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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ISLE OF PINES SECEDES AND RAISES THE AMERICAN FLAG

ISLANDERS QUIT CUBAN REPUBLIC

Territorial Government Formed and Steps Taken Toward American Annexation.

WASHINGTON SEES EMBARRASSING PLOT

Secession Is a Hindrance to Treaty Between the United States and Cuba.

Journal Special Service.

Havana, Cuba, Nov. 15.—The residents of the Isle of Pines have issued a declaration of independence from Cuba and organized a new government as a United States territory. A delegate to congress will be sent to Washington in order to have questions affecting the future of the island discussed before the house of representatives, ignoring Cuban authority.

Mass meetings have been held under the name of territorial conventions and officials were appointed to fill all positions except those that must be named by the president under the constitution of the United States. The first officers of the new territory are: Secretary of state, T. B. Anderson; treasurer, James M. Steere; delegate to congress, M. C. Ryan; chief justice, A. T. Friese; sheriff, David B. Wall.

The convention divided the island into five districts and ordered elections to be held yesterday to select members of the legislature, which is to convene next week, tax assessors and collectors. One ticket was named in each district, the only political question being to keep the island under the stars and stripes.

The election is proceeding in an orderly manner under forms of law, the men on the different tickets announcing that they will take office immediately without regard to those serving under the Cuban government.

Notice Sent to Roosevelt.

The first official notice is contained in this letter:

"Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, Nov. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt, President, Washington—Dear Sir: The people of this island, havinb purchased homes under the treaty of Paris believing it was United States territory, and having waited more than three years for recognition of their rights as American citizens, fearing a continuation of these conditions and feeling alarm at the condition of Cuba during the coming election, have taken preliminary steps for the establishment of a territorial government under the constitution of the United States. We believe this the proper step for us to take and the most effective way to receive justice and equity from our national law-making body. We also rely upon you, our president, for a square deal. We trust our action will meet your approval.—T. B. Anderson, chairman territorial convention."

Only One Dissenter.

This action by the convention represents the opinion of practically the entire population of the Isle of Pines. At the meeting there was one voice raised against the action taken. That was by a man who expressed fear of the results, asserting that all are liable to punishment under Cuban laws.

Fully one-third of those now living on the island are American citizens. There has been a steady immigration from the United States, while many natives have left there since the Spanish war, coming to Cuba. About half the natives remaining live in the little town of Nueva Gerona. Their inclination is said to be to have the island belong to the United States. Their opposition to the administration was shown by the fact that at all primaries practically all inscribed themselves as liberals.

Fomented by Americans.

The movement to sever relations with Cuba was fomented by the American club, an organization including most of the substantial citizens of the island. Sixty members of the club met last Monday, declared themselves a territorial convention and took steps to organize a government. A recess was taken until Saturday.

More than 200 persons gathered at Nueva Gerona.

A large number of American women are living on the island and they loudly applaud the sentiment uttered repeatedly by the chairman, that after the Isle of Pines had become United States territory none had a right to sell it to another country. Elihu Root, General Leonard Wood and others concerned in having the Cuban banner raised were denounced. It was decided to have a legislature of eleven men, two from each district and one delegate-at-large, Dr. Ramidall receiving the nomination for that office.

The Chief Landholder.

"It was like an old-style southern mass meeting, all enthusiasm," said S. H. Pearcy today. Mr. Pearcy is vice president of the Isle of Pines company, which controls 150,000 acres out of a total of about 700,000 on the island. He came here to arrange a big deal involving the starting of a new city on a fine port on the south coast and building a railroad thru the island.

Mr. Pearcy is one of the strongest advocates that the island must remain part of the United States. He is testing the question in the courts, having sent 20,000 cigars to New York, his contention being that the government could not seize these as being more than the law permits, as they are not from a foreign country.

Fighting for Justice.

