GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

THE NORTHWESTERN.

Business Office	1065 Main
Editorial Rooms	78 Main
Composing Room	1034 Main

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Business Office	1065
Editorial Rooms	78

The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL PAPER — ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL ST. PAUL — CITY OF ST. PAUL

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier.	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.40	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday	.50	2.75	5.00
Sunday	.15	.75	1.00

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail.	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.25	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	...	.75	1.00

BRANCH OFFICES.

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

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair, continued cold Monday; brisk to high northwest winds; Tuesday fair, not so cold.

Upper Michigan—Snow Monday, colder in east portion; high west winds; Tuesday fair, continued cold.

Wisconsin—Fair, continued cold Monday; Tuesday fair, not quite so cold; high northwest winds Monday.

Iowa—Fair, continued cold Monday; Tuesday fair, not so cold; north winds.

North and South Dakota — Fair, continued cold Monday; Tuesday fair, with rising temperature, north winds, becoming variable.

Montana—Fair Monday, except snow in northwest portion; not so cold; Tuesday fair; warmer, except in northwest portion; variable 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, 6; lowest temperature, 0; average temperature, 3; daily range, 6; barometer, 29.78; humidity, 94; precipitation, .06; 7 p. m., temperature, 0; 7 p. m., wind northwest; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	24	52	Minnedosa	—6	—4
Bismarck	—4	—2	Montgomery	.68	74
Boston	54	60	Montreal	40	42
Calgary	—4	—2	Nashville	52	62
Cheyenne	18	18	New Orleans	63	74
Chicago	14	38	New York	50	50
Cincinnati	46	58	Norfolk	62	62
Cleveland	48	58	North Platte	10	30
Davenport	16	22	Omaha	16	26
Des Moines	10	20	Philadelphia	.58	64
Detroit	34	52	Pittsburg	50	60
Edmonton	2	4	Pueblo	92	96
Grand Haven	16	38	'Frisco	54	66
Jacksonville	62	80	St. Louis	38	46
Kansas City	34	40	Salt Lake	44	44
Milwaukee	12	28	Ste. Marie	20	44
Marquette	16	36	Washington	60	64

*St. Paul (7 p. m. Washington time.) —Below zero.

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.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1902.

Singular what simple subjects some editors choose for public enlightenment. The most popular one just now is how any and every man may if he just tries hard enough secure a $50,000 per annum salary, as has ex-Secretary Gage. As if anybody doubted so simple a truth!

WHY THEY DIDN'T REFORM.

There is a deal of entertainment to be had in these days by following the recitals of the tax reformers who didn't reform. Their reasons for not reforming are ingenious and of great variety. It will not be at all surprising if, after they have reflected a little on the situation, they should reach the unanimous and just conclusion that their failure to reform was due mostly, if not entirely, to the rapidity of action displayed by the leading reformer of them all in calling the extra session into existence, after he had hit on the work of the tax commission as offering him the much needed opportunity to strengthen his political fences.

It was all a shabby, transparent, political trick, and the fruit of it is worthy of the soil from which it sprung. Grapes do not come from thistles, nor commendable public service from the scurvy needs of a cheap political trickster. Had the mountebank who called that session into existence continued to stand on his first pretext for calling the legislature together he would have secured his aim. He would have secured his foolish memorial to congress for an amendment of the judiciary act, and his $25,000 to fee the attorney of a foreign corporation using the interest and the prestige of the state for his professional ends. The mileage and per diem allowances might not have been as extensive as they were, but they would have accomplished just as much for Van Sant.

There was no thought of tax reform in the mind of the state executive when he called that legislature into existence. If there had been he would have given the public an opportunity to learn something of the work of the commission. Whatever may be said of that work it was done conscientiously and by capable men. It is safe to say that not a single member of the bodies called together to consider it who had business interests of his own to engage his attention could have found the time in the period allotted necessary to secure an intelligent understanding of the report of the commission. Van Sant knew this. Every newspaper in the state which discussed the subject knew it and acknowledged it in one way or other.

What Senator Dougherty and Representative Laybourn say now hundreds of others have said before them. It was the merest political pettifoging which within a week or two called the legislature together to consider a tax code prepared by experts after months of continuous and exhaustive labor.

The Globe never favored the adoption of the commission's report. Its adoption under the circumstances would have been a virtual delegation of the legislative power to a body of five citizens. It did favor and does favor an intelligent revision of the existing tax system, which could not have been accomplished under any circumstances under the existing constitution. It advocated the calling of a constitutional convention. It still advocates such a course. And such a course will be adopted of necessity before any adequate measure of tax reform can be secured.

If there is an intelligent appreciation existing among the electors of the state of what is necessary to their own interests they will in the forthcoming election rebuke the dangerous demagogy of Van Sant and his coterie by calling into existence a governor and a legislative majority which will destroy the rotten aggregation root and branch and restore the state government to their own control.

