The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL PAPER — ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL ST. PAUL — 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.
Daily only	.40	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday	.50	2.75	5.00
Sunday	.20	1.10	2.00

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Daily and Sunday	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	.20	1.10	2.00

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE.

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1904.

THE NORTHWEST IMPERILED.

The people of the Northwest, confronted with the most serious danger that has ever menaced their prosperity and threatened their growth, may well cast a look backward to the time when they were clearly warned of what might happen. From the time when the idea of the Northern Securities company was conceived, and when the first steps were taken to make it a reality, Mr. James J. Hill frankly explained to the country that the controlling reason for creating such a holding company was to save the great railroad properties that serve the Northwest from the demoralization of continued assaults upon them for control, either by reckless speculators or by ambitious capitalists, who sought to grasp a mastery of the entire railroad systems of the West.

The decision of the supreme court has brought us rudely face to face with the facts. The Harriman interests have shown their hand in the petition that they have addressed to the circuit court asking it to intervene and direct such a distribution of the stocks held by the Northern Securities company as will turn over control of the Northern Pacific railroad to them. That is what they have been fighting for. That is what the Northern Securities was organized to prevent. That is what the enemies of the Northern Securities, whether their opposition was demagogic or genuine or ignorant, have helped to do. That is the possibility that confronts the Northwest today.

The purpose of Mr. Harriman and his allied interests is to unite in one tremendous railroad combination and monopoly practically all of the great railway business between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast. Union Pacific and Central Pacific are now one. To the same people belongs the Oregon Short Line and the property of the old Oregon Railway & Navigation company, with the outlet to tide water at Portland. To it belongs the enormous Southern Pacific system, with its transcontinental line, its network of roads covering California, and the Shasta route connecting San Francisco with Portland. Turn over to this combination a control of the Northern Pacific and a half interest in the Burlington, and a glance at the map will show how it would dominate the entire Western empire of the United States, save only the country served by the Great Northern.

What sort of policy does this combination follow, and what does it dictate to those dependent upon it? Travel over the lines of the system and see. You will find as wretched accommodations for the money as the passengers on any railroad system in the United States can complain of. Go anywhere throughout the fruit and wheat raising districts of California and you will find a people maddened into readiness for almost any act of violence by a system of railroad oppression that has had no parallel elsewhere in the world. You will find a country industrially ruined, although splendidly productive. You will find a wealth of nature's products rotting on the ground because the charge for carrying them to market is greater than the market value. You will find legislatures bought and sold and the entire state government ruled by the corruptest of monopolies. Read Frank Norris' great story, "The Octopus," and you will understand.

It is to such a system and to such a rule that the United States courts are asked to turn over the great properties of the Northwest and the people dependent upon them. The Harriman interests have already done in effect that for being able to do which the court declared that the Northern Securities company must be dissolved, although it had never done it. Mere power so to restrain trade, said the judges, is too dangerous to be allowed. That power not only exists, but is ruthlessly exercised by the enormous combination of lines under the Harriman control. The actual results of the Southern combination are infinitely worse than all the possibilities involved in the Northern Securities, had it ever passed into the control of tyrannous and reckless men. To such a power it is now demanded that control of the Northern Pacific be surrendered.

If the Southern Pacific monopoly should by any means obtain control of the Northern Pacific and the Burlington it would be the most staggering blow ever delivered upon the Northwest in general and upon Minnesota and the Twin Cities in particular. We know the policy of the Southern railway trust too well to be deluded. We know that every pound of business possible would be diverted to the longer line, in order that the receipts might be increased by swelling freight charges. We know that the people of the communities all along the line would have to pay the piper. We know that every dollar's worth of business that could be drawn away from St. Paul and Minneapolis would be taken from them to add to the resources of the Harriman centers of power and influence. We know that the whole Northwest would have to pay tribute; that the splendid plans already carried far toward completion for making the Northern route the pathway of the world's commerce would be interfered with or frustrated, and that the low freight rate which the Northern Securities brought into being would give way to the high charges of the Southern systems.

