

Globe's Circulation Last Week

Ernest P. Hopwood, superintendent of circulation of the St. Paul Globe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of the St. Paul Globe is herewith correctly set forth:

Table showing circulation figures for Monday through Sunday, with totals for each day and a weekly total of 17,500.

E. P. HOPWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1900.

H. P. PORTER,

Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn.

[Notarial Seal.]

Thomas Yould, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am an employe exclusively of the St. Paul Dispatch, in the capacity of foreman of press room. The press work of the St. Paul Globe is regularly done by said Dispatch under contract.

THOS. YOULD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November, 1900.

S. A. YOUNG,

Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn.

[Notarial Seal.]

FURTHER PROOF IS READY.

The Globe invites any one and every one interested to, at any time, make a full scrutiny of its circulation lists and records and to visit its press and mailing departments to check and keep tab on the number of papers printed and the disposition made of the same.

GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

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MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Business Office 1059 Second. Editorial Rooms 88.

The St. Paul Globe

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CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table showing city subscription rates for Daily, Sunday, and combined rates.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table showing country subscription rates for Daily, Sunday, and combined rates.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge. Chicago, No. 27 Washington St., Williams & Lawrence in Charge.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1900.

OUR ARID DOMAIN.

With a strong probability of a bill being presented in the next congress to appropriate a large sum of money to institute a national irrigation system, for the purpose of reclaiming our arid domain, the extent of that domain, the benefits to accrue and the work already done by the government in that direction, may be at this time of universal interest.

The actual work done along the line of promoting irrigation has heretofore been done by individuals, and syndicates, assisted in a few instances by state authorities. As the scheme of irrigation, like that of transportation, covers many states, it properly belongs to the federal government.

In 1887 congress made an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used by the director of the geological survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of establishing reservoirs of water with a view to the establishment of a system of irrigation, and to ascertain to what extent the arid regions of the United States can be benefited by such a system.

Following out the instructions of the Interior department, surveys have been made of the possible reservoirs in the mountain regions and the foot hills, estimates have been made upon the cost, and the amount of arid land, and that which can be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, has been determined as well as that for timber and grazing.

The precipitation has been accurately measured, and all other data secured necessary to an intelligent undertaking of a national system.

The ground embraced in the arid belt extends from about the 100th meridian west of Greenwich or the 27th west of Washington to the coast. A line drawn from a point near Devil's Lake, N. D., south through Dodge City, Kan., cutting off a portion of the Indian Territory and the Pan Handle of Texas will give a very good idea of the line of demarcation between the region of moderately sure crops and that which must depend upon irrigation.

East of this line in many cases the agriculturist would be immeasurably benefited by irrigation. In fact any portion of the country is liable to be visited by a drought—witness the Red river valley.

This territory is estimated at 1,500,000 miles, or about one-half of the dry surface of the United States, excluding Alaska, and our recently acquired possessions. One-fifth of this will not admit of cultivation, on account of its mountainous character. The remainder wants only water to make it the most productive region of the continent.

Here is a million square miles of territory which can be made more productive than the farms of the Eastern states, lying wholly untouched for the want of moisture. When we remember the fact

that less than 600,000 square miles of arable land produces all our grain, hay, cotton, sugar and vegetables, the importance of the reclaiming of this vast territory appears in its true light.

We can double our population and not crowd our farmers. We can multiply it by four and still there will be land for others.

The proposed system of irrigation is to store up the rainfall in the mountainous districts in huge reservoirs, letting it out as needed in the valleys below. The average precipitation in the upper districts is about twenty inches per annum. It rises, however, sometimes as high as seventy-five inches, at which times, instead of a blessing, it becomes a curse to the bottom lands below, which are swept of every vestige of life.

The canyons of the upper plains, the catch-basins of the lower hills and the narrow valley can all be used as storage basins with comparatively little cost.

The rainfall over the entire region is ample, if properly distributed and husbanded, to render the entire surface profitable, either for cultivation or for pasturage.