So, it turns out that it is for polo, not for war, that the Montana cayuse is being bought by the British. Here is another subject for another flanneled pome, Rudyard.

A LESSON IN CIVIL SERVICE.

The bulk of the employes of the census bureau have in theory been subject to the provisions of the civil service law. In actual operation the bureau has really been a sort of official dumping ground for senators and congressmen. Commissioner Merriam has from the beginning been between the devil of the spoils system and the blue sea of civil service reform.

The enactment of the law making the census bureau a permanent official institution has operated to bring our former governor's sufferings to a close in one direction. But it has also operated to open up to his vision in another direction a vista of future unhappiness the end of which may for him be far far away.

Once in a while we get a view of the possibilities of the so-called merit system such as its original opponents never lost sight of. The successful lobbying for increase of pay and lessening of hours of labor by certain public employes against which President Roosevelt recently issued his order shows what glorious possibilities there are of the hordes of permanent officeholders created by the law contriving to extend their power and influence. So, too, the spectacle which was presented of the census employes crowding the congressional galleries and showing their approval or disapproval while the measure was under consideration, reveals what is a certainty, that public employes, protected by law in their positions, will use those positions and their political influence for their own selfish ends.

The country is indebted to the president as well as to Commissioner Merriam for defeating the scheme of forcing on the public service permanently the big crowd of employes gathered into the census bureau by the spoils system. The consequences may prove serious to the head of the bureau by causing the Republican majority in congress to attempt his punishment in one way or another. It is fairly certain, however, that the president will stand by him and refuse to approve any law passed to this end.

Since the days of D. B. Eaton civil service reform has played the part of a political stool pigeon. Of late its serious extension has been attempted in many directions, both by well meaning public men and officeholders, who had forced their way into the public service through the spoils plan. What its future may be it would be unsafe to say. Its abuse has been great, the methods resorted to under it for the choice of public servants have generally been silly, and its administration has, as a rule, been palpably dishonest. Yet, the need of selecting minor government employes on some responsible plan remains beyond all dispute. All that can be said now in this behalf is that as long as we select our governing officials through party politics all that may be attempted for the improvement of the public service through this method is almost certain of being undone with each succeeding change of party control. There is in existence today no enlightened public sentiment upon which the civil service scheme can depend for sustainment.

If the Poles have worked off a lot of spavined and ring-boned nags on the British for use in South Africa there will not be quite so much sympathy expressed for John Bull as there will be congratulation of the shrewd Poles.

HAS PERENNIAL INTEREST.

The reclamation of the arid lands of the Northwest is a subject which has an abiding interest for the people of St. Paul. An additional population of several millions of thrifty farmers who would naturally draw their supplies from St. Paul would mean a population of several hundred thousand for the city. This additional population can be provided with homes in the arid Northwest if the lands lying therein are reclaimed by irrigation and reserved for actual settlers.

President Roosevelt and the United States senate have taken action along proper lines to accomplish the reclamation of the Northwest. It is up to the house of representatives to complete the work so auspiciously begun.

As in all great enterprises, there are conflicting interests in the policy of irrigation. The great stock companies want to get possession of the lands for grazing purposes. Settlement is a policy obnoxious to them. They would secure control of thousands of acres of land upon which no immigrant should ever settle. They would get possession of the land to be made fertile by irrigation and keep the settlers off. They would get rich, of course, but the territory would not increase in population, St. Paul would not increase its annual sales to the strip of country which should be an ever-increasing market for its merchants.

"Irrigation and settlement" is the motto of those who would see great national results grow from the reclamation of the millions of acres of arid and semi-arid land in the Northwest. Irrigation without settlement would benefit this city very little. Cattle do not wear shoes and clothing, do not eat groceries, do not swallow drugs, do not furnish houses, do not use tobacco, do not read newspapers, do not make more than one trip on a railroad train, do not go to school or to church—all of which things are required for human beings and done by them. Economists estimate an able-bodied citizen worth $1,000 a year to his country; at best a range steer is worth $40. The difference in the value to the country is appreciable by the comparison.

Reclamation and settlement of the arid lands of the Northwest mean more for St. Paul than any other policy being considered by the national congress.

If Dr. Ohage can aid some of the ancient burgs of the East to do something of what this burg has done under his inspiration for the sanitary gain of the people The Globe will forgive him for taking to the lecture platform. Then he can return home, and all will be forgotten.

ADMITTING CANADIAN WHEAT.

Realizing that, before the American politician who exploits the "farmer vote" for a living can be brought to admit wheat free of tariff taxes, there will be prolonged delay and the necessity of educational work, the Washburn-Crosby Milling company, of Minneapolis, has decided to fit out a mill for the milling of Canadian wheat in bond.

Millers, like other manufacturers, are at liberty to take advantage of the tariff rebate system, by which 99 per cent of the duty on imported materials is returned in case the product is intended for export, and the industry is conducted under government bond.

