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

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail.	1 mo.	6 mos.	12 mos.
Daily only	.25	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	.20	1.10	2.00

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

THE ST. PAUL DAILY GLOBE'S circulation now exceeds that of any other morning newspaper in the Twin Cities except only the Minneapolis Tribune.

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RESULTS COUNT— THE GLOBE GIVES THEM.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1904.

THE BETTER WAY.

All recent visitors to Cuba report a very strong annexation sentiment growing among the people of the island. Only the politicians insist upon continued separation and the maintenance of an independent republic. They are anxious to preserve their jobs and perhaps, if ever annexation does come, to make it a good thing for themselves. Everywhere else among the great masses of the people the feeling prevails that union with the United States would be best for Cuba industrially and politically.

If this country is to experience territorial expansion, this is the way it should come. The point that we wish to emphasize is that the friendliness of the relations between us and Cuba, and the existence there of a sentiment favorable to incorporation with the United States on any terms, are due solely to our own attitude during the Spanish war. Had we taken the same tone with Cuba that we did with the Philippines, the result in the west would have been the same as in the east. Certainly the Cuban patriots in arms would have declared war against us and protracted their resistance as long as possible. Certainly this would have embittered every resident of the island, and we should have had to conquer a peace and win annexation, if ever it came, at the point of the sword. We should have held a loathing people in subjection, waiting ever for the chance to mutiny, instead of having grateful neighbors whose study became from day to day the advantage that they might derive from a closer connection with their truest friends.

The Globe has no particular desire to see Cuba annexed to the United States. It believes that her future and ours would be better served by permanent separation. It deprecates the American notion that big things are good just because they are big, which is the parent of many of our faults and nearly all of our follies. It would rather see small independent states springing up all over the world, educating the people in self-government and permitting that scrutiny of details which must be wanting to imperial forces, than to have many square miles and many millions to boast of and bad administration to be ashamed of. Nevertheless, if more territory and more people are to come, let them come by the way of conciliation, of friendliness and of their own desire.

The converse of what we have stated of Cuba is true. If it be a fact, as it is, that Cuba, had she been treated as were the Philippines, would have been as hostile and as alien as they, it is likewise true that we have only to treat the Philippines as we have treated Cuba to create there, notwithstanding the existence of actual war, a feeling akin to what the Cubans cherish. Let those people understand that they are to have a future of their own. Tell them that the United States does not mean to hold them forever captive. Say to them that we earnestly and practically support the principles on which our own government is founded. Declare that they, too, shall have their independence guarded by our protecting care, aided by our material resources, but free politically from our interference or dictation.

Given those conditions, we should undoubtedly find the Philippines, less than a generation from now, petitioning for annexation as a favor, instead of bearing arms against it as a curse. Politicians have done an evil turn for the Philippines, for the United States and for liberty. The experience of Cuba points out to them and to us all eloquently a more excellent way.

Admiral Robley D. Evans contends that American warships have a perfect right to sail up Chinese rivers. Knowing Fighting Bob as we do we cannot refrain from giving the Chinks a friendly tip that it may conduce to their comfort not to oppose the contention.

WISCONSIN IS OURS.

We do not care to canvass the merits of the opposing factions in Wisconsin. The people of that state can do this for themselves. We are more interested in the practical situation which the bitter fight between the stalwarts and the half-breeds has brought about.

It seems reasonably certain that this quarrel will give the state to the Democrats if they act with wisdom and conservatism. As to the state ticket, there is little doubt of this. The two wings of the Republican party are so nearly equal in numerical strength that they must divide the party vote approximately in the middle. The Democrats united would, in any event, have made the election close this year. Wisconsin is little less devoted to tariff reform than Iowa and Minnesota. Her people are a good deal more independent politically. With the standpat policy in full swing on the Republican side, the Democrats should have come near carrying the state against a united party; with two state Republican tickets in the field, they ought to win.

