

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

VOL. XXVII.—NO. 297

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1904—THIRTY-EIGHT PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PARKER PUNCTURES TARIFF FALLACIES

PROTECTION IS OF BENEFIT TO MONOPOLY ONLY

In an Address to Visiting New York Delegations the Presidential Candidate Protests Against Unjust Laws and Says the Government Is No Longer Conducted in the Interests of the People

ESOPUS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—In a speech on the tariff issue today Judge Parker replied to remarks on that subject from men representing six New York district delegations which were received at Rosemont today. The day was not pleasant for an outdoor gathering. The air was chilly and during the noon hour a cold rain began to fall. Mr. Hopper presented to Judge Parker an engrossed copy of resolutions in support of the Democratic national ticket which were adopted at a recent meeting of the Harlem club. Judge Parker began by reviewing protective tariff legislation from Alexander Hamilton down. Then he said: To this condition we have come at last. Beginning with a tariff of 8 1/2 per cent in 1789, when many of our industries were really infants, we have by successive steps reached a scale of over 50 per cent. While the industries themselves have become colossal, Hamilton said that the iron and steel industry was already in a flourishing condition in his time. He was willing nevertheless to give 7 1/2 per cent of protection to steel. It now has 37.84 per cent on steel rails and the 'steel pool' sells them to Canadians at \$19 per ton, but exacts \$28 from American purchasers. It is enabled by the tariff to do this, for without the tariff it would be obliged to sell rails at home for the price at which they could be imported. American railroads are thus compelled to pay \$7.84 per ton more than a fair price; that is, \$7.84 more than the price at which somebody else would supply them. Why do the railroads submit to such extortion? Why do they remain quiet? Why do they not establish rolling mills and make their own rails? Surely the difference of \$7.84 per ton, or 40 per cent, is a sufficient inducement to do so. I cannot answer this question, but if the leaders of the steel rail industry are also the controllers of those railways which are strong enough to defend themselves against extortion the mystery is explained. In such a case the profits go into the pockets of the controllers of the railways and the shareholders of the railways and the

general public pay the difference. The tariff lends itself to this sort of grab game and if the men who command large capital do not avail themselves of their opportunity they are not so shrewd as they are generally supposed to be. Protests Against Unjust Laws I cherish no grudges against men because they are rich, nor do I greatly blame them for taking the profits which are theirs, but I protest against the unjust laws, I protest against the men who make them and who stand pat whenever anybody proposes to repeal or modify them. The pauper labor argument for the tariff has for the most part dropped out of sight. Industries that compete with foreign markets no longer have the audacity to say that the difference of wages prevents them from competing on equal terms in the American market. For the pauper argument and the infant industry argument and all the other arguments heretofore noted, the home market argument has been substituted, and is now relied on so far as any arguments are used. This assumes that without the tariff and indeed without the 58 per cent Dingley tariff we should have no home market for the farmers' products or for any other products. This is a bogey to frighten children. So childish is it, in view of what Hamilton told us of the flourishing condition of large branches of manufacturing industry more than a century ago and of all that has transpired since, that no answer is required. It is said that every argument carries its own refutation. What happened under the low tariff of 1860 and 1861? Was there any lack of home market then? On the contrary Senator Morrill, of Vermont, the father of the Morrill tariff of the war period, said in a political debate in the year 1860, which fell within this period, was one of the most prosperous in our history. This is also the testimony of Prof. Tausig in his tariff history of the United States, not alone as to the year 1860, but to that period generally. The same authority tells us that our cotton spinning industry never grew more rapidly or prospered more than under the Walker tariff of 1846. Continued on Twentieth Page



Logs Will Probably Scale a Few More "Feet" This Fall

PEACE MAY FOLLOW A RUSSIAN VICTORY

THIS IS THE MUSCOVITES' IMPRESSION

Until They Gain a Decisive Battle the War Must Go On—Forty Thousand Men Are Thought to Have Been Lost on Each Side During the Recent Ten-Day Engagement.

