The St. Paul Globe

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W. J. MORTON,
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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.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1904

BACK TO THE WOODS

The Roosevelt administration has met the trusts and it is theirs. No event in its entire life was as significant as the selection, by and with the advice and consent of the authorities at Washington, of Attorney General Knox as United States senator from Pennsylvania. The Roosevelt anti-trust campaign flag has been struck and fluttered to the ground. This last pretense that the Republican party is not the personal and private property of corporate interest has vanished.

Interesting details of the arrangement for Quay's succession are given to The Globe by private and entirely reliable advices from Philadelphia. On Wednesday morning there was a meeting of representatives of some of the biggest trusts in the country in that city. Frick, the heaviest stockholder of the steel trust, was present. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, one of the defendants in the coal trust suits now pending, and Don Cameron, representing the Standard Oil and other big interests, were present. They met in Cassatt's office, and served notice on Senator Penrose, adjutant boss of Pennsylvania, that Knox must be removed from the office of attorney general and made senator. On Thursday morning Knox met these same gentlemen and gave his consent, which he stated was agreed to by President Roosevelt.

This is the true story of the making of a senator. Incidentally it may be noted that in order to carry out the bargain the laws of Pennsylvania must be flagrantly violated. These provide that on the death of a United States senator the legislature must be called in extra session to select his successor. To avoid all possible complications the law will be ignored, and the attorney general of the United States will receive and accept at the dictation of the trusts an illegal appointment tendered to him by the governor of Pennsylvania.

This is the end of the Roosevelt trust-busting business. This is the finish of all his great pretensions. This is his escape from the horrible dilemma in which he and Knox both have been caught since the supreme court gave to the Sherman anti-trust act a construction so much wider and more dangerous than either of them had believed possible. This, they think, will end the troubles besetting them since they discovered that they had got hold of a live wire instead of a dead one. This is the pledge which they make to powerful Wall street interests that have demanded a guarantee of some sort before they would fall into the Roosevelt column.

It is absolutely necessary, with Knox in the attorney general's office, that suits against the trusts should be prosecuted. The supreme court has given him a free hand and told him to go ahead. It is up to him to break the coal combination, put an end to that most obnoxious of all trusts and give the people of the country fuel at reasonable prices. Every request of his for power to act has been granted. Yet one of the most powerful combinations of the East, that of the coal operators and coal carrying roads, simply said flatfooted that if this were to be done Roosevelt and Knox must be put out of office.

Evidence has been laid before the attorney general's office to show that the white paper trust has a complete monopoly and exercises its power, contrary to the law, to cinch the publishers of the country. Evidence equally clear of illegal restraint of trade by a score of other monopolies is either before the department or ready for it. The attorney general had authority to go on with the campaign or lie down. President Roosevelt had reason to know that if he did the former, his own defeat was assured. The trusts offered to him an apparently easy way of retreat by putting Knox into the senate. His successor would not be equally nailed to his record, and the trusts could make terms with him.

One may say without injustice that if there was an atom of sincerity in the announced assault of President Roosevelt on the trusts, this transfer of the attorney general would never have been sanctioned by either of them. He is removed for cause. The combination of mighty interests that owns the Republican party made this a condition, and provided a graceful way out of a difficulty by giving to Mr. Knox a temporary and empty honor. To the people of the whole country it is advertised that, whether Roosevelt were sincere or playing the hypocrite in his first crusade against corporations, he has now bent the knee before them and promised to them homage as loyal and abject as that of feudal times. He goes into this campaign with the trust brand on his forehead and the trust label on his breast. Will the people support a man so dishonored by his own weak and willing public recantation?

Isn't it a bit hard on an old chap to accumulate many millions of dollars in Chicago property and then be described on his demise as "Joe Leiter's father?"

THE ONLY TERMS POSSIBLE

There may be a grain of truth in the rumor that Russia is preparing to make terms with Japan. It is said that she is willing to settle the differences between them on the basis of granting the demands made by Japan before the beginning of the war. We think very likely this is true. If so, it can hardly be more than a mere feint to distract attention and a desperate effort to prevent the fall of Port Arthur.