It cannot be otherwise than that these facts will make a great impression upon the minds of those who are now asked to deliver over millions of people bound hand and foot to the will of monopoly; and it cannot be other than that they should make a powerful impression upon the people of the Northwest as a whole. The pity of it is that this illuminating experience, against which they were so carefully warned, should come so late.

The Japs having taken Wi-ju, and the Dutch being in undisturbed possession of Holland, there really seems to be nothing in the way of establishing universal peace except the method proposed by the czar to bring about that condition.

A COMING CANDIDATE.

All signs now point to Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, as the candidate for the presidency of a united Democracy. For a long time he has been regarded by the well informed as the probable nominee. His high character, his great ability, his judicial record, his acceptability to all Democrats, his strength in his own state, and the consequent probability that he would be elected have all directed attention to his available qualities; and most Democrats, even while considering the claims of other candidates, have held an idea in the back of their minds that Judge Parker would probably carry off the prize.

This probability is rising into the region of certainty. It is certain that the Democratic delegation from his own state will present his name to the convention and give him a cordial support. Whether under instructions or otherwise, the Democrats of New York will be solid and enthusiastic for Judge Parker. He will also have the votes of most of the Southern delegates; and these are men who rightfully have a large influence in any Democratic national convention, since so large a portion of the votes for a successful candidate must come from them. It is now considered probable that there will be enough votes from the Middle West and from New England to nominate Judge Parker, even though the two-thirds rule should be permitted to remain in force.

This situation has developed rapidly and crystallized clearly. Until a very recent date Democrats, though well aware that the situation presented to them a great opportunity, were not at all agreed on a candidate. They had left the personal element till the last. Like sensible and practical people, people who are competent to rule and whom the country would not be afraid to trust, they had given their labors first to the erasing of all the old lines that once divided Democrats and to the restoration of party harmony and party loyalty. That accomplished, they knew that it would be time to look for a candidate.

This agreement has been reached. The Democrats of the nation are prepared to go forward together to the work of redeeming the country from Republican misrule, of cleansing those stables whose reek now ascends to heaven whenever an investigation or a report opens a cranny at window or door, of loosing the bonds that monopoly has fastened upon us, and striking down the bar of privilege behind which favored interests collect toll from the laboring man. They are concerned that Democracy may triumph, and that thus the people may once more come into their own. And with the nearer approach of the national convention, with the selection of delegates already under way in the several states, it has become necessary for them to look more closely into the question of candidates. For it would not be well to go into such a council without some thought of leadership.

As soon as this point for practical action was reached, as soon as Democrats everywhere began to consider their preferences and to voice them, it became apparent that there was a great undercurrent of feeling almost everywhere in favor of Judge Parker. Those to whom he had been unknown had taken pains to enlighten themselves and were satisfied. Those who had known him well before were enthusiastic. Everywhere it was admitted that he would be a safe candidate, a suitable candidate, a winning candidate.

Minnesota is no exception. Prominent and justly honored representatives of the party have already declared through The Globe their satisfaction with Judge Parker's candidacy, their belief that he will win, their wish that he might have the cordial support of Minnesota from the outset. So it is everywhere, and the Parker boom is on the rise. He is the coming man, and Democracy may well be proud of him. To win with him would be magnificent, and to fail with him would bring no disgrace. We can think of no other name on which all Democrats may so heartily unite for the big fight that is before them, and that we sincerely believe they may win if they will.

Frank Pettigrew says he'll bolt if certain men are nominated by the Democrats. As Mr. Pettigrew is himself a candidate, we might as well prepare for the shock of his bolting.

THE BENEVOLENT MR. CARNEGIE.

We are assured by the Chicago Record-Herald that Mr. Andrew Carnegie stands ready to contribute a million dollars to a campaign fund to be devoted to securing the election of President Roosevelt.

Which makes it evident that Mr. Carnegie is prepared to take desperate measures to escape the disgrace of dying rich.

