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WANTED-SCHOOLS OF FORESTRY.

It is a surprising fact, but it is a fact, that a new profession has of late been opened to American young men, the very existence of which remains unknown to the great body of the people. It is the profession of forestry.

In the rush of material development which has been in progress for a half century or over in the United States, the work of destruction has gone on in certain directions unknown and undisturbed. Conducted as it has been during that time the lumbering industry could only continue to be pursued at the cost of the total destruction of our vast national areas of valuable timber.

There is not an acre of American soil which has been denuded of its timber growth for any other than urban agricultural and mining purposes that might not have been replanted successfully, producing in a brief period a growth commercially as valuable as that which had been removed. But we have treated our timber growth to a great extent as we have treated our supply of game of all kinds. The national policy has been as near as possible in both cases one of decimation.

The fact that certain well known colleges have established schools of forestry should be made universally known. Instead of the knowledge of it being confined to a mere handful of persons, mostly interested in educational advance, the three leading schools of forestry are as follows: The school at Mr. Vanderbilt's forests at Biltmore, N. C.; the New York State College of Forestry, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and the Yale Forest school, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. In addition to these there are also schools of forestry at Berea, Ohio, connected with Berea college and at Durham, N. H., connected with the state university.

It sounds almost incredible, but it is regarded as a fact by those competent to pass an opinion, that the general absence of such schools is due to the difficulty of securing competent instructors. The forester's calling is generations old in many European countries. But with us it is still practically unknown. If private individuals and colleges can be expected to maintain the principal schools of forestry in the United States, surely the several states within whose area large timber growths exist ought to be expected to do their duty in that regard.

Should the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, for instance, the great deposits for nearly fifty years of the national supply of pine lumber, be without their schools of forestry in connection with their splendidly equipped state universities? The question answers itself.

TREATMENT OF CZOLGOSZ'S FAMILY

When Minister Wu, immediately after the assassination of President McKinley, said that the assassin should, as a punishment, be given 1,000 floggings, the last one fatal, and that his family should be annihilated, root and branch, he was supposed to have uttered the sentiments of a heathen "Chinee," and not those of a Christian gentleman.

His sentiments, however, so far as the personal punishment of the assassin was concerned, received speedy sanction from the highest authority in the Christian church, the Rev. Dr. Naylor and the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage; one would have shot him to atoms (a most tedious job for a minister of the gospel) and the other, more brutal, would have pounded his brains out with a thousand pistols. This vindication of the first part of the Chinese minister's method came suddenly and from unexpected sources. The vindication of the second proposition, the annihilation of the family, was more tardy, but it arrived all right. The good Christian people of Cleveland, where the Czolgosz family lives, have taken it upon themselves to not only ostracize the relatives of Czolgosz in a social way, but their means of earning a living has been taken from them. Both a sister and a brother have lost their positions, not because they have committed any crime or

violated any law but because they were so unfortunate as to be blood relation to an assassin. "You take my life when you do take the means by which I live." We see no essential difference between the policy suggested by the representative of heathendom and that advised and practiced by the followers of the lowly Nazarene.

The members of a community, be it Cleveland or St. Paul, who will tolerate the persecution of an innocent family because a son or a brother happens to become a national criminal do not deserve Christian burial. The Czolgosz family deserve sympathy instead of persecution. The burden laid upon them by the act of the son and brother is sufficiently heavy. They feel keenly enough the awful crime. That is their inherited punishment. It is enough.

If the reports of this injustice be true, we hope that those concerned will as soon as the blood is cool, hasten to undo the wrong which we must think has been done these people without thought.

WHITEHORNE'S SUCCESSOR.

The difficulty which has developed in the direction of electing a member of the board of county commissioners to succeed Whitehorn is not to be regarded as particularly serious in its consequences. The vacancy is one which can remain unfilled for an indefinite period. The vacant chair of Mr. Whitehorn has an educational significance which will more than overcome any possible loss or embarrassment to the public service through the failure to elect its former occupant's successor.

We have always recognized in the first assistant corporation attorney an uncompromising partisan adherent. There are many who believe that his recent opinion was dictated by partisan considerations. The Globe does not share in the belief. Whatever part Mr. Griggs' political predilections or prepossessions may have borne in the production of the opinion, there was not, the Globe believes, any conscious purpose on the part of its author to promote any political end. Besides, the opinion is well reasoned and indicates conscientious and extensive research.

