The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL PAPER — CITY OF ST. PAUL

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Northwestern—Business, 1065 Main. Editorial, 78 Main.
Twin City—Business, 1065; Editorial, 78.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier.	1 mo.	6 mos.	12 mos.
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Sunday	.20	1.10	2.00

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE.

W. J. MORTON,
150 Nassau St., New York City.
87 Wash ngton St., Chicago.

Largest Morning and Sunday Circulation in St. Paul

January... Circulation

The Circulation of The St. Paul Globe for the month of January, 1904, averaged per day

32,244

Copies.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1904.

THE NAVY AND NATIONAL PEACE.

Congressman Burton is quite right in saying that proposals to double the navy of the United States are not a peace measure. The people of this country are tremendously hard to start on a new line of action and equally difficult to stop. Public opinion is like a snowball, which grows at first so imperceptibly that those trying to form it are discouraged, and which later acquires such size and momentum as to crush down any ordinary obstacle in its path.

It required a great many years of agitation to convince the public that the United States should have any navy at all. It is only about twenty years since the proposition that we should build a navy took practical shape and received public indorsement. And no one then dreamed that it would be carried farther than the provision of a few first-class modern warships, so that we might not be entirely helpless in case we needed to protect our interests anywhere.

Since that time we have gone on and on without check or moderation, until at present we bid fair to burden ourselves with the charges of the greatest navy in the world. We have added battleship to battleship and cruiser to cruiser and multiplied torpedo boats and destroyers, and still the clamor is for more. The president's message to congress is a good illustration of this style of argument, and men on both sides of the house are afraid to say what they think, lest haply they should be found standing against public opinion.

There can be no end to this if continued, except the placing of the people of this country under an almost intolerable burden of annual charges for maintenance as unnecessary as they are excessive. For it must be remembered that the first cost of a navy is a trifle compared to the amount necessary to keep the ships in commission and furnish them with officers, men and supplies.

The argument that we need a big navy as a promoter of peace may be sincere in a few ill-balanced minds, but it is utterly without force. This country enjoyed the most profound peace and immunity from attack as far as its foreign relations were concerned during the very long period when it had not a single warship worthy of the name. What then secured us against invasion? How then was peace maintained? Simply by the natural and not unreliable certainty that if we minded our own business and meddled with no one else's concerns no one else would meddle with us. This by no means involved any surrender of principle on our part. We maintained the Monroe doctrine just as heroically and held it just as inviolate during the half century preceding 1880 as since. We did this without a navy, and undoubtedly we could have gone on under the same conditions.

The truth, as every sane man sees it, is that a large navy is provocative not of peace, but of war. These great monsters of the deep must have something better to do than rust idly in the various ports of the world. This great establishment, maintained in practical idleness, grows filled with repressed energy and longs for a burst of activity and a chance at glory. The powers at Washington, made proud by a knowledge that their mastery can at any moment direct the peace of the seas, take a different tone with their neighbors and insult or dictate where they otherwise would conciliate. The increase of the national navy beyond a reasonable point is just as certain to lead to future breaches of the peace as if our guns were already leveled at the forces of a friend.

We have now, including of course the warships already authorized and under construction, a navy adequate to every need of this country, both offensive and defensive. With our position, our wealth and the magnitude of our resources already the wonder of the world, we shall never be attacked unless we first give provocation. We owe something to our own people and our own ideals. He, therefore, does a public service who calls attention to the unchecked mania for multiplying battleships, and raises the point that somehow and somewhere a line should be drawn beyond which increases in the navy should not go. It is a point of order and of morality that ought certainly to have the solid support of every Democratic vote.

A Chicago reformer describes Mayor Harrison as a czar. We had no idea he was such an ineffective sort of person.

A FAIR FIELD.

The filings of candidates for city office have now been completed, and the full list appears in The Globe this morning. Both parties have reason to be well satisfied, and the public is to be congratulated that there are so many men of probity, of experience and of ability who are willing to serve the people. With the exercise of discrimination by the voter, there will be no difficulty about placing in nomination two tickets with which the public may well be satisfied.

