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PROPOSITION OF ALLIES IS REJECTED BY BOWEN

He Says Recognition of Principle It Embodies Would Be Offensive to Modern Civilization — Proposition Was That the Allies Have 20 of the 30 Per Cent of Venezuelan Customs Receipts, Remaining 10 Per Cent Going to Other Claimants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela's representative in the negotiations for the settlement of the claims against that country, has sent through the British ambassador here what amounts practically to an ultimatum to the allied powers of Great Britain, Germany and Italy regarding their insistence for preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela. The note, which the British ambassador received shortly before 9 o'clock tonight, was cabled to London, copies of it being transmitted to the Italian and German embassies for transmission to Rome and Berlin.

It is in reply to the proposition submitted at a joint conference of the negotiators, this afternoon, by the British ambassador, that the allied powers be allowed two-thirds of the 30 per cent of the customs receipts of the ports of La Guaira and Porto Cabello and that the United States and other claimant nations—France, Belgium, Holland Denmark, Spain and Norway and Sweden, content themselves with the other one-third of the percentage, that is, 10 per cent of the receipts of these two ports.

Point-Blank Refusal.

In the note received by the British ambassador from Mr. Bowen tonight the latter refuses point-blank the proposition for a 20 and 10 per cent division on the ground that to recognize the principle it embodies would be absolutely offensive to modern civilization.

In view of the fact that the negotiators are agreed on all save the question of preferential treatment, the ambassador is informed that Venezuela has decided to submit that question to The Hague arbitration tribunal. The acceptance of this proposition, Venezuela contends, carries with it a raising of the blockade, the general understanding being that the blockade would end when the negotiators at Washington had reached an agreement.

It is undwerstood that, in refusing this last proposition submitted by the allies, Mr. Bowen takes the ground that he cannot accept in principle the contention that blockades and bombardment of forts and the consequent killing of helpless men, women and children entitles any power or alliance of powers to preferential treatment at the hands of a civilized nation.

A Dangerous Doctrine.

It is claimed that, should the peace powers and the blockading powers agree to such a principle, they would incorporate in the law of nations a doctrine in conflict with the tenets of all modern-day ethics.

Moreover, Venezuela, it is stated, regards the preferential demand of the powers as objectionable because it would enable the continuance of the triple alliance of Great Britain, Germany and Italy for six years or more, and in accepting it Venezuela would be encouraging and abetting the maintenance of hostile alliances against herself. The British ambassador is informed in the note that Americans North and South want peace and not alliances.

Venezuela has taken special exception to the action of the British government in initiating this last proposition by which Great Britain can hold fast to Germany and Italy in their alliance against Venezuela until the last cent of the claim is paid. The prediction is made in her response that surprise and regret of the keenest sort will be felt throughout the Americas when it is known that Great Britain has even proposed continuing her present alliance with Germany and Italy one moment longer than is necessary, particularly in view of her previous representations that she was anxious to end the dispute and call off the alliance at the earliest possible moment.

Unallied Nations With Bowen.

In suggesting that the question of preferential claims be referred to The Hague, it is understood that Mr. Bowen does so in view of the fact that the question is the only one which remains in dispute. The allies are advised that Venezuela is desirous that all the negotiators shall stand by what has been already agreed on. The note to the British ambassador concluded with an appeal for justice to The Hague tribunal regarding the contention of the allies for preferential payment and an assertion that such action carried with it the raising of the blockade. Some significance may attach to the note in view of the fact that before dispatching it to the British embassy Minister Bowen was in conference with Secretary Hay.

Whether the allies will accept as final what Mr. Bowen has had to say, or will assume a conciliatory attitude and ask, as has been suggested both by Mr. Bowen and by the representatives of the allies in this city, for preferential treatment for a limited period, no one in Washington feels competent to predict. The position taken by Mr. Bowen, it is stated, has received the indorsement of all the unallied claimant nations, in which number is included the United States.

At the joint conference this afternoon, besides Mr. Bowen, the Italian and British ambassadors and the German minister, there was also present Count A. von Quadt, first secretary of the German embassy, who, until the arrival of Baron Speck von Sternburg, conducted with activity and judgment the negotiations on behalf of his government.

Castro Fears a World War.

