

The St. Paul Globe

Table with 2 columns: Subscription Type and Price. Includes Daily, Weekly, and Country subscriptions.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter. Address all communications to THE GLOBE CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICES. New York, 10 Spruce St. Chicago, Room 606, No. 17 Washington St.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Threatening Monday, with showers in northern and cooler in southern portion; partly cloudy Tuesday; variable winds.

ST. PAUL. Yesterday's observations taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock this night.

RIVER BULLETIN. Danger Gauge Change in Station. Line, Reading, 24 hours.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES. High 80pm, Low 58am.

SWAPPING STATES. The appointment of Ellhu Root as the successor of Gen. Alger sustains the prevalent political view of the retirement of the man from Michigan.

The political deed thus plainly consummated is one which will prove decidedly to the advantage of the administration. It enables it to get rid of a most unpopular character. It secures the presence in the cabinet of its only able man, a man whose ability and influence in his party are universally recognized throughout the state of New York.

The state of Michigan does not weigh in the balance against the political possessions of Senator Platt. Alger may be elected to the senate from Michigan or he may be beaten. The result matters but little to the administration or its nominal head so far, at least, as relates to the Republican presidential nomination. It may matter somewhat when the delivery of the electoral vote of Michigan is in issue; and it is hardly too much to say that if Pingree and his friends, acting in concert with Alger and his, set themselves to the task of beating McKinley in that state, the result will not be very difficult of accomplishment. In any event, the swapping off of New York for Michigan, which has been thus notoriously effected through the substitution of Platt's man, Root, for Alger, is to be regarded as a profitable one for all but Alger.

A PRIVATE AFFAIR. The defeat of the representatives of two American colleges by the representatives of two English colleges in athletic contests is an event which will, of course, cause some of our people some little disappointment. The contest of Saturday was merely a personal affair, and in no sense national or international. Oxford and Cambridge may be the only first-class universities in England. They certainly are the only universities in that country that are generally known outside of the British islands. The same is not in any sense or degree true of the two American universities represented at the Queen's club grounds. These two colleges have no prominence in any direction which justifies their being chosen to represent the United States in any such contest. On the contrary, they have never been able to represent American amateur athletics as they should be represented abroad. There are a half dozen first-class American universities which could defeat the men defeated in England, man for man, in almost every form of athletic contest. It is mere assumption which puts them forward qualified to act on behalf of American college athletics.

It is not long since England sent out here her best men in the athletic world. They contested with the very best this country could put forward. The result was such as to elevate such athletic contests to the high plane of international popularity. Such contests are of value as a national test. Contests such as that of Saturday have no significance whatever outside the personal interest they possess to the adherents of these colleges respectively. The attempt to elevate such affairs to the dignity of international events, which was plainly made by the special prominence given to the presence of the Prince of Wales and of the American ambassador, will not avail. The extent of space afforded to the event in the cable dispatches is the measure of the interest which the event aroused in England. It certainly is not warranted by any concern which the mass of Americans showed in the result.

An international athletic contest among college men could be readily provided for. With men from Oxford and Harvard, Trinity college, Dublin, and the Glasgow and Edinburgh universities contending against the representatives of an equal number of American university teams, the event would arouse quite as much interest as is now being manifested in the forthcoming contest between the Columbia and the Shamrock. Let us hope that some such an event will soon take place, so that such contests will not be, as that of Saturday was, dismissed by Americans as possessing no special significance.

SANDELL'S VOTE. The election of a successor to Mr. L. W. Rundlett, as city engineer, has been accomplished as the result of a system of political pettifoggery such as this community has grown used to under Republican control. If the story of the way in which Mr. Rundlett's successor has been chosen, as told in the Dispatch of Saturday, have any truth in it, there can be little wonder left at the unwillingness of the average decent man to take any part in political life in this community. Capacity for more miserable chicanery, according as it is greater or less, is the endowment of the more or less successful St. Paul politician. The absence of the quality in a man's make-up constitutionally unfits him for all participation in Republican stonewalling in this community.

The Globe does not feel called on to vouch for anything that may be said by Mayor Kiefer's enemies among his party associates. They are the men who ran the machine under the sway of Mayor Kiefer's two immediate Republican predecessors; and their methods have been of a character which precludes a word of approval being spoken in their behalf. They lie when the truth will accomplish their purpose. Generally they may be said to be the scavengers of politics, and their opposition to Mayor Kiefer is rather to his credit than otherwise.

arms and munitions captured in Cavite and since used against our boys. His reports subsequently, and prior to the arrival of Gen. Anderson and Gen. Merritt, relative to his co-operation with Aguinaldo in the siege of Manila. Any suggestions made by the admiral, if any, relating to the policy to be pursued towards the Filipinos.

