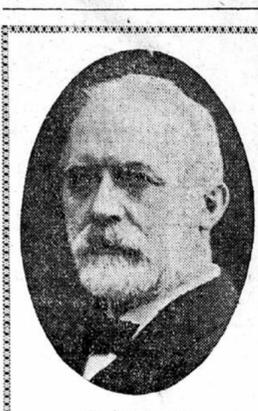
Theodore Roosevelt.

By the president, Herbert D. Pierce, Acting Secretary of State.

PROFESSOR MARCIUS WILSON DEAD.

New York, July 3.—Professor Marcius Wilson, teacher, lawyer and author of numerous school books which have long been recognized as standard, died at his home in Vineland, N. J., aged 61 years. He was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1843, and was graduated from Union college in 1866.

SAYS SWEDEN WON'T FIGHT WITH NORWAY



M. ARCTANDER, Norwegian Statesman and Member of the Provisional Cabinet.

BETTER FEELING WILL BE OUTCOME

Brother of Norwegian Minister Declares Separation Will Promote Friendship.

Stockholm, Sweden, July 3.—Count Cydenstolpe, the foreign minister, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press today made the following statement:

"The Associated Press is authorized to say regarding the alarming rumors emanating from Christiania that no aggressive measures have been taken or are even being considered by the Swedish government. The Swedish squadron is only holding the usual summer maneuvers this year near Gothenburg. No Swedish troops have been dispatched to the provinces or frontier. Only the usual regiments are now stationed near the frontier."

"Norway and Sweden will settle their difficulties without resort to arms and after the perfection of Norway's independence and the completion of the separation will be better friends than under the old union. An offensive and defensive alliance will be formed and the united power of the two independent countries will give them greater strength and make them a more important factor in European political affairs than would have been possible before."

This statement was made today by Professor Storm Bull of the University of Wisconsin, who is visiting in Minneapolis. Professor Bull is a brother of E. Hagerup Bull of the Norwegian provisional government, in charge of the department of justice and a former justice of the supreme court of Norway.

Three letters from his brother, who has an intimate knowledge of the situation in the Scandinavian peninsula, and especially in Norway, Professor Bull has received some exceedingly interesting and important information.

"There will be no resort to arms for two reasons," said he. "In the first place the Norwegians, for the first time since the union of 1814, are absolutely united. All classes have forgotten their former differences and stand together for Norway and her independence."

Sentiment in Sweden. "The second reason for a diplomatic settlement is that the Swedes are not united on the proposition. The working classes side strongly with Norway and believe in allowing her independence. There is not universal suffrage in Sweden, but the strongly expressed sentiment of this distinguished class has been heard and will be heeded by the leaders of the government. In addition, the 50,000 Swedes residing in Norway have presented a petition to their own government asking that Norway be allowed her freedom and that no attempt be made at coercion."

Denmark is with Norway. All classes of Danes are strongly pro-Norwegian and that government will never side with Sweden. Moreover, the working classes there generally are thoroughly in sympathy with Norway.

"My brother believes, as do many other leaders that the dissolution of the union and the independence of Norway will result in great good to both countries. The two nations will be far better friends than they could ever be under the union. All jealousy and hard feeling will be forgotten. An alliance will be formed which will be both offensive and defensive. The nations will realize that their interests and their safety are identical. With all causes of internal disputes and differences removed and the two nations independent, nothing but the so-called ancient honor of Sweden can delay the formation of this alliance. The states-

Continued on 2d Page, 2d Column.

MORMONS PLOT BIG LAND STEAL

Conspiracy to Gain Control of Rich Indian Lands Is Discovered.

New York Sun Special Service.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 3.—Discovery of a Mormon conspiracy to get control of the bulk of the rich lands of the Utah located at Nevada Geyser, on the edge of the reservation, which is to be opened in September, has precipitated a struggle which is likely to assume national proportions. Non-Mormon men are aroused by the discovery and publication today of a letter sent secretly to the various Mormon church officials under authority of the first presidency of the church.

In this letter the state presidents, bishops and other lesser officials are instructed to canvass their jurisdictions, secure the names of young Mormons who are willing to surrender land and organize them to get possession of the best lands of the reservation and to organize it.

Thru the efforts of Senator Reed Smoot, congress recently took the reservation out of the jurisdiction of the Utah land office and established a land office at Vernal, at the edge of the reservation and some distance from the railroad. Then Smoot had two of his henchmen placed in charge of the land office.

OGLE, FORGER, IS IN ISLE OF PINES

Lack of Extradition Treaty Will Save Mankato Culprit from Punishment.