Republican leaders in Wisconsin are comforting themselves with the prediction that this fight will not affect seriously the national ticket. Every one versed in practical politics knows this to be folly. Although the same list of presidential electors has been adopted by the two factions, it will not avail. In the first place, the La Follette crowd are bitterly incensed at the tacit support given by the national administration to the other side. The seceders are led by Senators Spooner and Quarles and aided by nine out of eleven congressmen. No such unit of action as this is possible without instructions from the head center. Senator Spooner is very close to the president and undoubtedly has his sympathy. Covered over as this may be, the mass of the voters will understand it. Although the La Follette people may think it policy to pretend allegiance to Roosevelt, their bitterness cannot be disguised, and they will revenge themselves quietly at the polls.

Add to this element the number of voters who, having been disgusted by both sides, will vote a straight Democratic ticket all the way through, and you have a probable majority. If the Democratic national convention names a candidate for president who commands the confidence of the country, and especially of such conservative and level-headed men as the people of Wisconsin, we believe that he is certain to receive the electoral vote of the state.

The imagebreakers now declare that Funston did not swim the Bag Bag. Something has got to be done to stop this tendency to destroy the most cherished of our national traditions or it will presently be claimed that Col. Roosevelt did not scale San Juan hill and save the colored troops.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FOR MORALS.

The recommendation of the committee report adopted by the West Side Improvement association that fifteen minutes of each day be given by the teacher to moral instruction is rather indefinite. Abstract moral lessons are not likely to have much effect on the average boy and girl who find difficulty in grasping the significance of concrete examples. The moral atmosphere of a schoolroom depends largely, of course, on the teacher. If she is of the right sort she can teach morals with geography, with arithmetic or with spelling. If she is not of the right sort, a fifteen minute lesson devoted exclusively to the inculcation of moral principles is not apt to have much effect.

But fifteen minutes out of each morning or afternoon session might with excellent results be devoted to the teaching of some subject that will awaken in the pupils an appreciation of the importance of a high standard of morals in all their relations. The significance of citizenship might be impressed upon the pupils in a series of carefully planned, well thought out lessons. Their duty toward those weaker than themselves, toward the lower animals whose lives are dependent on their gentleness and care might with profit be taught, and such a lesson or series of lessons must inculcate moral principles. "There's a moral to everything," as the Duchess said, and it's just as true that back of everything there is a moral principle involved. The teacher who is fitted for her work is not apt to overlook this fact. It aids her constantly in the government of her school.

Moral lessons that have the greatest influence in the development of a boy or girl's character are those that he or she is unconscious of receiving as such. The moral plainly pointed at the end of a namby-pamby book has no value at all. But the moral that is unconsciously implanted in the childish reader's mind when he follows with bated breath the career of a hero who does exciting things but is always "on the square," is pretty sure to take root and grow.

There are teachers who give the greater part of the school day to the teaching of morals and, fortunately, these are not in the minority. They represent to their small charges heroines or heroes who act always "on the square." No special instruction in morals, even if such instruction could be devised, could take the place of or even supplement this power of daily example. What the public schools need is not more lessons in morals, but more teachers who are able to impress upon their charges the moral principle that is involved in every lesson that is now taught in the schools.

After all it is better to have a candidate who will not talk, like Judge Parker, than to have one who insists on talking his head off.

JEKYLL AND HYDE.

"Even the fairest of them," says a contemporary, referring to Democratic newspapers, "who in the first two years of the Roosevelt era seemed inclined to recognize the high moral and political purposes of the president, now lose no opportunity for a fling at him, however undeserved." But has our contemporary considered that there are two Roosevelts, the former of whom is as unlike the latter as are the two characters in the famous story referred to in our caption?

President Roosevelt is the most lamentable instance of a man of natural ability and admirable parts fallen low before the corrupting effects of political ambition that this country has furnished. There are men who go into politics ready to make any concession and stoop to any deeps essential to success. There are weak men who strive to be good and palter with their consciences until they divide our pity and our contempt. But it is only rarely that a man with genuinely high ideals and a character of really strong moral fiber like President Roosevelt's deliberately barters all inherent nobility, all that makes life worth living, for a petty prize.