The great difficulty with the milling in bond is that the entire product must be exported, and the offal ordinarily cannot be profitably exported owing to freight rates. Present mill feed prices abroad are quoted at $2 to $2.50 below a profitable export basis. But the company hopes to take advantage of changing conditions as to comparative mill feed prices at home and abroad, and likewise watch favorable rail and ocean freight changes, and therefore has concluded to attempt the experiment.

Mill "E", with a daily capacity of 2,600 barrels, has been set aside for the grinding of Canadian wheat, and the government treasury department has been applied to for a permit to establish a "bonded manufacturing warehouse." The milling world will watch the experiment with interest. If milling in bond is found to be a success, there is little question that Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Fargo, Grand Forks, and other Northwestern towns will soon be grinding the hard wheat of Manitoba, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan for the European market.

It is only a matter of time when congress will be compelled to drop the absurd and useless wheat tariff which makes milling in bond necessary. The arguments employed against free wheat are based on superficial understanding of the facts. Inasmuch as the price of wheat is fixed by a world market, of which Liverpool is the center, the marketing of Manitoba wheat via the mills of Minnesota, cannot possibly hurt the market value of the American product. As the world market is governed by the world supply and demand, the Canadian product, like the Argentine product, is invariably taken into consideration as a supply factor in determining price, and the fact whether the grain finds the consumer through one commercial channel or another makes no difference.

Politicians who are anxious for campaign thunder with which to bolster up a campaign of buncombe will doubtless delay the cause of free wheat, by drawing on their imaginations for pictures of the calamities that are to come upon the farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas from an inundation of Manitoba wheat. Meantime the cheap hard wheat of the Canadian Northwest, to the extent of 100,000,000 bushels per annum, will continue to pour into the Liverpool market for the upbuilding of a foreign milling industry with which to dispossess the American miller of his European market for flour, until the American wheat producer will feel the brunt of the industrial reaction. But in time the American farmer himself will see the full fact of the situation, and then the politician and the tariff wall will come down together.

It is the sorrows of the West Indies which are now engaging the imperial attention. It used to be the troubles in the East when Russia was heard gently tapping at the gates of Herat. And in South Africa there is still something for the imperial muddle to worry about, while in North Germany the "situation" is far from lovely. So that East and West, North and South, the empire on which the sun never sets is having an altogether rough-house sort of a time.

At last has the opportunity of the Eastern weather sharp arrived. Here is the genuine Minnesota blizzard for your life. And at that it doesn't appear to hold a candle to the beautiful variety of meteorological disturbance which the Eastern brother keeps for home consumption.

It is recorded in the city news of March 15, 1862—forty years ago—that one J. A. Wheelock, secretary of the State Agricultural society, has invited bids for a state fair. And yet somebody says that our esteemed contemporary does not shine for the exclusive illumination of the agricultural masses.

Some of the labor brethren who grew so enthusiastic over the prospect held out to them by the rough-riding president in connection with the Rock Island arsenal may now occupy themselves gnawing the file of Secretary Root's order indorsing the obnoxious Blunt.

Theatrical

"THE EXPLORERS."

A vaudeville melange in two acts, book and lyrics by Bert Leston Taylor; music by Walter H. Lewis, was presented for the first time in St. Paul at the Metropolitan opera house last night by the Dearborn Theater company.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Bonaparte Hunter	Richard Carle
Lieut. S. Max Nix	Knox Wilson
Mlle. Qui Vive	Ruth White
Maizie Fields	Agnes Paul
Arthur Tiverton Trevelyan	Carlton King
Handum Afu	Wm. Riley Hatch
A Grouch	Wm. B. Rock
Miss Fuller-Prunes	Josie Intropidi
Capt. Moutard	George Romain
Night Hawk	John Ryan
Olga Lala	Luella Drew
Sleepless Bill	Carl Richards
Phil Baggs	Lon Allen
I. McCop	Hilard Campbell
Oliver Sudden	Frank Forthy
Hanx Weidig	A Hutchings
Will E. Come	Fred Hale

Funny. Funnier. Funniest.

These three words contain, in a nutshell, the only possible criticism on "The Explorers," the vaudeville melange which was given its first presentation in St. Paul at the Metropolitan opera house last night, and which scored the hit of the season.

The authors of the piece have disarmed criticism by their frank avowal that the play is neither a comic opera nor an operatic comedy. They state plainly and unequivocally that their creation is nothing more nor less than a series of top-notch vaudeville "turns," strung together by a plot that is too tenuous to be taken cognizance of. In making this statement the authors of the piece have stamped themselves as veracious to a degree that is rare in this twentieth century. For, assuredly, they have told the truth, and nothing but the truth. Their creation has neither wit nor wisdom, but it is mirth-provoking, and that, in the opinion of the theatergoer, is more than sufficient to atone for a multitude of sins in the matter of construction and arrangement.

