

CIVIL WAR NOW RIFE IN RUSSIA

Admirals sunk Russian warships or handed them over to the Japanese. The czar confesses his inability to control the Cossacks, who resent the Jews and crowds, and fire without orders.

Witte Pleads for Time. From delegations that have called on him, Witte has asked for three months time to fulfill his promises, declaring that he is anxious to hand over his power to the duma.

FULL TRUTH SUPPRESSED

When Details Are Known, the World Will Be Appalled. St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—(Via frontier)—There are practically no signs this evening that the situation is clearing up to any considerable extent.

Finland Has the Stage. Just at present Finland occupies the center of the stage in the Russian situation. The latest advices from that section of the empire show that the situation is far from satisfactory.

The strong socialist element is causing trouble in the Russian situation. The party are unwilling to accept the concessions which it is understood the czar has agreed to grant in response to the demands of the revolutionary forces.

Peril of Armed Conflict. There is great danger of an armed conflict being brought on at any time. The squadron of warships sent to Helsinki arrived there this afternoon and began landing troops.

Special Council Held. Just how serious the situation is can be imagined when it is stated that a special council of the cabinet was held tonight to consider the complications that have arisen over Finland.

Experts Testify. Baron is Insane. Defense Makes Strong Case in Train Wrecker's Trial at Marengo.

Better in Odessa. In Odessa the situation seems to be slightly improved. The troops were telegraphed to the authorities there to night to have the troops take an active part in putting down the mob which has held the city in its power for the last four days.

Alarming in Warsaw. This is regarded as a bad sign, as the people have only been prevented from indulging in monster demonstrations thru the fear of the troops.

Kaiser Would Aid Czar. German Army Would be Used to Secure Safety of Romanoffs.

Special Cable to the Journal. London, Nov. 4.—Alarming as are the events of the week in Russia, it is not believed in London or Paris that the imperial government will be overthrown, and the statement that Emperor William stands ready to use

the German army to secure the safety of the Romanoffs is considered quite superfluous in Berlin. There is no serious doubt of the loyalty of the Russian army to the throne, and the troops have been persuaded that in the conflict with Japan the result was drawn.

More important from an international viewpoint is the hearing of the economic discussions upon Russia's financial position. It is now known that the concessions were not made until the minister had declared in an impassioned speech to the czar that it was not Russia but the opinion of the world outside with which his majesty had concerned himself.

Witte's Plea to Czar. "My life-long ambition, sire," said Witte, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse, "has been to see Russia in the ranks of the great industrial and trading countries. To place her there we must have foreign capital. We had reached the limit of our borrowing capacity when the peace of Portsmouth was effected. Ever since then we have been plying for a new foreign loan, and today the American and English capitalists are leaving St. Petersburg without arranging to give us the money."

"If they go, sire, I do not believe they will return to us, and the responsibility for the collapse will rest on me. The civilized world has its eyes upon your majesty."

Profoundly moved by the outburst, Nicholas exclaimed, "If I make the concessions you advise I am no longer a ruler, am I not?"

"Pardon me, sire," was the reply of Witte, "you will begin to be a ruler worthy of the twentieth century and of modern civilization."

Then the imperial signature was affixed. It was a scene for a great painter.

FREE FINLAND—ITS PEOPLE. Population of Nearly Three Millions, Including Many Swedes.

Finland, which has won freedom from the czar, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of about 2,700,000.

The larger cities are Helsinki, the capital; Abo, Viborg and Tammerfors. Finnish is the language of the common people, but Swedish is spoken by many Finns, and by a few Swedes, who form about 13 per cent of the population.

Finland was under Swedish rule for 500 years, enjoying an autonomous constitution. By the treaty of Fredrikshamn in 1809, the country was ceded to Russia, but it retained its laws and practically its own system of home rule until 1898, when the present constitution was adopted.

Russia Gained Supremacy. In 1902, the last vestige of Finnish autonomy was destroyed and a Russian governor-general was put in charge. Within the last few years Helsinki and other cities in Finland have been the scenes of many assassinations and disorders.

Farming is one of the principal industries of Finland and a large amount of butter is exported annually. The census of 1899 showed that the farmers owned 308,486 horses, 1,457,423 cattle, 1,031,183 sheep and 204,290 swine.

Best Known Cities. Helsinki and Abo are the best known of the Finnish cities. All the steamers from Stockholm touch at these places, and they are frequently visited by tourists. They are also connected by rail with the czar's chief city. In appearance the Finns are indistinguishable from those of Sweden except that they are usually dominated by one or more large churches of the characteristic Russian type.