In the period to elapse before the primaries are held, the position of The Globe will be that which it has already announced. It believes in a fair field and no favor. The direct primary system makes it peculiarly unfair for a newspaper to champion actively an individual cause, unless there be some special reason for it. It is its duty, where a notoriously unfit man appears, to oppose him at all times. But between two men each of whom is fairly entitled to challenge the opinion of the party voters, it should hold hands off.

As a newspaper holding the best interest of this city closest to its heart and most fully identified with its own, The Globe hopes to see the fittest men found in these lists chosen as candidates. That will most promote the fortunes of parties and contribute most to civic advancement and business success. As a Democratic newspaper it believes that fair play is a jewel. It plays no favorites. It will give the news, from day to day, the news of the local campaign as all other news, fully and impartially; and when the primaries are over, it will be found ready for the hotter work of the actual fray.

To your tents, Oh, Israel! Now let the fight go forward, and the earnest prayer of The Globe in every case is, "May the best man win!"

There are two days left for the other 171,356 residents of St. Paul to listen to the siren song of the politician and file for the nomination.

THE HAGUE DECISION.

There will be very general dissatisfaction with the decision of The Hague arbitration tribunal in the Venezuela matter. We do not ourselves see how it could very well have decided otherwise. The case seems to be perfectly clear; and Venezuela, although we properly felt called upon to intervene between her and her assailants, certainly did bring all her misfortunes upon herself by her insolence and her refusal to give heed to the most ordinary considerations of national morality.

Venezuela has for many years been a chronic and shameless defaulter. She has assumed that her financial obligations need not be discharged unless it so pleased her. She has taken the high and mighty tone of a sovereign when called upon to discharge her plain obligations. She has assumed that, as an independent nation, she could not be coerced, and has certainly relied upon the power of the United States to prevent her from suffering the natural consequences of combined bad faith and bankruptcy.

The essential point of her defalcation is that she refused again and again to submit her claims to arbitration. She thus put herself plainly in the wrong, and naturally prejudiced any arbitration tribunal against her. When the powers came down with ships and guns and all the paraphernalia of war to collect their claims, Venezuela found out her mistake. She discovered that the United States would not permit her political annihilation, but would not protect her in repudiating her debts. She was given plainly to understand that this country, like the others, would insist upon ordinary business morality; and she found herself obliged to put her revenues in pawn in order to pay what she owed. The only question remaining was to decide whether the nations that first applied force had a preferential claim over those that came in later when arbitration was agreed to.

The decision of the tribunal is unanimous. It holds that the parties which blockaded Venezuela's ports in order to get their money are entitled to preference. It finds that arbitration was proposed on several occasions in the last twelve years by both Great Britain and Germany, and that Venezuela refused it. It thus decides that the claims of the parties in question must be sustained, and the United States is commissioned to carry out the decision. We do not, of course, like the idea that the first country to back up its claim for money with ships and guns will be the first to receive consideration by a tribunal whose reason for existence is the maintenance and the cultivation of peace. At the same time this Venezuela affair is a very mixed business.

It is reasonably apparent that neither the creditors who used force nor any others would ever have got anything from Venezuela unless force had been applied. She was a persistent and contumacious debtor, and the sheriff had to be called in to levy an execution. Naturally enough he demanded his fees. The decision may serve as a needed warning to many of the inferior South American powers that they cannot flaunt their independence and their occasional dishonesty in the faces of others and hope that the United States will protect them from the consequences. It certainly should be held as a tribute to the value and efficacy of arbitration, rather than as any reflection upon it.

The St. Paul Dispatch continues to astonish the world with its feats in illustrating the news. Not content with beating the mail in depicting scenes in Tokyo on receipt of war news, it yesterday outdid itself and scored a beat on the world by showing a picture of the Japs crossing the Yalu. As the Japs have not yet crossed the Yalu it will be understood what enterprise was necessary to procure this remarkable picture.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPADE.

