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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ADVERTISERS in The Globe reach this great and daily increasing constituency, and it cannot be reached in any other way.

RESULTS COUNT—
THE GLOBE GIVES THEM.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.

WORK FOR IMMIGRATION

The organization of an immigration society for Minnesota is a happy indication that this most necessary and beneficent work in behalf of the state is about to be recommenced with vigor. Perhaps The Globe, which has had more than ordinary familiarity with the conduct of such labor, both in this state and in others, for a period of more than twenty years, may be pardoned a word of advice on the subject.

The great danger to the immigration movement is that it will be led astray by men who have private ends to serve. The managers and leaders of it are all active business men, full of daily cares and unable to give personal attention or direction to the movement. Now there are in every city, and probably St. Paul is no exception, a lot of old fossils who have outlived their usefulness, who have worn out the patience of everybody that ever helped them and who eke out a precarious living by getting themselves tacked onto jobs like these. They will come up smiling with endless propositions for circulars, booklets, folders, dodgers and immigration literature in general, all to be compiled by themselves, paid for liberally out of the immigration funds, compensated by the state through an appropriation at the next legislative session and then thrown into waste baskets to rot.

This sort of immigration work is what the committee and association should steer clear of from the start. Lines of successful immigration work have already been established. The great railroads of the country have gone about it in a businesslike way. They have put it on a commercial basis, and they have achieved a most extraordinary success. Pretty nearly all the immigration coming into the Northwest today is actually created, directed and distributed by the immigration agencies of the various railroad systems. They know how to do this thing well, and their experience ought to be followed. If their efforts could be directed to settling Minnesota alone, instead of covering, as of course their own interests demand, half a continent, our own problem would be solved.

We urge, then, this association and all its agencies to follow and co-operate as far as possible with railroad immigration bureaus and officials. They have plenty of immigration literature already prepared. They are issuing more of it all the time. Get such portions of it as set forth the advantages and opportunities of Minnesota. They can be had for the asking. Enlist the aid of all these people that do business in Minnesota for the local fight. Spend money where it will do the most good—namely, in sending hard working agents personally into other fields where dissatisfied farmers or persons for any reason intend making a change can be talked with, advised and persuaded, and small immigration parties made up in each locality ready to come together to Minnesota. That is the way in which Montana, Washington and all the newer parts of the country are being settled today. That is the policy dictated by long experience and many successes.

Let us keep the renewed movement in behalf of immigration, of so great promise to our state, from becoming incrusted with the barnacles that have deadened and finally destroyed the progress of every such movement in the past. Keep away from the ideas and the co-operation of the fossils and the fogies, get rid of the notion that a big appropriation from the legislature is the first essential, get down to working on a modest basis and a business basis, and we shall be surprised before a year is over to learn how much can be accomplished.

A year from now Oyster Bay will be described as a fishing village 157 miles from Esopus.

THE DANGER POINT

The first few days of any strike on a large scale are almost always orderly. This was true of the strike among the packing house employes, and has been true in St. Paul up to the present time. Much of the pacific quality of the struggle is due to the fact that just at the outset the employer, being taken at a disadvantage, is not able or does not attempt to introduce new men to take the places of the old. The real test comes when that substitution begins.

This is the danger point of every strike. Can the strikers maintain order among their own men, refrain from violence and win by the only means that public opinion will support and that ought to win? The practice of picketing resorted to on so large a scale is rather unfavorable. Picketing in itself, as a means of moral suasion, as a system for keeping out recruits and persuading them, if possible, not to go to work, is legitimate enough. But it is always difficult to draw the line between moral suasion and coercion; and picketing too often deteriorates into a mere excuse for, first, the menace and afterward the exercise of physical force.

The test in every case is whether a workman, without declaring his intention, would be allowed to walk without molestation into any of the plants where a strike is in force. Unless he is, the law of the land is being violated and the liberty of the American denied. Unless he is, the strikers are fighting against their own interests and injuring their cause. There is no escape from this one vital issue and nothing but folly in blinking it. Men who deserve to win will win without resort to any form of coercion. If they give the least countenance to that, then they ought to be beaten and in the long run they will be beaten. All the tyranny of employers, all the machinations of capital, all the oppressions of power, and there have been many, have not wrought the injury to the cause of labor done by the use of force in a single strike.

