

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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the help of the poor against the mighty. That is what the party wants and no note of the people's voice could be plainer than that which tells us that they want it, too. The lines of battle are drawn and Tuesday's balloting tells us that there is victory in sight.

A morning contemporary has Albert Jensen kill his sweetheart and himself in South Dakota. Jensen did this very thing in Northern Minnesota some five or six weeks ago. We had supposed that reincarnation was a plant of much slower growth than this curious "fact" would indicate.

HANDS OFF.

The one obvious, announced, unmistakable moral of the elections is addressed to the occupant of the White house. It reads, "Hands off." It is a clear rebuke to the interference of federal authority in local political contests. The two places where Democratic success was signal and complete beyond all expectation were just those in which President Roosevelt was known to be personally interested, and where he had called out criticism by expressing that interest in a fashion deemed unseemly in one holding his high place.

The president took a hand in the game in New York city and in Maryland. In both cases the people told him plainly that they would have none of him. His advocacy of the cause of his friend Low, which was to be repaid in kind by the latter next year, cost that gentleman a handsome lot of votes. And in Maryland, where Senator Gorman has won a very notable victory, placing the state once more safely in the Democratic column and vindicating his splendid generalship, he was aided by the offensive interference of the president in the interest of Maryland Republicans.

The lesson is so very old and has been so often administered that one would think no president could forget it. Every time an executive has interfered openly in local contests his candidates have been badly beaten. And it is right that this should be so. The power of the federal government is an engine too great to be applied in state elections without the sacrifice of their independence. Whenever a government is able to make itself self-perpetuating, then we have absolutism; whether the successful dictator call himself consul or protector or king or president. The keen political wisdom of our people has taught them to resist instantly what must be the first step toward the overthrow of our institutions.

A man more teachable than President Roosevelt would not have had to learn through an experience as humiliating as this. For it must be mortifying, after his henchmen had made New York city resound with their appeals for Low on account of its effect upon the national campaign next year, after he had so busied himself in Maryland as to call out an open protest from Senator Gorman, to see his efforts rewarded in both fields by an immense increase in the Democratic vote and the transfer of power from Republican to Democratic hands. A wise man would not have risked middle-class fingers where they were so sure to get so sharp a rap.

It was fortunate, of course, that the man who shot repeatedly at Capt. Ewen, the Kentucky feud witness, did not hit him; but Kentuckians will point the finger of scorn at the shooter. It is in violation of the most sacred traditions of the state that a feudist should miss the mark.

ALREADY A DEFICIT.

For the last ten years no month and scarcely any day has elapsed without proclamation through Republican newspapers of the charge that the election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency was responsible for the evil condition that afflicted the federal treasury after that time. All the other circumstances of the country are left out of the question, and we have been assured some millions of times that "Cleveland and free trade" were responsible for all the financial and business misfortunes that fell upon the country, and for all the losses of that and succeeding years.

If the responsibility is so fixed in one case it must be so fixed in another. Another treasury deficit is staring the country in the face, and the Republican administration and Republican policies will have to stand for it. Our special advisers from Washington show that Republican managers are greatly exercised over treasury conditions. The treasury deficit for last month was more than \$5,000,000. The surplus for the first third of the fiscal year, instead of reaching \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000, as might have been expected, has receded to a beggarly \$585,000. The working cash balance of the treasury is only \$55,000,000, and there is reason to believe that before the end of the current month other resources will have to be drawn upon for the government's needs.

This unexpected and lightning-like change will require some explanation to the people. It is only a few months since all discussion was centered upon the excessive income of the country, the enormous surplus constantly rolling up and the best methods of getting rid of it. Other problems will confront congress this winter, and they will be the sort of problems that presented themselves in 1893. The truth is, of course, that like con-

ditions have tended to bring about like results, aided in this instance by the folly and demagoguery of a national administration. An iniquitous high tariff has overstimulated industry in all its manufacturing branches by the promise of unearned and extravagant profits fished from the savings of the people. Tempted by these unjust gains, capital has extended her manufacturing efforts again and again, until new markets must be sought or industry curtailed. At the same time, extravagance has run riot in all the departments, and the expenditures and appropriations of this government have arisen to appalling figures. These conditions, if left to work out their natural result, would have told upon the treasury in 1903 as it has in 1893.

