

GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge. Chicago, 27 Washington St., Williams & Lawrence in Charge.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1901.

MARK HANNA AS MEDIATOR.

The Globe yesterday, under the caption "Shaffer's Strategy," called attention to the evident determination of that self-appointed leader to force the present strike of the Amalgamated association into politics. His evident desire is to threaten vengeance upon the heads of all who do not come to his assistance—a vengeance to be wreaked at the polls.

This Napoleon of strategy proposes to win not by his strength alone, but by forcing others to do his fighting for him. This is genius, pure genius. Should he be able to carry out his theories, he will be on the high road to Morganville with all its millions.

But of what avail to us with specifications. We are living in an era of Republican reform, presided over by McCarty at one end of the court house and Billy Johnson at the other. The moral beauties of the whole scheme form a sort of scabby eruption on the skin of the municipality, and our contemporaries, when they dare refer to it at all, have courage only for the methods of the common scold, by crying aloud: "You're another!"

Will Mark act as mediator? Not this time—that is, not seriously. It is too far from election time for Mark to be much concerned. But there may be trouble in Ohio. Should Mark attempt to do his great two-faced act and should Shaffer catch him at it he will wish his mother had not borne him. As it is Senator Marcus A. Hanna is between the devil and the deep blue sea. Hanna as mediator between the forces of labor and those of capital makes one smile.

"YOU'RE ANOTHER."

For the past eight or ten years the St. Paul public has been advised in season and out that the mission of local Republicanism was to reform and purify official life in this community. Day in and day out, week after week, election after election, we have during that period been reminded of the wickedness of the city hall gang, and inferentially of the corrupting influence of Democratic administration on local official life.

Let us be brief. Police and criminals for three successive Republican city administrations were known and notorious confederates. The citizen, in his personal and property rights, was the daily victim of the burglar, the bunco steerer and the thug. How did it end? By the voting public pulling the sawdust stuffing out of the moral, Sunday school dummy which these grafting reformers set up to deceive them.

cast over the county offices."

"Ah but—" says the more skillful oracle of the false priests of reform, "you live in glass houses, and you shouldn't throw stones." There is no longer a pretense of a house, glass or otherwise, which might be said to shelter this gang of public marauders whom the Dispatch now rushes to the rescue of, after having maintained an acquiescent tongue in its check concerning them and their misdeeds from the beginning of the prevailing exposure. Public indignation has torn down about their ears every form of protection and shield.

Neither a sneer nor a snuffle will boot the poor petty larceny thieves, so many of whom found their way into office under the cloak of reform, and before whose vision the state penitentiary is now looming up. Nor will any such form of public pettifoggery save the Republican machine from taking all the lean consequences of their robbers' record.

It was necessary for the Dispatch to go back twenty years or so to Auditor O'Brien's administration in order to swell its meager list of Democratic misdeeds. It tells of a couple of rascally clerks of his who dabbled in tax matters. Our friends: you are treading on dangerous ground for your cause. You are liable to wake sleeping dogs. You may land high in the realm of Republican righteousness if you don't leave these particular tax shark transactions in their grave.

Yes, but there were also jury certificate frauds, and there was Jimmy Burns and one Haroun. Why, of course. And the offenders in every case are today either social outcasts, inmates of state prison or released felons. And where and when and how did the general welfare of the official interests—financial or otherwise—of the community suffer by the sporadic cases of individual wrongdoing which you raise in? Can you distinguish between an official mistake and official corruption? And if you cannot how can you blame the Globe for its intimation that those whose mouths you are are suffering from a moral color blindness?

Look at the absolute control of your crowd in county affairs. Outside of a few reputable, conscientious officials, what have you to show? Look at the reputation borne in the community by your past and present board of county commissioners. Look at your county jail transaction. Just run your alleged "mad" back only a few years to the Cheap John reform alderman from the West side who received his few dollars a month compensation from the blackmatted clerk of a building inspector, and who was afterwards exalted by a Republican mayor to the dignity of a school inspector. Contemplate for a moment the beauties of your last building inspector, of your last abstract clerk—your last county surveyor!

