News of the Northwest

DIVORCE COLONY GETS A BAD JOLT

Court Gives Defendant Decree in Hamill Case in Sioux Falls.

Special to The Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 17.—The court room of Judge Jones, of the state circuit court, in this city, was the scene of the trial of a sensational divorce case, that of Jane Hamill vs. Charles W. Hamill, of Terre Haute, Ind.

The plaintiff is related to the Farwells, of Chicago, and is also connected with prominent residents of Cincinnati and other points in Ohio, as well as in Indiana. The defendant is a leading attorney of Terre Haute, and is also prominently connected.

Mrs. Hamill, who is worth $250,000 in her own right, asked that she be granted a divorce on the ground of non-support. The defendant, who is of moderate means, determined to resist the attempt of his wife and brought counter-suit against her on the ground of desertion.

The testimony showed that she left him about a year ago and went to Mexico, where she remained until she came to Sioux Falls last fall for the purpose of procuring a divorce.

The trial of the case resulted in a pronounced victory for the defendant. The plaintiff utterly failed to support her charge against him of non-support, while the husband submitted overwhelming proof of his counter-charge of desertion.

After hearing the testimony Judge Jones held to this effect, and, instead of the plaintiff securing a divorce, he granted a decree to Mr. Hamill, who thus scored a decided triumph and stands before his friends and family completely vindicated of the charge against him.

It was the first divorce suit which had been contested in the circuit court here for some time in which Eastern people were the principals, and great interest was manifested. The court room was crowded with spectators, among whom was a brigade of stylishly dressed members of the divorce colony, who no doubt were surprised and somewhat alarmed to learn that defendants have an equal show with plaintiffs in the divorce courts of South Dakota.

Townsmen Honor Him.

Special to The Globe.

PLAINFIELD, Wis., May 17.—The funeral of J. B. Mitchell, a well known and early resident of this city, in the early days, but lately a resident of Ashland, was held here yesterday, and was largely attended. Deceased was a prominent merchant of this city in early days and was a brother of Mrs. B. B. Borden and Mrs. M. E. Sheardown, of this place. The funeral was under the auspices of the G. A. R. post of this place, he being an old soldier. He was about 71 years of age and a widower.

EARL GETS EIGHTEEN MONTHS

Pickpocket Who Followed in Trail of President Is Sentenced.

Special to The Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 17.—A man giving his name as George F. Earl, who was arrested on the occasion of President Roosevelt's visit to Sioux Falls for picking the pocket of a Sioux Falls man during the crush while the president was entering a local church for the purpose of attending religious service, has been sentenced by Judge Jones to a term of one year and six months in the Sioux Falls penitentiary. Some secret service men who accompanied the president stated that Earl was well known to them as one of the most expert pickpockets in the country.

The handsome new Methodist church building was dedicated at Alexander today. Dr. A. D. Traveler, of Chicago, participated in the dedication exercises. Other churches of the town aided in the dedication.

Electric Franchise Refused.

Special to The Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis. May 17.—The Onalaska council has killed the ordinance granting the La Crosse Gas and Electric company a ten-year franchise to operate an electric lighting system in Onalaska.

"Equally as Good."

Special to The Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 17.—J. H. Hoffman, former manager of the Mons Anderson company, will establish a plant for the manufacture of overalls and shirts within a month. The factory will employ 100 hands, and will take the place left vacant by the failure of the Mons Anderson company.

Pilgrims to Have Annual Feed.

LONDON, May 17.—The first annual dinner of the Pilgrims' society will be held June 19 at Prince's restaurant. Lord Roberts will preside. The guest of honor will be George Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, whose work in parliament, especially in introducing the Irish land bill, has made him one of the most prominent men in British public life today. Many notable Englishmen in addition to the American members of the society will be present at the annual dinner.

St. Louis A·B·C BEERS
The Highest Priced but the Best Quality.
Order from H. Oriemann, St. Paul.

Minneapolis

FUNDS RAISED FOR MOB'S VICTIMS

Minneapolis Jews Aid Their Suffering Race in Russia.

The Jewish residents of the city have raised over $600 for the aid of the surviving relatives of their co-religionists who were victims of the Russian atrocities a few weeks ago in the province of Bessarabia.

Yesterday afternoon Martin Ginsberg, chairman of one of the committees, received a check for $100 from the Minneapolis Brewers' association for the aid of the sufferers. The money collected is forwarded at once by Rabbi Silber, who is the treasurer of the committee.

Wednesday evening the members of the committees will meet at the residence of Rabbi Silber for the purpose of making arrangements for an entertainment, the proceeds of which shall be added to the fund. It is the intention of the committee to play in one of the large halls of the city.

