The St. Paul Globe

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RHODES' WEALTH IS DEVOTED TO CEMENTING OF NATIONS

Millions Bequeathed to Join United States and Britain in Parliamentary Compact by Aid of College.

FEDERATION TO RULE THE WORLD HIS DREAM

Great South African Leader Leaves $10,000,000 for Anglo-American Scholarships in Oxford and Praises the United States Constitution in His Will.

CECIL RHODES TO THE WORLD.

A good understanding between England, Germany and the United States will secure the peace of the world.

What an awful thought it is that even now if we could arrange with the political members of the United States assembly and our house of commons, the peace of the world would be secured for all eternity. We could hold a federal parliament five years in Washington and five in London.

Special Cable to The Globe.

LONDON, April 4.—Cecil Rhodes' will is easily the most remarkable document written in the last hundred years. It not only makes bequests of millions, but is a message of hope to English-speaking peoples of every land. Of greatest importance to the United States is a "blanket" bequest providing for two American scholarships of $1,500 each for every one of the present states and territories. Provision is also made for scholarships in all the British colonies and for five scholarships for students of German birth, to be nominated by Emperor William.

Commenting on the bequest, Mr. Rhodes in a codicil repeated by wire from South Africa, says:

"A good understanding between England, Germany and the United States will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations form the strongest tie."

Mr. Rhodes' will is a remarkable and voluminous document. It was executed in 1899. There is a codicil, attached on the day of the deceased's last departure from England, and another cabled from Cape Town, which leaves £4,000 ($20,000) yearly to keep up the spot in the Matoppo hills where his body is to be buried. The will further directs that a railroad extension be made into the Matoppo hills so that visitors may go there and inspect the "majesty and glory of their surroundings."

Mr. Rhodes explicitly says he is to be buried in an aperture cut in the solid rock, surmounted by a brass tablet, bearing the words:

"Here lie the remains of
CECIL JOHN RHODES."

WANTS NONE BESIDE HIM SAVE BODIES OF THE GREAT.

No one elses is to be buried there "who has not deserved well of his country." Mr. Rhodes bequeathed all his landed property near Buluwayo and Salisbury, both in Matabeleland, to trustees, whom he directs to cultivate the land for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia. His celebrated country place at Groot Spur, not far from Cape Town, he leaves as a residence for the prime minister of the federal government of South Africa with £10,000 yearly for its maintenance.

W. T. Stead writes as follows:

"The will of Cecil Rhodes is in every respect worthy of its author. With the exception of some family estates in this country, the whole of which are left to his own relatives, Mr. Rhodes has dedicated his wealth in diamond and gold mines to public uses. Its disposition is dictated by what was ever the dominating principle of his life.

"What renders this will of exceptional interest to Americans is, first, that it reveals for the first time under his hand and seal that he was no mere British imperialist, but that he was essentially a citizen of the United States, of the English-speaking world. In other words his will proves how accurately I interpreted his sentiments when I declared on the strength of many intimate and confidential conversations that he recognized as his common fatherland the great English-speaking community, which includes both the United States and the British empire within its ample frontiers.

"Mr. Rhodes' first will was made in September, 1877, when he was a man of twenty-four. At that time he was only beginning to amass the wealth which, before he died, had made him a multi-millionaire, not in dollars, but in pounds sterling. His last will was dated Jan. 1, 1889. But the two documents are essentially alike in sentiment. They both embody, in express terms, what was ever the master thought of his master mind, the necessity for promoting the reunion of the English-speaking race.

OXFORD IS THE CENTER OF MAGNATE'S EDUCATIONAL PLAN.

"Mr. Rhodes' will appoints a well known group of seven of his friends as general executors of his estate. This group is charged to undertake the duty of acting as trustees for the educational endowment, which, under the will, will provoke the greatest interest in both the United States and the British empire, for both share in the benefit of Mr. Rhodes' bequests. He was a graduate of Oxford and a student of Oriel college, to which, by the way, he has left a special bequest of $500,000.

