

The St. Paul Globe

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THE ST. PAUL DAILY GLOBE'S
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THE Globe circulation is ex-
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Democratic Newspaper of gen-
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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.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1904.

NEED HIM IN THE SADDLE

It would be cheering news to every
Democrat if he were assured that
Judge Parker would remove to New
York and take personal charge of
the national campaign. What the
party needs and must have from now
until November is a leader who will
plunge into the thick of the fight
and arouse the enthusiasm requisite
to success by his personality as well
as by his presentation of party issues.
The rank and file are ready. The
dissatisfaction with President Roose-
velt and the profound distrust of him
in case he should have a free hand by
re-election is alone sufficient to turn
the scale. But battles are not won
without leaders, and elections cannot
end in success unless they are pre-
ceded by a definite and vigorous plan
of campaign.

Judge Parker possesses in the highest
degree all the qualities essential
to this post. He has an immense ad-
vantage by his acquaintance with
practical politicians. He knows how
to manage a campaign as well as any
man in the United States. He and all
his managers must recognize by this
time that the people are waiting for him
to take supreme command. He will win
or lose on his personal presentation of
issues, his personal handling of forces
and his personal declarations. The
great influences that determine elec-
tions are shaped by forces beyond the
power of man to mold. The issues of
1896 were settled in defiance of the
wishes of men on both sides. So it al-
ways is. Shrewd political managers
select the fighting ground which they
prefer, and then the currents of the
time sweep away like sandbanks their
carefully planned fortifications and re-
veal the predestined line of battle.

This campaign is marked for a
struggle between leaders. President
Roosevelt has determined, and we
could not wish it otherwise, that his
personality shall be the leading issue
on the Republican side. Is he a fit
man? Is he a safe man? Is he a man
suited to govern within the law? These
are the questions that voters will ask,
and the answers to them will be more
effective than all arguments about the
tariff, the Philippines and other planks
in the respective platforms. On the
other side must be set the personality
of Judge Parker. He is a man of con-
summate ability, of the highest integ-
rity, of the finest type of American citi-
zenship. He is also a practical politi-
cian. He knows how to form an inde-
pendent and correct judgment, and he
knows how to lead men. Upon him
must fall the brunt of this campaign.
All that the people ask is to know him
more and know him better; and in no
other way can they reach the acquaint-
ance that they desire than by having
him at the forefront, himself in evi-
dence and his voice directing the
battle.

It is as clear as any political fact
can be that this fight is to be less like
the mighty struggle between big armies
now going forward in the East than
like one of the dramatic contests of
old time, when the two forces rested
on their arms while the leaders stepped
in between them and settled the fate of
nations by a response to the personal

challenge. The call is for Parker.
Nothing could give greater confidence
and cheer to the Democracy than to
learn that he is about to answer it.

That killing frost that landed in North
Dakota Monday morning left the hired
man who got out at 4 a. m. in a state
to be classed as rejected. Otherwise
there were no fatalities.

PLENTY OF LAW

The statement in Judge Parker's
speech of acceptance, that there is
plenty of law in existence to smash
the trusts if it were fearlessly and
relentlessly enforced, has an interest-
ing confirmation from the proceedings
in the United States court at Chicago
against the national association of re-
tail druggists. This organization of
2,500 dealers is declared in contempt
of court for ignoring an injunction
against depriving a dealer not a member
of the association of his rights. It
was charged that a wholesale house
had been obliged to refuse to sell him
supplies, and he has fought the associa-
tion for two years. The court has
sustained him, both by issuing an in-
junction and by fining the association
for ignoring it. Thus this strictly
commercial combination finds itself in
opposition to the law, and the courts
have pronounced against it at every
opportunity.

Exactly the same thing is true of
every combination against trade exist-
ing in the United States. Great and
small, they are all illegal today; as il-
legal as if forty congresses had done
nothing else but legislate against
trusts and combinations for twenty
years. The old common law principle
holds good, and the anti-trust law
simply supplements it and puts it in
statutory form. All that is needed is
to show the facts of a combination or
conspiracy in constraint of trade, and
it is immediately outlawed judicially.