At the very moment of danger the president struck this shaky fabric a resounding blow. He served notice upon capital engaged in legitimate interests, and especially employed in endeavoring to expand and increase those markets so essential to the maintenance of a demand for our commodities, that it would not be permitted to continue its work unmolested. Industry everywhere took the alarm, business activity was checked, foreign commerce dwindled, importations declined, receipts showed a corresponding decrease and immediately the federal treasury felt the effect; just as a man's bank balance shows it when his receipts are cut in two and his expenses doubled. So the country is face to face once more with a treasury deficit and with all the difficulties, in our still unsettled condition of the currency, which that condition implies.

The Republican party has been in entire control of the government for the last seven years. It must toe the mark, take the blame and point out the remedy if there is any. It is forbidden, by its unceasing daily protestations of its own relation to prosperity since the year 1896, from shirking this issue or from attributing present conditions to anything save its own acts. The Republican party stands as a culprit in the dock. What has it got to say for itself?

S. Low and one T. Collier Platt now realize that it is not always healthful to break promises, even political promises.

THEY ARE WELCOME.

According to the annual report of Commissioner General Sargent, of the Immigration bureau, this state received 22,835 immigrants during the past year. Of this number 12,856 were Scandinavians and the majority of the remaining 9,979 came from Northern Europe. These statistics mean that Minnesota has gained a large number of excellent citizens; for this state is too well acquainted with the type of citizen the hardy Northerners represent to have any doubts concerning the influence they will exert. The majority of these immigrants upon their arrival settled on farming land. Instead of crowding into the cities they sought rural districts where their industry and thrift must add greatly to the state's agricultural wealth.

But it is not only for the labor of their hands that Minnesota has reason to rejoice in the coming of these Northerners. They are intelligent, they are appreciative of the advantages offered by this country, they are loyal. Moreover, when they come, they come to stay. The money they earn is not hoarded until it represents a sum large enough to insure a competence to the owner when he returns with it to the fatherland. On the contrary, it finds its way into the legitimate channels of trade and makes for this country's prosperity.

And the man from Northern Europe has this also to his credit: No matter how isolated the farming land upon which the Scandinavian settles, his first thought when he finds himself on his own land is to make an effort to secure educational advantages for his children. Not only are the rural school houses of Minnesota peopled largely with Scandinavian children, but the interests of the school are carefully fostered by their parents. The Northern farmer appreciates above all things the advantages of education, for a love of learning is one of the splendid heritages he brings with him to the new home.

According to the commissioner general's report, no state west of the Mississippi river received so many immigrants last year as Minnesota; and no state west of Pennsylvania, with the exception of Ohio and Illinois, received so many. And so far as immigration to rural districts was concerned, this state led all the others. It is this fact that keeps Minnesota from having an immigration problem to solve. Men who have the funds and the pluck to come so far to seek a home are not of the class that give trouble. Men who prefer farm life to city life are the ones that thrive in a transplanted state. The immigration dregs settle down in the big cities of the Atlantic coast, but out here to the West come the strong hearts and the willing hands from the old country, anxious to help build of the new, ready to make the best use of the opportunities the uncrowded West still offers.

The secession and independence of Panama is bound to furnish additional entertainment for the world. It provides one more Latin-American country in which to have revolutions.

Contemporary Comment

Hawaiian Courts. The wise men of the law in Hawaii have decided to place a contempt of court in the category of infamous crimes punishable only on indictment by grand jury. This has all the earmarks of a deep-laid scheme to put all the justice-loving, peace-desiring citizens of Hawaii in jail. From what we have heard of some courts in the islands contempt of them is a sure sign of decency.—San Francisco Call.

Southern Immigration. It is a good thing for the South as well as for the railroads, that they now propose to accept of an act in promoting immigration, but also in teaching the people how to make good roads and other improvements. It is the general impression that would contribute, in a large degree, to a settlement of the negro question.—Knoxville Sentinel.

And That Would Mean a Fine. President Roosevelt has occasioned some surprise by refusing to review the police parade in Washington. Possibly he was afraid the police might detect a gun upon his person.—Memphis News.