CARACAS, Feb. 2.—President Castro says:

"I cannot grasp the news from Washington. I fear that the Venezuelan conflict will be made the pretext for a world war. I have answered, however, the demand for preferential treatment, as follows: 'The Venezuelan government desires equal treatment for every creditor nation, at the same time keeping in mind and respecting its previous diplomatic agreements and obligations." Mr. Bowen has cabled me to be prudent and patient. I shall be both and we will exhaust all peaceful means with the understanding that when that has been done we will not give in, but will fight."

Americans to Assist Castro.

JOPLIN, Mo., Feb. 2.—"The Venezuela company," which organized several days ago to enlist men for colonization in Venezuela has, it is said, today, booked more than 1,000 men, all with military training and some of whom are said to have held commissions in the United States army and navy. Applications for membership are pouring in from all parts of the United States and Canada. The company expects to secure large land grants from the Venezuelan government.

Revolutionists Not Asleep.

CARACAS, Feb. 2.—A revolutionary circular was distributed here today, dated Curacao, Dec. 27.. It runs: "Gen. Matos' committee has received a notification from Europe that the Venezuelan blockade will not be raised, if it ever is raised, for several weeks longer. The revolutionists should join the army before Feb. 5 to march on Caracas."

ELECTRIC FREAKS REACH LIMIT

Ball of Fire Falls and Disorganizes Things in California.

Special to The Globe.

REDDING, Cal., Feb. 2.—One of the strangest freaks of electrical phenomena that have ever been reported in Northern California occured last evening. A brilliant ball of fire shot from the heavens and struck the ground on a farm two miles east of Anderson. The illumination was plainly visible in Redding, thirteen miles distant.

A few seconds after the descent of the fire ball there was a loud report as of a mighty explosion. The shock was felt in Redding, where windows rattled and houses shook. In the town of Anderson the people were panic-stricken, glass in windows was smashed, walls were broken, houses rocked as though tossed by an earthquake, and telephone, telegraph and electric light wires were put out of action for a time. Where the ball of fire struck the ground was badly torn up and the inhabitants of the farm, who lived about half a mile from this spot, were shaken.

The phenomenon had all the appearance while falling of a brilliant meteor, but was accompanied by a roar like thunder and there is no meteoric matter visible where it struck. In Redding the fuse boxes in the central telephone office were all blown out almost simultaneously with the report, and the operators were badly frightened.

SCHLATTER FAR FROM A DEAD MAN

Will Go to Denver to Face the Charges Against Him.

Special to The Globe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—"Healer" Frank Schlatter, whose exploits in Denver and the Southwest five years ago attracted wide attention and whose murder was reported in Mexico, is far from being a dead man. He has been living in Chicago since last September at the residence of Henry Miller, Norwood Park. Moreover, he is married, his wife being Luverna Comer, at one time a "curist," with offices here. He with his wife, it is said, will soon return to Denver and face the many charges that he is an imposter. Mr. Schlatter says that he disappeared because of persecution, and the sudden coming to the front of a number of false Schlatters whose failures discounted the feats of himself.

DIVORCE MILLS WORSE THAN MORMONISM

Cardinal Gibbons Discusses the Blighting Social Scourge.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—Preaching yesterday on "Christ the Only Enduring Name in History and the Only True Reformer of Society," Cardinal Gibbons sounded a note of warning in a discussion of the growing number of divorce mills.

"There is," he said, "a social scourge more blighting and more destructive to family ties than Mormonism. It is the fearfully increasing number of divorce mills throughout the United States. These mills are slowly but surely grinding the domestic altars of the nation. Husband and wife are separated on the most flimsy pretexts. And as if the different states of the Union were not sufficiently accommodating in this respect, South Dakota has the unenviable distinction of granting a divorce for the mere asking of it on the sole condition of a brief sojourn within her borders.

"I can conceive no scene more pathetic and appeals more touching to our sympathies than the contemplation of a child emerging into the years of discretion seeing her father and mother estranged from each other. Her little heart is yearning for love. She longs to embrace both of her parents. But she finds that she cannot give her affections to one without exciting the resentment or displeasure of the other."

DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and vicinity: Fair today and tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE—

Senate confirms appointment of Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber Matchan.

Duluth member says official favoritism is practiced in award of state mineral land leases.

National Live Stock association asks legislature to enact its bill for anti-trust law.

