



BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SUNDAY, DEC. 19, 1897.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Man From Mexico, 8.15. Grand-Black Patti, 8.15.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Weimar, Bremen; Lucania, Liverpool; Island, Copenhagen; Edam, Amsterdam; Paris, Southampton; Sailed: Massachusetts, London; Ems, Naples; La Gasconne, Havre; Umbria, Liverpool. GENOA—Arrived: Paula, New York via Naples. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Campania, New York; Botic, New York. GENOA—Sailed: Elwick, Savannah. COPENHAGEN—Sailed: Thingvalla, New York. Arrived: Norge, New York.

Minnesota must still be a pretty wild country. Congressman Tawney has just recommended a man for postmaster on section 28, township 102, range 8, Fillmore county.

BLUNDER TO ANNEX

A Misstep Which Will Be Costly to Uncle Sam in the Future.

DUBOIS GIVES REASONS

Oriental Would Dominate in the Islands and Revolution Follow.

LARGE MILITARY FORCES

Would Be Needed to Preserve Peace—Islands Not Fit for Statehood.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho, has been visiting the Hawaiian islands this summer, and in a private letter to a friend in this city thus submits his conclusions:

"Most of us have been led to believe that it was the earnest desire of the people of the islands to become a part of the United States. During my stay there I was fortunate in meeting people of all classes, both foreigners and natives, some for annexation and some against it; and I was given the opportunity of visiting all parts of the islands. Wherever I went I was entertained in the most hospitable manner, and will give fairly and candidly the result of my observations.

"There are eight islands in the group, none of them large, and all mountainous. The agricultural portions have been substantially utilized. To be sure, some more coffee and sugar plantations can be created, but only at great expense. But, if every foot of ground which is not covered with rocky mountains and hard and impenetrable lava could be utilized, you would not then have on all the islands, all told, as much agricultural land as there is in an average county of one of our Western states. But no matter if the islands were 100 times as large and 100 times richer than they are, it would be a most grievous mistake for the United States to take them, under existing conditions. Under the last census (1896) there were on the islands, in round numbers, 40,000 Hawaiians, 24,000 Japanese, 22,000 Chinese, 15,000 Portuguese and 1,000 South Sea Islanders and other kindred people. To offset them, there are on the islands 4,161 white men other than Americans; and, all told, 3,086 Americans. Of these Americans, 1,111 are females, and of the males on the islands considerably more than one-half are boys, so that the sum total of American men on the Hawaiian islands who are over twenty-five years of age is less than 1,000. The 109,020 people who inhabit the islands are divided as follows, according to sex: Males, 72,517; females, 36,503. I state this pertinent fact without comment, because no comment is necessary. Such is the population which it is contemplated to force into our Union against their most bitter and almost unanimous protest.

"The Hawaiians are nearly a unit in insisting that their national life shall not be blotted out. They have sent a remonstrance to Washington signed by nearly all their people, and have also sent a delegation of their own people to make known their views. The Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese are of course a unit in opposition. Nearly all the foreigners, not Americans, are opposed, and of the Americans a very large proportion, to my certain knowledge, and it is claimed one-half, are not in favor of annexation.

"The United States will enter unexplored and dangerous fields of national policy, if they make this departure and establish an absolutely unheard-of and new precedent. The acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and Alaska furnish no precedent. Those countries all belonged to European powers, and we purchased them of those powers. Florida and Louisiana were a great integral part of our own United States, and their people were our people. Alaska was owned by Russia, inhabited by a few Indians of a low order, and had never had a government of its own. Texas was also a continuous part of our country, and its people earnestly desired to become a part of our Union. It was no trouble to assimilate the people inhabiting the acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida and Texas, because they were surrounded on all sides by our people, and were themselves anxious and qualified to become citizens of our republic. The conditions surrounding Hawaii are totally different. These islands are 2,086 miles from our coast by the shortest line. They have had their own government for years. We have had no quarrel with them, even, much less a war. They have not asked to sell their country to us, nor to become a part of our system of government. They have invited foreigners to come among them, and made their homes there. Foreigners accepted the invitation, and were kindly, generously treated. Their government was a very liberal constitutional monarchy. Under it, for years before the overthrow, the supreme court was composed of foreigners. The ministry was almost, if not always, controlled by foreigners, mostly Americans. At the time of the overthrow, Mr. S. B. Dole was chief justice, appointed for life. He left that to become president of the so-called republic, established by the revolutionaries. American practically directed political affairs and administered the laws. Foreigners had been allowed to acquire large property rights, and were not molested or interfered with in their enjoyment.