Facts show that what we need in this
country is not more law, but better en-
forcement. The courts are all right. They
are unanimously and vigorously against
everything that looks like a trust. No
instance can be quoted where the old
rule against combinations has been set
aside or weakened. Courts are simply
waiting for cases to be brought be-
fore them and properly presented, in
order to mulct the offender. Does any-
body have any doubt about the facts in
the case of the Standard Oil company,
or the beef trust, or the paper trust,
or the coal syndicate? Is not the govern-
ment of the United States equipped
with a department of commerce and
labor especially designed and amply
supplied with funds for investigating
such cases and obtaining facts service-
able as evidence? Is not the depart-
ment of justice of the United States
competent to proceed upon such testi-
mony, and are not the courts of the
United States openly and without ex-
ception arrayed against the monopolis-
tic combination and simply waiting for
an opportunity to smash it?

In every state and in the nation the
people have been hoodwinked by dema-
gogues clamoring for ever more and
more law. Dishonest or disingenuous
executives have turned their atten-
tion away from the administrative and
judicial remedies, taking advantage of
this well known American weakness of
believing that an evil can be cured by
law, and forever asking for the passage
of a new one instead of the enforce-
ment of an old one. If the department
of justice in every state and in the na-
tion, under explicit orders from the
executive, should engage in pursuit
of illegal combinations, cite them be-
fore the courts and enforce judgment,
there would be as poor show for the
trusts as for any other class of off-
enders.

Judge Parker was exactly right in
his position; and the great remedy of
the people for trade combinations is to
put into power a man like this, whose
character and whose past, as well as
his utterances, are ample pledge that
he will save the people from oppression
by exhuming the unused remedies and
applying them rigorously to the cases
which they so exactly fit.

If Indiana came honestly by its literary
reputation that letter of accept-
ance ought to do for Author Roosevelt
among the poets.

A MIGHTY CHANGE

One of the most interesting state-
ments made by F. H. Newell, chief en-
gineer of the reclamation service of
the United States, is that the irriga-
tion work under his charge will trans-
form Nevada from a state of arid desert
and isolated mining camps to one
of the most productive agricultural
states of the Union.

What to do with Nevada has been
one of the most puzzling questions.
Admitted by mistake, Nevada has be-
come a mere pocket borough, the prey
of a faction or of any mining millionaire
who happened to come along and
wanted a seat in the United States
senate. It has not had the prospect
that other Western communities enjoy
of an opportunity for growth. Its re-
sources were already practically worked
to the full. Nothing could be expected
except the gradual decline of its min-
eral wealth and a decrease of such
scanty population as that it now sup-
ports. Projects to unite Nevada with
contiguous territory have failed, owing
to constitutional or political diffi-
culties. It has seemed as if this state
were to be forever a drag upon progress
and an injury to the Union. Not-

ing could save it except the apparent
miracle of creating for it new re-
sources and enlarging its ability to
support a population.

This is what we are assured will
happen by the consummation of our
policy in reclaiming the arid lands of
the West. Some of the great projects
of the reclamation service are located
in Nevada. There is much land there
which, if water can be applied, will be
found extremely fertile, as are tracts
similarly treated now in Colorado,
Utah and other states where like con-
ditions prevail. It will be one of the
most extraordinary works of modern
times if Nevada shall yet develop into
a great, populous, flourishing agricul-
tural commonwealth.

We call the attention of the public
in this connection to the contrast be-
tween the actual facts and the state-
ments in President Roosevelt's letter
of acceptance. He harps upon the
string that irrigation work must be
suspended if we are to have reasonable
economy in the public service. Not
only are these works being prosecuted
without recourse to taxation, all ex-
pense being paid out of a special fund
created from the proceeds of the sales
of public lands, but the expenditure
itself is not permanent. This irriga-
tion fund will be revolving in its char-
acter. For some years it will be all out-
lay and no income. But under the
law, if demagogic politicians do not
tinker with it, those who take up ir-
rigated land must pay the cost of the
irrigating system in ten annual pay-
ments. Thus these great benefits will
be bestowed upon our people without
the ultimate contribution of one dollar
from them. We commend those per-
sons who think that Theodore Roose-
velt is still the honest and ingenious
politician they have believed him to
study all these facts and make a com-
parison of his letter of acceptance with
the terms of the federal law.