A letter direct from the scene of the atrocities was received in this city yesterday by M. Pinch, of 1124 Fremont avenue N. It was written by his father, who is a merchant in the town of Kishenev, where the mob killed and pillaged.

The letter is as follows:

"This day of blood and murder was the last day of the Jewish Easter and the first of the Gentile. On that day a small party of Russians scattered themselves all over the little town of Kishenev and started breaking windows and destroying property.

"At first we thought it was a bit of reveling. The police notified all Jews to remain in their houses. That night we spent in our homes. We could hear the shouts of the mob as it paraded up and down the street all night.

"When morning came I went down town to see what had happened during the night. A horrible scene greeted my eyes. Not a Jewish home escaped and not a Jew who was on the streets during the night was not either brutally murdered or assaulted. The business district of the town was plundered.

"When I returned home I took my wife, who was on a bed of sickness, to a Gentile hotel, and left my home to take care of itself. The next day was still worse. The mob did its work over again. The Russians went into the Jewish homes, took whatever they wanted and left our homes wrecked.

"The streets ran with blood. Seventy-five Jews were slaughtered and 200 injured, many of whom were beat into unconsciousness. The loss to the Jews will be at least 10,000,000 rubles. Throughout this terrible carnage the police stood aside and with apparent satisfaction watched the terrible slaughter.

"The Jews will ever be thankful to God for Gen. Heiking, who, though not friendly to our people, is an honest man. Through his efforts the mob was dispersed by a patrol of dragoons. Words will never describe the horrors of that terrible day."

CHIDLOW BREAD IS GOOD

RIOTERS CLASH WITH SHERIFF'S MEN IN BRIDGEPORT

Attempts to Run Cars Cause Trouble, in Which Thirty-Two Are Injured—Sheriff Threatens to Supersede the Mayor for Interference.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 17.—The attempt made by the officials of the Connecticut Railway & Lighting company to run their cars with non-union men today resulted in a riot in which at least thirty-two men were injured. The sheriff says that another such outbreak as occurred today will make the calling out of the state troops inevitable. At the present time it is possible that the county sheriff will supersede the police in the control of the city.

This morning six trolley cars were started out. There were large crowds arounds the car sheds at the time. The cars were manned by twelve of the 130 strike breakers brought to this city yesterday by the trolley company. There was no disturbance of any kind for a couple of hours. When the first car, however, had completed its third round trip and was directly in front of Wheeler-Wilson factory, a bombardment of stones began. Deputy Sheriffs Hendrue and Plumb, who were riding on the car, plunged into the crowd to arrest a man whom they had seen throwing a stone. He was seized and with considerable difficulty dragged to the car. The stone thrower was a big fellow and struggled so fiercely that a policeman who was standing near by went to the assistance of the deputies. Immediately Mayor Mulvihill rushed up to the policeman and ordered him to keep his hands off the prisoner. He then told the deputies that they had better let the man go. During the argument the stone thrower wrenched himself free and dashed away.

In the meantime stones were flying in a shower and one of them struck Mayor Mulvihill on the head, bruising it badly. The two sheriffs jumped on the car and ordered the motorman to proceed to the car sheds. The bombardment did not abate and the crowds on the streets were so dense that the motorman had to go slowly. The stone throwing soon became so furious that the sheriffs drew their revolvers and fired five shots in the air. This caused the bombardment to let up a little and the car was run into the barns. The other five cars received the same treatment

When the last car had passed within the barns there was a crowd of 4,000 people gathered and violence once more broke loose, which finally necessitated the calling out the fire engines to quell.

The officials of the trolley company will not reveal the names of the men injured or the nature of their injuries. It is positively known, however, that not a man of the twelve who were on the six cars escaped injury of some kind. Every one of them, as they stood on the platforms of their cars while going into the barns, was seen to be bleeding profusely from the head and face.

Deputy Sheriffs Hendue and Plumb apparently were targets for the mobs as well as the strike breakers, for each of them was struck in different parts of the body at least a dozen times. No attempt was made to run cars tonight.

In an interview the sheriff said: "I will have no further interference on the part of Mayor Mulvihill. I will have 100 special men here tomorrow and will do my best to preserve peace, and if the mayor or anyone else attempts to interfere he will be stopped; if necessary I will supersede Mayor Mulvihill in authority."

AGUINALDO HEADS MANILA DEMONSTRATION

Eight Thousand Filipinos Follow Body of Mabini to Grave.

