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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

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CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 3 columns: By Carrier, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos. Rates for Daily only, Daily and Sunday, Sunday only.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 3 columns: By Mail, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos. Rates for Daily only, Daily and Sunday, Sunday only.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy Charge. Chicago, No. 87 Washington St., The E. S. Webb Company in Charge.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; light to fresh west winds. Wisconsin—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; light to fresh west winds. Iowa—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; light to fresh west winds. North Dakota—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; light to fresh west winds. South Dakota—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; light to fresh west winds. Nebraska—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; light to fresh west winds. Montana—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; variable winds. Upper Michigan—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; light to fresh west winds. St. Paul—Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 31; lowest temperature, 23; average temperature, 27; daily range, 28; barometer, 30.39; wind, S. by E., precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 27; p. m. wind, south; weather, partly cloudy. Yesterday's Temperatures—\*SpmHigh \*SpmHigh

Table of weather observations for various cities: Alpha, Bismarck, Buffalo, Breton, Calgary, Cheyenne, Chicago, Cincinnati, Davenport, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, Edmonton, Grand Haven, Green Bay, Helena, Huron, Jacksonville, Kansas City, St. Paul, St. Pierre, St. Louis, St. Mary, St. Michael, St. Norbert, St. Paul, St. Vincent, Superior, Sutherland, Tilden, Union, Wadena, Waukegan, Winona, Yankton.

\*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Anyone unable to secure a copy of The Globe on any railroad train leaving or entering St. Paul will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

Subscribers annoyed by irregular or late delivery of The Globe will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1902.

The Globe extends its warmest congratulations to its reform Republican friends on the appearance of Dr. Robillard as a majority candidate. The doctor is a man of splendid standing in the party, as well as in the community, and his candidacy, it is fair to presume, will be conducted with all the vigor which he displays in all things, great and small. Mayor Smith can have no Republican opponent, not even from the Seventh ward, who will poll as big a vote as Dr. Robillard.

THE PUBLIC EXAMINER'S NEEDS.

No more meritorious demand could be made than that which is involved in the report of Public Examiner Johnson. No department of the state government has furnished a fuller warrant for the favorable consideration of the legislature and the executive than that.

It is to the discredit of the state that the department of the public examiner should be in such a situation as it now finds itself, without money to go on with needful public business.

With only something like \$500 on hand, which, even at the present rate of expense, will be exhausted by the first of the coming month, the public examiner is confronted by the official obligation to examine into and keep himself and his department conversant with the condition of 230 banks, possessing assets of \$50,000,000, besides having the further duty imposed on the department of keeping itself informed as to the condition of local public offices. This, as we say, is a most creditable state of things, and should not be allowed to continue.

With the funds of the office available on the 1st of August to the amount of \$12,500, the state examiner through the governor places before the legislature the necessity of providing a sufficient amount which, with the sum available in August, will amount to \$25,000. This sum is small in comparison to what The Globe thinks it should be, and with reference to the character and extent of the services which the public look to the bank examiner to discharge.

The allowance asked should be granted at once. The fullest facilities should be offered to enable the office to do all the business which devolves on it. That it should have been able, for want of funds, to examine last year more than two of the trust associations which exist, and that certain of the depositories of the people's funds—the savings banks of the state—should for the same reason have gone unexamined since 1897, is in the nature of a public crime. Nothing can be said in extenuation of such a state of things.

The force which Mr. Johnson asks is none too large. It is not large enough. It ought to have been fully provided for by the legislature in its regular session. Without giving any sanction whatever,

express or implied, to the grave public wrong involved in forcing on the public the expense and uncertainty consequent on the present extra session, The Globe feels that it is performing a public duty in urging the allowance of the funds asked for by the state examiner.

The only thing in the way of taxation which the members of the legislature have thus far shown they can do is that of taxing their own energies in vain to decompose anything.

DEMOGOGUES AND ASSES.

Gov. Toole, of Montana, was playing to the galleries with a good deal of grace and still more of poetry in connection with the Northern Securities company for many weeks past. He had his reward in the house of representatives a day or two since when the irrepressible and voluble Tawney denounced him as in favor of the so-called merger, and declared that all true opponents of trusts—among whom, of course, we all recognize Tawney as a leader—regarded him.