For some years Mr. Carnegie has been going about suffering under the handicap of a fortune of many millions of dollars, accumulated in some measure by his own thrift and business foresight but very largely by virtue of the operation of laws enacted in the interest of the iron and steel industry. His surplus wealth came to him as the result of imposts just as specific as direct taxes paid by the people. Having secured his wad, and a goodly one it surely was, Mr. Carnegie gave it out that he proposed returning the money he had taken from the people by the aid of a protective tariff in such form as would do the original holders of the wealth the most good. He evolved the scheme of giving away Carnegie libraries, but so indifferent were the people to putting the money they had lost into books that the aim of Mr. Carnegie was assured of defeat by the protracted processes necessary to getting rid of the coin. Then he bought up all the useless land in Scotland. He even put money into scenery. He made an arrangement whereby the youth of his native land was to be educated to a fine point, at his expense. He bestowed largess on every Scots village that he could think of from Skibo to Drumsheugh. And the other day he reckoned up his expenditures and found that he had not even put a dent in the wad.

He came back to the United States and cast about for some more expeditious method of divesting himself of the graceless gold that lay on his conscience. He had religious scruples about playing the races, though recognizing the availability of that method of going broke. He could not lose any money in Wall street because nobody would bet against him. He has neither the taste nor capacity for making a hurrah campaign by means of birds and bottles, being born to bannocks and Scotch highballs. He was about to give up in disgust and get ready for a disgraceful finish when he bethought him of the political campaign fund as a means to the end he so anxiously aims at. Hence the proposition to hand over a million to the Roosevelt committee.

Mr. Carnegie is to be congratulated. If he sticks to the political plan nothing on earth can prevent his bankruptcy. Moreover, he will do some good with his money. Let him but announce that he will finance all organized Carnegie-Roosevelt clubs and then get ready to sign checks. And if he wants to go the distance and finance to the limit the party which is responsible for the wise and salutary measures under whose fostering influences he accumulated his roll he may as well send a remittance to the Republican city committee of St. Paul.

We bespeak for Mr. Carnegie prompt recognition from the local Republicans. It would be at once a delicate compliment and a touching reminder if Vice Chairman Haas, of the Republican committee, would at once set himself to the task of organizing the Carnegie-Roosevelt-Wright Marching club.

Elsewhere on this page we publish the letter of a gentleman from Cambridge interested in politics. He will not be disappointed by finding it on the first page under big headlines, because The Globe has a sense of proprieties and fitness. Nevertheless his letter is interesting, like the words of Pettigrew, whom he makes his mentor. According to these authorities, if you do not accept a nomination you do not like, you are a bolter, a renegade and a traitor; but they are permitted, without loss of standing, to announce in advance that they will bolt any candidates not of their own choosing. Of course this is not Democracy, and the writer of the letter avows it by saying that he is a Populist, that the Populists are for Hearst and that they do not propose to follow any Democratic leadership. All of which we commend to the careful study of Minnesota Democrats.

In the spring a young man's fancy
Lightly turns to corded breeks,
And the links anon will echo
To the clicking of the cleeks.

Contemporary Comment

A National Danger.

Benjamin Disraeli once described "the turf" as England's great national engine of demoralization; and it would be no exaggeration to describe our present pension system as the most corupting and debasing influence that has ever sapped public morals in this country upon pretenses essentially false.—Florida Times-Union.

A Tip to the South.

The time has come when we should present our men. Send the Southern delegations to the conventions uninstructed, and if they can agree that the South has the man, nominate him. Otherwise, take the best there is for the country, but exhibit the disposition to determine the nominee in the future. —Nashville American.

May Be a Russian Plot.

The Korean government has given the Japanese navy 30,000 cases of cigarettes. Is this playing the part of a faithful ally?—Philadelphia North American.

By Making It Even Worse.

Perhaps if Elder Dowie had remained in Zion City his "Peace be with you" might have had some effect on the Republicans of the state.—St. Louis Republic.

That Would Mean Extermination.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is determined to crush the boll weevil We suggest that he induce the weevil to go into a cotton corner.—Washington Post.

Just Having Lots of Fun.

Charles M. Schwab says Herbert Spencer is his favorite author. Evidently Mr. Schwab is now able to sit up and joke a little.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Noise Is Terrific.

Col. Watterson has steamed out behind the hills again, and begun another terrific bombardment of the Panama canal purchase.—Chicago Record-Herald.

So the Dread War Continues.