MANILA, May 17.—In spite of the fact that he died of cholera, the authorities permitted Mabini, the Filipino politician and leader, to be given a public funeral, which took place today. Eight thousand natives marched from Mabini's house to the church and thence to the grave in La Loma cemetery. Hundreds of former insurgents, headed by Aguinaldo, took part in the procession. There were no anti-American demonstrations.

Carriage Makers Compromise.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—The carriage and wagon builders of this city, who went on strike March 2 for higher wages and shorter hours, reached an agreement with the employers at a meeting held today between the representatives of the men and the master builders. About seventy firms which had not heretofore come to an amicable agreement with the strikers were represented at the meeting. A compromise scale was agreed upon.

CAPITALIST ADDRESSES AUDIENCE OF SOCIALISTS

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isted among men from the earliest ages. There seems to be a general sentiment, belief or feeling in favor of common ownership and equal distribution of all natural or industrial products. This has been contended for and has caused more or less delays and hindrances to industrial development in ancient and modern times.

"In the civilized nations the enforcement or practice of socialism is only partial or very limited. It is found fully in practice or as much so as it can be put to practice among the Indians or uncivilized tribes or nations.

"In proportion as this idea of socialism was enforced, mankind had to remain in the undeveloped, uncivilized condition. For there is no practical way under the social method in which to develop the energy, talents, skill, ability and efforts necessary to originate and build up a more comfortable and better industrial life.

"In those nations where the great individualism existed and the greatest fortunes are found, both the industrial and social production is greatest. An immensely larger output is distributed, not amongst the wealthy few, but amongst the mass of the people, and where, notwithstanding the existence of large amounts of poverty and misfortune, it is much less than in the nations where only small fortunes exist, or which would exist under a social system."

Cites Chippewa Indians.

He referred to Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, where for the last thirty-five years tribal relations have obtained. He declared this was a bar to their advancement, and said:

"If the efforts to prevent the accumulation of capital had been successful all along the lines, and the industrial basis had been kept rigidly on the socialist plan there is little room for doubt that mankind would be today as uncivilized and as worthless as the Chippewa Indians. To the extent that this principle has been applied along the past ages, our progress has been retarded."

He declared that all attempts to establish socialistic communities had failed, and on that point said:

"Socialism is a possibility only in theory. In practice, so far as it has ever been tried, and in practice under and conceivable methods that any one can map out and make it fit into the actual conditions of the disposition of mankind, it is an utter and absolute failure.

"The idea of having great cribs of grain and produce, great warehouses of manufactured goods, houses in common, a home for everybody, without expense and with little labor, with contentment and peace and harmony and good will, living as it were in paradise, is the most utterly unfounded, impracticable, visionary scheme that has ever haunted the earth."

Capitalists Are Stewards.

He took up the question of inequality of fortunes and held that the great holdings of the wealthiest men in the commonwealth were only really clerkships or the general management of the large industrial or transportation facilities in large part which the public had a better use of than they would under government control.

Mr. Walker then discussed the question of the profits on capital as compared to the pay for labor, and arrived at the conclusion that wages and salaries received over 90 per cent of the productions and that the great mass of all that was produced is annually distributed between all classes of people.

The addition of capital increased the output many times above what labor could possibly accomplish, and should have really far more than the maximum amount which it does get of only 5 or 6 per cent of book account, but not of the commodities produced. If capital did take of the productions the world would be full of enormous warehouses, holding annually produced goods that would be of no use to the capitalists, as they could not now or at any time consume the amount of their so-called dividends, as the dividends are not tangible property, but only a book account—it is immaterial whether they are 6 per cent or 8 per cent or 10 per cent, so long as they do not take away from mankind that fractional part of the earnings.

Mr. Walker also considered the question of the methods of determining the profits of capital, and the unfair deductions made by the socialist writers in their claims that capital is taking five times as much as labor, and showed from examples and quotations that they are not only not taking five times as much, but are not taking to exceed 5 per cent.

He discussed labor unions and their methods and practices in references to strikes, boycotts, limitation of output and antagonism to capital, claiming that to whatever extent the so-called capitalists or employers are benefited by political industry or social conditions, that it inures to the benefit of the employes to the same extent that it does to the employer.

Continued From First Page.

rangement and operation of the economic and industrial life.

The democratic control and operation of industry.

Private property in personal income.

An independent political party distinct from all capitalistic parties to capture the powers of government in order to put the above principles into operation.

Continuing, he said it was a notorious fact that the steady and rapid concentration of capital in the hands of the few proves that the capitalistic class is getting more than its due share. He said:

"Recent widely circulated reports of the steel trust dividends for a single year show them to have been $112,000,000; of the meat trust, $110,000,000; of the oil trust, millions more; the coal trust, millions more, etc. How can you ask us to believe that the capitalist class is not getting enormous unearned incomes when every day before our eyes is flaunted the spectacle of wanton wealth, luxurious ease, and even in extreme cases disgusting extravagance?