That was a pretty story the Washington correspondents furnished us of the planting of a George Washington memorial tree on the White house grounds last Monday. The president, we are told, employed a daintily beribboned spade with which he contributed to the tree planting two spadefuls of earth. He then retired, leaving the completion of the task to the White house employes who were fitted out with real spades.

The story hardly fits in with our idea of the strenuous chief executive, and were it not for the fact that all the correspondents agree on the details we would have scouted the idea of the decorated spade. But the fact that men who seldom agree, agree in this particular may be accepted as proof of the truth of the story. We are told, indeed, that the decorated spade is to be preserved in the archives of the White house, so that future visitors may gaze upon it, and admire it as an evidence of the patriotic fervor of the president. Of course a decorated spade is not in itself an offense, unless one looks at it from the viewpoint of art. If the president preferred a dainty shovel tied up with a bunch of ribbons, it's his own affair, perhaps. And if he preferred a farcical tree planting to a real one, that, too, is very much a matter of taste and hardly a matter for criticism. Nevertheless, President Roosevelt has uttered so many strenuous axioms and has so often held up to scorn the make-believe that it is difficult not to feel surprise at his manner of planting memorial trees.

We had every reason to believe that he would select the heaviest shovel, the sturdiest tree and the most exposed spot, and that he would delight in proving to the assembled multitude and to his own family that his love for the life strenuous is no make-believe passion. But what are the facts? He minces out (it's impossible to carry a decorated shovel and not mince) with a beribboned spade that would make an honest day laborer blush for shame, tosses two silly spadefuls of earth on an honest tree and then hurries back to receive the congratulations of his friends. The whole affair suggests the Prince of Wales at the laying of a corner stone. It is sufficient to disgust an honest, healthy democracy.

If the tree grows, it will be remarkable. Any self-respecting tree would have a right to feel discouraged at such a start in life. But if it should survive it will not add to the fame of Theodore Roosevelt. Beside the cherry tree incident in the first president's life, this memorial tree incident in the last president's life looks decidedly shabby. We may be sure that the boy, Washington, if he touched the tree at all, gave it some hearty whacks and that there were no ribbons on his hatchet. In a land that respects honest labor, this memorial tree planting by President Roosevelt seems a very silly farce that might better have been omitted.

Now that Col. Henry Watterson has turned the star-eyed goddess loose, there is a chance for Col. Roosevelt to annex that much-abused deity. And he surely needs her in his postoffice business.

If ex-Secretary Root has nothing better to do than go about defending the Panama treaty he might just as well have stayed in the cabinet.

The Japs will keep pesterin' 'round Port Arthur until they lose something besides ships.

Contemporary Comment

One Way to Do It.

There are more ways than one to whip the devil around the stump. Under the neutrality proclamation of President Roosevelt American citizens have no right to make contributions to the war fund or give any assistance to either of the belligerents, but the Japanese consul general in New York proposes to raise $5,000,000 in this country for the Red Cross fund. When the heathen Japanese carries a red cross in one hand and a repeating rifle in the other he probably will pass for a good Christian by the time he strikes the Russian army.—Omaha Bee.

Blissful Colombia.

The situation in Colombia is always "critical," because, when a candidate for the presidency is beaten at the polls, self-respect compels him to begin a revolution and fight his successful rival. The complete election returns are not received yet at Bogota, and it is not known definitely who is elected, but the military supporters of both candidates have already taken the field.—Buffalo Commercial.

Maybe He Wasn't Asked.

The American Bible society's appeal for funds has been signed by Cleveland, Bryan and Roosevelt. Now, if Henry Watterson would put his name on the list we might go on with new confidence, knowing that at least one thing upon which these great men could agree was still left to us.—Bangor News.

The Two Diplomacies.