Helsinki has close to 100,000 inhabitants, Abo 40,000, Tammerfors 35,000, and Viborg 30,000. The population is overwhelmingly Lutheran in religion. In 1899 there were 2,620,921 of that faith, 48,819 orthodox Greek, 2,820 Baptists, 560 Roman Catholics and 300 Methodists. Nearly all their people are educated, there being numerous public parishes and traveling schools, besides universities and colleges.

Special to the Journal. Marengo, Iowa, Nov. 4.—Expert witnesses and associates of Baron von Kutzleben, in the county jail, were put on the stand today to prove that the man who wrecked the Rock Island train at Homestead, last March, is insane.

Sheriff Dietrick testified that the defendant had had three visions of wrecks since he has been in jail. One wreck, he said, the Lord had commanded him to accomplish in Nova Scotia, and another at Blue Earth, Minn. These wrecks, the prisoner said, he will accomplish as soon as released.

Baroness Kutzleben, mother of the defendant, testified that her boy often had fainting spells when young. She said she had suffered much from her children because she had married a first cousin and her father before her had done the same. Dr. Gershom Hill, state expert, testified that Kutzleben is undoubtedly insane and was not responsible for the wreck as it was the result of a diseased mind.

Ferdinand Kutzleben, father of the young baron, testified that he had paid the penalty of marriage with a first cousin by having an insane son. He said that he had often had fainting and epileptic fits himself following his marriage, and that the children were so affected at times. Kutzleben's alleged confession of the wreck was permitted as evidence by the court, but the defense will introduce testimony to show that it was obtained under duress.

The First East Surrey regiment of the British army is never without music. When its band is not playing, thirty men who are experts on the morthorn provide the music, the whole regiment whistling an accompaniment.

A hearse had to be specially made at Rawtenstall, England, for the burial of James Nuttall, the largest man in Lancashire. The coffin, which was six feet, four inches long, three feet, and two feet deep, was carried by twelve bearers.

FREE RUSSIA AS PRESIDENT'S WORK

Roosevelt Believed to Have Been Strong Influence in Getting Czar to Act.

By W. W. Jermaine.

Washington, Nov. 4.—There is a growing belief in Washington that the czar will eventually give President Roosevelt credit for having had a larger hand than any other outsider in prevailing upon the czar to issue his famous manifesto giving liberty to his subjects. Two recent occurrences point that way.

One was the special address to the American people contained in M. Ricketts' declaration accompanying the manifesto. The other is the fact announced early this week that the president was in possession of czar's program some time before that plan was announced to the public.

These facts fit perfectly into the authoritative statement made on Tuesday in this city regarding the president's interview early last summer with Ambassador Cassini, who reported its importance, Cassini reported in detail to St. Petersburg by cable. On the occasion in question, the president argued with all his power in favor of increased liberty for the Russian people, and strongly urged upon the czar that he investigate the policy adopted by the United States for the government of the Philippines with a view to determining whether it would not suit, also in Russia. His pretext for doing this was the fact that he was at that time endeavoring to persuade Japan and Russia to submit to their troubles to a conference with a view to making peace.

The fact that the president could look into the future far enough to see the recent uprisings in Russia is another proof of his great ability as a statesman, and his bravery in bringing his views home to the czar direct, is his entire keeping with the czar's policy. It is believed here that no other ruler in the world had the courage to make suggestions of this nature.

States Rights Again. One of the indirect results of the president's southern trip is a revival of southern interest in his railway-rate policy. The south from the beginning has favored that policy, and this was manifested last session of congress, when southern democrats, with democratic generally, supported the Esch-Townsend bill. In the house of representatives, democrats will be ready again to support the president's bill, and so, if the southern trip is to have any new or wider influence, it must be among southern senators, some of whom have been rather reticent in question the propriety of the president's course, basing their opposition on the old ground of states' rights.

They argued that the president's plan would be to increase the powers of the central government at the expense of the powers exercised by the several states, and therefore, on principle, they opposed it. In view of the character of the fight, however, and of the vital interests involved, it is now very likely that the majority of southern senators, as one result of the president's trip, will feel impelled to support his rate bill.

The southern trip was not undertaken for purposes of proselytizing. The president more than once, or on the railroad-rate question had assumed any formidable proportions, or had threatened to do anything of the kind, would thus finish his tour of the country as a whole.

President for Dual States. It is expected that the president, in his message to congress, will favor the two-state idea; that is, the combining of New Mexico and Arizona for statehood purposes on the one side, and the Indian territory and Oklahoma on the other. This is the plan favored by Senator Beveridge, chairman of the senate committee on territories, and which he has endorsed so valiently, the unsuccessfully, to carry out in the last session. Conditions in the territories themselves, however, are not as promising as they have been, and this may lead congress to ultimately postpone action. Arizona is preparing to oppose joint statehood with even greater vigor than heretofore, and Indian territory is preparing to demand that it be permitted to come into the union independently of Oklahoma. This failure of the interested communities to agree, may easily prevent anything being done already some of the wise ones are predicting that statehood will be found next winter to be as far distant as before the agitation was begun.