Washington Papers Please Copy. President Roosevelt was forty-five yesterday. That is old enough for a man to get a pension, and it is old enough for a man to get a pension, and it is old enough for a man to get a pension.—Pittsburg Post.

The Monotonous East. Apparently conditions of monotonous peace are bound to prevail in the perturbed East for a little while longer. The newspaper correspondents may go to sleep feeling that they have done their very best.—Boston Transcript.

Is Web a Hypnotist, Too? The real literary wonder of the age is Webster Davis, who has built many apartment houses with the proceeds of a book which nobody has ever seen on the bookstands.—Denver Republican.

Horrible Revenge. The South Carolina editors might take a terrible revenge by banning themselves from the present time to Jim Tillman's name in print again.—Columbus Dispatch.

Merely One of the Rabble Now. Mr. Schuyler will have to make two or three more millions before he can hope to escape from the odium in which he now finds himself.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

In the City Directories. The new edition of "Who's Who in America" defines 14,443 persons in the United States as "who." The rest of the 80,000,000 are—what?—Boston Globe.

That is One Redeeming Feature. Elijah Howe says they never had an oyster soup social in the Zion church. Perhaps, after all, the Zionists may not be so bad as they have been painted.—Denver Post.

The Old Hoodoo Ratio. The other heirs of that Bennett estate seem to have Mr. Bryan outnumbered sixteen to one.—Baltimore American.

BISHOP WINS LONG FIGHT AGAINST PRIEST

Father Maszotas Ordered From Parochial Residence by Court.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4.—Judge Burroughs, at Belleville, Ill., issued an order this afternoon that is expected to end the long fight between Bishop Janssen and Father Maszotas, of East St. Louis, by restoring to the bishop the Lithuanian Catholic church in that city and the parochial residence attached. Judge Burroughs' order is a "house man" he said, and the man, Clerk May and Justice of the Peace Wangelin to issue a writ of restitution against Father Maszotas.

The writ of restitution will compel the priest to leave the church and parsonage, which he has held in defiance of his ecclesiastical superior.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Ryan—Nellie McPherson, Butte; Bessie McPherson, Spokane; J. B. Watkins, Grand Rapids; W. E. Crother, St. Joseph; C. E. Upton, Walla Walla, Wash.

Merchants—H. M. Curry, Charles Heasler, St. Louis; J. C. Johnson, Des Moines; J. W. Scott, Des Moines; Thomas Kelly, Hampton, Iowa; Fred Mackenzie, Hastings, Neb.; W. W. Foster, and child, Brainerd; C. S. Rogers, H. H. Harvey, La Crosse; G. L. Webster, Seattle; Charles Brown, Newport; W. C. Buckman, Little Falls; B. R. Warfield, wife and child, Ferguson Falls; George J. Mohler, Spokane.

Widows—George W. Patterson, Long Prairie; George D. Hamilton, H. E. Leach, Owatonna; George W. Reynolds, Appleton; Mrs. W. W. Grammer, St. James; S. T. Littleton, Owatonna.

TODAY'S WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and others, listing temperature, wind, and precipitation.

What the Editors Say

Replying to the shot of the Review exhorting him not to impress the baking powder column of the Brown's Valley Tribune into the service of Candiate Eddy, Postmaster Gordon declares, if necessary, he will use the powder column, not the baking powder column. That's the real stuff. We admire that sort of grit. It counts. And the Review will gladly loan him our nitro-glycerin can in addition. We fear, however, he won't have a chance to use it, except subsequently in the campaign for the Princeton editor.—St. Paul Review.

And now the St. Paul Globe wants to do away with the toy gun. Good heavens! Has the Globe no regard for the surgeons and undertakers? The university is turning out doctors by the hundreds and undertakers are increasing in number every year, and it is a pity that the globe would deprive them of their greatest source of revenue. Why not give them a chance to get an honorable living? They are a worthy class of people and the people that fool with a toy gun are not of much account anyway.—Fairmont News.

The typemakers of the United States are on a strike, not because of wages, but because the unions demand the right to select the men who shall or shall not work, in other words, if an employer wants a man he must apply to the union and must accept such person as the union shall name, no matter how distasteful he may be to the employer. Was unadulterated impudence ever carried to such extremes before? Surely, organized labor is tottering to its fall.—Preston Times.