Gradually even the Republican newspapers are separating Mr. Hay's diplomacy from that of Mr. Roosevelt. While they eulogize Mr. Hay's astuteness, they attribute the only failure of our diplomacy, that of Kishenev, to Mr. Roosevelt. This is becoming significant.—Austin (Tex.) Statesman.

Civilization's Foe.

The trouble with Russia in the Eastern imbroglio is the common trouble of civilized men—ice. It is true that she has too much for open ports and the rest of the civilized world has too little for refrigerators, but the trouble is ice, all the same.—Baltimore American.

Would Insure a Democratic Majority.

If all of the congressmen elected by fraud were to follow the example of Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado, and voluntarily relinquish their seats to their opponents it might change the political complexion of the lower house.—Chicago Chronicle.

Parkhurst's Quandary.

Dr. Parkhurst is compelled to suspend comment for fear he will be put in the position of a man who is disappointed because his worst fears were not realized.—Washington Star.

And Makes a Good "Big Stick."

Michael Davitt gave President Roosevelt a blackthorn, an appropriate gift, for the shillelah has done much in its way to make life strenuous.—New York Herald.

It Does Seem Superfluous.

Baron de Ladygenski is the Russian consul general at New York. We have not been able to find out what the gensky stands for.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Helping the Enemy Along.

If the Russians keep on blowing up their own ships at the present rate they will put the Japanese navy out of a job.—Philadelphia Record.

Can Stay in Until March 4.

In affixing his address, "The White house," Mr. Roosevelt has no occasion to add "temporary location."—Baltimore American.

TODAY'S WEATHER

Windsor—A. W. Wright, Austin; H. R. Hymes and wife, Rochester; H. H. Heydon, Chatfield; F. A. Lindbergh, Little Falls; C. J. Boardman, Watertown, S. D.; J. W. Devery, Faribault; J. C. Atkinson, Barnesville; L. M. Holden, Tacoma; Joseph A. Gieseler, Elysian; E. H. Heins, Renville.

Merchants—C. J. Wing, Cannon Falls; W. L. Boyd, Ware, Iowa; F. P. Hannifin, Bemidji; W. B. Brawley, Fergus Falls; D. H. Evans, Tracy; M. E. Hage, Souris, S. D.; C. J. Stark, Ortonville; E. A. Krueger, Joliet, N. D.; A. S. Sandel, Butte, Mont.; A. C. Jones, Duluth; S. B. Barteau, Zumbrota.

Ryan—O. A. Erickson, Lake Park; A. J. Bouchard, Albert Lea; R. J. Woods, Sioux Falls; C. L. Twohy, Duluth; J. S. Malory, La Crosse; Frank M. Gray, Winnipeg; W. B. Monks and wife, Seattle; Dr. M. C. Burney, Sioux City.

PERSONAL MENTION

Minnesota—Fair Thursday, snow at night or Friday, warmer; winds becoming easterly and brisk.

Upper Michigan—Fair Thursday; Friday probably snow and warmer; variable winds, becoming easterly and fresh.

Wisconsin—Fair Thursday; Friday probably snow, with warmer in eastern portion; variable winds, becoming easterly and brisk.

Iowa—Fair in east; rain or snow in west, warmer; Friday rain or snow and colder, except warmer in extreme north portion.

Montana—Snow Thursday; Friday probably fair.

North Dakota—Fair Thursday and Friday.

South Dakota—Snow Thursday; Friday fair.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