The market bull forces the price of
wheat to \$2 a bushel the farmer man
will be in some sort compensated for
having to feed part of his crop to the
bull's sister who stays on the old farm.

THE LIMIT OF ENDURANCE

If, as now appears certain, the Japa-
nese have had to sacrifice a large part
of the fruits of their tremendous historic
struggle in the East since the battle
of Liau-yang, it must have been because
they had reached the limit of physical
endurance. One may well believe this.
Indeed, the marvel has been that the
continuance of fighting on any terms
was possible. It came at last to a
question not of assault and re-
pulse, not of retreat and following it
up, but of strength enough remaining
in these valiant fighters to stand upon
their legs. The limits of the human
fighting machine have been found.

For weeks these great armies, espe-
cially the Japanese, have been not only
on the move, but engaged almost daily
in more or less severe encounters. For
many days they were almost continu-
ously in action. Of course the Rus-
sians, as the party on the defensive,
had some advantage. They did not, un-
til the time came for Kuropatkin's
masterly retreat, have to endure fat-
iguing marches while their assailants
were executing a flanking movement.
But for the Japanese it has been a time
of uninterrupted effort; and their pow-
ers of endurance, marvelous as they
are, have been taxed to the utmost.

This is the only intelligible reason
for their failure to gather the advan-
tage of their wonderful victory. One
cannot attribute their failure to cap-
ture Gen. Stakelberg's corps after they
had it assailed and helpless, their fail-
ure to take Kuropatkin in their net,
their failure to prevent him from reach-
ing Mukden with his army, substan-
tially intact and in good order, to either
a shortsighted or defective strategy.
There is no other explanation than
the absolute physical inability of the
Japanese, worn out as they were
with incessant fighting and crippled as
they were by their heavy losses, of
their failure to follow up this victory.

The great battle of the war has been
fought; but it is not, as everyone ex-
pected that it would be, decisive. The
bear, wounded and bleeding as he is,
retreats growing sullenly, with his
face to the foe, and is ready to make
a new stand and put up as desperate
a fight again. The work has to be done
over again, and the Japanese advan-
tage is mostly in prestige. That, with
her inferiority in numbers, is not what
she most desires or needs. Thus far
she has to be content with the nega-
tive advantage of preventing any re-
lief of Port Arthur, and compelling
Kuropatkin to retire. These would be
immense successes as between two
combatants anywhere equal in num-
bers. Looking at the ability of Russia
to reinforce her army and the immedi-
ate dispatch of new troops to the scene
of action the first stage of this war
will remain famous less for its indus-
triousness on final results than as an ex-
hibition of surpassing heroism in a great
feat of arms.

Isn't it taking an unfair advantage of
Dr. Ames to nolle the indictments
against him just when he was going to
use them to appeal to the sympathies
of his fellow citizens?

If Freedom shrieked every time a
Kosciusko fell on the streets of the
West side of Chicago, Freedom would
land in the workhouse on a disorderly
conduct charge.

Contemporary Comment

Antiquus About Alexioff

What has become of Admiral Alex-
ioff? The man who, as a result of the
business at the outset, has dropped al-
most completely out of notice. He is
somewhere in Manchuria, but men-
tion is rarely made of him. He may
be employed in some way, but certainly
not to his master's advantage. Noth-
ing seems to depend upon him now,
either on land or sea.

If he is sent to the country with a
whole skin his appearance at St. Pe-
tersburg should be an interesting event.
As his complete report to the czar,
covering so much of the failure and in-
capacity, should be given to the public.
—Washington Star.

Southern Welcome to Bryan

We are gratified to read the an-
nouncement that William Jennings
Bryan has offered his services to the
national Democratic committee, and
that he will take the stump in October,
in behalf of a number of speeches in
Bryan's services are greatly needed in
some sections. There are Democrats
who are extreme in their views and
who, as a result of their cranky dis-
position to vote the Populist ticket, Mr.
Bryan has influence with them and he
is in position to show them how foolish
it is in an election like this to throw
their votes away upon an impossible
candidate.—Richmond (Va.) Times-
Dispatch.

