

SHEPARD OPENS FIGHT ON DUMB PRIMARY LAW

Proposes Different Primary Days for the Several Parties and Return to Convention System for Nomination of Congressional and Judicial Candidates.

Separate primary elections held under the auspices of the party organizations of the several political associations, which in a broad way is a return to the caucus system of nominating candidates, is proposed by a primary election bill introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Shepard, of Hennepin.

The author of the bill says its prime object is the preservation of party control of its own nominations, by shutting out from its primaries members of other parties, which two trials has demonstrated is not done by the present law, the declaration of party affiliation in a clause to the contrary notwithstanding.

The bill is so drawn that, if enacted, judges of the district court outside of Ramsey and Hennepin counties and candidates for congress other than in the fifth district, which includes only one county, will not be elected through the primary system and a return to the convention system will result.

Separate Party Primaries.

The measure is designed, according to its title, to provide for the nomination of city and county officers. Primary elections are to be held on the first Tuesday after the first registration day and daily thereafter, until all parties have nominated their candidates. No two parties may hold their primaries on the same day and the party casting the largest vote for governor at the next preceding election shall be given first of the dates to be assigned by the county auditors at least thirty days before the first primary.

The other parties are to hold their primaries on successive days in the order corresponding to their relative strength as shown by the vote for governor. All parties present and representative, are given a chance for recognition as party organizations and a petition signed by not less than 100 persons shall entitle the signers to a party primary date.

With the fixing of the primary dates the governmental supervision of the nominating primaries ceases and the party organizations take up the duties now conferred on county auditors and city clerks. Candidates for nomination are to file their names with the central committees and payment of a fee of \$5 entitles them to place on the primary ticket, the form of which is substantially that of the present primary ticket.

The Committee in Control.

The central committee is charged with preparing and furnishing the tickets, receiving the canvass of the vote and the management of the primaries which may be held at the regular polling places or other suitable places favorably located for the accommodation of the voters. The primaries may be held at any time between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. with the single condition that they must be opened not later than 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The judges of election are to be chosen by the electors at a meeting called and advertised by the central committees. The duties prescribed for the judges are the same as under the present primary law, except that their returns are made to the central committee which shall appoint a canvassing body of not less than three nor more than five members. The canvass must be completed within five days after the election and the persons shown by such canvass to have received the highest number of votes, shall be returned by the central committee to the county auditor as the party nominees for the several offices.

BABCOCK SAYS, WORK.

Speaker Successfully Opposes Two Days' Recess.

The house, with thirty-eight members absent yesterday morning, dispersed rather heavily yesterday afternoon before adjourning until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Mr. Gillette, Hennepin, wanted an adjournment until Tuesday morning but Dr. Babcock interposed strenuous objections and his arguments prevailed. The speaker instead of putting Mr. Gillette's motion for adjournment took the house to task for a disposition toward dilatory tactics.

He pointed out that an unusually large number of bills had been introduced and he insisted that it is up to the house to buckle down to steady work. With the special orders scheduled for this week, the speaker refused to listen to a two-day recess.

Mr. Morley wanted the special order on his educational institution bill postponed until a week from Tuesday in order, he said, to enable interested parties to prosecute a more thorough investigation. The house consented to give him until Friday, but turned a deaf ear to postponement for a week.

Only seven bills were introduced, and three of those were introduced and import. Of the fifteen bills on general orders, five were recommended for passage, among them the Larson bill providing for red gasolines. The bill is amended to become operative July 1, and the minimum penalty for infraction is left at the discretion of the trial judge.

WANT REAL INVESTIGATION.

Committee Row May Result in More Work if Not Less Mystery.

The state may receive the benefit of a real investigation of state officers, to be taken up during the present week by the house committee on public accounts and expenditures.

That the members of the committee are themselves satisfied the public wants more than the cloud of mystery in which the committee has kept itself wrapped since it took up the capitol audit, became painfully apparent at a heated meeting of the committee yesterday.

This meeting was, of course, held behind tightly locked doors, but there was sufficient warmth of argument to

cause some leaks afterward. It also resulted in some of the members declaring themselves unalterably in favor of getting down to business.

Some of the committee members seem to be working on the theory that if too much activity is not shown the report of the committee will come late enough to do no harm. More of them are not disposed to submit longer to that policy, and yesterday declared that the investigation must be commenced and finished before the legislature adjourned.

The result of the not altogether pleasant arguments seems to be an agreement for division of the labor between the two subcommittees and the employment of sufficient assistants to get the work in shape for a complete report March 25.

A member of the committee, after the meeting, said: "I guess now we will be able to demonstrate that the committee on public accounts is not always an aggregation of figureheads. They have not had an investigation for six years, and now it looks as if we would be able to stir some of the dry bones before spring."

