The St. Paul Globe

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 344. MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

STRIKE ON SANTA FE

OFFICIALS SAY IT WILL BE A SHORT-LIVED AFFAIR

TRAINS ARE RUNNING LATE

SERVICE, HOWEVER, IS DECLARED SATISFACTORY IN VIEW OF ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES

STRIKERS NOT TO BE TAKEN ON

They Have Been Paid Off and Will Not Be Permitted to Return to the Service When Strike Is Over.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—The officials of the Santa Fe road take a decidedly hopeful view of the telegraphers' strike situation. They all say the backbone of the strike is practically broken already and that the affairs of the road will be in their normal condition inside of two weeks. The officials felt justified tonight, in view of the condition of things, in rescinding the order closing the shops.

H. U. Mudge, general manager of the road sent out a general order this afternoon to all operators who had not yet gone out, offering to promote them if they would continue in their resistance to the strikers. He told them that they had been faithful to the interests of the company thus far and that they could fill out application blanks for better positions at once. The general manager added that all the men not taking part in the strike should have better positions if they were capable of filling them and that their old places would be filled from outside sources.

SEND MATTER BY MAIL.

General Manager Mudge, in company with some of the other officials of the road, spent several hours at the telegraph keys in the general offices of the road today, transmitting the necessary messages. They have adopted the plan of sending much of their matter by mail.

This morning it seemed as though the operators had decided to go to work again. Some few operators had returned to work under the misapprehension that the strike had been declared off, but soon left again.

C. T. McClellan, superintendent of the Eastern division returned this afternoon from a trip of inspection over the entire division in his private car. He started out yesterday afternoon as soon as the news of the strike became known. He reports that matters were very satisfactory so far as the Eastern division is concerned.

PAID OFF THE STRIKERS.

Mr. McLellan visited all the operators along the route and asked them point blank if they intended to strike. In case a man would answer in the affirmative, he would be quickly informed that his services were no longer needed and a check was given to him. This had effect in some places, and the opertors agreed to remain at work. Today, however, many who made such an agreement, struck as soon as they ascertained the facts of the case.

"Probably twenty operators are out on my division tonight." said McClellan, but I have men in sight for all these places. Men are coming tonight from Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, and soon all the stations on the division will be supplied with operators."

W. M. Coombs, chief dispatcher for the Eastern division, reported that all trains were running satisfactorily. Some were late, but that was a natural result.

TROUBLE ON THE CUT-OFF.

He said that the plan had been adopted of sending all the West bound freights over the cut-off from Argentine to Emporia, where they could take the double track on West. The East bound freights will be dispatched on the main line.

Mr. Coombs said that the most of the trouble came from the men on the Argentine cut-off. When any of the faithful men would attempt to send a dispatch reporting the condition of the train, some one would cut in and the effect of the message was lost. However, he said, the cut-off was of little importance and the attitude of the strikers there would cause very little inconvenience. General Superintendent Ressengule and Supt. Sholes of the telegraph service unite in expressing the same views as the other officials, and all profess to believe that the strike will soon be settled.

The officials have kept in close consultation all day and have not let the smallest details of the developments escape their attention. They have had some detectives in Topeka all day watching the movements of the strikers and reporting to headquarters.

The fodlwing information is given out by strikers' representatives:

At 8 o'clock tonight practically all the telegraphers on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe proper are still out. A few men returned to work this morning under the impression that the strike had been called off, and were later induced to join the strikers. Later in the day they were all out to a man west of Emporia. Not a man will return to work, unless their grievances are settled in the fullest possible manner. Some of them have already other prospects offered on other roads and will accept them if the Santa Fe management persists in its present course."

Men from different places all along the line wired into the train dispatcher's office here asking the condition and whether the strike would continue. They were informed that the strike was practically settled, and the only thing for them to do was to return to work. This many of them did, and it began to look something like the strike was ended.

Soon the condition of affairs became known to the operators of this city and they immediately started to change the condition of affairs, with the result that the operators went out again.

The railroad company then met this last move by positively ordering all the strikers to stay out of the offices and away from the keys. Operators in places where there are uptown telegraph offices have been reached in that manner, while those in smaller places will be reached by mail before noon tomorrow. The strikers believe that by that time traffic of all kinds on the Santa Fe will be tied up. Tonight none of the depot operators are working in Topeka. In the general office two are working. One is a new man and the other is not a member of the order.