A review of the ten-day fighting between Japanese and Russians south of Mukden, shows immense losses to both forces, but a decisive victory for neither. The opposing armies are still facing each other, though a distance of several miles lies between them. Offensive operations on the part of the Russians are reported to have been made ten miles from Mukden and attacks are of frequent occurrence along the entire line. No really important aggressive movements, however, are announced. A very heavy engagement is thought certain to occur before many days to the southward of Mukden as a result of the concentration in that vicinity of immense bodies of the opposing forces. The weather has become very much colder and great suffering among the soldiers is reported.

ALL WOMEN GONE BUT NURSES

Special Cable to The Globe NAPLES, Oct. 22.—M. Verblunsky, general inspector of the Russian-Chinese Navigation company, has arrived from Port Arthur. He says three restaurants are still open there, but all waitresses have been sent away, so now the only women to be found in the besieged fortress are ninety nurses.

LOSSES 40,000 EACH SIDE

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Lokal Anzeiger's Mukden correspondent estimates the losses in the recent fighting in Manchuria at 40,000 on each side. The Russian army, the correspondent says, is determined to continue the war to an honorable conclusion, and it is hoped that a speedy and decisive victory will be followed by a peace acceptable to both sides. It is realized that a Russian defeat will defer peace indefinitely. The Chinese population in both the Russian and Japanese spheres of operations is suffering severely.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD

MUKDEN, Oct. 22.—The Russians on Friday and Saturday remittedly bombarded the villages of Lamatun, Shalandtzy and Sanyantz and Shakhe station, which the Japanese have now completely evacuated. A party of Russians approached on a hand car to within less than a mile of the station and not a Japanese was visible. The Japanese reply to the Russian artillery fire is extremely weak, but the rifle fusillade of the outer trenches is incessant. It is only possible to bring up provisions and water by stealth at night in kegs on donkeys' backs, as the Japanese riflemen pick off the drivers.

SENDING SUBMARINES TO RUSSIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The American tomorrow will say: "Two submarines for delivery to the Russian government, which had been sent so mysteriously to this harbor from the

Continued on Twentieth Page

TRIES TO ASSAULT PREMIER COMBES

After a "Rough House," Government Is Sustained in Its Quarrel With the Vatican

PARIS, Oct. 22.—By a vote of 325 to 237 the chamber of deputies tonight approved the government's course in the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Vatican by the recall of Ambassador Nissard. The vote was taken after a boisterous session, in which Deputy Baudrey d'Asson called Prime Minister Combes a brigand and was restrained with difficulty from personally assaulting the premier. In his speech M. Combes replied to the criticisms made during the two-day debate. He said the rupture of relations between the Vatican and France showed the impossibility of continuing the present concordat between the church and the state. The Vatican had sought to discipline the bishop of Laval before an ecclesiastical court, which the French laws did not recognize. The Royalists had charged the bishop with frequenting a Carmelite convent and writing love letters to the nuns. Christian charity, the premier said, ought to save and protect the bishop against the Royalist charges, but it was evident that satan was continuing in his work. This reference to the Royalists brought on violent disorder, Baudrey d'Asson shouting, "The Royalists are better than such a brigand as you." The ushers held back M. Baudrey d'Asson as he sought to throw himself upon the premier. M. Combes, continuing, said Pope Pius X. had seized upon the incident regarding the bishop of Laval in order to disavow the policy of Pope Leo. The real object for the prosecution of the bishop was that the latter respected the laws of France and refused to recognize the preponderance of religious over civil power. "In the light of such incidents," said the prime minister, "the separation of church and state has become inevitable. Those who advise a revision of the concordat are quipes who would condemn the government to final humiliation. I am in favor of a free church, but with the same freedom as our other institutions have. In reality, it is the pope who wants separation. He wants to enslave the state as he enslaved the church. Let those who will perform penance before popes; I have neither." Continued on Twelfth Page