Another member, questioned about the capitol audit, was inclined to think that no irregularities will be shown, but said: "I guess we will keep them busy explaining for awhile." Still another member of the committee admitted that after several general investigations had been hampered by lack of energy in the committee, and two more intimated that something would be done if they were compelled to hire assistants for their own money. They are entirely satisfied with the manner in which the expert is handling the capitol audit and believe the general investigation will be entirely comprehensive, next week.

INSURE DIVORCEE'S PROBATION.

Representative Smith Would Have Entry of Decree Held a Year.

Representative George R. Smith, Hennepin, yesterday introduced a bill calculated to prevent evasions of the Umland probation law for divorcees. Mr. Smith says that divorcees are evading the six months' period fixed by the Umland law, by marrying outside of the state, sometimes the day after the divorce is granted.

To insure respect of the probation Mr. Smith would enact a law requiring the trial judge to withhold the entry of judgment in divorce cases for one year from the date of the decree. If at the end of that time the parties have not made up their differences or condoned the same, the divorcee would be at liberty to again stray where they list in the fields of matrimony.

TREAT ALL SCHOOLS ALIKE.

Clague Thinks High Schools Have No Exclusive Claim on State Aid.

Representative Clague believes that if increased appropriations for high schools are good, similar increases would be equally good for graded, semi-graded and manual schools.

In justification of that belief he yesterday introduced a bill increasing the state aid of graded schools from \$400 to \$800, semi-graded from \$400 to \$400, and rural schools from \$100 to \$200.

There is little chance of the school aid being increased, but Mr. Clague contends that if there is to be any increase it should go down the line at the same ratio.

Approve Claims for \$6,000.

The house committee on claims yesterday decided upon a favorable report for the bill giving Albert Dore \$5,000, a member of the national guard, lost his hand firing a salute to President Roosevelt. The claim of Mrs. Margaret Vogel, of St. Cloud, who was injured at the St. Peter hospital several years ago, was set from \$4,000 to \$1,000, and recommended for passage.

Money for Wolf Bounties.

A bill introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Peterson appropriates \$20,000 to meet the payment of wolf bounties under the provisions of the present law.

THEATRICAL TRUST RECEIVES DEATH BLOW

Managers Will Book Attractions Through Independent Agency.

Special to The Globe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—"The despotism of the theatrical trust is at an end," declares Actor James K. Hackett, who is now appearing at Pover's theater, a "trust" playhouse. The death blow to the combination that has successfully controlled bookings, according to Mr. Hackett, is dealt by Weber & Fields in their announcement that they will book all attractions in the future through the independent booking agency.

"There is nothing in it," said Mr. Hackett. "It simply means that the trust has expired. Other influential theatrical managers whose names I am not yet at liberty to announce will join the independent movement in a short time. The defection from the trust of Weber & Fields will give the independent circuit strong new attractions and will extend the circuit by the addition of the new Globe theater, Boston, the West End theater in New York and a new theater in Brooklyn, all under the control of Weber & Fields."

The booking scheme of the new concern, far from complete as yet, is nevertheless sufficiently developed to enable theatrical companies to book a consecutive season in the principal cities of the United States in independent houses.

UNITED STATES TO DOMINATE MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

German Authority's Way of Looking at the Panama Canal.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Prof. Ernst von Haeckel, discussing the Panama canal, says he is glad to see the United States entering into competition with Great Britain in controlling such routes and thus restoring the equilibrium. He believes Mexico and Central America will fall irrevocably under the political domination of the United States, through the canal, but doubts whether the canal will pay the interest on its capital.

Dr. Duncan Acquitted.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 21.—Dr. Ellis Duncan, of Louisville, was found not guilty of the charge of shooting Bruce Head with felonious intent. Dr. Duncan was discharged from custody.

This Shows Growth of The Globe in One Year

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. 23,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. INCORPORATED. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

RECEIVED at Fourth and Robert Streets, St. Paul, Minn. Standard Time

1028 Ch M5 Fi 30 Paid Chicago, Ills., Feb. 19th, 1903.

M. F. KAIN, Business Manager Globe Co., St. Paul, Minn.

We find from our records that The Globe consumed thirty-two tons of paper during the month of January, Nineteen Hundred Two, and seventy-three tons during January, Nineteen Hundred Three. 10:15 a. m. GENERAL PAPER CO.