Turn the Rascals Out

Gov. Odell of New York is right-
eously indignant over the discovery
that State Chairman Odell has been
using the executive stationery in con-
ducting his Republican campaign.
—Washington Post.

A Pair of Lucky Authors

It is understood that neither Pres-
ident Roosevelt nor Judge Parker will
be any victim of the "Omaha World-
Herald" for his letter of acceptance.
—Omaha World-Herald.

The War Game and the Real

The officers who figured in the man-
euvers at Annapolis some forty years
ago did not pay much attention to
dress affairs, but then they were in
something of a hurry.—Washington
Post.

The Sunny South is Shivering

If there be anything in the laws of
compensation and equalization next
winter ought to be one of gentle
blows upon cotton and firewood.—Bal-
timore American.

More Republican Prosperity

A Kansas paper tells of a bolt of
lightning that jumped at a farmer, but
missed him and struck all of the
wheat in a field he had just cut.—Den-
ver Post.

That is the Sad Part of It

Mr. Jacob A. Riis may now compare
the aged king of Denmark with cer-
tain other strenuous personalities. And
the king has no show.—New York
World.

Watson Needn't Worry

There's no reason why Tom Watson
shouldn't be cheerful. Whatever the
outcome may be, there's no possible
chance of being disappointed.—Mil-
waukee News.

Good Enough for U. S.

Phrenologist says Henry Gassaway
Davis is a combination of Abraham
Lincoln and George Washington. Can
you beat that?—New York Herald.

Don't Disturb His Ravings

Somebody should kindly lead Tom
Watson to one side and ask him if he
knows where he is at.—Atlanta Jour-
nal.

And Elihu is Pretty Wise

Root resolves to branch out for the
governorship, doubtless fearing a Dem-
ocratic frost.—Birmingham News.

PERSONAL MENTION

Winsor: Ben S. Smith, Ashland, Wis.;
Andrew Meer, Forest City, Iowa; Thomas
Bryant, Theodosia, Mo.; C. Major, St.
Louis; Theodore Burton, Arlington;
George Cassebo, Buffalo; H. C. Carlson,
Lincoln; Charles Boynton, Hancock;
Frank Crosswell, Duluth.

Merchants: W. B. Miday, La Crosse; S.
R. McFadden, Duluth; L. Neumeier,
Chadron; J. H. Allen, Lewiston, Idaho;
Joseph Brown and wife, Kansas City;
H. Lommen, Vernon, B. C.; James Con-
nor, Rock Island; Charles Donaldson and
wife, Chicago; J. H. Meier, Men-
phis, Tenn.; A. H. Goetz, Waukesha;
James T. Barrett, Indianapolis; George H.
Shaw, Winnetka; Donald Campbell,
Butte.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Fore-
cast: Minnesota—Showers Tuesday; Wednes-
day fair, variable winds.
Upper Michigan—Showers Tuesday and
Wednesday; variable winds.
Wisconsin—Showers Tuesday in the
west and north; Wednesday partly
cloudy, showers in the east; portion, vari-
able winds.
Iowa—Partly cloudy Tuesday, partly
showers in portion; Wednesday, vari-
able in the west, showers in the east portion.
Montana and North Dakota—Fair Tues-
day, Wednesday fair.
South Dakota—Showers, followed by
fair, cooler in western portion; Wednes-
day fair.
St. Paul—Yesterday's observations by
the United States weather bureau, St.
Paul, Minn.: 6:00 a. m., 60; 7:00 a. m., 60;
8:00 a. m., 60; 9:00 a. m., 60; 10:00 a. m., 60;
11:00 a. m., 60; 12:00 p. m., 60; 1:00 p. m., 60;
2:00 p. m., 60; 3:00 p. m., 60; 4:00 p. m., 60;
5:00 p. m., 60; 6:00 p. m., 60; 7:00 p. m., 60;
8:00 p. m., 60; 9:00 p. m., 60; 10:00 p. m., 60;
11:00 p. m., 60; 12:00 a. m., 60.

