PRICE TWO CENTS.

JULY ADVERTISING

THE JOURNAL carried more than any other twin city newspaper—daily and Sunday combined. Best circulation. That's why.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1905.

14 PAGES-FIVE O'CLOCK

ORDERS LOCKOUT OF 1,700 TELEGRAPHERS

ROADS AFFECTED

cific Refuse Demands of Employees.

MEN QUITTING THEIR KEYS AT STATIONS

Appeal Made to Hill-Settlement May Be in His

Great Northern and Northern Pacific telegraphers who have not accepted terms of the company in the discussion which has been on several weeks be-tween the companies and the officials of the Order of Railway Telegraphers have been locked out.
The discharge of Great Northern oper-

stors 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 extraction which rectly affected by the action which was taken this noon by both roads. The

outcome, as affecting the operation of both systems, seeems dubious. 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 Preshim 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 crisis was precipitated by a circular dis-tributed personally by the division superintendents. In this General Manager F. E. Ward called attention "to the fact that in salaries, increased commissions from commercial telegraph business and in relief from the payment of pre-miums upon bonds, the operators' net incomes would be increased annually under the proposed schedule by \$20,000.
The agents and operators were formally requested to decide whether they wished to continue in the company's service and be governed by 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 the strike committee of its teleg-hers to prolong a settlement of raphers to prolong a settlement of pending difference until they would handicap the movement of fall busi-ness and satisfied that the telegraphers' committee is unwilling either to All a strike or consent to an immediate set-tlement, the Northern Pacific at noon tlement, 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 B. 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

Northern railways just as soon as he thinks such a course necessary.

"Shortly before noon the Northern
Pacific started a lockout of its teleg-

raphers 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. of the fact that during several weeks' negotiations the points of difference have been pretty generally cleaned up, excepting the Sunday rule and raise of minimum. The Sunday rule demanded is different from any in the United States and would all to the payroll of the telegraphers about \$100,000 a year. The companies' rate of pay are 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.

New York, Aug. I.—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 signed an order authorizing Justice Gaynor, executor of the estate, to pay and 5,000 shares of baking powder stock, valued at \$1,300,000. Wm. Zeigler, the 14-year-old adopted son of the which is a release of all Mrs. Zeigler's dower rights and other claims against the estate of Wm. Ziegler.

Years. "As compared with 1900, the same positions that existed in that year are paying in 1905 \$110,000 addition. 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. These, of course, take the 1905 higher rates. Comparing 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 \$20,000 over and above the income paid prior to May 1, of this

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. Bewhich would enable the company to make a satisfactory settlement. Before actual negotiations were commenced they had fully decided to force a strike. When conferences started on a strike. When conferences started on July 12, strike instructions had already

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 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 em-ployed by the Great Northern, but the

Great Northern maintains tha tonly 750 men on its system are concerned.

President Perham said today that most of the operators at the smaller sta-

Continued on 6th Page, 5th Column.

TRANSCONTINENTAL MIGHTY FORCE OF JAPAN IN FIELD

Great Northern and Northern Pa- Arrangement of the Mikado's Troops Covers an Enormous Front.

> ALL LIKE CLOCKWORK IN THE GREAT ARMY

Officers Are Adored by Their Men and Take Interest in

Their Affairs.

General Nogi's Headquarters, Manchuria, June 26.—The two armies are still facing each other in Manchuria, we read in the columns of our daily papers. No doubt the world at large takes this to mean that the situation here is as it was at Port Arthur and the Sha-ho, where the sentries of one army passed away their leasure moments in taking snapshots at the outposts of the other. The arrangement here, however, is far different and it's a pretty safe guess there is not one Japanese in

is far different and it's a pretty safe guess there is not one Japanese in a hundred in this army who has seen a Russian these many weeks past. I asked an officer up at the 'front' the other day if he had seen any Russians lately. 'Yes,' he replied, after a moment's thought, 'I saw one last month, but he was a deserter brought in by our outposts.' As a matter of fact then the distance which lies between General Nogi's headquarters and the headquarters of the Russian corps commander opposing him is probably not far from 100 miles.