He has made Oxford university, in whose glories the American descendants of its founders share equally with those who still inhabit the whole country, the center of his educational scheme, and he has left a sum, which may be roughly characterized as representing $10,000,000, for the foundation of great Anglo-American scholarships, tenable at Oxford for three years.

"Mr. Rhodes, it will be remembered, was so impressed with the value of a university education that after he had been compelled to break his course at Oxford, by ill health, which rendered it impossible for him to winter in England, he returned every summer from South Africa in order to coplete his university career. To his thinking, the university, better than any other institution, naturally affords a vivifying center of race unity. It is free from all political complications, and a residential university, with the old traditions of Oxford, semed to him the best fitted for the purpose he had in view. When I discussed with him the question of the choice of university which should be selected as this race center, the respective claims of Oxford and Cambridge, or some American university, were freely discussed.

FINDS HOPE FOR RACE UNITY IN THE WORK OF COLLEGES.

That Mr. Rhodes settled the question in favor of Oxford was due to his devotion to his old university and if these fellowships had to be tenable at any one center it would be difficult to cavil at his choice. Mr. Rhodes, therefore, having selected Oxford as his race center from his love of his old alma mater has drawn up a broad outline of the general conditions upon which these scholarships should be awarded. The central principle of this scheme is that every English speaking colony and every state and territory in the American union should be offered a scholarship of the value of $1,500 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford. By this means Mr. Rhodes believed it would be possible to make Oxford the center of the spirit of race unity, where students from every part of the English-speaking world would meet, on common ground, in the most famous of the old universities. "What will result in the future presence of Americans and colonials in what has so long been one of the most conservative and Englican centers of Great Britain the future must decide. The influx of so much American and colonial blood may have very important consequences at which some of the old Oxonians would stand aghast. Having decided that each state or colonial unit should have one scholarship allotted to it every year, Mr. Rhodes will proceed to define the manner in which these scholarships should be allotted. Mr. Rhodes always opposed the modern ideas of awarding an educational prize solely for literary attainment. The tendency to award a scholarship solely for success in passing literary examinations seemed to him to put a premium on book worms. Hence he has drawn up a scheme for the election of students for his scholarships, which is extremely original and very characteristic of the man. It is as follows:

SUCCESS AT SPORTS SHOULD COUNT IN RATING OF STUDENTS.

"'In the election of a student to a scholarship regard should be had to:

"'First—His literary and scholastic attainments.

"'Second—His fondness for or success in manly, outdoor sports, such as cricket, football and the like.

"'Third—His qualities of manhood, such as truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship.

"'Fourth—His exhibition during school days of moral force of character, and instincts to lead and take interest in his school mates, for these latter attributes will, likely in after life, guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim.

"'Marks for these four qualifications should be awarded somewhat in the following proportions—.4 for the first, .1 for the second, .3 for the third and .2 for the fourth.

"'Marks for the several qualifications should be awarded independently as follows—that is to say, marks for the first qualification by examination; for the second and third qualifications respectively by the ballot of fellow students of the candidates, and for the fourth qualification by the head masters of the schools, and the results of the awards, that is to say, the marks obtained by each candidate for each qualification, should be added together and the successful student be the one who receives the greatest number of marks, giving him the highest all-round qualifications.'

"His object in laying down these conditions was to secure the best men of the world, to bring them together and to secure them the best education. He has undoubtedly succeeded in changing what he calls the dull monotony of modern competition.

SEES HOPE OF WORLD IN UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

"Of Mr. Rhodes' political will and testament it suffices to say that there stands in its forefront the promotion of the unity of English-speaking races and, although it is not laid down specifically in his will in written statements in which he has expressed his political ideas, he has specifically set forth that the key to the practical solution of the situation is to be found in a copy of the constitution of the United States.

"'What an awful thought it is,' he writes, 'that even now if we could arrange with the political members of the United States assembly and our house of commons, the peace of the world would be secured for all eternity. We could

Continued on Eighth Page.

DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

For St. Paul and Vicinity—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday probably fair; fresh south winds, becoming west.

LOCAL—

List of jurymen summoned for April term of the United States circuit court at Fergus Falls.

Electrical Workers' strike has been called off.

Woman's Civic league affairs are to be managed by three committees.

