

Weather: Rain; Fresh east to south winds, Tides: Low tide, 11:56 a. m.; High tide 11:37 p. m.

The Pensacola Journal.

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NO 9.

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON SWAYNE IMPEACHMENT

Twelve Specifications in Articles Formulated by a Majority of That Body, One of Which is for "Unlawfully Committing to Prison" W. C. O'Neal.

MINORITY REPORT BY TWO MEMBERS

Dissents to All Articles Except that Regarding Expense Account.

REPRESENTATIVE GILLET, OF CALIFORNIA, MADE AN INDIVIDUAL REPORT DISSENTING FROM EVERY ONE OF THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT CONTAINED IN THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The special committee of the house appointed to report articles of impeachment against Federal Judge Swayne, today completed its work by the preparation of twelve articles of impeachment. They were obtained by false processes using the property of a banking corporation in the hands of a receiver appointed by himself, and without making compensation to the company; for disobeying the law requiring him to live in his district; for unlawfully and maliciously fining and imprisoning E. T. Davis and Simon Bolden, attorneys at law, for alleged contempt of the circuit court of the United States; for unlawfully committing to prison" W. C. O'Neal on the charge that he had committed contempt of the district court of the United States.

A minority report signed by Representatives Littlefield, of Maine, and Parker of New Jersey, dissents to all the articles of impeachment, excepting that pertaining to falsifying of expense accounts.

Representative Gillett, of California, made a report dissenting from all of the articles of impeachment.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

STATEHOOD BILL AND SMOOT PETITIONS IN SENATE—CURRENCY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate today continued the consideration of the joint statehood bill, the chief accomplishment being the acceptance of the amendments suggested by the committee on Indian affairs.

In presenting a number of petitions for the expulsion of Senator Smoot from the senate, Mr. Daniel said: "The petitions concern the right of a senator to his seat. Nothing is officially known to the senate concerning the case, which is in committee, and we do not know how the signers of these petitions could pass upon the case without knowledge of the testimony. I present the petitions because the people have a right to send them; not because I recognize the propriety of them."

In the House. Washington, Jan. 10.—The session of the house today was given over almost entirely to the discussion of a bill reported by the committee on banking and currency, to improve the conditions. Sudden interest in the measure has seemed to develop as evidenced by the large membership present throughout the day. The democratic opposition was dissipated by the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Williams, (Miss.) providing that government deposits shall be made only on competitive bids. Final action on the bill was not taken.

INDICTMENTS FOR ELECTION FRAUDS

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 10.—The grand jury has returned 61 new indictments, charging fraud in connection with the recent election. Several of the indictments are against persons already arrested. The remainder are against persons not indicted heretofore. The papers have not yet been served.

THE YACHT SEA FOAM WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

The yacht Sea Foam, which has been out for several days undergoing repairs, will leave today for Tarpon Springs. The vessel has made a voyage all the way from Duluth, Minn., and on board Mr. Alworth, the son of a millionaire capitalist of that place, and a friend.

They are bound for the winter home of the capitalist at Tarpon Springs, where the remainder of the winter will be spent.

Cockrell Accepts Place Tendered by Roosevelt



WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Frances M. Cockrell, of Missouri, has decided to accept the position on the Interstate Commerce Commission, tendered him some time ago by President Roosevelt. He will enter upon his new duties after the expiration of his present term as United States senator, on March 4th.

Enthusiastic Eulogy of President Roosevelt

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 10.—Mayor William Drennen, a life long democrat and prominent in the councils of the party in Alabama, speaks of President Roosevelt as follows: "We have a man in Washington who is president of all the people all the time. I went to Washington last Thursday night imagining that the president was of brusque, abrupt, burly, strenuous, domineering personality, in short, half crank and half genius, a cross between a broncho buster and a sword swallower. I came back home convinced that there is not in this round world a more gentle, refined, gracious, cordial, sympathetic or lovable gentleman than the man who greeted us at the White House. "The feeling with all the members of our party was strong that he is one of the best and greatest men who have yet held that exalted office. Unless I miss my guess he will leave the White House one of the most deservedly admired presidents we have ever had."