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MCLAURIN MARSHED.

Senator McLaughlin, the Republican senator of South Carolina, masquerading in Democratic clothes, has been marooned on his own little sand island. The crew of the South Carolina Democratic ship have put him off with a box of protection crackers, a few cans of ship-subsidy condensed milk, a barrel of Republican patronage, and a large bottle of gold cure. He has his high tariff gun with him and plenty of Dingley powder. He may be able to bring down some geese flying low.

He will not suffer, however, for already a dozen Republican crafts have been seen making for the island to take him off and give him a new "dollar" suit like that worn by Uncle Mark, of Ohio. He may be useful in the future as he has been in the past.

For five years he has been a spy in the camp of his friends. He is made of the same material, mental and moral, of which the late Demo-Pop-Repub, Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, was made. Elected as a Democrat he did not let the grass grow under his feet before he saw, or thought he saw, that his butter was on the Republican side of his bread. He conceived a scheme to emulate one Matt Quay, and become a machine man with the State of South Carolina as his cartilage. In the great Republican success of 1896 he thought he saw the doom of the Democratic party, and like a true time-server he hastened to get on the band wagon. Limited in knowledge of economics and wholly devoid of political principles he took up the very issues he should not have touched with a ten-foot pole. At a time when the Republican party was on the verge of revolting against the high tariff rule he espoused that time-worn doctrine. At the time when the Republican party was about ready to repeal its ancient ship laws he joined with the bootlers in support of the subsidy grab. When that party was attempting to make inroads into the constitution he was with them body and soul. He did his best to out-Republican the most rabid Republicans. He was earning the patronage of the state.

tomens to succeed in any large field of action.

The Republican press will make frantic attempts to place on his head the martyr's crown and hail him as the prophet of the regenerated South. This is to be expected, but until they can secure some man with more ability and sounder judgment than McLaughlin, the new Democrats of the South will be few and far between. Good-bye to Mr. McLaughlin—his finish is in sight. His opponent, in this internecine fight may be the best example of what we regard as a Democrat, but compared with McLaughlin's his flaws are scarcely noticeable.

TOMMY ATKINS DISSATISFIED.

Words come from London of the difficulty experienced by the government in securing volunteers for the African war on account of the small pay offered for such service. Talk of raising the wages in the hope of securing the necessary quota without resort to conscription is indulged in, but it meets with little encouragement in the face of the rumor that the soldiers returned from Africa are not able to get what is coming to them. According to the London Chronicle a number of non-commissioned officers refused to attend the parade yesterday at which the king was to give out a large number of medals for gallant services. The men don't care for medals while their families are suffering from want of food and so express themselves.

There is little question that England is heartily sick of the war and would be rid of it at once, if that could be accomplished with a reasonable degree of honor. The rumor published by the London Express that Emperor William is to offer his good offices to bring about a termination of the war may have some foundation in the general perplexity of the British government. Such a role would be right in William's line. He could attract the attention of the world and at the same time make himself solid with his own people by a seeming leaning toward their countrymen in distress.

AT THE THEATERS.

The Criterion stock company will present a new play, "The Soldier's Boy," at the Metropolitan this afternoon and tonight. Tomorrow night and all next week the company will appear in the original Claxton version of "The Soldier's Boy," which is being played as "The Soldier's Boy" at the Metropolitan. It will be a grand scenic revival of the play, the biggest production of the stock season, and while it has not been agreed upon by the producers, it will draw the biggest week's business ever played by a stock company in St. Paul.

GOOD COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Globe: Among others, I wish, as a Western Democrat, to express a few ideas relative to Democratic principles. I am a reader and subscriber of your paper, and while I have not been agreed with it, in the main, I believe the paper deserves of maintaining Democratic principles.