A federal system of irrigation will bring about a change in the common law of water rights. This change is foreshadowed in a proposition passed by the irrigation convention of California in 1887 and recommended as an amendment to the constitution:

First—That the declaration that every stream and water source is public property.

Second—That the appropriation for beneficial uses of any such stream must be made under legislative enactment.

A certain political party in Colorado "resolved that the waters of the state belonged to the land they irrigate, and we favor a system of irrigation that looks to the benefit of the irrigator, as primary to the assumed rights of the riparian."

The question of irrigation is second only in national importance to that of a government for the Philippines.

OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

The people demand that the war in the Philippines be terminated with all possible dispatch, and when that has been accomplished, they expect the administration to inaugurate a just and liberal policy towards the Filipinos, and if the administration fails or falls short on these demands, it will mean inevitable retribution for the party it represents.

The people will expect the policy towards the Filipinos to be both just and liberal. The sense of justice is very strong with the American people and they will not tolerate any wrong, injustice or oppression in our new possessions. The people will not stand open to the charge of owning colonies with conquered subjects deprived of their rights and liberties. The people want to feel that the Filipinos are enjoying the same liberties, rights, and privileges as the people of the United States themselves. This is the kind of a policy the people demand for the Philippines and they will accept no other.

It will be well for the administration to promise the Filipinos self-government and to give them such forms of self government as the situation may warrant, and as soon as possible. It will be well, however, to restrict the franchise to those who are at least able to read and write and own a certain amount of taxable property. It might also be well to introduce that feature of the Belgian franchise laws, whereby a man under certain conditions gets more than one vote. This an extra vote is given to every man that has the equivalent of a college education and a heavy taxpayer gets an extra vote for every stated amount of tax. Thus a man has the privilege to cast a certain number of votes in direct proportion to the taxes he pays. This would put the government in the hands of the most conservative and best qualified elements. It would also soon enable the Americans who locate there in business, to take an effective and influential part in the affairs of the islands.

Business in Germany is at a standstill. Factories are closed down, others are running on half time; idle men are loung-

ing in the beer saloons discussing the hard times. Germany has been Americanized by the protective policy—had a boom and is now up against the proposition of over-production, with a declining foreign market on its hands. All that the fatherland needs now to be surebly Yankee, is a Democratic party to charge all business depressions up to the

THE SHADOW OF THE BEAR.

A London dispatch of recent date says: "The shadow of the bear couchant is ever present as a source of dread and suspicion to the average British statesman. How much more he would be feared if rampant is evident from the grave tone of the editorial articles of the London press when their writers contemplate what might happen should the hand of death remove the present pacifier ruler of Russia."

Russia has grown to be the paramount factor in the destiny of Europe. The form of the bear couchant stretches from the Baltic to the Pacific across an entire continent, but his shadow falls upon the court of St. James, the Golden Horn, the Suez, which is Europe's great gateway to the Orient, upon the splendors of the Indian empire and the land of the Sons of Heaven, and everywhere it strikes a chill of terror to hearts of statesmen.

English statesmen believe that Russia's policy of aggression in Asia, if carried out, will eventually mean the utter ruin of England. Russia has a great advantage over other countries, as her government can inaugurate any policy deemed necessary for the movement and the purpose without being required to ask for the consent of parliament or people. She can put into the field a trained army of 3,400,000 men.

In case of a war with England alone, Russia could send an immense army to Constantinople, crush the forces of the decrepit Turk like straws, seize the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles and hold them against all attack and with the rest of the army march through Asia Minor, seize the Suez canal and cut off England from direct communication with her Indian empire. Another immense Russian army might be sent into India and overwhelm the British possessions there.

England's great fleet would be of little use to her in a war with Russia. No flying squadron could be sent to keep the Russian hordes from bursting through the mountain passes of Afghanistan to invade India. Britannia might rule the waves, but what good would that do her while Russia was ruling the land?

