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A DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERISTIC Winnebago City Press News. The only twin city daily that has had the courage to champion the gross earnings bill is The Minneapolis Journal. The Journal is a newspaper.

CUBAN RELATIONS

The rejection of the Platt amendment, embodying the declaration of Cuban relations desired by the United States, by the Cuban constitutional convention, is a somewhat serious incident, which has set about a variety of rumors, the most startling being the statement of the New York Herald's Washington correspondent that it is possible the entire military force of the United States in Cuba will be withdrawn, the president being ready to hand over the island to Cubans and "scuttle."

There are excellent reasons for believing that this rumor is unfounded. The president is not of the settling kind. He has, in his annual and special messages and in his inaugural, distinctly declared that the responsibility of the United States for good and stable government in Cuba cannot and would not be evaded. Congress, at the recent session, acting on the strong recommendations of the president and on its own convictions, passed positive, definite instructions as to the relations which Cuba and the United States should sustain toward each other. The Cuban relations amendment was carried by a vote of all parties, the sentiment of the majority being that it was absolutely essential to lay some conditions upon the evacuation of Cuba by our troops. The mandate of Congress to actualize the conditions embodied in the amendment cannot be ignored. Neither can the obligations imposed by the treaty of Paris to establish a stable government be honorably evaded. It is incredible that, under the pressure of these obligations the president will remove our troops, or a large portion of them, from the island.

The very best information as to the measure of preparedness for self-government absolute, unrestricted, on the part of the Cubans, is that the reputation of our obligations would be a great disaster to the island, commercially, and in every other way. The Cubans are doubtless trying a heavy game of bluff and when they find that our government is determined to do its duty, which means doing the best and wisest thing which can be done for Cuba, they will take their independence under the slight and really beneficent restrictions imposed by Congress.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL TERMINALS

The Commercial Club adopted resolutions last night favoring action by the city council in vacation of the stub ends of certain streets and alleys in favor of the Wisconsin Central Railway, which contemplates extensive improvements north of Hennepin avenue on property recently purchased by it. The Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange have taken similar action.

What the railroad company wants has been thoroughly discussed and is well understood by the business men and by the council. In brief, it is the vacation of First and Second avenues N from the alley east of First street, half a block eastward through property recently purchased by the Wisconsin Central. These ends of streets have no outlet eastward and are absolutely of no use except to the railroad company. The provisions of the proposed grant protect fully the rights of abutting property owners affected by this proposed vacation. The only question that could possibly arise seems to be that as to whether the city should be paid for the ground in these vacated streets. This reduces the matter to a question of public policy, and one in which the council should be influenced very largely by the feeling of the business men on the subject.

The vacation of the streets will make it possible for the railroad company to establish here terminals of a very convenient and satisfactory character, contributing materially to the advantages of Minneapolis as a shipping point. The proposed improvement by the railroad company will add largely, also, to the value of abutting property lying immediately south of these tracks.

Whether the railroad company would make these improvements or not if required to pay for the streets vacated, we do not know, but inasmuch as these streets can be made of no service to anybody, and are of no value to the city so long as the property on either side belongs to the railroad company, it is simply a question as to whether the city ought to aid the company in its important improvement to the extent of letting the company have something which is of no use to anybody else.

Possibly the city might force the railroad company to pay a few thousands of dollars for those unused sections of streets, or it might induce the company to abandon the whole improvement which contemplates the expenditure of half a million dollars, but it is not believed that the public interest would be served in either result.

Just now the business men of Minneapolis are endeavoring to induce the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern to come into this city direct and afford Minneapolis shippers the conveniences they are entitled to for handling the large volume of trade which is collected into and distributed from this center. And while the business men are working on the one hand for larger facilities from one road, the council, or rather certain members of it, are doing all they can to defeat the aims of the business men, not only in their efforts to secure liberal

treatment of the Wisconsin Central, but are laying obstacles in the way of securing the terminals of the Cedar Rapids road by causing it to appear that an illiberal policy obtains here toward railroad companies, and justifying in that way the unwillingness of the Cedar Rapids road to comply with the demands of Minneapolis shippers.

Certainly any alderman who votes against the proposition to vacate these streets as proposed in favor of the Wisconsin Central must have very substantial reasons for adopting a course directly in opposition to that of the best judgment of the leading business men of this city.

Russia's Hand Russia is reported to have withdrawn the Manchurian convention in deference to the opposition of Japan and other powers, including the United States. What this amounts to is that Russia will yield to the protest against her separate negotiations with China, but she will remain in Manchuria.