Item: The specific instructions given to Gen. Merritt as to the policy to be pursued by him in regard to the Filipinos and their representatives; specifically, any relating to the prior status of allies inaugurated by Dewey. The report of Merritt, if any, giving his reasons for refusing to the army under Aguinaldo any participation in the ceremonies of the surrender of Manila.

Item: From the state department the report of Commissioner Schurman, if any was made, of what took place in the interviews with the representatives of the Filipino government relating to the proposed terms of peace. And, in this connection, by what or whose authority did Gen. Otis inform the representatives that the only terms that would be considered were unconditional surrender? Were the instructions thereupon stated to have been given Otis by the president to prosecute the war until not a Filipino under arms was left actually given?

We submit that these things are essential to the formation of any just judgment upon the whole Filipino question, and Gen. Corbin must be aware that this information has not been given to the public. If the president has issued "standing instructions" that these data should be given out, who is responsible for their suppression? If they have been withheld, why?

SLIPKA'S ARREST. The identification and subsequent attempt to escape from the police of the man who is charged with the assault on Miss Keefe go far to establish his guilt of the various crimes of assault committed on young women for some time past. There may be no proof forthcoming of his commission of the offenses committed previously to the attack on Miss Keefe; but if his guilt of that offense is proven, there will exist no moral doubt as to his being the criminal so long sought in vain by our police authorities.

The circumstances attending Slipka's capture are such as reveal the remissness of the police in all proper effort to secure the arrest of this particular criminal. Instead of a number of police officers being detailed to watch the vicinity in which the assaults were committed, there appears to have been but one officer available. Whether or not Officer Springer, who is usually engaged on special duty, was expressly detailed for this service, the readiness with which his attention was arrested by the prowling movements of this man on a former occasion shows that no great effort was needed to put an end sooner or later to his operations.

The arrest is one for which no particular credit is due the police department. If it should prove to involve the conviction of the assailant of Miss Keefe, there is but one officer who is entitled to any credit whatever or who has discharged any duty in connection with it which was not of the most commonplace character; and in his case the exercise of the commonest intelligence enabled an end to be put to the commission of a particularly ruffianly crime.

The man under arrest is evidently of a low order of moral sense and intelligence. He is none the less entitled to all the protection which the law affords. But, if he is clearly shown to be the assailant in the last case of the kind that has occurred, he should receive such treatment at the hands of the law as will deter scoundrels of that character from carrying on their operations in this city.

If Mr. McKinley would quit playing at politics and attend to his job as president of the whole people of the United States, he would long up more prominently as one of the important factors in our national affairs. At present he is industriously playing second fiddle to a lot of cheap political skates of the Hanna, Platt, Quay, Alger and Pingree breeds.

Experts in statistics estimate that the next census will reveal a population in the United States of 80,000,000. Of these 79,999,994 take the St. Paul Dispatch and no other paper. Six of them take the Dispatch and Globe. One reads the Pioneer Press, but is not a subscriber.

Says the Minneapolis Tribune: "The whole country is beginning to ask why Gen. Miles' soldierly experience and conceded ability are not made use of." Did the Tribune never hear of that little word "politics"?

Epistles to St. Paul. "That man Aguinaldo," said the Complacent Chump, "appears to be indulging a great deal in peanut politics."

"How so?" inquired the young man who was asked the question. "Why, isn't he numbered among those who also ran?"

"This world weather must be a very severe affliction to the Chicago people," said the editor of the "Chicago Herald." "Why to Chicago people more than to any one else?"

"Because they are compelled to obey the frequent newspaper injunctions and boll their waists."

"Go to the lakes, thou sluggard! Consider the silver waves that lap the shingly beach, and be wise. Tumble into the drink, an you will, and thank heaven there is consolation somewhere. Get thee to the small hamlets in the rural districts, where a three-story brick is a skyscraper, an aristocrat. Disport thyself under the elms at Elmwood, or amid the rural delights of Wildwood. Go where the more deshabille the better. Leave from the hot tiles of the sun-baked city, and when steals the gloaming on apace, listen to the profound plianth of the full-throated bullfinch in the cool depths of the forest-shadowed lakes and roll on the grass in the soft luxuriosness of a sun bath. Peel thyself of city conventionalities and laws. Then wilt thou fulfill the first demand of pure and honest nature, to be cool, to be comfortable, to be happy. Go where pleasure waits and the dog days are upon us and we wait."

