CITY NEWS

The temperature at 2:30 a. m. was 4 degrees above zero, a drop of 4 degrees since 7 p. m.

WEST SIDE HEBREWS EXPECTED OUTBREAK

Rabbi Kovarsky Blames Bureaucracy for Rioting in St. Petersburg

That the smoldering fires of revolution in Russia should break into flames created the wildest excitement in the Russian quarters in West St. Paul yesterday afternoon.

The first appearance of The Globe extras detailing the scenes of revolution and civil war in St. Petersburg was followed by excited groups of Russian Hebrews on almost every street corner in the district. One man more thoroughly Americanized than his neighbors would read the latest bulletins from the seat of the trouble and would freely translate the news to those surrounding him. Nearly every man has relatives living in Russia, and numbers of them had recent letters from "home," telling of the unrest and giving veiled hints of the impending revolution.

The two Russian Jewish synagogues on the West side were centers for the congregation of excited people, and no topic other than the beginning of the revolution in St. Petersburg was discussed.

Russians Want Liberty

"An American can readily understand the aspirations of the Russian people for a modern form of government," said Simon Kovarsky, rabbi of the Sons of Zion Hebrew congregation, State and Texas streets, yesterday in speaking of the revolution in Russia. Rabbi Kovarsky is a native Russian, having come to the United States from Wilna, Russia, some years ago. A thoroughly educated man, he has an intimate knowledge of conditions in his native land which have brought about what so many people believe will rival the French revolution for unbridled license and bloodshed.

"I have visited St. Petersburg," said Rabbi Kovarsky, at his home yesterday, "and the newspaper reports of the rioting there today are therefore doubly interesting to me. The Newsky Prospect is the Summit avenue of St. Petersburg. The homes of the wealthy and official classes of the Russian capital are on the Newsky—pronounced as though spelled Neffsky—Prospect. That the rioting should find its first outburst on this street, exclusively given over to the wealthy people and the officials who have profited by grinding the poor still further in the ground, is not surprising. It is a beautiful street, and for miles is lined with handsome residences and the palaces of the higher dignitaries of the Russian government.

Thinks Czar Safe

"I do not believe that personal harm will come to Czar Nicholas. He is the official head of the Greek Catholic church, and as such is deemed to be the personal representative of God among the people. The czar is a kindly man, but he is surrounded by the worst bureaucracy that the world has known in modern times. He personally knows but little of what is going on in his empire, and is forced to obtain his information from the officers of the various departments of state who surround him.

"Russia is permeated through and through with official corruption. No public contract is ever awarded until the officials responsible for the contract, from the highest to the lowest, are cared for in the way of perquisites. Complaints of corruption only vaguely ever reach the czar, and those close to him are impelled by self interest to keep reports of official wrongdoing from his ears.

"It is to impress the czar with the grievances of the people and to bring home to him their demand for a constitutional form of government that the leaders of the reform movement in Russia have determined to appeal to him by force of arms to hear them.

"No one but a crazy fanatic dreams of doing bodily harm to Nicholas, but the people want him to know that they have grievances and what their grievances are.

"I have no direct information as to the temper of the soldiery, but I shall be surprised if the common soldiers of the empire do not join with the people in enforcing their demands.

Where Soldiers Stand

"The uhlans are men recruited in the Ural mountain country, on the edge of Siberia. They are good fighters, but for the most part are mere mercenaries and do not know the principles that are at stake in the contest. The Cossacks are taken generally from various parts of the country. They are a wild sort and are likely to eventually array themselves on the side in the revolution that looks most favorable to winning. The infantry are from the fields and farms. They are a more intelligent people than either of the other departments of the army and know the real trouble with Russia is the official bureaucracy. They may join with the people.

"The Jews have been persecuted for centuries in Russia. The people who are now demanding reforms have been among their persecutors, but we Russian Hebrews who are safely in America wish for them the best that fortune can give them. We now know what freedom is, and we naturally hope that a measure of freedom will be given to all Russia, including the thousands of hapless Russian Hebrews still under the dominion of the czar."

RESPECT DUE TO LAW

Dean Liggett Says the Perfect Citizen Shows It

Dean Liggett, of the university law school, addressed the congregation at Park Congregational church last evening on "Respect for Law." He took for his keynote perfection, which he said could only be attained through strict obedience to all law. In speaking of the different kinds of law to be observed, he said:

"We are placed here under two systems of law, one natural, and one human. As we live under a triple form of human law, so we live under a triple form of natural law. Those of you who reside here live under the charter and ordinances of St. Paul; you also live under the constitution and statutes of this state and the constitution and statutes of the federal government.