First, I believe the Democratic party has always been the party of expansion of this country; but it was Democratic expansion, where the constitution always followed the flag; and in every treaty of peace, it has always been the party of expansion. Now I wish to say that the status of the peoples of our island possessions, if it has been done, the question would never have reached the United States supreme court for a decision. The logical reason why this was not done in said treaty was that a majority of the United States commissioners who were appointed to represent us were ardent protectionists, and, of course, it would never do to jeopardize this principle of the Republican party, so it was left out to give the administration a chance to formulate its colonial policy, for this was the only way they could see to impose a tariff tax on the colonist without giving them representation or any of the political rights of American citizens—the self same proposition against which we rebelled in the Revolutionary war against Great Britain.

That is the declaration of the Minnesota Bankers' association. Had this expression of opinion been made when the occasion might be said to have demanded it, or even had any expression whatever been evoked on the part of any business interest during the years that the subject of the parole of the Youngers was under public consideration, it might be possible to understand the purpose of the pronouncement.

SUICIDE AT MILWAUKEE OF E. H. RUSSELL, FORMERLY OF THE TWIN CITIES.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—E. H. Russell, who is believed to have been formerly an employe of the auditor's department of the Northern Pacific railway, in Minneapolis, committed suicide here today by drinking carbolic acid. Russell is believed to be a son of Mrs. Matilda Russell, of 28 North Third St., St. Paul.

The Constitution has lost a part of her life. If any more such accidents occur we can see her finish. Gov. Van Sant says he always has been very proud of the national guard of Minnesota. This, of course, settles it. Anything that the governor is not proud of must be pretty rank. The Pioneer Press has at last concluded that Triggs said it. Now what does the Pioneer Press think of it since it knows that he said it? Did he tell the truth or did he commit a felony? This is a most serious matter. The Pioneer Press has had three learned editorials on that subject and still we are in the dark. Give us a fourth.

MOVE BY STEEL TRUST

INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS FOR WELDERS AT MCKEESPORT NATIONAL TUBE PLANT

STRIKERS NOT SO CONFIDENT. Open Hostilities May Begin When the Corporation Tries to Start the Dewees-Wood Mill on Monday.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 26.—The National Tube Works company, at McKeesport, has made an unexpected move in an attempt to checkmate the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The company has asked to sign individual contracts to practically repudiate any union labor they have been given by a short time. It is understood that it is understood that they will find their positions vacant and the ax is expected to fall tomorrow.

The movement of lighting fire with fire cartridges into the ranks of the strikers, the welders are highly skilled workmen, and with their co-operation the big plant might be closed down. With them in line, the plant will probably keep on running as though nothing had happened. It was intimated tonight by friends of the welders that they would all sign the contract.

President Shaffer was closely confined to his private office and there was a constant stream of visitors calling on him. These visitors were mostly mill workers, and a number were recognized as McKeesport residents. The door of the conference room was kept closed and one was allowed to get within hearing distance of the place. Important plans were being discussed and preparations were being made to act promptly the moment the steel company should attempt to bring non-union men into the McKeesport mill.

While the rank and file of the strikers are not acquainted with the plans of the campaign they now believe that there are some important developments to take place which will change the aspect of affairs considerably. There is apparently less of the confidence that was noted in the first part of the week, but there was a lot of determination expressed by the men who consented to talk at all. The report that an attempt would be made to cut the Demler plant of the American Tin Plate company shortly after the Amalgamated officers. It is said that there was little cause for worry over the tin mill situation. In addition to this, the Demler plant was being run by a man who was alleged to have been attending a conference in the Demler plant Thursday night with mill managers and the plan for getting the mill started.