It is a pleasure for the critic to record that the book and lyrics were written by one of the brightest of newspaper men, Mr. Bert Leston Taylor, better known as the "Linotype Man," of the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Taylor has departed from the conventional operatic comedy lines in supplying the book and lyrics for his piece, and he has been ably seconded by Mr. Walter H. Lewis, who has supplied the music. Both are original and praiseworthy, and the combined effort of the two has resulted in the production of a "melange of mirth and melody" that has no superiors and but few equals. It would be unfair to compare it with other operatic productions, since it is sui generis, and bears no resemblance to the ordinary musical entertainment. As was stated at the beginning of this review, it is simply the funniest thing going, and that is all there is to it.

Last night's audience was not as large as it should have been. Doubtless the weather was a potent factor in keeping down the attendance, but it is indisputable that, if the people of the city had been aware of the feast of fun that was in store for them, the theater would have been packed to its capacity. Nothing so purely and genuinely funny has been seen here for, lo! these many moons. Those who heard it last night will be witnesses to this, and they proved it by recalling everyone who had a part that was at all prominent, and by insisting that they keep coming back until, from sheer weariness, they were compelled to desist. As a finale, the audience refused to leave the theater, even after the final curtain was rung down, until the players, including the members of the chorus, came before the footlights and bowed their acknowledgements.

Of course, the bulk of the work falls upon Mr. Richard Carle, Mr. Knox Wilson, Miss Ruth White, Miss Agnes Paul and Mr. William Riley Hatch. Of these Mr. Carle and Miss White must be given first mention, not because they overshadow Mr. Wilson and Miss Paul, but simply because their parts make it necessary for them to dominate the stage. Mr. Carle is an artist of the first rank, and all of his work is as clean cut as a cameo. He is a comedian par excellence, and he demonstrated this last night to the entire satisfaction of everyone in the house. His methods are natural and convincing, and they are heightened by the ease of manner and a facility of expression that are both effective and unusual. Mr. Wilson has been seen here before, and those who remember him as the "Doodle" of "The Burgomaster" will have no difficulty in believing that he touched nothing he did not adorn. To criticise his work would be like an attempt to "gild refined gold or paint the lily." Miss White (miribile dictu) can both sing and act. Added to her vocal and histrionic talent she has also an easy and graceful stage presence, and all her work is finished and artistic. Miss Agnes Paul won the favor of her auditors by her commendable work and Mr. Hatch proved himself to be capable of parts that require extraordinary talent.

The chorus is young and handsome, and wide awake. The scenic environments are adequate, and the production as a whole is commended as one of the very best offerings of the season. The engagement is for the entire week.

With every other theater in the city the Grand suffered slightly last night by reason of the ferocity of the elements, but those who braved them had no reason for regret as far as the attraction, "Are You a Buffalo?" is concerned.

"Are You a Buffalo?" was built for laughing purposes and when confined to this particular mission it succeeds admirably. There is no plot, in fact one would be superfluous. The attraction is a melange of nonsensical absurdities and serves principally as a vehicle for some fair specialities and a handsomely costumed chorus of sprightly and attractive ladies.

The mirth producing qualities of the attraction has been intrusted to John T. Tierney, John Price and Marty Moore, and the confidence in each instance has been well placed. John Price, as the typical Irish policeman, has enacted the role in St. Paul before and he was cordially greeted by his friends last night.

In Miss Ada Deaves, as the Widow Mulligan, is found an impersonation of a satirical nature that is a pretty piece of work. In her return to the Northwest, Miss Deaves finds remembrances of a nature that bring back the times when she was a favorite. Those who enjoyed her work then find little room for criticism now.

In sweet voiced singers the attraction is fairly well equipped, Miss May Ethel Courtney and Miss Louise Satour are the leaders in this respect. The Mozart quartette in comicalities was an attraction that called forth repeated encores. A musical sketch in which Daniel Swift and Fred J. Huber, old time favorites of the vaudeville stage, find vent for some work that has brought them much fame, is the best of the specialities.

The attraction is rich in some gorgeous scenery and handsome costumes and is staged in a manner that is satisfactory. The chorus is shapely and well drilled.

The Broadway Burlesquers opened yesterday at the Star, playing to crowded houses both afternoon and evening. The olio is a good one, containing a number of clever turns, but the opening and closing burlesques are not extraordinary either for their music or their lines. The chorus is pretty, well trained as to dancing and can sing. The closing part affords an opportunity for the introduction of an Automobile song, the full chorus being costumed appropriately. Emily Nice, down on the bill as a singing soubrette, does some good vocal work, having a fascinating presence and a magnetic manner of singing her songs. The Aldo brothers followed Miss Nice and did some clever work on the horizontal bars. One of the brothers does the usual clown stunt, and the work done is something above the average seen in these turns. The "Dainty Rosalie" is dainty and has a good voice. She sings some topical songs in a manner that takes the crowd, especially the gallery. She also gives some good imitations of the different vaudeville performers and their manner of doing their turns. Frederick brothers and Burns, the latter being a bright young woman, who carries on a German dialect well, do some novelty musical turns, pressing into service a string of tin cans, and the trio present something in the way of getting music out of a number of glass squares that has never been seen here.