DYING MAN THINKS ONLY OF HIS MOTHER

Charles Passmore Falls to His Death While at Work on Bridge

"Don't telegraph my mother; it would frighten her to death," gasped Charles Passmore, a young man of Grand Rapids, Mich., a few minutes before he died yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's hospital, as a result of injuries sustained in falling from a bridge on which he had been at work, seven miles north of the city. Passmore, who was twenty-two years old, was working for the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron company, which is constructing a bridge north of McCarron's lake. Shortly after 10 o'clock he was struck by a swaying beam and thrown through the air a distance of thirty feet. The young man's left leg came into contact with the exposed edge of a beam, and the flesh was literally torn from the bone. The blood flowed in torrents from the wound. He was carried to a farm house on Rice street, near the 800 crossing, where the bridge was being built, and an ambulance was called. Owing to the great distance from the city, the injured man did not reach the hospital until after 4 o'clock, and he was then so weak from loss of blood that the physicians at the hospital were unable to do anything to save his life. His last words, uttered in the belief that he was only seriously hurt, were that his mother might be spared the shock of hearing that he had met with an accident. The body will be held until his relatives are heard from.

SHELL KILLS ONE, WOUNDS ANOTHER

Brothers Near New Ulm Tamper With Explosive Fired by Militia

Special to The Globe NEW ULM, Minn., Oct. 22.—One resident of this county was killed today and another was hopelessly maimed by a shell fired yesterday by the Seventh battalion United States field artillery. The victims were Manicus Klossner, aged twenty-one, and his brother Edward, aged twenty-five, the sons of Fritz Klossner, a prominent farmer in Lafayette township. They found a shell today that had failed to explode yesterday when it was fired by the artillery during their practice on a range near the Klossner farm. The young men had seen an artilleryman load a shell. They believed they could unload the shell they found. Stalwart brothers, with military tastes, the Klossner boys had spent many hours about the field where the Fort Snelling artillery—the Tenth and the Thirtieth batteries—were engaged recently in gunnery practice. The brothers performed small services for the artillerymen, stood as close to the cannon during the firing as the rules permitted, and evinced a youthful pride in their familiarity with the ammunition. They even decided to enlist in the artillery at the first opportunity, although that intention was opposed by their father. When the artillerymen started for Snelling this morning they were accompanied to the train by the Klossner brothers. On their return home the boys redoubled their interest in the unexploded shell they had found on the range yesterday, and had carefully hidden it under the barn. Their father warned them today, however, to leave the shell alone. Then he started for town. After arriving here the old man talked with Lieut. Stoz, of the New Ulm company, N. G. S. M., about the loaded shell. Klossner asked the lieutenant incidentally to dissuade the boys from enlisting. The farmer said he had given them a good education and he wanted them to either run the farm or go into business. He would furnish the money. The lieutenant advised that the shell be buried in some out-of-the-way spot. Just before he reached home again Klossner heard an explosion and saw the flash of a shell beside his barn. Continued on Twelfth Page

FIRE BOMB AT A CABINET MINISTER

Anarchists Try to Assassinate Senor Salazar in Barcelona

BARCELONA, Oct. 22.—What is believed to have been an attempt on the life of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works Salazar occurred today. A dynamite bomb was exploded in the street while crowds were welcoming the minister, who had come to preside at a meeting of the chamber of commerce. No one was injured. The police believe the explosion was the work of anarchists who have been concerned in previous similar outrages.

PRISON RATHER THAN DISGRACE FAMILY

Convicted Youth Refuses Clemency Offered to Reveal Identity

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22.—Rather than disclose the identity of his parents, a young man giving the name of Charles Wilson will spend at least two years in the state prison at Wethersfield. Wilson, who is only eighteen years old, was arrested for picking a pocket, and in the supreme court, he was informed that if he would disclose his identity and bring a certificate of good character, the court would be lenient and continue the case until Jan. 1. Young Wilson refused to entertain the suggestion and said he would serve the longest sentence the court could impose rather than reveal his name and disgrace his family. Continued on Twelfth Page