But Russia is in no hurry for the conflict. She can still employ her time more profitably otherwise. Under the iron heel of oppression, she is grinding down her conquered races into one general mass of Russian subjects. She is rapidly transforming millions of newly conquered Asiatic barbarians into Russian subjects and soldiers, to let loose at the opportune time on the civilization of Western Europe. The Russian bear is but a cub yet.

What are iron bars to him now, he will crush like straws fifty years hence. No wonder English statesmen feel apprehensive.

It is fortunate for England that her interests and those of Germany are identical, for otherwise Russia might be tempted to make short shrift of her before long. Germany is the only country that has an army anywhere near large enough to cope with that of Russia. Russia's natural policy now is to wait until she feels strong enough to meet and defeat both England and Germany together. That at her present rate of development she will be able to do this fifty years from now, is not at all impossible. The world may then see the great struggle for world supremacy between the Slavic and Germanic races.

It will therefore behoove both Germany and England to work together for their common interests and take such measures as will make their future safe against Russian aggression. Some twenty or thirty years ago, Germany was very anxious for an alliance with Great Britain but Great Britain at that time did not yet see and feel the shadow of the bear and held back with a haughty aloofness which greatly offended Germany; and gradually there grew up in Germany a strong anti-English sentiment, which was greatly increased by commercial jealousies when Germany began to rival England in the markets of the world. From the beginning of his reign, the present emperor made it a point to please this anti-English sentiment in contrast to his father and grandfather, and in this manner he obtained much of his popularity.

But the commercial jealousies have greatly abated of late years. The world is large enough for both German and English interests to work in honest competition side by side and secure ample success for both. In recent times there has been a marked disposition to interpose German interests between those of Russia and Great Britain. Thus the interests which Germany is acquiring in Asia Minor will make it impossible for Russia to threaten the Suez canal with-out coming in conflict with Germany. It will also be noticed that the German sphere of influence in China lies between those of Russia and Great Britain.

All this may be merely accidental, and it may also be the result of a policy on the part of England to interpose German interests as a buffer between her and Russia. By working together in harmony it will be an easy matter for Great Britain and Germany to strengthen their power so that Russia will never be able to make a successful attack upon them, but if they allow themselves to hamper each other through petty jealousies then they may certainly expect to get the worst of it.

Here in America, of course, we do not yet feel the "shadow of the bear," yet we can hardly afford to look with indifference on this matter of Russian aggression. In the first place, if Russia should ever gain absolute control of the Eastern continent, our own position, facing such a power as that, would be very uncomfortable one. But, aside from that, we must remember that our own prosperity depends to a large extent upon our foreign commerce, the great bulk of which is with England and Germany. If they are prosperous they can afford to buy more of our goods and pay us a better price. Hence, if they are prosper-

ous, we are prosperous; if they have hard times, we have hard times.

Moreover, those countries trade with us at an immense trade balance in our favor; that is, they buy a great deal more of us than we buy of them. We have therefore all the reason in the world to wish them success and prosperity, to look upon them as the best friends we have, and to carefully guard that our foreign policy against anything that would hamper or injure them.

The ruin of the commerce and industries of England and Germany by Russian aggression would prove to be one of the greatest calamities that could possibly befall our own country, as we would thereby lose our most important foreign markets. This matter is of so much importance that it would be well for us to incorporate it as one of the fundamental principles of our foreign policy.

\$3,500 FOR A KISS. Miss Catherine Grey wants \$3,500 for a kiss which Richard Mansfield placed on her crimson lips and did not remove, or give her an opportunity to return. As a consequence she was charged with the storage of that kiss, to her great inconvenience and discomfort, for which she asks the court to render judgment in the sum of \$3,500 and costs and for such other and further relief as in equity may seem just.