"We are fighting for justice," he continued. "Wood sold us out, lock, stock and barrel, for two coaling stations, after he has assured us the island would be retained by the United States. Cuba's only interest in the island is to afford snug berths for a few officials. There are about twelve offices thereon, all filled by carpet-baggers, as no native has one. The Cuban government has collected taxes and not spent 5 cents except for salaries.

"We were pleased when Cuba got her freedom, but we do not wish to link our destinies with hers. We claim the rights which were guaranteed us. We

Continued on 2d Page, 2d Column.

NO LOWER WAGES IN RATE REFORM PLAN

President Does Not Agree with Those Who See a Menace to R. R. Employees in His Efforts for Federal Control.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The president is not in sympathy with the idea that rate legislation, after his plan, will mean a reduction of wages of railway employees, and he so informed the delegation that called upon him yesterday.

It is well known to the president, as it is to many others, that a part of the railway plan of campaign against the president's program is the working up of sentiment, more or less artificial, against that program. The delegation which visited the White House yesterday is a sample of what that sentiment is, or can be made to be. During the summer and fall, the railways have been busy with boards of trade and chambers of commerce all over the country, more particularly at the big terminal points, and these have gone on record in many instances in opposition to the Esch-Townsend bill.

Purpose of Railroads.

It is the purpose of the railways to spring a full statement of these resolutions, etc., upon the senate committee on interstate commerce when the committee gets together here on the twenty-first inst., and claim that the showing indicates a radical change of sentiment in the country and a state of the public mind making the proposed legislation undesirable.

Addressing the railroad employees' representatives yesterday, the president said:

"There has been comparatively little complaint to me of the railroad rates being as a whole too high. The most serious complaints that have been made to me have been of improper discrimination in railroad rates. For instance, in two recent cases affecting great corporations, the complaints that have been made to me have been that they have been too low as regards certain big shippers, the complaint in both these cases is about the differential, the difference of treatment of two users of the railways, the difference in favor of one set of shippers as against another set of shippers. Whether this is just or not, I am not prepared to say.

His Principles.

"If you will look at my Raleigh speech and my recent utterances you will see my principles clearly set forth. I have said time and time again that I would not tolerate for one moment an injustice to a railway, any more than I would tolerate an injustice by a railway. I have said time and again that I would remove any public official who would yield to popular clamor against a railroad, no matter how popular that clamor might be, just as soon as I would remove a public official who would render that railway an improper service at the expense of the people.

"But I have said there must be a proper advisory power exercised by the government over the railways. Indeed, I would like it exercised to a much greater extent than I have any idea of pressing at the moment. For instance, I would like to have it exercised in the matter of overcapitalization. I am convinced that the 'wage fund' would be larger if there was no fictitious capital upon which dividends had to be paid.

Not Hostile to Wealth.

"I need hardly say that this does not mean hostility to wealth. If you gentlemen here in whom I believe so strongly were all a unit in demanding that some improper action should be taken against certain men of wealth, then, no matter whether I did or did not like those same men of wealth, I would defend them against you, no matter how much I cared for you, and in so doing I would really be acting in your own interests. I would be false to your interest if I failed to do justice to the capitalist as much as the wage-worker.

"But I shall act against the abuses of wealth just as against all other abuses. The outcry against rate legislation is of much the same character as I encountered when I was engaged in putting thru that car-coupling business, or in endeavoring to secure certain legislation in which you all have been interested, such as the employers' liability law.

"Most certainly I will join with you in resisting to the utmost any movement to hurt or damage any railroads which act decently, for I would hold that such damage was not merely to the capitalist, not merely to the wage-worker engaged on the railroads, but to all the country.

Just and Equal Treatment.

"My aim is to secure the just and equal treatment of the public by those (I trust and believe a limited number) who do not want to give it just as much as by the larger number who do want to give it. All I want in any rate legislation is to give the government an efficient supervisory power, which shall be exercised as scrupulously to prevent injustice to the railways as to prevent their doing injustice to the public.