A meeting of the operators from Topeka and surrounding points was held this afternoon. After a thorough discussion of the matter, the following statement was given out tonight by L. C. Badgley, local chairman of the grievance committee:

"Rule 30 is not violated by the men refusing to work. This rule only applies when a revision of the schedule is desired, when the general chairman gives thirty days' notice. It would be fallacy to presume that we would have to give the company thirty days' notice, before we would stop working, and not require thirty days from them.

"Whilst the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe schedule has been violated time and again by the company, we are not striking for a revision of our schedule. It is simply a systematic strike with the Gulf, Colorado & Sante Fe men and means a great deal to organized as well as unorganized labor."

TROUBLE FOR THE TRAINS.

Considerble difficulty attended the running of Sante Fe trains today. The trouble commenced this morning when the California limited train No. 4 came in from the West four hours late. When it reached the first small station this side of Emporia the danger signal was out, and it had to stop. The process was repeated at all the small stations between Emporia and Topeka. The limited never stops at small stations under ordinary conditions. No. 2, another California train, due in Topeka at 2:30 did not arrive at all.

No. 6, from the West, arrived nearly on time, with only three coaches, instead of the usual number. All the trains from the East were from one to three hours late.

Travel today has been unusually light. The Atchison train, which is usually crowded Sunday, had only fifteen people today, people being afraid to travel on account of the possibility of accidents. The dispatcher's office here is unable to control the travel over the cut off from Argentine to Emporia and unless better conditions prevail no passenger trains will be run on the cut off tomorrow. West of Emporia the train dispatchers can only guess as to the whereabout of trains. Some talk is heard of bringing the the long distance telephones into requisition to supply the place of the telegraphers.

TRAINMEN MAY STRIKE, TOO.

Chairman Newman wires from Wichita that Santa Fe trainmen west of Wichita are threatening to go on strike unless the strike is settled.

CITES CASE OF TAYLOR

GOV. THOMAS, OF COLORADO, TO THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—Gov. Mounts today received word that Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, has refused to honor a requisition from Indiana for the return of Clifton Oxman, of Princeton, Ind., accused of defrauding in a real estate deal J. Mayer Green, of Chicago. A special from Denver says the Indiana sheriff had Attorney General Campbell, of Colorado, inspect the papers in the case and they were declared legal.

Gov. Mounts, when told tonight of Gov. Thomas' action, said he was surprised at it.

"There may be something political in this matter," said he. "I am surprised that Gov. Thomas resorts to any so-called precedent in his action on the requisition. He cites my action in the Kentucky cases as a precedent which he says he is inclinedto follow. I considered no precedent when I refused the Kentucky requisitions. I did so because I did not believe the men could get a fair trial. Governors do not, as a rule, resort to a precendent in such cases."

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' CONCLAVE

Preparations Making by the Executive Committee at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 9.—The Knights Templars' executive committee, which is preparing for the triennial conclave, to be held Aug. 27-30 next, this afternoon announced plans for the accommodation of the visitors to the celebration. "A city on wheels will be established near the National league ball park, and within ten minutes' car ride of the heart of the city. Accommodations will there be provided for about 5,000 Templars and their friends on sleeping and dining cars that bring them to Louisville.

The cars will be "parked" on sidings laid out in parallel lines and facing on a large campus. It is proposed to have moving sidewalks erected along each line of sleepers to convey passengers directly from their cars to the street railway stations. Electric towers will be erected, and the miniature city will be illuminated by night. On the campus will be several electric fountains and a display of fireworks will be given each night.

The village will be patrolled by police day and night, and a sanitary equipment will be provided. There will be a "rest" pavilion in the campus fitted up as a reading room and fitted with a buffet. A bathing pool will be established and grounds will be provided for the competitive drills.

The local Templars have raised a fund of $100,000 to furnish entertainment for outsiders, and fifty committees are busy on the preparation of the programme.

INSURGENTS FALLING BACK.

Little Real Fighting Being Done in Philippines.

MANILA, Dec. 9.—While the captures of supplies and the occupation of new points are quite numerous, those involving actual fighting are comparatively few. Apparently the insurgents are falling back at all contested points, sacrificing their possessions in most cases and satisfied to save themselves.

A detachment of the Forty-seventh United States volunteer infantry from the island of Catanduanes, off the southeast coast of Luzon, relinquished an attempt to land near Pandan. On anchoring the Americans were fired upon by sixty riflemen, and, after a short engagement, they cut the anchor chain and sailed for Catanduanes, with two killed and two wounded. The names have not yet been received here.