When a Montana politician declares himself against something or somebody, it is always safe to look around and see whose string is tied to him. There may be no string attached to Gov. Toole, and he may be acting, as other state executives nearer home are acting, on the assumption that his constituents who know anything are demagogues and those who do not should have straw fed to them, as the most subtle diet, prescribed long ago by an Italian philosopher, for asses. The distance between asses and demagogues in politics is often hard to measure; but the fate which overtakes each species ultimately is the same.

If the Canadian government finds a deserted mining camp on its hands where once existed the city of Dawson, it will be because Canadian notions are just big enough to run a country which is yearly decreasing in population.

EUROPE VS. THE ORIENT.

The European trade in American manufactured goods is a mere advertisement, so Mr. Schwab, of the Steel trust, has discovered. He does not say that, but that is the effect of his declaration that it is not the trade of Europe, but the trade of Asia, Africa and the South American countries that American concerns must go after.

The frontier trade is the most profitable, if well handled. The European trip has evidently widened Mr. Schwab's horizon. He sees that not only is Europe up against the United States, but that we are also up against Europe, and that it is essential that we seek the most vulnerable spots in the trade armor of two hundred millions of wealthy, scientific and vigorously aggressive peoples. In those countries common to all, says Mr. Schwab, we must find our markets. That is, we must meet Europe at points where she must pay freight bills, as well as we, and where our trade privileges are on an equal footing.

It has seemed for some time as if the American nation would chafe itself with self-congratulation and braggadocio. Our trade balances with Europe have overwhelmed us by their magnitude, while we have utterly overlooked the evident loss of profit on the transactions. The trade tables just issued by the treasury department show that the exports of the United States for the calendar year 1901 exceeded those of Great Britain. And at once the heavy editorial writer blows himself up and admits that the United States is "it."

The same tables show that to all European countries except Greece, Switzerland and Turkey, we sold more than we bought of them. The three weakest nations in Europe dealt with us at an evident profit, while on the face of the returns we out-traded the wealthier and more powerful ones, and came back with handsome balances to our credit. But the three little countries that whipped us in their dealings, came off best in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, by over \$32,000,000, and we have never yet once discussed in our public prints how that trifling balance could be changed in the future. No economist has suggested that we might cut off the demand for Turkish figs, currants and raisins by producing more of those articles and of better quality, in our tropical possessions.

All other European nations traded with us to their apparent disadvantage and loss. What a singular lack of wisdom on the part of a wise and aggressive race of people!

But look at the true wisdom of the other fellows—the uneducated, "the halt, the lame and the blind," so to speak, of the nations of peoples. South American revolutionists, brigands and slaves of the Monroe doctrine, won out at all points in their traffic with us.

Brazil led off in the fiscal year, 1900, with a balance in her favor of \$16,500,000, mainly in coffee, rubber and sugar.

Costa Rica, Guatemala and Salvador bled us in the sum of \$3,000,000, the poor, miserable, incapable devils!

The British and Dutch Guianas treated us to a like dose of kindness, in the sum of almost \$2,000,000; while the British and Dutch East Indies sent us to the bad in the glorious sum of \$67,000,000, mainly in sugar, tobacco and tea.

China drugged us in the sum of \$11,000,000, and Japan in the sum of \$3,000,000, while the Philippines came off first in the sum of almost \$4,000,000.

It is rather a long step in the direction of state ownership which that French scientist takes who suggests that the state shall own the air to an altitude of 1,500 yards. The state will surely find itself up in the air if the plan is ever carried out.

The last French duel was with pistols, and it ended as all French duels end—neither man was hurt. It must be that the seconds are careful to use blank cartridges. It is not possible that there is not even a single decent shot among the French duellists.

The pleasing incident among the reformers of the Fourth ward which resulted in the temporary retirement of Mr. Roedler for attendance on a physician indicates the noble disinterestedness of the reformers.