Of course Japan, although apparently sincere and steadfast in the demands which she made before the war broke out, would be insane to accept them now without further qualification. Russia reveals by this overture her intense anxiety not to lose her last foot of standing room in the far East. Japan has won every advantage. She will undoubtedly in a short time have in her hands the natural fortress of Port Arthur. Russia could well afford to grant all demands originally made if she could save this last, the key of Eastern Asia, from the control of Japan.

It may be taken for granted that control of Port Arthur will be added by Japan to her demands prior to the war, and will be a fixed condition of any peace that is to be reached. She would deserve the fate that must fall upon her were she not to make this imperative. Holding Port Arthur, the Eastern seas would be made as safe to her as the control of Gibraltar make the Mediterranean for English commerce. Relinquishing Port Arthur, she would merely know that exactly this same struggle that she now endures must be gone through again and under less favorable circumstances at a later day. Russia would repeat her former tactics, advance by slow degrees and, with guileful protestations, and a generation or two later Japan must again choose between war and absorption.

Undoubtedly Japan today will be satisfied, as she has steadfastly professed, with a protectorate over Korea and the restoration of Manchuria in good faith to China. But she will ask a hostage. She will not take Russia's mere word for the performance of these conditions and for leaving them unchanged. She will insist upon holding Port Arthur as a pledge that this policy will be permanently carried out. When Russia gets ready to consent to that condition, peace may probably be had at any time. Until she is so prepared, no peace is possible.

Let us commend the wisdom and economy of Admiral Chadwick in landing two unarmed marines in Tangier. If Raisuli runs away with them we save the guns.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND

We know little about the merits of the franchise granted to the company which proposes to operate a new general heating plant in the business portion of St. Paul. We do not know whether there were or were not legal or technical irregularity in its passage. As to all these questions the law is sufficient to decide and should be followed. But one argument advanced in asking for an injunction to prevent the company from beginning business is the most extraordinary, we think, ever publicly confessed.

This says that the establishment of a general heating plant whose business it is to furnish heat to individual consumers would restrict the demand for individual engineers, would cause many stationary engineers to lose their positions, and therefore the franchise ought to be refused and the company prevented from beginning work. The amazing blindness to practical considerations, the square opposition to the course of human progress which this involves, are indications of that strange disease that lies in a thick and thin adhesion to the principle of unionism, right or wrong.

If this consideration had any weight practically, all material advancement would come to an end. Invention must stop, because the first effect of every new device is to supersede labor. The machine does with one man the work of several. Of course we have learned in two centuries the invariable rule that this decrease in the demand for a special kind of labor creates an increase for several times the same amount of labor in other directions. This is the law of progress. The total volume of employment, of wages and of comfort is immensely increased; but labor has to distribute itself in a different way. Now if the argument of the stationary engineers in this case is correct, all this process must be prohibited; because the first step involves the lessening of the number of men engaged in a particular employment.

This shortsighted idea that to increase the number of jobs is the first duty of labor is perhaps second of all the disadvantages that afflict labor unionism in this country. Should it prevail it would ultimately compel us to drop out of the competition for the world's trade altogether; and doom labor, as well as capital, to stagnation and decay. There is neither reason nor justice in it, and of course it cannot have the slightest standing before the law. If the proposed franchise is in any way illegal or improper, if there are valid grounds for refusing it, the courts doubtless shall so determine; but as far as the consideration which moves the stationary engineers is concerned, that an enterprise should be forbidden because, while legitimate and beneficial, it would decrease the number of places for men engaged in a particular occupation, it reflects only discredit upon those who make it and cannot be taken into account by any court.

The trusts will see to it that Col. Roosevelt takes his spurs off before they snuggle down in the hay with him.

HEW TO THE LINE

The conditions over in Wisconsin reveal a general condition as to Democracy that invites reflection. By neither Republican nor Democrat is any doubt expressed of the result of the state campaign, provided only that the Wisconsin Democrats support their own candidate. The most ardent adherents of La Follette say openly that they expect him to be elected, if elected at all, by the aid of Democratic votes that he has hitherto received.

