

COLONIAL "PLUMS"

Salaries Attaching to Offices in Our New Possessions.

NOT SO "PLUMMY" AFTER ALL

Statement of Compensation in the Philippines Shows It to Be Quite Moderate.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, May 11.—"Colonial plums" is the title by which the anti-administration press is coming to designate the salaries attaching to offices in our new possessions. This suggests the desirability of a comprehensive publication containing the names of all these officeholders deriving their appointment from the head of our government, together with the salary, the place from which they come, and the place where their duties are performed. In other words there should be a "Colonial Blue Book" to correspond with the two massive volumes, issued annually, which tell the same story for the continental portion of our republic. These familiar books are sometimes known as the "Office Seekers' Guide." They are in tremendous demand and the opening days of each new administration, for they show what the party in power has to give away to its faithful followers. The issuance of comparable volumes, which might fittingly be called the "Colonial Office Seekers' Guide," would have some very distinct advantages. Nothing is so good as a safeguard against padded payrolls, and the publication of lists of employees, without something of the kind, is certain to grow up, and sooner or later to come to light. It is an advantage, or an advantage or not, the fact remains that nothing would do more to dull the anti-imperialistic claws of any opposition party than a list of the "government jobs" that go to the colonial system.

posts receives \$5,000. He has a chief clerk at \$2,250, an inspector at \$2,000, one coachman at \$150, besides janitors and messengers. The Manila postmaster is to receive \$3,500, his assistant \$2,500, the telegraph operator of the mails \$2,000. Other offices in the islands pay a smaller sum. The postmaster at Iloilo gets only \$4,000. The members of the civil service commission receive \$3,500. The general superintendent of education receives \$6,000.

There is also an auditor, whose annual salary is \$4,000, his deputy is \$2,500, his chief clerk \$2,250, whose working force under him receives from \$300 to \$1,800 per year, according to efficiency, experience and complexity. The treasurer of each Philippine archipelago is also a \$6,000 officer. He has a \$2,250 chief clerk, and a corps of clerks of similar office. The municipal service at Manila is also quite elaborate, and affords office for many Americans. Provincial places are literally "too numerous to mention," although they will doubtless be filled principally by the natives. Another Philippine office for a good American is chief of the bureau of statistics.

It goes without saying that the military and naval service is a different matter, and that the appointing power of the president has been greatly extended by the acquisition of these islands. While to most readers of The Journal the salaries already mentioned will seem fully as low as is compatible with an efficient service, it must be remembered that to the rural American, south and west, these salaries are not so low. In the most fertile parts of the west, manual labor is very low, and this means the great vying body. To an overwhelming percentage of Americans, the positions already mentioned will seem to be literally "plums," as do most of the positions here in Washington for that matter. This view greatly interferes with the best administration of the Philippines. The right kind of a man can hardly be had for the salaries named, and yet popular clamor would stand in the way of other service rules, now that the "plummy" alarm is being given.

May Assassinate King Edward

New York Sun Special Service.

New Haven, Conn., May 11.—H. L. De Ginzberg, who is here raising money for the Boer cause by lecturing, declared last night that Great Britain would be shaken by a terrible event within a few days. He conveyed the impression that an attempt would be made to assassinate King Edward himself. De Ginzberg was asked if it meant the assassination of the king by an anarchist or whether some high personage in England was doomed to die.

For while these positions are under civil service rules, now that the "plummy" alarm is being given, the Indians we have had with us always, and yet only this week a committee of the National Civil Service Reform association, mostly of public-spirited citizens, and mostly republicans, have shown in a formal report a wretched state of affairs in the Indian service, where the spoils system prevails. Where the British deniers come to into power, it is quite likely that they would prefer the example of their predecessors in office, concerning the Indians, to the example of the British deniers, who just now advanced for the benefit of the Filipinos.

Another advantage which would follow the publication of lists of colonial officeholders would be the inducement to some system in their salaries and duties. Now each colony stands by itself. The Samoan islands are under the British department of the interior. The Philippines are under the military arm. The Philippines will soon have a civil government, and in each of these places the appointing power differs, and all that goes with it, so much so that the home public is confused and angry. The publication of lists of colonial officeholders, spread like wildfire among the opposition.