Capt. Richard T. Ellis, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, captured in the mountains, near Barbara, a large quantity of Krag, Mauser and Remington ammunition, together with a signal outfit, a printing press and other equipment. All of this was destroyed. Thirty rifles and several hundred cartridges were secured at Victoria.

A detachment of the Fourth infantry captured Maj. Garion and three officers of lower rank in the town of Pasay. Another detachment destroyed Gen. Uguad's camp. The enemy had fled, but the Americans subsequently rounded up twenty-five insurgents.

Gen. MacArthur has approved the death sentences passed upon several additional persons convicted of murder, arson and pillage. In a few other instances he has commuted death sentences to imprisonment.

Sousa Will Tour British Isles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The international exposition of 1901 at Glasgow, Scotland, has engaged John Philip Sousa and his band to play at the exhibition for four weeks next October. After his Glasgow season, Sousa will take his band to London for a series of concerts, after which he will make a tour of the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland, returning to America about Christmas time. Sousa starts on the seventeen weeks' tour of the United States on Jan. 30, playing in 160 different cities in all parts of this country. He will play during the month of June at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and for two weeks at the Pittsburg exposition prior to sailing for England.

TREATY FIRST IN ORDER

IT AND THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL HAVE RIGHTS OF WAY IN THE SENATE

WAR TAX AND APPROPRIATIONS

THEY WILL CLAIM THE ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE THIS WEEK

WEEK WILL BE BADLY BROKEN

As the Festivities of the Washington Centennial Will Cut Into the Middle of It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The senate will continue to give its attention to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the ship subsidy bill during the present week. The Nicaraguan canal bill is a special order of business for next Monday; but the establishment of the ship bill as the regular order will displace the canal bill, preference being given under the senate rules to regular order. It is understood that Senator Morgan, who has charge of the canal bill, will not press that measure until the treaty for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is disposed of.

Three or four sets of speeches are promised in opposition to the subsidy bill. Among these who probably will speak on the subject are Senators Clay, Vest and Berry, all of whom oppose the bill. Senator Vest is an especial advocate of free ships.

The senate will not sit Wednesday on account of the centennial celebration of the establishment of the seat of government at Washington, and there is a possibility of adjourning from Thusday until Monday next.

PROGRAMME IN THE HOUSE.

The programme in the house for the coming week contemplates the consideration and passage of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and a bill for the reduction of the war revenue taxes.

The legislative appropriation bill is not expected to consume more than two days at most, probably only one, and the leaders expect that the remainder of the week will suffice to pass the war revenue reduction act. It is probable that special interests, which do not receive the consideration in the bill which they think they are entitled to, will attempt to amend it. This is especially true of the brewing interests, which hope to secure a further reduction of the tax on beer from $1.60 a barrel, as fixed by the committee, to $1.35 a barrel. A plan has been organized by which these interests believe they can accomplish their purpose. In order to secure this reduction, which will amount to about $7,000,000, that amount of revenue must be retained, and those members who are working for a further reduction on beer will advocate the retention of the tax on bank checks and discounts, which amounts to about the same sum. It is understood that many of the larger banks are not opposed to the retention of this tax, on the ground that it reduces the number of small checks presented for payment, and thus reduces the cost of the clerical force in the banks. Most of the Republican members of the ways and means committee, however, do not believe a successful fight can be waged against any feature of the committee's bill.

INVOLVES RIGHT OF EXTRADITION.

The supreme court tomorrow will hear arguments in the case of Neely against Henkel, involving the right of the United States to extradite Neely for trial in Havana for the alleged embezzlement of the Cuban postal funds. The court has specially assigned it for argument on that day, and it is at the head of the call.

The case involves the question of the constitutional relations between the United States and the island of Cuba, and will be the first of the cases which will determine the power of the government to govern temporarily or permanently the islands acquired through the treaty of Paris.

VESSELS BUILT LAST YEAR.

The vessels built in the United States and officially numbered from June 30, 1900 to Nov. 30, 1900 were 495, of 149,963 gross tons. The principal items of the total are seven steel steamships on the great lakes (34,933 gross tons) and four smaller steel steamships (8,456 gross tons) which could pass through the new Welland canal) and one steel schooner barge (2,794 tons).

OTIS NOT AFTER A JOB.

It can be definitely and authoritatively stated that the report that Gen. Harrison Gray Otis is in Washington seeking an official appointment is without foundation, in fact, Gen. Otis himself is authority for the statement that he has not applied for any appointment whatever under the administration. He is not in Washington on an officeseeking mission, and declares that there is no warrant whatever for the published statements, as the Los Angeles Times engages his entire attention.