After the China-Japan war, Russia began to occupy Manchuria on the strength of a grant from China permitting her to construct the Eastern Chinese railway through the province and the Liao-Tung peninsula to Port Arthur and other ports and to occupy the territory while the work was building in order to protect the work. This was the entering wedge, and soon Russia deemed it necessary to construct a second branch of the Siberian railway reaching other points in the interior and seaports.

The work on these roads is not completed and the contract requires completion in 1904, and Russia will stand by that contract so far as it suits her and will find pretexts for extending the time until she has tightened her grasp on the province and secured her new seaports and Siberian railway terminal for business. Having spent many millions of roubles on the railway construction in Manchuria and on the conversion of Port Arthur into a great modern naval depot strongly fortified, and in constructing new ports on the Gulf of Liao-Tung and on military occupation and garrisoning the country, Russia is not going to hand over the property to China again. It is no more probable than that she will hand back to China the big province of Premorsk, which she appropriated from China in 1860.

It is true that Count Cassini says Russia is only engaged in a great benevolent enterprise in behalf of peace, and with absolute faithfulness to the principle of maintaining the integrity of the Chinese empire. But students of Russian methods know that Russia is an expert at the game of bluff, and what she gets by bluff she keeps, as she does that which she obtains by war. In 1856 she objected to Japan's occupancy of the Liao-Tung peninsula on the ground that whatever power held Port Arthur would be virtually in possession of Peking. Having ousted Japan from her legitimate spoils of the war with China, Russia does not hesitate to occupy Port Arthur herself, and so hold the key to Peking, which she proposes to use whenever a ripe opportunity comes to her. She can wait. Japan will be satisfied with Korea when the partition of China is resumed.

Argie is "long" on oaths of allegiance. He first took the oath of allegiance to Spain, then to the Filipino revolutionists, and then to the United States. Any other gentleman who has taken an oath of allegiance in his pocket that he wants signed should call at once.

The "drink distribution" shows that if the booze was evenly distributed over man, woman and child in the United States would have had eight and one-fifth gallons of poison inside its skin in twelve months. We know personally several "steadies" who appeared to have this amount inside all at once.

The dean of the University of Michigan Medical School has publicly declared that women engaged in the study of medicine are, in efficiency, below the standard of male students. "Once a year," said the dean, "I like to tell my opinion." Possibly the ladies when they tinker your frame do not cause quite so many fatalities.

The Box case has worked its way to the surface again. Public opinion having forgotten it, the war department has decided that the late cadet did not die from the effects of gas, but that he was allowed, with some reservations, that he is dead.

Too many of the heroes of the modern novel are the best swordsmen in France. Let's have a hero in a book who is killed by Louisville & Nashville at 79% and sell it at 149.

An automobile at Nice made a mile in one minute and seven seconds. Very few old ladies and cripples can escape this machine. The auto is now nearly perfect.

Two men have been held in \$500 bail each by a New York magistrate for spitting on the floors of the street cars. Our liberties are being slowly frittered away by imperialism.

Mrs. Nation, like the new star in Perseus, has dropped from the "Scarce heat on the Condensed Notes." And sometimes the notes get "killed" in the makeup.

of the mortals in the wood are quite apart and distinct from the rehearsal and production of the dolorous play of "Pyramus and Thisbe" by the hard-handed men of Athens. Here is the real, which Shakespeare sets off against the illusions of fairyland in such effective contrast. These amateur actors, with their unconscious buoyancy, serve to bring us back to the real, and once again their story touches that of the fairies in the delicious humor of the scene between the bewitched queen of the fairies and Nicholas of the Donkey Head. One readily believes that this rehearsal is a part of the play, which runs parallel with, but does not touch the main action, was inspired by some atrocious performance to which the master dramatist was forced to refer. Peter Guinness's company produced it with a success. The star, of course, is the unctuous Louis James, whose versatility as a historian has enabled him to shine with equal brilliancy in tragedy and comedy. His manners and facility in reading serve him well in interpreting the ways and character of the bumptious Bottom. One surprising characteristic of Mr. James's reading is its modernity. This is not to say that he puts himself himself any anachronisms save those Shakespeare himself wrote into the play, but rather that he makes the lines not merely intelligible, but luminously lucid to us moderns. His reading is not only clear, but it is so good that it is almost a pity to see him so simple-minded, valuing English weaver, with such super-added touches of buffoonery as delight the soul of the irrepressible James. His fellow actors in the merry farce are excellent, the Peter Quince of Thomas Coffin Cooke being particularly noteworthy for his ingenious foolishness and good-natured complaisance.

