

### The Globe Is Gaining Rapidly in Circulation and Advertising Patronage.

### Read These Figures on Advertising:

Amount of Advertising Carried by the Globe in Five Months Ending MARCH 1st, 1903 . . . . .

# 85,747 INCHES

FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR . . . . .

# 54,428 INCHES

GAIN IN FIVE MONTHS OF . . . . .

# 31,319 INCHES

## ENORMOUS SYNDICATE TO BUILD PANAMA CANAL

### World's Largest Construction Syndicate Being Organized to Bid for the Contract—Points for and Against the Proposition—President Roosevelt Will Move Very Slowly in the Matter.

Special to The Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Simultaneously with the ratification of the Panama treaty by the senate word comes to Washington that the initial steps are being taken in the organization of the world's largest construction syndicate which will bid for the contract for building the canal. According to information received here, financial leaders of the country are uniting in this syndicate, which will be nearly four times as large as any organization for a similar purpose. It is estimated that between \$125,000,000 and \$145,000,000 will be expended before the canal is completed and the syndicate expects to make a proposal to hand over to the government the canal completed to the smallest details.

At the offices of the isthmian canal commission it was said that the work of construction undoubtedly would be done by contract and that while this matter will have to be settled by a commission yet to be appointed by the president, investigation by the present commission has resulted in finding such overwhelming argument in favor of contract work as distinguished from that done under the direct supervision of the government that there is no doubt of the decision of the new commission in this respect.

## MR. CLEVELAND IN POLITICS

### This Is the Interpretation Placed Upon His Coming Western Trip.

Special to The Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Washington is disposed to accept the announcement of Grover Cleveland that he will make a long Western trip, touching at many points which Roosevelt will visit, as a flat announcement that he is beginning to take a hand in presidential politics. But the so-called Democratic leaders, as their opinions are known here, are not for Cleveland. On the other hand, it appears that Cleveland is entirely in accord with the Democratic policy as it gains expression in Washington. The Democratic senators here are preparing for a tariff campaign, not only in congress but in the whole country before the presidential conventions.

### Coal Commission's Report Filed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Judge Gray, chairman, and Carroll D. Wright, recorder, of the anthracite strike commission, filed on the president today and presented to him the report of the commission. It covers fully all phases of the controversy between the operators and the miners. Both sides have promised to abide by the decision of the tribunal. Col. Wright announced that the report would be public at his office on Saturday morning. About the same time it will be placed in the hands of the representatives of the operators and miners.

### DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Concentration Thought Desirable. According to W. H. Burr, of the commission, this question was gone into extensively and all investigation pointed to the desirability of concentrating the responsibility for the completion of the canal as soon as possible. The only way to do this, he says, is to award a contract for its construction to one responsible company which will be able to safeguard the government from loss in case it fails to perform the task it assumes. The feasibility of dividing the contract into sections has been discussed, but the general sentiment of the experts is against such a division of responsibility.

"It may be," said Mr. Burr, "that the committee will see fit to award separate contracts for the construction of the Bahia dam and the terminals at Colon and Panama, but I am confident that the great work of the canal will be given to a single syndicate. Of course, the government will take every precaution to see that the people's interests are properly guarded. Although the syndicate is said to be now organizing, it is doubtful if there will be any move made toward letting the contract for the next two years."

Samuel P. East, another member of the old commission, sees a danger in the formation of so immense a syndicate. He said that it would be of such tremendous influence and wealth that it may entirely overshadow the commission of seven which is to supervise the work for the government and that great danger lies in the chance that the syndicate will become stronger with congress than the commission and thus become the master of the situation.

According to the latest information at the White house, President Roosevelt will move slowly in naming the commission after the treaty has been ratified by Colombia. Today he told a senator that it would probably be five months before he made a move in the matter. The only votes cast against the treaty in the senate were those of Morgan and Pettus, of Alabama; Daniel and Martin, of Virginia, and Teller, of Colorado.

Opposition in Colombia. COLON, March 18.—The ratification of the Panama canal convention by the United States senate yesterday has caused much justification among the isthmian supporters of the Panama route. There are, however, many indications from the department of Bolivar and other points in the Colombian republic that the ratification of the convention will certainly meet with strong opposition in the Colombian congress.