G. Campbell Morgan continues to draw large audiences.

County board of control makes its annual report public.

St. Paul friends of C. H. Worthen discredit the theory that financial worry drove him to suicide.

State serves summons and complaint in merger suit on James J. Hill.

Public examiner orders the United States Savings and Loan company to close its doors.

State dairy commissioner favors proposed national test of cows at St. Louis.

State supreme court files five decisions, two of which reverse lower court findings.

Commissioner McConnell advocates wholesale slaughter of cows of poor quality.

State fire warden contributes article to magazine on "What Forestry Is."

MINNEAPOLIS—

Fred C. Pratt charged with embezzling $7,000 from J. M. Davis company.

National Bank of Commerce building sold.

Ex-Judge Noyes en route to Wisconsin.

Thomas Lally a candidate for mayor.

POLITICAL—

Raudenbush hall is too small for Robert A. Smith Business Men's club.

Republican candidates expect open rupture with mayoralty candidate.

Democratic platform will be framed today.

DOMESTIC—

Minnesota debaters win the championship contest from Michigan at Chicago.

Minnesota Educators are in session at St. Cloud.

Foxhall Keene is thrown from his horse following the hounds in England.

President Roosevelt praises life of Dr. Edward Everett Hale in a letter to Senator Hoar.

New York women ask King Edward to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick.

Three anarchists arrested at an Altgeld memorial meeting in New York.

Mystery of death of man found naked in walled-in cave solved by story of boy who says his victim compelled him to cut his throat.

Merry hours in "Amen Corner" in the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, follow dinner given in honor of Senator Thomas C. Platt.

WASHINGTON—

Plans of Filipinos for massacre in Manila before war begun are presented to the senate by Secretary Root.

FOREIGN—

Cecil Rhodes leaves practically his entire fortune to educational plans calculated to federate the English-speaking nations and $10,000,000 of his wealth will be devoted to Oxford scholarships for American students.

SPORTING—

Ban Johnson denies having offered Pittsburg franchise to W. C. Temple.

Joe Wolcott fights Russell, of Minnesota, six rounds to a draw.

Century club, of Los Angeles, withdraws all offers for Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight.

L. L. D. Morrison, of St. Paul, still has chance to win grand American handicap.

National league club owners adopt schedule of playing dates—season opens April 17.

St. Paul baseball team will play St. Louis National league club this afternoon.

The Abbot and Lord Derby are to race for $10,000 purse.

RAILROADS—

Atlantic coast line to consolidate with Plant system and other Southern lines.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific are preparing to resist the railroad commission's order relating to terminal tariffs.

Both Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains are now running on schedule.

MARKETS—

Bradstreet's reports the grain outlook good, with corn still the center of a speculative contest.

Dun's says only menace to trade and industrial world lies in labor controversies.

SCHEDULED TO OCCUR TODAY.

Metropolitan—Viola Allen in "The Palace of the King," 2:30 and 8:15.

Grand—Vaudeville, 2:30 and 8:15.

Star—"Topsey Turvey Burlesquers," 2:30 and 8:15.

Lixemburger ball, Mozart club, 9.

Socialist party ball, Pfeifer's hall, 9.

Tax committee, county commissioners, 3.

Annual meeting Audubon society at 752 Laurel avenue, 3.

NEWS INDEX.

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Business Men Unite for Smith.
Anti-merger Suit In Minnesota.
Aged Man Makes Boy Kill Him.
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Report of Aid for Poor.
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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
New York	...Lucania.	
Liverpool	....	Tauric.
Queenstown	.Campania.	
Cherbourg	...	Deutschland.
Manila	.....Peru.	
Bologne	.....	Statendam.
Genoa	.....Phoenicia.	
Moville	.....	Anchoria.
Moville	.....	Numidian.

MAYOR WOULD USE FORCE

ADVISES CITIZENS TO RESIST ORDER OF STREET CAR COMPANY.

Special to The Globe.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4.—Mayor John H. Hingle today issued a public proclamation advising the citizens of Columbus to resist the recent order of the Columbus Railway company, limiting the transfer privileges of passengers.