The Japanese fleet has again put a stopper in the Port Arthur bottle. Now let Russia even things up by again crossing the Yalu.—Detroit Free Press.

They Nearly All Do It.

Probably Karopatkin's first business when he gets out of the wilderness will be to deny a number of alleged interviews.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

And Passing Exclamation Points.

Fighting Bob Evans is now making a dash for home—in fact, if he is the same old Bob, he is making several dashes.—Denver Republican.

That Might Have Helped Some.

Any form-building modiste of the land could have told Mr. Sully that there was a great deal of deception in cotton.—Denver Post.

Always Something Doing.

The state of Ohio seems to be qualifying to appear as a Balkan region in the Republican geography.—Omaha World-Herald.

Finds the Shelf Uncomfortable.

There is one thing Senator Platt does not know, and that is the retiring age for an easy boss.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Russian Version.

As pronounced in St. Petersburg, Admiral Toga's name is something like Togethedevilski.—Anaconda Standard.

Will Not Down.

The Hon. David Bennett Hill shows a disposition to climb out and sit on the coffin.—Augusta Chronicle.

Taking Long Risks.

Negroes can vote in Ohio. That is, those who escape lynching can.—Thomasville Times-Enterprise.

PERSONAL MENTION

Ryan—George K. Reeder and wife, Craig, Mont.; John H. Conron, Hobart; M. D. Cote, Superior; Charles Newhall and wife, Faribault; Mrs. L. M. Powell, Duluth; H. W. Cook, Boyd, Wis.; H. B. Whitney, Buffalo; C. L. Hilton, Fergus Falls.

Windsor—Henry L. Ford, Jamestown, N. D.; J. Jenswold, Duluth; D. H. McMullen, Langdon, N. D.; James J. Loomis, Great Falls, Mont.; W. E. Young, Mankato; C. H. Stuck, Eau Claire; D. T. Tearse, Augusta, Wis.; H. J. Crooks, Benson; Thomas Fraser, Rochester; J. C. McClure, Red Wing; C. F. Warner, Mankato; M. J. Connelly, Dubuque.

Merchants—J. C. Peterson, Boone, Iowa; D. L. McKay, Chippewa Falls; Charles H. Slocum, Superior; J. C. Conlan and wife, Kalispell, Mont.; H. Goddard, Decorah, Iowa; E. C. Dean and wife, Fairmont; L. L. Mathews, Mazeppa; W. Ferguson, Winnipeg; W. C. Hilbe, La Crosse; Claude McMoody, Madison; Frank Prince, Drummond, Wis.; J. J. Thornton, St. James.

TODAY'S WEATHER

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday; warmer in northwest portion; Thursday fair; variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Rain Wednesday; Thursday fair; light to fresh variable winds, becoming westerly.

Wisconsin—Fair in west, showers in east portion Wednesday; Thursday fair; light to fresh winds.

North Dakota—Partly cloudy and warmer Wednesday; showers at night or Thursday.

South Dakota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Iowa—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Montana—Partly cloudy Wednesday; showers in north and west portions; Thursday fair.

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, 51; lowest temperature, 41; average temperature, 46; daily range, 10; barometer, 30.04; humidity, .76; precipitation, .0; 7 p. m. temperature, 48; 7 p. m. wind, west; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	42	50	Jacksonville	62	68
Battleford	34	36	Los Angeles	70	84
Bismarck	44	44	Marquette	42	50
Buffalo	42	46	Memphis	50	56
Boston	56	64	Medicine Hat	50	54
Calgary	44	48	Milwaukee	44	46
Chicago	44	52	Minnedosa	32	34
Cincinnati	58	64	Montreal	44	46
Cleveland	46	48	Moorhead	38	40
Denver	58	60	New Orleans	68	74
Des Moines	52	54	New York	58	62
Detroit	48	52	Omaha	62	66
Duluth	34	38	Pittsburg	54	60
El Paso	74	78	Qu'Appelle	34	36
Edmonton	46	50	San Francisco	64	66
Escanaba	38	42	St. Louis	48	58
Galveston	70	74	Salt Lake	54	56
Grand Rapids	48	54	San Antonio	74	78
Green Bay	48	54	S. Ste. Marie	42	50
Havre	54	56	Washington	54	64
Helena	52	56	Winnipeg	26	34
Huron	54	64			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

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River Bulletin—

	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	6.2	*0.4
La Crosse	10	7.2	*0.9
Davenport	15	8.4	—0.3
St. Louis	30	23.1	—0.6

*Rise. —Fall.