While President Roosevelt dared to be himself he could afford to and did have "high moral and political purposes." Such are the instincts of the man. Today we believe he would still rather raise himself to that standard than fall below it. Yet since the moment that the insane longing for another term possessed him wholly he has been wholly faithless. Such recreancy in him is as much more noticeable as it is more reprehensible than like declension in a worse and weaker man.

Hardly a day has passed in the last two years without some action on the part of President Roosevelt that has shamed his admirers and made his friends heartsick. He has fallen away immeasurably not only from his own preaching, but from his own earlier purpose. Look at his appointments everywhere. See his surrender to the spoilsman. Put an eye on Payne in the postoffice. Read the reports of Conrad and Bonaparte on postal scandals, and then consider how Roosevelt has treated notorious offenders like Postmaster Van Cott, of New York city. Ponder upon the relations between Roosevelt and Addicks. Look at his treaties with Platt and with Quay. Read his published speeches on the subject of tariff reform since "the Roosevelt era" began and match them with his present position.

The truth is that recent times have furnished no such melancholy spectacle as the decline and fall of Theodore Roosevelt. We believe his first phase to have been as sincere as it was admirable. We believe him to be today, in his own heart and in the loneliness of his own chamber, the unhappiest of men. We rank him with those great recanters whose fall turned all other glory into shame. He is a reformer by instinct and belief, turned spoilsman through greed of worthless honor. He is the man of admirable aspiration whom practical politics has forced to grovel in the mire. The Dr. Jekyll who stood for high ideals in life and in government, and who won the hearts of enthusiastic American people, has become the Mr. Hyde of a party campaign managed from the White house. This is the sober and solemn truth, and it is spoken with the utmost sorrow and regret by those who can find no party advantage to compensate them for the shattering of an illusion, or the loss to the world of a high-hearted and cleanhanded man.

An American warship having been directed to drop in on the sultan of Morocco it is to be expected that our courteous request that the two Yankees who were recently captured by his bandits be sent back home will be complied with. We haven't shot up the sultan for some years.

The Hon. Ben Tillman has escaped one indignity at the hands of the Republican press. He has not yet been named as the Running Mate.

It takes some strength of mind now to refrain from committing the unpardonable sin of getting out the Panama before June 1.

Sometimes inventive genius becomes perniciously active. An aspirant for fame has contributed to the world an artificial snail.

Contemporary Comment

Russia and England.

Why do we not like the English? Because we do not know them. The ignorance of the Russian publicists who rail against England is striking. They are not confused, because they know that the more they attack England the more they are favored by a section of their readers. What did they not say against England on the subject of mediation? And, after all, the rumor was false. Are these gentlemen confused? No. They continue their newspaper war against England, forgetting that the interests of Russia are thereby damaged. These eternal misunderstandings with England weaken our forces and undoubtedly prevent our pacific development in Asia. If they say there can never be any Anglo-Russian agreement with regard to Asia they lie. France, by her arrangement with Great Britain on the subject of Egypt, Morocco, and other countries, showed that all artificial misunderstandings are easily withdrawn if the governments interested discuss them dispassionately, and with a sincere wish to grant mutual concessions.—St. Peterburg Novosti.

The Telegraph and the Pool Room.

The police commissioner may or may not have sufficient information to enable him to locate and denounce the pool rooms; the telegraph officials certainly have this information. They or their employes know the purpose for which the hidden wires are run and instruments introduced in remote places out of the way of the police, and operators employed to take the racing news. This is no part of a telegraph company's regular business; it is a special branch, carried on privately in direct connection with a form of gambling prohibited by statute. Whether or not such gambling is in itself essentially immoral, or whether a telegraph company should be expected to exercise a moral censorship, has nothing to do with the case. This is a prohibited business which the company is knowingly maintaining, and the offer to the police commissioner is no more than equivalent to a demand on him to prove the offense in each particular instance. This is practically the defense of the pool room men themselves.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Sure Thing.

