

# The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO. PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL CITY OF ST. PAUL. PAPER

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

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Northwestern—Business—1065 Main. Editorial—78 Main. Composing Room—1064 Main. Mississippi Valley—Business—1065. Editorial—78.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier. 1 mo 12 mos 12 mos  
Daily only ..... \$1.00 \$12.00 \$12.00  
Daily and Sunday. .50 5.00 5.00  
Sunday ..... .15 1.50 1.50

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail. 1 mo 6 mos 12 mos  
Daily only ..... .25 \$1.50 \$3.00  
Daily and Sunday. .15 1.00 1.50  
Sunday ..... .05 .50 .75

BRANCH OFFICES.

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

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

For Minnesota and Iowa—Showers and not so warm Monday. Tuesday fair; fresh southwest winds.  
For Wisconsin and Upper Michigan—Showers and not so warm Monday and Tuesday. Fresh to light southwest winds.  
For North and South Dakota and Montana—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures, 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, 82; lowest temperature, 63; average temperature, 72; daily range, 19; barometer, 29.72; humidity, 78; precipitation, .05; 7 p. m. temperature, 78; 7 p. m. wind, southwest; weather partly cloudy. Yesterday's temperatures—

	Spm	High		Spm	High
Albany	84	92	Kansas City	88	96
Baltimore	80	90	Marquette	84	88
Bismarck	74	84	Minneapolis	88	96
Buffalo	80	90	Minnetonka	70	78
Butte	60	70	Montgomery	94	98
Calgary	68	78	Montreal	70	78
Cleveland	80	90	Nashville	82	90
Cincinnati	80	90	New Orleans	84	92
Columbus	80	90	New York	88	96
Davenport	78	88	Philadelphia	84	92
Des Moines	84	94	North Platte	80	88
El Paso	80	90	Omaha	84	92
Galveston	80	90	Pittsburgh	84	92
Havana	80	90	Puerto Rico	84	92
Green Bay	80	90	St. Louis	84	92
Helena	80	90	St. Paul	88	96
Huron	78	88	Washington	84	92
Jacksonville	88	96	Winnipeg	70	78

\*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 1005.

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 1005.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1902.

Strange that the city railway people should have shown such rare lack of discrimination by having one of their own men knocked down by a street car. If things go on at this rate the concern may be expected before long to pay its just share of taxes and to begin a propaganda against corruption in public office.

## COLD WATER.

There are three blessings which nature furnishes to men, women and children with equal impartiality, and at the minimum of cost, and which, of course, men, women and children, receiving them as gifts, have usually little appreciation of the value of, at least until they are in dire need of some one or other of them. They are cold water, fresh air and sleep.

Cold water has won for itself a bad name in the region of economics; yet even there, the advice which is usually based on its use and misuse is pretty well founded, and does possess some value, no matter how unacceptable it may be. Fresh air is presenting itself, of course, to humane ladies and their pastors as a very good thing to supply to ailing children, especially through the agency of fresh air excursions. Shakespeare has sung delightfully about sleep, which "knits the raveled sleeve of care" and does other good for humanity, of which, with its usual perverseness, humanity shows mighty little appreciation. But not all that has ever been said, sung or written about these three possessions has ever stated a tithe of their value as blessings to humanity.

But a thoughtful doctor down in New York has taken up the subject of cold water recently in such a manner as leaves no doubt that he himself, at least, either through his own or others' experiences, is powerfully qualified to state the virtues of the fluid convincingly. He treats it from the standpoint of health, and fittingly enough, he so treats it in the pages of a publication entitled "Good Housekeeping."

Dr. Palmer—for that is the name of this particular advocate of cold water—lays it down as a physiological truth that the human body contains a complete sewerage system, in which poisonous and disease-producing refuse is constantly gathering, and jeopardizing the health. Just as in the case of city sanitation, so in the human sanitation, the danger of disease may be forestalled by flushing out this sewerage system with an excess of water. The poisons gathered in the human body by the bodily metabolism, in the excretory organs, endanger the lives of the millions of inhabitants of the body—the living cells.

Among the poisons which the bodily metabolism produces Dr. Palmer mentions uric acid, which lies at the basis of rheumatism, gout, constant headache, dizziness and other troubles. So, too, kidney diseases of the different kinds are caused by just such accumulations of disease-breeding matter in

the human system. Water, its general use, involves the cure and avoidance of many of these diseases. Indeed, according to Dr. Jordan, the beginnings of kidney disease are to be found, especially in the case of women, as the outcome of the avoidance of water. Plenty of fresh, healthful water, drunk at proper intervals, will save the user of it from that and a number of kindred diseases.