An end must be put to this sort of thing. Wisconsin is not the only state where Republican candidates for office dicker and trade with Democratic voters. It has become a too common practice in the states where Democracy is usually a minority. It accounts, of course, for that condition, and is a pledge that Democrats will always remain in a minority where Democratic voters are open to any sort of Republican advances. Where they can be persuaded by any form of argument to support a Republican candidate, their party solidarity is destroyed and the whole party's future injured.

Why should any Wisconsin Democrat have voted for La Follette in the past, or why should he support him in the future? Skillfully taking advantage of division of opinion within the Democratic party, Republican managers like Senator Spooner have appealed to conservative Democrats to support conservative Republicans as more nearly allied to them than their own party associates; while rabid radicals, like some of La Follette's men, have consorted with radical Democrats and urged them that the La Follette faction was more to their liking and represented more nearly their views than any conservative Democrat. Thus they have built bridges back and forth across the ever-widening chasm of Democracy, over which Republicans might pass and repass to repeated success.

The time has come to end this. The hour is here for a united and successful Democracy. Let us renew the old devoted allegiance to the party for its own sake. Let the word "Democrat" become a call to conscience as well as to reason. Let the voter remember that there can be no parties at all, and therefore no stable government as far as methods of government have yet been evolved, without give and take, without acquiescence in the will of the majority, however unpalatable that may be.

There are no issues now that should make it morally impossible for Democrats to stand heartily together. It is inconceivable, for instance, that any Democrat in Wisconsin should support either the Spooner faction or the La Follette faction in preference to his own party, no matter what may be its platform or who its candidate. Close up the ranks, so that it may no longer be said that there is no Democratic stronghold which cannot be carried if there be a path to it along which, according to the old policy of Philip, one may drive an ass laden with gold.

The non-union union in Colorado seems to be pretty thoroughly organized.

We know that there is no war in Colorado because Richard Harding Davis is in foreign parts.

Contemporary Comment

Defeated, but Not Disgraced

The wise tactics and masterly political strategy of Mr. Roosevelt have been thwarted by a brutal enemy in Illinois, but doubtless 'tis better to have fought and lost than never to have fought at all. Uniting with such eminent civil service reformers and altruists as the Hon. Billy Lorimer, the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and the Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, Mr. Roosevelt set the federal machine to work for the nomination of Maj. Frank O. Lowden as governor. Third in number of delegates in the Republican state convention, Maj. Lowden was first in the affection of the administration. His checkbook opens freely at the call of duty. He is a beneficent agency which an enlightened administration cannot afford to neglect.

The obstinacy of Gov. Yates, the opposition of a licentious press and the unintelligible reluctance of the majority of Illinois Republicans to accept the inspiring leadership which had voluntarily placed itself at their head prevented a successful issue to what with proper obedience on their part would have been a glorious campaign. In the truce which followed the first series of battles in the convention an ambassadorship is said to have been offered to the pig-headed young governor. He refused it. Evidently he is no diplomat. His selfishness cannot be condemned too much. It was his duty and should have been his pleasure to efface himself, to bow meekly to the orders of the commander-in-chief.

Yates was refractory and impenitent. Now, after weary weeks and seventy-nine ballots, Yates has been beaten, but he and his rebels have beaten the administration ticket by nearly two to one. The generous Lowden has been overwhelmed. But no blame rests upon Mr. Roosevelt. With characteristic ardor and earnestness, he did all he could. The Chicago Tribune pays him the grudging compliment of admitting that "the state of Illinois was searched with the federal patronage fine tooth comb and everything collected was turned into the Lowden pie."

Though defeated, Mr. Roosevelt is not disgraced. He backed his candidate as strenuously as he could. And if these Illinois squabbles and sluggings leave their marks, if the tonsils of heavenly harmony in Illinois, as in Wisconsin, are sore and swollen, why, Mr. Roosevelt loves difficulty and hugs danger. He doesn't want to be elected too easily and without a "rough house."—New York Sun.

