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THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1905.

18 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

EMPERORS AND KINGS DOFF THEIR CROWNS TODAY IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT RAISED IN WORLD'S HONOR

Success as Peacemaker Strengthens His Influence Abroad and at Home.

WASHINGTON IS LOST IN ADMIRATION OF HIM

Talk of His Re-election Is Heard Again in the Nation's Capital.

By W. W. Jermaine. Washington, Aug. 30.—Washington is sounding the praise of President Roosevelt, who has played such an important part in the successful peace negotiations at Portsmouth. The city cannot find words strong enough in which to express itself. The president, in the mind of the people here, has lifted the American nation into a position of prominence such as it has never attained, and made it the most conspicuous object on the world horizon.

'Big-Stick' Talk Ceased. It is noted here that what he has done for peace enormously cheapens home talk of 'the big stick.' The indirect effect of his splendid diplomatic victory, it is believed, will be very great on domestic policies. It is predicted that it will secure the prompt acceptance by all public men in this country, regardless of party, of his corollary to the Roosevelt doctrine, which he announced so forcibly recently in his Chautauque address. This, of course, will mean the ratification by the senate of his proposals for the settlement of doubtful titles in the Domingo. It will also bear heavily on his demand for a larger navy. On all questions of international significance it is believed that he will be permitted to have his way in the future, since he has proved himself equal to the greatest international opportunity ever put in the way of an American citizen.

Roosevelt Stronger at Home. As bearing on this general situation, it is thought in Washington that the wonderful increase of prestige which the president has now secured will add strength to his arm in his fight for railroad-rate legislation. This phase of the situation is also being seriously discussed here. In an interview which I had with him several months ago, in reply to a statement that his book, 'The Strenuous Life,' afforded a perfect key to all that he was trying to do as president, he said that he had given attention to the essay, 'The Latitude and Longitude of Reformers,' and to one or two others, as most clearly outlining his policy. He said practically nothing about this very question, but it is almost certain that foreign comment on his most recent performance will be of the most adulatory character, and the fact that it will be entirely disinterested, is a source of pride in this country an emphasis of the strength of which it will be difficult to calculate.

Talk of Re-election. He has said again and again in unmistakable terms, that he would not accept another presidential nomination, and no doubt he means just what he has said. At the same time, it is easy to see that the stronger he becomes, the more he has on the confidence and esteem of the American people, the more he is compelled to decline the place again. Otherwise the very early stages of his career would have been almost without a voice, demand that he receive more accept the chief magistracy.

Witte Is Popular. Washington has conceived a great fondness for Mr. Witte, whose superior diplomacy so ably seconded the president's efforts. Had some such man as he been in Washington as Russian ambassador during the early stages of the war, instead of Count Cassini, it is likely that American popular sentiment would not have leaned so heavily in favor of Japan. The president's manner of dealing with the Portsmouth affair recalls to the people in Washington his manner of dealing with the coal strike. He employed the same tactful policy in both cases, courage, determination, diplomacy, disinterestedness, honesty and enthusiasm born of what he conceived to be the justice of his contentions. In both cases the victory was personal, one, shared with no other human being. Washington now believes that the rest of the world will be able to understand what it is in the man that has so completely captured the admiration of the American people.

TROLLEY MEN ARRESTED

THREE AT MILWAUKEE CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT ACCIDENT.

Milwaukee, Aug. 30.—Warrants of arrest were today served on M. W. Austin, superintendent of transportation of the Milwaukee street railway; Inspector Bell of the South Side service, and R. Aarnock, motorman employed by the company, charging them with manslaughter in connection with the streetcar accident at Fox Point ten days ago, in which Henry Altpass was killed and many were injured. The three men were released on bail of \$1,000 each.

GEN. WOOD LEAVES FOR MANILA

Boston, Aug. 30.—Major General Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood left yesterday for New York. They started today for the Philippine Islands, where General Wood will resume his command.

A RED-HEADED SUICIDE

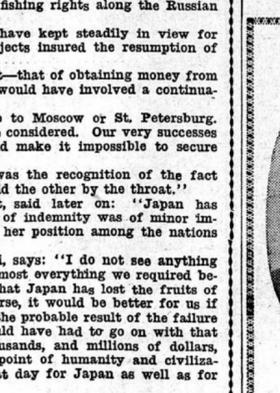
Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—Fear that her child might inherit its father's red hair caused Mrs. Phila Kugler, 22 years old and a bride of a year, to end her life.

Why Japan Receded.