What the Editors Say

Congressman Volstead has succeeded in "throwing a scare" into a lot of Seventh district Republicans and as a result they have gone into all sorts of ridiculous contortions over Canadian reciprocity, just the same as if they really believed there was some real danger to be feared from it. What a brave lot they are, and no mistake, to imagine that American progress and prosperity can be impaired or threatened by lowering the tariff wall between the United States and Canada. Of course we understand that Volstead is working this scare to get back to congress, but we didn't suppose the Republicans of the Seventh district would take fright so easily. In fact, we don't believe they are frightened in the least, but so long as any old thing will do, they are very ready to take advantage of it. Shades of Jim Blaine and our loud-voiced statesmen who for twenty years have rolled "reciprocity" as a sweet morsel under their tongues! Can it be that they are all going to play the Bull Run racket the moment they begin to smell powder? The Leader wants to go on record as prophesying that these people and their congressmen will abandon their present position within six months after the next election. Now watch and see. —Montevideo Leader.

Party politics is a study. It produces peculiar results. At the Seventh congressional convention last week, Barney Volstead was unanimously indorsed The indorsement was not because of any service he had performed for his country or state—it wasn't because of any conspicuous service on behalf of his party, for in his reciprocity speech he misrepresented his state, his district and his party in the state. But the indorsement was just because he was congressman and it would have looked bad to have turned him down. In congress Volstead made himself a burlesque of a statesman. He tried to gain notoriety by opposing something Lind had said and done. It was the natural mistake of a pigmy—the conduct of a boyish man. But because he is the golden calf who is in, the delegates must need fall down and worship the veal. And that is politics—disgusting politics at that. When Volstead goes out of congress there will be none so poor as to do him reverence.—St. Peter Herald.

The supreme court has handed down the law. Now will the federal government see that the law is applied so as to defend the people against the trusts. The people of the Northwest, an agricultural people as they are, cannot but be interested in the price of binders. The International Harvester company has recently been formed and now it makes no difference what binder you buy it comes through this new trust. Thousands of salesmen, all paid good salaries, have been discharged, thus cheapening the cost of the machines laid down to the farmer, and yet this year we are informed that the price of harvesters will be $120. Years ago, amidst sharp competition, the best harvesters were sold for $100 and less.

Is this a combination in restraint of trade? is a fair question to ask at this time and what are the "trust busters" going to do about it.—Wabasha Herald.

Minnesota wants a fair and square deal. What little protection her farmers have she hopes to retain without paying an unwarranted tribute to the coal barons, the lumber barons, the steel barons and the balance of the gang of leeches that has grown fat sucking the life blood out of the Western farmers. Our "stand pat" friends may as well understand at once and for all time that the West is in earnest about this matter and that Minnesota's Republicans are not going to be fooled by any such rot as that which their delegates swallowed at Minneapolis lately.—Independent Press.

As the outcome of the gubernatorial contest becomes apparent it will be interesting to look over the papers of the defeated faction and note how they go at it to square themselves so as to be in a position to support the man whom they are just now "roasting." It doubtless will be one of those cases where they support him even if they have said he was rotten to the core, because he belongs to "mi party." Such a spirit must throw the remainder of a man's organs into a dyspeptic state.—Butterfield Advocate.

Some of the Minnesota newspaper men will be sorry they have said certain things before the gubernatorial campaign is over. Tote fair, boys. Do not abuse the other fellow. If you cannot find enough good things to say about your own candidate, better write an editorial on the weather. Don't throw mud and you won't have to wash your hands.—Redwood Reveille.

Among the Merrymakers

Proved Himself Countrified.