Mr. Cleveland's Opinion. PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—Former President Grover Cleveland was sixty-five years old today. He passed the day with his family at his residence on Bayard Lane. He was the recipient of many congratulatory telegrams and his intimate Princeton friends called and extended their best wishes. In response to a request for his opinion on the passage of the Panama canal bill by the senate, Mr. Cleveland dictated the following statement: "It is very gratifying that the bill has passed the senate and I hope there will be no further delay with the beginning of the work, which, I believe, is going to mark an epoch in the con-

merce and transportation of the age and will be a glorious contribution by the American navy to the trade of the world."

John Summers, a pioneer resident of St. Paul, dies suddenly at the Windsor hotel.

Ex-Mayor Ames is arraigned on seven indictments and his bail fixed at \$18,000.

Arguments in Northern Securities case open at St. Louis.

Tommy Ryan holds out for the 154-pound limit in discussing fight with Fitzsimmons.

Columbus baseball management to arrange to check babies at ball games.

McGovern's talk of coming fight with Young Corbett arouses the champion.



### What the Gods Provide.

## VOTE ON CUBAN TREATY TODAY

### Senator Nelson Speaks Against It—Amendments Would Cause Delay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Tonight the senate entered into a unanimous agreement to vote on the Cuban reciprocity treaty at 3 o'clock tomorrow. The hope of securing a vote today was dissipated by the discovery that there were more speeches to be made in opposition to the treaty than had been counted upon. Indeed, it was difficult to secure an agreement to vote even tomorrow and it was evident that this result could not have been accomplished but for the anxiety of senators to secure a final adjournment of the session, which will be taken tomorrow.

The executive session covered six hours and was devoted largely to adverse criticisms of the treaty. Senator Newlands made a plea for the annexation of Cuba and presented an amendment to the treaty tendering an invitation to that island to become a state of the American Union. The debate was participated in by Senators McEnery, Newlands, Spooner, Teller, Nelson, Cullom, Gorman, Bailey and Carmack.

Without announcing his intention to vote for or against the treaty, Senator Nelson criticized it sharply. He replied to a contention of Senator Spooner that the United States is under obligation to aid Cuba and the Cubans and said that this country had certainly done all for that country that one nation could be expected to do for another. He said that there had originally been two pleas on behalf of Cuban reciprocity, one on account of obligations to the Cubans and the other because of their poverty. The latter had been completely exploded by a showing of the facts, and in the light of reason the former was just as fictitious.

During the day Senator Nelson offered an amendment placing flour imported to Cuba in the 40 per cent reduction schedule, and Senator McEnery an amendment striking out the articles of the treaty providing against any reduction on American tobacco imported into Cuba.

The race question again was discussed in the senate today. Mr. Money spoke two hours. His remarks had direct reference to the action of the president in closing the Indiana (Miss.) postoffice. Mr. Money explained that if he could secure unanimous consent for leave to print he would not take up the time of the senate. The sentiment of the senate seemed to be that remarks not delivered should not be spread in the record. He thereupon proceeded and delivered himself of some severe strictures of the president, saying that Mr. Roosevelt was not the president of America, but the president of the "black belt." At times he

was closely interrogated by Messrs. Foraker and Spooner.

It is said at the state department that the sharpest kind of work will be required to save the Cuban treaty from total failure if it is ratified tomorrow with amendments as proposed. The slightest amendment will require the convention again to be ratified by the Cuban congress, and while there is little doubt that small opposition will be offered there, it is pointed out that the period allowed for the exchange of ratifications expires on the 31st inst. This is a very short space of time in which to complete formalities in Washington and have the treaty acted on by the Cuban congress. If there is any failure on this point a new treaty will have to be drawn, or have additional articles in the initial protocols adopted, which will require fresh action of the legislative branches of both governments and involve as much work as drawing a new treaty.

## CONSULATES TO BE SEPARATED

### Partial Divorcement Between Sweden and Norway at Hand.

Special Cable to The Globe. CHRISTIANIA, March 18.—Negotiations for the separation of the consulates as a means of success. The proposals of the committee have been accepted by the Norwegian cabinet and parliament. Two Norwegian ministers will probably resign. Dr. Sigurd Isben and Mr. Lagerheim, the foreign ministers of Norway and Sweden, respectively, are chiefly responsible for the success of the negotiations.



J. WHITAKER WRIGHT. British promoter who is accused of swindling the stockholders of the London and Globe corporation out of sums variously estimated between \$100,000 and \$150,000,000. He is being held by the New York police pending extradition. It is said that he has letters showing complicity by King Edward and the Prince of Wales in his deals.

## GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL BRIBED

### Was Paid \$5,000 for Protection of "Get-Rich-Quick" Concerns.

Special to The Globe. ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—A receipt for \$5,000 now in the possession of a well-known St. Louis attorney, is responsible for the trouble that is brewing in the attorney general's office at Washington. This receipt is signed by a former attaché of the attorney general's office, who has a relative who holds high rank in that office and who appears to be the target for charges in connection with "get-rich" schemes.

This receipt showed that \$5,000 was paid to the official by E. J. Arnold "for services." It is charged that other similar concerns, not only in St. Louis, but in Chicago, New York and elsewhere, gave liberally to this former official, who guaranteed them protection in the use of the mails. When the Arnold safe was forced open by Receiver Solomon Swartz the receipt was found among the papers. For the interest of all concerned the find was kept secret at the time, but in some way the news reached Washington and found its way to President Roosevelt.

The finding of this \$5,000 receipt, coupled with charges made by a Cincinnati attorney, who represents the Ryan concern, set the executive wheels in motion. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is expected to arrive in St. Louis at an early date, and the first person he will call upon will be the holder of the receipt. It is said other receipts are in existence, showing how Washington officials were influenced through relatives in office.

## DECIDES AGAINST MALE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

### French Chamber of Deputies Refuses Authorization.

PARIS, March 18.—The chamber of deputies devoted its entire sitting to finishing the debate on the law refusing the authorization to male religious congregations, required under the law of associations. The house, 309 to 257, adopted the report of the commission against the authorization by a small majority. This vote implied that the chamber refused to discuss the articles of the report, but adopted the conclusions of the report in favor of rejecting applications for authorization by all teaching congregations.

## PASS RAILROAD TAX BILL ABOLISH NORMAL SCHOOLS

### Fryberger Bill for Increase of Gross Earnings Tax Is Unanimously Adopted by the House—Makes No Change in Method of Computing Earnings.

The Fryberger 4 per cent gross earnings tax bill yesterday passed the house without a negative vote and without substantial amendment. There were 103 votes recorded.

Consideration of the measure as a special order ended on oratory and the only discussion was incident to the adoption of minor corrective amendments and the substitution of Shearer's protective section 5, which differs from the original clause only in a word or two.

Mr. Johnson, Hennepin, secured the inclusion of a provision to make the bill jibe with the proposed enactment providing for submission of constitutional propositions on separate ballots. The bill, less the enacting clause and the sections providing for its submission to the people at the general election of 1904, follows:

### The Bill Adopted.

Section 1. That every railroad company owning or operating any line of railway situated within or partly within this state, owned or operated for railway purposes by such company, including equipment, appurtenances, appendages and franchises within this state, owned or operated therefor, a sum of money equal to four (4) per cent of the gross earnings derived from the operation of such line of railway within this state, and the payment of such sum shall be in full and in lieu of all other taxes and assessments upon the property and franchises. The lands acquired by public grant shall be and remain exempt from taxation until sold or contracted to be sold, or conveyed, as provided in the respective acts whereby such acts were made or recognized.

### Computation Unchanged.

Sec. 2. The term "gross earnings" derived from the operation of such line of railway within this state, as used in section 1 of this act, is hereby declared and shall be construed to mean, all earnings of a business, however conducted, ending within the state, and a proportion, based upon the proportion of the mileage within the state to the entire mileage, which such business has done, of earnings on all interstate business passing through, into or out of the state.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts not inconsistent herewith regulating the payment, collection, time of payment, enforcement or reports involving the amount of such taxes, the gross earnings of railroad companies within this state, or providing penalties for the non-payment of such taxes, are hereby made applicable to this act so far as may be; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

### New Protective Clause.

Sec. 4. Upon failure to pay the amount of such taxes legally due upon the dates heretofore provided by law for the payment thereof, in addition to existing remedies, collection may be enforced in a civil action brought in the name of the State of Minnesota in the district court of any county.

Sec. 5. Before any railroad company shall be heard to contest or continue to contest the validity of this act, or any part thereof, such railroad company shall as a condition precedent thereto, pay into the treasury of the State of Minnesota, the amount of taxes due or payable from such railroad company under the existing tax laws of this state applicable to such company.

### PRAISE WARDEN WOLFER.

### Report of Prison Labor Investigation Sent to the House.

The prison labor committee yesterday returned to the house the report of its investigation, secured by Representative Fryberger, of Hennepin.