There is nothing better for the general health than plenty of cold water, unless it be plenty of fresh air and plenty of sleep. With these three requisites realized there is no reason why the average person should not live in health beyond the biblical three score and ten. But the cold water habit is not to assert itself at the times when it usually does with most people. It should be indulged in but sparingly at meal times, and never then in iced form. A glass of water slipped in the morning after rising, and another before retiring, with a liberal allowance throughout the day, between meals, will, on the testimony of this particular member of the profession, do more to prevent diseases than all the doctors can do to cure them.

What is most easily obtained we least value. If the American race could acquire the habit of using water internally as freely as it does externally, it is safe to say that it would soon be both a healthier and better looking race.

It was a messy meal to have denied Billy Johnson that little outing to Cleveland with those jail bonds. Somebody ought to have offered an amendment sending Lott to Cleveland with Johnson, and it would have probably been all right.

## THE MINNEAPOLIS SCANDALS.

From the outset of the prevailing police prosecutions in Minneapolis The Globe has appealed to the mayor of that city to resign. It did so, not because it believed him guilty of the charges laid at his door, but in order to save the community the shame of having its chief executive officer under indictment and possibly convicted of crime. Were there any great pecuniary sacrifice attending the resignation, The Globe would not have urged it. Mayor Ames, no doubt as the result of the early exposure affecting his administration, had decided to resume private life, and his resignation, in addition to saving the people a continued affront, would have aided in putting the city on some real basis of responsible government.

Mayor Ames has held onto his office and remains under indictment. His trial will not take place until September, and his term of office will end a few months afterwards. With all his recognized assurance and egotism he probably will not, even if he escape the penitentiary, be a candidate for reelection.

The evidence in the trial of the mayor's brother, the chief of police, leaves little doubt that the chief magistrate of our sister city will be called on to defend himself not only against the charge of offering a bribe, but of receiving one. He had the opportunity to save himself and the people who have been so good to him lasting infamy. He chose to let the opportunity pass, whether through lack of ordinary sensibility or in a spirit of bravado. The Globe does not care to inquire.

It does not now matter what Ames may do. He is forever disgraced, no matter what the result of pending prosecutions may be. He is revealed in office as the official associate and sponsor of thieves and blacklegs. He is shown to have chosen his subordinates with a view not to their fitness but apparently on account of their personal debasement. He will doubtless serve his term out, and there may be no known way of ridding the city of the incubus of his administration. But Minneapolis is none the less surely rid of him. The cost in money has not been great to the people; and the lesson they have received through the spurious reformers of the Republican party accepting as their leader and representative a politician who had been driven from the Democratic ranks will probably compensate them for the disgrace they have endured.

Meanwhile the success of the prevailing prosecutions is indispensable to the cause of public and private decency in Minneapolis and elsewhere.

That bungling, double-barreled declaration of the state convention on the subject of Cuban reciprocity is bringing Minnesota Republicans into just criticism all over the country. The Republicans who side with Roosevelt, of course, are incensed, and those who disagree with him are no better pleased. A political "dog" is never artful.

## EVANSTON'S EGREGIOUS BLUNDER.

Evanson, that municipal prude located at the northern limits of wicked Chicago, has opened his mouth again and put something into it that looks to worldly people very much like a foot. Evanson has been sitting up nights trying to find and herald to the world books that are "highly improper." Evanson has succeeded, for, by persistent, industrious search, most any book can find most anything he is looking for.

Five books have been named by Evanson as "highly improper." They are "The Aristocrats," "A Lady of Quality," "Jude the Obscure," "Sir Richard Calmady" and "Orloff and His Wife." These bad, bad tomes have been placed on a particular shelf and the result is that the police have been called out to prevent a crush of Evanson people in the neighborhood of this bad, bad shelf. Not that Evanson people would read "highly improper" books as a rule. Perish the thought! But they are entitled as critics to know how "highly improper" these particular books on a particular shelf are. And the rest of the novel-reading public will turn critic for the same highly proper reason, and as an immediate result some of these books will be forced into second and third editions. So it is that Evanson, al-

leging a desire to be exceedingly proper, has become, like Tennyson's girl, who, when she was good she was very, very good, but when she was bad she was horrid.