Table with 2 columns: City, Temperature. Includes entries for St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, etc.

At St. Paul Theaters

"Under Southern Skies," written by
Lottie Blair Parker, author of "Way
Down East," is the Metropolitan opera
house attraction this week, with popu-
lar matinees tomorrow and Saturday.
The story of "Under Southern Skies"
is woven about an aristocratic family
of the South. The characters are all
types of Southern people and display
their chivalry, their hot-headedness
and their spirit of lavish, unstudied
hospitality. The authors furnish
their own characteristic comedy,
"Uncle Joshua," "Aunt Doshy" and
a modern Topsy called "Anner Lizer,"
forming a trio who create a great deal
of amusement.

The new Tibetan comic opera "The
Forbidden Land," will begin an all-
week engagement at the Metropolitan
opera house next Sunday night. The
story is especially interesting at this
time, when the news columns are filled
with the advent of the British expedi-
tion in Tibet. "The Forbidden Land."
The many ludicrous and complicated
adventures that befall a party of tour-
ists in the mountains of Tibet, the
theme upon which the opera is based,
and it is said Guy F. Stealy, the au-
thor, has successfully and happily
recreated the subject. The music of
Frederick Chapin is said to be appro-
priate and tuneful.

The cast is large and includes Gus
Weinberg, M. H. Clarke, William
Cameron, Joseph A. Phillips, Hugh
Flaherty, Abbot Adams, Frank Pull-
man, Alma Youlin, Mammie Ryan and
John Johnson. An effective and at-
tractive chorus is promised.

"Our New Minister," which is at the
Grand Hotel, deals with life in a
small New England community called
Hardersable. The authors have seized
persons from the village street and
the village meeting and set them bol-
dly in the midst of their cranky cor-
ners, their rough edges, their mistaken
dogmatism, their conservative tenden-
cies, and with the humor of their
own life, they have created a picture
of their appearance and speech. The play
runs the entire week, including matinees to-
morrow and Saturday.

There are ten scenes in four acts in
"His Brother's Crime," a melo-
drama by Charles E. Blaney, which
will hold the boards at the Grand next
week. Some thrilling climaxes and
picturesque scenery are promised.

Frank B. Carr's "Thoroughbreds," at
the Star this week, offer a good bill to
patrons of the house. The comedy is
of a pleasing nature and the olio high
class. The chorus is credible, espe-
cially in the last burlesque.

What the Editors Say

It is now apparent to everybody that
the Republicans of Minnesota made a
mistake in the selection of their candi-
date for governor and lieutenant gov-
ernor and several other of their candi-
dates for state offices. It cannot be
denied that the Democrats at their
convention recently named a ticket
which is more representative, closer in
touch with the interests and wishes
of the people of the state and stronger
in the individual character of its candi-
dates than that nominated two
weeks ago by the Republicans. Now
can it be denied that the Democratic
convention was conducted in a more
reputable manner and on a higher
plane than was the Republican con-
vention.—Freeborn City Times.

Johnson and Winston is the Demo-
cratic rallying cry in this state and the
Leaves is the Republican slogan. It
is a good chance to elect both of them, as well
as some others on the same ticket,
and that if every man nominated by the
Democratic ticket were elected, it would
be a great thing for the state and
people, and not a bad thing for the
Republican party, that has been in
power so long that it seems to have
forgotten that its first
and greatest duty is to the people.—
Montevideo Leader.

The Democratic state central commit-
tee has named ex-Congressman O.
M. Hall, of Red Wing, to run for the
supreme bench in the place of John
Lind, who has declined nomination.
The selection of Mr. Hall, the committee
made a wise choice. Mr. Hall is a
gentleman of the highest personal and
professional standing, one who would
bring dignity and ability to the court
should he be elected.—Hutchinson
Leader.

The Democratic state ticket is made
up of able men and honorable ad-
vocates of the people. It is a ticket
of men as was ever nominated for
office in Minnesota. Not a boodler,
a political grafter nor a corporation tool
on the whole ticket. Turn on the lime
light, you will find that the ticket is
equal for a comparison.—Buffalo Lake
News.