The unwillingness on the part of the Democratic members of the council to accept the law department's view of the situation is not without precedent. It is paralleled by a number of corresponding instances of the refusal in the past of Republican members to be bound by any legal view which did not accord with what they conceived to be the interest of their party.

The only interest which Democrats, as such, can have in the hiring of Mr. Whitehorn's official shoes by a Democrat, aside from personal considerations, must arise from a desire to place on the board some man who will co-operate with the ex officio chairman, whether it be Dr. Schiffman or Mayor Smith, in opposing all questionable schemes which may happen to meet the approval of the Republican majority of that body. From the party point of view it matters nothing whether it is the Democratic minority or the Republican majority which is augmented as the result of Mr. Whitehorn's disappearance. The public as well as the party interest is involved only to the extent to which two Democratic members of the board of county commissioners can offer more effective opposition to questionable projects than can one. It would be a good deal better from both standpoints that the vacancy should continue, or that it should be filled by a Republican, than that the Democratic majority of the council, acting in joint session, should select a member of their party who was not universally recognized as in every particular exceptionally qualified by high intelligence and unquestioned probity and independence to stand by the tax-paying community.

In order to secure the judgment of the district court on the subject it is quite as well for the Democrats in the council to get together and make a selection in joint session—provided always they have sense enough to select the very best man available to them for the place. If there is any doubt of this action being taken, we are quite free to express the hope that the vacancy will be allowed to continue.

PROHIBITION OF TRADE.

"The period of exclusiveness is past," said President McKinley in his Buffalo speech, his last public utterance; "reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times, measures of retaliation are not."

Then continued the former great apostle of the high protective doctrine: "Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more." So, in the case of the trade with Brazil the president favored a reciprocity which reduced the duty on one of the leading Brazilian articles of export, namely, wool. And now springs up Senator Warren, president of the National Wool Growers' association, and condemns McKinley, reciprocity and all the enlightened tendencies of the time, and demands the retention of a retaliatory wool tariff of over 100 per cent.

The Boston Herald informs us that at the port of Boston, the other day, there was an invoice of wool from Buenos Ayres on which the United States import duties aggregated \$30,143.84, while the actual cash foreign value of the wool was only \$22,312. The protection on this wool, therefore, was 135 per cent ad valorem!

Whom did this 135 per cent protection protect? How many of the 76,000 wool people of the United States who wear woolen clothing are interested in a 135 per cent tariff which destroys our trade with every wool-growing country? So far as anyone can discover, there is only a small handful of men interested in this barbarous wool duty, and that is an aggregation of a syndicate of two Western ranchmen who get their pasturage practically free and are situated so as to produce wool more cheaply, perhaps, than any other men on the face of the globe. What a farce to keep up this handful of

ranchmen on the great plains a protective duty which not only hampers and kills our foreign trade, but which taxes without cause 76,000,000 people!

President McKinley had proposed, in the reciprocity treaty which was drafted, to reduce this 135 per cent duty only 29 per cent, which would have left it still at over 100 per cent. But the wild-eyed high tariff demands of Senator Warren and his coterie of syndicate ranchers call even this reduced 100 per cent duty a "shocking violation of reciprocity principles." Where does Senator Warren get his reciprocity principles? Even the Dingley tariff requires a reduction of duties along reciprocity lines in such a case as that of the South American traffic relations. McKinley was acting entirely in accord with the law as conservatively laid down and prescribed in that high tariff act. He did no more than he was actually required, and that was little enough.

Will the wool syndicate get any more satisfaction out of President Roosevelt, than out of McKinley? Plainly not. Here is what Roosevelt demands: "A more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities."

That certainly is good enough to cover this 135 per cent duty against South American commerce.

Again: "The abolition entirely of commercial war with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties."

What is this 135 per cent wool tariff but commercial war?

Finally: "The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor."

If the great plains of the Rocky mountain region cannot compete with South America in growing wool, without a protective duty of 135 per cent, they had better turn to a more profitable calling. If the farmers of the Northwest can produce wheat in competition with the Argentine and beat the Argentine in the world markets, why cannot the ranchmen of Wyoming do as well? At any rate, let us give them a chance to develop in a free market, if they fail to make any better progress under a 135 per cent protection.

