

Chamberlain's Letters

The Journal is the only newspaper with a Staff Correspondent in Scandinavia.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

Journal Want Ads These Little Business-Makers Are Always at Your Service.

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TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1905.

14 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

RIKSDAG REJECTS KING'S TERMS FOR NORWAY; SWEDISH CABINET QUILTS; NORWAY IS UNMOVED

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NOGI IS LEADING THE SIMPLE LIFE

Stanley Washburn Describes the Daily Routine of Leader of Japan's Third Army.

ALWAYS BUSY, BUT ACCESSIBLE TO ALL

How Port Arthur Veterans Received News of Admiral Togo's Victory.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Headquarters of General Nogi's Army, Manchuria, June 2.—In a little side street among the winding alleys of this muddled-up town of China is an unpretentious stone-walled compound, around which a dozen rude huts cluster. In one of these huts living as simply as his most lowly soldier and (it is to be feared) much more so than the average war correspondent, the captor of Port Arthur quietly and almost unobserved spends his days and nights, too, in preparing for another spring. A sentry at the gate, a few officers loitering about the courtyard and a handful of Chinese servants are all that distinguishes the general's headquarters from the homes of a dozen Chinese merchants in the town.

Nogi Always Accessible. We see the general by rote in the streets, but he is received as cordially in his little workroom, with its rough Chinese bed in one corner, as we are received into the quarters of military attaches. It is hardly necessary to say that the correspondents intrude themselves but rarely on him, the moving spirit of the great army, but it is never because there has been any lack of hospitality, simplicity and seemingly unfeigned pleasure in receiving us. Here there is made at home tea, cakes and Japanese sweetmeats with the same sweet simplicity that the Japanese treat all their guests.

The other day we paid a call on the general after chatting for a half hour or so Nogi rose and with a deprecating smile he said, apologetically: "You must excuse me, but I am somewhat busy. You know the Russians under Mischchenko are making a raid to cut our communications," and with his subtle little Japanese smile he left us to go and confer with some of his staff.

Nogi's Personality Striking.

We think of the Japanese and almost always speak of them as "the little people," yet they are not so little as we sometimes think. The general himself cannot be far short of five feet and ten inches in height, no slightly built, but a deep set and somewhat heavy man, if indeed, one ever considers bulk at all when in the presence of a really great man. The lines of his face are deep and at times seem stern, but in the general all there is an expression of surpassing gentleness and kindly sympathy which makes the character of the man even more fascinating on the human and personal side than it is on the military and world side. His beard, black around the corners of his strong mouth, with its firm lips, turns to an iron white on his chin. His eyes, which are twinkling with that ever-varying subtlety of his race, which to and thru all time must be an impenetrable mystery between the peoples of the east and the west. In dress the general is unpretentious to a degree. Never brilliant in his get-up, he is always clad with absolute perfection to detail. His long military boots are of a simple, but always resplendent in their polish. The simple insignia of his rank are ever freshly burnished. His long brown military overcoat, with its stars on the sleeves, always looks the same. Whether drinking tea in his private quarters or riding abroad in his big European bay, he is the same.

Is a Man of Iron.

With all his gentleness of manner and simplicity of men, there is that about this wonderful personality that speaks the man of iron. Those twinkling eyes which we see now flashing with amusement or interest can become as hard as points of steel when the softer shade of the man gives place to the sterner reality of the soldier. In his every move there stands out the unconscious superiority of the man above his fellows. When he steps out from his quarters every officer and soldier springs to attention and stands rigid not only with respect that his rank calls for, but with an admiration which none presume to share. It is the general's solitary pinnacle which the Japanese accord to their idols among their own people. One cannot look at this bluff character and fail to feel the keenest pity for the man—the father.