"Our endeavor is to see that those big railway men and big shippers who are not responsive to the demands of justice are required to do what their fellows who are responsive to the demands of justice would be glad to do of their own accord."

$15,000 BALM FOR BROKEN PROMISES

Chicago Girl Gets Big Verdict Against Man She Said Pledged Marriage.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—A jury today returned a verdict of $15,000 in favor of Miss Mabel Beland against John O'Neil a former alderman and prominent contractor, for breach of promise of marriage. Miss Beland was for several years an inmate of O'Neil's home, and continued to reside there as his housekeeper after the divorce of Mrs. O'Neil from her husband. She brought suit, declaring that O'Neil had promised to marry her, and demanded $50,000 for his failure to adhere to the contract she asserted he had made with her. O'Neil denied the charge absolutely and fought the case with every resource in his power.

During the trial it was shown by the evidence that O'Neil and Miss Beland had taken trips to Marquette, Mich., and other places in the northwest.

253,936 NORWEGIANS VOTED FOR MONARCHY

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Minister Christian Hauge today announced that cable advices received by him last night from Norwegian official sources indicate that the affirmative vote in the recent election, to determine Norwegian sentiment as to the succession of Prince Karl, aggregated 253,936, and the negative vote 67,5554. The total number entitled to vote at the last election was 435,000.

BONUSES BY CITIES ILLEGAL IN INDIANA

Journal Special Service.

Indianapolis, Nov. 15.—By a decision of the appellate court Indiana cities will be prevented from giving bonuses to manufacturing companies for locating factories, the court holding that a city has no right to take money raised by taxation and devote it to such purposes.

The court says that the benefit resulting to a town by the establishment of factories is not different in kind from the benefit arising from the establishment and operation of grocery stores. The manufacturer, merchant, mechanic and laborer are equal promoters of the public good and equally entitled to public aid. No line can be drawn in favor of one of them to the exclusion of the others.

WORK STOPPED ON BUILDING.

Special to The Journal.

Deadwood, S. D., Nov. 15.—An order has come from Washington to stop work on the government building in this city. The building is completed to the bottom of the third story.

PURSUED BY DISASTER

Albany Company Suffers First by Crash, Then by Fire.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Fire today destroyed the stock in one of the temporary stores opened by the John G. Myers company after the collapse of their building last August, when thirteen persons were killed and thirty injured. The Myers people say their loss will probably exceed $250,000. The stock is believed to have been fully insured.

THE SUN QUOTES AGAINST TAWNEY

New York Paper Questions His Utility as a Watchdog of the Treasury.

New York, Nov. 15.—The New York Sun this morning devotes its leading editorial to Representative Tawney of Minnesota and the report that he is to be chairman of the house committee on appropriations. The editorial is headed with Tawney's name, and its purpose is to show that the Winona congressman, while a man of points in most respects, went wrong in the debates in the last session of congress on the question of constructive mileage when the members were trying to vote themselves mileage which they had not earned. The Sun's editorial begins in this way:

"Again we learn of the post—or anteofficial— activity of Speaker Cannon; that is, ex-Speaker Cannon. Uncomfortable questions concerning the succession to Mr. Hemenway as chairman of appropriations are to be settled by importing into that committe talent not connected with it hitherto, in the person of James A. Tawney of Minnesota. In the last congress Mr. Tawney was fourth on the committee on ways and means, second on insular affairs, and chairman of industrial arts and expositions. He is no great talker, but he is a hard worker and a forceful individual.

"The gentleman from Minnesota, for what will be the most important post on any committee in a house impelled to economy by the existence of a marked deficiency in the revenues, is highly flattering. Nevertheless, when it comes to considering a new watchdog of the treasury, we turn instinctively to the candidate's record in the unpleasant little matter of constructive mileage."

Then the Sun proceeds to quote extensively from the Congressional Record reports of Mr. Tawney's speeches in defense of the proposed mileage grab.