Mankato, Minn., July 3.—Judge John B. Ogle, the runaway forger and embezzler, who twice tried to kill himself, has been located at Nevada Geyser, on the Isle of Pines, the refuge of A. A. Buck, the defaulting cashier of the Mapleton State bank.

Owing to the fact that the United States has no extradition treaty with the Isle of Pines it will be impossible to bring Ogle back for trial and punishment.

The authorities will as yet make no statement of how he was traced and located.

N. E. A. IN SESSION

Feature of Meeting Will Be Address by President Roosevelt.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 3.—The forty-fourth convention of the National Education Association assembled here today for a session extending over five days.

A feature of the greatest interest will be the visit of President Roosevelt on Friday, when he will address the convention. Today was taken up with the preliminaries to the formal opening tonight. A meeting of the department of Indian education was opened by Mayor Tenbroeck of this place.

DEVLIN'S TOPEKA BANK IS CLOSED

First National in Trouble, While Its Chief Stockholder Is Ill.

Topeka, Kansas, July 3.—The First National bank of Topeka, of which C. J. Devlin is the principal stockholder, failed to open its doors today. The government officials are making an examination of the bank's affairs today, but will give out no statement. Three or four hundred depositors were in line at 9 o'clock.

Following the closing of the First National bank there was a slight run on the Central National bank, in which Mr. Devlin also has large stock. Cash to the amount of \$200,000 was deposited in the Central National to offset the run.

C. J. Devlin was generally credited as one of the most wealthy men in Kansas City. He was at the head of twenty-six companies, coal mining enterprises and mercantile establishments, and for many years has been one of the most active business men in the southwest.

On Friday last it was stated that because of Mr. Devlin's illness, the result of overwork, it had been decided to form a corporation to cover all his properties, worth in large aggregate, it was stated, about \$7,000,000. This action was deemed necessary, it was announced, because of Mr. Devlin's inability to longer direct his interests.

Mr. Devlin's wealth is largely in coal mining properties in southern Kansas, and in Illinois.

Mr. Devlin also owns a number of large collieries in Kansas City. He is a stockholder in twenty-five banks, his bank stock, it is estimated, amounting probably to \$1,000,000.

Another property owned by Mr. Devlin is the Topeka, Marquette & Northern railroad, a coal-carrying line forty-two miles long which connects with the larger roads in Kansas.

Mr. Devlin was born at St. Louis, Mo., and is a general manager of the Misouri telephone company, and for many years a business associate of Mr. Devlin, says:

"Mr. Devlin's assets amount to about \$7,000,000, and his liabilities do not exceed \$2,000,000. These liabilities are the debts of the different companies he controls. His personal liabilities are practically nothing. His largest liability probably is the premium on his life insurance policies, which must amount to \$150,000 a year, as he carries about \$1,500,000 in life insurance."

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GIRL'S KISSES SAVED FATHER'S WHEAT CROP

New York Sun Special Service.

Topeka, Kansas, July 3.—In order to save her father's crop of wheat from ruin by the rains which were threatening Friday, pretty Mabel Huston, the 18-year-old daughter of a Salina county farmer, distributed kisses as prizes among the harvest hands who did the most work in the day. When night came the wheat was saved from the rains, which shortly followed.

STEEPLE JACK DEAD FROM FALL ON STAIRS

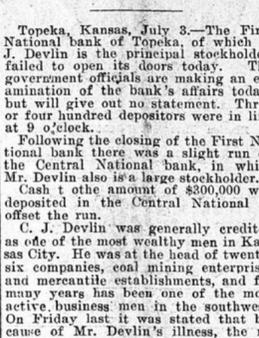
New York Sun Special Service.

New York, July 3.—John Moffett, known thruout the country as "Steeple Jack," who had climbed many steeples and stacks without accident, is dead from a fall on a staircase. He was 32 years old and came here from San Francisco about a year ago.

Continued on 2d Page, 2d Column.

CZAR'S ARMY NEAR MUTINY, SAILORS UNCONTROLLABLE

Rebel Ship is at Rumanian Port



THE KNIAZ POTECHKINE

ST. LOUIS LID HIGH IN GAROUSE

Sunday Closing Law Flagrantly Violated—Folk Is Expected to Use Militia.

New York Sun Special Service.

St. Louis, July 3.—There was no Sunday closing in St. Louis county yesterday. Intoxicants were sold freely in every part of the county, and there was more drinking and drunkenness, greater crowds, and more boisterousness in St. Louis county yesterday than there has been since Governor Folk's closing order went into effect thruout the balance of the state.