Before the world he stands, perhaps, one of the greatest figures in the military achievements of the war; before the Japanese he stands as the general and patriot who has done so much for his emperor and Japan. Yet for himself—what an empty triumph! What can all these honors mean to him at his time of life, when all that which was most dear to him has been given to his country; one son at Nanshan and the other at the desperate attack on the 203-Meter hill before Port Arthur. What must be the feelings of this impenetrable man when he considers that he himself gave the order for the wreck-strewn hill which cost him the last object of human affection which bound him to this life. Yet there it all the general stands, the father and patriot, going his way, isolated and alone, the surrounded by loving friends and well high deafened by the plaudits of the outer world.

Hear News of Naval Victory.

Sunday last we heard the news up here at the third army headquarters of Togo's great victory over the Russians in the Straits of Tushima. All the correspondents were invited to meet the general at his headquarters to drink a toast to the Japanese Nelson, who by his last great achievement had wiped Russian dreams of a naval supremacy from the realm of possibility. In the

NO DANGER OF A CHINESE BOYCOTT

Government Attorney Says Agitation of Such a Step Is "Mostly Buncombe."

COOLIE IMPORTATION IS GOOD BUSINESS

Persons Interested in Removing Exclusion Laws Have Started the Boycott Scare.

Special to The Journal.

"Mostly buncombe," said John L. Lott, assistant to the United States attorney general, when asked today about the boycott proceeding in the Chinese merchants. Mr. Lott was in Minneapolis today and visited the offices of the Chinese and immigration inspectors in the federal building. He is on his way to Washington after a trip thru the Hawaiian Islands and California with Commissioner General Sargent of the immigration service of the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Lott left Mr. Sargent in California and visited Oregon and Montana.

"There are many people who are interested in letting down the Chinese exclusion bars and they have succeeded in raising quite a scare. The importation of Chinese coolies has been very profitable, but a rigid attendance to duty by the government officers has almost checked the smuggling. The men interested in bringing in the coolies regard it as importing any merchandise in the federal building. He is on his way to Washington after a trip thru the Hawaiian Islands and California with Commissioner General Sargent of the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Lott left Mr. Sargent in California and visited Oregon and Montana.

The special feature of the latest agitation is the bringing up of stories of the discourteous treatment of Chinese princes and merchants by customs officials, etc. This is also buncombe. It is probably hoped that the agitation aroused by this scare may spread, if they could but rig the trucks with "boycott" signs. The cost of bringing them to this country is almost nothing.

Grounds for Suspicion.

"There are reports which have been spread broadcast of the treatment of certain merchants. Well, when the Chinese inspectors question a Chinaman and find that his feet are caloused and look as if they had never seen shoes before, and his hands are burned and worn with ropes, and he has no knowledge of business whatever, it is wonderful if the inspectors rather suspect that his certificate is forged. In a review of the case by the supreme court stand so many stories are mixed that it is no wonder that the inspectors are sometimes inclined to doubt.

Japs Leaving Hawaii.

When asked about the labor situation in the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Lott did not say what the solution might be. He said that the Japanese were leaving rapidly, 1,000 having left in the past month. A present total of 20,000 Chinese, 50,000 Kanakas and 10,000 whites. Owing to the exclusion acts no more Chinese can be admitted and as the sugar plantations are prosperous there is a hard work to be done in the work in the plantations it is found that the Chinese can cut about one and one-half times as much cane as a Jap, but in loading the Jap can load about one and one-half times as much as a Chinaman. It is the desire of the plantation owners to secure equal numbers of the two nationalities, but unless Chinese immigration is allowed that is impossible.

CELL AND FINE FOR MITCHELL

United States Senator Sentenced to Pay \$1,000 and Serve Six Months.

Portland, Ore., July 25.—U. S. Senator Mitchell, convicted of using his office of United States senator to further the law practice of the firm of Mitchell and Tanner of this city was today sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and six months penal servitude. Pending the consultation with Professor Hays, thta the statistical board, of which the latter is a member, would hold a meeting Wednesday and decide whether a revision of the June cotton acreage should be made from the existing data or from a new inspection.

