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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Forecast for Sunday: Minnesota and North Dakota—Partly cloudy weather; slightly cooler; northwesterly winds.
Wisconsin—Showers in the early morning, followed by generally fair weather Sunday; cooler, brisk northwesterly winds.
South Dakota—Fair; northerly winds.
Montana—Fair; light northwesterly winds.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Temp.	Place.	Temp.
Boston	62-68	Montreal	56-62
St. Paul	62-68	New York	56-62
Chicago	62-68	Pittsburg	62-70
Cincinnati	62-70		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.65; mean temperature, 58; relative humidity, 62; wind at 8 p. m., south-west; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature, 67; minimum temperature, 50; daily range, 17; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .34.

RIVER AT S. A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	6.2
La Crosse	10	6.4
Davenport	15	6.0
St. Louis	30	16.2

—Fall.
—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.
—P. F. Lyons, Observer.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Globe has had frequent occasion to point out the inadequacy and impropriety of setting up "the prosperity test" as a determining factor in the political struggle. It has protested against the subordination of all moral issues to material. It has declared that no country can be secure and no people happy or highly civilized which follows the motto that you must grasp the elusive dollar wherever you see it, and ignore the means by which it is secured. The prosperity test, if severely applied, must reduce a community to the condition of barbarism from which it emerged, wherein the only question shall be who can snatch the most from his neighbor. There is another side to this issue, however, that bears more directly upon the immediate fortunes of the people, and of which we do not believe that they have thought sufficiently. This is the fact that the constant presence of the prosperity test as an issue in any community is an absolute preventive of prosperity itself. If we are not much mistaken, the disappointment everywhere at the slow return of better times, the continuance of general depression and the growth of discontent are symptoms of a disease that will not be cured until the prosperity test shall have been abolished, and the people begin to ask their leaders once more, not "what must we do to be rich," but "what ought we to do to be right?"

It is a logical necessity. If you urge upon the voters a certain line of policy on the ground that it will make the country prosperous, you have at once developed and fixed the party argument. Your leaders and privates fall into two opposing bodies. The one says, vote for our man and platform and you will be prosperous. The other says the same. One or the other must be defeated. Now, whichever party is defeated must, until another election comes around, insist that the country is not prosperous, but in most wretched shape, and growing constantly worse. If it did not do this, if it should admit, no matter what the facts, that prosperity had come, it would vindicate the position of its opponent and destroy the possibility of its own future existence. We have, therefore, assured, as a consequence of the prosperity test, the permanent presence of considerable organizations of men bent upon proving to the public, right or wrong, as a matter of self-preservation, that the times are desperate, and that there can be no remedy until party power has been transferred.

Now, what is the effect of this? It is inevitably to bring about exactly the condition asserted to exist. We are all of us pretty well aware by this time of the fact that imagination plays an immense part, a leading part, indeed, in the lives and fortunes of men. When we are told, as we have been thousands of times in the last few years, that "confidence" is all we need, it means that, if men believe times are going to be better, they will enter into new enterprises, invest their money and so make times better; and, if they believe that times are going to be worse, they will draw their money out of the banks, put it in hiding, close factories, refuse to make loans, and so bring the fabric of credit down about our ears in the midst of a general collapse. It follows, consequently, that, if pretty nearly one-half of our people, constituting the defeated party in any election, are bound, as a party measure, to preach constantly the doctrine of depression and distress and calamity, then the return of good times becomes permanently impossible. The imagination is affected by this constant dolorous view of life, confidence is impaired, and that large bulk of humanity that takes its views from political leaders and political newspapers is perpetually in the doldrums.