The gubernatorial race is now in
progress and from all indications it
promises to be a close and interest-
ing one to the end. The most con-
servative Republicans are very uncer-
tain as to the outcome, for we are
equal for a comparison.—Scott County
Argus.

In John A. Johnson, of St. Peter,
the Democratic party has a candidate
for governor who is clean, able and
competent. If the people elect him
they will never regret it. Let us have
some young Minnesota blood in the
governor's chair for a term.—Wabasha
Herald.

Among the Merry-makers

Peace
Santo Domingo was being torn by seven-
teen revolutions, not counting the
Revolutions Nos. 11 and 15, from which nothing had
been heard in two days.
The war had begun to pall.
One dark night the brass tags, by
means of which the soldiers knew each
other, were put in the pockets of the
soldiers, and they were changed in their pockets while they slept,
until all bore one number. The next
morning peace reigned.
"A miracle!" exclaimed the masses, al-
though some claimed that muffled ears
had been heard.—Puck.

A Stand Off
"Which do you prefer," asked Meander-
ing, "a good dinner or a good dinner?"
"Neither," answered Pudding Pete.
"Then, in the city, you'd want
you to put in coal, an' in the country
you'd want you to chop wood."—Washington
Star.

The Top Note
A musical lady from Ga.
Once sang in "Lucy's La."
Sang a frazzled note the next day.
I'm sorry to say
That high note in C Major fla.—Life.

The Continuous Pose
Mrs. Dobbs—How is your new neigh-
borhood?
Dobbs—Oh, just like the other one;
all the rich people talk poor, and all the
poor people talk rich.—Puck.

Musical Information
"Now," said the teacher, "there are six
flats. An assumed name," answered
the little son of Mr. Terence Muldoon, pres-
ident of the Janitors' union.—Judge.

Picking a Loser
Although wild horses cannot drag
his money from a man,
It very often comes to pass
We see that take one can.—New York Sun.

RAILROAD NEWS
HASKINS RAISED TO
WINDY CITY JOB
RAILROAD CLAIMS
TITLE BELONGS TO GOOD

City Passenger Man Will Be
Succeeded by W. E. With-
erspoon
Great Northern Officers Say
That Disputed Strip Was
Bought

Harry S. Haskins, city ticket agent
of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, was
notified yesterday morning officially of
his appointment to the city bench of
the West Shore at Chicago. Mr. Has-
kins has been identified with the St.
Paul end of the Minneapolis & St. Louis
for some time and is well known and
popular all over his territory. He is a
very young man to have such an im-
portant position as the new one to
which he has just been promoted.
He will be succeeded here by W. E.
Witherspoon, at present assistant
ticket agent in Minneapolis. Mr. With-
erspoon is best known in St. Paul from
his service of the Northern Pacific
under George Rogers.

Mr. Witherspoon, aside from railroad
work, is known as a humorist and writ-
er of a lively pen.

CASHED THE CHECK
Railroad Man Moralizes, but
Fails to Make Good

"There is another kind of a pest
that infests railroad offices," mused an
official of the Wisconsin Central, as he
eyed the retreating form of a large,
thick person who was vomiting out of
the front door of the office.
The Globe several days ago told
of the telephone pest, but I know of
another kind and that is one of them.
I often sit and think of it for an over-
ten minutes at a time about people
who both business men and mea-
sures to eradicate them.
That man was the fifth today to
ask me to cash a check. I do not
know him, and I do not know any of
the others. I guess I must look like
"all in the cat" of something of that
sort, I'm so easy.
"The checks may be all right, and
I think they are, but it would not be
business to cash them without know-
ing the men for whom I did it."
At this point another man walked
into the office and presented a check
which he was offering to cash. I
stayed off of his predecessors that
he dug down in his pocket and cashed
the check without a word.
"Rather hope I get caught on this
one," sighed the official, "it would
teach me a lesson."

ORDERS A NEW ROAD
Unknown Directs Building of
Line in Illinois

When City Passenger Agent George
Rogers returned from luncheon at the
club yesterday he found a man sitting
at his desk with the telephone at his
side and an atlas spread out before
him.
Mr. Rogers coughed slightly and the
man wheeled about in the chair and
said:
"Ah, you, I presume, are George
Samuel Rogers?"
Mr. Rogers admitted it.