We think it more important to commend this central point to the attention of all the unions at this time, as the vital fact of the present strike, than to discuss the hotly disputed merits of the case, which will doubtless take care of themselves and now bid fair to be settled at an early date by mutual agreement or arbitration.

Being totally independent of the butcher and the tailor the Igorrote is having a doggoned good time of it.

FORT SNELLING

The wayfarer in St. Paul bent on sightseeing makes his way first to Fort Snelling, thence he goes to Minnehaha, and evermore he is a walking advertisement for the beautiful surroundings of St. Paul. The St. Paul man takes it for granted that his surroundings are beautiful, but very often he knows nothing about it from personal observation. It is likely that one-half the people of St. Paul never saw Minnehaha, perhaps a quarter of the population never set foot on the magnificent domain included in the military reservation at Snelling.

And there is no more interesting and delightful place in the country than Fort Snelling. Teeming with historic associations it is full of life and color every day in the year. At this season it offers to the visitor those attractions that are inseparable from the looking on at the military man engaged in his daily work, together with such added delights as bounteous nature has provided as a setting for the military picture. Yet yesterday, for instance, the beautiful ceremony of guard mounting, with its picturesque features, was attended by a scant dozen of civilians.

Snelling is one of the show places of the country. An officer of the British army, visiting Snelling the other day, said he had been in many garrison posts in all parts of the world, but had seen nothing so attractive from the scenic point of view as Fort Snelling. Its lordly situation, overlooking the valleys of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, affords landscape views indescribably lovely. Within the fort the formal functions of the daily routine present to the visitor spectacles that interest and impress. There is the daily guard mounting, the battalion parade, the regimental parade in the evening, and numerous concerts by the fine band. No restriction, or none that is visible, is imposed on the civilian visitor. He may roam at will without interference on the part of the martial persons who lend color to the scenery. He may, if he chooses, picnic on the banks of the Mississippi or the Minnesota. He may enjoy scenery lovelier than that of the Rhine and breathe in the inspiration of martial glory at a cost of ten cents in money and a few hours time.

Don't you think you should make it your pleasing duty to visit Fort Snelling?

France desires to hang a medal on Secretary Hay. When the can is tied to Mr. Hay next year he will be quite satisfactorily decorated.

A FOOLISH LIE

We have passed without dignifying it by any notice the foolish lie, circulated for some months past among the baser Republican organs of the state, that The Globe was supporting the candidacy of Dunn. It is a familiar campaign dodge to aver that the candidate whom you wish to defeat is a favorite of the opposition political party, since it tends to discredit him with his own. The lie was so palpable on its face that it was not worth replying to.

But we observe that the chronic liars, the liars by instinct, affection and practice, continue to repeat the baseless statement. We therefore resort to a term that we dislike to use, but one that is good old English and the only word that will fit their case. They are the thing that we have called them.

Neither before the convention nor since has The Globe shown or felt a desire for the success of any Republican candidate. For the honor and credit of Minnesota it has hoped that the last vestige of the Van Sant administration that has humiliated and disgraced the state would be swept away into the political cesspool. So much it has said, by way of good citizenship. As for all the rest, The Globe is by common consent and universal admission the only paper in the two cities that has given the political news honestly, fully and without bias. It has said no word in aid of any candidate, nor anything that could be so construed.

Our interest in the Republican candidate for governor is solely that which we feel in considering the nominee whom the Democratic party ought to send down to defeat and whom it can beat, we believe, if it exercises good judgment and sound reason. The Globe is for Democratic success, in state and nation, first, last and all the time. If any one after this chooses to mark himself with the liar's brand by repeating the silly fabrication which we mention now for the first and last time, he will do so without interference from us.

The granting of a preliminary injunction against the distribution of the stock held by the Northern Securities company argues nothing whatever as to the final decision in the case. The judge himself is careful to point out that the granting of the injunction was absolutely without reference to the merits of the case, which will be considered and passed upon later.