It is a logical fact, then, that, if the prosperity test is to remain the leading issue in American politics, the absence of prosperity will be the leading characteristic of American business life. It will not make the slightest difference which party wins or what policy is put into effect. For the defeated party in any case, whichever it may be,

is thereupon bound to assert that we are not prosperous, that we cannot become so, and that the times must grow worse until a change is made. That assertion will be believed by enough people to partially or totally destroy the impulse of the most favorable conditions. We are seeing something of these consequences now, when times ought to be good and are not. We are convinced that not even the villainous Dingley bill, with its disturbing and threatening effect upon all industries, not even the crime of the party in power in setting its face against financial reform, could check the mighty forces at work to make the American people comfortable and happy, were it not for the continual dinning of those who feel bound to say that there can be no prosperity without a change in government; just as the Republicans intensified and prolonged the crisis of 1893, and cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars, by insisting that there could be no prosperity with the Democracy in power.

This is a sword that cuts both ways, and the sooner we lay it away in the arsenal of unused weapons the better for us all. Let us fight as vigorously as we will over political and economic issues, but let us substitute the question of right and wrong for the question of cent per cent. It is both a logical certainty and a demonstrated fact of experience that, while the prosperity test remains a principal factor of politics prosperity itself will never smile upon our people.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The people of St. Paul have seldom been more startled and impressed by any public event than by the unparalleled and scandalous interference during the past week with matters supposed to be before the grand jury. The facts, which the Globe alone had enterprise enough to secure and honesty enough to give the public, have been the subject of interested and indignant comment. That secret conferences should be held, participated in by the mayor of the city and by other persons high in political influence, whose subject matter related to possible indictments by the grand jury, is such a tampering with the machinery of justice as is rarely attempted and never fails to rouse the public to the highest pitch of resentment.

The grand jury of this county has been investigating, without fear or favor as we believe, the management of financial concerns whose collapse brought misfortune and discredit to the community and suffering and ruin to thousands of its citizens. No more unpleasant and no more important duty could be laid upon any body of men. Justice and the public welfare demand that their inquiry be searching and exhaustive; that the evil which they are inquiring into should be probed to the bottom; that there should be no immunity because of place or influence; that no guilty man should escape. And here we have a scurrying to and from among the politicians and such a fluttering in the nest as bodes danger to some of its inmates.

What call is there to interfere? Who shall say to the men who are under oath to do their duty that they ought to be swayed by any other consideration? What is the purpose of all this consulting and planning and gathering of the clans, and hastening to a rendezvous, and hiding in vaults, and tipping the wink to justice? Such extraordinary proceedings are open to the most serious interpretation, and those who participate in them do not escape the public judgment unscathed. We can tell the gentlemen who are so unaccountably anxious about the progress of justice in Ramsey county that they are stirring into movement a perfect whirlwind of suspicion, wrath and condemnation. We can tell them that the people who were at first amazed are now determined that political considerations shall not stand in the way of right and duty. There is but one demand now, from the lips of all right-thinking people, and that is that justice be dealt out unsparingly, whoever may stand or fall before her impartial sword.

TALKING COMMON SENSE.

When Editor Hoard, of the Montevideo Leader, takes his eyes from contemplating visions of the money power and its infernal machinations to banish silver and enhance gold in order to make the great mass poorer and itself richer—strangely blind that when the mass is poor it cannot be rich—and puts them on actual conditions, he writes with a sanity and a commonsenseness that contrasts vividly with his views when he lets his imagination loose on imaginary monsters. He then sees that we raise here the necessities of life, the great food staples, in abundance; that "we have the soil, the climate and all the essential conditions for making a living," even if prices are low, and, hoping that they may be better, he urges his readers "to study the great question of how to raise two ears of corn where they raised one before and now to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before." If he will now tell his farmer readers that they are not alone in the shrinkage of prices; that it is universal; that, in spite of legislation intended to prevent it, manufacturers find their prices forced down equally with farm produce, and that even the money power has to take returns on its investments 50 per cent less than formerly, he will add them to a contentment, now disturbed by demagogic and baseless assurance that they alone suffer from price depreciation.