Haymaker—Are my clothes out of style?
Green—No.
Haymaker—Do I look or act like a gawk?
Green—Certainly not.
Haymaker—Then why do you suppose a confidence man should address me as Mr. Loon, of Jayville?
Green—I don't know. Maybe he was on the trolley when you got up and gave your seat to that lady.—Town Topics.

An Authority.

"Has she much of a voice?"
"A great deal too much."
"They told me she had a fine singing voice."
"I'm referring to her talking voice."
"Are you acquainted with her?"
"Well, yes. I'm her husband."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Easter Limerick.

A playful young thing from Ky.
To her hubby purred, "Buy me that, dy."
As he paid for the hat (which was forty-five flat)
He whimpered, "Now ain't I unly?"
—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Funniest Ever.

"Say, paw," queried little Jimmyboy, as he looked up from the comic page, "who was the first American humorist?"

"You'll find his name in your school history," replied his father. "He was the chap who said he would rather be right than be president."—Chicago News.

Post Mortem.

Native—Yaas, Alkali Ike intimated yistid'y that the sheriff was a boodler and a two-faced liar.
Tourist—My! that ought to be investigated.
Native—It is bein' investigated by the coroner.—Philadelphia Press.

Safe.

Oldboy—Is there any truth, doctor, in the reports that the use of hair dye will drive one to insanity?
Scoldboy—None. You were insane when you began to use it.—New York Times.

He Ran.

Fat Lady—I hear someone got hold of the "tattooed man" and gave him a Turkish bath. How did he come out?
Midget—Oh, he came out with "flying colors."—Chicago News.

The Minister's Boys.

"Our minister is going as a missionary into Africa."
"I think the savages will get on well with his boys."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pride Feels No Pain.

Miss Sweetlips—I don't fancy these new shoes a bit.
The Brute—How's that? Don't they hurt?—Ally Sloper's Half Holiday.

At St. Paul Theaters

The appearance of Francis Wilson in "Erminie" at the Metropolitan this week is one of the most entertaining events of the present theatrical season. Mr. Wilson originally brought "Erminie" into notice eighteen years ago at the Casino in New York. It is as much identified with Mr. Wilson as "Rip Van Winkle" is with Joseph Jefferson. Messrs Nixon and Zimmerman have provided a cast of star players, including Marguerita Sylva, Jessie Bartlett Davis, William Broderick, Jennie Weathersby, Clara Belle Jerome, Sgr. Perugini, William C. Weeden and Robert Broderick. The engagement is for the entire week, with one matinee only, and that on Saturday.

The sale of seats for the return engagement of Henry W. Savage's English Grand Opera company at the Metropolitan will open at the box office at 9 a. m. tomorrow. Monday evening and Wednesday matinee the bill will be "Tosca," which will be presented in this city for the first time. "Faust" will be sung Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

The bill at the Metropolitan the latter half of next week will be William Faversham in "Lord and Lady Algy."

The first matinee of the engagement of "The Stain of Guilt" will occur at the Grand today at 2:30.

"David Harum" will be presented at the Grand next week, with W. H. Turner as the shrewd, sharp and witty old countryman.

The Bohemian Burlesquers at the Star are playing to good houses and giving a satisfactory vaudeville and burlesque performance, supplemented by a wrestling match at every performance.

RULES ARE SET ASIDE

How Civil Service Regulations Were Suspended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—In response to a resolution the civil service commission today transmitted to the house of representatives a statement showing the number of times the civil service rules have been suspended and the changes in the service resulting from March 4, 1885, to March 30, 1904.

President Harrison deferred the operation of the civil service rules in the railway mail service in 1889, under which 1,932 changes were made. In the Indian service President Harrison delayed the operation of the rules in 1891.

President McKinley, by special rules issued Jan. 8, 1899, and May 29, 1899, made 1,486 temporary employes in the navy department permanent. On March 24, 1900, President McKinley authorized the appointment in the classified list of twenty-five enlisted yeomen on duty in the navy department.

Under an order issued by President Roosevelt on July 3, 1902, sixty-six persons were included in the classified service, who had been temporarily employed in the military government of Cuba. On Feb. 11, 1903, President Roosevelt included thirty-three persons in the classified service by special order, who were temporary clerks at the various insular naval stations.