"We also live under three systems of natural law. We live in a physical world of physical forces governed by physical law; we live in a mental kingdom and we live in a spiritual kingdom, where man must have respect for and obey the great commandments of righteousness. The end we have in view is perfection of all our powers and this end can only be attained by respect for and obedience to all these laws."

An ideal city, the speaker said, was one where all the laws were wholesome and every citizen obeyed every law, and the perfect citizen one who would respect every law in so far that he would obey it.

As citizens of St. Paul we must obey the whole ordinance of the city; as citizens of Minnesota we must respect and obey the laws of the state. Would we be perfect citizens of this great republic we must respect and obey all the laws of our nation."

Happiness which man considers the chief end of life, the dean said, should be only incidental. Law should be the guide for everyone and perfection the end sought.

Help

The jokesmiths turp the same old wheels,
And grasp the same old spokes;
From New Year's till Fourth of July
We'll get the swear-off jokes!
—Houston Post

NEGRO USES KNIFE TO WIN HIS FIGHT

Colored Men Have Bloody Battle in Tenth Street Boarding House

During a brawl over a woman at 50 West Tenth street, Robert Henderson, colored, was stabbed twice with a large jackknife by Reuben Reed, also colored, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Henderson received two wounds, one on the left side of the chest and a slash on the left thigh. Neither of the wounds is fatal.

Detective Fraser, of the central station, learned of the affair a few moments after the stabbing and, accompanied by three patrolmen, surrounded the house occupied by a score of colored families, and herded the frightened negroes together in one room. Henderson was found lying in the hall.

Reed admitted the stabbing and was taken to the central station, where he was locked up on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon.

Henderson was brought to the station with Reed and his wounds were examined by Police Surgeon Moore. The wound on the chest was just below the heart. The knife had pierced the flesh, striking a rib. Had the blow been delivered a little higher it would have proved fatal. The second cut was on the thigh and had evidently been delivered when Henderson had turned to run. The flesh was torn for about an inch and the wound bled freely.

The two men tell widely different stories of the stabbing, but both agree that the trouble was over a woman.

Henderson says that he came to the house to see a certain woman and that Reed ordered him away, calling him a vile name, and that when he resented the epithet Reed drew his knife and stabbed him in the chest.

"Then I turned around and ran," said Henderson, "and just as I was going out of the door he stabbed me again. I didn't try to make any trouble, but that 'coon' is jealous of me and wanted to do me up."

Reed says that he was in bed when Henderson came to the place and started a "rough house," and when he was ordered to go away threatened to clean out the "joint."

"I got out of bed to ask Henderson to go away and he jumped on me, grabbed me by the throat and started to choke me, so I pulled out my knife and stuck it into him a couple times to make him let go," said Reed when asked how the affray occurred.

The knife used was a large one and as sharp as a razor. Reed has been arrested before on the same charge and will be arraigned before Judge Finehout this morning. Henderson is being held as a witness.

FOLLY OF THEOSOPHY

Is Styled Old Business Under New Sign

That Buddhism is flourishing in this country under the guise of a new cult called "theosophy" was the statement made last evening by Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, of the House of Hope Presbyterian church, in his address on "The Folly and Fruits of Theosophy."

Dr. Boyle's remarks were a discussion of this cult which, he declared, "is nothing other than the old business under a new sign board."

This mystic cult was compared in contrast to Christianity, as a tallow dip to an electric light. "Theosophy, while professing to antagonize no other religious belief," said Dr. Boyle, "is in fact strong in its denunciation of Christianity, which, a prominent theosophist says, 'exists and flourishes in a soil, the chief ingredient of which is selfishness and the entire crop of which is savagery.'"

The speaker pointed out that the teachings of this new "American Buddhism" are in direct defiance to the declaration of modern science, as stated by Lord Kelvin, that no life is possible without preceding life and that the whole universe testifies to the existence of an all powerful designer.

Theosophy, it was declared, destroys the idea of a personal God, which is the basis of every true religion. It has no idea of virtue but advocates only the doing of "what one desires," thus giving sweep to unlimited license.

A further doctrine taught by theosophy is the belief in reincarnation, the law by which the soul is supposed to inhabit successively several different bodies.

According to this interesting theory, the soul of a criminal inhabits in its second stage the body of a savage, in a third stage the body of a leopard, and in the fourth, the body of a hog. Explain in full the change from hog to man.

Dr. Boyle refered in scathing terms to the present social condition of India with its child marriages, its caste system and its oppression of women which, he said, is the result of just such a religious belief as that which is now masquerading in this country under the name of theosophy, a religion which, like the Venus de Milo, "may be beautiful, but she has no arms."