HELP THOSE AT HOME

Gen. Miles Suggests Better Use of Philippine Money

Special to The Globe NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in a letter to Col. Finley Anderson, says: It was recently proclaimed by the highest official in the Philippines that the people of that country should not contemplate a free government, and the principal reason given was that revolutions had constantly occurred in South American republics. This appears to come with bad grace, when the very man who uttered that statement had been engaged in a revolution which had caused more blood-letting and wasted more American lives than all the revolutions in the republics of South America in the last one hundred years. Should we adopt the same measures toward the people of the Philippine islands that we have found so successful with the people of Cuba, their gratitude would be unbounded, 99 per cent of the American people would be satisfied with the result, and ours would be the glory of establishing the first republic in the Orient where now its hundreds of millions of people are watching with intense anxiety the action of this great American republic. Our first responsibility is to do unto others as we would have others do unto us. Hundreds of millions of dollars that have been expended in the Philippine islands, to say nothing of the thousands of lives that have been lost, would have put water upon every quarter section of our arid land available for that purpose, thus benefiting the home builders of our own country. It would have given us a magnificent system of good roads over our entire country, or have built two canals across the isthmus. In fact, instead of seeking to subjugate the people of far distant countries it would, in my judgment, be a wiser endeavor to benefit our own people at home. There is more material wealth within our own borders than is available for the people of any country on earth. One half of it still remains practically unoccupied. The western half of the United States is occupied today by scarcely more people than are crowded in the Philippine islands—an area less in extent than that of New York and the New England states or the territory of New Mexico. On the banks of the Hudson there dwells an eminent citizen and courtly gentleman, a distinguished patriot, profound statesman, just judge, who, if elected president of these United States, will carry to that responsible office dignity, ability and high character; and his administration, it is known, will be marked by patriotism, integrity and earnest efforts, not only to promote the welfare of the people now living within our borders, but to preserve for those who will follow us this blessed inheritance within the bounds prescribed by the fathers who founded our great republic.

THE NEWS INDEXED

- FIRST SECTION PAGES 1, 2, 3, 4—Comics SECOND SECTION PAGE 5—Vatican's Exhibit at World's Fair PAGE 6—Find Fortune in Mussel Shells PAGE 7—Page for Young Girls PAGE 8—Fall Factions in Frocks THIRD SECTION PAGE 9—Parker Discusses the Tariff Man Killed by Fall Young Man Killed by a Shell French Chamber Approves Premier's Course Panamans' Complaint PAGE 10—Heat Explodes Gasoline Can PAGE 11—Street Railway Case Argued PAGE 12—Politics Spooner's Wisconsin Pronouncement PAGE 13—Minneapolis Matters News of the Northwest News of the Railroads PAGE 14—In the World of Sports PAGE 15—Sporting News PAGE 16—Doings of Society PAGE 17—Suburban Social PAGE 18—Music and Musicians PAGE 19—Tales as They Are Told PAGE 20—Vatican and State in Secret Compact PAGE 21—Business Announcement PAGE 22—Pays 100 Per Cent Steals Pal's Pants PAGE 23—Commercial and Financial PAGE 24—Drowned While Hunting FOURTH SECTION PAGE 25—Roosevelt Fears for Two States PAGE 26—Wealth of the Poor of Paris John Morley PAGE 27—Advertisement PAGE 28—Adventures of Reuben PAGE 29—"The Gates of Chance" PAGE 30—Choir Boys of New York PAGE 31—Girls' and Boys' Page PAGE 32—Editorial Comment PAGE 33—Book Reviews PAGE 34—Dramatic Summary PAGE 35—"The Love of the Maid" PAGE 36—Globe's Paying Wants PAGE 37—Advertisements PAGE 38—Viewing the Planets in St. Paul

Woman in a Deep Slumber, Five Days IOWA CITY, Iowa, Oct. 22.—The case of Mrs. Charles Lepic, who has been asleep five days, is baffling local physicians. Needles and pins were thrust into her body, but without effect, the woman being impervious to pain and shock. Finally an extra powerful electric battery was used and a terrific shock aroused her temporarily.

THE RAILWAY STATION AT LIAU-YANG



Japanese Soldiers Took Possession and Turned It into a Barracks After Kuropatkin's Evacuation