

THE WEATHER:

In St. Paul and vicinity today:
Fair and warmer.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

READ THE GLOBE.
THE ONLY LIVE NEWSPAPER
IN ST. PAUL.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

On Trains,
FIVE CENTS.PRAIRIES OF OKLAHOMA
BURN, WITH LOSS OF LIFEThree Thousand Square Miles Are Devastated and Five
Persons Die, While the Destruction of Property Is
Great—After the Fire Passes Thinly Clad Families
Lie Out of Doors in Freezing Night.

LAWTON, Okla., March 3.—Five persons were burned to death and 3,000 square miles of territory in Kiowa and Comanche counties were swept by prairie fires yesterday and last night. Hundreds of people are homeless and it is impossible to give the financial loss. The fire was not controlled until today.

At Hobart, Kiowa county, the fire approached from the east, destroying stables and fifteen race horses, fifteen residences, two business houses and various small buildings. Spreading to the southwest, the fire swept 75,000 acres of government military and timber reserve and Indian school reserve, destroying several Indian houses and forty head of government cattle. Spreading westward, the flames covered miles of the homestead region, destroying houses, barns and stock. It was in this zone that five persons are reported to have perished in attempting to protect property. Late at night the fire began moving southward toward Lawton. At midnight 5,000 people of the city were up to battle with the approaching fire. The advance line of the fire was fully two miles in length and came in a crescent shape.

A thousand men turned their efforts to checking the reservation fire at the city limits. Water from every source, carried in every conceivable way, was distributed along this line and carried all around the city limits. This checked the advance lines of the fire, but was of little avail in hindering the continual rolling of the fire brands into the city. In more than a hundred places, flames rose from buildings, but wherever a blaze grew, men quenched it. The city's loss was only \$10,000. Stories are coming in tonight of how families lay out on the prairie throughout the freezing night, after the fire had passed, with only thin clothes. Hundreds of people are destitute and are suffering intensely in the cold with burns. Clothes, medicine and physicians are sent out from all the counties and towns of the district to relieve the suffering. Cavalry from Fort Sill and officers from Lawton are searching for missing men, women and children. A partial list of those who lost their lives is as follows:

D. HARMOND, living six miles north of Lawton, burned to death.

JOHN HARMOND, cannot live.

A. N. CRAWFORD, near Lawton, seriously burned.

MRS. HENDERSON, widow, living three miles from Lawton, and two daughters, seriously burned; one cannot live.

More fatalities are expected, as the reports from some districts are meager. There were many narrow escapes, whole families in their night clothes fleeing from their burning homes and leaving their stock and property to go up in smoke.

All estimates of losses exceed \$200,000. Many persons were injured in fighting the flames.

A report has been received at Fort Sill that an Apache Indian village was swept clean.

ELWOOD, Neb., March 3.—A damaging prairie fire raged most of yesterday afternoon and last night near Elwood, destroying the home of H. O. Haller, burning his barn and outbuildings, two teams of horses, harness, hay and grain. It burned the barn and outbuildings and 1,500 bushels of wheat at the home of J. S. Tewell, and the house and other buildings belonging to Mrs. Corder. It burned a large scope of country, taking everything in the way of hay and feed in its path.

LExINGTON, Neb., March 3.—A terrific prairie fire swept over this region last night and today, doing an immense amount of damage. Several buildings were burned, live stock was destroyed and much damage was done to other property. A large force of men fought the fire all day. A heavy wind fanned the flames across the open prairie at a rapid rate. Kearney, Neb., also reports prairie fires which destroyed a large amount of property.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY ON THE YALU.

First Photograph Received from the Seat of War Shows the Muscovite
Gunners Forcing Their Way to the Front.

GIRL PUPILS REBEL

Loyal Address Leads to Riot in
St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Offended dignity of 167 girls out of 1,000 who attend university extension classes has resulted indirectly in closing the university temporarily and in the partial closing of the technological institution. The incident which led to these results shows the excitable nature of students of both sexes.