"The United States boasts that it is the cradle of liberty. It has stood as the friend and guide of weak countries, and has insisted that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. As a nation we stand between Europe and Asia, whose civilizations differ radically. We are in a position to be a blessing to both of them worthy of their emulation. We assert that the individual should be consulted in all matters affecting his political rights and status. It is his high duty to vote for ourselves, and a most worthy one. We invite people from all lands, who are seeking liberty of thought and action, to become a part of our system of government.

"We give them the ballot and an equal voice in the administration of our political affairs. We invoke the 'Monroe Doctrine' upon the people of the Hawaiian islands, and give them the ballot. If we do this they will take possession of the island state and vote themselves out of the Union at the first election. If we undertake to deprive them of a voice in the management of their own affairs after annexation, as we are doing before, revolution will follow.

"In any event, if they are ruthlessly annexed against their will and protest, and without even being consulted, it will require a standing army and a fleet of ships to hold them in subjection and to maintain any system of government we may impose upon them. If the people there are willing to give up their country to us, we could fairly discuss the advantages and disadvantages of taking it; but when, as in this case, we must utterly disregard the sentiments of an entire people, there is no room left for argument as to whether it would be of advantage to us, commercially, strategically or otherwise. There can be no gain in this case sufficient to warrant us in abandoning the high ground we have always maintained and should always maintain as a nation. It is my calm, deliberate judgment that there is no justifiable, unbiased, interested American living, who would favor annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States after ascertaining the conditions existing there through a fair and personal investigation."

Baxter Sues for Fees.

PARIBAUT, Minn., Dec. 18.—G. N. Baxter, of this city, has brought action against the United States for \$125 or fees rendered in 1896 in an action against the Northern Pacific railroad.

DREAM OF EMPIRE

An India in China the Object of the Kaiser's Ambition.

PARTITION IN PROGRESS

Port Arthur Seized by the Czar as the Share of Russia.

HISTORY MAKING IN ORIENT

Developments Closely Watched by Those in Touch With the Situation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Evening Post's copyright London cable says: The terrible goings on at Kiel over Prince Henry's departure for China have been the all-absorbing topic with Englishmen this week. "Pale fear," says the German National organ in Vienna, "will penetrate to John Bull's marrow as he reads of it." As a matter of fact, John Bull's first impulse has been to split his sides with laughter over a farcical melodrama, such as no coming Christmas pantomime can hope to rival. When the Kaiser talks of "staking my only brother" and calls "heaven to witness how the German Michael has firmly planted on Chinese soil the shield emblazoned with the imperial eagle, in order to afford protection once for all to him, who applies for it," the Englishman rudely laughs. He recalls that the German Michael is the mildest mannered of young men, the idol of his English grandniece, who is taking what even a half-seasoned sailor would regard as a pleasant cruise, with one 7,000-ton, one twenty-three-year-old iron battleship and one 4,000-ton cruiser, in order to secure a coaling station which practically already has been ceded over, which no one dreams of a single shot being fired.

When the same mild-mannered young man apostrophizes his own brother with "Most serene emperor, most powerful lord, king and master, forever, Hoch! Hoch!" and eulogizes "the gospel of your majesty's halowed person," blunt John Bull seriously asks himself whether these young people have not altogether lost their wits. In the Saturday Review today builds up an argument that "William the Witless," as it used to call him, has now gone stark mad, and it is certainly to be remembered, by the unalterable etiquette of the German court, the emperor must himself have read Prince Henry's words beforehand.

DREAM OF EMPIRE.