VALUABLE COAT GONE

Minneapolis Trap Shot Victim of Gotham Thieves

William P. Shattuck, the Minneapolis trap shot expert, while exhibiting at the New York automobile show last week, lost a muskrat skin lined coat around which valuable personal associations were woven.

Mrs. Shattuck, who some years ago won the Grand American handicap shoot at Oakwood and the only woman to ever win the handicap, shot every one of the 100 muskrats whose skins had contributed to the coat. The animals were killed on a long trip made by Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck through Northern Minnesota and North Dakota some years ago, and their skins were used to line the coat.

The coat was stolen from a booth in Madison Square Garden, and its owner reported its loss to the tenderloin police station. Shattuck is now in Washington to present to the secretary of war a device by which he claims that soldiers will be as able to shoot at night as during the daytime.

RUNAWAYS CAUGHT

Police Arrest Boys From St. John's College

The adventures of the Anderson brothers, Henry, aged fourteen, and Carl, aged twelve, were cut short by the police yesterday afternoon when the pair was arrested and their relatives notified.

The boys have no parents, but are being taken care of by an uncle, Fred H. Perkins, an engineer on the Wisconsin Central road, living at 464 Willius street, and were attending St. John's college, near St. Cloud. Two weeks ago they disappeared from the school and had not been heard of since until yesterday afternoon, when they were arrested.

During the two weeks the young adventurers had taken in many of the towns of the state and had apparently fared well on the way. They say they were on their way out West and were waiting for a westbound train at the time of their arrest.

The lads were taken charge of by their uncle last night.

OLD TOM KEENAN TALKS TO SINNERS

Veteran Railroad Evangelist Addresses Gathering at First Baptist Church

"Lord, I mean business, I'm going to clean house!"

With these words, many years ago, Tom Keenan, the veteran engineer evangelist, known as the "Moody of the Rails," relinquished his course upon the ways of sin and set about the saving of his wayward fellow men. Keenan was, by his own showing, as hard-bitten a railroad man as ever handled a throttle, but says that it is possible for a man to live as honest and earnest a Christian life in the cab of an engine as in the pulpit of a church.

Those who heard the man speak yesterday afternoon at the First Baptist church, Wacouta and Ninth streets, must be impressed with his earnest sincerity, no matter what their belief as to his creed. An old man, nearly seventy years of age, with close cropped white hair and rough hewn, solid face and frame, stood up and addressed a mixed gathering of men, and for nearly two hours spoke the great faith that was in him.

Seek the Narrow Path

Feelingly he called upon his hearers to quit the way of unrighteousness and to seek the straight and narrow path. His address was honest or it was nothing. He freely admitted the many obstacles in the way of following the mandate of his call, but pictured his own struggle at the parting of the ways as evidencing the ultimate ease of such a course. He told of the many whom he had known who had refused the Word, but at the end were glad to reach for the saving hand. Of one, at one time his closest friend, he said, that he was wont to say: "When I die all I want is a good engine to pull straight through hell," but at the last even he had turned.

The discourse was most interesting, in that it told of times when railroad men were the forerunners of civilization and outcasts even from such rough society as they carried to the new lands. Keenan told how upon one occasion he and his chum had decided to take a brace and pull out of a more than usually dissolute crowd and how he had therefore dressed up and gone to a boarding house to seek a room.

"Have you rooms, ma'am?" said Tom.

"Yes," from the landlady.

"May I see them, if you please?"

"Be you a railroad man?"

"Yes."

Bang! went the door in poor Tom's expectant face.

These and many other tales of interest both to the railroad man and to the uninitiated were told, and all with the single purpose of bringing added realism to the story and force to his appeal.

Jim Burwick Speaks

At the close of the address, during which many eyes were wet, Jim Burwick, also a veteran railroad man, and an earnest advocate of the gospel, urged an open confession of a desire to follow the lead of Tom Keenan, which was responded to by many. Mr. Burwick also asked any who desired to remain, and a considerable number availed themselves of the privilege of grasping the sturdy engineer by the hand and listened to his untaught words of encouragement.

The service was brightened by the singing of several hymns, and Jim Burwick, who introduced his brother engineer, also gave a short, feeling address. Mr. Burwick will hold meetings every night this week at the First Baptist church, and next Sunday will close the present series of services, which are under the auspices of the St. Paul Y. M. C. A., with a service similar to that of yesterday, at which he will tell his own story.