Senate is asked to spend $2,500 for flour for famine sufferers.

Budd surety bill is defeated in the house.

DOMESTIC—

Several Iowa men are killed or injured in collision on Illinois Central.

Union Pacific trainmen are arrested for alleged theft.

West Superior young man kills his sweetheart.

Class of fifty at naval academy receives diplomas.

Members of so-called wheat syndicate are arrested in New York.

Two ten-year-old girls, inmates of Nebraska State Industrial school, confess having fired dormitories.

Thousands of Montana cattle die of thirst and starvation.

Street railway strike riots occur at South Bend, Ind., and Waterbury, Conn.

J. P. Morgan and committee of Chicago reach agreement as to traction operations in that city.

California has a wondrous electrical freak.

FOREIGN—

Berlin doctor discovers what he claims to be serum that will cure scarlet fever.

Eleven Finns are burned to death in British Columbia.

Godfrey Hunter Jr., is acquitted of murder of William Fitzgerald at Guatemala City.

Former army officer who held civil position in Philippines is arrested at Montreal because of alleged shortage.

Crimes act in Ireland is revoked.

LOCAL—

School girl returns home to find the body of her mother, Mrs. White, of Congress street, lying on the floor.

Twelve per cent of battery roster at Fort Snelling on sick list.

Max Grozovosky's pretty daughter makes tearful appeal to pardon board for her father.

Report is out that Cole Younger will be pardoned today.

Reciprocity league will discuss closer relations with Canada today.

County commissioners decline to pay county surveyor for overtime, but recommend an increase in salary.

Mrs. Ryan asks that license of New York Life Insurance company to do business in Minnesota be revoked.

Bill to consolidate the city and county governments is prepared by the Chamber of Commerce.

Gov. Van Sant appoints Dr. A. J. Stone, of St. Paul, surgeon general of the national guard of the state.

Negotiations for extending the street car line to South St. Paul are abandoned.

WASHINGTON—

Sundry civil appropriation bill is reported, containing Mississippi river and other items important to Northwest.

Senate committee decides to recommend rejection of nomination of William Byrne for United States district attorney for Delaware.

National supreme court decides Iowa case involving state's power over national banks.

Minister Bowen rejects proposition of allies that latter have 20 per cent of 30 per cent of Venezuela customs receipts; all other claimant nations to have remaining 10 per cent.

MINNEAPOLIS—

Trial of Joseph Cohen, the alleged go-between of the Ames administration begins today.

Wesley O'Brien, a colored man, drinks a quart of whisky on a wager and dies soon after.

Arthur Westfoos, a laborer, commits suicide by swallowing strychnine.

RAILROADS—

Trainmen gain point from the "Katy."

Traffic conjection at Chicago assumes serious aspect.

Illinois legislator has proposed remedy for shippers.

Interest is manifested in St. Louis & San Francisco meeting.

BUSINESS—

Wheat advances, while corn and oats decline. Trade in all grain pits is dull.

Improvement takes place in stock market, though influence is almost entirely professional. Volume of dealings rises.

SPORTING—

Fort Erie club posts $5,000 to guarantee purse for Jeffries-Corbett fight.

Quin and Havenor, of Milwaukee, fight for leadership of baseball club.

BLACK EYE FOR ADDICK'S MAN

Senate Committee Recommends Rejection of Byrne's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The senate committee on judiciary today agreed to recommend that the nomination of William Byrne for United States district atorney of Delaware be rejected. This action was taken after an extended discussion. The ground was the connection of Byrne with Delaware politics. It was agreed to delay the report in order to give the president an opportunity to withdraw the nomination.

Mr. Byrne belongs to the Addicks faction. He was formerly district attorney, but resigned to run for congress on the Union, or Addicks, ticket. He was defeated and reappointed to his former position.

The vote against reporting the nomination stood 7 to 6. Among the allegations made was that Byrne had been a "regular," but changed to a "union" Republican when the Addicks faction offered him the congressional nomination.

POLICE HAVE FIGHT WITH BURGLARS

One of the Latter Killed and Officer Wounded—More Fighting Likely.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 2.—While endeavoring to arrest three men suspected of attempting to hold up the grocery story of J. S. Morrison early this morning, Policeman Horace Heath, shortly before midnight, shot and instantly killed an unidentified man, and was himself severely wounded in a leg. Policemen surrounded the block in which it is believed the dead man's two companions are hiding, and it is possible that a battle may occur.