More than 800 of the girls joined a few days ago in issuing an address of loyalty. The remaining 167 young women, who had not been consulted, held a meeting after the address had been sent in and protested because the address had been presented in the name of the entire girl student body and because the term "pupil" instead of student had been used in the wording.

The resentment of the 167 girls grew as the meeting progressed until they developed an extravagant proposal to send a message of congratulations to the mikado. It was finally resolved, however, not to take future lectures, and the resolutions to this end having been transmitted to the directors as unanimous action, classes were closed. This action, however, was immediately rescinded when it was discovered that the resolutions did not emanate from the entire student body.

In the meantime the recalcitrants had aroused the sympathy of some of the male students of the university, who called a meeting. This ended in factional disturbances and rough encounters, with the result that the directors closed the university. Notice of the girls' protest having been posted in the refectory of the men's technological institute, the disgust of a Jewish student was aroused and he tore the document down. A few hot heads rebuked him for this act of intolerance, whereupon a quarrel arose and the Jew struck his opponent. Other Jews joined in to defend their colleague. The stewards tried vainly to separate the combatants, whereupon both sides turned and fought the stewards. When the fighting was over the stewards resigned.

'STAND PAT' OR NOT?
Minnesota Is a Critical State
for Roosevelt.

Globe Special Washington Service,
1417 G Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—President Roosevelt and his advisers are taking an interest in the threatened squabble in Minnesota over the tariff plank in the platform. To "stand pat" or not to "stand pat" is the burning question, according to reports that come to the Minnesota delegations.

The president sees politics looming in the Minnesota Republican convention, and it will not be surprising if he is heard from before the game is much older. He feels that the matter is not local to Minnesota, as the question of reciprocity is a national issue and one which may lose or win him many votes in the Northwest.

Strong pressure has been started already by the American Protective Tariff league to have the state convention adopt a "stand pat" platform.

But it is well known that leaders in congress do not agree with the president, and it may now appear whether he or they, in the matter of the tariff.

—Walter E. Clark.

REWARDS KIND ACTS

Miser Enriches One Who
Thought Him a Pauper.

Special to The Globe.
LA CROSSE, Wis., March 3.—Because Henry Hunt befriended him when he thought him a pauper, and aided him when he was sick, William Schafe, an aged miser of Reedsburg, has bequeathed his entire fortune to Mr. Hunt, father of C. W. Hunt, police justice of this city.

Schafe, it seems, hoarded his wealth and buried it in small cans about his premises. The day following his death \$500 in gold was found, and other bags of money have been discovered in the walls of his dwelling. It is the opinion of Mr. Hunt that the estate will amount to at least \$25,000, and may reach double that amount.

HIS IS CASTING VOTE

Accuses Men for Letting Him
Violate Law.

Special to The Globe.
MILLER, S. D., March 3.—The three judges of election of Greenleaf township will be brought before Justice Miller tomorrow on a warrant sworn out today by David Stewart, charging them with allowing him to cast an illegal vote. He claims he did not know a six-month residence in the state was required and that the board did know it. His vote re-elected the old township officers.

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BIG WHEAT LINES
ARE ABANDONEDResult Is a Four-Cent Break
in the Price of May
Delivery.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Abandonment of big lines of wheat today resulted in a break of 4 cents in the price of May delivery and 3½¢@3¢ cents in July. Coarse grains and provisions suffered sharp losses in sympathy. Compared with last night's close, final figures today were off 2½¢ cents for May wheat and 2 cents for July.

At the start traders were bullish on wheat owing to reports of a drop in temperature in the Southwest foreboding ill for the growing plan. May opened at \$1.00@1.00½. July was unchanged at 94¢@94½. A good commission house demand for July carried the price of that option up to 93¢@93½. May advanced to \$1.00½.