Acquitted of Murder Charge.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 9.—Rev. M. E. Johnson was today acquitted of the murder of Wm. T. Bellinger, a court stenographer, at Bamberg, last April. The jury retired Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock and did not come to a verdict until 5 o'clock this morning. Rev. Johnson received the verdict calmly and filled his pulpit at 11 o'clock. He and Bellinger had had a dispute over a fence seperating their homes. He used a shotgun and Bellinger a pistol.

MRS. MARY M'LEAN DEAD

MOTHER OF JOHN R. M'LEAN AND MRS. ADMIRAL DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mrs. Mary L. McLean, the mother of John R. McLean, died here at his residence at 1:30 this morning of acute heart affection. She has been ill since Friday last, and from the first her life was dispaired of.

At the bedside of Mrs. McLean when the end came were her daughters, Mrs Dewey and Mrs. Ludlow, the wife of Rear Admiral Ludlow; her son, John R. McLean, and Admiral Dewey.

Mrs. McLean was a native of Kentucky, but previous to coming to Washington, several years ago, she spent most of her life in Cincinnati. She was the widow of the late Washigton McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Mrs. McLean was in her seventy-second year.

CZAR IS GAINING STRENGTH

LATEST BULLETIN POINTS TO HIS EARLY RECOVERY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—A satisfactory bulletin, issued at Liveda today, concerning the czar's condition, says:

"His majesty's weight is increasing, and the organs affected by typhoid have returned to their normal condition."

TALK IT OVER TOMORROW.

Conference on the Chinese Treaty at Pekin Tuesday.

PEKIN, Dec. 9.—All the foreign envoys except Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British minister, have received instructions from their governments agreeing to the joint note, proposed at the last meeting. Another meeting will probably be called for Tuesday next. Should the British minister have received his instructions to sign the joint note by that time, communication will be immediately opened with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, who are in direct touch with the court by the Chinese telegraph.

Prince Ching says Emperor Kwang Su is ready to return as soon as assured that the negotiations will allow him to come under conditions consonant with his dignity and safety.

The removal of Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang from the command of the Chinese forces surrounding the court, is considered by the foreign envoys to be a very important step, as showing the real desire of the government to come to terms. His banishment indicates that the court recognizes the expediency of obeying the demands of the powers.

THINKS IT WILL SOON END.

Judge Taft Writes About the Insurrection in Luzon.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Judge W. H. Taft, president of the Philippine commission, writing to a friend in this city from Manila, under date of Oct. 29, speaks of conditions in the islands. The judge writes in part as follows:

"You are quite right in thinking there is a great deal of work to be done in these islands. Whether or not we shall be successful is, of course, a question that cannot be answered with certainty, but we are hopeful of the result. I am glad to be able to reassure you. The reelection of President McKinley will be a long step towards the pacification of these islands, and will, I hope, end what remains of the insurrection, which is now continued only for election purposes, to influence the result in America, and which is maintained almost wholly by terrorism and a conspiracy of murder, threats and assassination by a small number of Filipinos in arms against their own people."

HAD PAINTED NOTED HORSES.

John McAuliffe, Accidentally Killed Yesterday in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—John McAuliffe, artist, aged seventy years, was accidentally killed by falling from a window of his residence.

Mr. McAuliffe was especially noted for his pictures of horses. He was originally a house painter, but he had a natural gift for drawing and painting horses, and soon took to that as a business. He was quick to see the possibilities of the American trotting horse, and took up work in that line almost exclusively, although there are extant a number of paintings by him of thoroughbreds and road horses. He painted extensively on orders for the late Robert Bonner, Commodore Dickson, Col. Kipp, Shepard Knapp, Gabe Case and Messrs. Wakeman, Hammond and others. He was known to nearly every horseman of experience. He had been working on orders within the last week and leaves several uncompleted pictures of valuable horses.

Mr. McAuliffe was born in Ireland, coming to New York, in 1847. His widow, three sons and a daughter survive him.

Another Bad Fire at Canton.

CANTON, O., Dec. 9.—The plant of the Cleveland & Canton Brick company was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $50,000, covered by insurance. Tramps sleeping about the kilns are supposed to be responsible for the fire.

MUST RESTORE LIBERTY TO PONTIFF AT ROME.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Archbishop Ireland, in a sermon preached at St. Patrick's church, in this city, today, reviewed the question of independence of the pope and prophesied that at no remote day "The Italian people and Christendom at large would give back to the papacy its wonted dignity and liberty."