Pursuing his theme, the editor of the Leader goes on to say:

If there are any wise conclusions to be drawn from the experiences of the past few years, they lie in the direction of better methods and more intense farming. Not that our farms or fields should be larger, but that the yield per acre, per field, per horse power per man power, should be greater. It means that we should quit getting eighty-acre results from a three-hundred-and-twenty-acre farm. It means that a bunch of seven-year-old timber-horn steers are money losers. It means that a cow that gives skim milk, or that can produce only a hundred pounds of butter in two hundred and fifty days isn't worth milking. It means that a hog that is built only for racing purposes isn't worth the name of "porker." It means that a breed of hens that cackles without laying should

be potted before they arrive at the age of discretion, and their posterity cut off before they are born. Finally, it means that the average farmer cannot afford to waste even the screenings or the little potatoes or the sour milk or the corn stalks and straw, or the grain and grass that grows in the corners of the fields and fences, but that his system of farming should contemplate the consumption of all these on the farm and their conversion into something that will pay, whether it be beef or butter or eggs or pork or mutton or wool.

These are wise words well put. The fact is that, ever since the war, habits of living, formed on the inflated prices caused by the depreciation of the currency during and subsequent to that time, have led to the violation of economic laws by everybody. These laws have been steadily pressing for a return to natural conditions where only slow accretions of wealth are possible, where frugality, thrift and industry are the conditions of comfort, where the margin of profit is small, and during all that time we have all been trying to circumvent these laws. Congresses have been and even now one is bent on fatuously resisting them and trying to create by mere fiat that prosperity that can only come through individual economies. The natural processes of the distribution of wealth, created by labor applied to natural resources, have been persistently interfered with, the only result being to foment discontent by the spectacle of the rapid accretions of wealth by a few from the forced contributions of the many. Present conditions are but the economic penalties we, as a people, are paying for the violation of economic laws. We may obstruct for a while the operation of these laws, but in time they work their will and have their way. The sooner all realize that present price conditions are permanent, that they are universal, that they are natural results and must be accepted, the better it will be for the peace of the country.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Mr. Arosin, the president of the assembly and a shining light among the Republican politicians of the city, has at least the virtue, unknown to most of his associates, of frankness. He is so thoroughly disgusted with the party and its performances in the alleged government of this city that he was prevented from resigning his position only by the urgent solicitation of others and their representation of the injury that such an act might work politically. He is not restrained, however, even by these considerations, from expressing his views and telling the truth with a frankness that does him credit. He is tired of being one of the wheels in a machine that revolves in the empty air, without any visible connection with subinary affairs. He is weary and disgusted with the work of a city council which for one whole year has done nothing whatever in the public interest, but has studied solicitously and continuously the noble art of how not to do it.

Mr. Arosin's description of the council proceedings since the election that put into power the precious lot of Republicans now in the city hall is frank and just. Not only has it done nothing, but it has tried, as conspicuously as successfully, not to do anything. The Globe has followed, week after week, the proceedings of these incompetents, and shown them up to the public as they deserve. The present city government is not a corrupt body, because it has not the ability that is necessary to win that reputation. It is simply a lot of duffers, of narrow-gauge politicians, of petty ward bosses, who haven't an idea that rises above the level of a conference in the rear room of a saloon. For twelve months they have met and talked and parted, and not one interest of the city has been benefited thereby. As we said a short time ago, the sum total of the deliberations and votes of these men can be found in a ridiculous and inhuman dog ordinance, which they have been compelled to rescind, and an equally ridiculous and oppressive bicycle ordinance, part of which has been thrown out by the courts, and the rest of which is condemned unsparingly by public opinion.

The immediate grounds of Mr. Arosin's discontent are well taken. He says, and it is true, that the council has occupied practically the whole year with discussions and propositions relating to the street railway company, any one of which has not amounted to a hill of beans. He is of the opinion, and he has good reason for it, that this is exactly what was contemplated throughout. The council waits upon the orders of the Twin City Rapid Transit company and does its bidding eagerly, with the silly idea that it can throw dust in the eyes of the people by pretending to an excess of zeal for the public service, while actually taking care that no improvements are made and no changes that do not originate in the wishes of the street railway company itself. We had months of debate over the Broadway loop ordinance, and it is as dead as Caesar, and everybody knew that it would be. We had other months of debate over a connection with the union depot, a matter most vitally important to the people of St. Paul, and nothing has been done, or will be done probably, because it would require a tribe of extra service.