Absolutely no attempt was made to enforce the law, as far as can be learned. Saloons, gardens and road-houses ran with front doors wide open, blinds up or down as proprietors chose, and streaming crowds fairly filled the places to suffocation.

If Sheriff Herpel and his deputies spent the day in the county they must have done so in the seclusion of their bouidoirs. No arrests were made. The "lid" seems to have been off with a vengeance.

Officials and politicians of St. Louis are wondering what Governor Folk will do about it. He is on record as saying he will enforce the Sunday closing law in St. Louis county, if he has to send the militia into the county to do it.

Every time the governor has seemed on the verge of sending out the militia the lid has been put on for one Sunday, only to be taken off the next.

It was definitely learned last night that Governor Folk has decided to send the St. Louis city police or the state militia into St. Louis county next Sunday to enforce the Sunday closing law, unless he receives positive assurances in the meantime that the law will be rigidly enforced.

NETHERLANDS CABINET QUILTS

The Hague, July 3.—The cabinet, headed by Dr. A. Kuyper (appointed July 31, 1901) has resigned. The resignation is due to the result of the recent election in Holland. The second chamber of the states general, according to the returns, will be composed of forty-eight anti-ministerialists and fifty-two anti-ministerialists, making it necessary for a government to resign.

BANK PRESIDENT A SUICIDE

Richmond, Ind., July 3.—John Boyman, president of the Commercial bank of Hagerstown, committed suicide today by shooting. No motive for the deed is known.

HUGE VICE RAID IN PHILADELPHIA

Territory of Twenty Square Miles Swept Clean—Two Thousand Prisoners.



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Extent of the Raid.

The following figures will give some idea of the extent of the movement:

Number of houses, comprising "speakeasies," disorderly resorts and political clubs, entered, 150.

Number of prisoners, men and women taken, nearly 2,000.

Approximate amount of fines imposed upon men found in these places, \$5,000.

Approximate amount of bail imposed upon proprietors and inmates, \$100,000.

Number of police employed in raid, 400.

Law and Order Evidence.

The raid was made upon evidence secured by the Law and Order society, which has been in its possession for months, and upon which the police department previously had refused to act.

Every police captain was called in and given his orders that the places must be raided and no tip should go out. Failure to obey meant loss of jobs.

Simultaneously at 11 o'clock the net began to close in. All the territory east of the Schuylkill to the Delaware and from 200 feet north to 1,500 feet south of Market street, covering nearly twenty square miles, was raided.

High and Low Alikes.

Mixed with painted women, with drunken negroes and vicious hangerson were men in full dress, clubmen, politicians, lawyers and men whose faces are familiar in public gatherings and in the higher walks of life.

Crouching in corners of police stations, trying to hide behind each other, were women whose faces showed they were of birth and breeding. There were girls not out of their teens, whose clothing was that of the better class, and whose indelible touch of gentle homes.

These were the catch of the net from hotels and palaces of the under world.

Vainly Fought to Escape.

They had not been taken easily; men in Tuxedos fought like mad to open a way of escape for themselves and the women with them. In many cases the police held the hands of women bent on suicide. Some of these women, with utter ruin and disgrace before them, fought the policemen more effectively than the men. Some escaped, but they were few.

Of many women who were desperate and hysterical and tried to kill themselves, great excitement was caused by one who stabbed herself and the other hurled herself down a flight of stairs.

There were others who begged their escorts to kill them to avoid exposure and disgrace. Large sums of money were offered the police, whose palms itched, but who did not dare to accept them.

Until late in the morning the magistrates labored at the crowded police stations. All the men, not proprietors, without exception, were fined \$30 and every woman held in jail for the court.

STATE LOSES A \$40,000 BUILDING

Sloyd Shop and Laundry at State Training School Destroyed by Fire.

Red Wing, Minn., July 3.—The building used as a sloyd shop and laundry at the state training school was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

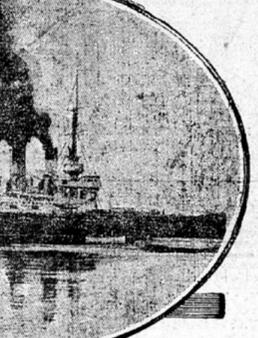
The building was a three-story structure of brick and stone and was used as a workshop in which the boys of the school were taught trades. The basement and lower floors were given up to the laundry and engine room.

The fire started from an unknown cause in the tailorshop and had gained great headway before it was discovered. Much of the material was of a light, combustible nature and burned like kindling.

The burned structure was in the rear of the main building. No damage was done by any other building.

REBEL SHIP IS AT RUMANIAN PORT

Kronstadt and St. Petersburg Toilers Strike and Commerce Ceases.