St. Paul—Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, W. E. Oliver, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 1; lowest temperature, -8; average temperature, -4; daily range, 9; barometer, 30.26; humidity, 85; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 1; 7 p. m. wind, northwest; weather, cloudy.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	0	10	Los Angeles...	62	72
Battleford	-8	-6	Marquette	0	4
Bismarck	0	2	Memphis	58	62
Buffalo	18	22	Medicine Hat.	6	8
Boston	32	34	Milwaukee ...	10	16
Calgary	4	8	Minnedosa	-10	-2
Chicago	16	18	Montreal	12	14
Cincinnati ...	36	40	Moorhead	-6	-2
Cleveland ...	18	22	New Orleans..	68	74
Denver	66	70	New York ...	34	44
Des Moines ..	20	30	Oklahoma	56	60
Detroit	14	20	Omaha	32	36
Duluth	-4	2	Philadelphia ..	36	50
El Paso	80	86	Pittsburg	28	36
Edmonton		8	Qu'Appelle	-10	-2
Escanaba	0	8	San Francisco	50	56
Galveston	62	68	St. Louis	40	48
Grand Rapids.	10	20	Salt Lake	62	66
Green Bay....	4	12	San Antonio ..	86	90
Havre	2	4	Ste. Marie....	0	6
Helena	12	26	Washington ..	38	52
Huron	8	8	Winnipeg	-12	-6
Jacksonville .	68	74			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul). -Below zero.

Dies of Shock in Rome.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 24.—Miss Julia Flint, of this city, who sailed for Europe last December, is dead in Rome, in consequence of a shock to her nerves caused by an assault from a robber. While returning from church in Naples, Dec. 27, a man seized her and after a struggle secured her purse. She was taken ill and never rallied. The remains will be brought here for burial.

What the Editors Say

Collins is a good man and a whole lot of his supporters are good men. This fact the Times as a Dunn supporter admits cheerfully and gladly, and it is a little disgusting to note the contempt with which many of the Collins following speak of Bob Dunn and those who favor his nomination for governor. They say in words and action—we are the high moral men of the state, you and your candidate are of the lower order and can never hope to reach our exalted plane. We are the Simon pure Republicans, you of the doubtful variety; we are of and with the common people, you are but corporation tools and hirelings. The other night the Collins boomers held a meeting over in Minneapolis, and again the Times cheerfully admits that among those present there were many good men and true, even as there would have been had a meeting been called in the interest of Bob Dunn, but there were others. The silk stocking element of the city was well represented, while the laboring element was conspicuous by its absence. There was A. A. Ames, who has but recently come from out of the shadows of the penitentiary on a mere technicality discovered by the supreme court. There was John Day Smith, who deserted the Republican party in 1896, when it needed him the most. There was Paul Fontaine, more of a Populist than a Republican, and there was the attorney for the Soo and a direct representative of Tom Lowry. Guess the Collins men had better let up shouting corporations and riding their high moral hobby at all times when referring to Dunn and his friends. It is barely possible that the latter may compare favorably in points of intelligence, Republicanism, morality and honesty with the supporters of other candidates for gubernatorial honors.—Preston Times.

We are a great admirer of Congressman Volstead because we believe him to be a conscientious and honorable gentleman, but, nevertheless, we believe he made a bad blunder in his strong stand against reciprocity with Canada, as a large majority of the Republicans of this district are in favor of the said reciprocity, and the chances are that if Mike Dowling should get into the race he would stand a good show of winning out. The Republican party is a progressive party and the standpatters will eventually be relegated to the rear.—Faribault Journal.

When Dr. Bracken and his state board of health take steps to prevent the Twin Cities from emptying their oceans of sewage into the Mississippi river, and pumping it back into the homes of the people—then it may be time for that august body to insist on septic tanks and other costly paraphernalia for the little one-horse towns along the other streams whose people may evince a desire to keep clean. This straining at gnats and swallowing camels savors too much of horse play to go down with the public.—Anoka Free Press.

Is it not possible for a country editor to extol the good qualities of his favorite candidate for governor without maligning the character of the candidates whom he does not favor? A glance through some of the well known newspapers which reach our exchange table reveals enough gush to create a feeling of nausea.—Lake City Republican.

Secretary Hay has been very lively in securing the protection of China. Is it too much to inquire why he left little Korea at the mercy of the combatants? Is the "Hermit Kingdom" too small to need friends? And when the British troops march into Tibet, will he issue another proclamation?—St. Cloud Times.

We would like to see the time when the Minnesota Editorial association will entertain itself and not be placed under obligation to the printers' supply shops and paper houses. Then, again, the officers of the association should be filled by men actively engaged in the newspaper business.—Northfield News.