THE DUKE OF FEW MANNERS

The impression this country received of the Grand Duke Boris when he visited here is sustained by his brief but inglorious record in the far East. Impulsiveness and a lack of discrimination appear to be the two most serious faults of this first cousin to the czar. While here he showed himself to be devoted to the ladies of the chorus, but discourteous to those women who arranged entertainments in his honor. He quaffed champagne from a dancer's slipper, but did not, apparently, think it necessary to show this exaggerated devotion, or devotion of any kind in fact, to those who were his hostesses. Most unkindest cut of all, he said unpleasant things of American customs and American women when he returned to the other side.

It is not surprising, therefore, that this duke of few manners should disgrace himself in the far East. He cut off a slice of his commanding general's nose, but his own royal proboscis has been put woefully out of joint by his hasty action. The duke's cousin may lack many desirable things, but he is a gentleman, at least, and has proved it by recalling the erratic Boris. His recall will not, of course, restore that part of Gen. Kuropatkin's nose which is missing, but it will assure the Russian soldiery that military discipline cannot be ignored with impunity even by those close to the Russian throne.

The Grand Duke Boris is something of an anachronism. This may be because he is Russian, but it is most probably because he is Boris. Nowadays royalty makes a point of being decent. All the members of royal families may not be domestic, but the majority of them are well bred and show some consideration for the rights of others. Boris is one of the unpleasant exceptions. It is to be hoped that the fact that he is persona non grata at St. Petersburg will not induce him to again cross the pond to view what he undoubtedly regards as the aborigines. We succumb to an irresistible temptation when we add that we do not want him to bore us a second time.

The worst is yet to come. Marie Corelli is writing another book.

The original Parker man should file a caveat right now.

Armoured trains may yet be used as strike breakers.

The mad mullah seems to be sore again.

Contemporary Comment

Makes the Candidate a Leader

There is no such example in our political history of a candidate thus willing to decline a nomination to the presidency, unanimously and hopefully tendered him by his party, if it exacted any concealment of his convictions, any surrender or compromise on vital principles. He might have remained as silent as the platform, and put some evasive construction on it afterward. That course would not have satisfied his sense of honor. Judge Parker has thus early shown that a man who knows how to maintain silence, when silence is fitting, can speak with force and effect when speech is called for. He has put himself at once in the position of a leader, and to the conservative confidence that has been felt in him heretofore will now be added a measure of enthusiastic recognition that will make him a very formidable candidate. He has, moreover, performed a distinct service to the sound money sentiment, regardless of party affiliations, which must be far-reaching and beneficial in its effect.—Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.).

Hill's Demagogic Platform

When the New York state convention met David B. Hill proposed to have a demagogic platform adopted and exclude Tammany from the delegates at large. Judge Parker refused to allow either. His refusal to pursue the gumshoe course in regard to the coinage question which Hill had marked out for him proves once more that he is absolutely independent of the latter.

Judge Parker emerges with honor and most of the delegates to the convention with credit. Both Hill and Littleton are in the position of men who tried to spring a gold candidate upon silver delegates without their knowledge, and to get Western and Southern support for an Eastern man by pretending that they did not know his opinions, or that he would assume any set of opinions that the convention should propose. If Hill carried any reputation for political courage and honor to St. Louis he left it there. Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

Bold Stand Makes Him Votes

By a timely display of political courage amounting almost to audacity, Judge Alton B. Parker has saved the Democratic convention at St. Louis from going before the voters of the nation upon a platform that would be hopelessly condemned for its vagueness and cowardly shirking of one of the great issues in which the American people have a vital concern—the question of the character and stability of our currency. Judge Parker's bold stand on this question has made him many thousand votes stronger than he could possibly have been had he accepted the nomination upon a platform that ignored the money issue.—Washington Post (Ind.).