Keenan a Grand Old Man

Tom Keenan is a genial and kindly old man who is completely imbued with the fervor of his one great work. He has toured the greater part the country, the finances for the tour being furnished by Helen Gould, and he states that where his hearers have been the roughest the results have been the most gratifying, and that the theater has proved a better place to spread the gospel than the church, as many who could not be brought within the doors of a house of worship have been reached in the house of amusement. Mr. Keenan says that he has often seen vindicated the truth of the words "Fools who came to scoff remained to pray."

TO HONOR JOHNSON

Christian Men of St. Paul Plan a Reception

Secretary Edward Grace, of the Young Men's Christian association, speaking at the revival meeting of Tom Keenan, the engineer evangelist, given under the auspices of the association at the First Baptist church, Ninth and Wacouta streets, yesterday afternoon announced that today a delegation would wait upon Gov. Johnson, at the capitol, to tender him, on behalf of "the Christian men of St. Paul," a reception to be held at the Y. M. C. A. building in the near future.

"The people of Minnesota," said Mr. Grace, "now have a people's governor for the people. Everywhere throughout the city and the state various bodies are tendering him courtesies of one description or another. It behooves the Christian men of St. Paul that they be not behindhand in doing honor to one so worthy to be honored.

"This reception, should it be satisfactorily arranged, will be held at the association's hall on Tuesday, Feb. 7, and will be given not by the Y. M. C. A. alone, but by all Christian men of the city, of no matter what sect or faith. We hope that the governor will accept our invitation; we feel sure that he will, and if the date mentioned be not convenient for Gov. Johnson, another will be set.

RANGE STARTS FIRE IN RESTAURANT KITCHEN

Cook's Prompt Work at Aquarium Checks Progress of Flames

Fire caused by a defective range at the Aquarium restaurant, 387 Robert street, called out the engine companies early yesterday morning.

The blaze started in the rear and spread rapidly, but the kitchen force succeeded in closing the doors leading to the dining room and the engines arrived in time to prevent the fire from spreading to the rest of the building. The loss is about $50.

Pius Receives Americans

ROME, Jan. 22.—Pope Pius X. today received the students of the American college at Rome, who were presented by Rector Kennedy. The pope congratulated his visitors upon the splendid success of their examinations, saying that Americans took the palm among the colleges of Rome and were an honor to their country. He gave each student a silver medal.

WHIRLPOOL BREAD

M. J. Riordan, grocer, Selby and Chatsworth, says:

"We hear nothing but praise spoken of Whirlpool Bread."

ASK YOUR GROCER.

ST. PAUL BREAD CO.

DROPS FROM WINDOW TO ESCAPE FLAMES

Cut Off on Second Floor of Burning Building Man Leaps for Life

Shut off by flames in his room in the second story of a burning building yesterday afternoon, H. Corby, rooming at 312 Rice street, climbed through a window and, dropping a distance of twenty feet onto a shed, made his way to the ground and safety.

The upper story of the burning house is divided into two sections with a hall running between them, and it was in the hall that the blaze started from an overheated stove.

Corby was asleep in his room, but was awakened by the smell of smoke and started to go out into the hall and investigate. On opening the door he was almost overcome by the rush of smoke and scarcely had time to close the door before the flames were upon him. The hallway, the only avenue of escape, was filled with dense smoke, and the only course left open was the window.

Climbing out onto the sill Corby hung by his hands, and by swinging outwards as he dropped, managed to land on the roof of a nearby shed. None of the other roomers on the second floor was home at the time, and those down stairs had no trouble in getting out of the building. An alarm was turned in by the patrolman on the beat and the engine companies were on the scene immediately.

The damage to the house is about $100, all in the upper hall. A pile of rubbish in the back end is thought to have caught fire from the stove and was responsible for the dense smoke.

TELLS THE LABORER TO USE THE BALLOT

Socialist Leader Advises His Followers to Vote to Right Wrongs

In an address on "Social Evolution," delivered yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Public Ownership party, held in Metropolitan hall, J. E. Nash, state secretary of the party, advocated the ballot in preference to the gun as the best instrument with which to right the wrongs of the workingman.

In speaking of the discontent of the laboring classes and the conditions of poverty to be found in various parts of the country, he expressed the belief that all this was due to the control by capitalists of all the means of production.

"There are two remedies for this which we have at our command. We can either use the gun or the ballot," continued the speaker. "With the former we would probably be unsuccessful. The military are under the control of the monied men of the country, and are kept to shoot down the laborer should he attempt to rise.

"We still have the right of the ballot, which our forefathers won for us with their blood, and with that we can win if we are united."