OMAHA SETTLES WITH TRAINMEN

Schedule Providing for Increases, Some as High as 25 Per Cent, Arranged.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha is the first road having headquarters in the Twin Cities to reach a settlement with the committees of conductors and trainmen who have been negotiating for a 20 per cent increase since Jan. 5. The final settlement was reached late yesterday afternoon when a detailed schedule providing minute regulations for each run and division on the road was signed by the committee and General Superintendent A. W. Trenholm. The schedule will become effective as soon as it is approved by the grand officers of the Trainmen's unions and the president of the road.

The schedule provides an exhaustive set of regulations and establishes the compensation of the conductors and brakemen on every run on the road. The most important concessions gained by the men were substantial increases in wages. On some runs the advance is as high as 25 per cent.

The passenger conductors, who have been receiving from \$90 to \$120 per month, will, under the new schedule, receive \$112 to \$135. The wages of freight conductors, who are paid on the mileage basis, will average \$115. The following changes were made in the wage schedule of the freight conductors and brakemen: Through freight, conductors, from \$3 per 100 miles to \$3.45; brakemen, from \$2 to \$2.80. Way freight conductors are increased 15 per cent, and branch line runs will receive an average increase of 22 per cent. The Chicago yard freight, conductors, which will mean an increase of 12 1/2 per cent for the men affected.

The double-header proposition, which it was feared would prove a source of difficulty, was compromised to the satisfaction of the men and the company. The men asked for a regulation providing for double pay on the constructive mileage basis for all runs made on trains hauled by double-headers. The officials were at first inclined to view the request as an arbitrary demand, but the men explained the reasons for their request and it was considered more favorably. The result of the negotiations on this proposition between the officials of the Omaha and the committees was a compromise whereby the men were given higher increases on several of the runs. Certain runs were advanced 25 per cent in lieu of the men relinquishing their demands in regard to the double-

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DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and vicinity: Fair and warmer today; fair tomorrow.

BUSINESS—

Grain markets show considerable strength. Wheat and corn close at an advance, but oats are lower.

WASHINGTON—

Doubt as to Democratic senators' attitude on statehood complicates negotiations looking to compromise.

LEGISLATIVE—

House bill makes radical changes in present primary nominating system. Animated committee meeting expected to hasten investigation of state officers.

LOCAL—

In the trial of Dr. Young for violating quarantine point is made by Daniel W. Lawler that there is no legally organized health department in St. Paul.

DOMESTIC—

Five men accused of running fake lottery are arrested in New York. Theatrical trust is reported knocked out.

RAILROADS—

Transcontinental lines to add to through train service. Omaha road adopts the telegraphone.

FOREIGN—

The Humberts are acquitted in Cattauque suit in Paris.

January's Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue show that in January, 1903, the receipts were \$17,957,729, a decrease as compared with January, 1902, of \$2,902,942. For the last seven months the receipts aggregated \$138,449,110, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period last year of \$25,574,574.

ITS GAMBLING SAYS FINEHOUT; IT IS NOT SAYS JUDGE HALL.

St. Paul Judge in Passing on the Case of Lindsey vs. Hughes Holds That Betting on the Market Is a Gambling Transaction and Note Cannot Be Collected.

Minneapolis Jurist Holds That Speculating on the Market Is Not Gambling and Dismisses the Charge Against J. J. Hammond, Tried for Operating a Gambling House.

Judge Finehout, of the St. Paul municipal court, rendered a decision yesterday holding that betting in grain and stock margins is gambling. The decision was made in a suit brought against L. A. Hughes, a St. Paul broker.

Judge Holt, of the Minneapolis municipal court, rendered a decision yesterday holding that betting in grain and stock margins is not gambling. The decision was made in a suit brought against George J. Hammond, a Minneapolis broker.

Judge Finehout handed down a decision yesterday in the case of Lindsey against L. A. Hughes, wherein the plaintiff sought to recover on a note for \$122.60 made by Lindsey in favor of Carl P. Walstrom. The case was tried in the civil division of the municipal court several days ago.

George J. Hammond, manager of the Coe Commission company, of Minneapolis, has been exonerated of the charge of maintaining a gambling house. Judge Holt, of the municipal court, yesterday rendered the decision in the case of the State vs. Hammond.

Hughes conducts a brokerage business, where margins are sold on stocks and grain, and in settling with Walstrom on a speculation the latter had made, Hughes gave his note as part payment of the amount. Walstrom went to Sweden and left the note in the hands of John A. Logerman, who, in turn, gave it over to a St. Paul attorney, who stated that he was buying it for a man named Lindsey, living in the East.

The court holds, in a rather notable decision, that while dealing in options is essentially gambling, it is not so within the intent of the law covering gambling, as no mention is made in the law of such transactions as coming under the head of gambling games.

Corner stone of army war college is laid, with addresses by president and others.