We had weeks of agitation over a direct communication with Merriam Park, and, although the way to this was perfectly plain, by ordering an extension of the Rondo street line, the representatives of the railway company in the council forbade and prevented it. We had an ordinance ordering University avenue to be boulevardized, which displayed its unfairness on the face of it. That was passed, simply to pull wool over the eyes of the people, on the silly assumption that they would take this as evidence of hostility to the railroad company, and consequently overlook the servile obedience to its bidding in all other respects. That ordinance was vetoed by the mayor, as it ought to have been and was expected to be, and so this one bit of accomplished legislation came to nothing. An ordinance was passed requiring the paving of Fourth street between the tracks, and then another au-

thorizing the change of the cable to an electric line, so that there would be an excuse for postponing the paving until another season. Now the whole racket begins again, with a protest against running the electric line up Third street and Summit avenue, a protest perfectly well founded in reason and expected and bargained for by the street railway company, so that the deadlock may be prolonged.

There are few public bodies that would care or dare to make for themselves such a record as this. It would have been less open and confessed had the council at the outset declared that it would not touch affairs relating to the street railway system. That, however, would have left much time on its hands, which it would have had to fill in with some demonstration of an embarrassing activity. The street railway questions were retained, as the Cuban resolutions have been in the United States senate, as a subject for unlimited gabble and a palpable excuse for avoiding the consideration of practical affairs. This council, and the whole administration of which it is a part, stands a lamentable and self-confessed failure. It is no wonder that a man like Mr. Arosin, who believes that there should be a little honesty in politics, and that city councils are meant to look after public instead of private interests, is ready to part company with it.

The people of St. Paul are pretty unanimously of the same opinion with him. They have never had a bigger dose of incompetence and worse than they have swallowed since last June. Salt would not save the Republican party in St. Paul at the next municipal election, for the best thing that could be done for it would be for the other members of the council to follow Mr. Arosin's inclination and hand in their resignations. It would make no great difference, and that difference would be on the side of gain, when we view the record of the last twelve months, if there were not to be another meeting of the council for the next twelve. It would also prevent the local Republican organization from sinking any lower in the public esteem, if further descent be possible. And could Mayor Doran and Mr. McCarty be induced to include their resignations in the lot, the community would feel that its golden age had come again and rejoice; and even the party, upon which they now hang like an incubus, would heave a great sigh of relief.

CONVERTED.

Not for purposes of glorification, but because it is always gratifying to find sound ideas forcing their way to the front, we may notice the remarkable conversion of public opinion in Minneapolis on the subject of city charters and home rule. For a series of years the best thought in this direction in St. Paul has found itself bitterly antagonized by the press and other representatives of opinion in Minneapolis. We were told for many years that the Minneapolis charter was not only ideal for that community, but that it "was" so nearly a product of revelation that it ought to be forced, with or without their consent, upon the people of every other city in the state. It is but two years ago that that view was so prevalent as to secure the forcing through the legislature of the Howard charter act, against the protest of those who were able to point out clearly its errors and dangers. At that time representatives of St. Paul were fighting for the idea of home rule, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were able to obtain legislative consent to submit to the people an amendment authorizing the people of cities to frame their own charters. Had this been obligatory, it would have had no following in the legislature. It was because it was voluntary that they at length permitted such action as would authorize other cities to make their own charters, if it should so please them.