The speaker was not at all fanatical in his manner, nor did he seek to arouse the anger of his hearers against the wealthy, but he made some unusual statements. He compared the trust promoters of the present day to the robber barons of feudal times who exacted a heavy tariff of all who passed by, asserting that the trust promoters were much worse because they robbed the people of more.

"The present system," he said, "results in constant warfare between capital and labor. Human life is not considered; it is property that is paramount. Statistics show that there are over 5,000,000 women employed in the United States and about 4,000,000 children. Their labor is brought into competition with that of men at reduced wages. Women receive on an average of $5.00 a week for their labor, while the average cost of living for each person in this country is $5.10."

Mr. Nash stated that he agreed with Prof. Thurston Peck that all efforts made by the government to curb the trusts were useless and only resulted in their increase. Trusts, he said, were combinations formed by expert players in the game of life for the purpose of fleecing the people.

"This condition of affairs," he continued, "is not the fault of the capitalist, it is not the fault of our religion nor of our schools; it is not even the fault of our government; it is the fault of our system and the remedy is public ownership of all our great industries."

PLACE FOR DUNBAR

Colored Poet's Ability Discussed at Meeting

Speaking at a meeting of the Men's Union Club of the St. James African M. E. Church, Mrs. W. R. Johnston paid tribute to the poet Paul Dunbar in a lecture on "Dunbar's Place in Literature." The speaker described him as the "greatest exponent of African literary ability." Mrs. Johnston said of the poet that he was un-African in one particular, for that his humor did not ring as truly as his pathos.

The technique of Dunbar's work was described as being closely modeled after that of Shelley and Keats, with a dialectic resemblance to the work of Burns, the great Scottish lyrist. Mrs. Johnston quoted passages to prove this curious resemblance between the negro and the Scottish tongues. Religion was named as a great motive power in his work.

Musical features were introduced to brighten the meeting and a number of the ladies of the congregation read selections from the work of the poet under discussion.

Yesterday's programme was in charge of the women of the church, is the case upon the third Sunday of the month. Next Sunday the men have selected "The Independence of the United States" as the subject for the lecture to be given, and upon the following Sunday Rev. E. P. Daniels will lead a debate on "Resolved, That the negro should cease to be so much of a race man and should become more a citizen."

AGED ROUNDERS ARE PICKED UP BY POLICE

Gray-haired Women and Old Man Arrested for Disorderly Conduct

Three aged rounders were arrested early Sunday morning by Sergeant Hall at Fourteenth and Grove streets and sent to the central station for the night. They were bailed out in the morning.

The party was composed of two women and a man, and were all well advanced in years, the women both having a plentiful sprinkling of gray hair.

They gave the names of P. W. Fibbs, Ida Johnson and Miss Smith and were charged with disorderly conduct.

LOFQUIST'S BODY IS STILL AT THE MORGUE

County Will Bury Remains If Relatives Are Not Located

The body of Carl Lofquist is still at the county morgue awaiting a claimant and will be buried by the county in a few days if no one takes charge of it.

Lofquist died suddenly in the central station patrol wagon while being taken to the city hospital over two weeks ago.

LIGHTS MATCH TO FIND GAS LEAK

Explosion Calls Firemen Who Stumble Onto Unconscious Watchman

Attracted by the fumes of escaping gas early yesterday morning John Harris, a night watchman at Crane & Ordway Co., 200 East Fourth street, made his way into the basement where the meter was located and struck a match.

There was a terrific explosion that shook the windows for blocks and a sheet of flame burst from the windows of the basement.

F. Rohland, employed at the union depot yards, was on his way home at the time and was passing the building when the explosion occurred. He was thrown to the ground, but scrambled to his feet and turned in an alarm. Breaking open the windows to allow the gas to escape the firemen entered the basement from a rear door and made their way to the front of the store where a dull red glow was visible. On reaching the spot they found one of the joists smoldering.

After extinguishing the blaze the firemen were about to return to the street when one of them stumbled over the prostrate body of Harris. The unconscious man was carried out into the open air and his face and neck bathed with cold water until consciousness was restored. His hair, eyebrows and eyelashes were burned completely off and his face was scorched in several places.

Harris said he struck a match to locate the leak and the next thing he knew he was lying on the ground with somebody pouring water on his head.

The damage to the building is very slight.

RAMSEY OFFICIALS WANT PAY RAISED

County Auditor and Treasurer Preparing Bills for Legislature

Two Ramsey county officers will unite in drafting a bill for introduction in the legislature fixing their salaries.