GIRL SEEKS A "B. A." CAPTURES AN "M. C."

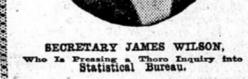
Omaha, Neb., July 25.—Love and politics were curiously interwoven in the general's life. Congressman E. M. Pollard, and in addition to his victory at the polls, he won the heart of Miss Gertrude Waterman, a pretty young schoolteacher of this city. They will be married at the home of Miss Waterman's father this evening.

NEW CANAL PLAN TO LET CONTRACTS

Roosevelt Considers Proposal for Radical Change in the Government's Policy.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, July 25.—Walter Wellman, in a Washington special to the Record-Herald, says: An important change of policy in regard to the Panama canal is now under serious consideration. It is nothing less than a proposal that the government abandon the efforts to construct the canal directly thru its own agencies and that the whole or a greater part of the enterprise be let out to contractors, American and foreign.



SECRETARY JAMES WILSON, Who Is Pressing a "Shore Inquiry" Into Statistical Bureau.

WILSON UNHURT BY CROP INQUIRY

Rumors that the Secretary of Agriculture Has Collapsed Are Groundless.

By W. W. Jermame.

Washington, July 25.—Some absurd reports published in New York morning papers today regarding Secretary Wilson, who is represented as on the verge of nervous collapse as a result of the pending investigation of agricultural department affairs. Mr. Wilson is in good health, I am informed, and the only excuse for today's publication is the fact that yesterday he ate too heartily at noon and suffered a slight attack of indigestion in consequence. His general physical condition is first-class, and he will be at his office this afternoon or tomorrow morning as usual.

May Revise Cotton Acreage.

Professor Willet N. Hays of Minnesota, assistant secretary of agriculture, yesterday participated in a conference held to determine whether the secretary of agriculture should authorize a new report covering this year's cotton acreage. The question has come up as a consequence of the scandal in the department. Secretary Wilson announced, after the consultation with Professor Hays, that the statistical board, of which the latter is a member, would hold a meeting Wednesday and decide whether a revision of the June cotton acreage should be made from the existing data or from a new inspection.

SNOW IN WISCONSIN

Furries at Neenah, Fall in Temperature, and Winter Coats Out.

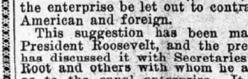
Neenah, Wis., July 25.—Snow furries lasting several minutes made Neenah shiver at 9 o'clock last night. The temperature fell from 86 to 40 in two hours, and heavy coats and wraps were worn.

DISUNION ISSUE NEARS A CRISIS

RIKSDAG FRAMES NORWAY TO SPURN RIKSDAG'S TERMS

Special Committee Rejects Government Bill and Presents Conditions for Norway.

By The Associated Press. Stockholm, Sweden, July 25.—The riksdag has disclosed its opposition to the government view of the Norwegian crisis and the cabinet has resigned.



SVEN HEDIN, Who Appeals to Swedes in America for Funds.

PLANS BIG UNION OF POLICYHOLDERS

Chicago's Iroquois Club Back of National Movement to Probe Insurance.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, July 25.—A big convention of policyholders for the purpose of determining the affairs of every life insurance company in the country is the aim of the Iroquois club of Chicago, which has taken the first step toward starting the national movement. At a meeting of the executive committee of the club, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted empowering the organization to appoint a committee of five members to invite delegates from other clubs to meet and consider the feasibility of the plan.

Wait, Says Roosevelt.

In the opinion of President Roosevelt and his advisers the foreign critics should not be in too much of a hurry with their laughter. If they will wait a reasonable time the chances are they will see the work progressing in true American fashion, and then there will be nothing to smile about. If anyone imagines that on account of the difficulties of the undertaking the American government or people are going to falter in the job and make a bad mouth about it, they do not know the American people. These people of ours are in the habit of carrying thru to success every big enterprise they undertake. Difficulties, no matter what their character, only whet the appetite and give zest to struggle.