How Army Is Posted

How Army Is Posted.

The formation taken by great armies in the field, these days is quite different from that of the romantic old days, when armies numbered thousands of men instead of hundreds of thousands. The fighting front here on both sides is probably 100 miles long and its central grand headquarters twenty miles deep. Then come the army of corps headquarters. The devision headquarters is nearer the fighting line and the brigade centers nearer still, while the regimental headquarters are not far brigade centers nearer still, while the regimental headquarters are not far back of the fighting line. This is what we call the front, or in military language the 'line of resistance.' Along this line intrenchments and gun positions are thrown up. The soldiers of the line are quartered in villages within this line of trenches, while the artillery, which may any day be called upon to defend the line, is scattered all over the country in farmyards and villages for miles.

Miles ahead of the line of resistance are cavalry outposts scattered about in

Miles ahead of the line of resistance are cavalry outposts scattered about in villages affording a commanding view of the country. Ahead of these again are stationed every few hundred yards sentinels posted on hills and such slight elevations as give them a wide range of vision. This is the limit of the Japanese-occupied territory. After that there is a belt which is a sort of "neutral zone," in which cavalry patrols of demands certain gragaraties from Nortral zone," in which cavalry patrols of both belligerents scout about trying to feel the enemy's position. Every few days these small bodies are exchanging shots with each other. On the northern edge of this zone are the Russian sentinels and behind them in a way very similar to the arrangement of the Japanese are the outposts and 'line of re-

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

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. Zeigler the use of the city and country houses of her husband 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 isthmian canal has about decided 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 preforms. Chief Engineer Stevens will live at Culebra or Ancon.

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 Sanshamn roads, near Stockholm. A boat containing the victims struck the mine and was blown into the air.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Villard Telephone company, with a capital of \$10,000, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The incorporators are: C. F. Angell, E. L. Scoville, B. A. Angell, L. F. MeGray, W. R. Burter, A. E. Clark and J. S. Burter.

KAISER SEEKS TO CLOSE THE BALTIC TO WARSHIPS

MASKED BANDITS

ROB AUTO PARTY

Three Highwaymen Hold Up Car

in Suburbs of Chicago-

Five Robbed.

Winnetka and Glencoe, by three masked

bandits.

The touring car was ascending Hub

revolvers.

Half an hour after the sutomo

PARRIS BOODLE TRIAL BEGUN

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 1.—The trial state Senator Frank L Farris on the charge

having accepted a bribe to influence his vote in the legislature on the "alum bill." was be-gun today in the circuit court before Judge Sam-uel Davis.

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.

Copyright, 1905, by The Minneapolis Journal 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 den, 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. Sven 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. politics and now his words are not lis 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 arraignments. Now he appears to have changed his tactics in a marked 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 at-titude. He is now as pacific and conciliatory as the king himself, and with-out hesitation declares that the union is of so little value to Sweden that not

mand scertain guaranties from Norway and will insist upon a reasonable agreement between the countries. The most important of these is undoubtedly that the robbers set fire to the barn that concerning free access for Swetch to divert the attention of the police den by the railroad to Narvik. We cannot suffer that our new and growing iron industry should be throttled by a Norwegian export duty. Nor can Norway herself afford to do otherwise than grant this privilege, for the traffic on her 20 miles of rallroad from the Swe-dish border to Narvik pays a heavy

Continued on 4th Page, 6th Column.

BATTOTTO TO THE PARTY OF THE PA SCANDINAVIANS IN

Baltic, but Northern Rulers Object.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Kaiser Wilhelm's active diplomacy at this moment has created a new international situation which affects the pending peace ne-

At the conference he has had with the king of Sweden and the czar of Russia and that he now is holding with the king of Denmark, they have discussed, among other subjects, the neutralization of the Baltic sea.

tralization of the Baltic sea.

It has not taken the diplomats in Washington long to discover that Japan would suffer seriously by such an action. Should peace negotiations fail, it is considered likely that the plans of the Japanese admiralty to send a fleet to European Russia would be carried out.