The mayor claims that restricting the transfers to lines running in certain directions which must be designated by the passengers when they pay the fares, is a violation of the provision of the company's franchise which provides that transfers must be issued to any "connecting diverging or parallel branch."

The mayor advises to refuse to comply with the company's order and to remain on the cars by force if an attempt is made to eject them.

STATE STARTS MERGER SUIT

SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT SERVED ON PRESIDENT OF NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY

TO COME UP IN DISTRICT COURT

Complaint Is a Lengthy Document, Setting Forth Contention of State —Illegal Consolidation of Competing Lines Alleged.

PAPERS NOT OFFICIALLY FILED

President James J. Hill, of the Northern Securities company, was yesterday afternoon served with the summons and complaint in the case of the state against the Northern Securities company. Deputy Sheriff Reichow served the papers on Mr. Hill in his office, and the service was acknowledged by him.

The complaint has been printed, and makes thirty-six pages of printed matter. It was not filed yesterday with the clerk of the district court, and it is probable that it will not be for several days.

Following are extracts of the complaint embodying its most salient points:

Lines Are Parallel.

That the lines of railway owned, operated and controlled as aforesaid by said Great Northern Railway company within the state of Minnesota are parallel and, until the consummation of the scheme or device herein alleged, to merge the management and control of the two systems in the defendant, the Northern Securities company, were competing lines for freight and passenger traffic with the lines of railway owned, operated and controlled as aforesaid by said Northern Pacific Railway company within the state of Minnesota, between the following points (among others) in said state, to-wit: The cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and the city of Duluth, Minn., and the various cities and villages between said points; also between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and Crookston, Minn., by way of Fergus Falls, and the various cities and villages between said points; also between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and Crookston by way of Breckenridge, and the towns and cities between said points; and also between the cities of Duluth and Crookston and the cities and villages between said points; and the said lines of railwy owned, operated and controlled by said Northern Pacific Railway company, which connect with the said lines of railway, owned, operated and controlled by each of said companies, respectively, within the state of Minnesota, are parallel and competing lines through the states of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington to Puget sound, on the Pacific coast, for passenger and freight traffic. That during all of the times aforesaid and until the consummation of the scheme or device aforesaid each and all of said lines of railway were maintained and operated by said respective companies as independent and competitive common carriers of freight and passengers within the state of Minnesota; and that said companies are now, and for upwards of eleven years last past have been the only railway companies operating lines of railway crossing the state of Minnesota, and connecting the Pacific ocean by rail with points in Minnesota.

Competition Has Helped Rates.

Plaintiff further alleges that immense quantities of wheat and other products are shipped annually from East Grand Forks, Crookston, Moorhead, Fergus Falls and other competitive points within the state of Minnesota, and all on the lines of railway of the said Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies, hereinbefore referred to, to the cities of Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis, within the state of Minnesota. That nearly all of the shipments of such products made from the above named initial points are consigned to various citizens at either the city of Duluth, St. Paul or Minneapolis over one or the other of said railroad lines last above named. That enormous quantities of merchandise have been and will continue to be shipped annually over said lines of railway between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and various other cities and villages along said lines of railway situated within the state of Minnesota, and which are purchased and used entirely by the people of said state. That the competition in both freight and passenger traffic to and from said places has always been sharp and active between said railway companies, and has secured to the residents of said cities, as well as the state of Minnesota, and to the state of Minnesota itself, much lower rates for both freight and passengers than would otherwise have been obtained or than will or can be obtained in case the consolidation or unity of control and management of said Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies hereinafter alleged, is not enjoined as herein prayed.

Law Against Consolidation.