Miss Kilder is a very good actress, and her role among the mortals of the duke's court—a role which by no means taxes her powers as a comedienne, but which, nevertheless, is well suited to her talents. The white ribbon of the affrighted Titania, with its stilet of unfeminine length from her enraged rival is genuinely funny. The more delicately humorous aspects of that lovely lady's woes are set out by Miss Kilder with a grace and delicacy which is not to be surpassed. Her gurgling little laugh, full of mischief but never of malice, strikes upon the ear pleasantly, and she seems in very fact the little brown sprite of the woods, who chattered and giggled to impart to Titania the ethereal quality to be expected in the queen of the fairies and sings sweetly. Ashley Miller is successful, too, in the more delicate task of playing the role of the fairy king. Except for some dissonances for which he is responsible in the duet with Titania, his songs are very pleasing. The rest of the singing and dancing crew of the fairies, the quartet and chorus, furnish a picturesque and effective element in the production. It is easy to believe that the master himself would be delighted with the James-Guinness production of his farce, and would he return to earth long enough to see a performance. —W. B. C.

"Because She Loved Him So" at the Bijou. Of this exceptionally clever comedy, adapted from the French by the late Miss Gillette, but the best thing that can be said. Without a suspicion of coarseness, without a dull moment in its three delightful acts, the play proceeds to its conclusion with the highest possible quality. Possessing every element which contributes to the success of uproariously funny farces, it lacks the vital element of farce—a case of mistaken identity. The character of the "Love" is the "Love" for the most part known each other all their lives. There is the dear old couple who have been married for thirty years and never had a quarrel; there is an excellent gentleman who is driven wild by his jealous phantasies. There is their son, a fine young Englishman engaged to a lovely girl, daughter of a more respectable dealer, but alas! his hobby is peace and quiet. When, therefore, young Tom drops in on his sister and her husband to tell them of his good fortune, and of the dear girl's plan to marry, he brings in the good man and his daughter only to witness a wild fight between his relatives, the fun commences. The next act shows young Tom on the scene of his own home, where his sister and her husband, in the conveyances, are hurrying to tell their troubles to mama and papa. The fond old mother has been reading in a book of how a couple similarly situated in the "Love" should separate for a quarrel to show the young people the folly of their behavior. They do so, and when the dear old mother is asked to make up with "father" and kiss him on the cheek, she says, "I don't want to kiss you, I like to tell my opinion." Possibly the ladies when they tinker your frame do not cause quite so many fatalities.

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The large and vigorous dog who lifts the new flower bed over into the next lot with his hind feet should be vaccinated with a charge of bird shot.

AMUSEMENTS Louis James and Kathryn Kilder in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Metropolitan. To actualize that daintiest and quaintest fantasy of the brain of Shakespeare, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to bring its fairies to life and to make the revealing glare of the footlights without outlining the play, and its delicate poetry, seems a task far beyond the power even of modern stagecraft. The difficulties that arise when the problem is even casually examined have been sufficiently deterred most efforts at staging the play, and for that reason, it is one of the most rarely performed of all the Shakespearean comedies. One of the greatest of these difficulties is the possession of a republic of cow that believes in reciprocity. In 1884, when cattle were cheap and had to be going for a buyer, Mr. Brindle bought this animal for \$5. She was not a cow, but a pig, and at the time, being grateful for good care and a good home, she has grown to cowhood and has contributed her share to the family's supply of meat. It is not because of her ramification, as indicated by the men in charge, control pretty much everything of value in financial America. Of the entire group John D. Rockefeller is the wealthiest individual being, with a net worth of \$150,000,000. For himself and his oil associates he has invested \$1,500,000,000 in live enterprises and with him on the board of the steel trust he has H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil company and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his son and heir. The three stand for the money and backing of the entire Standard Oil company, all-powerful in finance, mining and transportation. J. Pierpont Morgan is represented on the board by himself, and by