The prospect of the appearance of a Japanese naval force in the Baltic sea has had the same effect upon Europe as had the decision of the United States in 1898 to dispatch a squadron to the shores of Spain. The result of the American announcement was the application of the international pressure which caused Spain to make peace.

Conference with Czar.

The state department has received little information concerning the purpose of Kaiser Wilhelm's visit to Copenhagen. No explanation has been made, and none is expected. All the authorities have of the recent imperial conferences is the bare statement, made by the Garman foreign effice, that the conferences is the bare statement, made by the German foreign office, that the meeting with the ezar was arranged in accordance with the invitation of the latter sovereign and the kaiser urged him to make peace. There is no ques-tion of the truth of this statement, for it is known from various sources that Wilhelm has been recommending strong-ly to the St. Petersburg government that it accept the inevitable and at the same time has been impressing Japan with the hope that she would present terms which would be moderate. Russia is favorable to the project of Chicago, Aug. 1.—An automobile party, consisting of two men and three women, was held up and robbed last night on the Sheridan road, between The touring car was ascending Hubbard hill when the robbers opened fire with revolvers on the occupants. Two bullets punctured a front tire and then struck the side of the machine. Owing to the tire being punctured, escape was impossible.

The robbers, flourishing their weapons, ran down the hill to where the automobile stopped and compelled the occupants to hand over their valuables. The highwaymen then made their escape.

the occupants to hand over their valuables. The highwaymen then made their escape.

The victims were C. A. Woodruff, purchasing agent for Armour & Co.: Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, H. G. McClelland, Mrs. H. G. McClelland and Mrs. W. A. Schlossman. The total value of the plunder taken was several hundred dollars. Mr. Woodruff was robbed of \$35. Mrs. Woodruff of jewelry and a small amount of money, Mr. McClelland of \$40 and a valuable watch, Mrs. McClelland of rings torn from her fingers, and Mrs. Schloshurn of a diamond brooch valued at \$300.

A short time before the automobilists were held up, Carl Miller, an expressman living near Hubbard hill, was attacked in his house by the same three men and robbed of \$18. He was severely beaten over the head with revolvers. special agreement with any except their kinsmen to the north.

Norwegians also take the emperor's visit calmly. They believe he will not disturb present tendencies. Should he do so, they say, other forces would come to the rescue, as the anglo-French rela-

mation that Emperor William suggested no plan to him that would in any way menace the peace of northern Europe. This is understood to mean that the German ruler is making no attempt to close the Baltic. The Swedes, it is intimated, would answer such an attempt by declaring for an isolated position. The only alliances dreamed of in the Swedish capital are alliances, which would align the Scandinavian countries solidly against outside schemers.

EMPEROR'S WAY

Conference with Czar.

DON'T WANT TO "MIX IN" Scandinavian Countries Opposed Closing the Baltic.

Copenhagen, Aug. 1.—The visit of Emperor William to King Christian caused no break in the composure of the people of Denmark. Danish statesmen, it is felt, would not listen to any proposal to close the Raltic against the warships of non-Baltic powers. They will not be drawn into an alliance or precial agreement with any except their

tions are regarded as a guarantee of the peace of Europe.

King Oscar has circulated the infor-

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

William Would Neutralize the 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.

> ecial to The Journal. Mankato, Minn., Aug. 1.—The Koch jury has just brought in a verdict of 'Not guilty.'

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

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. developments.

Mr. Brown's Closing Argument.

L. L. Brown continued his argument place to place.
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 second trial looked at 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 that were marked "G. R. K.," and 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 that he had worn the contract of the same suit of clothes the day after the murder that he had worn the contract of the same suit of clothes the day after the murder that he had worn the contract of the same suit of clothes the day after the murder that he had worn the contract of the same suit of clothes the day after the murder that he had worn the contract of the same suit of clothes the day after the murder that he had worn the contract of the same suit of clothes the day after the murder that he had worn the contract of the same suit of clothes the day after the murder that he had worn the contract of the same suit of clothes the day after the murder that he had worn the contract of the same suit of clothes the day after the murder that he had worn the contract of the same suit of clothes the contract of the contract of the same suit of clothes the contract of the contr

day after the murder that he had worn that evening. Referring to the cravenette overcoat 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 yault after it had been examined

suspicion had started because they were burned. "If he was guilty, would he have done the monumentally foolish thing of burning his hands?" Injuries on the hards could not have been conealed by burning.