Plaintiff further alleges that it has ever been a part of the settled and public policy of the state of Minnesota to prohibit therein, in any way, the consolidation in any manner of competing and parallel lines of railway; and to this end the legislature of the state of Minnesota did, in the year 1874, pass the following enactment, which ever since has remained and now is a part of the statute law of the state of Minnesota, known as chapter 29 of the General Laws of 1874, to-wit:

Section 1. No railroad corporation, or the lessees, purchaser or managers of any railroad corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchise of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchise of, or in any way control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad corporation act as an officer of any other railroad corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

That in the year 1896, the legislature of the state of Minnesota passed the following enactment, which ever since has remained and now is a part of the statute law of said state, and known as chapter 359 of the General Laws of 1896:

Section 1. Any contract, agreement, arrangement or conspiracy, or any combination in the form of a trust, or otherwise, hereafter entered into which is in restraint of trade or commerce within this state, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any of the people of this state and any of the people of any other state or country, or which limits or tends to limit or control the supply of any article, commodity or utility, or the articles which enter into the manufacture of any article (of) utility, or which regulates, limits or controls or raises or tends to regulate, limit control or raise the market price of any article, commodity or utility, or tends to limit or regulate the production of any such article, commodity or utility, or in any manner destroys, limits or interferes with open and free competition in either the production, purchase or sale of any commodity article or utility is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Northern Securities Company.

To effect a consolidation of the railway systems of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies, as well within as without this state, and the management and control thereof, and to suppress all competition between said systems, it was agreed by and between

Continued on Fourth Page.

DISHONOR DEAD ALTGELD

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.

NEW YORK, April 4.—An attempt of anarchists to distribute pamphlets at the Altgeld memorial meeting in this city, brought prompt suppression at the hands of the police. Three men were arrested.

When Acting Capt. Churchill arrived at the hall he saw the men and women distributing anarchistic pamphlets, making excuses for the assassination of President McKinley and attacking President Roosevelt.

Capt. Churchill drove these people from the hall. When Harry Hirschkoff and Solomon Heller persisted in distributing the circulars on the sidewalk, they were arrested.

Later, when Solomon Wilhelm called at the station house and claimed to be a friend of Hirschkoff, he was recognized as also having distributed pamphlets, and he was sent to join his friend in the cell room.

Emma Goldman sat in the most prominent part of the hall, but was kept under surveillance and did not speak during the meeting.

LOUISIANA IN PROTEST

GOVERNOR OBJECTS TO BRITISH AGENTS PURCHASING MULES

President and Cabinet Investigate His Allegations to the Effect That a British Camp Is Maintained for This Purpose.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The time of the cabinet today was taken up almost entirely with a communication which the president has received from the governor of Louisiana protesting against the camp alleged to be maintained in that state by agents of the British government for the purpose of supplying mules and teams to the British army in South Africa.

The president has directed an investigation into the facts and the law bearing upon the question.

MISS STONE NEAR HOME

MISSIONARY WILL BEGIN LECTURING AT ONCE.

LONDON, April 4.—Miss Helen M. Stone, the American missionary, sailed for New York on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which left Southampton today. Her departure from London was quiet. She was accompanied by R. B. McClure and R. S. Baker.

She will begin lecturing, in aid of the missions, almost immediately after her arrival in the United States. The rest which Miss Stone had in England has improved her health, though she was obliged to refuse countless invitations to speak before religious and other bodies.

Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Choate, are greatly interested in the missionary. They entertained her at the embassy tea Thursday, where Miss Stone gave the diplomatic party a graphic, yet simple, account of her experiences.

DENY BEN BUTLER SHAFT

LEGISLATORS WILL NOT HONOR THE DEAD GOVERNOR.

Special to The Globe.

BOSTON, April 4.—At a meeting of the house committee on ways and means of the legislature it was unanimously voted to report adversely on the resolution of Representative Hayes, of Lowell, for an appropriation of $25,000 for a military statute of the late Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

Representative Keenan, of Boston, did not attend the meeting, and later on asked to be recorded as dissenting to the report. Represenative Hayes, the petitioner, and Representative Keenan intend to fight in the house and get the bill substituted for the committee report if they can, but the opposition developed of late among leading citizens and historians of the state to the project makes its passage doubtful.

JOKE IS A RICH ONE

MINING STOCK PRESENTED TO MINISTER IN FUN NOW VALUABLE.

Special to The Globe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 4.—While delivering a series of lectures last summer, Rev. R. G. Boscamp, a well known Presbyterian minister, went to Denver, and was there entertained by the members of the Elks' lodge, he having been at one time the grand chaplain of the order, and very popular with its members.