Mr. Demner said today that he had not been at any such conference and was too busy working the Monessen plant to the limit of its capacity to think of any other mill. Among the other officers of the company the same studied silence is observed. The only information obtainable was that the situation was unchanged; that the management had made no overtures for a settlement and that they did not intend to do so far as was known locally. By manufacturers not interested directly in the strike, the situation was summed up today in this manner:

The strike is not affecting the United States Steel corporation as seriously as was expected by the general public. The feeling of the leading officers of the trust is that the strike will not last long after the summer weather passes. The fact that the company is making for their mills into operation. If the officials of the United States Steel corporation seriously believed that the strike was going to be a long one, they would undoubtedly have made some organized movement for breaking the strike before this. The manufacturers would be glad to see the strike end and arrange this strike settlement at a time in the year when men do not want to work anyway. There would be no incentive for the men to go to work under any conditions, and they would be ready to talk to them with some reasonable hope of success. This is the opinion of the majority of the manufacturers, but there are a few who believe the contest will be a long one, and most bitter ever seen in this country.

A telegram from Wheeling tonight says: "The strike is developing as a serious crisis at the great Riverside Tube works of the National Tube company, in Upper Benwood. For several days organized workers of the Amalgamated association have been quietly at work there and are said to have met with success. Tomorrow evening at their hall in South Wheeling a meeting of the Amalgamated lodge was held at which the plan was discussed for the strike. The men who the organizers have induced to join will be taken in. As to how the strike is being handled, the organizers secured no information can be obtained in advance of Saturday evening. The Amalgamated lodge at Riverside has been in existence for some time and is made up of about half the men employed in the plate department. The lodge has never been strong enough to force the acceptance of the Amalgamated scale upon the manufacturers, but the plan was to persevere and gradually work upon the membership until the entire establishment was unionized, when the union scale would be demanded.

The National Tube company's men are called out, as it has been intimated they will soon, the Riverside will become the storm center of the strike, for there is no doubt of the intention of the company to combat the union here just as it has been fought at the McKeesport plant. It is alleged that at least one Amalgamated organizer was ejected from the Riverside plant last evening. It is said, he is said to have talked with some of his men and asked them to refuse to join the union. President Frank J. Hearne, of the National Tube company, formerly manager of a plant, was here this week for the same purpose, it is claimed.

CIGARMAKERS WALK OUT.

Five Thousand Members of Le Reclamateur Quit Work at Tampa. TAMPA, Fla., July 26.—A general cigar makers' strike was officially declared here at noon today. This is a strike of all Le Reclamateur workmen, about 5,000 in number, because the industry union men were not allowed to work in their factories. The men didn't leave the factories at once, but agreed to close up the day's work and then walk out. Only three factories remain in operation in the strike, and they have international men at work. Now that the strike has been declared, the men will demand an average increase

of 50 per thousand for cigars before they accept a settlement.

All the factories belong to New York, Philadelphia and Chicago firms and include several of the American Cigar company factories, employing international men. The factories are heavily guarded, and ready men any trouble that may come from a show of force.

STRIKES AND STRIKERS.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The big machinists strike in this city, which was inaugurated on May 24, is still in progress. Business Agent A. W. Holmes, of the strikers, today admitted this much, and says lack of confidence in the strikers and the struggle impossible. The various plants will again soon be running to their fullest capacity.

Philadelphia—Officials of the Reading railway took no notice of the 12 per cent raise in wages demanded by the shopmen at Richmond, and the workmen failed to attend to their threat to strike in event of the company refusing to comply with the demand. Work proceeded today as usual.

Scranton, Pa.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway today posted a notice after tomorrow work will no longer furnish food and lodging for the several hundred men brought here to take the place of the strikers. The men are told to provide for themselves accordingly. This is taken to indicate that the company will not accept any concessions or by the strikers giving up. The strike has continued for eleven weeks.

Reading, Pa.—The Reading Railway Company brought sixty outside here, presumably machinists, to be placed in the company plant. They were escorted to the third floor of the shop, where the men brought here last week were put to work. Nine of those who came here last week were put to work today without protest from the men who have so far stood by the company.

Columbus, Ohio—Striking ice wagon drivers were granted a ten-hour day and pay for overtime, and resumed work today. The men who were on strike for a renewal of last year's agreement between the operators and miners was also effected today.