ASKS THAT LICENSE OF NEW YORK LIFE BE REVOKED

Mrs. Ryan, Whose Child Was Killed, Will Petition for the Revocation of License of Great Corporation in Minnesota—Base of Prayer Is Removal of a Suit to Federal Court.

Mrs. Anna L. Ryan, 720 Cedar street, has in coure of preparation a petition to be filed with the state commisisoner of insurance asking that the license of the New York Life Insurance company be revoked, thus restraining that company from operating within the limits of the state of Minnesota.

On Aug. 1, 1902, Mrs. Ryan's five-year-old son, Howard, went into the New York Life building to see his mother, who was engaged in the building as a stenographer. Stepping into the elevator, which was rather crowded, the operator closed the door and started the machine suddenly, and the boy was thrown against the side of the cage; and through an opening, which should not have been there, his head protruded in such a manner that it was caught between the flooring and the bottom of the opening. He was killed instantly. Mrs. Ryan commenced suit against the New York Life Insurance company. This suit she entered in the district court, and on Jan. 10, 1903, the New York Life Insurance company had it removed, upon petition, to the federal court.

This, Mrs. Ryan's petition will say, they did in spite of the fact that it was a breach of the statutes, inasmuch as they were a foreign corporation and had not the right to do it. As long as the suit, it is alleged, remained in the federal court, at their institgation, the company was liable to a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1,000 per day. The penalty for this breach is to have the license, which permits the company to operate within the state, revoked.

When seen last night Mrs. Ryan said:

"I am extremely sorry that this matter should have become public. I did not intend that it should have become so, for to me it is a sacred matter. You can readily understand from what I have told you that it is merely that satisfaction may be obtained that I am doing this. I have long ago given up the thought of what one might term damages. Had the New York Life Insurance company treated me with the merest courtesy, which was surely coming to me, I should not feel as I do in the matter. But when they persist in ignoring me in a matter that means so much to me, it is no wonder that I should seek to obtain satisfaction."

FIFTY OFFICERS MORE FOR AMERICAN NAVY

Diplomas Received by the Graduates at Annapolis Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2.—The fifty midshipmen of the class of 1903 today received their diplomas from the hands of Secretary of the Navy Moody and became full-fledged officers of the navy. The ceremonies took place in the new armory. The midshipmen assembled in front of the barracks and marched to the armory, where a large crowd had assembled to witness the ceremonies. On the stage were Supt. Brownson, Commander Colahan, commandant of cadets; Commander Benson, Chaplain Clark, Rear Admiral Taylor, Secretary Moody, Assistant Secretary Darling, the members of the academic board, and Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the English navy.

Supt. Brownson made a few remarks to the midshipmen, in which he gave the boys much wholesome advice, especially about the handling of the men under them. He said to them to be kind and considerate, but firm, to the enlisted men, as no man could be a great leader unless there was a bond of sympathy with the men he commanded. He then introduced Secretary Moody, who made the graduation address. Mr. Moody said:

"I regret the enforced absence of your commander-in-chief, President Roosevelt, but he charged me to deliver to you his best wishes and his hope and confidence in your stern devotion to duty. You are now entering upon another stage as officers of the navy, in the most interesting stage of its development. At this time there is now war, no war is in sight, and let us pray God that there will be no war. But our people have at least learned the truth of the immortal Washington's advice: 'The way to preserve peace is to prepare for war.' In the future you belong entirely to your country. You have traditions of these gone before and herein you have a great advantage over your forefathers who served in your country's service.

"These splendid traditions, from the days of John Paul Jones to the recent past, echo down the corridors of time, shedding a glory upon the country's history which you are expected to uphold. The splendid services on both sides during the Civil war are now the common heritage of all Americans, the noble deed of Cushing and the heroic action of the Confederate seamen in the improvised submarine boat in the harbor of Charleston belong now as much to the North as to the South."

Secretary Moody presented the diplomas. Tonight the exercises culminated in the annual ball, which was a brilliant success.

The list of graduates and their standing, including several Northwesterners, was published in The Globe Jan. 31.

SENATOR NELSON GETS DINNER AND PRESENTS

Norwegians at the National Capital Honor the Minnesotan.