First Gun for Roosevelt and Fairchild

Let the invincible eagle scream o'er the land and the sea, the golden-pointed banner beckon the brave and the free, for Roosevelt and Fairbanks are the choice of the land. List to the drum beat of the new Mount Morris band; even Liberty herself will drop a glad tear when their efficient music shall mount to her sphere, for Roosevelt, the historian, like a cowboy, shall ride through the ranks of opposition like San Juan's tide. Trot out the white elephant, let him challenge from far the hosts to the carnage of political war.—Mount Morris (Ill.) Index.

Act of a Brave Man

To question his (Judge Parker's) motives is not necessary or desirable in the early hours of Sunday morning, when the episode is still unfinished, and men both at St. Louis and throughout the country are asking each other in wonderment what it signifies. But his unanticipated interruption of the waning convention looks, at this writing, very much like the determined act of a brave and honorable man.—Providence (R. I.) Journal (Ind.).

Is a Good 1,000-to-1 Shot

Dr. Swallow's chances have not been improved by the action of the conventions in Chicago and St. Louis. The probabilities are still quite strong that he will be a bad third in the race.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Can Rest on His Laurels

After all these years James K. Jones has made good. He predicted that Bryan would not bolt the Democratic convention.—Washington Post.

Has His Bumps Coming

President Roosevelt needn't worry. He'll get plenty of rough riding even out of old Bolivar this load of poles.—Augusta Chronicle.

After March 4, 1905

There will be no more bronco-busting in the White house.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Weather forecast:

Minnesota—Fair Saturday; Sunday showers and cooler; brisk south winds, increasing Saturday night.

Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday, except showers and thunderstorms Sunday in west portion; variable winds, becoming brisk to south.

Montana—Fair Saturday; cooler in the southeast portion; warmer in west portion; Sunday fair and warmer.

Wisconsin—Fair Saturday and Sunday, except showers Sunday in west portion, increasing south winds, becoming brisk to high Sunday.

Iowa—Fair Saturday and Sunday, except showers and cooler Sunday in west portion.

North Dakota—Thunder storms and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair.

South Dakota—Showers and thunderstorms Saturday; cooler; Sunday 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, 85; lowest temperature, 57; average temperature, 71; daily range, 18; barometer, 29.84; humidity, .70; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 81; 7 p. m. wind, south; weather, clear.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	76	80	Los Angeles	66	76
Bismarck	90	94	Marquette	70	78
Buffalo	72	76	Memphis	78	90
Boston	74	84	Medicine Hat	74	88
Chicago	80	86	Milwaukee	84	88
Cincinnati	82	88	Minnedosa	66	68
Cleveland	80	82	Montreal	70	76
Denver	88	94	Moorhead	84	86
Des Moines	84	88	New Orleans	82	88
Detroit	80	88	New York	74	82
Duluth	78	82	Omaha	88	90
El Paso	88	98	Pittsburg	80	88
Edmonton	58	62	Qu'Appelle	72	78
Escanaba	82	84	San Francisco	58	62
Galveston	82	86	St. Louis	84	88
Grand Rapids	78	82	Salt Lake	88	88
Green Bay	80	84	San Antonio	86	92
Havre	76	92	S. Ste. Marie	64	70
Huron	86	90	Washington	80	84
Jacksonville	78	90	Winnipeg	66	68
Little Rock	82	92			

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

River Bulletin—

	Danger. Line.	Gauge. Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.2	—0.2
La Crosse	10	5.7	—0.3
Davenport	15	5.7	0.0
St. Louis	30	26.2	—1.5

—Fall.

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

At St. Paul Theaters

Miss Percy Haswell and the George Fawcett company will close their fifth week's engagement at the Grand with a matinee today at 2:30 and the final performance tonight at 8:15. The play is "The Christian," and is presented in a worthy manner.

Beginning tomorrow night, and playing up to Friday, including a matinee Wednesday, Augustin Daly's clever farce, "A Night Off," will be the bill at the Grand. For Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee "Camille" will be presented.

What the Editors Say

The people of the United States may congratulate themselves upon the result of the two national conventions, and the improvement in business and increased activity in reliable stocks is due entirely to the disappearance of various vagaries from the political arena. The return to political sanity is one of the most encouraging features of the times; the whole country will benefit by the change, inasmuch as a sane and strong opposition is likely to have a salutary effect upon the party in power.—Crookston Times.