Railroad Cause Injured. Washington believes that the railroad cause has been injured thru the happenings in Chicago, and that the railroad interests deliberately planned to pack the Bacon convention, and carry thru it a resolution declaring against the president's plan. It is already discovered in time to prevent success, but not soon enough to prevent the delegates friendly to the railroads from going to Chicago and after being shut out of the Bacon convention, organizing a rump convention of their own.

The general belief that the railroads did in fact pack this convention is borne out by facts which have been brought to light in this city. Several weeks ago a well-known newspaper correspondent was talking to one of the leaders of the railway lobby in this city, who maintained permanently in this city. This lobbyist, after his attention had been called to the Bacon convention, said:

"What if that convention should disclose the fact that there has been a change of front on the part of the shippers, and that they are now opposed to the plan of the president?"

"A similar convention in a former year pronounced strongly in favor of that plan," the newspaper man said. "I know it, but that was before the subject had been inquired into carefully. I predict that after being shut out this year will reverse itself, and if it does, what will become of the argument put up by Bacon and his friends that the shippers, almost as one man, are demanding this new legislation?"

"You don't mean to hint," asked the newspaper man, "that the railroad interests will attempt to pack the convention this year, do you?"

"Well, not exactly that," was the reply. "I predict, rather, too strong a word. We do intend, however, to have our friends there and to have those friends vote in favor of some compromise plan."

Shippers' Action Forced. The fact seems to have been that the railroads, exercising the control they are known to have, sent these shippers to Chicago with instructions to frustrate the Bacon plan and to hold a rump convention if necessary. The opinion here is that the occurrences of last week in Chicago have clearly established a line of cleavage between the big shippers and the little shippers. The former, for the most part, as was brought out in the testimony before the senate committee last spring, are almost solidly opposed to increasing the power of the interstate commerce commission, so that the commission will fix a rate and have it go into effect immediately; the latter, few of whom are at terminal points, are, on the other hand, almost solidly in favor of such

an increase of power. Obviously, the big shippers, who, by reason of their location, have for years been enjoying the discrimination which the president wants to abolish, are warning the railroads who have given these discriminations; and, quite as obviously, the small shippers, most of whom are located in the small cities and towns, which location has prevented them from sharing in these discriminations, are demanding legislation. The equities of the case are so clearly with the small shippers, who are so demanding that they be treated as well as the big shippers, that the president's arm is strengthened by all such occurrences as those which took place last week in Chicago. This is what Washington thinks about the matter.

Ricketts' Friends Disappointed. The president disappointed a great many good people who failed to make Oscar J. Ricketts public printer. Mr. Ricketts had strong and disinterested support, and it is probably true that he knows more about the government printing office, by reason of his long service there, than any new man could possibly know, and that in every other essential particular, he is well qualified to give an administration of the office. The president, however, while admitting these things, and that he had a high regard for Mr. Ricketts personally and as a public official, felt that the public service demanded that the new public printer be some man who has not been connected in any way with the printing office. Mr. Ricketts' connection with those controversies was entirely creditable to him as a man and an officer of the government.

No minister need hope to preach a sermon that will attract half as much interest as the few words he says at a wedding.

The German empress is an early riser, and sits down to breakfast with the emperor, winter and summer, punctually at 8 o'clock.

New Patents. Special to the Journal. Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—The following patents were issued this week: 63,819, Charles H. Biegler, Jr., St. Paul, Minn., building hoist; H. O. Bjorneby and A. O. Brager, Fertile, N. D., self-locking lever; William J. Browne, Minneapolis, Minn., disk drill; John J. Danner, Paul, Minn., feed box; Nellie G. De Laney, Grand Forks, N. D., dishwashing apparatus; Gustavus A. Dumcan, Deadwood, S. D., miner's lamp; Charles and Dakota inventors, St. Paul, Minn., strap fastener; Peder E. Lund, Beyrout, N. D., lifting lever; Robert W. Menke, Sanborn, N. D., furnace; Thomas M. Mosson, Marvill, N. D., cultivator and planter; William W. Post, Valley View, S. D., rail joint; Wilfred Salmon, Brainerd, Minn., milling machine; Charles A. Seanson, Minneapolis, Minn., sack rack; Helmer N. Thune, Neby, Minn., nail driving machine; Edwin C. Washburn, Minneapolis, Minn., fireproof shutters; Gordon S. Willett, Sioux Falls, S. D., bed spring tightener.

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