It is a clear case that Senator Warren will get no consolation for his peculiar views from the words of President Roosevelt. It is already as good as consummated, that the reciprocity treaty cutting down the outrageous wool tariff against the homes and commerce is law, and Senator Warren may as well get in line with the spirit of the times and the car of industrial progress.

JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

The expiration of the Chinese exclusion act has brought to the front the subject of Oriental immigration. With the talk about a renewal of the Geary act comes from many quarters the suggestion that the Japanese be included. This hostility to the Japanese springs from race prejudice, coupled with a lack of information regarding the national history of Japan, and the attributes of the Japanese race. An opinion prevails that the Japanese are little different from the Chinese and identical arguments are used in favor of their exclusion from the United States.

It is taken for granted that because Japan, a half century ago, was isolated from the rest of the world and was classed in the old geographies as half-civilized, that those conditions obtain more or less today. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Japan today is one of the seven great powers of the world. In industrial, educational and governmental policy she is abreast of European civilization. From absolutism she has within forty years evolved a limited monarchy with a responsible cabinet. Her laws are formulated by a congress composed of two branches, modeled after the British parliament. The cabinet is composed of the heads of ten executive departments. The army and navy are second to none in their equipment and efficiency.

Until July 17, 1889, the powers insisted upon extraterritorial jurisdiction over foreign subjects in Japan. That is to say, all foreigners accused of crime were tried by the consular courts of their own nation and not by the Japanese courts. Upon the introduction of the principles of Western law and a code of procedure closely resembling that of the civil law, all the so-called Christian nations entered into treaties with Japan abolishing extraterritoriality, thus admitting fully the new nation of the East into the family of first-class powers.

Never in the world's history has a country made such strides in the march of civilization. Handicapped by centuries of a state semi-civilization, these little brown men have within the last forty years advanced as with seven-league boots upon the progressive nations of the earth. Already they are abreast of the hindmost, and should they hold their pace, two more decades will see them in the first rank.

As is quite natural, this talk of exclusion is most offensive to the Japanese people. It is an unnecessary insult to a most friendly nation. No economic reason appears for the exclusion or even the regulation of Japanese immigration, that will not apply with equal force to the immigrants from any European nation. On the other hand, there are a number of political and commercial reasons for fostering the closest friendship with the Yankees of the East. These are too evident to need enumeration.

The territory of Japan is overcrowded. The race must expand even if the nation does not. That expansion will be in the direction of the islands of the United States, rather than to the main land. Already the population of the Hawaiian islands is becoming saturated with the Japanese. As soon as a stable government is established in the Philippines we can expect a flood of Japanese emigration to turn that way. Japan should own the Philippine islands. That is the

natural destiny of those fragments of the Asian continent.

If the United States is bent upon "benevolent assimilation," in the Orient, let every inducement be thrown out to the Japanese to enter the Philippines and civilize them.

The Globe has heretofore advocated selling the Philippines to Japan, reserving only coaling stations and a navy establishment; at the most, the city of Manila. We think the time will come when the sentiment of the country will demand such a policy. There is little doubt that Japan would be more than willing to secure this means of expansion. Until the time comes when we are convinced that possessions across the sea are inimical to our best interests as a nation, let the national policy encourage Japanese immigration into the waste territory of our new acquisitions.

In dealing with the question of Chinese exclusion it might be well for congress to remember that the Philippines are United States territory and that a policy excluding Asiatic immigration would be colonialistic.

A DOUBTFUL DISTINCTION.

In the discussion of possible operating causes which might lead indirectly to the bloody deed of Czolgosz, more than one prominent public character has referred to the influence of chronic conditions of lawlessness, represented by prevailing mob law, corruption in office, the corrupt evasion of legal obligations by individuals and other notorious tendencies to set law and morals alike at defiance. By some these tendencies have been regarded as mere incentives to anarchistic opinion and action. By others they have been treated as representing the condition of social and political chaos which we are told it is the aim of homicidal maniacs of the Czolgosz type to call into existence.