"Meanwhile the average wages, according to government reports, for the workers in manufacturing industries are less than $500 per year. And we are told by the same reports that the average wealth produced by the average laboring man is $2,400 per year. The individual capitalist, of course, does not get all the difference there is between the two sums. It goes in exorbitant prices for coal, for meat, for sugar, for oil, and all the rest.

"Not long ago there were 150,000 miners working for an average wage of less than $1 per day.

"There are now 1,750,000 children between the ages of ten and fifteen years at work as wage-earners in the United States.

"There are 2,000 girls and women at work in the sweatshops of Chicago alone whose average yearly wage is less than $75.

"There are 4,000,000 women at work as wage-earners in the United States, 15 per cent of them mothers.

"In the face of these and other similar conditions we insist and demand for a better social system as a reasonable and practical demand.

"It is argued that socialism is impracticable because wherever it has been tried it has failed. As a matter of fact, socialism has never been tried. A communistic colony is by no means socialism. No mere local community can have socialism for the reason that it is a national and international programme, and until you have such an application of the principle you do not have socialism.

Socialism Won't Destroy Incentive.

"It is argued that socialism will destroy the incentive. But this is untrue, for since every man and woman is to have private property in personal income, and everyone guaranteed the full products of his toil, there will be every incentive to produce, to create, to invent and discover that there is now.

"It is argued that socialism is visionary and impossible. On the contrary, every fact in the social and economical evolution of modern times proves that we are moving directly toward socialism.

"The monopoly and trust, the systematizing and concentration of every line of economic industry, is demonstrating the necessity and the value of the socialized form of industry.

"The principle of common ownership and operation has secured for us every great achievement of human history.

"The army and navy, the courts, the fire departments, the public schools, the postal system, parks, government and municipal ownership of public utilities in scores and hundreds of instances have demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that the principle is not only practical, but, indeed, that socialism is henceforth the only reasonable and possible plan of procedure if social progress is to continue."

PALMED OFF CHILD UPON HER HUSBAND

Londan Women Charged With Trying to Secure Fortune by Fraud.

LONDON, May 17.—Mrs. Gunning ning S. Bedford, who was arrested by detectives from Scotland Yard at Queenstown yesterday upon the arrival of the Cunard line steamer Umbria, upon which vessel she, her baby and amaid were saloon passengers, will be charged in Bow street police court tomorrow with making a false declaration of birth. Mrs. Bedford's husband, who lived in London, died recently in Paris, leaving property estimated to the value of $500,000 to his wife and child. Relatives who are contesting the will allege that Mrs. Bedford had no children and that she procured a child, pretended it was her's and deceived her husband for the purpose of securing his entire property. It is alleged on Dec. 18, 1902, Mrs. Bedford, representing herself as the infant's aunt, registered the birth of the child, Eugenie, as having occurred in London on Dec. 17. Two months later Mrs. Bedford is said to have gone to the United States to claim the money. Having failed in this she was on her way to Paris to prosecute further the child's claim. The prosecution asserts that no child was born at the address given in Woborn Place, London, for three years prior to the date given.

Wisconsin Towns Will Celebrate.

Special to The Globe.

SPARTA, Wis., May 17.—Citizens of Sparta at a mass meeting decided on a Fourth of July celebration. This is Sparta's year to celebrate in this section, and neighboring cities and towns will co-operate.

NORTHWEST REVELS IN A SNOW STORM

Fall Heavy Enough to Interfere With Railway Traffic.

BUTTE, Mont., May 17.—Reports tonight tell of a general snow storm prevailing today and tonight throughout Montana generally. In the eastern sections of the state the snow is wet, and unless the temperature should fall the storm will benefit the crops and the range.

In the north, however, a blizzard has been raging since 7 o'clock this morning, and the Great Northern is experiencing considerable difficulty in the operation of its trains.

Stock is suffering greatly and considerable loss among the sheep is threatened.

WORKS FRAUD ON MRS. ROOSEVELT

Buffalo Woman Nearly Succeeded in a "Race Suicide" Swindle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—A designing Buffalo woman has nearly succeeded in getting $15 from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the wife of the president. The Buffalo woman represented herself as being of one mind with President Roosevelt on the subject of race suicide. To back up this statement she wrote that she was the mother of twelve children and soon expected to be the mother of thirteen. She said she was in destitute circumstances and needed $15 immediately. Mrs. Roosevelt sent her a check for that amount, and then communicated with the charity society of this city, asking it to assist the woman. An officer of the society was sent to investigate.