A leading Japanese, probably Baron Kaneko, says: 'The Russians may indulge in boasting now. They may call it a diplomatic victory, but we are confident that upon calm consideration the world will applaud our course. 'To yield upon the question of our demand for the expenses of the war was the only road to peace. We had attained the objects of the war, we had established our predominant position in Korea. 'We had obtained the lease to Port Arthur and the adjacent territory, we had obtained the Chinese Eastern railroad and the evacuation of Manchuria. We have even obtained important fishing rights along the Russian littoral. 'These covered the objects which we have kept steadily in view for nineteen months of bloody war. Those objects insured the resumption of the great works of peace we had planned. 'To have now set ourselves a new object—that of obtaining money from Russia to defray the expenses of the war—would have involved a continuation of the sacrifice of blood and treasure. 'At the end, what? We could not go to Moscow or St. Petersburg. The internal conditions in Russia have to be considered. Our very successes might have created conditions which would make it impossible to secure indemnity. 'Besides, in the final analysis, there was the recognition of the fact that to obtain indemnity a country must hold the other by the throat.' Baron Kaneko, Japan's financial agent, said later on: 'Japan has achieved all she sought for. The question of indemnity was of minor importance compared to the establishment of her position among the nations and to the other advantages gained.' Mr. Onishi, correspondent of Tokio Jiji, says: 'I do not see anything but a full satisfaction. We have gained almost everything we required before the war. I know there is some talk that Japan has lost the fruits of war, just as she did ten years ago. Of course, it would be better for us if we could get more, but when one considers the probable result of the failure of this conference and reflects that we would have had to go on with that horrible war, costing lives of tens of thousands, and millions of dollars, which is almost intolerable from the viewpoint of humanity and civilization, it must be admitted that it is a great day for Japan as well as for the world.'

A VISIT TO GRIEG AT 'GOBLIN HILL'

Norway's Great Composer Interviewed at His Villa Near Bergen.



EDWARD GRIEG, Norway's Famous Composer Who Lives at Bergen.

BY W. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Managing Editor of The Journal. Copyright, 1905, by The Minneapolis Journal. Bergen, Norway, Aug. 1.—This portion of the west coast of Norway may fairly be called the cradle of Norwegian civilization. From these fjords issued the dauntless Vikings who conquered England, Scotland and Ireland; who gained a foothold in and gave their name to northern France; who settled all the islands of the north Atlantic and even discovered America 500 years before Columbus lived. Hither they brought with their captives and booty the seeds of that civilization which has made Norway unique among the nations of the world. Here it was that the battle was fought in 872 that united the seven earldoms in one kingdom under Harold Haarfager—a kingdom that still exists and is one of the oldest in Europe. It was at Bergen that that greatest of medieval monopolies, the Hanseatic League, established its northernmost depot, whence it dominated all trade in those waters. Bergen is thus one of the oldest cities of the north, and it was for centuries Norway's metropolis. The country between Bergen and Voss has been settled and civilized longer than most other parts of the country. It is no surprise, then, to learn that many of Norway's greatest men have come from this very section. Christian Michelsen, the great prime minister, whose name is now on every lip, is a Bergen man. Ole Bull, greatest of violinists, was born and lived here, and you may see his statue, not unlike that in our own Loring park, here in the public square. Let it not be forgotten either that the greatest Norwegian-American, Knute Nelson, senator from Minnesota, was born in this same locality. As we rode on the railroad from Voss to Bergen, we saw the following: Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

MOON BETWEEN SUN AND EARTH

Conditions Favorable to Observe Year's Most Interesting Astronomical Event.

Special to The Journal. Northfield, Minn., Aug. 30.—Conditions were favorable for the observation of the Bennington explosion. The moon passed off the moon uncovered four distinct groups of sunspots, about twenty-one spot centers in a light spot from 15,000 to 20,000 miles in diameter. The largest of the black notch produced by the edge of the moon on the sun's disk was noted at six hours, thirty minutes and forty seconds. Two photographs were taken by Professor Wilson, who says that if conditions were as favorable in Spain, where the sun was near its meridian, the results will be valuable.