We are unable to distinguish any condition, however immediately violative of law and order it may be, temporarily existing in American society which can be made to do duty in palliation of the murder of William McKinley, or of the depraved moral sense which will uphold doctrines having as their consummation, or tending in anywise to promote, such an act of bloodthirsty cowardice. But we cannot and do not lose sight of the truth that such lawless deeds as we have witnessed in different sections of this country from time to time have a direct and immediate tendency to unsettle the minds of individuals and to lead up to the acceptance of the wicked tenets which lie at the basis of all anarchistic teachings.

There is nothing reprehensible in making the lamentable occasion of the murder of our president the text of public addresses directed against the debased conditions which are represented by the substitution of mob violence and bloodshed in the place of the authority of organized society, as represented by the agents of the law. We do not believe that any thoughtful mind will discover in such addresses anything which merits our respect or private condemnation.

Our respected contemporary, the Louisville Courier-Journal, seems in a recent issue to have taken a different view. It takes as the text of an editorial entitled "Missing the Mark," the remark of Judge Lewis, made in the course of the trial of the assassin, that mob law is more dangerous than anarchy, and the following words of Senator Dooliver, used in his address at the memorial services recently held in Chicago: "Legislators at betray the commonwealth, judges who poison the fountain of justice, governments that come to terms with crime are regular contributors to the campaign of anarchy."

Our contemporary is at great pains in its column-long article to show that those who speak as did Senator Dooliver and Judge Lewis miss the mark in not recognizing the exceptional character of the anarchistic propaganda. Its article reaches a conclusion in the following remarkable utterance: "There are many evils in the world besides anarchy, and they must receive attention. But in the effort to convert all sorts of evils, real or imaginary, into anarchy, we are in danger of losing sight of its distinctive character, a correct apprehension of which is necessary to its proper treatment. A universal respect for law by the masses of the people would not convert a single confirmed anarchist, though it would make others less inclined to listen to his ravings. The prompt and orderly enforcement of the law is always to be commended, and in it must be found the security of the citizen, but this will not placate an anarchist; it is precisely what he does not desire."

We do not pretend to urge that our contemporary seeks to minimize the influence of the full enforcement of the law by saying, as it does, that such enforcement will not placate the anarchist, or that it is just what the anarchist does not desire. But no intelligent reader of the article in question, however misplaced and unadvisable he may regard the suggestion of Judge Lewis—whether after all it is little more than an attempt on the part of the defending lawyer to say something for his client when there was nothing to say—can fail on a perusal of our contemporary to discover in its utterance perhaps an unconscious tendency to make light of those conditions of lawlessness which have been referred to.

As if to give additional point to the bad taste and decidedly mischievous tendency of the article to which exception is here taken, there is printed side by side with it another article entitled "The State Must Enforce Order," reciting the conditions of absolute lawlessness which prevail in Hopkins county, Kentucky, and to put an end to which the governor has been compelled to call out the militia. Here is a quotation from this last mentioned article of our contemporary: "The action of the governor is to be commended, since the county authorities have shown themselves unable to maintain order. Conditions in what was formerly one of the most law-abiding and progressive communities in the state have been approaching anarchy. Armed bodies of men have been assembled and have been marching, counter-marching, forming hostile camps and engaging in open defiance of the county authorities

and the laws of the state. There have even been men to come from other states to take part in the threatening demonstrations. Houses have been fired upon at night, and a number of men have been seriously wounded, while the whole community has been terrorized."

How does our Kentucky contemporary regard the state of things which it here portrays? It characterizes it as approaching anarchy. How near does it regard the approach as being? Is there not, on its own statement of the situation, an actual condition of anarchy existing in Hopkins county? What essential difference is there morally between the actual existing condition in Hopkins county, Kentucky, and that condition which we are informed the anarchists seek to call into existence generally, and which our contemporary tell us we are in danger of losing the point of?

The metaphysical distinction drawn by the Courier-Journal is wholly unworthy of it. It cannot save the face of Kentucky society by making such a distinction. Such a condition is not lost on anarchists. Indeed it gives a sort of warrant to this murderous aggregation for the wicked tenets which they preach; and, considered in connection with the palliative which the Courier Journal offers in its editorial columns for anarchy in practical operation, it presents to view a social condition which it will become more and more difficult to eradicate as time goes on.