As a result of the Indiana Democratic convention it is more than ever Parker against the field. The boom of the New York judge has recovered all of its lost impetus and gathered fresh force. He will go to the St. Louis convention with instructed delegations from New York, Indiana and Connecticut, three of the four historic "doubtful" states; while the fourth of these, New Jersey, can be placed in the Parker column with reasonable certainty, since its delegation, though unpledged, is believed to lean toward Grover Cleveland and will be thrown to Parker if the ex-president shall remain firm in his announced purpose not to become a candidate.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What the Editors Say

Lieut. Gov. Ray Jones uses the argument that every state senator is supporting him, as if that ought to be sufficient grounds for his re-election. As Jones is the only candidate thus far in the field for president of the senate, the state senators would certainly not exhibit much discretion nor enhance their chances for good committeeship appointments did they get out and howl against him. In the present situation Jones rather has the whip over the heads of the state senators—Inter-Lake Tribune.

But why enumerate? By the time the Republican politicians and grafters get through washing their dirty linen the honest voters of the state will become so disgusted with the party that they will be glad to place any one of a score of prominent Democrats of this state in the governor's chair.—Perham Enterprise.

Anyway, it is apparent that the Republican party in Minnesota has had some campaign funds, in past elections, even if they were solicited by no one and used for nobody in particular.—Wabasha Herald.

Frank Eddy is no doubt watching the hair-pulling bee between Collins and Dunn with a good deal of satisfaction. If everything said or written is true he is the only candidate with any reputation.—Buffalo Journal.

When a candidate does not accept political contributions from a corporation because he cannot get them, he is not entitled to any particular credit for political virtue.—Sauk Center Herald.

A Morris woman was paralyzed so that she could not talk. According to popular ideas, no more serious calamity could befall a woman.—St. Cloud Times.

A little more of the bitter fight between Dunn and Collins supporters will nominate Frank M. Eddy for governor.—Fulda Republican.

A Democratic governor would be the best solution of the Minnesota political problem.—Little Falls Herald.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Minnesota—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer; fresh to brisk north winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair in west, showers in east portion; cooler Monday; Tuesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

North and South Dakota—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer in west portion.

Montana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Monday.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday, preceded by showers and cooler in east portion; Tuesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

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, 85; lowest temperature, 64; average temperature, 74; daily range, 21; barometer, 29.54; humidity, 69; precipitation, .58; 7 p. m. temperature, 72; 7 p. m. wind, west; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	70	72	Huron	70	84
Buffalo	72	74	Jacksonville	72	80
Boston	66	82	Los Angeles	62	70
Cairo	80	84	Marquette	56	80
Chicago	61	83	Memphis	84	86
Cincinnati	76	84	Medicine Hat	58	76
Cleveland	74	80	Milwaukee	78	84
Davenport	80	84	Minnedosa	54	62
Denver	76	78	Montreal	66	72
Des Moines	78	82	Moorhead	66	72
Detroit	72	78	New Orleans	80	88
Duluth	60	76	New York	64	78
El Paso	84	88	Norfolk	64	76
Edmonton	56	56	San Francisco	60	66
Escanaba	56	60	St. Louis	80	82
Galveston	78	84	Salt Lake	74	76
Grand Rapids	76	78	San Antonio	82	86
Green Bay	76	80	S. Ste. Marie	54	60
Havre	48	52	Washington	70	80
Helena	58	68	Winnipeg	60	66

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

River Bulletin—

	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	6.3	—0.1
La Crosse	10	7.5	—0.1

—Fall.

At St. Paul Theaters

"Shenandoah," Bronson Howard's dramatization of Sheridan's famous twenty-mile ride, was presented at the Metropolitan last night by the Florence Stone Stock company. Though no attempt at elaborate scenic display was made, the performance, as a whole, was creditable and more satisfying than either of its predecessors.

Bronson Howard, dean of American dramatists, as he was, invariably wrote clever dialogue. He possessed a keen appreciation of dramatic values. "Shenandoah" demonstrates this virtue. Not a chance to present an affecting contrast is missed. Comedy is skillfully blended with pathos, not lugged in by the heels, "to split the ears of the groundlings."

The company appeared to better advantage than its previous achievements might have warranted. Miss Stone found an easy task in the role of Gertrude Ellingham, the Southern girl to whom the bombardment of Fort Sumter is music. Her acting was invariably marked by the artistic discretion that forbids ranting and audible sobbing. But Miss Stone should omit the Southern dialect until she has learned its music. It was too broad, and too suggestive of the cotton picker. Otherwise her impersonation fulfilled the requirements.