A Discussion of Asa P. Brooks.

Referring to Asa P. Brooks, the speaker asked what the jury was going to do with the testimony of the evewitness. Mr. Brooks had been criticized for what he did and did not do 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 circumstance has 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 opened, no systematic examination was made, nor was the crowd excluded until the officers could make a survey. Everything was pell mell and everybody was trying to identify the dead man. Thirty to fifty pencils were distributed by A. J. Vogel and his clerk was authorized to pass them out. Pencils travel from hand to hand and from place to place.

What the void of the homicide, but Mr. Brooks should be jufdged by the circumstances that surrounded him at the time and not in the light of what we know now. Mr. Brooks had testified six times in this case and his statements had not been changed. There had been absolutely no impeachment of Mr. Brooks. It is easy to misquote people and people sometimes speak carelessly. The witnesses who had quoted him base the quotations on conversations had with him on Nov. 2, but on that date he had testified before the coroner's inquest that the person he had seen thru the transom was an utter stranger to him, and Dr. Koch at that time was not under suspicion.

Koch at that time was not under suspicion.

Before he would believe Sheriff Julius, the latter would have to trade faces with Mr. Brooks. "If what the sheriff had said on the witness stand were true, he could have been removed from his office by Governor Johnson before he got back to New Ulm." The high standing of Mr. Brooks is well known at New Ulm, and his veracity is not questioned there.

The actions of the defendant after the homicide were the same as they had been before, until suspicion begun to point toward him. Then he was downhearted and prostrated. But who wouldn't be?

Mr. Brown gave an outline of what he claimed that General Childs would have argued before the jury in case Dr. Reinecke had been charged with the offense, and pointed out the circumstances that had caused suspicion to point toward Dr. Reinecke. But he disclaimed any intentions whatever of casting any insignations upon Dr.

Judge Crav then gave his charge to the jury, taking about three-quarters of an hour. He said in part: "It is quite impossible to be unmindful of the fact that this case has excited more than usual public interest

COMMITTEE PLACE PUZZLES CANNON

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

By W. W. Jermane.

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, Littauer 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

It is by no means certain that any one of the four will be named, and so far is the speaker from a decision that speculation as to the outcome is en-

tirely fruitless.

McCleary has the strongest call on the place, owing to the fact that he is now a member of the committee, and is directly in line for this promotion. He is very anxious to get the place, and part of his campaign for renomination last year was made on the theory that if returned to the house, he would probably be called to head this committee. His failure to get the position would amount to a vote of lack of confidence by the speaker that would injure him at home, and it is this thought which is

Continued on 2d Page, 4th Column. **MORE DOORS CLOSE** ON NEW ORLEANS

Texas Joins States Which Have Declared Quarantine on the Fever-Stricken City.

New Orleans, Aug. 1.-Little change characterized the yellow-fever situation today. Of the five new foci mentioned in the official report of the city board of health in the preceding twenty-four hours, only three are above Canal street, hours, only three are above Canal street, in widely separated districts and traceable to the original zone of infection. Today's report of convalescents is especially encouraging, and it is becoming evident that, with careful treatment, the present visitation of the fever will be shorn of many of its terrors. Reports from the bedside of those other than Italians were to the effect that the disease was steadily yielding to treatment.

Quarantine by Texas. -

The announcement by Dr. Tabor of Texas of a quarantine 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 ex-tend his restrictions so as to include

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, necessitating close economy, demands that an unusually strong man be chosen and the speaker is having his own troubles trying to decide what to do.

DAUGHTER IS BORN

TO MRS. DE NAVARRO

New York Sun Special Service.

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 actrees. Their first child, a son, was born several years ago. Since their marriage they have lived in England.

ON THE PEACE LINE. Conductor De Witte-I have no power.

Baron Komura-I beg to suggest that the difficulty is that your trolley's off. My transfer is

good, however, either way.