Jim Martin's crowd has not saved anything from the wreck, not even honor. Judge Collins loses his berth on the supreme bench, likewise Douglas, and the triumvirate of Sams—Van Sant, Fullerton and Johnson—are utterly routed and discredited. Then besides there's a host of good fellows on the Collins hearse who have passed to the shades of obscurity so far as state politics are concerned.—Red Lake Falls Courier.

That "gold standard" telegram was the sensation of the day in the convention. It will win thousands of votes where they are most needed. While the convention was silent, believing the coinage question not an issue, the candidate has spoken in thunder tones declaring that the "gold standard is firmly and irrevocably unestablished." Judge Parker has supplied the missing gold plank.—St. Cloud Times.

The revolt against the sinister influences which have captured the Republican organization as well as the ticket, makes it incumbent upon the Democrats to act wisely, to nominate candidates who will deserve the support of all citizens, regardless of party, and thus save the state from the despotic, dangerous and intolerable boss rule with which it is threatened.—Freeborn County Standard.

The Democratic platform has one commended plank. It calls attention to the new irrigation law, for the passage of which the Democrats claim the principal credit, and demands that the public lands which can be irrigated under it be reserved and held for homeseekers in small tracts and rigidly guarded against the evils of land monopoly.—Faribault Journal.

Notwithstanding the fact of President Roosevelt's residence in the town, a white barber in Oyster Bay refused to shave a negro preacher and chased the latter out of the shop with a club when he became insistent. That was right. No man should be compelled to do a service for another. That should be a matter of choice.—Duluth Herald.

Judge Parker has given out the reason of his silence, which is that in his present official capacity as chief justice of the New York court of appeals he believes it his duty to refrain from political activity. His resignation takes effect July 25, and from that date the Judge may make up for lost time.—Winona Independent.

There was not much harmony among the Republicans in Minnesota and Wisconsin this year. If the Democratic party in both states puts up two good men at the head of their tickets they might stand a half of a show of winning.—Halstad Reporter.

Littleton's strenuogram in nominating Judge Parker, "equal strenuousness for all, special strenuousness for none," will live through this campaign.—Butte Evening News.

We have for sale, very cheap, a select assortment of campaign cuts of the editor finished in the highest style of the engraver's art.—Sauk Center Herald.

Among the Merrymakers

Nuggets From Georgia

Hope is the dream that keeps us whistling on the road to sorrow.

The morning sunshine makes the brightest stars in our lives look dim.

The hills of life look inviting; but how few of us feel like shouting hallelujah when we reach the top.

The devil is never as black as he's painted; but he's still black enough to deceive the best of the saints on a dark night.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Habit With Her

"There goes Mrs. Giddeigh," remarks the woman in the wicker rocker on the porch of the summer hotel. "One hears all sorts of things about her. They say she got acquainted with her husband by flirting with him."

"Humph!" says the sallow lady on the settee. "That's how she got acquainted with mine."—Judge.

The Sermon's Effect

"I certainly did enjoy your sermon," said the hard case, who seldom attended church.

"Indeed!" replied Rev. Mr. Tawker, "and what part did you enjoy the most?"

"I guess it was the part where I dreamed I had a million dollars."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Places for the People

Church—I think they ought to have bridges across Broadway at every cross street.

Gotham—It wouldn't be a bad idea to have some places like that, so that trolley cars and automobiles would have some place to throw the pedestrians.—Yonkers Statesman.

Practice and Preaching

"There!" exclaimed Rev. Mr. Gasaway, as he finished writing his sermon. "I flatter myself that very few preachers could beat that bit of eloquence."

"What's your text, dear?" asked his wife.

"Yet nothing be done through vainglory."—Philadelphia Press.

Art Note From the Levant

Jonah was thinking of his picture.

"I always wanted to be done in oil," he remarked, "but I never thought it would be in blubber."

Vainly trying to look pleasant, please, he waited to get out of the dark room.