The reign of the bulls, however, was ended in about an hour. The pit crowd had become largely overbought and were eager to sell. With the resultant declining tendency in the market considerable long wheat began to come out. Many traders who had been supporting the market became convinced that the principal long interest had succeeded in dumping all of its holdings. Offerings became extremely heavy and with almost no support, prices declined rapidly.

Before the decline could be checked May had dropped to 96¢ cents, an even 4 cents from the high point. July lost 3½¢@3¢ cents, selling down to 91¼ cents. May closed at 97 cents and July at 92¼ cents.

PAYS STAGGERING
INTEREST ON LOANBewildering Financial Deal
Comes to Light in a
Dizzy City.

CHICAGO, March 3.—After paying Maj. William Bell more than \$22,000 as interest on a loan of \$4,000 for four years, Charles E. Rand, a real estate dealer, wanted to "call the deal off." To his surprise he found that Maj. Bell still held his checks for \$7,950, none of which had been presented to the bank.

Judge Kavanagh has ordered that a decree be entered compelling the return of the security and checks, but has denied the petition for the return of excess interest. On the last day of December, 1895, Rand borrowed \$1,000 from Maj. Bell, father of Lillian Bell, the author, and gave his check for \$1,000 and took Maj. Bell's check for \$857. The former check was not to be presented at the bank before the expiration of one week. Before that time elapsed he found he would not be able to pay the check, and told Maj. Bell so. The latter loaned him another check for \$957 for one for \$1,000, good one week later. With the \$957 secured on Maj. Bell's check for \$957 and \$43 out of his own pocket he paid the first check for \$1,000. As the days, months and years went along Mr. Rand still found himself unable to close up the deal.

The amount of interest, rated at 43¢ each week for each \$1,000, amounted

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MORMON LOVES LAW
LESS THAN FAMILYPresident Smith Believes in a
God Whom It Is Unnecessary to Obey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Attorneys for the protestants in the Smoot investigation today said they intended to prove that the defendant was associated with a hierarchy which practices polygamy and connives at violations of the law and that his very vote as a senator of the United States was subject to the wish and command of the Mormon church.

President Joseph F. Smith confessed that he himself had continued to live with his plural wives since the manifesto of 1890 and that he realized fully that he was violating state laws. President Smith also testified that Reed Smoot had to get the consent of his associate apostles in the church before he could become a candidate for senator. Mr. Smith said that the manifesto of 1890 had left him and others with plural families in the unfortunate situation of being compelled to defy the law or to desert their families.

For himself he had preferred to "take chances with the law" rather than to disgrace himself and degrade his family by abandoning his wives and the children they had borne him. He admitted that he had had children by all of his five wives since the manifesto and said he had acknowledged them openly without interference or disturbance from the people of Utah, whom he characterized as liberal and

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NEW JAPANESE
PLANS DEVELOPADVANCE ALONG PEKING
ROAD DECIDED UPON

Port Arthur to Be Blockaded and Isolated and Kirin and Vladivostok Threatened—First Great Land Battle Will Probably Occur Near Dalny, and Japanese Victory May Be the Signal for a Chinese Uprising—Japs Neatly Headed Russians Off From Control of Korea.

From Chifu a Herald special cable announces that ten transports conveyed by cruisers have been sighted bound for Liaotung gulf. The vicinity of Saddle bay is said to be the destination of the squadron. The bay is about forty-five miles from Yin Kow, the port of New-chwang. That the Russian strategists are prepared for such a move on the part of the Japanese is indicated by the announced intention to abandon Yin Kow and New-chwang and concentrate on the railroad at Lio Yang and Hai Cheu. These points are about forty and seventy-five miles, respectively, south of Mukden. The Thaitan Ho is a small river which crosses the railroad at Liao Yang.

Port Arthur is to stand a siege if necessary. Ten transports would not carry a very large army, with artillery, commissary stores and baggage, and the best such a force could do would be to seize a landing place, in-trench and hold their position under the guns of the fleet.