John Milton contributed a satisfying portrayal of Col. Kerchival West. He was manly, martial and natural.

An admirable characterization of the brusque Gen. Buckthorne was offered by John L. Wooderson, who played the bluff old soldier with authority. Such brief and true sketches as these lend life and atmosphere to the picture, and make you regret the absence of the character from the scene.

Leslie Morosco caught the spirit of the dude Capt. Heartsease, who wore an eyeglass in action in those days when volunteers were welcome. In contrast there is the militant daughter of Gen. Buckthorne, Jessie, played with spontaneous relish by Miss Lelia Shaw. John T. Doyle exhibited the Hibernian eccentricities of Sergt. Barkett in a laughable fashion. Frank Tobin did fairly well in the role of the young lieutenant, who furnishes the real climax of the play. For the last act of "Shenandoah" is a trivial affair, unworthy of its predecessors.

Richardson Cotton, in the role of the villain, the secret service man, manifests discretion in his acting, but is afflicted with mannerisms of speech and action that impart a sameness to his impersonations. —F. G. H.

"A Little Outcast" at the Grand.

That little outcast, "Bob," the newsboy, impersonated by the blithe Anne Blancke, was right royally welcomed at the Grand last night after a year's absence. The thrilling denouement of this melodrama has undergone a vital change from fire to water since its first appearance upon the local boards, but Miss Blancke hasn't. She is still the same, active, restless, irresistible, spontaneous, resourceful street urchin that she was when she rescued the hero from a raging fire. This year she saves him from a watery grave.

The Iroquois theater holocaust put a stop to the fire scene in "A Little Outcast." It was a realistic scene in which the flames seemed to lick the entire stage. But the substituted spectacle in which the hero is chucked off the Battery docks ino the dark waters, only to be followed by the plucky Bob, who plunges in after him and brings his face above their surface into the full glare of the lime light, is fully as startling and provocative of just as much applause.

This alteration in the play necessitated some changes in the lines, but none of the vital canons of playwriting were thereby violated.

Hal Reid, of former Twin City renown, is responsible for this melodrama. In orthodox style, the villain's schemes are permitted to work successfully during three acts. But in the last they are circumvented and the villain himself outfaced by a relentless, impersonal, phonograph, manipulated by "Bob." "Trumpet tongued" it repeats his own confession in his own voice and he retires "unhouseled, disappointed, unannealed."

Anne Blancke comes pretty near being the whole show. A clever, intelligent, responsive actress, this little woman, who speaks every line as though it had just popped into her head. That she has to perform some utterly impossible "stunts" in this Hal Reid concoction nothing daunts her. The scenery is there, the villain is there, too, and she thwarts him. And the people experience a healthy, wholesome enjoyment in the triumph of virtue over vice.

A specialty of unusual merit—a newsboys' quintette—was introduced at the opening of the third act. It was repeatedly and deservedly encored. —F. G. H.

"When I Returned" at Mozart Hall.

The Milwaukee Pabst Theater company's German production, "When I Returned," a sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern," was favorably received by a well-filled house at Mozart hall last night. The company is a capable one, and the applause well merited.

Adolph Schumaker, in the leading role, showed notable cleverness. Rudolph Horsky was an acceptable son-in-law, and Albert Gros was successful in the role of Dr. Hinzleman. Ludwig Kreis made a genial host, and Max Agerty, as a lieutenant, was well received. Fritz Lindner, George Hemeter and Eduard Spranger, in lesser roles, were satisfactory.

The feminine contingent deserves commendation. Mathilde Dierks made an excellent leading woman, and Anna Roithmeyr, Hedwig Beringer, Leona Bergere were liberally applauded.

Wednesday night the company will produce the German military drama, "Taps."

Bon Ton Burlesquers at the Star.