There is something wrong about this, or our ideas of the stage and stage people have been slightly inverted. Why should Miss Grey object to a kiss or two on the stage? Stage kisses don't count, and kissing is not so bad after all, except as a germ transmitter. Miss Grey alleges in her complaint that she received such a shock that she was prostrated and was compelled to expel divers and sundry sums of money for medical attendance and drugs. Think of it! A full grown woman, and on the stage-painted and powdered as they sometimes are—think of a woman being shocked by a kiss! Mayhap, this man Mansfield, has a battery attached, which turns him into somewhat of a live wire. If this be so, the lady must have known it, and should have been properly insulated—glass heels on her dainty boots and enamel on her lips. Then she could have approached the shocking Mansfield with a radiant smile, her mind free of the haunting fear of a horrid shock so soon as their lips became glued in the lingering embrace of the stage kiss. The trial of this case will be interesting, not only from a social but from a scientific standpoint.

With the report of a dozen new submarine torpedo boats to be constructed by the government comes a hint from the navy department that they have a possible and flying machine which will revolutionize our modern mode of warfare. What chance will a battleship stand with those devilish "Hollanders" creeping up under water, while an aerial gun boat sails overhead to drop tons of dynamite on deck? Better cancel the armor orders placed with Carnegie and stop right here the expense of a greater navy.

The committee of the city council of Superior, Wis., which was appointed to investigate the charges of hoodlum and general malfeasance in office, on the part of the administration, concluded that discretion is the better part of valor and refused to examine the witnesses subpoenaed. The city attorney was conducting the investigation and declared that he was on trial. This gives the public a new view of the case. Of course this is not confession.

Gen. Egan, of army beef fame—the man who used language even stronger than the beef—wants to be vindicated—wants to return to duty that he may live down the disgrace, before he retires. What may we expect next? Will not R. A. Alger try to get back into the cabinet to vindicate himself also?

With all the editorial comments on the Episcopal divorce canon, little has been said on the subject of divorce. Little that will be remembered by thoughtful people. As a general thing an article on divorce is written to say as little as possible and to commit the writer to nothing.

Newport News, Va., is likely to lead all American cities in increase of population during the past ten years. In 1890 there were 4,490 souls maintaining their habitation at that particular point on the surface of the earth. The recent census places the number there June 1 last at 19,365.

Kruger and the parley-voos on the Seme are having dead loads of fun twisting the lion's tail. They do not seem to appreciate the fact that a swivel has lately been put in that same tail.

FRIDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

From the abundance and cheapness of turkeys in the city this week we hope to have had some for dinner yesterday. Glad fate as it is meant to be, it is not always so, for there is no household, however defended, but has one vacant chair, and even if another sits there, the thought is often of

"A vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still."

Plans for the celebration of the opening of the twentieth century are in process of formation all over the country among various societies.

The thoughtful people of the country recognize in the negro one of the serious problems of the age. There is no people who have so strong and urgent a claim upon white effort as the black race of the North and South. The colleges and schools now proposing sentimentally to give free tuition to the Filipinos could more profitably give consideration to likely colored boys and girls in our own land who need education.

To-day, Nov. 30, is St. Andrew's day, patron saint of Scotland. He was a disciple of St. Peter, the Baptist, and appears to have been one of the first to follow Christ. But little is known of him. He is supposed to have been crucified in Greece, A. D. 70, on a cross in the form of an X, thence known as St. Andrew's cross.

The government is conducting a survey for a cable to the Philippines. The deepest hole, so far as found, was 1,614 feet to the bottom. This abyss is of vast extent. In places the bottom is broken by reefs and shoals, and in some places coming to within 140 feet of the surface.

The adulteration of food products has become so general, and the public is being stirred up, the board of health of the Millers' National association, in Chicago a few days ago, took action looking to the exclusion of adulterants from grain products. It is understood that

ground clay, sawdust, ground corn and cobs and cheap feed find their way into flour, not only injuring the product itself but interfering with the growth of our exports of these things.

The national debts of the great nations at the beginning of 1900, were as follows: France, \$3,770,565,000; Russia, \$3,735,437,000; Great Britain and Ireland, \$3,283,819,000; Austria-Hungary, \$2,574,775,000; Italy, \$2,518,812,000; Germany, \$2,500,000,000; Spain (in 1898), \$1,719,000,000; United States (U. S. Debt), \$1,425,000,000. The financial credit of the nations (not per capita, but nationally) is as follows: United States (U. S. Debt), \$1,425,000,000; France (F), \$1,425,000,000; Russia (R), \$1,425,000,000; Austria (A), \$1,425,000,000; Italy (I), \$1,425,000,000.