The law under which the salaries of the county auditor and the county treasurer are fixed is the general law of 1895, passed for the special benefit of Ramsey county. The state census of 1905 is expected to show a population for the county of more than 185,000, when the law makes it incumbent upon the legislature to enact a law to meet the new conditions.

The law of 1895 fixes the maximum salary of the auditor and the treasurer at $4,000 for counties having a population of more than 100,000 and not more than 185,000. It was passed specifically for Ramsey county, and the law provides that ninety days after the filing of the certificate of population of the county at any national or state census, the law shall no longer apply.

Ramsey county in 1900 at the last census had a population of 173,000, and it is expected that the state census to be taken next summer will show the county has a population of fully 190,000. The estimated population of the city of St. Paul alone, as given by the city directory published last spring, is 191,000, and it is regarded as a certainty that the state census will show a county population large enough to take the officers' salaries out of the operation of the present law.

It is expected that an effort will be made to pass a bill through the legislature giving the Ramsey county auditor and treasurer the same compensation and clerk hire given similar officers in Hennepin county. There the maximum salaries are $4,500 and the allowances for clerk hire are more liberal than in Ramsey county. Hennepin county operates under the provisions of a general law governing counties of 200,000 population or over.

Men familiar with the work in the Ramsey county offices say that despite the difference in population and in valuation of the two counties, Ramsey county furnishes more work for its auditor and treasurer than does Hennepin.

The county attorney, clerk of courts, register of deeds and sheriff work under special laws applicable to their offices and are not interested in the law which will be introduced for the benefit of the auditor and treasurer.

POOR ARE CARED FOR

Relief Society Is Watching the Needy Ones

An average of five cases of want each day, year in and year out, come to the attention of the relief society. About 10 per cent of the cases are ones of extreme destitution and the majority of these come to light in the winter. Although the average is five a day, sometimes the cases run as high as twelve and fifteen a day, and again only one or two are reported to the society. The recent warm spell has been a great relief to the poor, and no cases of destitution have been reported for some time and very few families have required aid excepting those where sickness prevailed. A good many orders for coal and wood have been furnished by the society and some clothing and blankets distributed to sick families.

"A poor family has little difficulty in tiding over the summer, as no fuel is required and not nearly as much clothing," said Secretary Hutchins, "and there is generally plenty of work to be found for the members of the family who are able to work, but in the winter it is different, and as a general rule they are obliged to apply for aid."

SOMERVILLE COMES TO JOIN LAWMAKERS

Dr. George Koch's Attorney Will Take Seat in Senate Today

Senator George W. Somerville, of Sleepy Eye, who has been engaged at New Ulm in the defense of Dr. George R. Koch, charged with the murder of Dr. A. L. Gebhard, since the session of the legislature began, reached St. Paul last night to assume his legislative duties. Senator Somerville had been excused from attendance on the senate by Lieut. Gov. Ray W. Jones, its presiding officer.

EVER STOP

to think what coffee MAY be doing to you? Make the change to

POSTUM

10 days and find out.

RUSSIAN SOLDIER TELLS OF ARMY LIFE

Deserter From Czar's Ranks Living in St. Paul Relates Experiences

Six weeks ago Samuel Doroshow, 180 Robertson street, St. Paul, was a private in the ranks of a Russian regiment stationed at Ostlonka, near Warsaw, Russia. Today the Russian soldier is employed in a West side tannery and makes his home with a brother on Robertson street, on the West side. He is taking on flesh after two years of privation spent in the Russian army with its meager fare and harsh treatment from superior officers. Doroshow is but twenty-two years of age and is small and undersized.

"I shall show you of what size the czar makes soldiers," said a brother who proudly declared he had been an American for two years, and he led the way to the parlor yesterday where a young man—little more than a mere boy—was playing with the children of the family.

"He has been in the Russian army for nearly two years," the brother explained, "and every day we expected to hear that he had been sent with his regiment to Manchuria. Then one day came a letter saying that our brother had been granted a furlough of six weeks as a reward for good marksmanship. The letter said that if he would send him a ticket to St. Paul and some money with which he could bribe the mayor of his home city to give him a passport perhaps he could succeed in escaping from Russia and come to America.

Mayor Provides Passport

"We immediately sent the ticket and the money. For $25 the mayor gave him a passport which permitted his absence from the city for three days, and at the end of that time he had crossed the border and was safely on his journey to America.

"Oh, he looks much better than when he arrived a week ago," the admiring brother declared. "He is getting fat and we have found him a job in a tannery. He is earning good wages for a greenhorn, and in a year or two he will be in business in a small way."