Any such condition of public sentiment, as the Courier Journal thus gives expression to, which will place those in arms in Hopkins county on any other level than that occupied by the members of the avowed anarchistic order to one which all decent men must reprobate and which involves in itself a menace to organized society.

MINNEAPOLIS WATER.

According to the report of the city bacteriologist the city up the river is in pretty bad shape as to its water supply. A personal examination made by that official of the river water at certain points reveals a state of things altogether incredible. It is so serious, indeed, that one is made to wonder how such conditions can be made consistent with the existence of a health department in that community.

According to the report, the official mentioned, in his tour of investigation, discovered at one point in the river a heap of rotting manure partly submerged. He also discovered the decaying body of a sheep in the river at a point within the limit from which city water is taken. Slims an inch thick was found on the surface of the water in the vicinity of the piers of the steel bridge such as is not usually possible of discovery outside a city sewer.

In addition to all this Dr. Corbett avers in his report that at the mouth of the West side intake there was revealed the biggest rat that he ever set eyes on. The chemical analysis of the city water made by the city chemist reveals such conditions of impurity as would naturally be looked for as the result of the state of things revealed by the city bacteriologist. It is not surprising then that the city chemist should declare much of the city water to be unfit for human consumption.

Such a state of things as is here revealed involves not only the gravest discredit to the city, but a public menace of the most serious character. From time to time there have been proofs offered that the water supply of Minneapolis is not at all as satisfactory as the requirements of such an important city render imperative. But nothing of this shocking character has ever been revealed before.

No extent of cost or labor can be regarded as too great which will relieve a city so situated of the danger of public contagion which such conditions reveal. It is earnestly to be hoped that city authority will exhaust every possible means to remedy this terrible evil, and that Minneapolis may soon be relieved from the grave danger which at present apparently attends the health of its citizens.

The best news that has arrived from the Middle East is that the health of the sultan is falling.

The will of President McKinley bore evidence that he had been a lawyer in his time. It was brief.

The reason why the Omaha road keeps clear of Minneapolis has been made public. The water there could not be used in their locomotives.

Kitchener is so disgusted with the way the Boers disregard his recent proclamation that he wants to issue a stronger one—that they will obey. It is the only way of getting them out of the country.

There's many a slip between the cup and the lip.

There's many a slip, they say.

There's many a slip, they say.

There's many a slip, they say.

What with anarchists' plots, lynchings, football games and cane rushes—the American people are all liable to be killed or maimed for life. Why not revive the Mexican bull fight and give the people a means of harmless recreation.

Teddy—he evidently proposes to uphold the dignity of the federal courts.

No all newspaper todayism the most nauseating is that which prompts the publication of the deeds of the children of men in prominent station. Already the children of Roosevelt are being kidded as if these were exceptional distinctions. Horses have been fired upon at night, and a number of men have been seriously wounded, while the whole community has been terrorized."

The anti-imperialists are now only a handful, but those that are left are as noisy as they know how to be, and as venomous as they dare to be. The Boston Transcript not long ago summed up the situation aptly when it called the remnant of the cult "an astonishing little museum of ruperation."—Pioneer Press.

To which little museum the Pioneer Press must belong. Listen to its fossiliferous squeaks about the imperialistic tendency indicated by the desire to place a statue of Napoleon, the Great, in the exposition at St. Louis.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

Tiffin, Ohio—The Rev. John A. Peers, president of Heidelberg university, died of pneumonia, aged sixty-nine years, funeral Monday afternoon.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell university has been formally opened by resident J. G. Schurman. An increase of nearly 250 students in the freshman class is reported.

New Haven, Conn.—President Harley, of Yale university, says that he will attend the Yale biennial will be Wednesday, Oct. 23, the last day of the celebration.

Fall River, Mass.—The cotton manufacturers' association has seemingly ignored the textile council, as no answer to the latter demanding an increase of wages has been received. President Tansey thinks a general strike imminent.

Chicago—Prizes and trophies for the Chicago horse show, held Oct. 1 to 3 inclusive, were announced today. The entry list includes nine classes, and prizes aggregating a value \$38,000. Entries will close Oct. 18.

Madrid—Admiral Valcacer has prepared a report for presentation to the Queen Regent asking for the holding of a fleet for naval defenses, and proposing, in the event of their being refused, that the Spanish navy be abolished.