Submarine Mines Over Radius of Forty Miles

Tokio, Jan. 10.—The navy department says that the district covered with submarine mines had a radius of forty miles outside of Port Arthur. It reports the destruction and explosion of 235 of these mines to date. The additional survivors of the third expedition of the Japanese to blockade the entrance to Port Arthur have been found in Russian hospitals. They have been transferred to the Japanese.

Additional Prisoners. Tokio, Jan. 10.—General Nogri reported additional prisoners of war as follows: Major General Snikitin and Major General Baile and Rear Admiral Wren. The paroled, besides General Stoessel, include Major Generals Riles, Nadiens, Kostinkov and Rear Admirals Prince Ouktomsky, Gregovitch and Rosstiliski and Engineer-in-chief Rindeback.

Ship Completely Wrecked By Explosion of Naptha

New York, Jan. 10.—Seven survivors of the ill-fated Norwegian ship Marpesia, which was wrecked at sea on Christmas day by an explosion of naphtha resulting in the death of several members of the crew, arrived here today on the steamer Trinidad from Bermuda. They had been rescued by the Danish steamer Gallia, which happened by just at the moment when the Marpesia was blown into a shapeless mass and the seven who survived the shock were taken from the sea where they had sought the only refuge that remained to them after the explosion. They were landed at Bermuda by the Gallia, which was bound from Hamburg for Savannah. The Marpesia sailed from New York for Cetta, France, on December 9 with a cargo of naphtha and had been out only a day or two when her troubles began. One gale succeeded another but all were weathered in safety and without much damage until December 17. On that day the ship was battered and knocked about in a merciless manner. Her ventilators

ALVA ADAMS INAUGURATED AS GOVERNOR OF COLORADO

Cannon Roared Salute in His Honor as New Democratic Chief Executive Took the Oath of Office.

CEREMONIES WERE SIMPLE

Adams and Peabody Entered House of Representatives Arm in Arm.

AND WERE GREETED WITH A HANDSHAKE BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR HAGGOTT, WHO PRESIDED OVER JOINT SESSION—ALL OF COLORADO INTERESTED IN THE OUTCOME OF PEABODY'S CONTEST.

Denver, Jan. 10.—Standing beneath the draped folds of an American flag while the walls about him and the floor beneath him trembled in response to the cannon that roared a salute in his honor, Alva Adams was at noon today inaugurated as governor of the state of Colorado. At his side was the athletic form of ex-Governor Jas Peabody, who will to-morrow inaugurate the most energetic contest that Colorado has ever seen for the right to fill the office that Governor Adams has just sworn to administer to the best of his power.

The inauguration ceremonies were simple in the extreme. Arm in arm the two men, Peabody and Adams, entered the house of representatives, which was packed almost to suffocation. Lieutenant Governor Haggott who presided over the joint session of the legislature greeted both men as they stepped on the rostrum with a shake of the hand, and seated Governor Peabody on his right and Governor-Elect Adams on his left. Chief Justice Gabbert then administered the oath of office and the lieutenant governor requested the incoming crowd and the outgoing crowd to exchange seats. These formalities over, Governor Adams delivered his inaugural address in which, among other things, he pleaded for ballot reform. All Colorado now looks forward with the greatest interest to the outcome of ex-Governor Peabody's contest for the office of governor.

STOESSEL AND NOGI HONORED

Berlin, Jan. 10.—Emperor William has conferred on General Stoessel and General Nogi the order "Pour le Merite" in recognition of the bravery of themselves and their troops at Port Arthur. The Emperor has asked the Emperors of Russia and Japan to authorize the officers to accept the decorations.

WAR RUMORS PROVE TRUE

London, Jan. 10.—The active preparations already reported to have been made both in Turkey and Bulgaria for a possible war this year are fully confirmed by a private letter received in London from a minister accredited to Balkan courts. This minister, who has just completed a tour of the Balkan capitals, writes that the Turkish and Bulgarian governments are energetically preparing for eventualities. Large shipments of arms and ammunition have been made and recruits from Asia Minor are arriving at Salonica weekly for service in the Turkish army. The Bulgarian and Greek bands in Macedonia are increasing daily and are fighting each other and the Turks. This three-cornered guerilla war threatens to assume the bloodiest phase in the spring.