The arc-bishop referred to the pope as a prisoner in the Vatican, voluntary in that no physical force prevents his leaving its precincts, and involuntary that he could not go beyond the Vatican without impairing his dignity as pontiff, and without seeming to accept the situation created for him by the entrance into Rome of the troops of the Italian government. He said:

"The Catholic church is a divinity created organism reeiving directly from Christ its mission and all the rights which are needed that it may live and work; its life and mission are expressed in its supreme chief, the successor of Peter, and to him belong in a pre-eminent manner all the rights inherent in the church, and whose possession is needed for future fulfillment of its mission and work willed by Christ. Hence the pontiff's right to independence and as a consequence to temporal sovereignty.

"As the pope is a civil subject of an authority outside of himself, he has not the necessary freedom; and the government should not make laws impairing his freedom of action or strive to impose methods more serviceable to the state than the church. The pontiff's words must bear no possible suspicion that they were imposed by men who have no authority in things moral and spiritual. If the sovereign pontiff be the subject of the king of Italy, what guarantee is there for other people and other rulers whether through fear or favor, Italian influences have not penetrated into the Vatican and that Italian interests are not to be served. The peril of national jealousies would be the greater were the foreign countries at the time warring with the king of Italy. We in America are willing indeed to harken to the words of Peter, but it must be plain that they are not the words of a foreign ruler, whose sole purpose is the interest of a foreign nationality, not of the church. The sole effective guarantee of independence for the pontiff is temporal sovereignty which marks out for him sufficient space on earth upon which he may work in fulfillment of his mission with all the independence he needs. The dependence of a bishop upon the civil ruler severs him from union with Christians in other countries, reduces his church to the condition of a national church, and disrupts the oneness of the universal church. Other churches than the Catholic do not demand civil independence and temporal power for their chieftains, because no other church than the Catholic is a world church, nor aims at being at the same time universal and one; nor fulfills the injunction of the Savior, teach all nations.'"

The government of Italy, he contended should have remained somewhere outside of Rome.

EIGHT ARE SUNK IN ERIE

IRON ORE BARGE CHARLES FOSTER GOES DOWN WITH ALL ON BOARD

LOADED AT DULUTH WITH ORE

CARGO OF 1,500 TONS OF MINNESOTA IRON AT THE BOTTOM OF THE LAKE

SANK IN BLINDING STORM

And It Is Feared That the Wreck Can Never Be Located—Insurance Had Expired Dec. 1.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 9.—In the midst of one of the most bitter gales that ever swept Lake Erie, the iron ore barge Charles Foster, in tow of the Iron Duke, went to the bottom at 4 o'clock this morning, ten miles off Erie and eight persons were drowned, as follows:

Capt. John Bridge, of Cleveland.
First and second mates, names unknown.
Seaman Robert T. Wood.
Wm. Kelley, of Port Austin, Mich.
Cook, Mrs. May, of Detroit.
Two unknown deck hands.

CARRIED MINNESOTA IRON ORE

The Charles Foster was one of the fleet of Jas. Corrigan, of Cleveland and for two months has been running from Duluth to Erie with iron ore. Her cargo consisted of 1,500 tons of ore.

Capt. Ashley, of the Iron Duke, made Erie in safety. In an interview he said:

"The Foster was in tow about 600 feet astern. I was up all night and there were three men on watch with me. The seas were rolling in from the west and with them a blinding snow storm. When we turned for the harbor, a sea much heavier than any other experienced, struck us. I ran to the stern. Just as I got there the Foster plunged in an awful sea and dove down nose first. There was not a cry from anyone of the crew of eight she carried. Just as she pitched down I saw a man on her forecastle with a lantern. The tow line parted when she went down. The storm was so heavy that I could not put about to hunt for any one. There would not have been any use anyhow, because in those tempestuous seas no one could have lived a minute, even if the water had not been icy cold. Had there been a cry for help, we would have turned and risked my ship, but it would have been of no use. I had all I could do to make port in safety myself."

HARD TO LOCATE WRECK.

When asked for an opinion as to the sinking of the Foster, Capt. Ashley said he could not tell. Apparently everything was all right on board her until she took that fatal dip, there had been no signal of distress from her. There is little hope of ever being abie to locate the place of the wreck. The Foster was valued at $19,000, but there was no insurance, as it lapsed Dec. 1. The cargo was not insured. The life saving crew took a trip out today, but could find no traces of wreckage.