ULTIMATUM FOR TURKEY TODAY

Sultan's Failure to Respond Will Be Followed Promptly by Naval Demonstration.

Paris, Nov. 15.—It is said in official quarters here that the ambassadors of the powers will present an ultimatum to Turkey today as the last diplomatic move before making a naval demonstration.

The powers have also agreed that their warships shall begin to rendezvous at Piraeus, Greece, early next week.

The ultimatum covers, first, the acceptance of the powers' plan for the financial reform of Macedonia; second, the extension for two years of the terms of the financial agents appointed by Austria and Russia on behalf of the powers.

It is the present intention of the powers to make a demonstration against the island of Mytilene similar to the French demonstration of 1901.

LEHMAN'S BODY FOUND.

Green Bay, Wis., Nov. 15.—Antoine Lehman, 83 years of age, was found dead in a stone quarry near Preble. He disappeared Oct. 18.

A Special Review of the GREAT CHAPMAN MEETINGS On Pages 16 and 17.

ADVANCING THE BALL—
With excellent interference.

CZAR, IN GREATEST PERIL, THROWS SOP TO PEASANTS

ODELL, ACCUSED BY HYDE, WILL REPLY

Former Governor of New York Is Branded a Blackmailer and Will Be an Insurance Witness.

New York, Nov. 15.—Former Governor B. B. Odell, Jr., today requested Chairman Armstrong, of the insurance investigating committee to call him before the commission and give him an opportunity to testify under oath in reply to the testimony of James Hazen Hyde before the committee.

Mr. Hyde, as a witness before the Armstrong insurance investigating committee, practically accused former Governor Benjamin B. Odell of blackmailing the Mercantile Trust company out of $75,000, as a settlement of a suit brought by him to recover losses he made in an investment in the bonds of the United States Shipbuilding company.

Mr. Hyde proved to be the most important witness yet examined by the legislative committee. He charged:

First—That E. H. Harriman told him the Mercantile Trust company, which was owned by the Equitable Life, had better settle Odell's suit, otherwise a bill might be put thru the legislature repealing the Mercantile charter. As a result of this threat Bainbridge Colby, counsel for the Mercantile, advised its officers to pay Odell $75,000. Odell who was then governor of the state, took the money, but did not turn over to the trust company the shipbuilding bonds on which he based his suit. He subsequently sold these securities and retained the proceeds.

Bill to Annul Charter.

Second—That the threat made to repeal the charter of the Mercantile Trust company was not an empty one. On March 31, 1904, the late Senator Ambler, one of Odell's henchmen, introduced a bill which, if it had gone thru, would have annulled the charter of the Mercantile Trust company. The $75,000 was paid to Odell in the fall of the same year.

Third—That E. H. Harriman and Henry C. Frick tried to form a conspiracy to remove him as a factor in the Equitable so that they could get possession of the society and its $400,000,000 of assets.

Fourth—That Frick's first move in this direction was an effort to have him appointed an ambassador by President Roosevelt. Harriman, Schiff and Senator Depew did all they could, he said, to further this plan. He was attracted by the idea and after they had made all the preliminary moves he went to Washington and saw the president at hte White House. The ambassadorship sought was not given him.

Knifed by Alleged Friends.

Fifth—That Harriman and Frick, while pretending to be his friends in his fight with James W. Alexander, knifed him in the back, and did everything possible to depreciate the value of his holdings in the Equitable Life and then made an offer to his lawyers to buy his stock in the society.

Sixth—That Henry C. Frick, from the day he entered the Equitable board of directors, tried to dominate the society and created "a reign of terror."

Seventh—That the Equitable's "yellow dog" fund, maintained in the Mercantile Trust company as a loan and known as the James W. Alexander No. 3 account, was used for three purposes, namely to settle suits, the purchase of Equitable stock and for political contributions. When this loan was liquidated last July, Hyde paid out on his private fund $212,000.

Hyde Resumes the Stand.