Republicans and the Negro

While the Republican party is known as the "nigger party," its members as a class will have a sharp and long struggle to down the prejudice and overcome the suspicion which is an inherent part of the Southern Democrat's mind, and it is this prejudice and this suspicion which are causing the Republicans to reform their party in this section so as to rid it of the ignorant, illiterate and easily debauched negro electorate. The venality of the black voter has always been urged against him as a suffragan, but it has been difficult to get the North to believe that he is purchasable. It is useless to argue this point. It has passed into our political economy as an axiom.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Texas May Not Instruct

That Texas will choose a Parker delegation to St. Louis is practically assured, though it may be that the delegation will not go instructed, except as to the matter of voting as a unit, but much will depend upon the action of the Democratic state convention yet to be held. The Parker men in this state are pretty well organized now, and the primary conventions which are to be held the last of next week will indicate their strength and the probability of Parker instructions.—San Antonio Express.

PERSONAL MENTION

Windsor—F. L. Buck, Beloit, Wis.; J. Merchants—N. C. Nelson, River Falls; C. S. Larson and wife, Winthrop; E. M. Rice, Sioux City, Iowa; R. E. Garland, Dexter, Iowa; E. D. Osborne, Sparta, Wis.; F. W. Colby, Ashland; A. J. White, Des Moines; F. L. Ober, Pipestone; J. J. Metzler, Portland, Or.; M. Johnson and wife, Seattle; A. Valentine, Mason City; John Cooper, St. Cloud; W. A. Cant, Duluth.

Ryan—John H. Carr, Elgin, Ill.; J. F. Hutton, Detroit; W. F. Dea, Vancouver; George M. Dill, Prescott, Wis.; W. J. Bagler and wife, Eau Claire; J. C. Hatch, Kansas City; P. E. Stirelan and wife, Dubuque; E. Donlan, Missoula, Mont.; M. C. Beach and wife, Washington, D. C.; Robert S. Munger and wife, Sioux City; Julia R. O'Brien, Graceville.

W. Donahue, Bird Island; P. Schmidt, North Branch; H. F. Buchner, Redwood Falls; R. E. Thompson, Preston; Frank W. Hanson, Rush City; W. G. Crowley and wife, Willmar; C. Peckham, Spokane; C. A. Nye, Moorhead; H. Vogel, Duluth; E. Shotgell, Winnipeg.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Forecast:

Minnesota—Showers Saturday, cooler in west and south portions; Sunday fair, cooler, except showers in northeast portion; brisk to high south winds, shifting to west and northwest Saturday night.

Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday, warmer in east portion; Sunday partly cloudy; probably showers in north and west portion; fresh east to south winds.

North Dakota—Showers Saturday, cooler in east and south portions; Sunday fair, warmer in west portion.

South Dakota—Showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair; warmer in west portion.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Saturday, showers and cooler in west portion; Sunday partly cloudy and cooler, showers in east portion.

Montana—Fair, cool Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers and cooler in the west portion, warmer in southeast portion; Sunday showers and cooler; fresh east to south winds becoming west by Sunday.

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, 79; lowest temperature, 60; average temperature, 68; daily range, 19; barometer, 30.12; humidity, 44; precipitation, .0; 7 p. m. temperature, 76; 7 p. m. wind, southeast; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	60	66	Marquette	64	66
Bismarck	78	80	Memphis	76	80
Buffalo	60	68	Medicine Hat	54	70
Boston	58	60	Milwaukee	62	70
Chicago	55	61	Minnedosa	72	74
Cincinnati	68	74	Montreal	68	74
Cleveland	62	64	Moorhead	72	74
Denver	78	80	New Orleans	78	90
Des Moines	76	82	New York	60	66
Detroit	64	66	Omaha	70	74
Duluth	58	62	Parkersburg	62	72
El Paso	90	92	Philadelphia	58	62
Escanaba	70	74	Qu'Appelle	54	74
Galveston	82	84	San Francisco	66	72
Grand Rapids	68	72	St. Louis	76	78
Green Bay	68	74	Salt Lake	72	74
Havre	56	58	San Antonio	90	92
Helena	46	50	S. Ste. Marie	68	74
Huron	72	76	Washington	58	58
Jacksonville	76	84	Winnipeg	70	70
Los Angeles	78	86			

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

River Bulletin—

	Danger Line	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	7.7	*0.2
La Crosse	10	8.4	*0.1
Davenport	15	9.0	—0.2
St. Louis	30	27.2	—1.0

*Rise. —Fall.

