

St. Paul Globe

Lovers of sports are satisfied with their page in each issue of the St. Paul Globe.

Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth.—Stephen Girard.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 349.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1901.—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SIGNALS OVER SEA

SIGNOR MARCONI ANNOUNCES A REALLY STARTLING ADVANCE IN WIRELESS WORK

SIGNAL FROM CORNWALL

Often Repeated, It Is Distinctly Heard by the Inventor at a Station 1,700 Miles Away in Newfoundland

OTHER TESTS TO BE PLANNED

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 14.—Sgr. Marconi announced the most wonderful scientific discovery of modern times to-night in stating that he had received electric signals across the Atlantic ocean from his station in Cornwall, England. He explains that before leaving England he made plans for accomplishing this result, for, while his primary object was to communicate with ocean liners in mid-ocean, he hoped also to succeed in maintaining the wonderful achievement of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic.

Marconi's station in Cornwall is most powerful. It possesses an electric force, generated by means of a dynamo, far in excess of that of any other station. Before he left England he arranged that the electrician in charge of the station, which is located at Poldhu, should begin sending signals daily after a certain hour which Marconi would cable him after having perfected his arrangements here.

Marconi arrived here a week ago Friday, selected a site for his station, and moved his equipment there. Last Monday he cabled to the Poldhu station to begin sending signals at 7 p. m. daily and to continue them until 6 p. m., these hours being respectively 11:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. St. John's time.

Head Signals Wednesday. During these hours Wednesday Sgr. Marconi elevated a kite with an aerial wire by means of which signals are sent or received. He remained at the recording apparatus, and to his profound satisfaction signals were received by him at intervals according to the program arranged previously with the operator at Poldhu. These signals consisted of repeating at intervals the letter "S," which in Marconi's code signifies "send," and of quick strokes. This signal was repeated so frequently and so in accordance with the detailed plan arranged to provide safeguards against possible mistakes that Marconi was satisfied that it was a genuine transmission from England.

Again on Thursday, during the same hours, the kite was elevated and the same signals were received. This made the assurance so complete that Marconi cabled to his principals in England, and also informed the governor of Newfoundland, Sir Cavendish Lewis, who apprised the British cabinet of the success of the experiments.

More Complete Test Needed. Marconi, though satisfied of the genuineness of the signals, and that he has succeeded in establishing communication across the Atlantic without the use of wires, emphasizes the fact that the system is yet in an embryonic stage, and that the possibility of its ultimate development is demonstrated by the success of the present experiments with incomplete and imperfect apparatus, as the signals can only be received by the means of a simple and just apparatus, while the conditions prevailing here, the Cornwall coast is 1,700 miles from St. John's.

In view of the success attending these trials, Sgr. Marconi will for the present disregard the matter of communicating with transatlantic steamers. He will return to England to make practical experiments from Poldhu himself. He explains that the greater electrical power there will enable him to send more effective signals, and that he will employ himself, leaving assistants here to erect a mast and receive the signals as he forwards them.

It is not possible to send return signals from here until a powerful electric battery shall have been installed.

Will Build Better Station. Marconi intends to build a large, fully equipped experimental station near St. John's besides the Lloyd's station at Cape Race. The former will continue to work with the equipment as the Poldhu station, and will play the same part on this side of the Atlantic as Poldhu does on the other side.

The St. John's station will communicate with New York on one side and Cornwall on the other, being midway between the two. This establishment will probably cost about \$30,000, and will perform the same work as the modern cable station.

Marconi announces that he will remain in England until after the coronation of King Edward next August, and that he hopes to send the news of that event across the Atlantic by the wireless method so as to prove the capability of the system for the most important work probably in the meantime equip all vessels of the leading lines of steamers with his apparatus.

Knew It All the Time. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—H. Cuthbert Hall, manager of the Wireless Telegraphy company, said tonight that he was not at all surprised. We have been expecting it and have been prepared for such news. I got a cable from Marconi himself this morning in which he stated that he had received messages from Cornwall without wires. Marconi has been experimenting, and we felt confident he would accomplish the feat.

It is a magnificent discovery and a remarkable one. We have been making preparations for putting the discovery into active practice, and will now go ahead with our plans, which are complete to almost the fullest extent.