In the Philippine islands the service is now pretty well organized, and it is possible to tell something of offices and office-holding there. The chief bureau is, of course, the Philippine commission. Each commissioner has a private secretary at \$3,000. There is one secretary of the commission at \$7,500, one assistant secretary at \$2,500, one clerk in charge of about \$1,800. In the office of the military governor there is one private secretary at \$3,000, one law clerk at \$2,000, one chief clerk at \$2,250, one clerk in charge of about \$2,000, and minor clerks as follows: One at \$1,800, three at \$1,600, nine at \$1,400, twelve at \$1,200, three at \$900, eight at \$720, two at \$540, and two porters at \$320 a year each.

The small compensation accorded to the lower grade employees in all the Philippine bureaus reveals the presence of the brown man. Messenger boys are provided for at wages in some bureaus as small as \$72 a year, less than the monthly compensation of page boys in the United States senate. Coachmen are down at \$150 a year, when in Washington \$720 is probably the drivers' and stablemen's minimum. Messengers here get \$720 a year, the latter being that of colored messengers at the White House. How long the new civil government in Manila can maintain the low rate of wages for these native employees is dependent upon the extent to which they are excluded from political power. It is that rather than the terms of the labor market, that regulates rates of compensation here.

But to return to the official list: The collector of customs is a \$6,000 officer, his deputy gets \$4,000, his cashier \$2,900, his seven clerks \$2,000 each. He has besides ordinary clerks, forty-four employees at a compensation of \$120 a year each—evidently brown men, and seven messenger boys at \$90 a year each. The collector of internal revenue gets, under the new civil government, \$4,000; his deputy \$2,000. He has seventeen employees at \$150 per annum, and three messengers at \$720 a year. The director general of

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BURKE WON'T SAY

Reeves' Allegation of Bad Faith Met With Silence.

COMBINATION AGAINST MR. KYLE

Burke Said to Be Behind Martin and Against Crawford for Senator.

Special to The Journal.

Pierre, S. D., May 11.—Congressman C. H. Burke, who shows the editorial in the last number of the Groton Independent, State Auditor Reeves' paper, denouncing Burke for having broken faith in the matter of the appointment of Collins as Groton for internal revenue collector, refused to affirm or deny the charge. Reeves declares that Collins had Burke's name on a list of candidates for the position of collector, and that Burke broke in favor of Ellerman of Yankton, Gamble and Martin followed him in the desertion of the Groton man.

"Collins had Kyle, did he not?" That ought to have secured him the appointment," was all that Burke would say. It is the general belief that if Burke and Gamble ever gave Collins any assurance of support, they would not be subsequently withdrawn it because of the strenuous efforts which Kyle was making to secure the appointment of the Groton candidate. It is not intended by Burke, Gamble and Martin that Kyle shall derive any more strength than he already has by securing any good appointments. Such is the impression which is gathered from unofficial but reliable republican circles in Pierre. Martin is to be a candidate for the United States senate and it now seems probable that he will have the support of both Gamble and Burke.

Burke would not say a candidate himself if the chances for an election were good, but he has evidently concluded that he can best dispose of the political aspirations of Coe J. Crawford of Huron, by supporting the candidacy of Black Hills man who, it is believed, would have the advantage in location over any man of equal standing in any other part of the state.

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STUDENTS ON THE CARPET

Attended a Sunday Picnic Instead of Going to Church.

Special to The Journal.

Grinnell, Iowa, May 11.—The quiet of Grinnell has been rudely disturbed and frequent faculty meetings are being held to set the matter right. As a result, Miss Bertie Fuller, who has been teaching in the school for several years, and five others are awaiting the decision of the faculty with fear and trembling. The disturbance was caused by the fact that three of the co-eds of their studies, and disturbs, in open opposition and disregard of the traditions of the institution, preferred to spend one of the recent pleasant Sundays enjoying a picnic, rather than in the usual time-honored manner, at the convalescent in the Congregational institution. An interesting, and all-absorbing feature of the affair is the fact that one of the girls, a Miss M. J. Smith, who is a member of the "Scarlet and Black" at the coming state and triangular meets.

GRASS ON THE RANGES

Good Crop Already Grown—Stockmen in Fine Fettle.

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SCIENCE HALL WING

N. Dak. Agricultural College Trustees Will Make a Beginning.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 11.—The board of trustees for the North Dakota agricultural college has arranged for several improvements at the institution. The chief one will be the erection of a wing to the present large science hall. The wing will be about one-fourth of the completed building. The rest of the structure will be built as the institution grows. The necessary necessary applications have been made. A mechanical laboratory is to be erected immediately to make more room for the large class in that department. Work on the new college barns, to replace the structures burned last fall, is progressing favorably, and President West and other members of the faculty are elated over the prospects.