Not In His Line

"I never saw such beautiful teeth and magnificent eyes as that girl has," said the young man who raves.

"Indeed?" answered the cold-blooded person.

"Didn't you notice them?"

"Certainly not. I am neither a dentist nor an oculist."—Washington Star.

As Good as a Kick

"Can you direct me my man," asked the English tourist, "to a place where one may get a good drink?"

"Well, replied the thirsty native, "I kin direct you to a place where two may get a good drink."—Philadelphia Press.

Soporific

A fellow who toyed with bon mots
In telling them took the wron pots.
So that all who heard,
At about the tenth word,
Fell back in a very lon dots.
—Chicago Tribune.

CORN OUTSTRIPS WHEAT IN EXPORTS

Shipments of Wheat Abroad Have Fallen Off Greatly In a Year

Globe Special Washington Service
1417 G Street

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Wheat and corn changed places in relative importance of exports during the last fiscal year. Foreign shipments of both of these staple products were comparatively small, but the slump in corn exports, as compared with the fiscal year 1903, was not as great as in the case of wheat. Not since the fiscal year 1901 have the corn exports been larger than the wheat exports, but during the period which closed on June 30 last the shipments of wheat were only 44,158,744 bushels, while those of corn were 55,606,354 bushels.

Due largely to the falling off in exports of these staples, there was a decline of $70,333,812 in the value of all exported breadstuffs during the last fiscal year. Some interesting factors were responsible for the decrease, none of which singly accounts for the somewhat remarkable decline in cereal exports to foreign countries. The drop in wheat exports was more noteworthy than that of any other of the whole line of breadstuffs, the total of 44,158,744 bushels being 69,295,708 bushels less than in the fiscal year 1903, although that year's record was far below that of 1902. The comparatively short wheat crop in the United States last year was no doubt the principal factor in the decline of exports, but it does not wholly account for the change in conditions.

Affected by Following Year's Crop

The wheat exports of a given fiscal year are naturally affected largely by the domestic wheat crop of the next preceding calendar year. The 1901 wheat crop, the largest in the history of the country, was 748,460,218 bushels, and the exports of the following fiscal year were accordingly larger than usual, amounting to 147,511,433 bushels. The 1902 wheat crop was 670,063,008 bushels and the exports in 1903 were 113,454,452 bushels. Thus, while there was a falling off of 78,397,210 bushels in the crop, there was a falling off of 34,056,981 bushels in exports.

Yet the increase or decrease in wheat exports from year to year does not follow infallibly the increase or decrease in the domestic production of the preceding year. Thus, although there was a decrease of only 32,241,173 bushels in the 1903 wheat crop as compared with the year before, there was a decrease of 69,295,708 bushels in wheat exports during the last fiscal year. After all has been said, however, it cannot be doubted that the condition of the crop in the United States is the greatest single factor in the exports from the country. With this fact in mind, it is probable that the wheat exports from the United States during the present fiscal year will be larger than those for the year that has just closed, for all the indications are that there will be a greatly increased crop of wheat throughout the United States during the present season.

The condition of the wheat crop in foreign countries from year to year naturally has some effect on the foreign markets for American wheat. It happens that while our exports were unusually small during the fiscal year that has just closed, and while our own production of wheat last year was much smaller than in the year before, the world's 1903 wheat crop was larger by 92,143,000 bushels than the crop of 1902.

Europe Takes Four-Fifths

There was an increase of 34,597,000 bushels in Europe alone, and more than four-fifths of our wheat exports annually go to Europe. In the first eleven months of the fiscal year just closed our exports of wheat to European countries were 39,805,901 bushels—the exports to all countries from the United States in the same period being only 43,771,648 bushels.

There was an increase of 23,000,000 bushels in the wheat crop of Asiatic Russia last year; and an increase of 92,000,000 bushels for all other Asia; and although there was a decrease in certain countries, the net gain for the whole world (including the United States, in which there was a decrease,) was 92,143,000 bushels. The principal increases in European wheat crops last year were in France and Italy.