Sister Carrie with her hatchet and Brother Elijah with his slang are a warm aggregation for the people of New York. Strange it is that such a large per cent of the human family would be so stupid as to believe in a fanatic rot. Were a man to announce himself as the second advent of satan in person upon earth he would find a large following of admirers and worshippers.—Litchfield News-Ledger.

If State Auditor Iversen sells state lands in Roseau county this fall it will mean a loss to the state. The demand for such lands is so great that it is scarcely up to that of one year ago and it is wanted only by speculators. Better wait a year or two until we get a railroad and then the actual settlers will want it and pay the right price.—Badger Herald-Rustler.

The opening of the Red Lake lands Nov. 10 will bring thousands of land-seekers to Northern Minnesota, and while but a small fraction of these will take homesteads, large numbers will remain, attracted by the various advantages and openings offered by this section. Such has been the history of every movement in this direction.—Bemidji Pioneer.

And now comes one of those big North Dakota yams from Fargo to the effect that a farmer across the river has raised over fifty bushels of wheat to the acre. Of course, they mean the wheat should be moved onto the farm.—Crookston Times.

The big city dailies have no choice for governor—yet. Being all from Minnesota they want to know how the Pilsbury party is going to be before they help sharpen the knife.—Ortonville Herald-Star.

There are only five automobiles in Sweden. This sounds something like the Hennepin county assessor's records for 1903.—Jordan Independent.

Among the Merrymakers

After the Collision. "My brother bought an automobile here last week," said an angry man to the other who stepped forward to greet him, and he said, "I told him that if he bought one he would supply a new pair of shoes." "Certainly," said the clerk. "What does he want?" "He wants two deitold muscles, a couple of kneecaps, one elbow, and about half a yard of hair," said the man, and he went "em right away."—Youth's Companion.

Minimum Risk. He had risked his life to rescue the fair maid from a watery grave, and of course her father was duly grateful. "Young man," he said, "I can never thank you sufficiently for your heroic act. You incurred an awful risk in saving my only daughter. I am already married."—New York Sun.

Took Their Time. "So Edith is really engaged to young Gilbert? Wasn't it rather sudden?" "No, indeed," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "when we buy prizes we are always careful to select things that no one really wants, so that the winner will be the object of envy."—Washington Star.

THE INDOLENT CITIZEN. My favorite occupations, As the seasons vary, are to go out in winter, and, in summer, shovelin' snow.—Washington Star.

Peace Assured. Aren't there some jealousies in your progressive church club?" "No, indeed," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "when we buy prizes we are always careful to select things that no one really wants, so that the winner will be the object of envy."—Washington Star.

All Will Be Discovered. Barnes Torner—I am in a quandary. I have been offered an engagement by two managers, and I don't know how to act.

In the Wild West. The Tourist—Looks as if he were thirsting for gore, doesn't it? His Companion—True, but he may be he'd accept a little red liquor as a substitute.—Puck.

YEA, VERILY. The world is like an apple barrel. If you to think will stop. The biggest men and biggest fruit Are always found on top.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

When She Was. He—Her age surprised me greatly. She doesn't look thirty, does she? "No, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "she's not now. I suppose she did, though, at one time."—Philadelphia Press.

BELL VS. BELLE. There's a church bell in the steeple, There's a church belle in the choir; The first to worship calls the people, And the second calls them to admire.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reduction. "That horse has been backed down from '8 to '1' to '11'," he commented. "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "you'd better think it over. May be it's a bargain."—Washington Star.

A Definition. Little Clarence—Pa, what is an amateur actress? Mr. Callipers—One who has never been divorced, my son.—Puck.