Evanson should learn the old lesson of addition, division and silence. If the grandmotherly old dame had quietly made the discovery and then kept it to herself, the people, always overflowing with curiosity, would not now be falling over each other to get copies of books which no doubt they ought not to read.

## LEARNING TO SAY NOTHING.

Small consolation will the insurgents who have taken that useful root, the beet, to typify the cause of their insurrection, derive from the address delivered by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, in Pittsburgh, on the glorious Fourth. That speech fairly bristles with the determination of our rough-riding president to cast his official lariats around the bodies of these political steers and bring them at once to earth and captivity. Whatever latent hope may have existed in the minds of these incipient tariff reformers that they could persist in their recalcitrant courses and maintain their standing with the administration of their party is forever smothered by the threatening tone of that speech in its references to the Cuban subject.

But it is not alone in this regard that the address of our militant president is remarkable. As an orator the occupant of the White house can roar as gently as a sucking dove when he lists. He went to Pittsburgh evidently to make an anti-trust speech. He brought his attorney general along to help him; but he evidently thought better of the matter when he got to his destination, and decided to say nothing whatever on any subject under the sun save the subject of the political relations of the succulent sugar beet.

That speech may be read as an able study on what a politician in search of office ought not to say. It contains nothing that is worth either hearing or reading, and even dispenses with the stereotyped apologies of the course of militarism in the Philippines.

It is quite evident that neither the president nor his attorney general thought that the people of Pittsburgh would stand for "Phil" Knox as an apostle of war on the trusts. So, doubtless, they decided to dispense wholly with the false play that they are both engaged in of being seriously "up against" the trusts and monopolies. What, for instance, could be more harmless, indeed, more adroit, than the following sentiments culled from the address of this "voice enemy of illegal combinations of all kinds":

Gentlemen, we have great problems. We can only solve them by degrees; we can only solve them by doing well each part of our work as we go along for solution. Much can be done along the lines of regulation of the industrial combinations which have become so marked a feature in our civilization, but if we recklessly try without proper thought, without proper caution, to do too much we shall do nothing, or else we shall work a ruin that will be felt most acutely among those of our citizens who are most helpless. It is no easy task to deal with great industrial tenements, with great combinations of men and money, with great trusts and monopolies, and above all to deal with them in a spirit of equity and fairness, and to do so in a time of disaster, a disaster that would be so widespread that this country would be rocked to its foundations.

There are still a few things for the present occupant of the White house to learn, although it would not appear to be the case, judging by the delightful self-possession and cocksureness with which he approaches all sorts of questions, great and small, political and otherwise. One of these things is that the American people know a good deal more of what is best for them in the conduct of their own concerns than they can be taught even by a man of the surpassing wisdom of the vociferous and strenuous gentleman who now occupies the White house.

The Populists may or may not be thankful to their Republican brethren; but, whether or no, the brethren are bound to give them all the publicity in the world just about this time. Another evidence of distinctiveness and reform tendency among the brethren.

Several sociological experts are planning to attend the meeting of the National Educational association at Minneapolis for the purpose of studying at close range the finest specimen of municipal degeneracy that mortal times afford.

The retirement of Mr. Crawford Livingston from the water board is a serious loss to the municipal service, which, however, will be fully made up for by the acceptance of the position by Mr. Michael Doran.

Prophet Elijah Dowie having joined in with the imperialist Republicans and denounced the Declaration of Independence, there is nothing further to be said in defense of it.

The decision in favor of the asphalt concern handed down by the supreme court shows that out of office McCarty is no longer the possessor of a name to conjure with.

If Judge Finchout would follow up his denunciation of wife-beaters by helping to get legislation making the affair a felony he would be rendering a great public service.

Whatever Mr. Ambrose Tighe's present politics may have been, to be the subject of a hearing living witness that once upon a time he at least appeared to be a good Democrat.

The latest bridge-jumper is an old saw that there is a special Providence that presides over the physical safety of drunken men.

More ships were built in England last year than in any former corresponding length of time. Free trade in shipbuilding materials is the explanation.

A large number of Republican congressmen in close districts are refusing to be candidates for reelection this fall. They see the handwriting on the wall.

GIRL GORED TO DEATH BY BULL. Horns of Madder Brute Pass Through Her Body.

GUTHRIE, O. T. July 6.—Miss Jennie Harrison was gored to death by a bull at Odessa, in Greer county, today, the animal knocking her down and running his horns back and forth through her body.