The Mississippi will rise slowly in the vicinity of St. Paul during the next twenty-four hours.

At St. Paul Theaters

It will be found when Richard Mansfield comes that he brings every member of the big organization which recently supported him during his season in New York. Mansfield never curtails anything. Whether he presents a play for one year or one night he is equally insistent that every detail be given. He brings 106 people with him this time. The company and productions occupy a special train of eleven cars. He will open his brief engagement in the role of the fascinating Prince Karl Heinrich in "Old Heidelberg," and Tuesday night he will produce his "Ivan the Terrible." Both of these productions are on a large scale of pictorial magnificence. For "Old Heidelberg" Mansfield brings a chorus of fifty-two young men to sing the German student songs. The actor will say farewell Wednesday night in the revival of his exquisite "Beau Brummel."

The Mansfield company will arrive in this city early tomorrow and the entire days of Sunday and Monday will be required to get the stage productions in shape for the engagement here. The advance sale is large for Mr. Mansfield's engagement, but there are still plenty of good seats left for each performance.

The Four Cohans, in "Running for Office," and their supporting company of seventy-two people, will include more than a score of clever comedians and vocalists. It will be the strongest organization that has ever appeared with the Cohans. Manager Fred Niblo promises an entirely new and costly equipment of scenery and costumes. "Running for Office" will be seen at the Metropolitan opera house June 16, 17 and 18, with Saturday matinee.

The engagement of "The James Boys in Missouri" will close at the Grand today with two performances, a matinee at 2:30 and the final performance tonight at 8:15.

Beginning tomorrow night and running all the week, with the usual matinees, Miss Percy Haswell, supported by the George Fawcett company, will open the summer season at the Grand with a presentation of Du Maurier's "Trilby."

The Trocadero Burlesquers entertained at the Star yesterday afternoon one of the most largely attended ladies' matinees of the season. The company will close its engagement with two performances, this afternoon and evening.

What the Editors Say

The Tribune goes on record as favoring a government appropriation for a fort at Duluth that will command the harbor there and protect the Zenith City from the invasion of alien powers who might attempt to take it. Of course the season is short when ice is absent from the harbor, but a gunboat with evil intent might slip in and bomb the town, thus interfering with the shipping at the head of the lakes.—Granite Falls Tribune.

Butter prizes will be what Minnesota will strive for at the St. Louis exposition, and it is confidently expected to capture "first," although there will be so many bunched together in that class there can be but little chance as to which is entitled to first. Minnesota is earning the reputation of being the best butter state in the Union.—Taylors Falls Journal.

No wonder the Republican elephant looks tired, with a bolt to look after in Wisconsin, a deadlock in Illinois and Lord only knows what in Minnesota. No one need be surprised if the poor beast takes to the jungle before the battle of 1904 even commences.—Wabasha Herald.

The Washington Post speaks of James A. Tawney as a candidate for vice president in glowing terms, and the Winona Republican and Herald takes up the glad refrain, declaring that "Roosevelt and Tawney" would not sound very bad.—Mankato Free Press.

The railroads have paid into the state treasury nearly two million dollars as their share of taxation on business they have done within this state the past year. That ought to fix the treasury so that no ordinary drain will affect it.—Granite Falls Tribune.

State Entomologist Washburn is out with a long letter telling how to kill cut worms. The surest way is to get the worm, place him securely on a solid block of wood, then hit him just back of the ears with a sledge.—Crookston Times.