HENRY IS SOLID AGAIN

WILHELMINA RIDES WITH HER CONSORT IN PUBLIC

THE HAGUE, Dec. 14.—Queen Wilhelmina and her husband, King Prince Henry, rode today through the city and the railroad station was decorated. The inhabitants made a great loyal demonstration, apparently the first bestowed upon the queen and the prince consort, at least there was no open display of hostility against the prince. The queen and Prince Henry drove through crowded streets to the residence of the queen's mother, who welcomed them before the public, kissing Queen Wilhelmina warmly and shaking hands with Prince Henry. Later the crowds around the palace sang the national emblem. The young queen responded by appearing on the balcony.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

ANDREW CARNEGIE TALKS OF A NOVEL INSTITUTION, NOW OPEN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Andrew Carnegie was the principal speaker today at the laying of the corner stone of the first free high school of commerce in this country. Mr. Carnegie said in part: "This school is the pioneer high school of commerce in New York or in the country, and it owes its creation to the fact that the United States has become the leading commercial nation in the export of its products, even Britain now being second. The exports of our agricultural products have long been first among the nations, but recently we have entered into competition with them in the manufacture of articles which we formerly had to import for our own wants. We are ultimately to be the greatest manufacturer and exporter of articles in the world—as we have long been of food products—and such schools of commerce have become an imperative necessity in the great seaport of the United States. The building now planned will give accommodation to from 1,300 to 1,500 pupils, who will be given instruction in every branch of knowledge tending to fit them for the world of commerce, and in this morning eight miles east of New York, this morning will cost upwards of \$300,000. It will be ready for occupancy in about eighteen months.

ENGINES IN COLLISION

TWO NORTHERN PACIFIC LOCOMOTIVES COLLIDE AT DAWN

Two Engineers, Two Firemen, a Conductor and a Trainman Are Seriously Injured in the Resulting Wreck.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Dec. 14.—Two light Northern Pacific engines collided at 4 a. m. this morning eight miles east of Jamestown, while running at a high rate of speed and the following were injured: Engineer John Boyle, left leg broken in two places and hands badly frozen, injuries severe; Fireman Albert Rietsch, leg crushed and internal injuries; Brake-man Charles Scott, head badly cut, one ear nearly torn off and chest crushed; Engineer Sam Richards, injured internally; Fireman Con. Tuoy, injured internally; Conductor Pat DeJmore, badly bruised.

Orders had been sent to Spiritwood to flag the west-bound engine, in charge of Engineer Richards. The operator claims that he signalled to stop, but the engineer and fireman claimed no such signal was made.

The thermometer was thirty below and Engineer Boyle's hands were badly frozen before the relief train arrived from Jamestown. Both engines were completely wrecked.

CARNEGIE'S RICH GIFT

IN PRESENT FORM ROOSEVELT CANNOT ACCEPT IT

Intelligent Men Advise Against It, but Mr. Carnegie Asserts It Will Come Out Right in the End.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—It is said to be definitely decided that President Roosevelt will not accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie of \$10,000,000 of bonds of the United States Steel corporation for the purpose of founding an institution for higher education in this city. The views of prominent senators and representatives as they have been given to the president are practically unanimous against the acceptance of the offer in its present shape. The provision attached to the offer that the government should hold the bonds for a term of years is considered especially objectionable.

The president, however, is very hopeful that an adjustment can be made by which Mr. Carnegie will convert the bonds which he tendered into cash or United States bonds, and that the gift can then be accepted in that shape.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Andrew Carnegie on being asked today about the \$10,000,000 gift which he has offered to the movement for a national university said: "That Washington matter will come out all right. If I had to sell those bonds myself, I would have no trouble with the matter. The money for the term will be no trouble about that Washington matter, mark my words."

WANT MATTER DROPPED

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ANXIOUS TO HAVE SCHLEY CON-TROVERSY FORGOTTEN

Resolution Expressing Confidence in the Admiral Likely to Be Passed—Democrats Want an Investigation.

FROM THE GLOBE BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Efforts to secure a congressional investigation of the Schley case will be opposed by the Republicans, who will do their best to have the whole matter dropped. It is probable that the only thing done will be to pass a resolution expressing confidence in Schley. A number of bills will be introduced.