SIX-DAY RACE IS ON.

Team Cycle Event at New York Started at Midnight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The sixth annual international six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden was started at midnight tonight before 6,000 people. The race is held under the auspices of the American Bicycle Racing association, and fourteen riders of international reputation began the 142 hours' grind. They represented as many pairs who will race for the six days as teams. No man will be allowed to ride on the track more than twelve hours in any one day, but the two men in each team may relieve one another at any time that suits themselves. At the end of the six days' racing $4,000 in prizes will be distributed among the riders.

The following are the pairs who were counted on to start in the race, the man first mentioned in each pair being the one who started first for the team:

C. W. Miller, Chicago, and Robert Walthour, Atlanta; Hugh McLean, Scotland, and Alex McLean, Scotland; Oscar Aronson, Sweden, and Oscar Babcock, New York; W. C. Stinson, Boston, and Frank Waller, Germany; John Dubois, Brockton, and Floyd Krebs, Newark; H. D. Elkes, Glen Falls, and Floyd McFarland, San Jose, Cal.; H. E. Bloecker, Brooklyn, and Frank Albert, New York; Joan Gougoltz, France, and Caesar Simar, France; Earl Kiser, Germany, and Fritz Ryser, Germany; Jean Fisher, Switzerland, and Michael Frederick, Switzerland; Rudolph Muller, Italy, and H. Aucoutrior, Italy; Charles Turville, Philadelphia, and Louis Gimm, Pittsburg; T. J. Colgon, Trenton, and ——— Dickerson, ———; Burns Pierce, Boston, and Archie McEachern, Toronto.

The Lawson brothers, John and Gus, sent their entry in too late and did not start. Fritschka and Lingenbelter, the German team; Maresca and Sassard, the Italian team, and Nikodon and Hofman, the Berlin team, failed to qualify and were not allowed to start.

Speed will be the chief factor in the race, for among the men are Harry Elkes, the world's middle distance champion; Stinson, who recently rode more than forty miles in an hour; Floyd McFarland, the handicap king, and Jean Gougoltz, the swift Frenchman.

Last year's race was won by Miller and Waller with a score of 2,753 miles and 4 laps. Walthour won the individual prize, continuing alone after his partner had dropped out.

Shortly after the start the men showed speed. The first was made with Elkes in the lead, followed by Stinson, Miller, Aronson, Gougoltz, Dubois and Turville in the order named, with the rest bunched. With the enthusiasm at its height, Gougoltz on the seventh lap, broke into a wild spurt and gained thirty feet on Elkes. The latter and Stinson by as big a spurt caught up with him, but Gouglotz held the lead to the end of the first mile, which he made in two minutes twenty-nine and two-fifths seconds.

At 1 o'clock each of the fourteen starters had made twenty-four miles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The score at 2 a. m. was: Elkes and McFarland, 49.2; Simar and Gougoltz, 49.2; Pierce and McEachern, 49.2; Babcock and Aronson, 49.1; Waller and Stinson, 49.1; Miller and Walthour, 49.1; Turville and Gimm, 49.1; Frederick and Fischer, 49.1; Colgan and Dickerson, 49.1; Dubois and Krebs, 49; Kiser and Ryser, 49; Muller and Accoutrier, 49; McLean and McLean, 49; Albert and Bleecker, 48.9.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Cloudy; Warmer.

1—Strike on the Santa Fe.
Treaty and Subsidy Bill.
Minister Wu on Religion.
Disaster on Lake Erie.

2—Grain Inspector Reishus' Report.
Anniversary of a Pastor.
Minneapolis News.

3—Where Iowa Soldiers Fought.
New Mills for Duluth.
State Teachers' Programme.

4—Editorial Page.

5—Sporting News.
Plans for Baseball.
Proposed State Reapportionment

6—Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World.
Weekly Financial Reviews.
Secret Society News.

8—Molly's Fortunes.

IN QUEST OF SETLLERS

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ACTIVELY PROMOTING IMMIGRATION POLICY

The Canadian government is becoming alarmed at the constantly increasing migration cross the boundary line of men, especially young men, who think they can secure more remunerative employment in the states, and, in consequence, is making every effort to foster immigration into the Dominion from this side.

Fred Pedley, superintendent of immigration for the government, with headquarters at Ottawa, was in St. Paul yesterday, at the Ryan, on his way back from a trip of inspection of all the Canadian government offices, from Detroit to this city. He thinks the counter tide from the United States into the Dominion will this year more than make up for any movement in the opposite direction.