Panama's Independence

In view of current events on the isthmus, the following discussion of the subject by Dr. Albert Shaw in the November Review of Reviews will be read with interest. It is rather remarkable as a forecast and valuable as an intelligent review of the whole situation: In every real crisis for half a century the United States has been the guardian of the isthmus of Panama as a focus of international trade. The Panama railway has always been an American institution, and has played a great part as a link of commerce and peace between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Old treaties, rigidly maintained and respected on our part, have made us the guarantor of order at Panama, and have also prevented chaos. For the United States Colombia would have lost the isthmus long ago. The present behavior of Colombia as respects the canal is in fatal contrast with the past. The interests of the people living in the Panama province, as well as in defiance of the needs and interests of the United States, which would like to use a ship canal across the isthmus as one of the great big business enterprises of the world, has no rights or concerns on the isthmus of Panama excepting those expressed in the technical and legal aspects of such claims must be made good by the show of the necessary military and administrative resources of the United States for them. As we remarked last month, the best thing that the people of the isthmus could do is to make a demand for prompt and determined action by themselves from Colombia; and we further remark that it would be absurd for the people of the United States to pretend that they did not look with favor upon so righteous and excellent a proposition.

Will Panama Declare Independence? For some time there have been rumors of a widespread desire on the part of the isthmian people to cut loose and form a government of their own, largely upon the model of the Cuban republic, but even closer relations than Cuba enjoys with the United States. Inasmuch as the present control of Panama by the politicians of the United States has now become wholly impracticable, it may be assumed that the movement for independence is already in progress. The solution of the situation, such a step, promptly entered upon, might bring about a much better desired equality of equilibrium at the isthmus that would alike benefit North America and South America, Europe and Asia. It would also, of course, greatly benefit Colombia, since the construction of the canal would do more than anything else to develop the trade and resources of the northern part of South America, and to bring about conditions that would make for enlightenment and political progress. It would be quite too much to expect that if the merchants, planters and business men of the Panama strip should declare their independence, adopt a suitable constitution and appeal to the United States for friendship and protection, they would be met with a cold shoulder. Our government will no longer follow the plan of sending warships and landing marines to protect the interests of the object, while keeping the Panama railroad open, of holding the situation for the benefit of the United States government.

Attitude of the French Company. It is not to be supposed that the gentlemen who control the new French Panama company, and who have been thrifty enough to make a profit out of the United States for \$40,000,000, have been looking on at the behavior of the Bogota politicians with indifference. They are not so stupid as to believe that there is any advantage in the present situation, and they have not believed that there is any advantage in the present situation, and they have not believed that there is any advantage in the present situation. They have not believed that there is any advantage in the present situation, and they have not believed that there is any advantage in the present situation. They have not believed that there is any advantage in the present situation, and they have not believed that there is any advantage in the present situation.

Where Uncle Sam Comes in Again. The government at Washington has never cared very much about the details of the history of the relations between the Panama Canal and the United States government. Those relations would not bear close inspection on either side. Our government, on the advice of its legal experts, has simply declared that the unfinished canal and the works connected therewith, together with the Panama route, are fairly worth \$100,000,000, and that the present French Panama company is the legal possessor of those assets, and entitled to sell them and receive the money. This fact of the French company's status, as ascertained after full inquiry into the matter, Knox would not be altered by the creation of a new republic of Panama. If such a new republic were to come into existence, it would be capable of signing at once a canal treaty with the United States, and if such treaty were signed, the claims of our government, the new republic would naturally have not only our recognition, but also our protection and our guarantee of a peaceful career. The French company would still be entitled to its \$40,000,000, and would be able to pay a treaty with Colombia offered to pay \$100,000,000 for the grant of a canal strip with a new Panama republic. Our secretary would not, however, permit such a new republic to assert over our canal strip any absurd pretensions of sovereignty. On the canal itself, and within the limits of the canal, the United States government would be at liberty in its own way to administer justice, to protect its interests, and do whatever it might find necessary in its capacity as a government.

DANGEROUS MAN TAKEN BY POSTAL INSPECTORS

W. L. Diller is Said to Be Hustling and Skillful Forger.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—W. L. Diller, who was arrested yesterday by postal inspectors at Harrisburg, charged with forging money orders, has, according to the authorities, operated in many cities. He is said to have confessed to securing about \$300 during the last month, one of the forged orders being cashed at the Chicago office. Complaints of altered money orders were received by the postal inspectors from Harrisburg, and the officers found that Diller, under the name of W. L. Yates, had private postoffice boxes in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Chief Postal Inspector Dickson said today: "Diller is a dangerous man and his work is excellent." The prisoner's father lives here, Diller is about thirty years of age and has been an actor for five years. At the time of his arrest pawn tickets aggregating \$500 and representing money valued at \$5,000 were found in his possession.