Kelly and Davis do a sketch in which one of the gentleman does some Irish dialect that has at times a decidedly Rogers brothers' twang to it. This is due no doubt to the fact that he does a German dialect part in the opening show. The singing of the new song, "When the Roses Bloom Again" is a feature of this act, which is fairly well sprinkled with clean witty lines.

It remained for the Baileys, a gentleman and lady of color, to carry off the honors of the olio. They sang a number of coon songs and did some good buck dancing, but their "Shadow Rag," a novelty in the dancing line, made the hit of the show. The act is an imported one, being introducesd by this team for the first time in America.

New York Letter.

Moving Pictures No Monopoly—

NEW YORK, March 16.—Royalties amounting to many thousands of dollars annually will be lost henceforth to Thomas A. Edison as the result of a desicion that was handed down by the United States court of appeals in an action for infringement of patents which the Edison company brought against the American Mutoscope company. This decision is far reaching, as it is expected that many companies interested in moving pictures will refuse now to pay tribute to Mr. Edison's company, as they have done. The court hold that Mr. Edison did not invent a new process for photographing moving objects, but had simply improved upon the invention and devices of others.

Catholic Women Organize—

In the Catholic club, West Fifty-ninth street, recently Catholic lay women organized a conference of women workers in Catholic charities which shall work along lines of the United Charities and the United Hebrew Charities. Miss M. McLaughlin, of St. Rose's Settlement, spoke on social work and what the Catholic settlements are doing for the factory girls of the East side. "The Catholic Women's association, of Brooklyn," she said, "is helping poor girls by banding them together."

Vanderbilt Sets New Fashion—

Society folk who attended the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave for Prince Henry last Sunday, went away wondering whether they had been offered the first glimpse of a coming fashion. Mr. Vanderbilt observed a style of dress new to all his guests, and the position of his family in society made all the others think it possible he thought to set a new fashion. Wearing the conventional coat of evening dress, Mr. Vanderbilt had it ornamented with buttons of gold. They were on the front in place of the ordinary buttons of black braid, and on the sleeve were four small gold disks. Mr. Vanderbilt wore a black vest, and its buttons, too, were of shining metal. Departing in another matter from general custom, he wore a black bow tie in place of the conventional white.

High Art in Schools—

Circulating pictures, on the plan of circulating libraries, are meeting with great success in some of the public schools attended by the poorer children of the community. A pupil is permitted to take a framed picture home and keep it for one week, exchanging it for another at the end of that time. More and more, also, school rooms are being made artistic and attractive. The school decorating committee of the Public Educational association has sent out more than 1,000 small unframed pictures to various school houses, and large framed photographs, photogravures, casts of statues and reliefs during the last year. Jars, too, of graceful form and good art colors are placed in the school rooms, and at this time of year are filled with pussy willows and twigs of other budding trees. These are procured from the country by the nature material committee of the association, which endeavors to obtain some bit of "outdoors" from the country for the city children for every month in the year.

Morgan's Flying Palace—

All the luxury and convenience of a Fifth avenue mansion surround J. Pierpont Morgan and his guests in the private train which is bearing the party to Jekyl island for a fortnight's outing. Louis XIV. of France, who dug his hands deep into the coffers of France, and who rated the study of comfort as the finest of the fine arts, would gasp with helpless astonishment if he could see the palace on wheels, with its retinue of servants and its unlimited capacity for meeting every requirement of the most pampered civilization the world ever has seen, which will house Mr. Morgan and his friends during their stay at Jekyl island. A complete staff of house servants accompany the picnickers. Each woman of the party has a maid, and each man a valet, just as they would were they in their own homes, with attic and dormer rooms to spare. The housekeeping arrangements for the entire trip have been made without regard to limitations of space. So thoughtful has Mr. Morgan been of the comfort of his guests that he even has made an attempt to abolish the great nuisance of railroad travel—dust and cinders. The dust evil has been met with a fresh shower of oil upon the tracks of the roadbed, and the smoke and cinders have been reduced to a minimum as an element of discomfort by the use of picked anthracite coal in the locomotive and kitchen. The coal used in Mr. Morgan's locomotive practically leaves no ashes and emits but little smoke.