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same thing for the Oriental countries. The United States is keeping 40,000 gold-diggers in the Philippines to maintain her prestige as a power in the Orient. What is that power for? Not alone for the pacification of the Islanders. Not for show, let us hope, but to initiate a trade that in the coming fifty years must stand to us as we have stood for Europe in the last fifty. Are we going to be equal to the job? Shall we muster our forces upon such energetic and massive lines as will give us not only an entering wedge, but the power and capacity to spread our goods abroad throughout China and Oceania, upon a basis of profit?

The "foreign devil" in China will soon be the locomotive and the big steamship. The "foreign devil" of the United States hereafter will be the European dollar bonded upon our enterprises. It is essential that now, if ever, we should all awake to a discriminating sense of profit in markets, and resort to all the usual methods employed by wise men in promoting trade with whomsoever. Let us cease borrowing of Europe, and use our own money in ventures in Asia, Africa and South America. Let the venture be under whatever name it please—corporate or partnership—so it be American in citizenship and in residence. Let it be millioned or billioned in capitalization—that is no matter, so it answers the purpose of bringing dollars home to the United States. If the steel trust can in no other way get hold of the Chinese market, let it loan money to the imperial government, and take customs duties and imperial contracts as compensation. If a St. Paul or Minneapolis merchant or manufacturer expects to buy or sell to the Orient, at a profit, he must consider the methods he employs in North Dakota or Northern Minnesota. It is an intensely practical question—the "open door" and its opportunities. Encourage the best efforts of all our people and cast the obstructionists, stumbling blocks and Van Sant's out of the way—where they will not again be heard of.

Two big audiences gathered at the Grand yesterday afternoon and evening to witness the performance which is being presented at that playhouse is being performed at the Grand opera house. The variety, the special effort having been made to secure acts of as novel a character as possible.

The Grand next week with the prestige of success in the East last season. The piece is written in three acts, the book is by the author, and the music by Alfred E. Aaron.

Two crowded houses saw the excellent performance of the "Bridgeway" as given at the Star this week. Two excellent burlesques and an up-to-date olio comprise the bill. "The Wine, Women and Song" company is underlined.

SMALL CHEESE FACTORY

GREAT INSTITUTION FOR FARMERS, SAYS DAIRY COMMISSIONER

Big Returns for Money Invested by Farmers Who Cannot Organize Creameries.

The last issue of the New York Produce Review attempts to criticize Dairy Commissioner McConnell in this fashion: "The dairy commissioner, McConnell is credited with having said: 'A small cheese factory costing about \$500 will produce more milk than the product in the districts where there are no creameries, and the farmers would save about one-third of the cost of the milk and cream from the herds.'"

It is to be regretted that in his anxiety to foster the cheese industry in his state the dairy commissioner, McConnell, is building of such factories which may be of little or no benefit to the farmer. If it is in order to secure co-operative dairying in the districts with too small a cow population to start a separator creamery, why not take a hint from the big-bear long distance hand separator factory in Minnesota, and encourage co-operatives in that state, and encourage co-operatives in the interest of good cheesemaking we must protest against encouraging the building of anything but sanitary cheese factories with curing rooms in which the temperature may be regulated and kept down, and where the milk can be stored and such factories can hardly be built for less than double the amount mentioned by Mr. McConnell said yesterday.

It will be particularly noticed that in the statement I referred to concerning communities where there were no creameries, where there are less than 300 cows, it is impossible to start a separator creamery. That is no reason why the material at hand should not be put to the best possible use. The small cheese factory seems to me to be one of the best ways out of the dilemma. I do not mean to say that \$500 will build the best or most desirable kind of a cheese factory. But I do know of cheese factories in this state costing between \$500 and \$700 which have plans of several of these factories, and while they would not call them ideal institutions, I do know that they are proving worth while to the farmer, and that as the industry increases in usefulness and as the industry develops they will be enlarged and improved.

Speaking of the cost of factories and creameries I want to say that the estimated cost is too often made by creamery promoters, who go into communities and ask the farmers for money to start a creamery, and the farmer who has no money as needed to build a first-class institution. They start creameries off in debt and the farmer who has no money as needed to build a first-class institution. They start creameries off in debt and the farmer who has no money as needed to build a first-class institution.

It seems strange that the ladies are so persistent in pushing the suffrage movement among the men. The men are easy. It is their own sex among which they ought to carry on their propaganda. When a woman will sell; and when she won't she won't, and there's the end of it. If the women do not take up this movement, all the Cat's in the country may mew till doomsday without result.