## NEW YORK CITY GOSSIP

PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL YACHT, THE MAYFLOWER, FINISHED.

New York Weather Bureau Becomes National Station—New Syndicate of Capitalists Obtains Control of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Trim as a summer girl in her daintiest bathing gown, the Mayflower lies in the Brooklyn navy yard, the official yacht of the United States and ocean home of President Roosevelt. In her new trim, after undergoing alterations that cost \$50,000, she is ready to sail as one of the most luxuriously appointed vessels afloat. She was commissioned last week, but the date of her sailing from the navy yard has not yet been settled.

In designing such a palace for use by the president the United States deports somewhat from the old lines of Jeffersonian simplicity, and takes her place with the other world powers in the matter of naval luxury. Neither the Hohenzollern nor any of the other royal yachts has staterooms and saloons more beautiful or costly than those of the president's yacht.

When Gov. Allen was sent to Porto Rico he was given the Mayflower, after she had been outfitted at considerable expense, as his official yacht. The Dolphin, which now replaces the Mayflower, is under command of Lieutenant Commander Albert Gleaves. The food and naval supplies for her summer sailing are now being stored, and she will be ready in a few days to go wherever the president shall desire.

This National Weather Station. An order of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson raised the New York weather bureau to the rank of a national forecast station. It also promotes Local Forecast Official Eben H. Emery to the rank of national forecast station. The local weather bureau has hitherto been only a local forecast station.

His promotion and the elevation of his weather station was altogether a surprise to Mr. Emery. He said that he had no information on the subject, and was surprised to find that the duties now the salary attached to them.

There have formerly been only six national forecast stations, Chicago, Denver, New Orleans, Boston, Portland, Or., and San Francisco, said Forecast Emery.

"This does not necessarily mean that the country is divided into districts, but that each city named is in the center of a district. The Washington bureau forecasts for the remainder of the country not covered by the national forecast stations.

Changes in New York Banks. Control has been obtained of the National Shoe and Leather bank by a new syndicate of capitalists. Changes were made in the executive force of the bank by the election of W. L. Moyer as president and John M. Crane, the retiring president, as vice president. John A. Hiltner was re-elected second vice president. Mr. Moyer has for several years past been the vice president of the Western National.

Over the entrance to the erstwhile Hide and Leather National bank, at No. 100 William street, painters are at work upon the new title of "The National Bank of the United States of New York." Permission to change the name was granted by the national banking officials last week. This is the institution which recently was acquired by interests identified with the Morton Trust company and the Mutual Life Insurance company. It is understood that somewhat later, when the capital of an increase in the capital of the bank, as the men who are now in control intend to greatly increase the working capital and sphere of influence of the institution.

## ECHOES OF WORKSHOP, MILL AND MINE

Review of the Week's Work in Every Nation on the Globe Where Artisans Hold Sway.

Oswego, N. Y., boilermakers demand \$2.50 a day.

A general strike in the province of Cadiz, Spain, in which 250,000 are employed in the iron and steel industry in Germany.

Nearly 350,000 are employed in the iron and steel industry in Germany.

Kansas farmers offer as high as \$2.50 a day and board for harvesters.

Ohio stationary engineers' convention refused to go on record as opposed to the negro.

Miners at one of the Powell Duffryn (Wid.) collieries went on strike recently.

All the woodworking plants at Metropolis, Ill., are running with light crews of men.

Paral, Mexico, co-operative workmen's society is preparing to observe the withdrawal of their dependents, who now number about 500.

This plea was necessitated by a letter from the general of each order to Gov. Taft pleading the writer to this action, or the assertion of a clause in the contract between Judge Taft and the Vatican that steps of this kind will be taken immediately by the general when they are aware of the wishes of the United States.

The Vatican would be under no compulsion, the pope merely accepting an accomplished fact.

By Judge William H. Taft, governor of the Philippines, and relieving the holy see from direct responsibility for the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippine archipelago.

Several plans to this end have been discussed by the Vatican authorities. The general of the four religious orders concerned, having been informed of Washington, has declined to accept the withdrawal of their dependents, who now number about 500.

This plea was necessitated by a letter from the general of each order to Gov. Taft pleading the writer to this action, or the assertion of a clause in the contract between Judge Taft and the Vatican that steps of this kind will be taken immediately by the general when they are aware of the wishes of the United States.

The Vatican would be under no compulsion, the pope merely accepting an accomplished fact.