Two years have passed, and we find the press, the public organizations and a large part of the people of Minneapolis deeply agitated and insisting that no time should be lost in taking advantage of the home rule amendment and legislation. The press urges the calling of public meetings and the formation of a satisfactory city charter. The people have discovered that a regime of dishonesty and of public plundering has prevailed there for years. They see no end to it, and they find no remedy for it, even through legal prosecutions, while their present instrument of government remains intact. The public money has been embezzled or squandered. The letting of contracts has been a fruitful field for the jobber and the bootler. Vigorous attempts have been made to reach the evil and evildoer, and the prosecution finds itself felled. The people of that city declare that they are tied hand and foot by their present charter, and that the only hope of liberty and security lies in the home rule provision.

It is not without pride that we discover this substantial confirmation of views that the Globe has been supporting with energy and singleness of purpose for years past. Believing that good municipal government knows and can know little distinction of party, it has pleaded for the right of self-government in cities, for separate municipal elections, and for all those regulations and restrictions that would guard us against the evils almost universal today throughout the cities of the United States. Fortunately, this work has not been an empty one. It has resulted in giving us such legislation as enables any community to get rid of its present charter and to frame a new one by the act of its own citizens, without dictation from a careless legislature, and without being compelled to expand or compress its individual needs into the mold of others. The work has been a good work, and we are glad that those who once opposed it, but are now converted by disastrous experience, may enjoy the fruits of it.

Meantime, for ourselves, let us not be neglectful of our own opportunity, even though the occasion for availing ourselves of it may be a less pressing

one. In the main, the charter of St. Paul prevents gross scandal and puts a bar upon wholesale squandering of the people's money. Yet we have found it to be seriously defective, and we, too, need a new charter. There is but one opinion today, we imagine, among the cities of Minnesota, and that is that the home rule amendment and the law carrying it into effect is one of the greatest boons that municipal government ever obtained from a legislature. It is our business now to accept it without delay, to see that we, who originated this reform, are not the latest beneficiaries of it, and to take such action that a new charter for St. Paul, relieving us of all our embarrassments, preserving whatever is wise and safe, and adapting our resources to our present needs, is put before the people for their adoption at the coming spring election.

PASS THE NEW ORDINANCE.

The new bicycle ordinance offered in the assembly by Mr. Albrecht, taken in connection with the action already taken ordering the completion of the missing portions of the cycle path on Summit avenue at the city's expense, would go far toward redressing the grievances of which riders of the wheel now justly complain. We urge upon both bodies of the council, in the interest of fairness and on behalf of the rights of riders of the wheel, the setting at rest of the bicycle agitation by the approval of Mr. Albrecht's plan. It covers just the points in which the original ordinance was either foolish or vicious, or both.

It deals with the lantern question in precisely the right way. A wheelman who uses any sidewalk is ordered to carry a lantern after nightfall. Such lantern may be affixed anywhere on the forward portion of the wheel, which is all that is necessary. The silly requirement that it be carried only on the axle or fork, which it is improbable that any court would sustain, is done away with. Riders who do not use the sidewalk, but the roadway only, would not be vexed with this petty restriction, but could exercise their option. If they prefer, as many have done for years, to ride without a lantern, keeping off the sidewalks and neither suffering nor inflicting injury upon any one, the responsibility is theirs. They are required to yield the right of way, and are not to be entitled to claim damages for injury in the case of a collision. This is an immensely more satisfactory and practical way of dealing with the question. The man who wishes to ride without a light can do so and take the consequence of his act, which is the idea of self-government as distinguished from an odious paternalism. Finally, there is added that clause which has been strangely omitted in every other ordinance, providing proper penalties for those who place obstruction or articles intended to injure the wheel on any bicycle path.

The wheelmen of this city are not unreasonable, nor has the Globe asked anything improper in their name. They do not claim, nor should they have the right to use, sidewalks indiscriminately. Wherever an outlet from the city, such as the Summit avenue path will be when completed, is furnished for wheels in any one general direction, then the sidewalks on streets whose travel can be thus accommodated. Do that, make the carrying of the bell and the sounding of it imperative, require a lantern for all sidewalk riding, let the wheelman who uses the roadway exercise his choice at his peril, and then provide proper penalties for infringing the rights of others for both wheelmen and non-wheelmen, without discrimination or favor, and all will be satisfied. In every substantial particular justice will be done to all our people by the passage of the Albrecht ordinance.