Upon the showing that the note had been purchased with a full knowledge of what it had been given for, Judge Finehout refused to order a judgment entered, holding that the note was void for the reason that it had originally been given in payment of a gambling transaction, and that it had not been shown that it was in the hands of an innocent purchaser.

Speaker Babcock takes house to task for dilatory methods.

Which the note was brought in the name of Lindsey, presumably the purchaser, the defense claimed there was no such man, and contended that a straw man had been used for the purpose of hiding the identity of the real plaintiff.

House bill prevents marriage of divorcees with a year after decree. Animated committee meeting expected to hasten investigation of state officers.

That being true the house wherein the transactions are made ought not to be held a gambling house.

Speaker Babcock takes house to task for dilatory methods.

The court quoted the opinion in Shaw vs. Clark, written by Judge Cooley, of Michigan, in support of the above view, and in which the allegations set forth were similar to those in this case. Other authorities are quoted in the decision.

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This releases Hammond from all immediate measures of prosecution that have been inspired by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce in its crusade against bucket shops.

FURY OF A JEALOUS WIFE

Shoots and Wounds Husband and Woman and Wrecks a Store.

DAVID B. HILL TO BE A CANDIDATE

So Says Taggart, Who Is Organizing Indiana for Him.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 21.—As Henry Fleming tonight stood in Robert Jones' grocery store talking to Mrs. Jones, Fleming's jealous wife, who had followed him with a shotgun, fired through a window, slightly wounding both her husband and Mrs. Jones. They ran out the back door followed by Mrs. Fleming, who fired the other barrel of the gun at them as they ran. Mrs. Fleming then returned to the store and wrecked it, destroying everything in sight.

Special to The Globe.

Experts believe new cup defender will be launched April 11.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—Former Mayor Taggart, of this city, who attended the Tilden club banquet in New York, and announced upon his arrival home that David B. Hill would be a candidate for the presidency, and Mr. Cleveland would support him, stated today that Hill would certainly be in the race and that Indiana would send a delegation to the national convention for him.

Transcontinental lines to add to through train service. Omaha road adopts the telegraphone.

Mr. Taggart's attention was called to the candidacy of Judge Parker, and asked if it was true that Hill was backing him. He said that he did not take any stock in that story, for he had been in communication with prominent men in New York, and it was the understanding that Hill himself would be a candidate. Mr. Taggart said that he had just returned from Washington, and he is convinced that the party is getting together, and as long as times are as good as they are now, the money question will not be in politics.

Omaha road adopts the telegraphone.

Asked as to what action Bryan would take, he said that he believed Bryan would support any man whom the party would nominate. Mr. Taggart does not conceal the fact that he is organizing Indiana in the interest of Hill.

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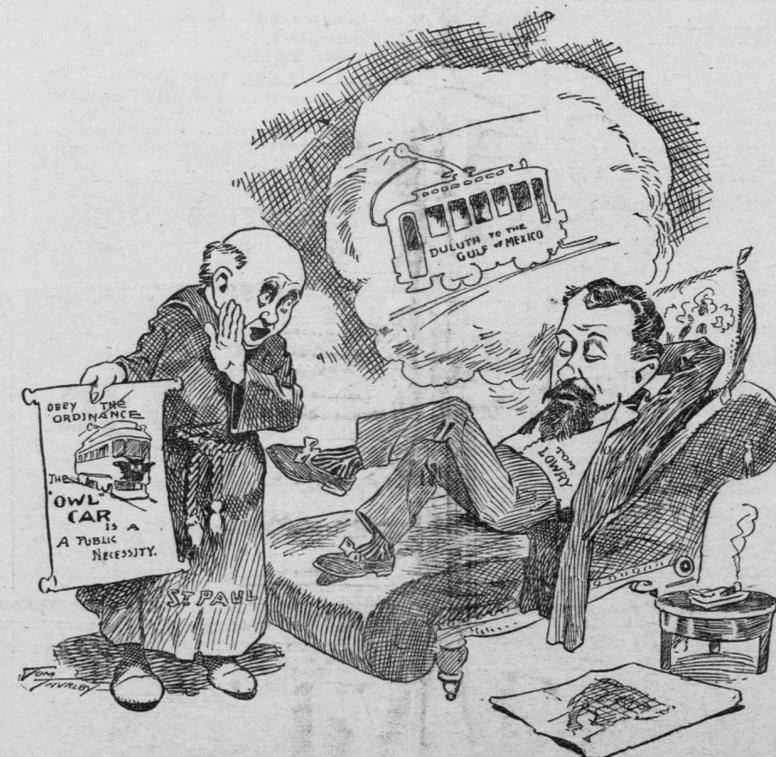
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Wake Up!