By Judge William H. Taft, governor of the Philippines, and relieving the holy see from direct responsibility for the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippine archipelago.

Several plans to this end have been discussed by the Vatican authorities. The general of the four religious orders concerned, having been informed of Washington, has declined to accept the withdrawal of their dependents, who now number about 500.

This plea was necessitated by a letter from the general of each order to Gov. Taft pleading the writer to this action, or the assertion of a clause in the contract between Judge Taft and the Vatican that steps of this kind will be taken immediately by the general when they are aware of the wishes of the United States.

The Vatican would be under no compulsion, the pope merely accepting an accomplished fact.

By Judge William H. Taft, governor of the Philippines, and relieving the holy see from direct responsibility for the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippine archipelago.

Several plans to this end have been discussed by the Vatican authorities. The general of the four religious orders concerned, having been informed of Washington, has declined to accept the withdrawal of their dependents, who now number about 500.

## SENATORS SIZED UP

Spooner Pushes Himself Forward as a Leader of the Party in Power

Twenty-Nine of Them Pass Through Their First Session and Nothing Notable Has Been Shown Regarding Ability.

## NEW MEMBERS MODEST

From the Globe Washington Bureau, Post Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—In the United States senate leadership is more closely identified with ability than in the house, where seniority almost completely dominates the situation. The great men of the senate are able men, and while most of them have seen long service that fact alone does not entitle them to leadership. Mr. Spooner is one of the influential leaders in the senate today, although he is only nearing the close of a second term, and between the two there was an intermission of six years. When he came back to the senate he once fell into a position of prominence just as he had worked up to one during his earlier service. If he were to remain in the senate for the rest of his life he might make a reputation which would rival that of Henry Clay as a successful deviser of compromise measures.

Spooner's canal amendment was one of the most shrewdly drafted proposals ever submitted to the senate. It left each side thinking it would be ultimately victorious. He took up Mr. Morgan's own arguments, and as if recognizing the validity, made them the basis of legislation. Morgan had said that the Panama Canal company could not give a clear title and that the Colombian government would not make any reasonable concessions to us. "Very well," said Mr. Spooner, in effect, "if this is so we will build the canal across Nicaragua, but in case you were wrong you would certainly not object to our taking the short cut between the oceans." The Panama people all believe that they have won, and that the difficulties which Mr. Morgan has pictured are largely imaginary.

Spooner smooths rough paths. At the stage of the session when this was done a victory for one side should not be expected to the other. It was no uncommon prediction six weeks ago that there would be no canal legislation, that the rivalry between the friends of the two routes was so great that the houses would become deadlocked and adjournment overtake them. Instead of that the canal bill has gone through victoriously, encountering but six opposition votes in the senate and but seven in the house. Next to Mr. Hanna, whose aggressive exposure of the Panama cause gave it the standing necessary for success, Mr. Spooner deserves credit for putting the legislative proposal into a form which could not very successfully be resisted.

His Cuban reciprocity compromise did not come out so well. It is notable that the best conjectures as to what his compromise proposal would prove to be, before the vote of secrecy was lifted from it, were derived from consideration of how Mr. Spooner's mind might be expected to work, with a given set of facts. He is methodical in his compromises. Unfortunately for the country, he does not seem very desirous of coming back to the senate, and there is a factional fight in his state which may prevent it, were he willing. At the same time the matter is by no means settled. Wisconsin people realize, as a rule, that they should keep Spooner in the senate, just as Colorado should keep Teller, regardless of parties and of factions, in each case, because of the large part which these men play in the development of national affairs. "Independent Cuba" is a monument today to the shrewdness and foresight of Mr. Teller in drafting

the bill. Mr. Teller is a hard worker. Patterson, of Colorado, is one of the most diligent of the new Democratic senators. By a number of bills and resolutions which he has introduced, and remarks which he has offered, as tabulated in the Congressional Record Index, he has furnished the opposition newspapers with a constant stream of make a little sport. Certainly, for a new man, he has talked pretty freely, but even those who criticize him on this point, and who are not of his party, must recognize his shrewdness and resources, and recognize him as a distinct addition to the minority forces.

Mr. Burnham, of New Hampshire, has become very popular in the senate because of his genial ways and much respected there on account of the solid record he has brought to his committee service. It is the subcommittee of three to which fell the investigation of the inquiry regarding the sugar trust, which Mr. Teller instituted.