MASTER IN EUROPE.

What seems to us the most dramatic and singular incident of the termination of the war between Greece and Turkey has attracted surprisingly little attention. This is its startling proof of the absolute mastery today of Russia in the affairs of Europe. If the whole drama of this outbreak had been arranged to lead up to a final act, in which the czar should appear seated on his imperial throne with the rulers of the other powers kneeling humbly before him to receive his commands, it could not flash upon the world more clearly the indubitable fact. Throughout the preliminaries of the contest and down to the time when Greece acknowledged herself vanquished and sued for terms, Russia was only an equal among the six powers in the alliance. The refusal to permit the annexation of Crete to Greece, the tacit authorization of hostilities by Turkey and all that followed were the work of the powers jointly. While one might be allowed to suspect that Russia had a large share of control, there was nothing to prove it. The representatives of the other powers were prominent and voluble in all the instructions that were given and in all the bulletins declaring what could and what could not be done. The French and English premiers told us exactly what they intended, how far the powers would go and where the line would be drawn.

Then came the mutiny of Turkey against her masters, which fairly started the world. When these powers in concert directed the sultan to grant an armistice to consider the terms on which peace might be made, he returned what was practically a contemptuous refusal. He declined to take the matter up until after the feast of Balam. He announced, later, conditions that it would have been impossible for Europe to accept or Greece to fulfill, and, with his splendid fighting machine equipped ready for action, he stood upon his privilege. If the powers were not satisfied, he directed them to proceed to Pharsala within the zone of battle and there discuss the matter with him. This brought Europe face to face with the choice between abandoning its whole position and its doctrine of maintaining the balance of

power and the integrity of territory, and bringing armed persuasion to bear upon the Turk. It seemed for a moment as if the Turk was master in Europe.

Then came the tremendous change. The czar simply lifted a finger, and, where the six powers had been flouted and defied at Constantinople, this one of them secured an instant and unconditional obedience. The Russian ruler did not even deign to issue a command or express a desire. He passed the word to his representatives who rule in Bulgaria, and Turkey saw that within a week the whole of the Balkan states would be in a blaze. Their armies were to be mobilized, and, before the Turk could press his advantage in Thessaly, he would have been attacked fiercely all along the line by armies which, while considerable in themselves, knew that the whole military power of Russia was behind them. Precipitate was the capitulation of the Turk. The telegraph carried an instant order to Edhem Pasha to suspend hostilities and to proclaim an armistice. The supremacy of Russia over Turkey was a trifling matter. It was used to exhibit to the world the supremacy of Russia in Europe. The contrast is made the more striking by the fact that it is Turkey's ancient and more hated foe to whose commands she now bows so meekly. It would have been comparatively easy for her to yield to England and to France and to Germany, who not so long ago protected her and released her from the hard conditions about to be imposed by the Russian conqueror. But it is at the feet of the Cossack, acting alone through instrumentalities that belong to him, and not to any of his allies, that she lays down the trophies won in war and asks for terms.

Masters of ethnology have told us that the Russian stock will produce the coming race in Europe. Men familiar with the resources of that vast empire and the wonderful endurance and equally wonderful ambition and imagination of that people have said that it was growing into manhood where its neighbors were either passing to a ward old age or dropping to decay. Events appear to vindicate their judgment. Whatever be the terms of peace between Greece and Turkey, it is Russia who dictates them. Out of this conflict it mattered little who might come as victor, but it matters much for the future development of history that Russia emerges as the real dictator of Europe. This is an event not to be for a moment lost sight of, because it is more impressive and more portentous than could have been the wiping of either Greece or Turkey from the map of Europe. In the Eastern hemisphere the czar is supreme.

We do not care to enter into a discourse of what the legislature did or did not do, but we will venture the prediction that John Lind runs for governor at the next election he will be elected.—Jackson Republic.

