

Grover Cleveland

A signed article by the former president will appear in next Sunday's Journal.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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FALSE CZAR SUDDENLY APPEARS AND LEADS REBELLION; WITTE ALL ALONE BETWEEN RUSS ORDER AND ANARCHY

ODELL SWEARS HYDE TESTIMONY IS FALSE

Former Governor of New York Denies, on Oath, that He Sought to Blackmail or to Annul Charter of Big Trust Company.

New York, Nov. 16.—B. H. Odell, Jr., former governor of New York and at present chairman of the state republic committee, was the first witness before the insurance-investigating committee today and denied that he had ever directly or indirectly threatened to have the charter of the Mercantile Trust company repealed. He said that he had never asked for the repeal of the charter, and that he had never threatened to do so.

Mr. Odell said he told James H. Hyde, former governor of New York and at present chairman of the state republic committee, that he had never threatened to have the charter of the Mercantile Trust company repealed. He said that he had never asked for the repeal of the charter, and that he had never threatened to do so.

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5 DIE IN FIRE 'BLACK HAND' SET

Fatal New York Tenement Fire Believed to Be Work of Secret Order.

New York, Nov. 16.—At least five persons were burned to death in an Italian tenement house fire at 221 East Seventy-third street today. The house was six floors high and the sleeping tenants on the five upper floors were made prisoners by the flames, with the ground floor a roaring furnace beneath them. Three of those who lost their lives were kneeling in prayer when the fire reached them.

Within the first hour after the fire was under control, the bodies of three women and two men had been taken from the stairway between the second and third floors. The lessee of the house told the police today that the "Black Hand" society had recently sent letters demanding \$2,000. Altho the demands did not state what the penalty was to be for refusing to pay the money, the police have begun an investigation on the belief that the fire was started by the writer of the letters.

The fire began in a heap of rubbish at the bottom of the shaft, and spread thru the interior of a grocery store on the ground floor. A policeman was the first person to see the fire, just as it had begun to creep up the shaft. He ran into the building, pounding on the hall doors all the way up to the sixth floor to waken the tenants. The fire followed him so swiftly that when he reached the top floor he was obliged to send the tenants there out to the fire escapes to save them from suffocation. Within a few moments more on all the floors below the fire escapes were packed with persons whom the flames had cut off from escape by the interior stairways.

Adding to the paths of the scene was the action of the men, who stood with their arms full of personal possessions while their wives fought unaided to protect the children from being trampled by the crowd or suffocated by smoke. Everyone on the fire escapes was saved by the firemen.

Cleveland, Nov. 16.—Hundreds of letters are being received by the promoters of the anti-suicide commission which was started in this city recently. They come from all classes of people, students of sociology and psychology, and from others who see in the movement a healthy stand against the too prevalent suicide tendency. A New York man sends the commission the result of his long investigations and suggests that Rockefeller or some other rich man should establish a fund to be used to provide a home for the despondent and surround them with happier influences.

A St. Louis woman writes that she has been on the verge of suicide many times, but hearing of the commission decided to write and ask for advice. A Rochester, N. Y., woman makes the same plea, and asks what the penniless, friendless and miserable woman can do. The movement has only recently started and what form its development will take is still in doubt, but the replies received indicate to its promoters that it has a serious mission to perform.

Mr. Undermeyer asked permission to cross-examine Mr. Odell, but was refused. Justice Erastus F. Ransome, counsel for George H. Squire, was next called. He said Mr. Squire is a very sick man. He presented a statement, which Squire had signed, that he had never heard of the various trustee accounts until this investigation. He knew of the campaign contributions only in a general way. He did not know the amount contributed to the national campaign of 1904. He hoped both state and national legislatures would pass laws prohibiting the contributions. He thought the contributions were a blot on the state.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew was then called. The senator said he had been director of the Equitable since 1877 and was a member of the executive committee of the Equitable. He never heard of the various trustee accounts until this investigation. He knew of the campaign contributions only in a general way. He did not know the amount contributed to the national campaign of 1904. He hoped both state and national legislatures would pass laws prohibiting the contributions. He thought the contributions were a blot on the state.

HEROIC MEASURES TO PROLONG LIFE OF NORWAY'S KING

New Monarch Will Stick to His Own Name, Says Christiania Paper.

Christiania, Norway, Nov. 16.—According to the Aftenpost, Prince Karl of Denmark, who has telegraphically accepted the crown of the Norwegian throne, will take the title of Karl V., and the royal flag will be a golden lion on a purple field. The municipality of Christiania is already preparing for the solemn state entry of the king, which is expected to take place Nov. 26. The event will be marked with elaborate festivities.

The Christiania Aftenpost, which is authority for the statement that the new king of Norway will ascend the throne as Karl V., is usually quite reliable in its predictions. While most of the Norwegians would prefer to have the old and distinctively Norwegian name of Haakon revived in the Norwegian royal line, it is not strange that Prince Karl should wish to retain his own name, and it is probable that his wishes will be respected, should he express a preference for the name of Karl.

The first King Karl who ruled Norway was Karl Knutsson of Sweden. At the death of King Kristofer in 1449 the northern union split. The Swedes elected Karl Knutsson as king and the Danes called Kristian, son of a count of Oldenburg. The Norwegians were divided in three camps, one favoring a union with Sweden, another with Denmark, while the third wanted to elect one of the descendants of the old line of kings. This party was in a hopeless minority and in the council of state there were only the Swedish and Danish parties. The former won the day and called Karl of Sweden, who was crowned at Trondhjem on Nov. 20, 1449. In the meantime the friends of Denmark had secured aid from that country and an army took possession of Oslo, the nucleus of what is now Christiania and the tributary country.