From Globe Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Senator Nelson was the guest of honor tonight at a dinner given by the Norwegians of this city and by federal office-holders from the Northwest. The chief promoter was John Dobar, and all the Minnesota members of congress were taxed $10 apiece and others $5. The dinner was the occasion for presenting Nelson a silver service and an arm chair as testimonials to the high esteem in which he was held by those present.

DEAD CATTLE DOT MONTANA SNOWS

Thousands of Head Perish of Starvation and Thrist.

Special to The Globe.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 2—Northern Montana cattle are starving and dying of thirst on the ranges from the North Dakota line west to the Flathead country. The loss to stockmen will be the greatest known since 1892, according to W. H. Huston, of Butte, who arrived today from a trip through Northern Montana.

The trouble was caused by a heavy fall of snow three weeks ago which covered the prairie to a depth of three feet. Then followed a chinook, lasting two days, or long enough to melt the snow. Cold weather following formed a crust so hard that the cattle are unable to break through. Thousands of head are lying dying on the frozen snow, while thousands of cattle since rounded into corrals had their heads and noses cut by snow crusts until they were mases of raw flesh. This shows the exeremity to which they were driven for food.

Cattlemen everywhere in Montana are trying to round up their cattle still alive.

MAKING IT EASIER FOR THE IRISH

Application of Crimes Act Revoked—Releasing Members of Parliament.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The proclamation issued last year placing thirteen districts in Ireland under the Crimes act and maintaining summary jurisdiction by the magistrates is revoked.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The relaxation of the Crimes act in Ireland, which is regarded in Irish circles as paving the way for the government's new land bill, still leaves sections of the act in force providing for the employment of special juries and a change of venue. In Sligo, Tipperary and Clare counties no relaxation has been made and the magistrate will have power of summary jurisdiction.

The government also ordered today the release of the Nationalist member of parliament, Reddy, from Tullamore jail. Mr. Reddy's sentence under the Crimes act would not expire until next March. It is understood that the Irish members William Redmond and John Roche will also shortly be released.

It is explained in the government press that boycotting and intimidation have greatly diminished recently and the tone of political controversy in Ireland has much improved.

SHOOTS AND KILLS HIS SWEETHEART

John W. Steele, of West Superior, Draws Revolver in Quarrel.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 2. — A fatal shooting affray took place this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Winnie Davis, in West Superior. The victim is Lula Wright Knight, a young woman who recently came to the house from Schwartz Creek, Mich. John W. Steele, who recently received an honorable discharge from the army, having served in the Philippine war, and who has been employed at a livery barn in West Superior, is locked up at police headquarters in that city charged with her murder. It is claimed that Steele knew the girl in Michigan, and since her arrival here has been calling on her at the house.

This noon, it is said, he went to the house slightly intoxicated, and during a quarrel drew a revolver and shot his sweetheart, the girl dying about half an hour later. Coroner Davis is holding an inquest.

SCHAEFFER AND HIS CHECKS ARE MISSING

Police Asked to Help Find Young Philadelphia Attorney.

Special to The Globe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Chief of Police O'Neill has been asked by W. L. Wright, of New York, to locate George S. Schaeffer, a prominent young attorney of Philadelphia, who left New York for that city a few weeks ago. Schaeffer sold out his interests in New York and converted the proceeds into checks. None of these has ever been cashed nor has Schaeffer been heard from since he left New York. He is a son of the late President Schaeffer, of the University of Iowa, and a graduate of Cornell.

CONGRESS ASKED TO REPEAL CERTAIN LAND LAWS

Executive Committee of Business League Resolves in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2. — The executive committee of the Business league, at its meeting today, adopted strong resolutions urging the early repeal of the desert land act, the commutation clause of the homestead act and the timber and stone act. Through certain provision of the laws mentioned speculators, the league claims, have gained control of large areas of lands which are expected to be reclaimed by irrigation. The league hopes to aid in correcting this abuse. A resolution has been introduced in congress with the object of authorizing the recovery of all lands which have been secured illegally.

G. A. R. Aspirant.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 2.—A movement has been started in the New England states for the election of Maj. Austin S. Cushman, of East Orange, as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the annual encampment in San Francisco next October.