Twelve specialty artists of Ed F. Rush's Bon Ton Burlesquers, which opened a week's engagement at the Star yesterday afternoon, were greeted with approval. Hughes and Hazelton, two clever comedians, made a hit in a take-off on the classic drama. Deveaux and Deveaux, a musical duo, demonstrated their ability by extracting excellent music from tin cans and a barrel improvised into a one-stringed violin. The Boston City quartette, composed of George Erwin, Eugene Jerge, Fred George and James Hayes, sang several songs with good effect. Billy Williams and Edna Aleene presented a sketch that was well received. Kelly and Reno, "the wild man and the dummy," repeated several remarkable acts they have performed on their previous visits to the Star.

"The Bon Tons in Sunny Spain" and "The Lady Killer," the opening and closing pieces, give abundant opportunities to the chorus, which is well-costumed, but there is a lack of humor in the second part.

Among the Merrymakers

Col. Minton's Career.

Col. Minton has just been notified by the shoe house for which he has been traveling that his services are no longer required. To a friend the colonel said: "I can sum up my career with just four words—there have been just four epochs in my life. Here they are:

1866, Sired.
1898, Hired.
1903, Tired.
1904, Fired.

—Tacoma News.

An Insinuation.

"Say, maw," inquired small Tommy Toddles, looking up from his picture book, "am I descended from monkeys?"

"Not on my side of the house, Thomas," replied Mrs. Toddles with much emphasis. —Chicago News.

The Color of Them.

Grass widows may, of course, be blue,
But I have never seen
(No more has any one of you),
A single one that's "green."

—Philadelphia Press.

Her Surmise.

Nephew—You see, aunty, the Morse alphabet is made up of dots and dashes.

Aunt Samanthy—Sakes alive, what a sinful language it must be!—New York Sun.

Taken at Her Word.

"Mama, is papa the richest man in the world?" "No, Willie. What put that into your head?"

"He said you acted as if he was."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Helpful.

Musical Friend—Do you know anything about the laws of harmony?

Mr. Newlywed—Well, I guess yes! Give all your salary to your wife and never try to have the last word.—Judge.

SKRYDLOFF MAKES USE OF HOT AIR

Continued From First Page.

JAPS' OPERATIONS SUCCESSFUL.

Special Cable to The Globe.

TOKYO, May 22.—Operations north of Port Arthur have been continuously successful and Maj. Gen. Kamio has advanced his infantry south of Jinchau. In the fighting Friday the Japanese losses were sixty-five killed and ninety wounded. Seven guns of the enemy were put out of action in the afternoon, after two hours engagement from the east of the Port Arthur railroad. The enemy's force was estimated at 4,000 and their losses in dead and wounded were 300.

SKRYDLOFF AT VLADIVOSTOK.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 22.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff arrived here this afternoon. He was met at the Okeanski station, outside of Vladivostok, by Maj. Gen. Voronetz and deputations of the military, naval and municipal authorities, as well as by an enthusiastic crowd and was presented with bread and salt. Entering the town the admiral drove to the pier in an open carriage, escorted by Cossacks and boarded the cruiser Rossia, on which a short service was held.

SEES JAPANESE TRANSPORTS.

LONDON, May 23.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Kobe, Japan, cables the following:

"Returning from Korea through the Yellow sea this (last) week I saw Japanese transports in every direction. They were traveling without escort. Sometimes as many as ten at a time were counted."

Will Enforce Claims.

LONDON, May 23.—The Standard's correspondent at Tokyo, telegraphing under date of May 21, says:

"Addressing a meeting of financiers today on the importance of securing the sympathy of the civilized world in the present momentous crisis, Marquis Ito strongly urged the importance of Japan being contented to enforce her legitimate claims, never for a moment wavering in frank and broad-minded recognition of the legitimate claims and interests of other nations.

"The speech is considered significant as foreshadowing Japan's future policy with regard to Manchuria and Korea."

Refused Resignation.

LONDON, May 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"I am informed on good authority that Viceroy Alexieff tendered his resignation to the emperor giving ill health as the reason for his desire to be relieved, but that the emperor persuaded him, in a gracious telegram, to remain at his post."

Orel to Be Raised.