Home Company Barred From Mails

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—Judge William F. Hall, master in chancery, who has been in the case of the Home Co-operative company, of Kansas City, which was denied the use of the mails, made his report upon the facts and the law in the case to Judge Phillips today in the United States circuit court, sustaining the action of Postmaster Harris in excluding the company's mails. The case was a lottery concern and had hundreds of subscribers, most of whom were workmen.

SUCCESS WHILE YOU WAIT.

To the Editor of the Globe. Your readers will perhaps be interested, or more likely, surprised to know that in California a company has been incorporated and chartered, with a capital of \$25,000, called the Segno Success Club. Your readers will be interested in which they desire to be helped to success. Be it business or pleasure, sickness or bodily infirmity, or anything else, they promise that for other means they will call the doctor, and for other means they will call the doctor, and for other means they will call the doctor.

GIRLS MAKE BETTER MESSAGE CARRIERS

Western Union Company Refuses to End Its Boston Strike. BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—Supt. Ames, of the Western Union Telegraph company, today notified Mayor Collins that the mayor's request that the employment of girls for the collection and delivery of telegrams adopted because of trouble between the company and its boy messengers, be given up, could not be complied with. The mayor urged that the trouble be settled as soon as possible, intimating that the best interest of all parties would be served by the reinstatement of the boys. Supt. Ames' notification today was in response to a letter from Mayor Collins, in which the girls gave better satisfaction than the boys.

At St. Paul Theaters

The Tenderfoot, the Metropolitan's musical comedy offering, will close its very successful engagement Saturday with matinee and evening performance. The attraction has demonstrated its drawing power here as in all other cities on its circuit. Henry W. Savage's "Prince of Pilsen," the Pixley and Luders musical comedy that kept all New York in good humor for five months will play an engagement of four nights and a matinee, beginning next Sunday evening at the Metropolitan.

The characters in James A. Herne's comedy-drama, "Shore Acres," now playing at the Grand, are all well drawn and speak and act in an everyday manner. James Galloway still assumes the part made famous by Mr. Herne and gives a finished performance of old Uncle Nat. The other characters are in capable hands. There will be but four more performances, including a matinee Saturday.

Next week the Grand's offering will be "The White Slave," which comes with new scenery and electrical effects. Star patrons have filled the house at each performance of "The Tiger Lilies." Same bill the remainder of the week.

HEJO DID NOT DEAL WITH INSURGENTS

Japanese Consul at Manila Met Their Leader, but That Was All.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—The Japanese minister has received the following official statement regarding the alleged dealings between an official of the Japanese consulate at Manila and the insurgent leader, Trias, as reported by Gen. MacArthur in December, 1902: "In January, 1901, the United States minister at Tokyo brought the matter to the attention of the minister for foreign affairs, who disclaimed any knowledge of the alleged facts on the part of the Japanese government, and immediately instituted an investigation. Mr. Hejo, the official accused, who had been temporarily in charge of the consulate at Manila, October, 1900, was recalled to Japan and subjected to close examination, from which the following facts were brought to light: "While returning from a pleasure trip to Cavite he accidentally met Trias and was introduced to him by a fellow traveler. In the course of the conversation which ensued Trias' secretary stated that the insurgents were in need of arms and ammunition; that if they could obtain a supply sufficient for the equipment of from 5,000 to 10,000 men, they would be an easy matter to drive the American troops out of the islands and ultimately to secure independence, and that if Japan would assist the insurgents by supplying arms and ammunition the right to establish a permanent coaling station, freedom of trade and railway franchises would be conceded. He then inquired how Mr. Hejo thought the Japanese government would regard such a proposition. Mr. Hejo replied that he had no authority to discuss the matter in his official capacity, but that his private opinion was that it would be absolutely impossible for Japan to consider such a proposal or to render any assistance whatever to the insurgents. He then stated that he had previously submitted a report on the subject to the Japanese government, which was submitted to American authority. The conversation was carried on entirely by Hejo and the secretary, Trias never listening. Although this interview took place in the presence of the United States minister at Manila, the United States government regarded the matter as satisfactorily closed."

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