SAY LEASES ARE FIXED MATCHAN IS CONFIRMED

Representative Hugo Introduces House Bill to Prevent Practice of Favoritism in Award of State Mineral Land Leases—Claims Ruling of Attorney General Has Been Overlooked.

Examination of Complaining Witness Satisfies Senate Committee of Minneapolis Man's Fitness for Fat Job—Stauff Charges Unfair Methods and Demands an Open Hearing Before the Senate.

Prevention of official favoritism in the awarding of mineral land leases by the state auditor's office is the object of a bill introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Hugo, Duluth.

The bill was introduced by request of interested parties, who claim that favoritism has been practiced in determining priority of tenders for state leases.

The bill provides that no applications for leases shall be considered as having been made at the same time unless made upon the same day. The first person tendering $25 to the state auditor or paying the treasurer $25 to the auditor's order shall be considered as holding the priority and shall be entitled to receive the desired lease.

Under the Dunn management of the audtior's office, the provisions added by the Hugo bill were a recognized and regularly practiced rule. Rigid adherence to the rule created some ill feeling, but afforded equal protection for all bidders.

Want Rule Made Law.

Another rule enforced by Auditor Dunn prohibited the reception of tenders for leases prior to the expiration of existing leases. Attempts to secure priority by making tenders one or two weeks before the termination of a lease were frequently made and turned down. The rule maintained by Auditor Dunn is upheld by a ruling of the attorney general.

The men behind the bill introduced by Mr. Hugo say that the old-time rule is not considered as iron clad by the present management of the auditor's office, and while a ruling by the attorney general may be well enough in its way, a statute is better and bids fair to receive more attention.

They claim that discrimination has been practiced in the awarding of two leases recently sold. They decline to make public the names of the interested parties or the location of the mineral tracts. Mr. Hugo says he is not acquainted with the inside facts of the case and that his friends are not disposed to make trouble. They say they want a law under which they may have some measure of protection in future.

In a plain, short, formal report, without any explanations or excuses, the senate committee appointed to investigate the charges filed against George L. Matchan by F. H. Stauff, yesterday recommended to the senate that the appointment of the Minneapolis political leader to the position of surveyor geenral of logs and lumber, made several days ago by Gov. Van Sant, be approved. The report was unanimously adopted.

This action on the part of the investigating committee was not entirely unexpected, though the early report was a surprise. But one meeting of the committee was held, and at this meeting the complaining witness, Stauff, who claims that he has affidavits to support all of his charges, was, according to an affidavit he has now made, permitted merely to outline the nature of his charges. Stauff declares that he assured the committee that he had a large following of witnesses ready to be heard and that he was ready to prove even more than stated in his affidavits against Matchan.

Stauff not Surprised.

Stauff was at the capitol yesterday morning ready to display his evidence to the committee, but he was too late, for the report had been adopted before he reached the senate chamber. The Lake City man admits that he expected some such action and claims he telegraphed Senator Cooke, requesting him to protest against any report until he had been allowed a fair chance to state his charges.

Stauff indignantly declares that he will not be sidetracked to permit the whitewashing of Matchan by any committee and threatens to carry his fight against the Minneapolis man to the floor of the senate. He has prepared a petition reiterating his charges and will ask Senator Cooke of his district to present his plea

GET-RICH-QUICK WHEAT SYNDICATE

Four New Yorkers Arrested for Alleged Violation of Postal Laws.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—On charges of violating the postal laws in connection with a so-called "wheat syndicate," through the operations of which subscribers were promised a profit of $200 in thirty days on an investment of $500, four men were arrested today. The prisoners describe themselves as Fernando G. Gardner, a broker; Colgate Fales, a broker and member of the produce exchange; J. H. Evans, publisher of the Wall Street Press, and Henry C. Scriver, a general advertising agent, formerly president of the Alaska Steamship line.

The detectives making the arrests seized the books of the concern, many circulars setting forth the merits of the syndicate, and about a thousand letters, half of which, they say, contained complaints from the subscribers to the syndicate that they had received no profits from their investment.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JUDGE MORRIS IN ORDER

It Is Taken for Granted That He Gets That Judgeship.