CRONSTADT, May 22.—The battleship Orel, which was brought here some days ago to receive her main battery and to be given the finishing touches before going into commission, suddenly sank at her anchorage on the night of May 20. Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, commander in chief of the Baltic squadron, was instantly called from St. Petersburg and under his supervision the work of pumping out and raising the Orel was begun.

Japs Accept Loan.

TOKYO, May 22.—After repeated conferences between the bankers, the business men and elder statesmen of Japan, the bankers have accepted the terms of the new popular loan of $50,000,000. It will be issued at 92, bearing 5 per cent interest and run for seven years.

Reoccupy New-chwang.

NEW-CHWANG, May 22.—The Russians are reoccupying this place with a fair force of artillery and mounted infantry. The disaster to the Japanese fleet is officially unknown here.

CITY NEWS

AGED VETERAN DEAD

Jacob Wagner's Death Leaves Sick Wife Destitute.

Jacob Wagner, aged eighty-two years, an old soldier, died at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon at his home, 710 Wells street, leaving behind a wife almost as old without provision for the future.

For six months Wagner had been ill, and when the end came the home was without even the necessaries of life. Joseph Burger was notified of the condition and took charge of the remains on behalf of the German Veterans' association, although Wagner was not a member of the organization. The remains were taken to the Rockstroh undertaking rooms, 216 East Seventh street, and the funeral will be conducted from there at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Koeneke preaching the funeral sermon.

When Mr. Burger arrived at the Wagner home he found that the aged wife, stricken with grief and physically helpless, was unable to make any arrangements for the burial, and was herself almost sick from lack of food and warmth. Burger tendered what relief was in his power and neighbors were notified and some further assistance given.

Wagner fought in the Union army for three years, having enlisted in Company H, Eighth Minnesota. He came to St. Paul in 1857, and has lived here since, raising a family of children, now grown. It is thought the children are in Montana, although Mrs. Wagner states that she is not certain as to their whereabouts. Until a comparatively short time ago Wagner did not apply for a pension, but was given a small allowance when he asked for it. This was not enough to maintain the old couple in comfort, and on occasions it was necessary to secure private assistance for them.

BREAK INTO SALOON, BUT ARE SCARED AWAY

Burglars Enter Liquor Store, but Secure Only One Bottle of Whisky.

Two men who attempted to break into the liquor store of W. A. Bergen, Fourth and Wacouta streets, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock were frightened away by a watchman employed by Griggs, Cooper & Co.

One of the men had entered the store after breaking a glass panel in a rear door, and when disturbed by the appearance of the watchman had taken a bottle of whisky. Both men ran when the watchman appeared, and the wisky bottle was dropped to the ground in their flight. The men escaped.

HUSBAND AND WIFE FIGHT ON BRIDGE

H. A. McCre, of Mason City, Iowa, Arrested This Morning.

Two colored men separated a man and wife engaged in a fight at 2:30 o'clock this morning at the middle of the Wabasha street bridge. The man was H. A. McCre, a barber of Mason City, Iowa, who had come to St. Paul with his wife, sister-in-law and a friend on an excursion. McCre and his wife became separated from the other members of the party and Mrs. McCre insisted upon finding her sister.

An altercation arose and they came to blows on the bridge. Patrolman Pugleasa arrived and placed him under arrest. He will be in police court this morning.

MADAME SEMBRICH VISITS SAINTLY CITY

Noted Soprano Stops Over a Day on Her Way East.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the noted opera singer, stopped over in St. Paul for a few hours yesterday on her way East.

Mme. Sembrich enjoys the distinction of being one of the most accomplished sopranos in the world. In the roles of Amina in "La Sonnambula," Gilda in "Rigoletto," Lucia in "Lucia" and in the principal role in "The Barber of Seville" she is conceded to be without an equal. She is likewise an accomplished musician, an expert violinist and pianist.

To Direct Chinese Army.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—Harry R. Campbell, who served as first lieutenant in the United States volunteers during the Spanish-American war, has been offered a command in the Chinese army by Gen. English, who addressed his communication from his office in Yankton, S. D.

Broker Kills Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., May 22.—After suffering extreme depression for several months because of heavy losses in stocks, Charles D. Lyon, forty-six years of age, son of D. M. Lyon, formerly the head of the Lyon Brewing company, took his own life today by shooting.