The two new Nebraska senators have shown considerable activity, but they have apparently allowed themselves to get out of the line of the main current of their state in joining the insurgent movement in behalf of beet sugar. Kittredge, of South Dakota, has done very effectively in pressing up the committee, and helped draft the report in favor of Panama.

Early Adjournment in Favor. The habit of adjourning rather early in the last session has been found favorably. This is the fourth year in succession to be moderate in its stay. The practice began with the Reed congress of the latter half of the second Cleveland administration. There was then little reason for staying long as the house of representatives were out of touch politically with the White house, and the senate, so out of touch with both, there was little that congress could do by remaining here. A presidential contest of rare moment was in prospect, for which everybody was in a great deal of legislation. There is just a month before election. It remained in session until October 20 in 1888. It is somewhat notable that with the present problems and world-wide questions in pressing upon the country it takes less time to get through a session's business than when only the interests of the continental republic had to be considered.

MINERS IN BIG RACE RIOT. Christening at Slav Boarding House Starts Fight.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., July 3.—A terrific race riot between Slav and Polish miners and coke workers occurred last night at the Paul mines of the Rainey company, near Vanderbilt, three miles from here.

The dead: Mike Zovetchin, a Slav, killed by three revolver wounds. Seriously injured: Victor Henkel, a Slav, shot through the body; will die. Thirty Slavs, men and women, were more or less injured in the terrible hand-to-hand fight that took place. The participants were covered with blood after the fracas, but were not seriously hurt. The murder of Zovetchin and the fatal wounding of Henkel were charged with the murder of thirty Slavs were made.

Jacob Welik and Peter Panik, two Poles, charged with the murder of Zovetchin and the fatal wounding of Henkel were heavily fined at a hearing before Squire W. H. Wright.

Last night a Slav boarding house was held at the home of Frank Letkey, a Slav boarding house. Beer and other drinks were freely served, and a crowd of about thirty started with the result stated above.

## SENATORS SIZED UP

Spooner Pushes Himself Forward as a Leader of the Party in Power

Twenty-Nine of Them Pass Through Their First Session and Nothing Notable Has Been Shown Regarding Ability.

## NEW MEMBERS MODEST

From the Globe Washington Bureau, Post Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—In the United States senate leadership is more closely identified with ability than in the house, where seniority almost completely dominates the situation. The great men of the senate are able men, and while most of them have seen long service that fact alone does not entitle them to leadership. Mr. Spooner is one of the influential leaders in the senate today, although he is only nearing the close of a second term, and between the two there was an intermission of six years. When he came back to the senate he once fell into a position of prominence just as he had worked up to one during his earlier service. If he were to remain in the senate for the rest of his life he might make a reputation which would rival that of Henry Clay as a successful deviser of compromise measures.

Spooner's canal amendment was one of the most shrewdly drafted proposals ever submitted to the senate. It left each side thinking it would be ultimately victorious. He took up Mr. Morgan's own arguments, and as if recognizing the validity, made them the basis of legislation. Morgan had said that the Panama Canal company could not give a clear title and that the Colombian government would not make any reasonable concessions to us. "Very well," said Mr. Spooner, in effect, "if this is so we will build the canal across Nicaragua, but in case you were wrong you would certainly not object to our taking the short cut between the oceans." The Panama people all believe that they have won, and that the difficulties which Mr. Morgan has pictured are largely imaginary.

Spooner smooths rough paths. At the stage of the session when this was done a victory for one side should not be expected to the other. It was no uncommon prediction six weeks ago that there would be no canal legislation, that the rivalry between the friends of the two routes was so great that the houses would become deadlocked and adjournment overtake them. Instead of that the canal bill has gone through victoriously, encountering but six opposition votes in the senate and but seven in the house. Next to Mr. Hanna, whose aggressive exposure of the Panama cause gave it the standing necessary for success, Mr. Spooner deserves credit for putting the legislative proposal into a form which could not very successfully be resisted.

His Cuban reciprocity compromise did not come out so well. It is notable that the best conjectures as to what his compromise proposal would prove to be, before the vote of secrecy was lifted from it, were derived from consideration of how Mr. Spooner's mind might be expected to work, with a given set of facts. He is methodical in his compromises. Unfortunately for the country, he does not seem very desirous of coming back to the senate, and there is a factional fight in his state which may prevent it, were he willing. At the same time the matter is by no means settled. Wisconsin people realize, as a rule, that they should keep Spooner in the senate, just as Colorado should keep Teller, regardless of parties and of factions, in each case, because of the large part which these men play