"But," concludes the minister, "whether or not there will be real war between Turkey and Bulgaria in the spring I am not prophet enough to say. Unless certain powers think the time is opportune war may be postponed this year as last, but in any event we are a year nearer the inevitable conflict."

POLICE OFFICER HAS HARD FIGHT WITH PAINTER.

Police Officer Carlin had a hard fight with a big painter last night on Taragona street, whom he placed under arrest. The painter, who has been here for only a few months, is a big fellow and was in just such a mood as to believe that he could not be taken to jail. The police distress whistle was blown in one of the saloons, where he had become disorderly, and Officer Carlin responded. The man resisted arrest and delivered the officer a blow which floored him. The latter, however, came back at the big painter and with club in hand soon convinced him that he could be taken to jail.

JAPANESE RAILROAD OPERATIONS IN KOREA

Completion of Line from the Yalu to Liaoyang Will Bring Island Empire Into Direct Touch With Europe.

Congress to Investigate Panama Railroad Company

Washington, Jan. 10.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today authorized a favorable report on the Shackelford resolution providing for an examination by that committee of the affairs of the Panama Railroad Company. Mr. Shackelford said it was known that the railroad was maintaining offices in New York City at an expense of \$200,000 a year. It was known to at least fourteen members of the committee, he continued, that in 1903 the directors of the road had declared dividends of between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in excess of the net earnings. The resolution recites that "The United States is now the owner of more than 98 per centum of the shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, and it is for that reason expedient that congress should have full knowledge of the affairs of the said company; therefore be it enacted, That the committee on interstate and foreign commerce be, and hereby is, directed to investigate the operation, management and condition of said railway company and all franchises and property belonging thereto, including steamships owned, operated or controlled by it, or under any contract or agreement of any kind or character with it; that said company make such investigations and report with their conclusions thereon as soon as possible, and that said committee or any duly appointed sub-committee thereof shall have power to examine any or all records, books, documents, accounts and vouchers of said company or of any official or agent thereof; or of any person, company or corporation which may have had any agreements or relations with said railway company, and all records and minutes of the acts and proceedings of any meeting of the stockholders or directors of said railway company, and shall have power to administer oaths, to employ or hire the services of a stenographer, clerk, accountant and messenger, and incur such other expenses as may be deemed necessary."

A MILITARY NECESSITY

War With Russia Gave Great Impetus to the Work of Construction.

LINE FROM FUSAN TO SEOUL SHORTENS JOURNEY FROM JAPAN FROM SEVEN DAYS TO FIFTY-SIX HOURS—JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS FLOCKING INTO HERMIT KINGDOM.

(Correspondence Associated Press.) Tokio Dec. 5.—By the first of January the Japanese will be able to run trains from Fusan to Seoul. The military line to Wiju will be completed as far as Pingyang, and in Manchuria the Imperial engineers expect to open railway communication between Liaoyang and Antunghsien. In March ground will be broken for the Seoul-Gensan line. Surveyors have already started work and it is hoped that the road will be finished by the end of 1905. In connection with the Seoul-Chempu line it will form the trans-peninsular route between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. The trunk line from Fusan to the Yalu and from Antung to Liaoyang will bring Japan into direct touch with the China Eastern railway, the Siberian route, and Europe.

From the moment war was declared rapid transit from Fusan through Korea to the scene of hostilities in Manchuria, became a military necessity. This the Japanese had foreseen. Even before the completion of the Chempu line, the first railroad in the "Hermit Kingdom," the company engaged in this work had secured the concession to build a railway, also broad gauge, to the southern coast. This was in the autumn of 1888. Eighteen months later work on the "Kei-Fu" railroad was formally commenced at Yongtongpo, a small town some six miles from Seoul, and from which point the new road was to branch from the Chempu line.