"Conditions in Russia were never so bad as now," the ex-soldier of the czar said, his brother acting as interpreter. "Formerly none but the poor Jews was subjected to needless suspicion and persecution. Since the war with Japan official interference with private life has become unbearable. No man, high or low, is exempt from the suspicion of disloyalty to the government. A man is accused by an enemy of having spoken something against the government. He is immediately arrested and taken away. His friends and family see him no more, and his fate is a mystery that is unexplained.

"The soldiers dare not breath a word of their feelings towards the czar and his government. Instant death is the punishment meted out to one who is not afraid to speak. No one can tell who may betray him. Everybody is on his guard and while the soldiers may feel like rising against their officers and would like to join hands with the working people in demanding their rights, they are afraid.

Soldiers Almost Starve

"Unless a soldier has friends or family outside the army he can hardly live on the rations issued to him. Neither in quantity nor quality does the department of subsistence furnish the soldiers sufficient foods. Meager rations of dry, hard bread are doled out with cabbage once a day. No meat finds its way into the army stationed in the empire. It is claimed that the supply of meat is needed for the men in Manchuria.

"The soldiers in the garrisons throughout the empire live in constant dread of being sent to Manchuria, for they hear dreadful stories of death in battle and in hospitals from disease. From my little home city of Ostlonka six young Jewish boys have been drafted for service in the Orient and their relations have not heard from them since.

"The men at the garrisons are drilled from twelve to fourteen hours a day in order to harden and prepare them for the movement to the front, which is always expected and always dreaded. On such poor food and with such hard work the men are in poor condition and not fit for work. The officers live like princes, for in addition to the salaries they receive, many of them are rich in private fortunes."

ALL WANTED NEWS

Newsboys Reap Rich Harvest With Globe Extras

St. Paul learned of the revolutionary outbreak in St. Petersburg, with the consequent scenes of bloodshed and carnage, through The Globe extras which appeared on the streets yesterday afternoon and evening.

The first extra appeared at 2 o'clock, and was followed by later extra editions until late in the evening. Newsboys made small fortunes in the sale of the extras, for whetted by the news in the morning editions of the papers the public appetite for the real news from the scene of the revolution demanded the fullest and most comprehensive reports from St. Petersburg.

That these appeared in The Globe was shown by the avidity with which the papers were snapped up and by the close reading given the detailed reports of the outbreak of civil war at the Russian capital.

On the streets, in the hotels and clubs, and out in the residence districts the newsboys sold their extras and garnered a golden harvest from their work.

Among the men most deeply interested in the revolution was President George H. Bridgman, of Hamline university. A close student of public affairs, President Bridgman had been satisfied for some time that a revolution was inevitable in Russia, and that the people would demand of the czar and the bureaucracy a constitutional from of government. "I am surprised that the army did not immediately join with the malcontents," said Dr. Bridgman, when told that so far only one regiment had gone over to the side of the people. "I have long felt that a revolution would result from the long years of misrule in Russia."

RAIDS BEER PARTY

Youthful Merrymakers Wind Up in Police Station

A crowd of youthful "can rushers" were arrested on Williams and Mississippi streets by Patrolman Hall early Sunday morning and locked up at the central station on the charge of drunkenness.

There were three boys—and two girls and none of them appeared to be over twenty years of age, but one of the girls claimed she was twenty-three years old and married. The other declared her age to be eighteen. They were booked as Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson, Florence Johnson, William Unger and Tony Krivanek.

Patrolman Hall, who made the arrest, noticed Unger and Krivanek making frequent trips from a house on Mississippi street to a nearby saloon with a huge can, and as the hours slipped by there appeared to be no intention on the part of the owners of the can to end the trips, the policeman paid a visit to the house, arriving just as the "flowing bowl" was making the rounds.

A smaller can, filled to the brim, was standing on the floor, and a bottle of wine was reposing in a chair. Both were appropriated by the patrolman and taken to the station.

The younger of the girls was on the verge of hysterics when she arrived at the station, and informed the sergeant that her mother would "kill" her when she found out what had happened.

The Johnson couple live at Williams and Mississippi streets, while the other three said they lived on the West side. They will be arraigned in police court this morning.

MEMBERS FEARFUL OF CODE'S CONTENTS

Globe's Discovery of Change in the Railroad Tariff Law Arouses Legislature

That the statute revision code had included a radical departure from the existing law regulating freight tariffs in this state was first made known to the public and the members of the legislature yesterday through the medium of The Globe.

The publication of the fact that the code commission had promulgated the doctrine of a distance tariff law for Minnesota caused a genuine sensation in legislative circles, and served to accent the feeling that has been gaining ground for several days that it will be the part of wisdom to postpone consideration of the code to another session.