For Harmony and Hill—

John C. Sheehan, through his representative, let it be known that the Greater New York Democracy was strong enough to stand up and be counted, and that at the coming primaries for the election of delegates to the state convention the Greater New York Democracy would have tickets in the field in every assembly district. The formal announcement was made at a meeting of Mr. Sheehan's executive committee at the Broadway Democratic club on last Friday night. This meeting was for organization. The only candidates in sight seem to be Hill and Coler, and the situation appears to be wholly in the hands of the former. All familiar with the situation admit that. The Greater New York Democracy also on this occasion declared its position on state issues. It was for harmony and Hill, although it will not define its attitude in exactly these words.

Marconi Has a Rival—

Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy has a rival in a system which already is established in a suite of offices on the sixteenth floor of the Bowling Green building, with a station in Hoboken. The inventor of the system is Lee De Forest, twenty-eight years old and a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific school, class of '96. Mr. De Forest claims for his plan a higher degree of development than Marconi has attained yet.

The vital difference between the two systems involves the coherer, a glass tube filled with metal filings, which is found in the Marconi apparatus. The De Forest device is equipped with a substitute for the coherer, and this method is named "the anti-coherer." The inventor says the substitution gives his instrument a great advantage, and that in this respect his method is superior. The Marconi receiver is capable of receiving fifteen average words a minute, for an awkward lever forms the sender, while the De Forest mechanism is fitted with Morse keys.

Industrial Notes.

Pennsylvania silk mills have been organized with a capital of nearly $2,000,000.

The firemen, tinners and iron housesmiths at New Haven, Conn., will organize next week.

The horseshoers' examining and license law of Ilinois has been declared invalid by the state courts.

The painters in Manchester, N. H., have made a demand for a raise in wages from $1.75 a day to $2.

Reports from labor unions show that over 25,000 men have been thrown out of work by floods in the Virginias.

There have been many new Teamsters' unions organized in Massachusetts since the big strike of the Boston teamsters.

It is reported at Lindale, Ga., that the Massachusetts mill in Georgia will double its plant of 51,264 spindles and 1,726 looms.

A home for the local unions of Jacksonville, Fla., is nearly ready for occupancy. It cost the trade unions of that city nearly $5,000.

Altoona, Pa., which has always been considered a strong non-union town, has been enrolled in the ranks, a union having just been organized there.

Now that a wage scale has been adopted, there is no longer any danger of a strike this year among the 50,000 miners in the Pittsburg district.

On March 17 a deputation numbering 105 of the Dominion trades congress will wait on the Dominion government and urge certain labor legislation.

The Pollock bill, relating to the placing of the union label on state printing, has been reconsidered by the Ohio legislature and is now half a law.

A modern residence property will be raffled off by the Indianapolis trade unions and the proceeds will be used towards the erection of a union labor temple.

Plans are being made to extend the power of the big steel trust across the continent, and it starts with the scheme of taking over the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

The photo engravers of St. Paul and Minneapolis seek shorter hours and a uniform wage schedule. The employers refuse to sign such an agreement and a strike is imminent.

An amalgamation of the great export flour milling firms of the Pacific coast is being worked into shape at Portland, Or. It will have a capitalization of $10,000,000.

The American Ice company, a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of $36,479,500, will absorb the Knickerbocker Ice company, of Chicago, which has a capital of $7,000,000.

Thorough organization is being effected by the agents of the American Federation of Labor among the hotel and restaurant employes of New England, particularly in the larger cities.

Now that the miners' scale has been signed at a joint conference of the miners and operators in Zanesville, Ohio, it is believed that the strikes in all the other counties of the state can be easily settled.

Over 75 per cent of the linemen of the New York and New Jersey Telephone company who went on a strike ten days ago have been paid off and left for other places, where they have found employment.

The Carpenters' union of Indianapolis have asked for a minimum wage scale of 37½ cents per hour. The Contractors' association refuse this and offer a maximum of 35 cents. A strike is not improbable.

Large contracts have been received by the Bethlehem Steel company and to fill the orders 500 additional men will be employed for nearly a year. One contract calls for 35,000 tons of angle iron for structural work.

During the year 1900 the number of establishments in the bicycle business in this country was 312; the capital, $29,783,659; number wage earners employed, 17,525; toal wages paid, $8,189,817, and total value of products, $31,915,908.

More than 100 labor unions in Cleveland, Ohio, will be united into one great organization, to be known as the United Trade and Labor council. A large building will be erected by the organization to be used exclusively as a labor temple.

Gov. McBride, of Washington state, has made a new move in his war on the railway lobby. He has announced his intention to dismiss any state employe who accepts a pass over a railroad and he declares he will crush out the lobby.

The National Federation of Labor is making arrangements to adjust working conditons in the iron trade throughout the country. That was the only condition on which the strikers returned to work in San Francisco after nearly a year's idleness.

Austrian shoemakers are protesting to their government against the tariff that permits the American shoe to invade their markets and take away their trade. Vienna shoemakers say they are unable to make ends meet by reason of the competition.

The quarrymen's strike at Quincy, Mass., is causing considerable trouble for the manufacturers. The stock in most of the cutting yards is practically exhausted and the manufacturers are talking of getting out stock with non-union quarrymen.