"We have this year," he said to a Globe representative, "taken nearly 10,000 immigrants from this country, and I am assured by our agents that before the end of this year the number will reach 18,000. Most of them have taken up land in Manitoba and the territories, although quite a large number have gone to Ontario and other parts of Eastern Canada. As the Dominion grows and commercial industries increase in number, the continual drain to this side will cease, and in time the only movement will be into Canada from the states. The time is coming when there will be more opportunities on the northern side of the boundary.

"The population on this side will be too congested to afford the opportunities for making a start in life. This time may be distant, but it will come, and then it will be Canada's turn to get the bulk of the European immigration. We have offices and active officials stationed at Detroit, Toledo, Columbus, Inlianapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul, and from all of these points large numbers of home-seekers have gone into Canada this year."

SKATING ON LAKE COMO

GOOD SPORT ENJOYED BY LARGE CROWDS YESTERDAY.

Fully a thousand skaters, men, women and boys, disported themselves on the ice at Como yesterday afternoon. Some could skate well, some were beginners, and some could not keep their feet at all, but all enjoyed the sport.

The ice was in perfect condition, and especially near the shore was as smooth as glass; out near the middle of the sheet, snow gave a little trouble, but it was no difficult task to make the journey across. As might be expected, the small boy was numerously represented; in all sizes and ages he was to be seen darting in every direction, coming into collision with older skaters, tumbling around and generally letting it be known that he was there for a good time.

The individual who corresponds to the scorcher in the cycling world was also in evidence. Equipped with long, narrow racing skates, he made the rounds at hurricane pace, and deluded himself into the belief that he was being taken for Johnny Nilsson. The figure skating crank and the timid young girl completed the types represented on the ice.

In the morning the lake was visited by several hundreds of enthusiasts, but the rush did not commence in earnest until afternoon, when every car from St. Paul and Minneapolis brought crowds. By 3 o'clock the lake was dotted with picturesque groups, and an hour later, there were almost a thousand on skates.

A cold blustery wind swept across the lake and made it imperative to move at a lively gait to keep warm and frequent visits to the dressing rooms were necessary.

RIVER IS FREEZING UP

"THE FATHER OF WATERS" WILL PRESENT GLASSY SURFACE SOON.

The "Father of Waters" is fast succumbing to the icy grip of winter, and tomorrow night, with a continuance of the present heavy drop in the temperature should see its limpid surface fully congealed.

With the coming of the cold wave yesterday morning huge cakes of ice began to make their appearance, until now the main channel of the river is a mass of these moving, crunching, white-crusted cakes. In the vicinity of the bridge piers yesterday afternoon several big gorges formed, but they were not sufficient in extent to remain a barrier and slowly passed down the river.

Below the city, it is reported, the ice is blocking and forming across the channel. The close-up this year is later than usual, and is credited partly to a heavy stage of water and the warm weather which prevailed. The sloughs and small creeks tributary to the river have been frozen over for some weeks. The keenness of the wind last evening was sufficient to whip the moisture from the water-soaked sand bars and dry up spots where the water had been left in pools by the falling river.

At the Robert and Wabasha street bridges all has been made secure in anticipation of the visit of ice. At the railroad bridge the past week a force of men have been tightening bolts and bracing all weak parts.

TOUCH OF REAL WINTER

THE MERCURY WAS DOWN TO ZERO YESTERDAY.

Since Saturday night St Paul has been experiencing genuine wintry weather, and the zero mark has been reached. Yesterday afternoon saw a brief rise in the mercury, but it did not last long, and by 10 o'clock at night, zero was once more reached.

All over the Northwest the cold wave has extended, but the weather man is of the opinion that oday will see a slight relaxing of the icy grip. His assurance, however, is of a negative charcter, as the best he can promise is "not so cold."

Curlers and dealers in wood and coal are enjoying the low dip immensely and they do not care if it never grows warm again.

WU HAS NO HEREAFTER

AND THE CHINESE MINISTER IS OF THE BELIEF THAT NO ONE ELSE HAS

CONFUCIUS WAS PRACTICAL

HE SAYS, WHILE JESUS' TEACHINGS ARE OVER HUMANITY'S HEAD

NO GOSPEL TRUST IS POSSIBLE

Celestial Empire's Ambassador Does Not Think Heaven a Private Park for Any One Church.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, spoke before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music hall this morning on the "Teachings of Confucius."