One of the leading Elks at the entertainment, who had extensive mining interests, presented Mr. Boscamp with some stock in a mine that had been abandoned, the matter being regarded at the time as a joke.

Today the minister returned to his home at Kokomo, and reported that the mine had been reopened, a vein of gold discovered, and he had been offered $100,000 for his stock. He refused the offer.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S HEALTH

DRIVES OUT OCCASIONALLY AND ENTERTAINS A FEW VISITORS.

CANTON, Ohio, April 4.—Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and Mrs. Duncan, of Cleveland, the latter a sister of the late president, arrived here today for a visit with Mrs. McKinley.

Mrs. McKinley's condition is about the same. She goes out driving frequently, and visits the cemetery every day that the weather permits.

POLICEMEN TO BUY JOBS

POSITIONS WILL GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS AT HAZLETON.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Several councilmen, of Hazleton, Pa., believe they have solved the problem of securing efficient policemen. A new administration will take office next Monday, and it is proposed that the places of twenty-five policemen be given to the twenty-five highest bidders; that they shall be physically capable, and also shall furnish bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

If they disobey orders or are dishonest, their bonds are to be forfeited. The adherents of this plan say that it will bring better service and honest policemen.

HUNDREDS INDORSE THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Representative Citizens Join With Robert A. Smith Business Men's Club in Rebuking Republicans.

SEVERAL HUNDRED UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION

Raudenbush Hall Crowded to the Doors----All Classes of Good Citizens Unite in Support of Good Municipal Government Under Democratic Administration.

The meeting of the Robert A. Smith Business Men's club at Raudenbush hall last night was entirely characteristic of the quality of support which will reelect Mayor Smith and the confidence the citizens of St. Paul have in the present administration of municipal affairs.

Over 800 voters cheered to the echo every indorsement of Mayor Smith and his administration, and nearly 200 unable to gain admission were turned away. All classes of citizenship were represented, but the men representative of business and the professions predominated. On the stage and in the big audience were men whose presence at a political meeting mark an epoch in their lives and whose names are the current sign of integrity and commercial and professional distinction. President Owens presided, and with him on stage were Mayor Smith, Judge George L. Bunn, E. A. Young, Jared How, J. C. Michaels, George C. Lambert, D. W. Lawler, Pierce Butler, Cyrus Wellington, G. A. McPherson.

Mayor Receives Ovation.

The appearance of Mayor Smith at the head of the distinguished citizens who escorted him to the stage was the signal for an ovation. Every mention of his name was cheered to the echo, and the meeting adjourned with a repeated three cheers for the "Best mayor St. Paul ever had." The speeches were characteristic of the speakers and the principles which they represent. They dealt with the issues confronting the voters of St. Paul and a comparison of the results achieved under the administrations of Mayor Smith and former Mayors Doran, Kiefer and Wright. The tax bubble campaign presented by Comptroller McCardy was burst, and the mud-slinging attempt to stir up racial and religious strife, resorted to by the Republican spellbinders, sternly rebuked.

Jared How explained his presence at a political meeting by the statement that he is always willing to stand by his convictions publicly and prvately, and that as a citizen of St. Paul who takes immense pride in his home city and its prosperity, felt it his duty to advocate the re-election of Mayor Smith. Mr. How said on a recent visit to New York city he was shown a quarter page portrait of Former Mayor Doran in a New York daily as the leader to an indorsement of a patent medicine, and asked if he could face with equanimity the prospect of Mr. Doran again becoming Mayor of St. Paul. His reply was, "If this medicine has been able to put any backbone into Mr. Doran it is an excellent preparation, and I will indorse it." Continuning, Mr. How said:

Expensive Republican Economies.