The administration papers say Attorney General Knox is after the coal trust, but they must admit that the trust has a good start.—Butte Evening News.

Among the Merrymakers

Snide Lights on History

It was during a poker game at Valley Forge. Washington, a heavy loser, had just quit.

"I have had enough," he said. "My democratic spirit would not stand playing with a deck that had four kings.

Historical research, however, has discovered that he had cold feet.

Mary was discussing the campaign with William of Orange.

"Tell me, Bill," said Mary, "what has Judge Parker to say about it?"

Thenceforth he was known as William the Silent.—Chicago Journal.

Forward All

Now forth unto some bosky nook
With jug and bait and fishin' hook!

Take every camp concomitant—
And don't forget the stimulant!

Your old cob pipe and hackle fly—
And don't forget the jug of rye!

Now keep each ancient lie in mind—
And do not leave the jug behind!

Forth to fresh scenes of triumph roam—
But leave your conscience safe at home!
—San Francisco Bulletin.

Wise Father Knows His Own Child

Ernestine—Pa, the young man who calls on me says I don't know how to cook.

Pa—H'm! Prove to him that you do know how. Start to do our family cooking every day.

Ernestine—And when shall I start in, pa?

Pa—Why, er—just as soon as I start on my summer vacation.—Philadelphia Record.

Just Another Variation

"Did you hear about Newman?"

"No."

"He lost his right leg."

"Gracious! I thought he had everything in his wife's name."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Stopping by Degrees

Jenkins—Still having a gay time, eh? Lushman—No, I've sworn off drinking in a measure.

Jenkins—In a measure? Ah! Satisfied with an ordinary glass now, eh?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tit for Tat

Housewife—Here you are at last. I am lying in wait for you.

Iceman—Thanks. I will reciprocate by lying in weight for you the rest of the season.—Detroit Free Press.

RAILROAD NEWS

HEAVY RAINS AID GREAT GRAIN CROP

Excessive Moisture Injured Corn and Potatoes, but Wheat Was Benefited

The heavy rains of the past week have to some extent injured the potato and corn crop in Eastern Minnesota, but the excessive moisture did great good to the grain in the western part of the state and in North Dakota.

The Northern Pacific's weekly crop report, which was issued yesterday, shows Northwestern vegetation to be progressing rapidly. The favorable weather conditions have greatly aided the late planted grains and the crops are now almost as far advanced as at this time last year.

The only unfavorable reports this week are from Eastern Minnesota, where corn and potato planting have been delayed by the heavy rains. However, the soaking down pour was just what was needed in Western Minnesota and in North Dakota, as the crops in those sections were beginning to suffer for the want of moisture.

Report in Detail

The Northern Pacific's report in detail is as follows:

St. Paul & Duluth Division—The past week has been a very wet one and interfered greatly with planting of corn and potatoes, which is about two-thirds done. Some reports state that unless the ground dries up soon there will be considerable damage by rotting. Small grains are looking well.

St. Paul Division, East of Staples—The weather during the past week has been cool and exceedingly wet. Small grains are all looking well, but corn and potatoes are very backward. Planting of latter crops is nearly completed. Warm weather is needed.

Little Falls & Dakota Branch—All reports on this branch state that heavy rains have fallen six days of the past seven. Wheat looks well and stands from ten to twelve inches high. Oats are up about four inches. Corn and potatoes are very backward and badly in need of warm weather.

Minnesota Division, Staples to Moorhead—All crops are thriving on this section, with the exception of corn and potatoes. Wheat is from six to eight inches high and has a good appearance. Warm weather after the heavy rains of the past week would cause rapid growth.

Fergus Falls & Black Hills Branch—Since the last report the weather conditions have been favorable and all small grains are looking well. Wheat is up about eight inches, even, and of good color. Corn and potatoes are rather backward, owing to cool and wet weather. Hay is growing very fast and promises a good crop.

Red River Branch—All seeding is now completed, with the exception of some late flax. Heavy rains during the week have brought up the late sown grain and improved the crop situation generally. Wheat is up from four to eight inches. Prospects are quite favorable.