Comparatively few members of the legislature were in St. Paul, having gone to their homes for the Sunday recess, but not a man could be found yesterday among those in the city who would defend the commission's action.

A succession of surprises in the new code culminated in the information that the commision had introduced in the code a new law which requires that the charge for a shorter distance shall always be less than for the longer.

"This provision might have been enacted into law had it not been discovered," said Senator George R. Laybourn, of Duluth, "and it simply emphasizes the necessity for carefully scrutinizing the new code. I am not sure that the legislature would not be doing better for the people of the state if it would refuse to consider and pass the code at this session. I believe that a better plan would be for us to legislate just as though the code had not been presented and to adjourn, leaving the code to a later session of the legislature, after it had been carefully examined by experts and its provisions made known to the public.

"The provision relating to railroad rates is certainly a radical departure from established law, and I am not sure that our people at the head of the lakes will ever favor it."

Not Wanted in Crookston

Senator A. D. Stephens, of Crookston, was one of the members who spent Sunday in the city. He had seen the provision of the code relating to freight tariffs and said that he was certain that Crookston business men and the farmers of the Red river valley would not favor such a measure as was proposed by the commission.

"It looks to me as though such a law would work to the disadvantage of Crookston," Senator Stephens said. "I have given the proposed law only a hasty examination, but the fact that such a provision was in the code unknown to a great many people who had been furnished copies of the new code, is evidence that the code must not be passed hurriedly and before our people have had opportunity to analyze its contents. It might have slipped through the legislature had it not been that The Globe called attention to its existence. The railroad law is a radical departure from established custom. I believe its provisions would be inimical to the best interests of the Red river valley."

"If we are to have a minimum rate for a minimum distance, we of Northern Minnesota are vitally interested," said Representative B. S. Bennett, of Fosston. "We are so far from the primary markets for our products and have to bring the necessaries of life such distances that freight tariffs mean much to us. With my town 325 miles from the Twin Cities a distance tariff would be the worst thing that we could have to deal with. The building of the Fosston branch of the Great Northern to Duluth gave us a reduction on our grain rates to the Duluth market and the other roads made the same rates to St. Paul, in spite of the fact that the distance is nearly a hundred miles farther. As I understand the provision proposed by the commission this policy would be illegal. I believe that the tendency of the legislature is to give the whole framework of the code commission's report the most careful scrutiny before it is enacted into law."

Representative Marcus Lauritson, of Lincoln county, said that he was much surprised at the introduction of the radical provision relating to railroad rates in the code reported to the legislature by the commission.

Attempted Legislature's Work

"While there are doubtless discriminations in railroad rates that need legislative or departmental attention," Mr. Lauritson said, "It is to be expected that the big shipping points will always be given a slight advantage in rates. It is on the same theory that a man buying a carload of shirts will always be able to buy cheaper than the man who purchases one shirt. A trainload of a staple article will always be handled cheaper than a single car, and the towns that furnish the bulk of shipments for a railroad will naturally be favored over the village with small freights. The code commission has done well in 'boiling down' the laws of the state to a reasonable volume. Lawyers tell me that the code is splendidly written, but the commission should not have attempted to legislate for the legislature. It may be that another commission is needed to pass upon the work of this commission, and that the code will have to go over to another session."

MARTIN TO WIN OUT

Dunn-Collins Manager to Land at St. Cloud

The protest by certain citizens of St. Cloud to the appointment of James A. Martin as postmaster of that city, it is said, will be unavailing.

H. J. West, a St. Cloud business man who was in St. Paul yesterday, said telegrams received by Mr. Martin's friends at St. Cloud Saturday from Congressman Buckman, who is at Washington, announced that Mr. Martin's appointment would be sent by President Roosevelt to the senate on Tuesday. Senator Nelson is expected to see that there will be no trouble about the confirmation of the appointment by the senate.

Mr. Martin is to be named to succeed H. G. Wire, who was removed. As executive clerk to the governor, as a member of the state board of control and later as political manager for L. W. Collins and R. C. Dunn, Mr. Martin has been in St. Paul and has not actually resided in St. Cloud for some few years. This gave rise to a protest against his appointment wired last week to President Roosevelt, on the ground that he was not a resident of St. Cloud.

It is claimed by St. Paul friends of Martin that the protest was confined to other candidates for the St. Cloud postmastership and their supporters.

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Woman Breaks Her Leg

Mrs. F. Schafer, 532 Decatur street, fell on the sidewalk on East Fourteenth street Sunday morning and fractured her right leg in two places. She was taken to the city hospital after being attended by Police Surgeon Doran.

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