New-chwang will be at the mercy of the Japanese squadron as soon as the ice is out of the Liao river.

Bennett Burleigh announces that the Japanese have lost a cruiser and had a battleship disabled. It was stated the other day that six wounded engineers from the Shikishima had reached Nagasaki. Mr. Burleigh expects a landing near Dalny, the control of the Yalu by the Japanese and a Chinese rising following the first Japanese victory on land.

That Japanese troops are moving through Northeastern Korea seems well established. The force is small, about 2,500 men, and its objective is doubtful. Such a detachment could not be seriously designed to threaten Vladivostok or Kirin.

Special Cable to The Globe.

(Copyright, 1904, New York Herald.)

CHIFU, Thursday.—The position is as follows: Although Japan has lost a small cruiser and had the machinery of a battleship and another vessel damaged, these latter are probably now fully repaired. In any case, she possesses complete command at sea and will anon through her sea power effectually blockade and isolate Port Arthur.

In the meantime, the Japs seem to have decided to make an advance in strength along the Peking roadway from Seoul. Their forces have already advanced from the Korean capital, and having secured the Yalu river they will threaten Kirin, cutting the railroad and menacing Vladivostok, whilst another force deals with the Liaotung peninsula.

CHINESE RISING DUE.

When the rigor of the winter has moderated an irruption in territory near Dalny is anticipated. The first big land victory for Japan, which is more than likely if she keeps her troops in rough country, where Cossack cavalry is of little value, will mean an unauthorized rising of the Chinese, who will lend a great helping hand, for their Manchurian horsemen are bigger, better and braver than the Cossacks.

JAP CRUISERS APPEAR.

Six Japanese cruisers, escorting ten transports, have been sighted steaming in the direction of the Gulf of Liaotung. This movement is connected with the reported intention to effect a landing north of Saddle bay.

From Russian sources come reports of an engagement yesterday in the vicinity of the Yalu river between small parties of scouts, who exchanged shots and retired.

Japanese forces have approached to within three days' march of the Russian encampment, the latter retiring to await reinforcements. Owing to the heavy weather, it is difficult to proceed. A big battle is expected shortly.

JAPS WERE TOO QUICK FOR RUSSIANS.

Special Cable to The Globe.

(Copyright, 1904, New York Herald.)

SEOUL, Thursday.—Regarding Russia's statement to the foreign powers that Japan attacked Chemulpo and Port Arthur before declaring war, it is certain that the Japanese government can fully prove, if it so desires, that arrangements had been made between the Korean government and Alexieff for 2,000 Cossacks to be sent to Seoul to protect the imperial palace. The presence of such troops here would have placed the seat of government and consequently all Korea entirely in the control of Russia. It would have caused the withdrawal of the Japanese legation instead of the Russian legation from Seoul.

It would likewise have necessitated Japan landing troops 200 miles further south than Chemulpo unless she could have cleared the Yellow sea of Russian warships. The activity of Japan enabled her to reach Chemulpo first and gave her a decided advantage at the very commencement of the conflict.

At noon on the day following the Chemulpo battle a large number of ships were seen approaching Chemulpo. The Russian legation authorities freely hoped and expected that they were Russian transports, accompanied by a fleet, but unhappily for them, they proved to be Japanese ships. There is not an atom of doubt in Korea that the Russians made an earnest endeavor to obtain command of Seoul by trying to have the transports arrive here first.

MAKE A FLOATING FORT.