New York—The Associated Press bulletins upon the international yacht race are taken by wireless telegraphy by co-operation of the Marconi company, London, England, and the American Wireless Telegraph Company of Philadelphia.

Chicago—J. Pierpont Morgan and a party of seventy passed through this city in the morning on a special train from New York to San Francisco, where Mr. Morgan is to attend the triennial convention of the Episcopal churches of America as a lay delegate.

Lafayette, Ind.—There was a general fight after a rush between sophomores and freshmen of Purdue university at 3 o'clock in the morning. Several were injured and it is feared that Edward Owner Quinn, of San Antonio, Tex., and James Hunsdon of Pittsburg, will not recover.

San Francisco—The position for consul general for Great Britain in this city has been filled by the appointment of Sir William Ward, at present consul general at Hamburg. The death of C. C. Fickler, two months ago left the position vacant.

Chicago—It is announced here that the National Bureau of Identification, at present located in this city, will be removed to Washington, D. C., where it is claimed superior facilities for its work are to be had. The date of the change will be set at the meeting of the board of governors in Washington next month.

Paris—François, French aviator, who attempted to shoot the shah of Persia Aug. 2, 1900, while his majesty was visiting the Paris exposition, was recently at Cayenne, French Guiana, the French penal settlement on the east coast of South America.

Marquette, Wis.—Louis Paul, a Shawano Indian, was run near this city by a C. & N. W. train last night and his remains scattered along the track. He had been seen alive about 32 and a life insurance policy, and was in company with two men. The money and papers are missing, and the authorities are that he was murdered and placed on the track.

Vancouver, B. C.—News has just reached this city of the killing by a bear of Dan Rice, of Nelson, B. C., a well known hunter. Rice and George Adams were out in the morning, and Adams agreed to hunt in the evening. Rice did not turn up at camp, and after two days the remains of the unfortunate man were found, terribly mutilated.

Chicago—Beginning last evening with a banquet and a concert, the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Charles W. Williams' appointment as minister to Belgium is being celebrated at Chicago. The program includes an outdoor meeting, at which Belgian games will be played, and a dinner at Mrs. Harrison's will be present.

Wilmington, Island of Curacao—Senator Bruzual, chief counsel for the New York and Bermuda syndicate, has been arrested for the control of Felicitas asphalt lake, has been sent to prison in Venezuela, for political reasons. Physicians advised that Senator Bruzual has been removed from prison to a better hospital in Venezuela. This was done, Senator Bruzual has now been sent back to prison, and no reasons are given for the change. He disclaims any political connections.

Portland, Ore.—Unless good weather comes soon the prune crop of Oregon will be ruined. The fruit is not yet gathered. Reports received from the length of the Williams', where most of the prunes are dried, show that the prunes are cracking badly and show signs of brown rot. Another week of wet weather will cut down the yield to a large extent.

Chicago—The new state board of arbitration, recently appointed by Governor Deneen, held its first meeting at the office of Frederick W. Jolt, president of the body. The session was preliminary to an important case involving the Springfield next week. "We are preparing lists of all the important labor bodies throughout the state and are appointing the officers and leaders," said President Jolt. "We want to get in close touch with the labor unions. We hope to make the arbitration board more useful than ever before, an agency through which not only the settlement, but the prevention of strikes may be brought about."

Pittsburg, Pa.—Preliminary steps will be taken today for the holding of a meeting of the three leather manufacturing companies of Allegheny county for the formation of a new company, which will be known as the Standard Leather Company, now having a nominal capital of \$10,000, will be capitalized at \$100,000. Later efforts are to be made to combine the large patent leather establishments in other parts of the United States with a capitalization of between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000.

New York—The World says: The United States Mortgage and Trust company has filed a judgment of \$12,900,000 in Brooklyn and New York counties and Warehouse company, which is said to be the largest judgment ever filed in Kings county. It represents a mortgage of \$17,000,000, a mortgage on waterfront property extending from a point several hundred yards north of the Manhattan bridge to Erie basin. Being unable to meet the interest on the bonded indebtedness foreclosure proceedings were begun on April 25 last. The property was put up for sale, but only \$4,000,000 was bid, and it will be offered for sale again on Oct. 1.