PAPAL NUNCIO STILL AT FRENCH CAPITAL

Continued From First Page.

Paris, became possessed of the note of protest addressed to the other powers, which varied from that sent to the French government, is daily becoming more interesting. It seems to be now certain, as was at first supposed, that the indiscretion was due to the principality of Monaco, the Vatican's note to which was stronger than that addressed to the other Catholic states in consequence of the Vatican having been informed that Prince Albert of Monaco intended to visit the king of Italy.

The further reason why the note to the principality of Monaco was more emphatic, it is said at the Vatican, was because Prince Albert was the friend of Capt. Dreyfus, who had worked against the French government, and also because the Clerico-Nationalists were in accord, if not in the same field, with M. Jaures, the Socialist leader who originated the present agitation.

It is said that Prince Albert was offended because the late Pope Leo at his last jubilee refused the Peter's pence sent by Monaco because the money had its source in gambling operations. The relations between Prince Albert and the Vatican became more strained when the latter rejected Prof. Klein, translator of the works of Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., who was proposed by Prince Albert as bishop of Monaco.

PARIS, May 22.—The ministry of the interior authorizes a denial of the statement that M. de Navenne, first secretary of the French embassy to the Vatican, will act as charge d'affaires at the embassy, stating that the government considers that his selection would attenuate the importance of the action taken in the recall of Ambassador Nisard.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Plea for Expanding the Speed Limit For Automobiles.

To the Editor of The Globe:

Apropos of the ridiculous speed limits allowed to automobiles at present, in this city, it may be interesting to many of your readers to know that the last quarterly consular report contains a communication from the United States consul at Birmingham, England, entitled "Should Street Cars Outspeed Automobiles?"

The article speaks of the proceedings taken by Mr. R. M. Ford, a well known automobilist and manufacturer, as a result of which four drivers of electric street cars on the outskirts of London were fined 40s. ($9.72) each, with court costs, for exceeding their legal speed limit of ten miles an hour. It seemed to Mr. Ford if he could "show the absurdity of such a speed limit—about half as fast again as an athlete can walk—they might hesitate to exercise the power put into their hands," and that if he could compel the street car riders to leave home a quarter of an hour earlier in the morning and have them arrive a quarter of an hour later at home in the evening because the street cars were compelled to travel within the speed limit provided for them—the utmost rate being twelve miles an hour—they might communicate the results of their observations to their representatives in powerful places.

Mr. Ford's point is, "that if the man in the street (and through him councillors, magistrates and legislators), permits tram cars to run at twenty miles, he should in common sense allow motor cars to travel at thirty miles an hour, and conversely if he restricts automobiles to ten miles an hour he should insist that the limit for street cars be seven miles." His argument in favor of the automobile is that, weighing only 18 cwts., and provided with at least two sets of brakes, it can not only stop quickly in much shorter space than an electric car, but can steer clear of danger, while a street car, weighing fourteen tons, has only one way of avoiding danger—that is, by using its brakes. "Supposing each vehicle to be driven by a driver of average intelligence," he asks in a letter to the London Times, "upon which vehicle would it be sensible to impose the more stringent speed regulations?" And yet for several years past automobiles have been unceasingly harassed in the manner described, while street cars have been permitted by the authorities to travel at double their legal rate with impunity."

Not possessing an automobile I offer the above without further comment, but it seems the subject offers much food for discussion. —N. F. Krag.

St. Paul, May 21, 1904.

Dunkards in Session.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 22.—More than 10,000 Dunkards, members of the old German Baptist denomination, and representing every part of the United States, are holding their annual conference at the Filburn farm, six miles northwest of this city. The sessions will continue through Tuesday.

Strike Closes Mine.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., May 22.—The Blue mine closed tonight owing to the strike of the masters and pilots, 300 men having been let out. Other mines in the county will follow in a few days unless the difficulty is settled. There is no room to pile ore and the coal supply is short.

Fire Destroys Poorhouse.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 22.—The Ulster county poorhouse, three miles from New Platz, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is placed at $50,000.