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TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1905.

14 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

ORDERS LOCKOUT OF 1,700 TELEGRAPHERS

TRANSCONTINENTAL MIGHTY FORCE OF JAPAN IN FIELD

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Refuse Demands of Employees.

MEN QUITTING THEIR KEYS AT STATIONS

Appeal Made to Hill—Settlement May Be in His Hands.

Great Northern and Northern Pacific telegraphers have not accepted terms of the company in the discussion which has been on several weeks between the companies and the officials of the Order of Railway Telegraphers have been locked out.

The discharge of Great Northern operators began last night, but it was not until 11 o'clock today that the Northern Pacific operators were obliged to decide whether they would accept the company's terms or resign.

About 1,700 men are directly or indirectly affected by the action which was taken this noon by both roads. The outcome, as affecting the operation of both systems, seems serious.

The only chance of amicable adjustment of the dispute rests apparently upon the nature of the reply that James J. Hill may make to a message sent to him at 11 o'clock last night by President H. B. Perham of the telegraphers. Mr. Hill was asked to decide the questions that President Perham and Vice President Newman have been discussing respectively with General Managers H. J. Horn of the Northern Pacific, and F. E. Ward of the Great Northern.

In the case of the Great Northern, the strike was precipitated by a circular distributed personally by the division superintendents. In this General Manager F. E. Ward called attention "to the fact that in salary schedule for this new rule and regulations. When the men refused to accept this proposition, they were at once discharged."

Local Operators at Work.

"But one man has failed us," Mr. Perham said today. "Elsewhere they have gone out uniformly. The superintendents have not yet called upon operators or agents in the twin cities or at the other large stations."

"I want to make it clear," Mr. Perham added, "that no strike has been declared. This is simply a lockout."

Northern Pacific Acts.

Convinced that it was the intention of the strike committee of its telegraphers to prolong a settlement of pending difference until they would have secured a large number of new men and satisfied that the telegraphers' committee is unwilling either to call a strike or consent to an immediate settlement, the Northern Pacific at noon today protected its interests by ordering a lockout of the operators who are unwilling to accept the favorable terms offered. At 12 o'clock General Manager H. J. Horn gave the following statement with reference to the company's action and its position:

"Mr. Perham this morning advised me that he intends to go the limit with both the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways just as soon as he thinks such a course necessary."

Shortly before noon the Northern Pacific started a lockout of its telegraphers because of a strike vote taken on May 27. Strike instructions were issued July 5, and these, with the vote, are still hanging over its head, in spite of the fact that during several weeks negotiations the points of difference have been pretty generally cleaned up, excepting the Sunday rule and raise minimum. The Sunday rule difference is different from any in the United States and would allow the payroll of the telegraphers about \$100,000 a year. The companies' rate of pay is not exceeded, but on the other hand, are considerably higher than on most of the roads in the same territory. It has made liberal increases to its telegraphers during the past five years.

"As compared with 1900, the same positions that existed in that year are paying in 1905 \$10,000 additional. This increase relates only to the positions in 1905 which were in existence five years ago. There are also in existence over two hundred more positions than existed in 1900. The rate of pay, of course, takes the 1905 positions with those of 1900 as a whole, the telegraphers are receiving an increase of annual pay amounting not less than \$150,000."

The increases made may and those agreed upon at the recent conference foot up about \$200,000 over and above the income paid prior to May 1, of this year.

Claim Settlement Wasn't Wanted.

"The impractical rules and exorbitant demands made by the committee in the first proposition and practically repeated in their proposition of July 27 are considered conclusive proof that at no time has it been the intention of the committee to make concessions which would enable the company to make a satisfactory settlement. Before actual negotiations were commenced they had decided to force a strike. When conferences started on July 12, strike instructions had already been in force for an entire week."

"Last Friday when we concluded negotiations they were still hanging over our heads. The road was in this position: Mr. Perham or his committee could inaugurate a strike of our telegraphers any time they saw fit. They would neither accept nor reject the company's proposition. This uncertainty the company could not put up with and as a result a lockout was inaugurated today."

According to the telegraphers, about two thousand operators are affected by the dispute and of these, 1,000 are employed by the Great Northern, but the Great Northern maintains the only 750 men on its system are concerned.

President Perham said today that most of the operators at the smaller stations.