New York—The Clarksburg Fuel company, incorporated recently under the laws of West Virginia, has taken over by formal transfer the following properties: Pinnicknick Coal company, Colonial Coal and Coke company, Interstate Coal company, Purselove Bros. & Co., Park Coal company, O'Neil Coal and Coke company, Clark's Coal company and Dixie Coal company, representing an amount of 1,000,000 tons. Officers and directors have been elected as follows: President, James L. Gardner; vice president, John C. Gardner; secretary, W. H. Baldwin Jr.; Walter Gorkman, Charles R. Flint, Charles T. Barney, James G. James, George H. Young, August Belmont, L. M. Jackson and C. W. Watson.

Anarchy.

Syracuse, N. Y., Post-Standard. Anarchy has become a definitely constituted party in 1876. It was organized at a congress of those persons leaning toward certain revolutionary principles was held at Bern, Switzerland, when their social theories were reduced to their most simple and final expression.

The doctrines comprise two distinct conceptions. The first is negative, involving the abolition of existing conditions. The second is affirmative and implies individual independence. Felix Nagels has epitomized the tenets of the negative doctrine as follows: There is an end of property; there are no distinctions of state, and there is an end to the state. The affirmative doctrines are: Anarchy is the state of nature, and everything is everybody's.

Anarchy was founded and organized by Prince Michael Bakounine, a Russian, who after his native country and started upon a stormy career. Three times he was sentenced to be executed for revolutionary conduct in as many countries. The most extreme penalty imposed upon him was in 1852, when he was banished to Siberia.

In some way he got out of the land of exile and in 1861 appeared in London. Four years later he was elected secretary of the International Association of Workers, was organized, originally for the study of economic problems. Bakounine had little faith in the organization and made no effort to identify himself with it.

After a little he realized that capital would be made out of the association, but it was too late for him to get the chief place, for that was already held by Karl Marx. However, the Russian wished to be admitted to the organization. Marx, being somewhat of a humorist, prevented his election in 1868. The next year saw better success for Bakounine, and he was a resolution of his drafting adopted by the congress of the International in face of the opposition of Marx.

From that time on there was a struggle between Marx and Bakounine, and it was continued until 1873, when, at the sixth congress of the International, held at Geneva, Marx was overthrown, and a clear road opened for the development of Bakounine's ideas, involving the denial of all authority.

Bakounine died in 1876. In October of the same year at Bern an attempt was made to spread the doctrine of anarchy as a means of spreading the principles of anarchy was first promulgated by two Italian delegates. In the following year a revolution broke out in Italy and the delegates of the Bern conference headed parties which destroyed archives and seized arms and money, which they distributed among the people.

From that time the principles and tactics of anarchy have been definite. At nearly every one of the annual congresses the necessity of violence has been emphasized. This doctrine was first promulgated in 1850, when an attempt was made upon the life of Alphonso XI.

The anarchistic movement gradually extended and attracted official attention through individual utterances and the appearance of periodicals, until in 1833 arrests and trials of anarchists became numerous throughout Europe.

In America the movement became especially strong. In 1837 fifteen of the order were tried in Vienna for preparing and secreting explosives, and all but two were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

It was during a strike in Chicago that the famous Haymarket riot of 1886 occurred, in which eighty police officers were injured, and as a result of which eight anarchists were arrested and sentenced to death. Though there are today many "reds" in Chicago, they have changed wonderfully since those dark days of the Haymarket riot. Captain Schuetzler, of Chicago, who knows the conditions more intimately than any other man on the force in that city, says in comparing the anarchists of today with those of 1886:

"But they are not the same kind of men. Fifteen years has worked a vast change in the personnel of the anarchists. It hasn't in their courses, for these are always the same—to overturn government and kill the representatives of constituted authority."

One of the reasons for this change is that many of the men have moved to other cities, while others have changed their views. One of the reasons given by the captain for the change in many of the old "reds" is that many of the men called, is the opposition of the wives of some of the members to the doctrines.

"The objection of the women is that their husbands are frequently away from home nights that they are asked upon to frequent saloons, and that they spend much money which is needed for the support of the family. Capt. Schuetzler makes the number of Chicago anarchists at about 3