The county papers are writing poetry about Bob Dunn, but he is past being snatched bald-headed by that.—St. Paul Herald.

Fletcher, who seems not to know when he has had enough, is arranging for another contest with John Lind.—Goodhue County News.

Among the Merrymakers

When Greek Meets Greek.

"I was taken in last night," says the first footpad.

"Get pinched?" asked the second.

"No," is the scornful answer. "Think I don't know the cops better than that? It was this way: I held up a guy and took his leather and ticker away from him, and first thing I knew he was talking about how dangerous my work was and how I ought to provide for the future, and blow me if he didn't get me to sign an application for life insurance and give him all the money I had collected during the evening as a first payment on the policy!"—Judge.

The Way of the World.

Swear off, and the whole world rushes
To beg you to take a drink;
First night theater crushes
Aren't in it at all, you'd think.

Swear on, and by the eternal,
In a twelvemonth and a day
You'll find that not an infernal
Request will come your way.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In His Steps.

Old Practitioner—Well, how did you succeed with your first diagnosis? Did you profit by my advice?

The Young Doctor—I think I did, sir. I told the patient that he was suffering from a combination of liver, stomach, heart, lung and brain trouble.

O. P.—Good! No chance of a mistake there.—London Tit-Bits.

Imagine What It Must Be.

Russian Military Chieftain (fiercely impatient)—What is causing all this delay in the movement of the troops?

Subordinate—We shall be ready to move, general, as soon as the experts who are studying the official railway guide have succeeded in finding out when the trains start.—Chicago Tribune.

Goes Him One Better.

Ah Sing—Whatee all shoot en blow whistles?

Citizen—That is celebrating New Year.

Ah Sing—Alle samee Chinaboy, scaree away debbil. Yo got two debbil, one Christmas, one New Year, I savvy.—Butte Inter-Mountain.

So Unexpected.

Miss Pertie Goodwin—That society reporter spoke of me the other day as "tall and willowy!" Do you think I'm willowy?

The Young Man—That doesn't half describe you. You are peachy.

Miss Pertie Goodwin—Laws, Mr. Spoonamore!—Chicago Tribune.

Expensive Air.

Briggs—Well, there's one thing—we don't yet have to pay for air.

Griggs—Yes we do. I recently sampled some of the California variety, and it cost me nearly a thousand.—Detroit Free Press.

Exasperation.

There was an old person named Sam,
Who was wearied by Omar Khayyam.
Fitzgerald, you know,
Is the whole of the show;
But this cult and this music, "Oh, d—!"
—The Limerick Book.

At St. Paul Theaters

"Winsome Winnie" entertained two more big audiences at the Metropolitan yesterday afternoon and evening. Miss Edwardes and her associates are not, however, allowing the professional engagements to monopolize all their time. After the performance last night about forty members of the company went in two large four-horse sleds for a straw ride out to the lake. Miss Edwardes was the hostess of the occasion.

Miss Anna Held, the dainty little comedienne, will follow Paula Edwardes at the Metropolitan next week. Miss Held has been seen in St. Paul several times in musical comedy and has grown to be a favorite with lovers of that light type of entertainment. She comes next week in a new vehicle, entitled, "Mam'selle Napoleon."

McIntyre & Heath, the headliners of the Great Orpheum Show at the Grand, will change their sketch tonight and for the balance of the week, they will present "The Man From Montana," which is said to be the funniest of their repertoire. Merlan's dogs are the talk of the town, and they deserve all the complimentary comment they receive, as this act is the best of its kind ever presented in this city. There will be but four more performances, including a matinee Saturday.

Joseph Murphy will play a return engagement at the Grand next week, when he will present the two famous Irish dramas, "Shaun Rhue" and "Kerry Gow."

The Harry Morris' company is giving far and away the best show of the season at the Star. There is much real comedy in the bill, which is extremely well balanced and is appearing to large audiences every day.