15 SWEDISH SAILORS SUBMARINE'S VICTIMS

Stockholm, Aug. 1.—Seven sailors were killed and eight severely injured today by the explosion of a submarine mine during mining practice in the Santhamns roads, near Stockholm. A boat containing the victims struck the mine and was blown into the air.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Third Telephone company with a capital of \$100,000, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The incorporators are: C. F. Ansell, E. L. Scott, R. A. Ansell, L. F. McGraw, W. R. Butler, A. E. Clark and J. P. Butler.

KAISER SEEKS TO CLOSE THE BALTIC TO WARSHIPS

NOW HEDIN SAYS WAR IS UNLIKELY

Explorer-Statesman Changes His Attitude from a Belligerent to Peace-Counseling One.

By W. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Managing Editor of The Journal.

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Stockholm, Sweden, July 13.—Dr. Sven Hedin, who has brought much glory upon his native land of Sweden, by his successes as an explorer in Central Asia, has also loomed large in England and America as an expounder of the union crisis from the Swedish standpoint. His worldwide fame has made his utterances seem important, just as those of Nansen in behalf of Norway have seemed important. As a matter of cold fact, however, Dr. Hedin is not a political heavyweight in Sweden. Never before has he mixed in politics and now his words are not listened to here with great attention. He is recognized as a daring and successful explorer and as a scientist of standing, but no one here seems to be able to understand how that gives him special insight into things political. It is known, of course, that he stands very close to King Oscar, who is said to love him almost as if Dr. Hedin were his own son. So great is the king's affection for Dr. Hedin that he has from his private fortune aided the explorer to push his scientific projects.

Belligerent Statements.

But Dr. Hedin has contributed many articles to the English press on the crisis, in the earlier stages of which he gave vent to some rather belligerent sentiments. It was while he entertained these ideas that Dr. Hedin addressed his appeal to the Swedes in America, asking for help for military defense and giving expression to some bitter arrangements. Now he appears to have changed his tactics in a marked degree. Since King Oscar has taken so pacific an attitude and has caused it to be known that there must be no war between the two countries, a distinct change is to be noted in Dr. Hedin's attitude. He is now as pacific and conciliatory as the king himself, and without hesitation declares that the union is of little value to Sweden that the one drop of Swedish blood shall be shed to maintain or restore it.

At dinner in the Hotel Rydberg this afternoon I had a very pleasant and quite informal chat with the man who disclosed the secrets of sacred Tibet to the world. He is a young and vigorous man, from whose ruddy cheeks not all the Asian tan has yet disappeared. His eye is clear and alert and his manner has the assurance of one who has gone far and seen much. He is courtly, like all the upper class Swedes, and charmingly amiable, nevertheless, a certain reserve that is felt rather than seen.

"No Swede Wants War."

"No one in Sweden wants war," said he in unimpeachable English. "There will in fact be no war. But Sweden demands certain guarantees from Norway and will insist upon a reasonable agreement between the countries. The most important of these is undoubtedly that concerning free access for Sweden by the railroad to Narvik. We cannot suffer that our new and growing iron industry should be throttled by Norwegian export duty. Nor can Norway herself afford to do otherwise than grant this privilege, for the traffic on her 20 miles of line from the Swedish border to Narvik pays a heavy toll."

Continued on 5th Page, 3d Column.

\$2,500,000 BUYS OFF MRS. ZIEGLER

Widow's Contest for Bakingpowder Millions Settled by Gift of Adopted Son.

New York, Aug. 1.—By a payment of \$2,500,000 to the widow of the late Wm. Ziegler, the Ziegler will contest was settled today.

Justice Giegrich in the supreme court entered an order authorizing Justice Gaynor, executor of the estate, to pay \$2,500,000 to the widow of Wm. Ziegler, the 14-year-old adopted son of the testator, consented to this settlement, which is a release of all Mrs. Ziegler's dower rights and other claims against the estate of Wm. Ziegler.

The will, the validity of which this suit was a test, left to Mrs. Ziegler the use of the city and county of New York and an income of \$50,000 a year. Under the contested will the value of the estate left to the adopted son amounted to about \$18,000,000.

WORK ON CANAL TO BE SUSPENDED

Executive Committee of Commission Decides to Halt for Better Preparation.

New York, Aug. 1.—The executive committee of the Panama canal commission decided today to suspend any attempt at digging the canal until better prepared for the work, cables the Herald's correspondent at Panama. The present sanitation will be replaced by vigorous reforms.

Chief Engineer Stevens will live at Culebra or Ancon.

DAUGHTER IS BORN TO MRS. DE NAVARRO

New York, Aug. 1.—News was received here today that a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Fernando de Navarro on Saturday in Broadway, England.