He found the woman in a well furnished home. Her husband was earning over $3 a day. When asked where the twelve children were the woman could produce only two. Payment on Mrs. Roosevelt's check was stopped.

Stillwater Dairyman Dies.

Special to The Globe.

STILLWATER, Minn., May 17.—Peter Nelson, a well known Stillwater dairyman, died this morning, aged 44. He is survived by a widow and several children.

Bishop Starkey Dies.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 17.—Bishop Thomas Alfred Starkey, of the Episcopal diocese of Newark, died today at his home from old age. Mrs. Starkey was at his bedside.

Are You Popular?

THE GLOBE'S Great Complimentary Tours

A free trip to any point in the United States reached by rail. Six persons selected by the readers of The Globe will be sent on an outing tour. The time of going and the selection of various routes presented will be the choice of the successful contestants.

FOUR CONSOLATION PRIZES

A Ticket to Chicago, Omaha, Des Moines or Kansas City

Will Be Given to Each of the Four Next Highest---Making a Total of

Ten Free Trips

The Plan.

The St. Paul Globe has decided to send six people to any point in the United States which they may select on an enjoyable outing tour. The readers of the paper are to decide who shall go. In every issue of the paper will appear an official coupon, which, when filled out and voted as designated and deposited in the ballot box in the business office of the Globe, will be counted for the person voted for.

The six persons receiving the most votes, as stated, will be given their choice of trip.

Remember—any point in the United States may be selected that can be reached by rail.

To—for instance—

New York.	Los Angeles.
Boston.	San Francisco.
Baltimore.	Seattle.
Philadelphia.	Salt Lake City.
Washington.	Denver.
New Orleans.	Niagara Falls.

The items of expense defrayed by the Globe will be the railroad and sleeping car fare, meals on trains and one week's board at point of destination.

In addition to this a consolation prize of a ticket to Chicago, Omaha, Des Moines or Kansas City and return will be given to the four next highest, making a total of ten grand prizes.

The RULES ordinarily adopted in contests of this kind will govern. The votes will be counted every day and the standing of the various contestants published daily until the close of the contest.

Extra votes may be given for every cash payment made on one subscription to either old or new subscribers, for either the daily only, daily and Sunday, or Sunday Globe only, as follows:

$1.00	on subscription	100	votes
$2.00	"	200	"
$3.00	"	400	"
$4.00	"	500	"
$5.00	"	700	"

No votes will be given for a cash payment unless the amount exceeds $1.00, but it may be for back subscription, as well as advance.

This is on the basis of one vote for every one cent paid, although no extra votes will be given for less than $3.00 paid at one time.

Where remittance is made by mail it must be stated positively that the same is to be entered as credit for votes.

This contest is open to any man, woman or child living in any town or state, and no effort will be spared to make the entire contest fair and impartial, and no favoritism will be shown anyone.

If you are not a subscriber to The Globe order it at once and credit your votes to a friend.

Contest Closes June 6th, 1903, 9 p. m.

...THE... GLOBE'S Free Trip Contest.

OFFICIAL COUPON

Good for one vote for .....

Street .....

Town .....

State .....

Ask for a voting certificate when you send in your remittance.

CUT OUT

THIS COUPON AND VOTE YOUR CHOICE.

MEN MAKE NO MISTAKE

The best place in the Northwest where you can get cured the quickest and cheapest is at the Great Heidelberg Medical Institute, St. Paul. Honest, faithful service, new advanced treatment, expert skill, rapid cures, reasonable charges. Written guarantee given in every case.

Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Unless Cured.

WEAK MEN With night losses, unfitting them for work, business study or marriage, resulting in lost manhood, are consulting this great specialist.

PRIVATE Diseases of men, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele, Enlarged Prostate Gland and all Skin and Blood diseases quickly cured. Rupture cured and no pay until cured.

BLOOD POISON (Syphilis) all sores on body, limbs, in mouth and throat soon disappear, and your syphilis cured in less time than at the Hot Springs, and at much less expense to you.

VARICOCELE Enlarged veins in the scrotum, cords and knotty, feeling like a bundle of earth worms when taken in the hand. For a limited time we will cure this manhood wrecker for half price. Remember if you have ever taken treatment and failed to get cured you never took treatment at the HEIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

$10 X-Ray Examination FREE.

CONSULTATION FREE

Consultation free and confidential. All languages spoken and written. Call or write today.

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Largest Medical Institute in the Northwest.

8 a. m. to 8 p. m. evenings. Sundays and Holidays—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DEFECTIVE PAGE