To closer students of European affairs, however, there seems much method in his madness. The average Englishman who is laughing loudly today probably will be puzzling his brains next week as to whether the German craze for naval power is not a thing to be reckoned with. It may have been more than a mere joke when in talking to Count Zichy the emperor said: "You should visit China; by the time you get there you will find Prince Henry emperor of China." Why should not Emperor William found a second India for Germany in China as a means of imperial aggrandizement and of averting the social revolution threatened at home?

The Spectator dilates on this view today, and is quite prepared perhaps even to welcome the German emperor as the acknowledged master and opener to civilization and foreign trade of the richest, best populated and quietest section of the Chinese empire. It says: "Kiao-Chou, with its harbor and Hinterland, which Germany is annexing, is as large as Wales and full of people. It is capable of yielding a substantial revenue and of becoming the stopping off place for the acquisition of the central division of China. These

possibilities will come home to John Bull when he has done his laughing. Anticipating that time and taking advantage of the state of mind bordering on frenzy to which German trade rivalry has reduced no small section of the British people, the navy league, whose one desire is for increased naval armaments, yesterday sent round to London editors a document marked private and confidential, begging them to awaken the public to the peril of the 'deadly enemy silently, steadily and stealthily preparing to strike England down.' In the end they will succeed, for so soon as the German emperor gets his naval vote through the reichstag—and that seems the most obvious purpose of those Kiel antics—so surely will the cry go up for a proportional increase of the British navy."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—It is announced that a Russian squadron, under Rear Admiral Reounow, has entered Port Arthur, on the Chinese coast, with the entire acquiescence of the Chinese government. The squadron intends to remain at Port Arthur throughout the winter. This is due solely to the need of a temporary winter station, and involves no question of forcible occupation or hostile demonstration or any intention against China, Germany, Japan or any other power.

INDEPENDENT

America the Key to the World's Monetary Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In speaking of the present situation of the New York money market, Mr. Coffin, the acting controller of the currency, today said: "If any one doubts the financial independence of the United States, he should study the quotations showing current rates of interest on loans in New York, London and other places. It will be found that the rate for demand loans yesterday in New York, 2 per cent, was as low as in any European city and lower than London, Berlin, Hamburg and Amsterdam. In these centers rates ranged from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent. This fully accounts for the non-import of gold by the United States, although our heavy exports of cotton, corn and wheat have established a large balance of trade in our favor. This is all the more remarkable while such large amounts of money are needed for moving our great crops, and there is \$237,000,000 of money withdrawn from circulation because locked up in the treasury balance. This condition demonstrates beyond question there is no lack of the circulating medium in this country, but perhaps the most valuable lesson it presents is that international trade balances can be settled without the use of gold or other metallic money, simply through extension of credit by adjustment of interest rates, provided always there is no question as to a single standard of values on which these credits are based."

MR. HESING DEAD.

One of the Notable Figures of Chicago Suddenly Removed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Washington Hesing, proprietor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, one of the leading German papers of the Northwest, and postmaster of Chicago during the last term of President Cleveland, died suddenly this afternoon of heart disease, at his home, Michigan avenue. Mr. Hesing had been ill for several days with a severe cold, but was rapidly recovering, and his death was a heavy shock to his family and friends. During the afternoon he was down town and attended to several business matters, returning to his residence shortly after 3 o'clock. Mrs. Hesing at the time was out shopping, and the last person who spoke to Mr. Hesing was a servant girl whom he met in the hallway on the way to his room. A few minutes after 4 the girl went to Mr. Hesing's room on an errand, and when she entered he was half sitting, half reclining on a sofa, with his head supported by his hand. He was breathing heavily, but there was nothing unusual in his appearance, and the girl, supposing him to be asleep, went out as softly as possible in order to avoid rousing him. From that time until 5 o'clock, when Mrs. Hesing returned, he was alone in the room. His wife noticed at once upon entering the room that he was very ill, and quickly summoned assistance, but by the time medical aid was at hand Mr. Hesing was dead. The physicians declared that he had died of heart disease and said that in all probability they could not have saved him had they reached him before life was extinct.