"Well," continued the stranger, "I
am a member of the American Society,
and I have been waiting for you for half
an hour to have a little quiet confiden-
tial talk with you.
The Northern Pacific man gasped
and looked curiously at his visitor.
"Yes," repeated the visitor, "I am Mr.
Vanderbilt and have called for the
purpose of asking you to build a railroad
from here to there."
The man drew his finger indefinitely
across the atlas in the direction of
Hobbs Corners, Ill.

Mr. Rogers returned to the office
and I wish you would start
building right away."
Mr. Rogers stepped out of the office
for a minute to call the police, and
when he returned he found that the
office force had saved the department
a tough job and had "pegged" Mr.
Vanderbilt out into the cold world.

RUSSIAN RAILROADER
VISITS IN ST. PAUL

Jules Clerfayt, general agent of the
Transiberian railroad and American
representative of the European Inter-
national Sleeping Car company, was a
visitor yesterday morning. Mr. Clerfayt
is stationed in San Francisco.

He visited a number of railroad men,
to whom he had letters from his com-
pany and spent part of the day looking
over the city.
He left last night over the Northern
Pacific and will visit Yellowstone park
on his way to the Pacific coast.
In speaking of the railroad situation
in Siberia he said: "There is little
doing of a civilian nature over the line
at present. The road is in constant
use as a line of communication for
troops. I expect that the last of the
invaders will be driven into the sea by
a year from now and the development
of the country resumed where it was
left off."

Mr. Clerfayt's card bears the coat
of arms and crest of Russia and that
of the European International Sleeping
Car company in raised medallions
colored in bright blue ink.

RAILROAD NOTES

A. M. Cleland, general passenger
agent of the Northern Pacific, left yester-
day morning for a tour of the lines.
Mr. Cleland will go clear to the Pacific
coast and will be gone several weeks.

Charges of discrimination against
the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Soo
in favor of the Northern Pacific on
switching business to West St. Paul
were yesterday made by the St. Paul
chamber of commerce to the railway
and warehouse commission. The mat-
ter will be heard Sept. 20.

THE PRIZE FAIR STORY

The St. Paul Globe has had
the prize daily story of the state
fair. There are some excep-
tionally good writers at work upon
that constantly improving jour-
nal.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Officers of the Great Northern say
that the road has a clear title to the
land in block 11, lying between Fifth
street and Fifteenth avenue southeast,
Minneapolis, over which the tracks
were laid Saturday night. The original
plat, according to claims of the rail-
road men, shows that the ground taken
was not included in the bounds of the
lots into which the block was divided.
The railroad men say the strip of land
was purchased from the owner and is
free and clear of flaws as far as the
records are concerned.

"The persons ousted from the use of
the strip as a site for their barns and
sheds," said an official, "were either on
the land by sufferance or were squat-
ters."

"If these people have any right in the
matter," said one of the railroad offi-
cers yesterday, "they should be ousted
from the land by sufferance or were squat-
ters."

DIPLOMATS MUM
Distinguished Germans En
Route to Coast Visit St. Paul

Felix Schwabach and M. Hoff, mem-
bers of the imperial German embassy
of Germany, are guests at the Ryan hotel,
en route to the Pacific coast. They will
proceed on their western journey as
soon as arrangements can be made for
a private car. They are accompanied by
a land train on the Northern Pacific to-
morrow morning.

The distinguished German officials
are traveling quietly, being accom-
panied only by a colored valet. They
refuse to talk for newspaper publica-
tion.

Both are high in diplomatic circles
at Berlin. Herr Hoff being minister
of public works for the German empire,
and his traveling companion having a
portfolio pertaining to foreign rela-
tions.

When the diplomats were seen at
their rooms last night Mr. Schwabach
pleaded fatigue and refused to be in-
terviewed, further than to insist that
the trip across the American contin-
ent was one purely for pleasure.

From another source, however, it
was learned that the German officials
are carefully guarding the purpose
of their visit to the United States,