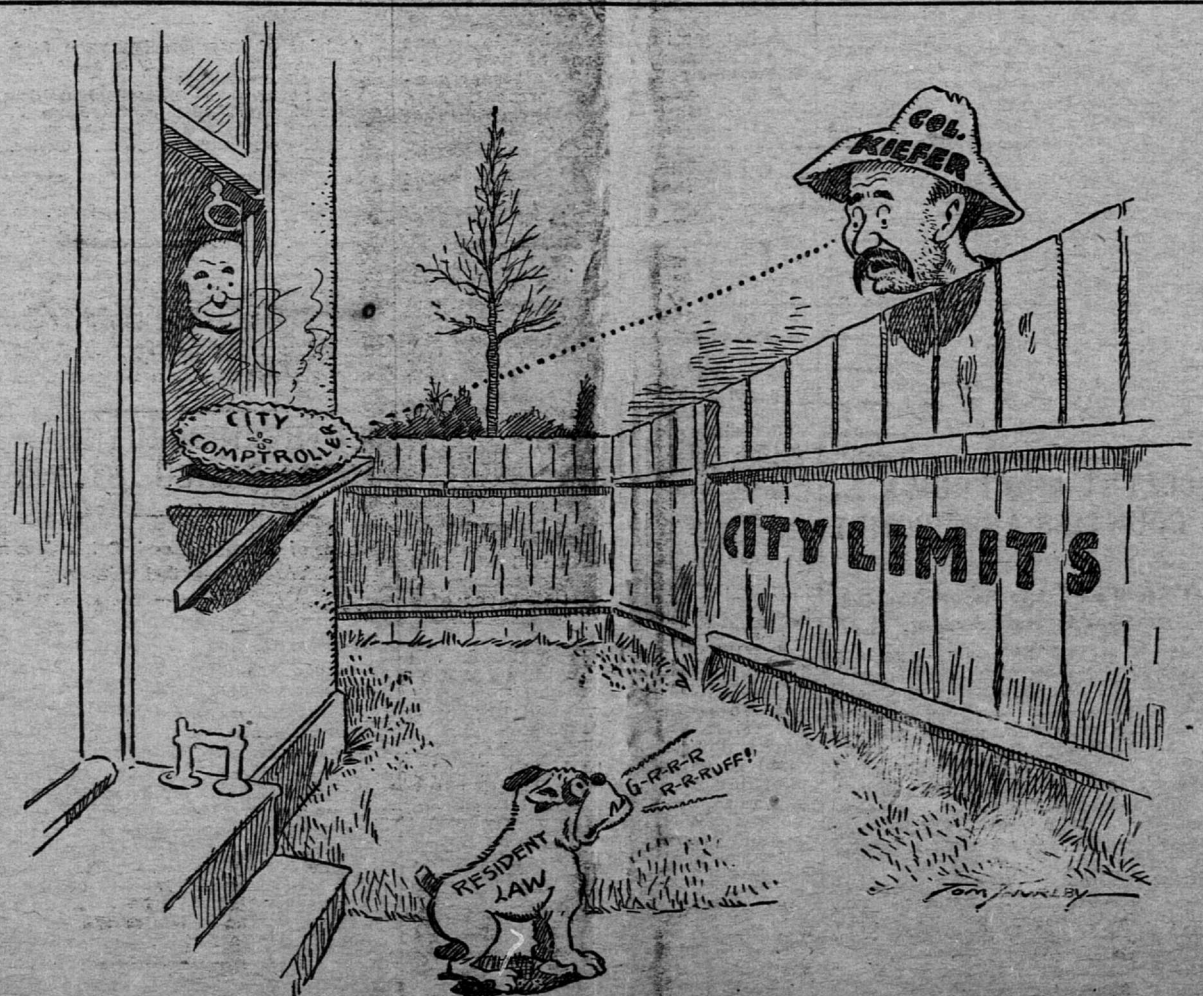
Special Cable to The Globe.

(Copyright, 1904, New York Herald.)

YIN-KOW, Thursday.—The Russians are sawing off the masts of the Sinooch, intending to use her as a floating fort. They are going to place mines at the river mouth. The British and American gunboats now in New-chwang will be piloted out between the mines.

Prices of all commodities at Port Arthur are now placed

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A Long, Lingering Look Is All He Gets.