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BLACK SEA FLEET DISARMED IN FEAR

Revolutionists Work Fervently to Spread News of Uprisings Everywhere.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—The nervousness which pervades all classes is increasing. The government's policy in keeping back the facts, bad as they are, is resulting in people giving a willful ear to all the stories which are afloat. Nothing seemingly is too wild to receive credence. Many people are convinced that the country is actually in the throes of a revolution.

Also the critical character of the situation can hardly be overstated, and while the danger of a general upheaval is undoubtedly real, there has been no open mutiny of soldiers yet, and until some regiments, following the example of their comrades of the navy, go over, the rising has little chance of success.

Soldiers Won't Fire.

At the same time there is enough deep discontent among many of the soldiers here to render it doubtful whether they will stand the test of obeying orders to fire on the people in the streets.

General Treppoff's warning to the newspapers not to print a word about the Black Sea fleet troubles, also obeyed in St. Petersburg, has aroused insistent demands for permission to publish the facts, while some of the Moscow papers openly defied the inhibition.

The revolutionists are working with feverish activity in spreading the news broadcast, circulating proclamations to the soldiers and among the workmen everywhere to strike and join the movement for emancipation.

General Strike Begins.

Today the workmen of the port of St. Petersburg, following the lead of the Kronstadt workmen, left work and commerce is at a standstill. All the yards in St. Petersburg, Tserkasselo and while outwardly the city appears calm, no one knows what to expect from hour to hour.

It is rumored that the crew of the battleship Alexander II. have mutinied and sailed away with the vessel, but a telephone message from Kronstadt says this is not true.

Cravens on Black Sea.

The unprecedented spectacle of a powerful modern battleship cruising the coast of the Black sea in the hands of a crew who, under the rules of international law, cannot be regarded as other than pirates and of the admiral in command of the vessel, the Euxine began to close in. All the territory east of the Schuylkill to the Delaware and from 200 feet north to 1,500 feet south of Market street, covering nearly twenty square miles, was raided.

Disputed at Odessa and Sebastopol, which are confirmed by the admiral, clear up fully the present situation. The Potemkin has sailed from Odessa and is now at large, and her crew, reinforced by sympathizers from shore, is still in control of the vessel.

The rest of the squadron returned to Sevastopol without venturing to take the great excitement by the mutineers in Odessa, and Admiral Kruger, after a council of war, finding that he could depend upon his crews, ordered the fires drawn behind the masts of the ships and gave permission to all the disaffected officers and sailors to quit the vessels and go ashore.

Admiral Kruger's return to Sevastopol and his drawing the fires from under the boilers of his ships and uncoupling the engines is accepted as conclusive evidence that not only could he not rely on his crews to attempt to coerce the mutineers, but as showing that the bluejackets are in such a rebellious spirit that it is feared they may take possession of the ships and join the mutineers.

The exodus from Odessa continues. While the city is calmer, a state of terror almost exists. According to the dispatches received from German and British ships are being held off the port by the consuls to take off foreign citizens in case of necessity. A British ship has offered hospitality to the Americans at Odessa.

REBEL SHIP IN FOREIGN PORT

Prince Potemkin Arrives at Rumanian City and Worries Government.

Bucharest, July 3.—The port authorities at Kustendj, Rumania, have been instructed to call on the 750 mutineers on the Prince Potemkin to land from that vessel without arms, informing them that they would be treated as foreign deserters while in Rumania.

The Potemkin and a torpedo boat arrived at Kustendj at 9:30 last night, causing great excitement among the mutineers to submit to these conditions or of hostile action against them town. Rumanian warships were ordered to use force.

There is much excitement on board the Russian battleship Potemkin, with differences of opinion between the British, some of whom advocate landing in Rumanian, while others are proposing to return to Russia and join the other mutinous ships.

The perfect of Kustendj permitted a delegation of the mutineers to enter the town and purchase provisions. The sailors report that the Black sea fleet not only refused to capture the Potemkin, but that the crews of the ships openly rejoiced when the rebel battleship left Odessa. The crew of the Russian gunboat Psezoque, now at Kustendj, met some of the crew of the Potemkin ashore and fraternized with them, the sailors embracing one another.

The Potemkin is accompanied by a Russian torpedo boat.

About three hundred Rumanian soldiers are being concentrated at Kustendj to meet eventualities and the cabinet ministers are proceeding there to deal with the situation.

Major Negru, the military commandant.

Continued on 2d Page, 4th Column.



WHEN RUSSIAN MEETS RUSSIAN. Then comes the farce of war.