"The Republicans ask you to elect them to office on a plea of economical administration of municipal affairs. The Republican administrations have proved the most extravagant St. Paul has been cursed with. Extravagance is the purchase of worthless things with public funds. Buying policemen that are not policemen; buying the services of men that are not men; disgracing the city by maladministration of its affairs, is the kind of extravagant services the Republicans have given the city of St. Paul, to its utter disgrace. We cannot run the city of St. Paul on the basis of coal at so much per bushel. The Republicans when put in power have run us down at the heels and into debt, and we have been obliged to put Mayor Bob Smith back at the helm to straighten us out. The other day an ultra partisan Republican said to me that the first argument you present is bragging about your police department. I am not a betting man, but I offered my Republican friend two small bets. The first that he could not brag about the police department built by Former Mayor Doran, and second, that if he attempted to brag about the Doran administration he would be unable to get a start."

J. C. Michaels in a short, pungent address paid particular attention to the tax campaign inaugurated by McCardy and left it a wreck He said in part: "Municipal government is purely a business transaction and the business men are taking a greater interest in the present campaign than they have ever before shown.

Schools for Poor Men's Children.

"The Republicans claim the taxes have been raised under Democratic administration. This is true to a limited extent, but when it is understood why they have been raised the adverse criticism resulting falls upon the shoulders of Republican administration. During four years of Republican administration preceding the present administration not a public improvement of note was made or attempted. The schools were overcrowded. The teachers were unpaid and 5,000 pupils were without seats in the schools. The principal argument in favor of the adoption of the new charter was its provisions for suitable school facilities. The present administration has spent $175,000 in the economical construction and repair of the school buildings and there is not yet sufficient room for the accommodation of the children who are entitled to education.

"Mayor Smith reappointed Mr. H. P. Upham, a Republican, to the library board because Mr. Upham was an upright and shrewd business man and because ultra partisanism was unknown in the administration of the city's institutions until the advent of Mr. Doran. Doran removed Mr. Upham and appented in his stead Edward Feldhauser. Feldhauser took hold of the management of the library's affairs and ran the city in debt about $80,000. He left the city in a position of public scandal, branded as not paying its debts and the present administration has to put that amount accrued by Republican economy into the tax budget.

Democrats Meet Public Necessities.

"The Democratic party, with Mayor Smith at the helm, has always responded to reasonable public demands. The public demanded a detention ward at the city hospital that the unfortunate sick might be properly cared for. The Democratic party furnished it and with the strictest economy consistent with the best results. The public had long clamored for a public market and it has been secured. Public utilities for the public good have been furnished by the Democratic administration, but I challenge anybody to show where the running expenses of any public office have been increased under Democratic administration.

Mayor Smith Opposed Jail Scheme.

"The county government is Republican and every county expense goes to help swell the tax. The old Democratic city administration spent $175,000 for 25,000 school children. The county jail accommodates about fifteen prisoners, not all of them former county officials, and the county board is spending $250,000 to provide a palace for their entertainment. They spent $13,000 or $14,000 to fit up a temporary jail on the upper floor of the court house where the jail should be and where it should remain. Mayor Smith was strenously opposed to the whole jail scheme, which went through against his vote and veto. Now the Republican board has discovered that it will need a tunnel to connect the new jail with the court house. If they can spend a quarter of a million above ground what, in heaven's name will they do if they are allowed to get out of sight, underground?

"We had two years of the Doran brand of administration. Four years is a long time in politics, and if he did not think the people have forgotten the work of his administration he would not have the effrontery to ask that he be again elected mayor. At the close of his term his name was hissed down in the convention of his own party. The character of his appointments is sufficient condemnation. He started in to fill every city department with his henchmen. He began with the water board, which had always been bi-partisan, a business organization which for years had worked for the best interests of the city without politics ever creeping in. But there were a half dozen good jobs there he wanted for his friends. Mayor Smith's cardinal policy had been to keep the fire board bi-partisan in its make up. Doran introduced politics there to oust the best chief St. Paul ever had, and who, thanks to Republicans appointed by Mayor Smith, has been reinstated. He introduced politics in the police department to turn out O'Connor and Clark for Getchel and "Chippy" Davis; made "Reddy" Griffin premier and put Nick Pottgieser on the wool sack. He brought about a condition

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May 29th

Coliseum Day.

The wage earner who does not contribute one day's earnings to the Coliseum Fund will feel lonesome ❦ ❦ ❦ But there will be no one lonesome the night of . . . . .

May 29th.