From Globe Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Judge Page Morris was receiving congratulations this evening on his appointment to the new circuit judgeship created by the bill which President Roosevelt signed last Friday. The president told members of the delegation who called in Morris' behalf that he would take the matter under advisement, and presumed that he would have no obejctions. He said that he would know definitely by Monday, and that if the delegation did not hear to the contrary by Monday they might presume that the selection of Morris was assured. No word to the contrary was received today, and the members are acting accordingly.

SOLDIERS THAT DRINK WINE ENDURE MOST

This Is Decided in Effect by the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The chamber of deputies today continued the discussion of the army product. The sitting was chiefly noticeable for the defeat sustained by the minister of war, Gen. Andre, and the budget commission over an amendment providing for an increase in the credits of $240,000 for the purpose of supplying the troops with wine. This amendment, in spite of the opposition of Gen. Andre and the commission, was adopted by 322 to 213. The main argument of the proposer of the amendment was that the campaign in China proved that soldiers supplied with wine showed more endurance than those who drank only water.

Another amendment to increase the credits by $1,000,000 in order to improve the soldiers' rations was adopted, 337 to 150.

BUDD BILL IS DEFEATED.

Surety Bond Proposition Meets an Easy Death in the House.

A well defined suspicion that the fine hand of S. Johnson, of the public examiner's office, had insinuated itself into the measure, yesterday resulted in the defeat of Representative Budd's minor officials' surety bond bill.

The Budd bill bears the distinctive mark of being the first house bill of the session defeated on a square up-and-down voting proposition. The status of the measure is perhaps best told by the final vote—57 to 28. An effort may be made today to resuscitate it through reconsideration of the vote, but it is generally believed that the only hope for the school and town treasurers of St. Louis county, whom Dr. Budd wishes to care for, lies in a new bill, partaking of the nature of a special enactment.

The Budd bill was originally drawn to affect only the treasurers of towns, villages and school districts who are compelled to pay premiums on surety bonds, sometimes exceeding the amount of their salaries. The prime object was, of course, the relief of officials in St. Louis county. The bill was, however, general in its provisions and left a wide-open gate for the surety-bond companies to land on something over 6,000 bonds annually.

The attention of the house was originally called to the bill by Representative L. H. Johnson, Hennepin, who thought he detected a provision for exorbitant premiums. The bill was held up, and then the fine work of the public examiner came to the surface. Under an alleged desire to fix the bill, it was amended to provide the realization of the public examiner's surety-bond scheme and far more.

The amended bill not only provided for the payment of the officials' bonds, but permitted administrators and executors to charge up premiums against the estate they represent, and in effect passed the job along to the point of surety bonds for any person appointed by courts and who might be required to furnish security. The possibilities of the measure were immense.

S. Johnson, of the public examiner's office, has vociferously disclaimed any relation with the bonding business, and with equal warmth asserted that he is not connected with the Minneapolis concern bearing his name. The name is only loaned, says Johnson. S. Johnson's letter, written several weeks ago to county officials, among other things, furnished the information that S. Johnson would be the last man to pass on the surety bonds of officials. If they were satisfactory to Johnson it would be all right. That letter was fresh in the minds of many house members. The supposed interest of Johnson in the Budd bill did the rest, and a call of the house failed to get it votes enough. In fact, prolongation of the call of absentees resulted in strengthening the negative side.

No one questions Dr. Budd's good faith in the matter. His original bill was tooo sweeping in its provisions, but after it was amended it became a cinch. A bill to cover the evil Dr. Budd wishes to eradicate will find hearty support among the men who helped kill his bill yesterday.

SPINACH BY POUND.

Shove Would Legislate Against Short Bushels and Pecks.

Housewives' orders to the green grocers may be amended to read three pounds eight ounces, potatoes six ounces spinach, one and one-half pounds fat carrots, not too pale, and seven ounces, prime onions, warranted to bring "tears," if the Shove bill is enacted.

Representative Shove, Hennepin, yesterday introduced a bill prohibiting the good old quart, peck and bushel method of measuring vegetables, included in the catalogue appended. It's to be potatoes by the pound in St. Paul Minneapolis and Duluth if Mr. Shove has his way.

The bill provides that in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants it shall be unlawful to barter, buy or sell green apples, spinach, beets, carrots, parsnips, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, white turnips, rutabegas, onions and tomatoes except by avoirdupois.

Violations of the provisions of the bill are defined as misdemeanors, but

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DEFECTIVE PAGE