Mrs. de Navarro was Mary Anderson, the famous actress. Their first child, a son, was born several years ago. Since their marriage they have lived in England.

Continued on 6th Page, 5th Column.

DR. KOCH IS INNOCENT OF GEBHARDT MURDER, IS THE JURY'S VERDICT

After Three Trials in Which the New Ulm Mystery Was Probed Deep, the Case Is Brought to a Conclusion by Jury of Dr. Koch's Peers.

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., Aug. 1.—The Koch jury has just brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., Aug. 1.—As the New Ulm murder case drew to a close today, there was some suppressed feeling in the courtroom. The closing arguments and the judge's charge were intently listened to.

The case went to the jury at noon and a recess was taken by the court until 2 o'clock.

As the jury filed out, the crowd dispersed to talk over the chances of the verdict and to get, in many cases, a hurried lunch, so as to be on hand for developments.

Mr. Brown's Closing Argument.

L. L. Brown continued his argument in the Koch case this morning. He said that every circumstance in this case is challenged by the defense. After the circumstances have been established, the question is, "What does it point to?"

The question of the pencil was taken up. Mr. Brown said that when the room where the murder took place was being tried to identify the dead man, there was no one in the room. The pencil was found in the room. The pencil was found in the room. The pencil was found in the room.

What proof is there that the pencil was there before twenty to thirty persons had stooped over the body to examine it? The pencil lay high and dry on the blood and it takes ten minutes for blood to congeal. This tends conclusively to show that it fell from the pocket of some spectator.

Mr. Brown turned his attention to the hammer and ridiculed the evidence given by each state witness. Edgar Dingler stands impeached. Reinhold Dahms did not know the hammer at the first trial and committed moral suicide on the stand in the present trial. Mrs. Kasse is of a low order of intelligence and at the first trial she was impeached by the hammer and said it was not the one she saw in Koch's office.

Dr. Koch's Handkerchief and Clothes.

Mr. Brown took up the question of the handkerchief. He said that the bloodstained one was not like any of the others in appearance and was not marked like any of them. He compared its size with those of Dr. Koch's and found it was one inch shorter one way. This had escaped the notice of the expert, and his attention had been called to it by court reporter Davies.

Regarding the clothes worn by the defendant it had been proved that Dr. Koch wore the same suit of clothes the day after the murder that he had worn the evening before. Referring to the cravat, necktie and its disappearance last fall, he said that if the coat was here now it would be a mountain of strength for the defendant. If the defendant had been preparing for trial last fall, he would have locked the coat in a vault after it had been examined.

COMMITTEE PLACE MORE DOORS CLOSE PUZZLES CANNON ON NEW ORLEANS

Speaker Shrinks from Slighting McCleary but Wishes He Had Stronger Man.

By W. W. Jernome.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Speaker Cannon, while in Washington, recently, indicated plainly that he had not solved the problem of who is to be appointed chairman of the great committee on appropriations.

Several men are mentioned, among them Hepburn of Iowa, Burton of Ohio, Littaer of New York, and McCleary of Minnesota. It is evident that the speaker regards none of these men as measuring fully up to the standard which he thinks should be set for this high place, and he has privately said as much.

It is by no means certain that any one of the four will be named, and so far the speaker from a decision against the whole state of Louisiana, promises to again throw traffic on the west side of the river out of joint. Under this order no one can enter the state of Texas coming from this city without first having gone into a camp of detention for six days. The effect will be practically to prevent any passenger traffic into Texas from New Orleans. The hope here is that Dr. Tabor will not further extend his restrictions so as to include freight.

Governor Blanchard has arranged with the authorities here for the fumigation of passenger coaches that run between points in Louisiana. Many medicines are being carried by train and there is danger of transmission of the fever unless disinfection of the coaches is resorted to.

La Fayette has decided to take no freight from New Orleans unless the cars are disinfected. At Alexander notice has been given that no boats from New Orleans will be permitted to land at Port Gibson, Miss., has appointed a vigilance committee to guard against the entry of strangers. Pass Christian, Miss., where the fever is rampant, has communication with New Orleans, has changed her mind because of the number of cases that have appeared here, and has shut herself up completely. Utica, Miss., has sent word that she wants no mail that is not fumigated.

Many stories are being told by refugees, who are fleeing from their homes in Louisiana, after running the gauntlet of guards and quarantines. In some cases they have traveled scores of miles in teams on foot in order to avoid interception and imprisonment.