The report is substantially as reported by The Globe a week ago. It comments highly the management of Warden Wolfer and the prison conditions. It recommends that the number of convicts employed on the shoe contract shall be 250, which is about the number now employed. Enlargement of the twine plant and the employment of convicts in the manufacture of clothing for inmates of the prison are other state institutions are among the recommendations.

Mr. Fryberger is not pleased with that portion of the report which sanctions the employment of 250 convicts on the shoe contract. It is not probable that he will introduce a bill limiting the number of convicts to be employed in any one industry competing with free labor in Minnesota to 7 per cent of the whole number of free laborers in the same employment.

### EDITORS AS INSURERS.

### Mutual Law Extended to Include State Press Association.

A bill authorizing mutual fire insurance companies to issue policies when they have secured 200 separate risks aggregating \$250,000 was introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Campbell. The bill is designed to permit the State Editorial association to organize an insurance company, it already having 279 risks. The same bill was introduced in the house by Representative W. A. Nolan.

### Schutz Would Transform Mankato, Moorhead and Duluth Institutions Into Dairy, Manual Training and Mining Schools, Respectively.

A bomb, in the shape of a bill designed to transform three of the state normal schools into schools for manual training, mining and dairying and cheese making, was dropped in the senate yesterday morning by Senator John Schutz, of Lyon county.

The measure provides that the normal school at Duluth be abandoned and the building turned over to Duluth for the establishment of a school of mining; that the Mankato normal be abandoned and the building turned over to Mankato for the establishment of a school of dairying and cheese making; and that the normal school at Moorhead be abandoned and the building turned over to Moorhead for the establishment of a school for manual training.

### Schutz in Earnest.

The bill startled the senators from the "institution towns," and Senator Brower, unable to believe that the senator from Lyon was serious, asked that the bill be referred back to its author.

Senator Schutz protested and the measure was referred back to the normal schools committee.

Senator Schutz is sincere in his attempt to abolish several of the normal schools, but he is not confident that the measure will ever get any farther than the committee on normal schools.

The senator from Lyon declares that he introduced the bill because it is his honest belief that there are too many normal schools at the present time.

### Too Many Normal Schools.

"All these normal schools are unnecessary," he said, "and in these towns merely run in opposition to the high schools. The normals are for teachers, but two normals can handle 800 students, and I believe this number will fully cover the number of teachers turned out for school work by these normal schools. We do not need all these normals, for we are now taking students from other states."

"I am serious with this bill. I believe that we are wasting money by operating all these schools, and, while I feel confident that my bill will not get out of the normal schools committee, I at least have the pleasure of knowing that I am afforded an opportunity to express my opinion."

## INSURE SESSION OF NINETY DAYS

### House Picks April 18 as Date For Final Adjournment.

The house yesterday, after a running fight of an hour, agreed upon April 18 as the date for final adjournment and fixed March 22 as the last day for the reception of new bills.

The house amendment of the senate resolution fixing April 15 as the date for final adjournment is generally considered as a filibuster movement, and that the legislature will not adjourn short of the constitutional limitation, will make April 21 the last day is openly admitted by the members closest in touch with legislative methods and the temper of the present house.

Ten days ago Representative Walz introduced a resolution fixing April 15 as the last day. Before the senate took action on the Lord resolution amending it to read April 15, Mr. Walz and the friends of the early adjournment proposition had made up their minds that their plan was not feasible and that by concurring in the resolution, the house would get the short end of the work in the last few days.

The senate resolution was laid on the table for a week and was called up yesterday by Representative Johnson. Burns opposed taking the resolution from the table on the ground that too many bills still await consideration to warrant the house in deciding upon a date for adjournment. Johnson admitted that there are too many bills, but advocated the early adjournment on the theory that it were better for the state to have most of the pending bills killed.

Mr. Stevenson, Hennepin, supported Johnson's proposition with the claim that if a definite date were fixed the house would get down to harder work. It began to look like the adoption of the resolution, when the day was saved by an amendment to fix April 18 as the last day. A show of hands recorded 61 votes for the amendment.

Representative W. A. Nolan, one of the early adjournment men and one of the experienced legislators, voiced the opinion of a large number of members and senators, when he said: "We might as well let this resolution go back to the table now. We are done for now. We will have to stay the full session out."

There is very little hope of the amended resolution being accepted by the senate and the expected fight will probably drag along until it results in no action. The saving of three days is not enough to fool the dear people into a belief that a desire to save money is at the bottom of the proposition, and the members and senators generally are not particularly interested.

Continued on Fourth Page.