Schley's friends are taking counsel and will decide on Monday on some course of action. Representative Hay, of Virginia (Dem.), chairman of the Democratic caucus, said: "I think my Democratic associates would be glad to support a resolution for congressional investigation which would go to the bottom of the Schley case, but I doubt very much whether the majority in control of the house would permit such an investigation to be undertaken."

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, favors a resolution in favor of Schley, but agrees with Republicans like Mason, Hale, Hoar and Cullom, that the public will be content to accept Dewey's verdict. Ramsey and Benham, with their findings, they say, will be cut out and forgotten.

Hanna Names Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Hanna has appointed as members of the national Republican committee D. W. Stanrod, of Potomac, Idaho, vice George Shoup, resigned, and Col. Samuel Parker, of Honolulu, Hawaii, vice Harold M. Sewall, resigned.

A WISE COMMITTEE

DEFENDING FACTIONS OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ARE PLACATED

AUTONOMY REPORT A WONDER

Sop Thrown to Socialists, but the Declaration Adopted is Most Distinctly Favorable to Trade Unionism

EXPECTED DEBATE CUT OUT

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 14.—The American Federation of Labor in the last minutes of this afternoon's session put itself on record on two questions which have been agitating the delegates since the convention convened ten days ago, namely, trade autonomy and socialism. The greater of the two in the minds of the most of the delegates was that of autonomy.

In brief, the special committee on autonomy recommended that where there are only a few craftsmen in a large industrial concern the best interests of all would be conserved by the few joining the paramount organization in such establishment, and the promulgation of sub-divided crafts into districts and national trade councils where all disputes should be settled. The recommendations were unanimously adopted without a single remark being made by anyone.

The recommendations are viewed differently by the delegates. The miners, who have favored industrial autonomy, and who have put that principle into effect in the mines, looked upon it as a victory, while the brewery workmen, pressmen and longshoremen saw some concessions in the report. Many were displeased and declared that the whole report was no more than a "straddle," and that the question will come up again.

Committee's Conclusions.

The recommendations of the committee's report are as follows: "First—As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conceded by all students of economic thought to be the result of organization in trade lines, and believing it neither necessary nor expedient to make any radical departure from this fundamental principle, we declare that as a general proposition the interests of the workmen will be best conserved by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment make practicable. However, owing to the isolation of some few industries from thickly populated centers, where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged and over-riding separate organizations claim jurisdiction, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein. Nothing contained in this declaration is intended or shall be construed to mean a reversal of any decision rendered by former executive councils or previous conventions on questions of jurisdiction.

Second—We hold that the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allying the subdivided craft, giving consideration to amalgamation and to the organization of district and national trade councils to which should be referred questions in dispute, and which should be adjusted within allied lines.

Third—The American Federation of Labor, being a voluntary association, cannot direct and should not adopt methods antagonistic to or in conflict with established trade union laws, and in order to carry the above recommendation into effect, and in full recognition of its logical position, the American Federation of Labor pledges its officers to aid and assist in such a movement.

Continued on Sixth Page.

BISHOP LENAHAN DYING

CHEYENNE PRELATE GIVEN BUT A FEW DAYS TO LIVE.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Dec. 14.—Rev. Thomas Lenahan, bishop of Cheyenne, Wyo., who has been ill here for the past six weeks at the home of his father, suffered a severe change for the worse tonight, and his physicians state he will probably not live more than a few days. He is suffering from heart disease.

MACLAY WAS POSTED

KNEW TWO MONTHS AGO WHAT VERDICT WOULD BE

Alleged Historian Leaves It to Be Guessed Whether He Had Inside Information or Merely Surmised.

FROM THE GLOBE BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Edgar Stanton MacLay, author of the naval history which condemned Rear Admiral Schley, and which was approved in proof, by Admiral Sampson, says he has been vindicated. Although extreme precautions to prevent an interview were taken in the general storeroom's building in the Brooklyn navy yard, where Mr. MacLay is employed as a "laborer," today he talked for publication. Said he: "In view of the character and weight of the testimony given during the court of inquiry the findings of the court could not have been otherwise than those reported by it."

"No," the language first used was altered some months ago, and it will stand as written. "Have you read the decision as printed in this morning's papers?" "Not in full," replied Mr. MacLay, "but I expect to receive a copy of the findings from Washington this evening."

"Did you expect the court to decide as it did?" "Yes, I knew two months ago what the decision would be; or that is, I knew it couldn't be anything else in consideration of the evidence."