Another factor which without question had much to do with the slump in wheat exports from the United States during the last year was the growing volume of the flour production in this country. Until the very last of the fiscal year our flour exports increased largely over the record of the fiscal year 1903, and the total for the whole year shows only a very slight falling off in shipments to foreign countries. The milling industry is not restricted to any particular area, although Minnesota, of course, still leads. But flouring mills are springing up all over the country, and the development in this direction has been especially noticeable on the North Pacific coast. A good deal of the increased production of flour finds a market in the United States; in fact, it is pretty certain that a good deal of wheat which would otherwise have been shipped to foreign countries, has been ground into flour and consumed at home during the last year.

High prices of wheat and flour during the fiscal year also had their influence upon the export trade, the foreign shipments undoubtedly being less for this reason. The highest price reached by wheat in the fiscal year 1903 was 87⅝c, but in the fiscal year just closed the lowest price of No. 2 red winter wheat was 80⅞c, the highest was $1.15, and the average was high up in the 90s.—Walter E. Clark.

POPULARITY SEEMS TO BURDEN FISHBACK

Two Sheriffs "Lay" for Him as He Emerges From the Penitentiary

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—When J. W. Fishback was discharged today at Jefferson City from the state penitentiary after serving a five-year sentence for a bold robbery committed at the Coates house, the sheriffs of Lancaster county, Neb., and Kansas City, Kan., were waiting for him, each with a requisition.

Fishback was wanted in Nebraska, where he is alleged to have escaped from the penitentiary before he had finished a term under the name of Tom Carter, and in Kansas for robbing the passengers in a Pullman car in a Missouri Pacific train as it was passing through the outskirts of Kansas City in 1898. By mutual agreement he was surrendered to the Kansas sheriff and brought to Kansas City for trial. The robbery at the Coates house was a bold one, Fishback stealing a cash box from the cigar stand in the lobby and escaping after holding guests and hotel employes at bay with a revolver.

TRADE SITUATION IS RATHER SPOTTED

General Undertone Is One of Confidence, However, and Fall Business Seems Promising

NEW YORK, July 15.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Diverse movements in trade, industry and speculation give an irregular appearance to the general business situation. Distributive trade and industry is still quiet and even dull, awaiting clearer views of the crop outturn. Damage to the winter wheat crop by heavy rains is admitted, though alleged to be exaggerated. Disorganization in the meat slaughtering industry has followed a strike which, if not settled, as now seems likely, contains much power for evil. All meat prices have been advanced and cattle shipments checked. Railway gross earnings for the fiscal year will show an increase over the best previous years, but net results are less clearly defined, with the question whether an increase or decrease will be shown, still in doubt. The general undertone is one of confidence, good results being looked for by the business world from an expected large volume of fall trade. Viewed geographically, the South seems easily to have the best outlook, the cotton crop having progressed so far with little or no drawbacks except the original lateness of the spring. The outlook is for an immense cotton crop.

Midsummer trade conditions have dominated distributive markets. Collections the country over are classed as little better than slow. Among the industries the iron trade notes increased quiet, production being scaled down to meet receding consumption. The only change to note is increased firmness among Southern producers who find the strike of coal miners in the Birmingham district a strengthening feature. Finished products are quiet and even dull. The boot and shoe industry is rather quiet, and Eastern shipments are 7.5 per cent behind a year ago. Manufacturers are, however, beginning to purchase leather, which is firmer and tends upward.

Rather more was reported doing in some kinds of cotton goods this week, some heavy export orders being reported at very low prices, but against this was the report that Fall River manufacturers would make a further reduction in wages. The cotton goods side of the market has unquestionably been much improved. Woolen goods manufacturers have been free buyers of raw material, the result being firmness all along the line and a fractional advance in prices.