CITY NEWS

WILL OPEN MONDAY

New Phalen Park School Is Ready for Use.

At the meeting of the committee on schools of the board of school inspectors, which includes all the members of the body, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to open the new Phalen Park school, corner of Payne avenue and Rose street, Monday.

The eight teachers who will be in charge were chosen, but their names were not given out. Two will come from the Cleveland school, five from the John Ericsson and one from the Harrison. The selections indicate that Miss Harriet E. Ruddy, recently chosen principal of the school, was listened to in the selection of the teachers, as five of the eight come from the school from which she is transferred.

It was decided that seven of the rooms shall be given up to the grades up to the sixth, and that all pupils in these grades now attending the Cleveland and Ericsson schools and living north of Magnolia street shall attend the new school. There will be accommodations for 360 pupils. One room will be a kindergarten.

The Humboldt school heating plant has been giving further trouble, but the contractor assured the committee that he was continuing his efforts to remedy the defects, and expects to be able to furnish sufficient heat to permit of the school being opened today.

As the school exhibit for the world's fair will be complete Friday, the board ordered that it be forwarded as soon as possible.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS IN LEAGUE DEBATE

Central, of St. Paul, and Blooming Prairie Will Contest Tomorrow.

The Central high school debating team, champions of the Fourth congressional district, will debate the team from Blooming Prairie, champions of the First congressional district, Friday evening in Central high school assembly hall.

The debate is one of the series for the championship of the Minnesota High School Debating league, which comprises nearly all the high schools of the state. St. Paul Central won the championship of the district by defeating the Cleveland high school, and Blooming Prairie won the championship of the First district by defeating Austin, Albert Lea and Owatonna. Two years ago, when the league was first formed, St. Paul Central won all its debates up to the semi-finals. Last year it won all up to the finals, and this year its supporters think it ought to win the finals. Another thing counted in its favor is that the Central team has never lost a debate in its own hall.

The judges will be Prof. Schumacher, of St. Cloud; Judge Dillon, of Anoka, and a Minneapolis man to be chosen by Blooming Prairie.

The debaters are: St. Paul—Henry Horwitz, Milton Firestone and Paul Gauger. Blooming Prairie—Ella McAdam, Gena Otsby and Miss Regina Guthrie.

Each debater will be allowed ten minutes for the main speech and six minutes for rebuttal. The question for debate is: "Resolved, That American Municipalities Should Own and Operate Their Public Utilities." Blooming Prairie will have the affirmative and St. Paul the negative.

COMMISSIONER GOES TO INVESTIGATE

Wants to Know Why Marine Insurance Has So Greatly Diminished.

State Insurance Commissioner Dearth has begun an investigation to ascertain why the reports of companies doing marine insurance business in this state should show a decrease of $33,000,000 for 1903. He is unable to reconcile that with the fact that the shipping business of Minnesota lake ports for the period was greatly increased. He expresses the belief that a large proportion of insurance on lake risks, which should have been reported to the Minnesota department, has been either suppressed or diverted. He has now gone to New York and will make investigation at the offices of the companies doing marine business in this state as to the cause for the apparent decrease in their Minnesota business.

The discrepancy in the business reported for 1903 was disclosed in the tables just prepared as a part of the material for Mr. Dearth's annual report, and printed in summarized form in The Globe of yesterday. By these tables it was shown that the total of marine risks written in this state for 1903 was $84,326,616 and the total for 1902, $117,442,932.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION WAITS

House Strikes the Great Lake Provision Out of the Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Two storm centers were encountered in consideration of the naval appropriation bill in the house today. First, the great lakes training station went out of the bill on a point of order after a wordy battle. The building programme proposed in the bill then met criticism and blocked further progress of the measure for the day. Mr. Burton, of Ohio, moved to strike out the provision for the single battleship authorized. This motion is now pending. It served as a text, after Mr. Burton had supplemented his Monday's speech with figures showing that the United States was building more naval vessels than any other European country except Great Britain, for several Republican speeches in which Mr. Burton was declared not to be in line with his party.