Wanted—By a bachelor, a small boy to act as an excuse for going to the circus. Ticket, cigar and peanuts and peanuts is part pay for services.

"Is the editor in?" "Excuse me, but I observe you allude to me in this morning's issue of your valuable paper as 'Gen. Miles, commander of the army.'"

"Well, what is there wrong about the allusion?" "The general removed his fatigue cap, and wiped his brow with a big silk handkerchief."

"Nothing wrong, nothing wrong, my dear sir, I apprehend that you only intended to mention as a playful figure of speech. But it might be in a position to tell me where the army is. Certainly I have lost track of it since the close of the Spanish-American war. It is in the neighborhood of Washington, I believe, on a hill overlooking the city."

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" inquired the proprietor of the store as he turned from an inspection of his morning papers to address the stranger.

"If you please, I am an ad. writer out of a job."

TO CHECK GAMBLING. GEN. LUDLOW DETERMINED TO BRING ABOUT A REFORM AT HAVANA.

THE PRESENT LAW IS AMPLE. Cuban Commission Decides That the Police if They Desire Can Prevent Public Play Without New Legislation—Mayor Promises to See That the Law is Rigidly Enforced—Cannot Reach the Clubs.

HAVANA, July 23.—The commission of Cuban lawyers appointed by Gen. Ludlow to decide upon and report as to the best methods to be adopted for checking public gambling recently made a complete report, which was referred to Mayor La Costa. It seems that the old Spanish law was perfectly able to cope with the entire matter, but that it was rarely enforced, owing to the large revenues received by the government for hospitals and other charitable institutions from the proprietors of the gambling establishments.

The committee recognizes the fact that gambling has not assumed proportions which it is desirable to check, and sets forth in its report that the Spanish law only requires the co-operation of the police to bring about the desired reform.

Gen. Ludlow, military governor, insists that the fault is not with the police, who on several occasions have made arrests and seized gambling outfits, only to return the outfits to their owners. The government cannot interfere with clubs, so-called, which are really gambling halls and are frequented by many persons. He does not consider, however, that it would be advisable to interfere with the legitimate clubs, where whist and other games are played merely as a pastime, but only with those which are run as gambling halls and for the profit of professional gamblers.

MAYOR WILL ACT. Gen. Ludlow referred the report to Mayor La Costa, who is enthusiastic in his desire to suppress the evil, believing that it has a bad effect upon the morals of the citizens. The mayor declares he will exercise to the full the powers vested in him. Consequently it is expected that many arrests will shortly be made, not only of the gamblers, but of others who are in the field with the sole object of fleeing Americans.

Many gamblers with unsavory records are in the city, among them being Americans, Mexicans and men of other nationalities. If the judges do their duty it is expected that the city will shortly be purified.

William Willard Howard, general manager of the Cuban industrial relief fund, said that the work being done at the two retail farms at Ceiba Mocha, twelve miles west of Matanzas.

Mr. Howard says that crowds of destitute people come to the farm at daylight and beg for food, and never ask for it without expressing a desire to pay for it by working. Mr. Howard says that numerous small farms in the neighborhood are anxious to obtain loans for the purchase of animals and implements with which to resume the cultivation of their fields, offering to pay for such loans at the rate of 12 per cent.

WOULD BE CITIZENS. An organization is being formed by some of the Spanish residents here with a view of securing American citizenship. The originators of the movement claim that in this way their property and interests will be secured.

American banking methods are becoming extremely popular with the merchants of Havana, there now being on deposit with the North American Trust company, fiscal agents of the United States in Cuba, over \$4,000,000 exclusive of the government funds.

ALGER'S FRIENDS ACTIVE. Reception to the Secretary Upon His Return to Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Plans for the reception of Secretary Alger upon his return to his home in this city were partially completed at a meeting held this afternoon. Gen. Alger will be met by the reception committee at some point en route from Washington. On arrival he will be met by all the marching organizations of the city which care to join in the demonstration.

Gov. Pingree during today's meeting favored the idea of holding a genuine "indignation" meeting following the public reception. Mayor McGraw, however, questioned whether such expression would not embarrass and displease Gen. Alger rather than otherwise, but the governor's mass meeting idea prevailed.

STRIKE SEEMS LOST. Cars Run Regularly Upon All of the Brooklyn Lines.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The fact that cars were run on all Brooklyn lines under full headway today shows that the strike is practically over. The seaside resorts traffic was more general than last Sunday, but the public did not take advantage of the improving service, probably owing to the fear of possible disturbances, which were the result of the aftermath of the strike. The strikers admit that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company runs more cars to the seaside resorts today than any day since the strike was ordered.