GRASS TWINE PLANT

Three Hundred to Be Employed at Superior at the Start.

Special to The Journal.

West Superior, Wis., May 11.—The plant of the Northwestern Twine company is being prepared for the season's work. It is expected the plant will manufacture the product of sixteen tons of grass each day.

The plant is one of three in the country, and 300 men, women and children will be employed at the start. A great many people have already come here for the purpose of working at the mill, and skilled labor will be employed almost altogether. The company will cut several thousand tons of grass in this neighborhood, and has made arrangements for a big dam at the head of the Mississippi for the purpose of flooding some land to grow more swamp grass.

Jack Murphy was yesterday sentenced to one year at Waupun, and thus ends a hard-fought case. Murphy was charged with procuring girls by the use of fraud and deceit to go into houses of ill-fame. He has a mother and father and a brother in Ashland. He strongly protested his innocence and kept his nerve up until the sentence was passed, when he broke down completely.

Deputy United States Marshal Lewiston went to Madison last evening, and had with him Mad Kilmer, who has been indicted by the United States grand jury on a charge of selling liquor to soldiers.

It is claimed the woman ran a notorious resort in this city, and that it was a great gathering place for Indians and half-breeds.

WON'T GIVE IT UP

Fargo Fire Festival Promoters Renew Their Zeal.

Special to The Journal.

Fargo, N. D., May 11.—Owing to the apparent indifference of some of the business men over the fire festival there was some talk of abandoning the annual event, but at a mass meeting there was a display of enthusiasm, and the committee is going ahead with more zeal than before and the eighth anniversary of the big fire will be the biggest in the history of the festival.

The meeting of the editors here next week promises to result in something good in the way of a business organization for owners of weekly papers. The North Star

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HIS WONDERFUL RADIOMETER

Experiments at the Yerkes Observatory of Chicago "Y" Crowned With Success.

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The credit for solving the problem and for constructing this delicate instrument belongs to Professor E. F. Nichols of Dartmouth college. The experiments were, however, performed at the Yerkes observatory where the Yerkes observatory, which Professor Nichols spent two of his summer vacations. The results obtained from these experiments have just been carefully reviewed and computed and sent to Professor George E. Hale, director of the observatory.

Professor Nichols' experiments at the Yerkes observatory have for the first time proved beyond a doubt that the planets with those of the fixed stars send us a perceptible quantity of heat to the earth. The quantity, however, is so minute that the wonder is that an instrument could be made sensitive enough to detect it. The instrument which can detect such an infinitesimal amount of heat is called a radiometer. Though based to some extent upon the same principle as the bolometer and radiometer, which have been

Alleged Minn. Poisoner in Jail

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Glennwood, Minn., May 11.—George Rosman of Grovelake township was arrested and brought before Justice Reed yesterday on the charge of attempting to poison his son-in-law, J. Quincy Warren. Dr. Warren alleges that he saw Rosman enter a bottle of whisky belonging to him what was afterwards found to be white arsenic. The case was set for May 17, the alleged poisoner being committed to jail without bail.

TEACHERS OF THREE COUNTIES

Special to The Journal.

Grand Forks, N. D., May 11.—The Tri-County Teachers' Association, which embraces Grand Forks, Walsh and Pembina counties, met yesterday in this city, with over 400 teachers present, and many of the county superintendents. A good program was carried out and the session is the most successful in the history of the organization. The address of welcome was delivered by B. G. Skulason and the response by W. E. Hoover. The day was spent in discussing the various reports of the county superintendents and the election of officers are being held to-day.

CANNON CRACKERS BARRED

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Berakota, Minn., May 11.—Portage is making preparations for a grand Fourth of July celebration. Among the features will be a big gunnery contest. The contest will be a running horse race. The prize is \$300. The city council passed an ordinance prohibiting the firing or sale of cannon crackers on that day within the city limits.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LIGHTNING

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Ipswich, S. D., May 11.—James Adams, who lived northwest of town, was instantly killed by lightning. He had been to Ipswich and was on his way home with a load of feed. The lightning struck him as he was driving the yard of Mr. Jackson, a neighbor, but before he could alight from his wagon the bolt struck him and he fell dead. This is the third death in Edmunds in less than a week by lightning.

GODDARD SELLS HIS RANCH

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WOMAN'S SENSATIONAL LITERARY CLAIM

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