SEEN AT UNIVERSITY

Professor Leavenworth Takes Time of Eclipse's End. Francis P. Leavenworth, professor of astronomy at the state university, came in from his summer home at Excelsior last night and opened the university observatory. His telescope was trained on the opening between the library and the 'old main' from an early hour this morning, but the sun was scheduled to rise at 6:29. At that time the campus oaks until after 6 o'clock, and in consequence Professor Leavenworth was unable to make any observations of the eclipse in its early stages. He was able, however, to note the time the observation ended, which was at 4:51:20 star time, or approximately at 6:32 mean time. This fact, taken in conjunction with observations elsewhere, will be of value in determining the exact position of the moon during the eclipse. The sun, as it rose thru the mists which obscured the horizon, could be observed with the naked eye and presented a spectacle at once beautiful and curious. The indentation of the moon's shadow under the sun's disk from the left and at the time of greatest obscuration extended beyond its center.

Due to Refraction. Instead of appearing as a true crescent, the eclipsed sun had a curiously flattened appearance. One who had taken the two horns of the crescent and pressed them together. Professor Leavenworth explained that this was a very common phenomenon to be seen every morning, due to the refraction of the earth's atmosphere, but that it was emphasized by the mist on the horizon and the fact that part of the sun was obscured. This same atmospheric condition prevented a closer noting of the time of conclusion as the outline of the moon's shadow, the clearer to the eye, were decidedly hazy when seen thru the powerful ten-inch telescope in the university observatory. Had the eclipse been visible here at later hour, it would have been possible to have marked its duration to a fraction of a second. The morning was very favorable to the observer, with a telescope, as the mist on the horizon made a smoked glass unnecessary during the early and most advanced stages of the eclipse, and all those who were energetic enough to get up at the inconvenient hour the sun chose for its exhibition, were well repaid for their sacrifice of sleep.

EXPLOSION OF A TOY ENGINE KILLS GIRL

Special to The Journal. Decatur, Neb., Aug. 30.—The 13-year-old granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Squires is dead and a brother of the girl is seriously injured, as the result of the explosion of a toy engine. The scalding steam literally cooked the girl from head to foot and she died in an hour.

PRINTERS WALK FROM OPEN SHOP

Bulletin Board Sign in Chicago Causes Eight Workmen to Drop Their Sticks.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—First indications that the threat of union officials to carry the printers' strike into every book and job printing house in Chicago, if necessary, was to be made good today came with the walk-out of six compositors and two apprentices in a shop where union demands were ignored. A sign posted on the bulletin board, declaring the place henceforth an open shop caused the men to quit work. Organizer Harding of the local union said: 'By tomorrow morning at the latest and possibly by tonight, every printing shop, which is a member of the Chicago typographical union, will find its men on strike unless it makes an agreement with the union.' Another shop employing five union printers came under the ban later in the day. President E. R. Wright of the union issued an order in an immediate strike in any plant where work from non-union places is received.

CRADLE OF GREAT MEN

It is no surprise, then, to learn that many of Norway's greatest men have come from this very section. Christian Michelsen, the great prime minister, whose name is now on every lip, is a Bergen man. Ole Bull, greatest of violinists, was born and lived here, and you may see his statue, not unlike that in our own Loring park, here in the public square. Let it not be forgotten either that the greatest Norwegian-American, Knute Nelson, senator from Minnesota, was born in this same locality. As we rode on the railroad from Voss to Bergen, we saw the following: Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

Terms Agreed to by Peace Conference.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 30.—These are the demands made by the Japanese plenipotentiaries upon the Russians, together with the final disposition of them: First—The recognition of the preponderating interest of Japan in Korea. Agreed to by the Russians. Second—The evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian and Japanese forces. Agreed to. The Russians still occupy two-thirds of the territory. Third—Transfer by Russia to Japan of the leasehold of Liaotung peninsula, which includes Port Arthur and Dainy. Agreed to by the Russians. Fourth—The return to China of the civil administration of Manchuria. Agreed to by the Russians. Fifth—The concession of Saghalien island by the Russians, the Japanese military forces occupying it by force of arms. Russia refused and compelled the Japanese to return to them one-half of the island. Sixth—Transfer to the Japanese by Russia, without compensation, of all docks, magazines and military works at Port Arthur and Dainy. Agreed to by the Russians. Seventh—Transfer of the railroad between Port Arthur and Kunshien. Agreed to by the Russians. Eighth—Retention by Russia of main line of railroad from Kunshien to Vladivostok. Agreed to. Ninth—Russia to reimburse Japan for the cost of the war. Rejected by the Russians. Tenth—Russian warships interned at various neutral ports to be turned over to the Japanese. Rejected by the Russians. Eleventh—The limitation of Russian naval strength in the far east. Rejected by the Russians. Twelfth—Granting to the Japanese certain fishing rights on the Siberian coast. Accepted by the Russians.