Mr. Wu said, in part:

"In the strictest sense of the word Confucianism is not a religion. It is not a system of doctrine and worship. It is, perhaps, easier to say what Confucianism is not than what it is.

"The immortality of the soul is a beautiful doctrine, I admit. I wish it were true and I hope it is true. But all the reasoning of Plato cannot make it more than a strong probability. And all the light of modern science has not brought us one step further. Now, Confucius would be called an agnostic if he were alive today. There were four things that he would not talk about—extraordinary things, feats of strength, disorder and spiritual being. 'How are we to serve spiritual beings?' he was asked. 'When you do not know how to serve men, how should you hope to serve spirits?' he replied. Horace Greeley said that those who discharge promptly and faithfully their duty to those who linger in the flesh, have but little time to peer into the affairs of those who have passed away. Confucius was intensely human and practical. He did not spend time speculating as to what will happen after death."

CONFUCIUS VS. JESUS.

The minister then compared the practical teachings of Confucius with those of Christ. He read a passage from the New Testament declaring that evil be not resisted with evil, and that if a man smite you on one cheek, you should turn the other cheek. Of this doctrine Mr. Wu said:

"This, it seems to me, is meekness with a vengeance. I am inclined to think no sensible man has ever followed this injunction faithfully. A man who will smite you on the cheek is a dangerous man and needs no second invitation. A man who will take your coat is a thief, and would doubtless take your cloak, too, if he could lay his hands on it.

TOO HIGH FOR HUMANITY.

"'Love your enemies.' Such a standard of excellence is too high for humanity. There is no likelihood that many people will follow it. At this very moment Christian missionaries are calling for bloodshed and vengeance, and Christian armies are devastating the land, sparing neither age nor sex. There is, indeed, a vast gulf between doctrine and performance. Could you love one who killed your father or destroyed your home? Confucianism does not require such a thing. It enjoins that kindness be requited with kindness, and an injury with justice. It does not sanction retaliation in a vindictive spirit, such as, I regret to say, is shown by some persons professing to be governed by the tenets of Christianity.

BELIEVES IN GOLDEN RULE.

"The most striking instance in which the teachings of Confucius and of Christ meet is the golden rule. Confucius puts it negatively, to be sure—'do not do to others what you would not wish them to do to you'—but any one who will follow that rule, either way it is phrased, will be a thoroughly good man.

"A good Christian is a good Confucian, and a good Confucian is a good Christian. I do not believe that heaven is an exclusive place. The advocates of various religions are all trying to make a private park of it for their own adherents. Whatever heaven may be, I believe it is a place for all good men, irrespective of dogma. The Chinese are an eminently practical race. Confucius did not run away from the world, but did his duty. He teaches men to do good for the sake of good, and not for any promise of reward or through any threat of punishment. The world is gradually coming to Confucius. One of the signs is the growth of agnosticism. I will not say whether people are growing more callous or more civilized, but they are no more terrified when the terrors of the next world are proclaimed from the pulpit."

BABY BORN ON A TRAIN

"KILBOURN" CROONQUIST COMES INTO WORLD ON SLEEPING CAR.

While enroute from Aberdeen, S. D., to this city early yesterday morning, Mrs. L. Croonquist was taken ill. She was assisted to the drawing room of the sleeper Kilbourn, and a few minutes after a lusty young boy was ushered into the world. A doctor who was on the train attended the mother and the child until St. Paul was reached, when they were removed in the ambulance of the City hospital to the residence of Lewis Bidow, 835 Jackson street, a brother of Mrs. Croonquist.

Both mother and baby are doing well and it is understood that the little fellow is to be christened "Kilbourh"Croonquist, in honor of the car on which he was born.

IS A SERIOUS CHARGE.

FRANK SCHNEIDER ALLEGED TO HAVE ASSAULTED A GIRL.

Frank Schneider, a man about fifty years of age, was arrested late yesterday afternoon by Detective Sweeney on the serious charge of indecent assault on little five-year-old Lelia Sheppard, living at 449 Wacouta street, Saturday forenoon.

The child's father, Harry Sheppard, who works at the Minnesota transfer, was not told of the affair until nearly midnight, but when he found it out, it was with the greatest difficulty that he was restrained from going out with his child and hunting up the man.

The case will come up in the municipal court this morning.

Church Burned at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—The St. John's Independent Polish Catholic church at Sixth avenue and Smith street was destroyed by fire today, entailing a loss of $8,000. The fire and police departments, both of which investigated the fire, aver that the circumstances point strongly to incendiarism, but have no hopes of learning who started the blaze.