Mr. Hyde was the first witness today before the Armstrong committee. He asked to correct his testimony of yesterday relative to offers for his stock. He said he did receive four offers besides that of Mr. Ryan. Two of these came from Mr. Harriman and Mr. Frick. He was offered $5,000,000 for his entire holdings and $2,500,000 for half of them. George Gould also made such an offer.

These offers were all declined because witness did not think one man should control the society. Gage E. Tarbell made an offer and said he had a syndicate ready to buy the stock. George W. Young also offered to buy Mr. Hyde's stock. These were all verbal offers.

The largest price offered was $7,000,000 by George W. Young, former president of the United States Mortgage & Trust company. Mr. Gould's offer was made first.

The First Big Offer.

"That was in the beginning of the row," said Hyde. "It must have been in the beginning of February. The second offer was made by Mr. Frick a few moments before the first board meeting in February, of $5,000,000 for the entire holdings, or of $2,500,000 for one-half of the holdings. I declined both of these offers, as I did not think it was for the best interest of the society that I should then part with my stock, or if I did part with it I did not think it for the best interest of the society that one individual should control it. I had no idea of parting with my stock at that time. I offered to trustee it to the society for five years. That was at the beginning of this trouble. I first offered to trustee it for five years, and then afterwards offered it to the society, to buy it, and then I afterwards

Continued on 2d Page, 4th Column.

OPENING FOR ROOSEVELT

President May Talk Football Reform to College Heads.

Washington, Nov. 15.—President Roosevelt may embrace the opportunity further to extend his personal influence abolishing unnecessary roughness in football by calling before him the presidents of nearly twenty state universities who are now in conference in Washington.

M'CLELLAN JOINS HEARST REQUEST

Mayor and His Opponent Have Tally Sheets Taken Before Canvassers.

New York, Nov. 15.—Mayor McClellan joined with W. R. Hearst today in requesting that the supreme court grant the application for a mandamus to compel the production of the original tally sheets before the board of county canvassers. The application was granted as soon as the mayor's request was made known at the argument before Justice Amend. Judge Alton B. Parker, speaking in behalf of the mayor, said that Mr. McClellan desired there should be full opportunity given to have the will of the voters as expressed on election day fully and officially expressed.

Before the mandamus was granted the board of county canvassers had reconvened and had adjourned until tomorrow, awaiting the court's action.

BURTON MUST STAND TRIAL IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—United States Circuit Judge Vandeventer today overruled the demurrer filed yesterday to the indictment of United States Senator Burton of Kansas.

The trial of Senator Burton, on the charge of having used his influence before the postoffice department in behalf of the Rialto Grain & Securities company of St. Louis to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the company, is set for beginning on next Monday.

ONLY HALF ENOUGH MEN DEFEND COASTS

Washington, Nov. 15.—General Samuel M. Mills, chief of artillery, says that for manning the coast defenses of the United States a force consisting of 1,754 officers and 41,833 enlisted men is needed, while the corps has at present 525 officers and 13,744 men. He also estimated that the installation of fire control equipment coast artillery will be $7,000,000.

General Mills says of the 126 companies of coast artillery forty-seven are without captains and thirty-seven without the prescribed two lieutenants. These officers are absent on various duties. He says that it is important that the coast artillery companies should be commanded by captains.

MIKADO SUMMONS OYAMA.

Tokio, Nov. 15.—Replying to an imperial message ordering him to speedily return to Tokio and render personal report of the recent war, Field Marshal Oyama has named Nov. 25 as the date of his departure from Manchuria.

NEW STRIKE AIMS AT CZAR'S THRONE

One Hundred Thousand Quit Work in the Russian Capital.

FOREIGNERS ALARMED AS NEVER BEFORE

Foreign Warships May Be Hurried to Russ Port and Troops Landed.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—5:30 p.m.—The Associated Press is informed from a high source that a ukase will be issued positively tonight, whereby a large portion of the imperial domain, which covers almost a third of European Russia, and which at present is the property of the emperor and grand dukes, will be given to the peasants.