SUPREMACY WON IN THE FAR EAST

War Leaves Japan in an Impregnable Position in the Orient.

FURTHER FIGHTING FOR COSTS USELESS

English Newspapers and Statesmen Consider the Mikado's Course the Wisest One.

London, Aug. 30.—Newspaper comment on the results of the war in Japan's present position in the orient and on the new English alliance with Japan are significant. In this connection the Pall Mall Gazette says: 'Japan's Impregnable Position. The enlarged treaty with England may be considered weighty in persuading the mikado and his advisors that Japan's position in the east is practically impregnable and that for the world without pressing for the payment of costs. Japan now stands in a position of impregnable supremacy in the far east. This supremacy could only be disputed by a coalition against which her alliance with the great navy power in the world constitutes an absolute guarantee.'

ASIA NOW LIES AT JAPAN'S FEET

Arguing that Japan might, after consideration, feel more satisfied with having gained the points for which she took up arms, the Pall Mall Gazette continues: 'Henceforth Asia lies at her feet and particularly China. China has been bone of contention all along. England and the United States will have every reason to be thankful for the triumph of Japan.'

HER COURSE WAS THE WISEST ONE

It needed only a moment's reflection to see how greatly Japan's moral and material position would have been worsened if, after having obtained all the substantial points for which she undertook the war on the question of costs which could not in the long run have been recovered against an opponent who was determined not to pay. The policy of Japan is to concentrate herself on the formidable task of developing what her victory has given her and even a successful war, which would have left her in possession of the world's military, must have dissipated her energies and weakened her position.

MILWAUKEE MAN KILLED

Winona, Minn., Aug. 30.—Albert Coston of Milwaukee was struck by lightning and killed last night on William Chalmers' farm on Homer ridge.

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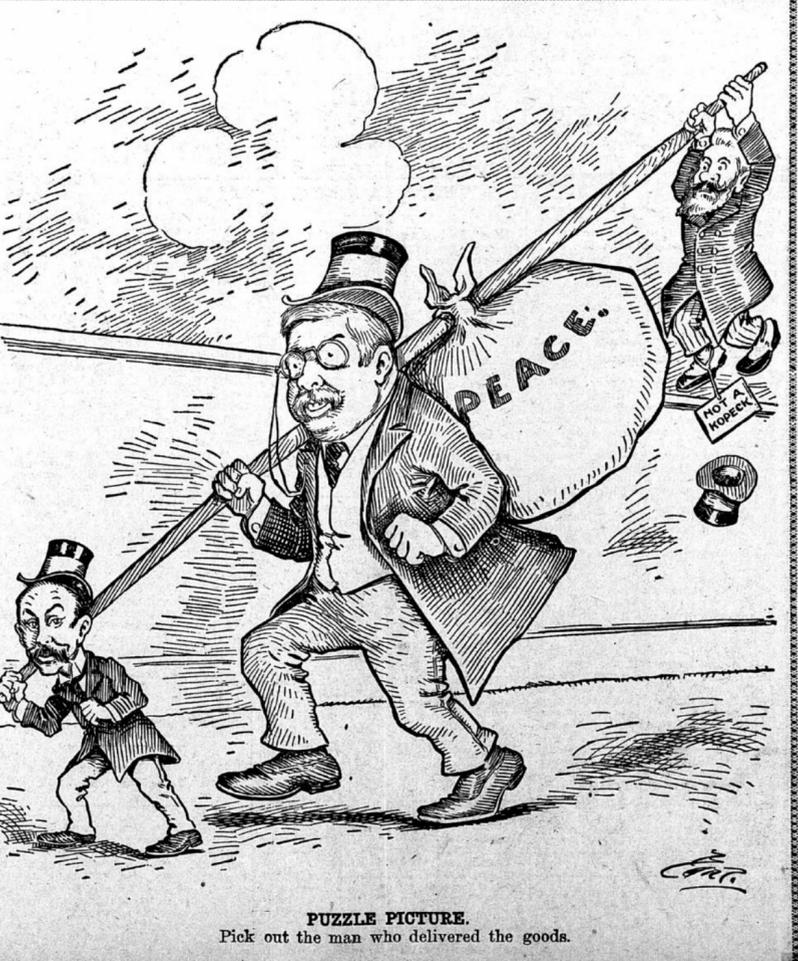
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PUZZLE PICTURE. Pick out the man who delivered the goods.

Defective Page