New York—General Secretary White, of the United Garment Workers of America, announced today that he had received a letter from several firms in New York against whom the workers had been on strike. White said the strikers would refuse to deal with any firm until they complied with the demands for improved sanitary conditions. The strikers' association is now in Indianapolis, Ind.—It was announced today at the national headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the Missouri operators and miners signed the new wage scale recently perfected by the union. The scale was agreed to by a renewal of last year's agreement between the operators and miners was also effected today.

Richmond, Va.—In the constitutional convention four amendments were added to the bill of rights. They were added to the table and ordered to be printed. The convention was in session twenty-five days.

Nashua, N. H.—The cooperage plant of Proctor Brothers and the stove drying shed of the White Mountain Freeger company and the cooperage plant of the latter were burned here, causing a loss estimated at \$300,000.

Chicago—Dr. W. C. Gray, for twenty-five years pastor of the pastor, the pastor of the Presbyterian church, has disposed of his interest in the paper and resigned. The paper was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION

FOR JUNE.

C. C. Brandhorst, assistant superintendent of circulation of the St. Paul Globe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of the St. Paul Globe for the month of June, 1901, was as follows: Total for the month 572,250 Average per day 19,075

C. C. BRANDHORST.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1901.

H. P. PORTER.

Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn. (Notarial Seal.)

FURTHER FROOF IS READY.

The Globe invites anyone 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 circulation of papers printed and the disposition made of the same.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

New York—The steamer sailing for Europe today will take out 48,000 ounces of silver. Fremantle, West Australia—The steamer Orpheus with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, left here bound for Mauritius.

Liverpool—The White Star line steamer Celtic left for New York on her maiden voyage. She carries 250 saloon, 160 second cabin and 300 steerage passengers. London—The British bank Lizzie Bell, capt. Wheland, bound for Newcastle, N. W., has been wrecked at Cape Gwent, New Zealand, and twelve of her crew are missing.

Joliet, Ill.—The McKenna steel mill, which rolled old rails, have closed for an indefinite period. They were laid off 200 men. Lack of material is given as the cause. Southampton—The Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland from Hamburg Thursday via Southampton has on board Mrs. G. W. Chicago, and Prince Carl zu Schwarzenberg.

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Stockholm—The United States training ship Hartford, Commander Hawley, will leave here on the 28th inst. for Sweden. The ship's stay here has been an interchange of entertainments on board and a short conference with the officers and the Swedish authorities.

Waterbury, Vt.—Rev. P. W. Condon, pastor of St. Bernard's church for fifteen years, has resigned. He was formerly president of Sacred Heart college in Waterbury, also St. Joseph's college in Waterbury. He has been three years old, having been born in Peterboro, Canada, in 1838.

Montreal, Quebec—Fire destroyed twenty-nine orders of one operator, the operator of the Prairie last night. It was near midnight when the blaze broke out in a frame building. The fire was caused by a gas leak from a stove. The most important structure burned was the convant of the congregation of Notre Dame. The loss is about \$100,000.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Surgeon General Wymann, of the Marine hospital service, today received notice that the Louisiana state board of health had agreed to permit laborers on route from Porto Rico to Hawaii to pass through New Orleans without detention upon representations that Porto Rico is free from infectious disease. A cablegram has been received at the interior department from Lieut. Berthoff, of the 22d Infantry, commanding the 1st Infantry at San Francisco, California, for use in Alaska, saying that he had arrived at Vladivostok and has brought back a deer for the president. The price of the deer is about \$6.75 in American money.

The navy department has received a report from Capt. McCalla concerning the bursting of a shell in one of the three-inch guns in the after turret of the Kearsarge, while that ship was engaged in target practice with the North Atlantic fleet. The shell burst in the gun, and the gun was in no wise damaged. Further information reaching here reports that the shell burst in the gun, and the gun was in no wise damaged. The men were not injured, and the gun was in no wise damaged.

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