Dakota Division—The weather during the past week has been very beneficial to all crops. Two days of steady rain started the late grains and put early sown crops in condition to stand a dry spell without injury. Seeding is practically completed. Some flax and millet is yet to be put in. Early sown wheat is up from four to six inches high and has a fine appearance.

Fargo and Southwestern—The weather since the last report has been moderately cool, with two days of soaking rain. All crops are now in fine condition. Wheat is looking especially well, and is as far advanced as at this time last season.

Casselton Extension—The heavy rains since the last report have supplied the wants of the previous week. Late sown grains now have a good start and a thriving appearance. The progress of early sown grain has made up for the delay in seeding, and it is now as far advanced as last year at this time.

Cooperstown Branch—With the exception of a little flax, all seeding is completed. Two days of steady rain has put the ground in fine condition, and all grains are looking well.

Jamestown & Northern Branch—Copious rains during the past week have materially advanced all crops. Wheat stands thick and has an excellent color. Oats and barley have even growth and look well. Early sown flax is coming up nicely and free of weeds. The general outlook is quite favorable.

RAILWAY CLERKS TO HOLD ANNUAL PICNIC

Yearly Outing Is Scheduled for Today, But All Will Not Participate

The final arrangements for the railway clerks' picnic, which will be held today at Taylors Falls, were made last night and the committee in charge of the outing announced that this year's event will be the most successful ever given by the organization.

Four special trains will be run to the picnic grounds at the Falls by the Northern Pacific. Two of the trains will leave in the morning and the others will leave the St. Paul union depot shortly after 1 o'clock.

Many of the railway offices will close all day to give their employes an opportunity to attend the outing. However, three of the offices will remain open, as the clerks in the Great Northern, Chicago Great Western and Burlington systems are not participating in the event at Taylors Falls. The employes of these three offices will hold their annual outing later in the season.

ROCK ISLAND REDUCES ITS PREFERRED STOCK

Securities Are Returned to Treasurer and Stricken From Exchange List

NEW YORK, June 10.—Announcement was made today that the Rock Island had reduced its preferred stock from $51,190,200 to $48,690,200 and requested the Stock exchange to strike the $2,500,000 stock called in from the list.

The stock returned to the treasury represents part of the price paid to the Southern Pacific for a half interest in the Texas line. Officers of the state of Texas declared that the Rock Island as a parallel road could not own the lines partially purchased from the Southern Pacific. It was announced today that the entire transaction had been canceled.

GIVES CHEAP RATES TO SOUTHERN TOURISTS

Great Western Announces Cut in Summer Excursion Tariffs

The Great Western yesterday announced that it will make a special summer excursion rate to St. Paul from points beyond Chicago of one fare plus $2, tickets good returning until Oct. 31.

The rate is made to bring Southern tourists to Minnesota resorts instead of allowing all the summer travel to go to Colorado and other Western points. The special rate will not be good from Chicago, and the minimum cost of a ticket must be $18, the cost of a round-trip ticket from Chicago to the Twin Cities.

The Great Western has also made a rate of one fare plus 50 cents from Southern points on tickets with a fifteen-day limit. Both classes of excursion tickets will demand an ironclad signature agreement from the purchasers.

Makes Special Rates

Railroads operating in Minnesota yesterday announced special rates to Duluth on account of the Democratic convention, which will meet there June 22. The rate will be one fare for the round trip from any point in Minnesota to St. Paul or Minneapolis, and $3 round trip from the Twin Cities to Duluth. The rate from other points in Minnesota to Duluth will be one fare plus 50 cents. This rate is good on any trains going June 21 and 22, returning any day up to June 25, inclusive. These rates are not limited to delegates to the convention, but are open to all.

Will Use Gasoline

Special to The Globe

SUMNER, Iowa, June 10.—The Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern railway will soon put into use a new kind of locomotive to run between this city and Waterloo. It has purchased on a six months' trial an engine run by gasoline, built on the same principle as an automobile and a comparatively new invention. It is guaranteed to haul two passenger coaches at the rate of forty miles an hour.