Robert Bacon and Charles Steel, his partners, and also by Henry C. Frick. The latter's position is unique. Charles M. Schwab is president by mutual agreement, but Mr. Frick is the practical man on whom Mr. Morgan depends; he is the financier's personal representative but will not obtrude or interfere with Mr. Schwab unless a sudden emergency should require it in the Morgan interests. Judge W. H. Gary, Marshall Field and Norman B. Reed of Chicago, with Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, represent the Standard Steel interests while Charles M. Gates, the moving spirit in the American Steel and Wire organization, he was entirely left out of the directorate. Judge W. H. Moore and Daniel G. Reid represent the Moore group of iron, steel and tin plate products and these two men come up in force and abilities which they lack in numbers on the board. Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia, another director, is the head and front of the greatest American shipping line, the Pennsylvania and other railroads, and is many times a millionaire. And as for W. E. Dodge, former Mayor of New York and Francis H. Edgerly of Boston, they are men of great wealth and immense influence in

COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS OF TO-DAY.

Series under the supervision of Professor John H. Finley of Princeton university. VIII.—GERMAN COLONIZATION. By Dr. John E. George, Department of Political Economy, Northwestern University. Copyright 1901, by Victor F. Lawson.

Of the fourteen nations controlling the colonies, protectorates and dependencies of the world, Germany stands third as regards the

last quarter of the century just past, and in the rear to a very large extent, of the unification in 1871 of the various independent German states into a solid empire. There has been frequent attempts at colonization by German adventurers during earlier periods. German settlements existed on the coast of Africa more than 200 years ago. Still earlier, ships from Brandenburg found their way to the west coast of Africa in quest of slaves and gold, and Brandenburg, together with the Prussian company of Emden, finally managed at the close of the seventeenth century to establish a foothold on the Gold Coast.

broke with the past and entered politically and economically upon a new era. These political and economic changes, together with the emigration from Germany of large numbers of her people, are the prime factors in her present colonial policy. The political change brought about by the founding of the empire was in some respect the commencement of the change brought about forty years earlier by the establishment of the commercial league (Zollverein). This league broke down tariff and other barriers to trade which had existed from time immemorial between the various German states, and prepared the way for the great industrial changes of more recent date. It established free trade among 26,000,000 Germans—the first great step toward national unity. By creating a community of interests on commercial and trading questions it prepared the way for political unity; by overcoming local prejudice and habit it created a stronger feeling of German nationality.

The Tide of Emigration.

The political change brought about by the establishment of the empire was another stride in advance. It had to do not only with the relations between the states, but with themselves, but also the promotion in a political way of the commercial interests of a united people and the continued allegiance of the hinterland of the thousands of emigrants who were leaving and settling in dis-



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tant countries. During the fifty years from 1820 to 1870 it is estimated that about 3,500,000 persons emigrated from Germany, while during the comparative short period of twenty years, from 1871 to 1891—the period when the new colonization movement was fast taking hold—nearly 2,000,000 of the population left to improve their condition in newer countries. The great mass of these people came to the United States, though considerable numbers went to Australia, South America and the Cape. This great movement of population from Germany was a heavy loss from a national point of view. Moreover, in the case of those who went to English colonies, Germany not only felt the loss to herself, but regarded the gain to England, her political and social rival, with great jealousy. To find new territory to which these emigrants could be turned and to maintain in them a spirit of nationality and allegiance to their native land was the first great motive leading to colonization.

RAISING THE GERMAN FLAG IN SAMOA, MARCH 1, 1900.

As early as 1831 the Brandenburg merchants had organized for purposes of trade in Africa the Brandenburg African company, but by 1833, distracted by quarrels at home, it had abandoned its west African enterprise. Again, in the early forties of the last century, Germany gave some consideration to the question of colonization, this time to the unoccupied territories of the Netherlands. Her attention was again turned to Africa, when a Hanoverian Baron, Von der Decken, was exploring the east African coast. It occurred to him that Zanzibar and the adjacent islands would be a good field for German colonization and enterprise, especially as the opening of the Suez canal would soon shorten the route to those regions. His idea was acted upon, and the work begun by him was carried on by Hamburg merchants, who established a flourishing trade at Zanzibar.

Impulse Due to National Unity.

With the founding of the empire Germany

Eph Holland's Guest. By H. E. Armstrong.

Copyright, 1901, by H. E. Armstrong.