President McKinley authorized the appointment to positions in the classified service of James H. Tyner, assistant attorney general, postoffice department; Harrison J. Barrett, law clerk to Mr. Tyner, and Gifford Pinchott, forester, department of agriculture.

President Roosevelt's exceptions include thirty-three appointments in the classified service without examination. Sixteen of these were to places in the department of commerce and labor.

Others include clerks in the war, treasury and postoffice departments.

The last in the list was the transfer of M. O. Chance from the war department to be superintendent of supplies in the postoffice department.

"It may be stated," the report concluded, "that the number of positions filled without examination is now much smaller than formerly, 294 positions having been transferred from the excepted to the competitive class by revision of the rules of April 15, 1903."

CHICAGO MAN IS KILLED IN A RIOT

Three Hundred Greeks and Strikers Have Several Battles.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The rioting around the American Can company's plant in this city was fierce today, and one man, John Nichols, lost his life. The fighting began early in the morning, when 300 Greeks, who have been employed during the strike, attempted to come to the factory. They were met at the gates by union pickets, who attacked them with stones and clubs. The police tried to maintain order, but with only moderate success, after a shot fired from the crowd aroused the Greeks to fury.

The Greeks, who had entered the factory, came pouring out armed with knives and revolvers and attempted to attack the union men and their sympathizers who were assaulting their countrymen then at the gateway. The police, after a desperate struggle managed to keep the two bodies of men apart, drove the Greeks into the factory and dispersed the crowd on the outside. In this fight men were battered up.

At night when the 300 Greeks left the plant they were attacked by a mob fully 1,000 strong that pelted them with stones, sticks and bottles. The police, however, escorted them to the train, without anybody having been seriously injured, although quite a number of men on both sides were bruised. Somebody on the cars fired a shot, the bullet killing Nichols instantly.

SENATOR NELSON ACTS AS INTERPRETER

Introduces Famous Norwegian Author to the President.

Globe Special Washington Service, 1417 G Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Hans Seland, the famous author, who was introduced to President Roosevelt today by Senator Nelson, receives a large salary and all expenses of travel from the Norwegian government, which is very liberal in encouraging literature. Seland is regarded in his native land as one of the greatest wits and dramatists of this generation, and Mr. Roosevelt thanked the senator for bringing about the interview, which lasted much longer than political business conferences. Senator Nelson acted as interpreter. —Walter E. Clark.

May Tax Petroleum.

LONDON, April 6.—The Mail says there is reason to believe that in the forthcoming budget, Austen Chamberlain, the chancellor of the exchequer, will propose an import duty on petroleum and petroleum products, probably a penny per gallon.

SCORES TIMIDITY OF REPUBLICANS

De Armond Ventilates the Tariff and Postal Scandals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The proceedings in the house today were enlivened by speeches by Mr. De Armond and Mr. Grosvenor, the former attacking the Republicans for failure to order an investigation into the postoffice charges and to revise the tariff, and the latter defending the Republican party and lauding President Roosevelt for the part he played in the postal investigation, the passage of the Cuban reciprocity law and the treaty with Panama.

Mr. Prince (Ill.), in a speech, predicted friction between the general staff of the army and the secretary of war. The military academy bill was passed without amendment.

Mr. Wade (Iowa) spoke about the trusts and criticised the attorney general for beginning only nine suits against them. Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) declared that the beef trust was starving the people.

Mr. De Armond (Mo.) criticised the Republicans for failing to pass certain measures which he declared the people were demanding. The reason is, he said, they prefer going into the election "without giving the people a sample of their legislation." He reopened the subject of the postal scandals and declared that the Republicans feared an investigation would uncover additional frauds, and therefore were opposed to "taking off the lid."

Dare Not Touch Tariff.

He attacked the tariff policy of the Republicans and said that party dare not touch the tariff for fear the evildoers who are the beneficiaries of the system will withdraw their support and let the Republican party fall. Speaking of Republican members of the house, Mr. De Armond said that "individually you are men of courage, dash and daring, but as an organization here you are afraid of your shadow."