"Then, if that is so, how do you account for the dissenting opinion of Admiral Dewey, who practically exonerated Schley?" "I can account for Admiral Dewey's action well enough. That is, I have an opinion on the subject, but it is my own, and I won't mention it for publication."

"It has been pointed out as significant," the reporter suggested, "that the dissenting opinion in favor of Schley should have come from a man who himself had destroyed a hostile fleet, while the majority verdict came from men not included in such a naval category."

"That is interesting," commented Mr. MacLay; "I had not seen it discussed."

WAR IS VERY UNLIKELY

CHILE AND ARGENTINE SEEM TO BE GETTING TOGETHER.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—The Argentine consul general here writes to the Neue Freie Presse that he has received dispatches stating that Chile is ready to accept all just claims and that Argentina's apprehensions of war are unfounded.

ROME, Dec. 14.—The Secolo says that the Chilean reply to Argentina's note is considered precarious. Since his return, Chile has been dissatisfied.

SENATOR SEWELL MAY DIE.

New Jersey Statesman in a Precarious Condition.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 14.—United States Senator William Sewell, who is ill at his home here, suffered a relapse this afternoon, and his condition is now considered precarious. Since his return from Asheville, N. C., Senator Sewell had been improving until today. Tonight he is resting quietly.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 14.—1:35 a. m.—Senator Sewell is sinking rapidly and his physicians state that he is near. Ever since the relapse yesterday afternoon he has been growing steadily worse. He is unconscious the greater part of the time.

CHILLED TO DEATH

THREE DEATHS IN CHICAGO ARE ATTRIBUTED TO THE INTENSE COLD

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Chicago experienced today and tonight one of the most severe cold snaps on record for the early part of the winter. The weather office predicted early in the day that it would prove the most severe weather that the city had felt for twenty-five years in the month of December, and tonight no flaws can be found in the prediction.

Three deaths were reported to the police during the day, as having been caused by the cold. They were: John Grammar, a teamster; John Hayes, no occupation, died of exposure; unidentified man, dropped dead at the intersection of Kinzie and Wells streets; death caused, according to physicians, by heart failure superinduced by cold.

At daylight this morning the mercury in the weather office stood at 8 below zero and the highest point reached during the day was 6 below at 6 a. m. In the evening the temperature began to fall and at 8 p. m. it was 8 below. The prediction by the weather office for 15 below zero by Sunday morning, a figure that will mark the coldest in December for a quarter of a century.

Traction Lines Badly Bothered. The cold weather today proved very hard on the traction companies and many of the street car lines had much difficulty in running cars. The storm of last night was at first rain and later sleet and then snow. The rain and sleet froze on the trolley wires and on the rails, making it almost impossible in places to move the cars. The elevated roads, all of which operate with the third rail, were in bad shape because of the ice and it was found necessary to send out men to remove all the ice from the third rails before any speed could be made.

The ice and snow drifts also caused delay to the railroads, many trains, particularly those from the West, being from thirty minutes to two hours behind time. The railroads operating suburban lines were not able to land their passengers with any approach to regular schedules. In some instances the trains were not able to make more than three miles an hour and they were run at irregular intervals.

In the large downtown stores, where the Christmas shoppers were in force, it was found impossible to keep the buildings at a comfortable temperature, because of the constantly opening doors, as the clerks wore cloaks and overcoats as they stood behind the counters.

The cold was accompanied by a gale from the northwest that made the suffering much more severe.

Nebraska Has the Shivers.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 14.—The present cold wave which struck Nebraska Friday noon has been the most severe experienced in December for twenty years. The thermometer has ranged between 10 and 16 degrees below zero all day in Omaha, time. The railroads operating suburban lines were not able to land their passengers with any approach to regular schedules. In some instances the trains were not able to make more than three miles an hour and they were run at irregular intervals.

HAKENHOLZ WILL DIE

OMAHA SALOONKEEPER THE VICTIM OF THUGS.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 14.—Three masked robbers entered the saloon of Henry Hakenholz, Twenty-seventh and X streets, in South Omaha, tonight and demanded that the proprietor hold up his hands. Hakenholz reached for his revolver, when one of the robbers shot him through the lungs, from the effects of which he will probably die. The man then rifled the cash register and fled. Hakenholz was removed to his home. No arrests have been made.

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