Toward the end of last year the impending war gave a fresh impetus to the work which had been progressing slowly, though steadily, since 1900. Thousands of coolies were put to work where before there has been but hundreds. The Japanese government besides guaranteeing the 25,000,000 yen capital already floated subscribed an additional 2,500,000 on condition the road should be completed by the end of 1904. If this was not done the company agreed to repay the amount subscribed with interest. The bonds had a face value of 50 yen and the subscriptions were payable in ten installments. At present the stock is quoted at considerably below par. It was necessary to borrow 10,000,000 yen from Tokio banks to carry on the work, the 6 per cent interest on this loan being paid by the government through the railroad administration. In the middle of August, 1904, it was estimated that an additional 2,300,000 yen was needed to complete the line. The Imperial Department of Communications on investigation reported that with various economies 1,500,000 yen would suffice. This sum the government loaned the company on easy terms; no payment need be made for the first five years; at the end of that time the subsidy was to be repaid in annual installments of 50,000 yen on condition that such an outlay did not interfere with an 8 per cent dividend. With this constant official help the road has been practically completed six weeks ahead of time, though the formal opening will not take place until January 1.

Work Was Pushed. Before the war began, regular trains had been running some twenty miles over the northern, and some twelve miles over the southern branch. In February, 1904, the lines had been extended as far as Usan, thirty miles south of Yontongpo. Workmen in ever-increasing numbers were put on the embankments, the grades and the bridges. From Yontongpo south, and from Fusan north, everything was bustle and hurry. Great loads of ties from the Hokkaido and rails from England and America were brought into Chempu and Fusan. At these ports they were reloaded on flatboats and towed along the coast and up the little streams to the points nearest the railroad. Here the material was landed and piled on bullock carts, then dragged across the country to its destination. The terminal points of either end were moved farther and farther afield. By the beginning of June a regular passenger service had been established to Mitsuyu, thirty-six miles north of Fusan, construction trains running about twenty miles farther to Taku. Here a mountain spur blocked the

Two Killed and Six Injured In Battle on Island of Jolo

Manila, Jan. 10.—In an engagement which took place on January 8, with refractory Moros on the island of Jolo, Lieutenant James J. Jewell and one private of the Fourteenth United States Cavalry were killed and Second Lieutenant Roy Washbrook, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry; Captain Halsted Dory, of the Fourth United States Infantry; Second Lieutenant E. C. Richardson, of the Fourteenth United States Cavalry, and three privates were wounded. The action was an incident in connection with the capture of a fort held by the Moro outlaws, which the governor of the island attempted to secure by peaceful means several months ago.

Frigid Temperature in Many Northern States

St. Paul, Jan. 10.—Sixteen degrees below zero was the lowest point reached here by the mercury in the government thermometer and broke all previous weather reports. It was the coldest day of the winter. Residents of Minnesota, in the Canadian Northwest found the temperature just twice as cold as it was in St. Paul, the temperature there being 32 degrees below. In the Dakotas it ranged anywhere from 10 to 26 below zero. This cold weather will not last much longer, according to the forecasts as it is warming up in Wyoming and western points. Slowly rising temperatures is the forecast.

Attempt to Blow Up Statue of Frederick The Great

Washington, Jan. 10.—What was at first thought to be a serious attempt to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great here today resulted in a rigid investigation by the police, and this investigation tends to demonstrate that the affair was in the nature of a fake perpetrated with a view of creating a sensation rather than defacing or damaging the statue. The investigation shows that the materials used were incapable of producing serious results.

OHIO RIVER FULL OF ICE AND FALLING RAPIDLY ON ACCOUNT OF FREEZING WEATHER—BOATS TIED UP.

Louisville, Jan. 10.—The river is falling rapidly on account of the freezing weather. The prospects for tonight are for zero weather. The river is already full of ice and is gorged to such an extent that the mail line boats between Louisville and points south are in harbor. An order has gone out for all river craft to get into harbor as a freeze is looked for all along the line. Captain Max Sobolt, of the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Co., says 50,000 bushels of coal are now tied up between Louisville and Pittsburg, where it must remain until the river is again open.

TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION

REPORT THAT ST. LOUIS BREWERS HAD GIVEN \$21,000 FOR THAT PURPOSE TO BE INVESTIGATED. Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 10.—Representative Grace of St. Louis, today introduced in the lower house of the general assembly a resolution calling for an investigation of the report that St. Louis brewers had given \$21,000 to Thomas C. Neidringhaus, chairman of the republican state committee and caucus nominee for United States senator, to influence legislation during the present session of the legislature. The resolution created a sensation and instantly a dozen representatives were on their feet clamoring for recognition. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost after a roll call had been demanded.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)