Why stop there? A safer prediction would be that there will be Democratic representation in congress from the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh districts, and a Democratic legislature is a strong probability.

Six aspirants, sound of body and mind, assisted by several score of lieutenants, have been shaking the patronage tree very hard, but the plan refuses to fall and Jordan has a Democratic postmaster yet.—Jordan Independent.

The longer you can keep the six aspirant and perspiring the longer you will have a Democratic postmaster in Jordan. Keep them shaking the tree.

BANKER JOHNSON'S FALL.

Came to Grief Trying to Protect His Father's Good Name.

LOGANSPOUT, Ind., May 22.—John F. Johnson, late president of the State National bank, died here yesterday. He took the affair coolly. The bond was fixed at \$25,000, which he was unable to furnish. He was taken to Indianapolis at midnight. The following statement was given out for publication today by a friend of Mr. Johnson:

A generous public should know that the present condition of the State National bank has not been brought about by undue speculation or extravagance on the part of Johnson, nor by his excessive selfishness, but by the result of circumstances, over which he could not gain control, and for many of which he was not responsible. When his father died, Mr. Johnson was a young, successful and enterprising business man. He took upon himself the settlement of his father's estate, at the request of the widow and heirs, not knowing that it was in debt nearly \$200,000. The said debts he undertook to pay, expecting to have no difficulty, but could not sell real estate, etc., and his means gave out. Then he began using the bank's money, hoping, from his various enterprises, to be able to return the money, but was without success. He had no other purpose than to maintain his father's good name by protecting his creditors. He confesses his mistakes and offers no defense, except that he was trying to preserve his father's reputation. When Bank Examiner Caldwell laid down the \$300,000 worth of forged notes before President Johnson and said: "Mr. Johnson, you signed these notes, and I never was given without a tremor, I did."

The expert said today that certain bookkeepers in the bank knew of the president's crime, but he believed that they were made by the president himself to save them from the clutches of the law. Business houses who were borrowers of the bank have successfully tied over the present trouble, and no failures are now expected. President Johnson will enter a plea of guilty before the United States court, and serve his sentence.

POOLING BILLS UP.

Proposed Act Considered by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The senate committee on interstate commerce was in session for almost three hours today considering the pooling bill. Owing to the fact that several of the members of the committee were absent no final conclusions were reached. All sections of the bill received attention, however, and it is believed the measure has been made acceptable to a majority of the members of the committee. The bill will practically be a substitute for all existing laws regulating commerce between the states and will legalize pooling and other restrictions. One of the amendments agreed upon today limits all pooling contracts to four years duration and requires that they shall be submitted to the commission for approval. Another gives the interstate commerce commission power to maintain supervision of rate schedules during their continuance, and to demand such reasonable changes be made by railroad companies upon the written complaint of any community. The bill will be reported probably will be authorized.

GRAND JURY RESTED

BUT COUNTY ATTORNEY ANDERSON SPENT A BUSY DAY.

MORE INDICTMENTS COMING.

ANOTHER MAN, ACCORDING TO REPORT, GOES ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE REPORTED

Congressman Stevens, Grain Inspector Clausen and County Auditor Sullivan Get Together.

The grand jury took a rest yesterday, but their servant, Attorney Anderson, spent a busy day. It was said he was drawing indictments. Just who the grand jury have decided to bring in this time remains to be seen. Tomorrow will probably disclose the results of yesterday's efforts on the part of the county attorney to draw an indictment or two that will hold water.

All sorts of rumors were doing service yesterday, but most of them related to one man and his friends. While it had been semi-officially given out that the connection of the gentleman in question with a certain bank had been found to be such that no indictment would be brought against him, his friends still remained exercised about the result and hoped in some way—legitimate, of course—to head off what they considered would, at the most, be regarded as a technical fault, and which the first jury that had a chance would so declare it to be. But yesterday's rumors were disheartening, for it was said that the grand jury had ordered an indictment drawn, and if the bill isn't reconsidered tomorrow, it may be returned at that time. Whether or not there are any good grounds for this story, time will probably disclose.