Foreign Trade Immense

Foreign trade totals for the fiscal year are next to the largest ever reported. Imports are 3.5 per cent lesa than in 1903, and the aggregate foreign trade is 1 per cent under that of the fiscal year 1903. Cotton was the sheet anchor of our export trade, while breadstuffs fell to a low ebb. Exports of manufactured goods have, however, exceeded all previous years.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 14 number 203, against 172 last week, 173 in the like week in 1903, 174 in 1902, 208 in 1901 and 202 in 1900. In Canada failures for the week number 18, as against 14 last week and 13 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending July 14, aggregate 1,412,498 bushels, against 878,910 last week, 3,652,784 this week last year, 3,775,222 in 1902 and 5,221,880 in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 2,291,408 bushels against 6,033,194 last year, 8,180,337 in 1902 and 10,238,029 in 1901.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 574,929, against 613,124 last week, 1,402,404 a year ago, 130,679 in 1902 and 1,714,081 in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 1,188,053 bushels, against 2,927,488 in 1903, 315,710 in 1902 and 4,514,819 in 1901.

BANK CLEARINGS

Week's Showing of Financial Institutions of Leading Cities

NEW YORK, July 15.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended July 14, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year.

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,283,872,494	.....	2.3
Chicago	181,594,156	8.0	.....
Boston	132,170,232	.....	3.1
Philadelphia	105,030,320	.....	6.3
St. Louis	53,957,864	7.5	.....
Pittsburg	41,443,790	.....	12.4
San Francisco	33,516,221	10.7	.....
Baltimore	22,657,817	.....	10.3
Cincinnati	27,393,550	14.7	.....
Kansas City	14,574,293	.....	28.7
New Orleans	12,997,498	.....	18.5
Cleveland	14,031,559	.....	15.7
Minneapolis	14,058,266	7.5	.....
Detroit	11,919,937	11.1	.....
Louisville	12,043,138	13.3	.....
Omaha	7,379,864	.....	10.4
Milwaukee	8,404,294	8.1	.....
Providence	6,450,100	.....	12.7
Buffalo	6,460,662	.....	2.0
Indianapolis	6,688,454	.....	18.2
St. Paul	6,950,411	9.9	.....
Los Angeles	7,308,469	9.7	.....
St. Joseph	4,148,873	.....	8.1
Denver	3,869,813	.....	19.8
Seattle	4,725,809	5.7	.....
Washington	4,387,253	7.7	.....
Portland, Or.	3,707,889	6.5	.....
Salt Lake City	2,919,306	.....	2.5
Des Moines	2,303,079	4.8	.....
Spokane, Wash.	2,586,574	9.1	.....
Tacoma	1,835,987	8.2	.....
Topeka	841,198	.....	26.8
Sioux City	1,971,311	.....	17.4
Davenport	825,523	.....	3.1
Helena	498,771	.....	12.9
Fargo, N. D.	499,227	5.4	.....
Sioux City, S. D.	301,218	26.5	.....
*Houston	9,674,664	.....	6.1
*Galveston	6,888,000	31.0	.....
Totals, U. S.	$2,121,061,393	.....	10.7
Outside N. Y.	837,188,899	.....	0.9
Canada			
Montreal	$20,589,392	.....	12.2
Toronto	16,736,602	.....	0.2
Winnipeg	6,270,587	38.8	.....
Ottawa	2,097,415	.....	17.2
Halifax	1,972,206	16.2	.....
Quebec	1,607,464	.....	0.8
Vancouver, B.C.	1,674,665	25.4	.....
Hamilton	1,177,936	12.7	.....
London, Ont.	949,380	6.7	.....
St. John, N. B.	1,081,674	11.9	.....
Victoria, B. C.	931,132	71.4	.....
Totals, Can.	$55,088,453	.....	0.5

*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

Dumont Gives Up in Disgust

LONDON, July 15.—Santos-Dumont, upon landing after his return from America, said:

"I have no intention of returning to the United States to compete in the world's fair aerial flight. I never felt so angry and disappointed in my life as when the bag of my airship was found ruined at St. Louis. It would have taken at least two months to repair the damage, which means a loss in money of $8,000. I am of the opinion that it was wrecked by a crank and not by one of my rivals."

Killed on a Hand Car

EMPORIA, Kan., July 15.—A freight train ran down a hand car today on which four young persons were returning from the country. John Owen was killed and Arthur Denham, Mae and Pearl Miller were fatally hurt.