Alvin Williams was the Republican candidate for county commissioner in Osborne county, Kansas. He died at noon election day, and when the news of his death reached the polls, the Republicans were greatly perplexed as to what to do. Upon looking up the law they discovered that they should succeed in electing the dead man, unless a living commissioner would develop upon the two other commissioners and the county clerk, all of whom were Republicans. So they continued to cast their ballots for Williams, and defeated his opponent by a plurality of 52. This is probably the only instance in the history of the United States where a citizen has been voted for a candidate who was dead.

William J. Bryan has been appointed minister to the Philippines. He is a farmer and the postoffice, Moselle, Mo., is his home.

A Binghamton, N. Y. woman, to surprise her husband, borrowed two babies and placed them with her own. It was a lovely joke to begin with. The three infants were dressed alike. But it did not prove such a laughing matter as the three kiddies could not be distinguished from each other. The joke was staged as a farce but it proved to be a melodrama. The mother, with six or eight feet of gloom. Three families are now in trouble about their respective babies.

The Standard Oil company owns a majority of the stock of the large banks of New York City. One of the company's banks, the National City, has been designated by the national administration as the depository for United States internal revenues. This bank has a large portion of the \$90,000,000 of United States money held according to the last treasury report, has been lent to the national banks of the country, without interest, so that they may in turn lend it to the business of the country and make a profit from so doing.

The president's annual message will soon be in order. Congress meets next Monday. The document will probably be a long one.

"One reason why the constitution doesn't follow the flag in the Philippines," said the inviolable soldier, "is probably that the climate of the Philippines is ruinous to the strongest constitution."

Today, Nov. 30, is the anniversary of the birth in 1697, of Jonathan Swift, known as Dean Swift, a celebrated British satirist and noted English humorist; of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, "Mark Twain" in 1830, American humorous writer.

Quay wants to be senator again from Pennsylvania. Reports differ as to his strength among the new legislators. It is said he has a tie. He ought to be able to influence a few Republicans as Hanna did in Ohio, and scratch in.

The European papers as a rule compare the war in the Philippines with the South African war, and profess to find many points of similarity. The Westminster Gazette, of London, thinks the British chances are very good, much better than the Americans in the Philippines. The Manchester (England) Guardian does not blame the Filipinos for their resistance to the invading force. The Berlin (Germany) Korrespondenz says that the best military authorities declare that it will take many years and a large army to conquer the Filipinos. That there is no lack of money for the insurgents, and the large coast line enables the natives to smuggle in arms and supplies. The Filipinos in Manila, many of whom are in America, sympathize with Aguinaldo and contribute freely of their incomes to aid him.

The people of Iceland have been holding an election, and by a large majority it was decided that the island should have an autonomous government.

The world is fast depleting its supply of wood. The demand for wood for the manufacture of paper-pulp has become very large, and it is a new factor in the problem of the future.

There are 170 Afro-American papers printed in the United States. Of these about 30 per cent are edited by Bryan during the recent campaign.

Gen. MacArthur's report on the condition of things in the Philippines, according to the Philadelphia Times, "absolutely destroys the pretense put forward in the president's letter of acceptance that only a fragment of the population is in sympathy with the insurgents, and would be pleased to receive the protection of the United States. The president's letter says that he has believed this, but any of his officers could have told him better." It is the game word of the "Rock Me to Sleep" column, while the New York Evening Telegram, while the New York Evening Post says that the bill of over \$100,000,000 a year is to be presented indefinitely to American taxpayers for these gems and glories of the tropic seas, as Mr. McKintley says, "they are not sustained by the rest of the inhabitants, who would be pleased to receive the protection of the United States. The president's letter says that he has believed this, but any of his officers could have told him better." 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