He secured Democratic applause when he asked the Republicans what they had done except to perpetuate abuses and create appropriations. Referring to the president, he spoke of the situation at the White house as "executive chaos," and inquired what the president had done to commend himself to the people. He declared for the purification of politics, and said that the men who seek emoluments of office to betray the people must be hunted across party lines and driven to their homes in the penitentiary."

Morgan on His Favorite Theme.

The senate today listened to a two-hour speech by Mr. Morgan on the Panama canal question and then again took up the postoffice appropriation bill. Some important amendments, aside from those suggested by the committee were agreed to, among them one increasing from two to four ounces the size of franked letters, and another adding twenty-five members to the force of rural delivery agents.

Mr. Morgan's speech was in especial advocacy of his resolution requesting information from the attorney general concerning concessions to the original Panama Canal company, and was in the main an arraignment of the new Panama company.

JUST LIKE PETTIGREW.

To the Editor of The Globe:

I was very much surprised to see in today's Globe that L. A. Rosing had said that he would prefer instructions for Parker. Mr. Rosing should know that one-half of the Democratic party of this state are ex-Populists, and that they will under no circumstances support the old-line Democracy. If Mr. Parker voted for Bryan it was his choice of the lesser of two evils and not from being in sympathy with the reforms Bryan advocated. Of course the New York Democrats and Tammany Hall are for either Parker or Cleveland, but knowing that the hardest argument Democrats had to meet during Bryan's two campaigns was Cleveland's administration, it should not take much common sense to know that a bolter, or one who sympathized with them even if he did not bolt, will stand no show in Minnesota. If the Democrats of Minnesota pledge themselves for and support the old-line Democracy, there will be nothing left for the reformers but to reorganize the Populist party; and if that is done the Democrats may just as well give up the ghost. There is no man in this county who supported Lind or Rosing but is for Hearst. There are thousands of voters who would never have voted the Democratic ticket had it not been for the plank calling for the initiative and referendum. That is the only way for the people to secure what they want and repeal what they don't want. And we know that the old-line Democracy will sooner support a high tariff than that plank. We have today a government of the rich for the rich and by the rich, and all the change the old-line Democracy would make is in the Philippines and a few unimportant changes in the tariff. Knowing the sympathies of The Globe, and knowing that any item that can in any way be construed to favor the old-line Democracy is given the best place, I do not expect this to appear on the front page with big head lines. It is, however, the sentiment of this community, and I would be glad to have it appear in any place. I hope you will find space for this.

—A. P. Yngve.

Cambridge, Minn., March 31, 1904.

PLAIN TALK.

To the Editor of The Globe:

The decision of the supreme court against the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways by five Republican against four Democratic judges proves that this judgment is issued, the same as the Sherman law was, to increase the imperialistic power of the president and the ruling party; because the president is not legally bound to prosecute every one of the industrial combines. He may, as he wills, prosecute one and let the other alone. The sword of prosecution hangs over all of them. Their head may be cut off if they are inconvenient to the ruling party. They may be allowed to exist if they stick their head submissively under the party cover. The rejoicing of the so-called Republicans about this decision is natural, because it agrees with their imperialistic tendencies. It raises the autocratic power of the president higher than that of many monarchial rulers in Europe. But if any taxpayer thinks that he will be benefited by this decision he is mistaken. He would not be benefited to any extent if all the industrial combines were forced out of existence. We indirectly created these combines by our prohibitory tariff rates. The capitalistic promoters of the combines, using these rates as a bait, sold their shares, as much as they could, with an enormous profit, to the people. If you cut one monopoly into six parts, it cannot be expected that the manager of each part should go into the fight of competition disastrous for the shareholders as long as the monopoly exists. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific will not start a rate fight though the Securities company is dissolved. The decision simply increases the irresponsible power of the ruler without giving any benefit to the taxpayer. Consequently it is not in agreement with Democratic principles.

To lower the tariff rates in reciprocity with such countries as do the same, strikes at the root of the evil. It will benefit the people according to these reductions. That is the issue for which the Democrats have to fight. And to begin this fight the main object of the coming election is to get a Democratic majority in congress. —Otto Marr.

Delano, Minn., April 1, 1904.