RAILROAD NOTES

Returns from sixteen roads in the General Managers' association, of Chicago, having a trackage of 36,920 miles and employing 264,835 men, report a net reduction of 6,742 in their forces, compared with the figures of June 30, 1903, or a little less than 3 per cent.

Three railroads entering St. Paul report a decrease in their gross earnings for May. The Chicago Great Western's fell off $87,000, as compared with May, 1903. The Minneapolis & St. Louis report shows a loss of $46,983, and the Soo line $114,873.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Arthur B. Smith, of the Northern Pacific, returned yesterday from a tour of the lines in Western Minnesota. He says the crop conditions are very promising in the Red river valley.

H. C. Stowell, chief clerk in the car service department of the Omaha, has resigned to engage in the insurance business. Mr. Stowell has been in the employ of the Omaha for more than twenty years.

JURORS CONDEMN THE COLORADO DYNAMITING

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by certain officers of that organization."

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 10.—Acting under the orders of Adjt. Gen. Sherman Bell, of the state national guard, a special train was made up today at Victor, for the deportation of seventy-six union miners. Among the spectators were wives and sisters, fathers and mothers of the deported men, and the scenes were very affecting. Mothers, sisters and sweethearts cried goodby and tried to push through the lines for a parting handshake. Most of the women had been allowed to see their relatives at Armory hall before the men were marched out. The men will be taken to the Kansas state line, because of protests made against taking them to Pueblo or Denver and leaving them there.

Another party of exiled men will be sent out of the district tomorrow. Sixty men confined in the Cripple Creek bull pen were taken to the county jail today and charges of murder were placed against them.

Miners Appeal to Roosevelt

DENVER, Col., June 10.—The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners decided today to appeal to President Roosevelt to investigate the conditions in Colorado. Secretary W. D. Haywood was instructed to send him the following telegram:

"A duty falls upon you, as president of the United States, to investigate the terrible crimes that are being perpetrated in Colorado in the name of law and order. We will render every possible assistance to the proper authorities in such investigation to the end that the people of the country may realize the outrages that are being inflicted on innocent persons by those in temporary official power."

It was further decided that a history of the labor troubles in Colorado shall be taken to Washington and placed in the president's hands. It was also voted to appeal President Moyer's habeas corpus issue to the United States supreme court.

Gives Mine Owners' Side

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col. June 10.—Clarence C. Hamlin, secretary of the Cripple Creek District Mine Owners' association, gave out the following statement today in reply to a telegram from a New York newspaper asking him as "head of the vigilantes" to present his side of the labor troubles here:

"There is no vigilante committee in this community. The position of the Cripple Creek operators has been placed in a false light by the Eastern press. Labor leaders attribute these troubles to the defeat of the eight-hour law in Colorado. The fact is that we have been working an eight-hour day for ten years, paying a minimum wage of three and an average wage of about four dollars per day. The actual working time of a miner is but about seven hours. No grievance was lodged against the operators when the strike was called, and had the question been left to the miners themselves, 90 per cent would have voted against it. This strike is due to the fact that the striking power has been taken from the union members and lodged in the hands of a few leaders, criminals themselves and dependent on crime to attain their ends.

"While this strike is called a sympathetic one, to aid certain mill men, most of them also working an eight-hour day, its real purpose was to compel every man in this district to join the Western Federation of Miners or leave the country. This organization has a record of lawlessness, murder, arson and dynamiting in Coeur d'Alene, Butte, Leadville, Idaho Springs, Telluride, Cripple Creek and elsewhere, extending over a period of ten to fifteen years, which should appall humanity. These outrages culminated here Monday when fifteen men were blown into eternity and nearly as many more maimed so that death would be a mercy.

"Since Monday's calamity we would close every mine in this district for ten years rather than let a single member of this organization work or live here. This it not necessary, for all our mines are working full handed with a better class of men, all non-union, than ever before. Our fight has not been against unionism as such, but against criminal organization, and it will not be discontinued until no member of this organization is left in Teller county."