President Roosevelt was jubilant and reiterated the statement that the strike was practically over. He said: "The strike has occasioned considerable trouble, of course, and has been of great expense to our country, but I am glad to say that the strike is over. The strikers have prided themselves on the fact that they had been able to tie up traffic to the island and other resorts near the sea. I am sorry the men were influenced by such a policy. I am still willing to take back the strikers to their positions on the Brooklyn Heights line, but I am determined that none of the Nassau Island strikers will be restored as men or conductors."

AT STRIKE HEADQUARTERS the men of the Nassau Island assembled today. General Master Workman Parsons did not appear. District Master Workman Pines was busy trying to encourage the strikers. He told them that even if the strike should be unsuccessful they still would have the satisfaction of knowing they had rebelled against the evil system of hours that had been introduced and maintained by Rossiter. Mr. Pines added that if the strikers were to be restored to their positions on the Nassau Island, they would be over in a day or two they would be disappointed. He asserted that by Tuesday all the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company would be tied up as tightly as a drum.

UNION LABOR PARTY. Project Indorsed by the Central Federation of New York.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Hundreds of delegates, representing the trades unions in Greater New York, were present today at the regular meeting of the Central Federation union, at which the Union Labor party came up for discussion. The project of forming a new party, indorsed by the delegates, a number of speeches being made in its advocacy. A convention was formally called for August 1, at which the party would be organized. Every union and reform organization in the city of New York will be asked to send delegates, and an organization will be effected.

At the meeting today Samuel Prince, president of the Central Federation union, presided. Master Workman John M. Parsons and District Master Workman Pines were among the speakers. The former spoke strongly in favor of the new political movement. He said the time for action had arrived, and that the unions of this city must either show their power as American people or go down to destruction. He asked that a treasurer be appointed to act as the trustee of the fund of the strikers. This was done, and delegates of various unions then pledged sums ranging from \$100 to \$500 each and gave assurances of more money if needed. It was decided also to inaugurate a boycott against the Second avenue line, the line affected in the present strike in New York.

There was further talk on the strike, and one of the delegates denounced the board of aldermen, saying: "They voted \$150,000 to entertain Admiral Dewey, but not a penny for the poor strikers who were shot and policemen's night sticks and prison cells."

DAY OF RIOTING. Continued from First Page.

There was a sharp fight for a few minutes, during which a perfect shower of stones fell about the detective and rioting, the car windows. No one was seriously hurt, and after arresting two of the rioters and placing them on the car it was returned to the barn. The police afterward charged the mob, making several arrests.

The soldiers on guard at the Holmden avenue barns, on the south side, were annoyed during the greater part of the day by a seething mob, fifteen arrests were made there with the assistance of the police.

In the afternoon a mob of 1,000 conceived the idea of blocking the track on Exchange street by placing a big boiler in the middle of the street and building a fire around it. The plan worked successfully and cars were delayed for nearly an hour, when the police drove the mob away, put out the fire and gave the street railway men a chance to move the stone. Three men were sent to the hospital with wounds made by policemen's clubs at the end of this riot.

As the result of the shooting of a druggist a grocery wagon in South Brooklyn, yesterday, was used as a conductor, the mayor of that place issued an order to the marshal to arrest all non-union men who carried weapons. Cars were stopped, and one conductor found with a revolver was arrested. They were subsequently bailed out by the company.

A small riot was started at the corner of Pearl street and Franklin avenue, when a young woman struck a man who asked her to board a non-union conductor. A crowd of strike sympathizers stoned the conductor, and a squad of police finally cleared the street.

The company today sent a note to the strike board of arbitration declining to arbitrate the differences, in which it says: "This company, fully appreciating the sincerity of your desire to bring about a readjustment with its former employees, begs to say that the men who went out on Monday last are not in the employ of the company and there is nothing to negotiate about or to arbitrate."

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A SURE THING. Polo—Can I depend on him? Polo—Yes, you can depend on him to borrow five from you any time he sees you.

TRUST CLOSES PLANT. Three Hundred Men Out of Work for an Indefinite Time.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 23.—The Green-ton glass factory has closed down for an indefinite period. The plant, which made table ware and employed 300 men, passed into the hands of a trust a few days ago, and it is feared the shut-down will be a long one.

German Rennon. CHICAGO, July 23.—The fourteenth national convention of the soldiers of the German army now living will be held from Aug. 13 to 15 at St. Louis, across the city with their families and friends will come to Chicago from all parts of the country.

Naval Brigade. MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 23.—The U. S. naval brigade, the Michigan naval brigade, arrived today. Tomorrow the reserves go aboard the United States steamer Michigan for target practice.