General Strike Begins.

The proletariat of St. Petersburg has summoned another general political strike, beginning today at noon. This action was decided upon late last night by the workmen's strike committee, which now is completely under the domination of the social revolutionists, whose leaders openly proclaim that their ultimate object is the complete overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a democratic republic.

This also is the real aim of their brothers, the social democrats of Poland, but the proclamation issued keeps this in the background and apparently supports the popular sympathy for Polish autonomy and the indignation against the application of the death sentence being imposed on the Kronstadt mutineers. The proclamation says:

"The imperial government continues to walk over our corpses. It courtmartials the bold soldiers and sailors of Kronstadt who rose in defense of their rights and national freedom. It encircles weak and oppressed Poland with the iron ring of martial law.

Calls for New Strike.

"The workmen's council calls upon the revolutionary proletariat of St. Petersburg to renew the general political strike which has already demonstrated its dread power in order to show brotherly solidarity with the revolutionary soldiers and sailors, as well as with the revolutianory proletariat of Poland. Let the workmen of St. Petersburg cease work at noon Nov. 15, with the cries of 'Down with the courtmartial,' 'Down with the death penalty,' 'Down with martial law in Poland and in all Russia.'"

The committee has appealed to the strike committees thruout Russia to join in the movement and has also appealed to the railroad men with the view to bringing about another general tie-up.

One of the most potent arguments used at the meeting of workmen's delegates last night was that in this fight the workmen will have their efforts in behalf of the lives of the mutineers to increase the sympathy felt for the workmen's cause and help them to win over the army and navy to the cause of freedom.

Some of the delegates who, having the great question of national economy uppermost in their minds, namely, how to increase their incomes with diminished labor, protested that the political strike would interfere with the fight for an eight-hour day, but they were rudely waved aside by the majority who claimed that it would be time enough to deal with economic questions when they had finished with the autocracy.

Railroad Strike Begins.

The strike commenced promptly on the Baltic and Warsaw railways and it is announced that all the other lines will follow suit.

The Finnish railroad men are meeting to decide whether they, too, will join in the movement.

The factories in the industrial districts beyond the Narva and Moscow gates have shut down. The Nevsky, admiralty and Baltic yards, the big tube works and all the cotton and woolen mills on both sides of the Neva closed at noon and soon thousands of workmen were parading in the industrial districts, carrying red flags and forcing those who were reluctant to strike, to join them.

The compositors are said to have decided to join the general strike and it is expected that all the newspapers will again have to suspend publication.

100,000 on Strike.

The order for a general strike was wonderfully successful, almost 100,000 men walking out in obedience to the mandate of the strike committee.

The Northern express bound for Paris remains standing in the station.

At the Sangalli works ther was a fight between strikers and antistrikers, during which four men were killed and ten were wounded with knives.

The electric lights will be shut off this evening and the city will again be in darkness tonight. The car drivers and cabmen have also been asked to join in the strike.

The suddenness and magnitude of the movement has terrorized the inhabitants, and has caught the government unprepared as usual. The streets are already full of Cossacks, cavalry and infantry, but the authorities in the face of such a gigantic revolutionary demonstration seem to be hesitating over what course to pursue.

Danger of Slaughter.

Inasmuch as thousands of arms were bought and distributed during the last few days under cover of providing for defense against the "Black Hundred," the danger of bloodshed on a large scale should the troops fire, is greatly increased.

The revolutionary leaders boldly boast that the people are now better prepared and better armed for a conflict. Moreover, they assert confidently that they know positively that the soldiers of several guard regiments will refuse to fire upon the people.

The English millowners, at a meeting this afternoon, decided to shut down indefinitely, as it is impossible to attempt to continue work while the present revolutionary spirit prevails.

At the embassies the situation was regarded as much more serious than

Continued on 2d Page, 3d Column.

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