I had not seen a horse for five miles, and the light of the short November day was falling in despair when I came upon the narrow. My horse had gone lame, and I was leading him. In these mountain solitudes a man is a fool to let himself be lost. I had begun to despair when I came upon a clearing, and in the midst an unpaired horse and a huddle of barns. A figure in jeans was watering at the well, one of the old-fashioned kind with a bucket on his head. "Can I put up here for the night?" I shouted in my cheeriest accents. The figure turned and stared at me, but there was no reply. I lighted a cigar and waited. I found a lock and a beam of light from a window repeated my question with a quaver, for the wild appearance of the old man and his singular silence disconcerted me. He drew a pipe and began to smoke. I sat down and his eyes seemed to bore me through and through, but still no word. With a curse for his inactivity I turned away, and my horse hobbled after me with drooping head. Some impulse made me look back, and lo! the old hermit—such I took him to be—was waving me to return. We retraced our weary steps willingly enough.

Early Colonizing by Germans.

The modern movement for colonization in Germany has taken place entirely within the area of the territory subject to her control, and fourth as regards population. In both respects Great Britain leads, the total area of her possessions in the world being 1,187,000 square miles, and their population 356,781,000. France comes next with an area of 3,304,000 square miles and a total population of 36,372,000. Third in respect to population come the colonies of the Netherlands, with 217,700 in an area of 630,000 square miles; while Germany's colonies and spheres of influence comprise an area of 1,625,000 square miles and a population of over 11,000,000. But, while Germany stands third as regards area and fourth as regards population, it must not be forgotten that she was the last to enter the field of colonization, having entered only after the other great colonial possessions since 1884.

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Work of One Republican Cow.

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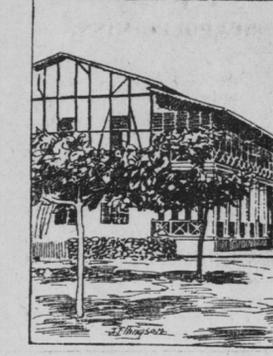
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Eph Holland's Guest. By H. E. Armstrong.

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I had not seen a horse for five miles, and the light of the short November day was falling in despair when I came upon the narrow. My horse had gone lame, and I was leading him. In these mountain solitudes a man is a fool to let himself be lost. I had begun to despair when I came upon a clearing, and in the midst an unpaired horse and a huddle of barns. A figure in jeans was watering at the well, one of the old-fashioned kind with a bucket on his head. "Can I put up here for the night?" I shouted in my cheeriest accents. The figure turned and stared at me, but there was no reply. I lighted a cigar and waited. I found a lock and a beam of light from a window repeated my question with a quaver, for the wild appearance of the old man and his singular silence disconcerted me. He drew a pipe and began to smoke. I sat down and his eyes seemed to bore me through and through, but still no word. With a curse for his inactivity I turned away, and my horse hobbled after me with drooping head. Some impulse made me look back, and lo! the old hermit—such I took him to be—was waving me to return. We retraced our weary steps willingly enough.

Early Colonizing by Germans.

The modern movement for colonization in Germany has taken place entirely within the area of the territory subject to her control, and fourth as regards population. In both respects Great Britain leads, the total area of her possessions in the world being 1,187,000 square miles, and their population 356,781,000. France comes next with an area of 3,304,000 square miles and a total population of 36,372,000. Third in respect to population come the colonies of the Netherlands, with 217,700 in an area of 630,000 square miles; while Germany's colonies and spheres of influence comprise an area of 1,625,000 square miles and a population of over 11,000,000. But, while Germany stands third as regards area and fourth as regards population, it must not be forgotten that she was the last to enter the field of colonization, having entered only after the other great colonial possessions since 1884.

Impulse Due to National Unity.

With the founding of the empire Germany

Work of One Republican Cow.

Bradford Republican. —S. E. Brindle of Williamsport, Pa., is the possessor of a republican cow that believes in reciprocity. In 1884, when cattle were cheap and had to be going for a buyer, Mr. Brindle bought this animal for \$5. She was not a cow, but a pig, and at the time, being grateful for good care and a good home, she has grown to cowhood and has contributed her share to the family's supply of meat. It is not because of her ramification, as indicated by the men in charge, control pretty much everything of value in financial America. Of the entire group John D. Rockefeller is the wealthiest individual being, with a net worth of \$150,000,000. For himself and his oil associates he has invested \$1,500,000,000 in live enterprises and with him on the board of the steel trust he has H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil company and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his son and heir. The three stand for the money and backing of the entire Standard Oil company, all-powerful in finance, mining and transportation. J. Pierpont Morgan is represented on the board by himself, and by

Always Politic.

Indianapolis Journal. The regular army officers of the United States are never lacking in hospitality or politeness. J. Pierpont Morgan is represented on the board by himself, and by