Karl failed to defend Norway, and after he had ruled a year he withdrew and Kristian I. of the Oldenburg line was chosen king. The next Karl of Norway was Karl XIII of Sweden, who was elected to the throne on the union with Sweden in 1814. He died four years later, and was succeeded by Karl XIV Johan, the famous Marshal Bernadotte, who had been selected as crown prince by the childless Karl XIII. The founder of the Bernadotte house died in 1844, and was followed by his son, Oscar I, who died in 1859, and was succeeded by his son, who became Karl IV of Norway and Karl XV of Sweden. He was a brother of Oscar II, the present King of Sweden.

Following this chronology, Prince Karl will become Karl V, should he prefer to retain his own name. WAS READY TO FIGHT SWEDEN Prince Karl, It Is Asserted, Wanted to Lead Norwegian Forces. Stockholm, Nov. 16.—The election of Karl V. as king of Norway was a surprise to many. It was asserted that Prince Karl was ready to fight Sweden and to lead Norwegian forces.

Madrid, Nov. 16.—Fernandez Duro, an amateur aviator, will sue King Alfonso for \$12,000 for damaging his balloon. The king, while attending the recent contests between balloons and automobiles, found Duro's balloon unattended. He entered the car and began throwing out the ballast, intending to make an ascent.

One of his aides arrived, realizing that the king was engaged in a dangerous freak, he clambered into the car and was rising and ripped open the balloon for the purpose of letting the gas out. The king, of course, could not ascend. Duro's efforts to obtain a compensation for his damaged balloon have been in vain and he will therefore bring the matter before the courts.

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KARL V. AS TITLE OF NORWAY'S KING

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THOUSANDS ENLISTED BY RUSS PRETENDER

WITTE REAL CZAR OF THE RUSSIAS

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—5:45 p.m.—A false emperor has suddenly made his appearance in St. Petersburg and already his followers number 50,000. This is the startling report received this afternoon in a dispatch from Simbirsk. Puzis is in the heart of the vast region extending westward from the Volga, where agrarian uprisings on a large scale have been occurring, and if the report turns out to be true that the pretender to the throne has placed himself at the head of the peasantry, the government will soon face, besides its other troubles, a formidable agrarian rebellion. It required a year to suppress the famous rebellion led by Pugatcheff, who impersonated the dethroned and murdered Peter III in the time of Catherine II. That uprising was started in the same region on the banks of the Volga.

Rumor of a Dictator. A panic prevailed on the bourse today as the result of a rumor that the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander of the imperial guards had been appointed military dictator. There was a stampede of holders of industrial stocks, who rushed to the Government lotteries fell 25 points to 400, and imperial fours dropped to 83 1/2, a lower point than touched at any time during the war. M. Vich, chief of Premier Witte's chancellery, authorized the Associated Press to positively deny the rumors that a dictator had been appointed. He also declared that it had been decided to declare martial law in St. Petersburg.

Cabinet in Session. A special meeting of the cabinet, with Emperor Nicholas presiding, is being held this afternoon at Tsarskoe-Selo to consider the situation. This is the first meeting of the cabinet held under the direct presidency of the emperor since the creation of a responsible ministry. The emperor, who arrived at the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo last night from Peterhof, called to the cabinet meeting on Count Witte's suggestion. Yesterday's meeting of the ministers at Count Witte's residence in the annex of the winter palace was prolonged until 3 o'clock in the morning. After it ended Count Witte decided to make a personal appeal to the workmen and drafted the following, which was sent today to the factories, mills and other works and posted through the industrial section:

Witte Appeals to Workers. "Brother Workmen: Get to your work. Cease causing disturbances and have pity on your wives and children. Do not listen to bad advice. The emperor has ordered us to devote special attention to the labor question. For this purpose his majesty has created a ministry of trade and commerce which must especially seek to establish just relations between workmen and employers. Have patience. All this is possible will be done for you. Listen to the advice of a man who sympathizes with you and wishes you well.

The Workmen's Reply. When the above appeal was read to the workmen at the Westinghouse works, the leaders replied: "Witte promises us a soft bed, but in the meantime we must sleep on a hard one." Like the workmen of other factories, the Westinghouse employees informed the manager that the strike would proceed until Saturday when it would be decided whether to continue it or call it off.

Outlook Improved. The outlook is much less threatening today, the general strike promising to collapse within a few days. The appeal to the country, which was met with no response, and the dissensions in the workmen's council are increasing. It is now apparent that extremists led the occasion to order a general strike hastily and without due preparation, in the belief that the whole country would rise at their bidding and continue the revolutionary movement. Having once demonstrated the power of a general strike as a weapon with which to terrorize the government, the leaders believed they could invoke it at a moment's notice, but popular sympathy failed to respond and the leaders are reluctantly compelled to admit that they cannot force a last-ditch fight, but must content themselves with calling the present strike a "demonstration."

Toilers Organized Strike. While the organized workmen of St. Petersburg obeyed the order to strike, many did so grudgingly. In the face of winter, and the necessity of providing for their families, many of them did not want to stop work. At the Russo-American Rubber Works this morning strikers beat off and drove away a strike detachment, which came to order the workmen out. None of the papers, except the Official Messenger, appointed this morning, themselves published fly sheets announcing that the strike was for the purpose of abolishing the death penalty, the death penalty and martial law through Poland.

It is now definitely established that cry set on foot by the socialist leaders against the execution of the Kronstadt mutineers was premature, as their trials have not yet actually begun. The snowstorm which began last night is still raging today. There are many patrols in the streets, but the city is quiet.



THE BEAR'S TURN. So drunk that he imposes upon his best friend.