The state board of public lands and building in Nebraska has just closed a three years' contract with a broom and duster company for convict labor at the state penitentiary. The company will pay 45 cents per day for the use of each man.

The president of the Great Lakes Towing company states that there is no trouble with the Licensed Tugmen's association so far as wages are concerned, despite reports, and that the delay in appointments is due only to the unusual care being exercised.

Detroit merchants and manufacturers are making a bitter fight against senate bill No. 118, the purpose of which is said to be the legalizing of boycotts and blacklists by the federal government. A petition of protest will be sent to the two senators from Michigan.

Mexican laboring men work for 12 cents a day. There are more copper cents in that country than in any other on the globe. It is not uncommon to see a Mexican woman go to market and buy a cent's worth of wood, a cent's worth of corn or coffee and a stalk of cane.

Although the Russian journals are mute on the subject, it is learned at Vienna that an industrial crisis is rapidly approaching in that country. For a long time it was confined to the metal industry, but now it extends to other branches, and especially to the textile industry.

The Association of Civil Service Employes in New York state is devoting every possible effort toward the passage of the Remson bill in the state senate. It calls for the retention in office of all present incumbents under civil service for life, and that they cannot be dismissed except on proved charges.

The locked out Brewery Workers at Cincinnati have started an opposition brewery. One has already been bought for $100,000, another has been offered, and a reserve fund is left of $45,000. There are 30,000 members of the United Brewery Workers, and they are preparing for a long fight.

Fireman Thomas Sweeney is suing the fire department of New York to prevent being made to work more than eight hours a day, in accordance with a state law. The deputy commissioner is unable to see how he can place the men upon an eight-hour basis, "unless the fires will be made to start on schedule time; and I don't see just how that can be brought about," says he.

Officials of the Burlington railroad in Chicago have started a campaign against intoxicants in every department of the road. The use of liquor while on duty is prohibited. Its habitual use or the frequenting of places where it is sold will be sufficient cause for dismissal. The custom of soliciting fees or subscriptions is also prohibited and employers will be forced to pay their debts.

The strikers in the big woolen mills at Olneyville, R. I., say they will wait for the company to give in in the matter of the abolition of double loms, if it takes all summer. The striers are confident that they will win out. Out of the 1,200 or more experienced weavers who struck before or after the lockout a month or so ago, over 400 have left town or secured employment in independent mills.

A new national labor organization has entered the field in America and instituted its first local in the Mahoning Valley, in Ohio. It is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Blacksmiths and Patternmakers. It is this society this is responsible for the complete amalgamation of the trades unions of England. The organization is one of the oldest in the world, having been organized seventy-five years ago. It has a membership in America of 91,000.

Officials of the New York Garment Workers' union allege that girls under legal age are employed in the charitable institutions of New York making garments for the outside market, which causes unfair competition with work done outside by wage-earners. The trades union organizations will ask the mayor and board of aldermen to withdraw the per capita stipend given to these institutions from the city taxes until the alleged abuses are ended.

The United Traction and Electric company, of Providence, R. I., has recently inaugurated a pension plan for its employes that gives far greater advantages than the one inaugurated by the Metropolitan Traction company of New York. The Metropolitan system makes no provisions for pensions for employes whose service has been less than twenty-five years, while the Providence system gives a pension of 25 per cent, for twenty years' service, and 1 per cent per year for a service of less than twenty years.

Mandamus proceedings are to be instituted against Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and the trustees and wardens of state penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester and of the reformatory at Pontiac to prevent the further contracting of convict labor and to induce the governor and subordinate officials to obey the state organic law in regard to convict labor. These proceedings will be brought by the State Manufacturers' Association of Illinois and representatives of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

During the past month new Carpenters' and Joiners' unions have been organized in Marblehead, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Uniontown, Pa.; Sherman Heights, Tenn.; Boise City, Idaho; Princeton, N. J.; Arlington, Mass.; Welland, Ont.; Reno, Nevada; Grand Saline, Tex.; Benton, Ill.; Springfield, Mo.; Williamstown, Mass.; Schenectady, N. Y.; De Kalb, Ill.; Charlottesville, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Windsor, Ont., Can.; Anna, Ill.; Ashtabula, Ohio; Vicksburg, Miss.; Monasson, Pa.; Arctic, R. I.; Bluefield, W. Va., and Rochester, Minn.

The first suit to be brought in the United States courts against a labor union with the purpose of holding it responsible for damages has been filed in the Cincinnati district court. The plaintiff was expelled from the Meatcutters' union and was discharged from his position by his employer, who had been notified that if he was retained the other union workmen would quit. He claims that his being blacklisted prevents him from getting work at other places. He affirms that the union is virtually a corporation and places his claim for damages at $10,000.