It is quite a lift for the former secretary of the treasury to pass from the dominions of a banker in a provincial town like Chicago to the head of a great institution like the United States Trust company in the metropolis of the country. There's nothing accomplished in this world by any man who does not make the most of his opportunities.

In order to be exact about it, if there is any change in the designation of the state flower, such as the ladies of St. Anthony Park ask, it should not be the pink lady's slipper; but the lady's pink slipper. It is to be presumed that in this case it is the flower, rather than the lady that is pink.

It is rather a long step in the direction of state ownership which that French scientist takes who suggests that the state shall own the air to an altitude of 1,500 yards. The state will surely find itself up in the air if the plan is ever carried out.

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REPUBLICAN

Without instituting any comparisons between the "Strollers," which begins a half week of the engagement at the Metropolitan tonight, and the other comedies which have preceded it, the management announces it as the "biggest and best of the season."

"The Strollers" is a musical comedy adapted from the German by Harry B. Smith. The music is by Ludwig Engle. The company numbers 100 people, including John Henshaw, Eddie Ford, Marie George, Louise Lawton, Harry Fieldstone, and Josie De Witt. The play is said to be the best of the season, and the good things follow one another so rapidly that the audience is kept on edge from the first act to the fall of the curtain.

Innes and his party will be in two grand concerts at the Metropolitan opera house Sunday afternoon and evening, the matinee beginning at 3 o'clock sharp. The advance sale of seats for the Kubelek recitals Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week opens at the box office of the Metropolitan this morning at 9 a. m. A tremendous amount of interest has been evinced in the coming of this recitalist, and the program is so good that the sale will be a record-breaker.

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Dr. Robillard, the sixth candidate for the Republican nomination to majority honors, gives it out that his candidacy is no joke. He says it may be "considered so by some of the Republican factions which preceded him in the race, but the temper of the people is so inhibited in the vote on the constitutional amendments, will furnish an incentive for a constitutional convention succeeding legislative elections to work on, and pave the way for reform through a new constitution that may be secured in five years.

Gov. Van Sant yesterday sent to the legislature a communication from Publisher Examiner Johnson Johnson and repeats to the governor at length the story he has told the newspapers. He has no money to run his department and interfere with the work of the state, while all the banks and public offices are in great need of examination. The governor did not send along a bill providing for Mr. Johnson's relief, as he did in the case of the treasurer, but he suggested that a bill will be forthcoming, and that the legislature should take due notice of the exigencies of the case.

The house committee on judiciary yesterday morning was allowed to report on Sherman Smith's bill for a constitutional convention. The bill was sent in without recommendation. There was no objection to the reception of the bill, but Mr. Jacobson at once objected when Smith attempted to have it placed at the head of general orders. The speaker sustained Jacobson's objection, and Smith retired without putting the matter to a test of strength. The bill was ordered placed on file and the author is now making no attempt to secure its consideration until the tax bill is out of the way. The sentiment in favor of the bill seems strong enough to insure its advancement and almost immediate passage as soon as the tax code is sent to the senate.

The judiciary committee is still in a tangle over the bill for constitutional amendments. The bill probably will result in its reporting out the bill introduced by W. W. Dunn, of Ramsey, with possibly a few changes. Mr. Dunn's bill places the matter of personal property exemptions, aside from the regular classifications, in the constitution while the amendments prepared by the commission would result in a wide open policy which would place the exemptions within the control of the legislature. The bill started in alone on his proposition, but yesterday afternoon, after the third meeting of the committee, he seemed to have a majority of one in the committee of seventeen.

The flood of petitions protesting against the enactment of the tax code continues to flow into the house. Yesterday word of the petitions was received from Woodlake and Watertown and Wabasha and Mills Lacs counties. Representative Dobbin, of Hennepin, yesterday told the house some wholesome, if unpalatable, truths touching the question of petitions. It has been the policy of some of the "friends" of the tax code to sneer at the petitions coming in against the tax code. They have argued that petitions amount to nothing, and that they should not be considered because "anyone will sign a petition." Mr. Dobbin said: "You sneeringly ask—what do petitions amount to? You say petitions are worthless. Let me tell you your petitions are worthless, while the constitution of the United States provides that the right of petition shall never be abrogated. It is because the men elected to office under promises have paid no attention to those promises after the goals of their ambition are secured and the people have come to touch the right of petition is a dead letter."