While it has nothing particular to do with the rumors of yesterday it appears that Congressman Stevens is still holding conferences. He was one of a party of five who sought a secluded corner in the basement of the city hall Friday, and spent some time talking over certain matters. No grand jury men were present, this time. Chief Grain Inspector A. C. Clausen was there, and County Auditor Sullivan and County Auditor Sullivan's son, and one or two others. The gentlemen were seen to enter an office, and, as they disappeared from the office, and the only place in which they could disappear was a vault, the presumption is that is where they went. Why there was so much secrecy about it cannot even be guessed at. Mr. Clausen, who went to Chicago last night, unless he changed his mind when asked by a reporter for the Globe what was going on, said the meeting was accidental. He had gone with young Mr. Sullivan, who is an attache of the grain inspection office, to the office of the latter's father, County Auditor Sullivan, and the two had run across Congressman Stevens, who is a warm personal friend of the grain inspector.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Another Session of the Senate Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The civil service committee of the senate continued its sessions today. Several letters were received from chiefs of bureaus, among others one from Mr. Miller, acting commissioner of internal revenue, who suggested the propriety of amendments to the civil service rules. He thought the number of exceptions should be increased. These exceptions should in all cases include the chief deputy and cashier of revenue collectors in the larger districts. He also suggested that the collector should have control of the selection of a large number of his subordinates. Commissioner of Patents Butterworth advocated a change permitting heads of departments to select their executive staffs, and have the civil service recommendations of the civil service commission.

The first witness of the day was Almont Barnes of the agricultural department. Mr. Barnes said there were employees in the agricultural department who came in as temporary permanent employees, and have remained there as clerks without passing the civil service examination. Albert Barker, who was the private secretary of Public Printer Benedict during his term of office, said that the civil service had proved a more desirable means of securing employees than the old system of appointment on the advice of congress.

Harold Benedict, of the printing office, brother of the recent public printer, also expressed the opinion that the results under the present system are fifty per cent better than under the "spoils system." According to the witness, Public Printer Palmer had begun making appointments immediately after Mr. Cleveland's election in 1892, and during the eighteen months thereafter had made appointments at the rate of fifty a month until the office was filled to capacity. The fifth of the appointees were Democrats, appointed by Mr. Palmer, although a Republican, to secure the friendship of Democratic congressmen.

Senator Elkins was desirous of knowing how many appointments had been secured by a certain member of congress, and the witness answered that about seventy-five were credited to Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, chairman of the house committee on printing, and about 200 to Senator Gorman, chairman of the senate committee.

J. Kennedy, formerly of the printing office, explained that Mr. Palmer had made many appointments during the time specified by Mr. Benedict because of the "hard times," and it had been thought better to give employment to many men part of the time than a few men constantly. The civil service law failed to protect employees, because it did not provide for discharge. The committee adjourned for one week.

Recommended by Tawney.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Representative Tawney today recommended Drs. F. A. Swartwood, of A. Cummings and M. J. Taylor for members of the pension examining board at Waseca; Drs. C. H. Cooper, F. J. Schurin and R. G. Dugan for the board at Chaffee; Dr. J. D. Utley, of Spring Valley; Dr. A. Plummer, of Racine, and Dr. H. Slippen, of Ostrander, for the board at Spring Valley.

Patents Issued.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—List of patents issued this week: Northwestern inventors, reported by D. M. Merwin, patent lawyer, 310, 311 and 312 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, Minn., and Washington, D. C.: John Betz, vegetable cutter; Reuben B. Dabrow, oatmeal, combined; Herbert H. Freeman, Pierre, S. D., hot holder; Victor Klingler, Dayton, steam boiler fire front; Victor Klingler, Dayton, boiler front; Pinsky Sprague, St. Paul, and R. C. Sprague, Cedar Rapids, Io., rotary evaporator.