The positive stand taken by Fall River manufacturers on the wage question was not anticipated generally. The community generally expected manufacturers to put the advance into effect March 17, instead of April 7, but the executive committee of the association was not able to get an agreement on it among the signers of the wage scale. It now appears that a few manufacturers have determined to try to run their mills whatever happens. They say they have received assurances from their operatives that if the weavers' complaints in their own mills are settled when the new wage goes into effect a 6 per cent advance will be acceptable under present conditions.

Great railroad gains have been made in the United States during the past year. The most recent compilation shows that on 157 roads the gross earnings aggregated $1,522,309,165, an increase of $138,973,621, or 10.05 per cent. Operating expenses were $993,346,980, an increase of $74,173,691, or 8.06 per cent. Net earnings were $528,962,185, an increase of $64,800,530, or 13.96 per cent. The results cover an aggregate of 166,491 miles of road. The whole system of the United States may be said to embrace roughly 19,000 miles. If returns were all in, covering all the roads in the country, the improvement in the gross for the year would probably reach $155,000,000, and in the net $70,000,000.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

To the Editor of The Globe:

It may not be inappropriate to give the readers of The Globe a short sketch of the life of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Ireland and in America.

The order was originated in Ireland, of course, about 300 years ago, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the priesthood of Ireland in celebrating the holy sacrifice of the mass, which could be done only in those days in the mountain fastnesses, as the British government had decreed that that ceremony should be abolished forever in Ireland. As in many other directions in Ireland, that government failed to accomplish its ends. The Catholic faith succeeded, by the aid of the Hibernian society, in perpetuating their religion.

The Hibernians, as they were originally called, date back as a society almost 100 years in America, and are now known as the A. O. H., and extend to every state in the Union, as well as to Mexico and Canada. They number into the hundreds of thousands today, the growth of the great order being immense in the past decade, as a glance at the last national convention, held at Boston, will show.

The A. O. H. was introduced into Minnesota in the year 1879. The first division was started in Minneapolis, with Michael Morgan as its president. Next, and about the same time, was started Division No. 1, of St. Paul, with J. J. Kennedy, commonly styled "the father of the order," as its county president. In those days there was a national insurance fund, voluntary in its nature and national in its domain, to which members could belong. Later on the A. O. H. of Minnesota formed a separate and distinct insurance plan of its own, which proved a great success. Several improvements have been made at the different state conventions.

Another feature of the A. O. H. in Minnesota and throughout the United States is the "Daughters of Erin," or ladies auxiliary, organized at the national convention held at Omaha in 1894, and later, in St. Paul, Jan. 13, 1895.

This is the crowning effort of the upbuilding of the A. O. H. in Minnesota. The A. O. H. proper has a graded plan of insurance, and pays $1,000 death loss in every case. It has already paid to its deceased beneficiaries the munificent sum of $225,000, and in addition, the several divisions pay not less than $5 per week to sick or injured members.

The ladies auxiliary pays a death loss of $500, as well as sick benefits, and numbers in St. Paul at the present time seven divisions of about 600 members. These divisions have their halls, or meeting places, located in different and convenient parts of the city. The county officers of the ladies are: County president, Miss Mary L. A. Smith; county vice president, Miss Josie Cook; county secretary, Miss Nellie McCall; county treasurer, Mrs. T. W. McGoey.

The division presidents are: No. 1, Mrs. T. W. McGoey; No. 2, Mrs. Nellie Lahuff; No. 3, Miss Josie Cook; No. 4, Mrs. Helen McGrath; No. 5, Mrs. B. McDonough; No. 6, Mrs. Nellie Dixon; No. 7, Mrs. D. F. McCarthy.

The county officers of the A. O. H. proper are: Thomas W. McGoey, president; James F. McNally, vice president; William H. Burns, county secretary; R. J. Clarke, county treasurer.

These officers call the members of the county board together monthly to discuss and pass on the important business relating to the welfare of the whole order in Ramsey county.

The present presidents of the different divisions in St. Paul are as follows: No. 1, Thomas E. Devine; No. 2, John D. Huggins; No. 3, James F. Maloney; No. 4, James J. Regan; No. 5, James Hawkins; No. 6, Thomas J. Greene; No. 7, Daniel Kennedy; No. 8, J. P. Kyle; No. 9, Robert J. Clarke, and No. 10, J. J. Gleason.

The several divisions meet semi-monthly in halls also scattered throughout the city in convenient places. The order has now some very fine degree work in its possession and use it in initiation in all cases. It is considered by members who belong to other secret orders to be among the very finest work in orders anywhere.

The A. O. H. is now about 1,500 strong in St. Paul, and is growing steadily and rapidly, thanks to the young blood lately infused into its veins.

Among the oldest members of the order here are many of our best known citizens in all walks of life.

There is not a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians living who is not working for the independence of Ireland, and the great majority of them for total separation from England.

—J. B. Pewters.