In the event of the defeat of this motion and the acceptance of the whole building programme, a movement is to be made tomorrow by Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, to have the bill recommitted with the following instructions:

First, to provide for a coaling station and dock at Olongapo, P. I., instead of a naval station; second, to eliminate the provision for two armored cruisers, and the armor thereof, costing $15,000,000; third, to place a limit of $398 per ton as a maximum price for armor plate, with the provision for an armor plate factory to cost not over $4,000,000, if the armor cannot be procured within the limit prescribed; fourth, that all vessels herein provided for under the head of "increase of the navy" except battleships, be constructed in government navy yards.

Senators Wrangle Over Pure Food.

The senate spent the greater part of today discussing an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill striking out the house provision giving authority to the secretary of agriculture to inspect imported food products when misbranded or suspected of impurity. The amendment was suggested by Mr. Aldrich, who said the provision opened the way for an encroachment by the secretary of agriculture on the duties of the secretary of the treasury and was calculated to cause a duplication in the service of the two officials.

Mr. McCumber said there had been an error of statement as to what officer had the right to enforce the pure food law. He explained that the power remained with the secretary of the treasury and the authority of the secretary of agriculture ceased when he had passed upon the condition of goods imported, and that the secretary of the treasury was then bound to enforce existing law against such goods as had been found to be adulterated. He said that the investigations made by the department of agriculture showed that many counterfeit goods were being imported, and he expressed confidence that importers would welcome the supervision contemplated by the provision.

Messrs. Lodge, Beveridge, Patterson and others supported Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Proctor, in charge of the bill, defended the provision and had the aid of Messrs. Dolliver, McComas, Bacon and others. The discussion was closed by substituting the provision of the act of 1900 bearing on the same point.

OPENS WORLD'S FAIR MAIL MATTER FOR TIPS

Superintendent of Postal Station Is Arrested and Confesses.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—Frank C. Hostetter, superintendent of the world's fair postoffice station, was arrested today charged with opening, detaining and embezzling mail matter for more than two months. He waived a preliminary hearing, confessed and was admitted to bail to await the federal grand jury. His purpose, according to his confession, was merely to secure inside information as to concessions, exhibits, etc., and either to use such information himself or to give it to friends who were interested.

DICK'S PROMISED WALKOVER HAPPENS

Republicans Caucus Nominates Him to Succeed Senator Hanna.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—At a caucus of Republican members of the Ohio legislature, Gen. C. W. Dick, of Akron, was unanimously nominated for both the unexpired and the short term as United States senator to succeed the late Senator Hanna. Gen. Dick's name was the only one proposed.

Copper Company Is Sued.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—The Hecla Consolidated Mine company was today made the defendant in a suit for a receiver, brought by Newton Todd, a broker of this city. Todd declares that the company is insolvent. He charges a scheme on the part of the directorate of the company to secure a preferred debt against the corporation and thus wipe out the minority stockholders. Henry Knippenberg, president of the company, and John C. McCutcheon, secretary, deny these charges. It is set out that Todd owns 100 shares in the corporation, which is engaged in business of copper mining at Glendale and Melrose, Mont. In the last three years, he says, no dividends have been paid. In 1902 the business was operated at a loss of $36,315, and in 1903 at a loss of $4,479, he states.

Whitney Will Is Filed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The will of the late William C. Whitney was filed for probate at Minola, L. I., today. Harry Payne Whitney is made sole executor and trustee under the will. After legacies of $250,000 each to Adelaide and Bertie Randolph, step children, have been deducted and provisions made for an income of $50,000 per year for his daughter Dorothy, the bulk of the estate is left in trust, one-half of the income to go to Harry Payne Whitney, the oldest son, one-tenth to his daughter Pauline, now Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, one-tenth to his son Payne and three-tenths to his daughter Dorothy.

Organize Against Union Labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—The executive committee of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America completed its work today. Many organizers will be put into the field at once.