HARVESTER COMPANY BRIBERY CASE IS OFF

Chicago, July 25.—Before United States Judge Beetha today Attorney Hiram T. Gilbert, counsel for Mrs. Margaret G. Swift, dismissed a bill containing charges of fraud and bribery against the International Harvester company. The dismissal followed announcement by Judge Beetha that he would overrule a motion to remand the case to the state courts. Attorney Gilbert said: "This does not mean that the case is at an end. I will file another bill in the state court, and it will be so construed that I don't believe that it can be removed to the federal courts."

A FARMER'S SUICIDE

Dubuque, Iowa, July 25.—Henry Hopman, a prominent Dubuque Wis., farmer, committed suicide today by shooting.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S APPEAL

Wants Swedish-Americans to Raise Money for the Fatherland's Defense.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, has made himself somewhat conspicuous in the discussion of the political situation in Scandinavia. Dr. Hedin is a rather excitable man, and probably does not wish the influence in Scandinavian affairs which he supposes himself to exercise. However, on account of his world-wide reputation as an explorer, what he has to say is attracting a good deal of attention in Scandinavia and in America. The Journal is in receipt today of an open letter from Dr. Hedin addressed "To the Swedes in America," making an appeal for help for military defense. His letter is dated at Stockholm, July 10.

He says that recent events should warn all Swedes of the dangers which threaten the fatherland. He cites the gradual aggression of Russia on the east and anticipates still greater danger from that source now that the Jap has been a barrier in the east. "Russia, he assumes, must have access to the sea somewhere, and may be expected to look for it now in northwestern Europe. The union of Sweden and Norway has been a barrier in the east. Without Scandinavia no longer united, the danger is increased. Furthermore, Hedin anticipates that Russian aggression will convert Norwegian coast cities into harbors for Russian warships.

Sweden, he assumes, will no longer prove a defense to Norway. Furthermore, he is apprehensive that Sweden will suffer from Norway. He recognizes that such a thought may strike Swedish-Americans who live in friendship with Norwegian-Americans as people instead of enemies. "We regard Norway as an enemy to their home country.

In a very pessimistic vein he anticipates conflict between the Scandinavian people and berates the people of Sweden at home for their indifference to what he regards as threatening danger. He warns them that while they are gathering around festival dinners and punch bowls they are surrounded by old and new enemies on all sides and walk on the edge of a volcano.

"War in the Air."

He says that Sweden's twelve battle-ships are insufficient to defend the Swedish coasts; that there is war in the air; and that while the Swedish people sleep "they sleep the sleep of the innocent and indifferent. Ancient Swedish might has become paralyzed and somnolent under centuries of peace and has totally forgotten the possibility of war. Some day it will be awakened by the trumpets of war. God give that we do not then awaken in serfdom.

"It comes hard to speak reproachful words of one's own people, but it is true that our old faith, manhood and progress has been forgotten by the younger generation, which formerly brought honor to the Swedish name through the world has long since disappeared, and even today our people are injured by emigration to America. To the great republic, which is a mighty force of ability and enterprise, the best element of our people feel themselves drawn; there they have won recognition and fortune. But they have forgotten their old home of the strength it needs so much. Sweden cannot bear such a continual blood-letting at a time when the people threaten to become stupefied thru indifference and contempt for our great memories.

Proceeding Events.

The effect of the report of the special committee is to turn down the recommendations of the king and his cabinet as demanded by the government bill, but says that if Norway legally approaches Sweden, in accordance with the committee's proposal, negotiations may be opened.

Wait on Norwegian Vote.

The committee emphatically disapproves of any action by Sweden, either in the direction of a dissolution of the union or recognition of Norway's independence until the Norwegians have an opportunity to express their wishes. If the vote favors a dissolution, the storthing must legally approach Sweden to this end, and if a satisfactory agreement can be reached, the committee recommends Sweden's assent.

The report points out that all threatening action should be avoided, as it is important that the two peoples should live in peace even if separated.

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