The house is rapidly lining up for the passage of the constitutional amendment of the constitutional convention bill, as soon as the tax code is out of the way.

READY FOR BUSINESS

CITIZENS' NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE NAMES A FEW CANDIDATES.

Ward Organization Only Reports, but a Complete Ticket Will Be Selected at a Later Meeting.

The citizens' non-partisan committee, growing out of the consolidated committee, held its second meeting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in the Endicott building last night.

At the last meeting ward committees were appointed with instructions to solicit two Democrats and two Republicans, and the other for assemblyman from the ward and report at last night's meeting. These names were simply to be recommended to the committee, and that body was to take final action thereon and endorse the candidates if they were found to be worthy.

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SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF SETTLING THE THREE TILLS INTO THE WORLD AS LAWS AT THE SAME TIME IS RAPIDLY EXHIBITING ITSELF, AND IS QUITE AS RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. IDEA OF DEFEATING THE TAX BILL WITH THE CONVENTION BILL. AS IT STANDS NOW THE TAX BILL WILL COME OUT A THOROUGHLY REGENERATED CREATION. THE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE IS SO INHIBITED IN THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, WILL FURNISH AN INCENTIVE FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION SUCCEEDING LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS TO WORK ON, AND PAVE THE WAY FOR REFORM THROUGH A NEW CONSTITUTION THAT MAY BE SECURED IN FIVE YEARS.

James A. Peterson's harangue on the tax bill yesterday morning had a more disastrous effect on himself and the code than upon the members who were subjected to it. Peterson evidently has fifty-five minutes to spare, and he has decided to make more to say, but he was unequal to the task. He was assisted down to the governor's floor in a thoroughly exhausted condition, and did not recover until just before the afternoon session.

From a Republican standpoint the preliminary congressional situation in the Sixth district seems to have resolved itself down to a one-man affair. Senator Buckman, of Little Falls, seems to have the nomination beyond question. The last of his opposites, which has not at any time been strenuous, is removed with the withdrawal of Senator Ripley Brower, of St. Cloud. Mr. Brower's candidacy has been tentative from the start and his friends now hardly make an attempt to secure his nomination. He has decided to nurse his congressional ambitions for a season.

C. E. Bell, of Sauk Rapids, prominent in Republican politics of Benton county, was one of the speakers at the meeting last night at the Metropolitan. He has himself unequivocally for Buckman. Mr. Bell said: "The Republicans of Benton county, in common with the Republicans of the other counties, are now practically solid, for Senator Buckman, and the sentiment in Stearns county is rapidly taking on a Buckman complexion. We were for Brower because he is local man, but now that he is out of the race, we are solid for Buckman. We realize that we cannot hope to win the Sixth district with other than the very strongest candidate we can find. The district will not be a walk away for any Republican. The large immigration from Iowa and Southern Minnesota in the last two years may have somewhat changed the political complexion of the district, but there will be a fight. Senator Buckman is the best fighter the Republicans of the district have and easily the best vote getter. He will be able to unite some of the factions of the party that other candidates have fallen down on. The laboring men regard him as their friend and he should be able to poll a very large labor vote."

Senator Brower has stated that he will not be a candidate, and Bell's change of front, may be regarded as official confirmation of his decision to stay out. No one has denied Brower's congressional ambition or his party right to aspire to the nomination. He has had a prominent figure in the senate and in Stearns county has received the support of a vote in which party lines were not at all strictly drawn. His decision to stay out of the congressional race is a surprise, probably indicates what he has so far declined to confirm that he will be a candidate to succeed himself in the senate. Another indication that he will not be a candidate is the fact that he will not be a candidate in the newly arranged congressional district and if he goes down to defeat or wins out, Mr. Brower's chances of securing the nomination after the country splits will be very small. At it, it will be stronger and a chance of election equally as good or better than they would be next fall.

That few of them have thus far realized. American machinery especially is said to have a great field