THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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COPY CHURCH OF ENGLAND

New Departure of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

TO CREATE PROVINCES

An Archbishop Over Each, and a "Metropolitan" Over All.

DIFFICULTY AT FOND DU LAC

Out of This Grew the Proposed Revolutionizing of Church Government.

New York Sun Special Service

New York, May 21.—There is a definite movement on foot in the Protestant Episcopal church to divide the United States into provinces and establish over each province an archbishop as the head of the church in that section. From the archbishops it is planned to elect a metropolitan, who shall be the executive and constitutional leader of the church in America.

This plan, it is expected, will be considered at the next general convention of the Episcopal church, which will meet in San Francisco in October. The idea has been discussed in the church for many years, but the present plan is the outgrowth of the recent contorversy which arose out of the consecration of the Venerable Reginald Heber Weller, Jr., as bishop coajutor of Fond du Lac, Wis., on Nov. 8 of last year. In that ceremony, by direction of the consecrating bishop, the Right Rev. C. C. Grafton of Fond du Lac, many unusual rubrics were inserted in the services and unaccustomed vestments were worn by the officiating prelate.

It is through the columns of the Living Church, published in Milwaukee, in the issue just out, that the new plan for the reorganization of the church is set forth.

According to the scheme as outlined by the Living Church, and which is believed to be inspired, the country will be divided into seven provinces, with an archbishop for each, as follows:

New England and New York—Eleven dioceses.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia—Nine dioceses.

Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida—Eight dioceses and two missionary districts.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky — Nine dioceses and two missionary districts.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—Twelve dioceses.

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska (including that portion of Wyoming lying in the district of Laramie) North and South Dakota—Six dioceses and four missionary districts.

Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska—Four dioceses and nine missionary districts.

The archbishop, under the new regime, would be the tangible head in every section, but his powers, prerogatives and duties would be definitely set forth by canon law and by long precedent in the church at large, and in particular in other branches of the Anglican communion. The new plan claims to take many ideas from the Church of England.

ENGLAND AND CHINA

CRANBORNE MAKES A STATEMENT

Parliament Honors the Government With a Vote of Confidence.

London, May 21.—The house of commons to-day, by 300 to 123 votes, rejected the motion of Sir Henry Fowler, liberal, which was supported by the liberal leaders, disapproving the budget proposals. Mr. Balfour, the government leader, announced that the government would regard the adoption of the motion as a vote of nonconfidence. The Irish abstained from voting.

Lord Cranborne made a general statement on the China question, saying the government's chief concern at present was to moderate so far as possible the demands for indemnity and see they did not infringe on commercial interests. The government, therefore, was unalterably opposed to raising the import duty to 10 per cent as security for the payment of the indemnity, and, in reply to all such suggestions had signified that Great Britain would consent to such a raise of duties only in connection with commercial improvements in the Chinese fiscal system, such as the abolition of the likin taxes.

As to moderating the total indemnity, there were more ways than one of achieving that object, and China's burden might be perceptibly lightened by the method of exacting payment. In regard to the proposal that the indemnity be defrayed by a loan guaranteed by a concert of the powers, undoubtedly China's obligation to pay the indemnity was a joint obligation; and, though he hoped it would not be necessary, if such a loan was guaranteed it would have to be by joint force of all the powers. The objection to a joint guarantee, however, was so obvious that the government would have nothing to do with it. Considering that British credit stood higher than that of any other power while Great Britain only claimed a small portion of indemnity, it would be nothing short of insane to agree jointly to guarantee the loan.

After mentioning that three high placed delinquents had been executed, that three had been permitted to commit suicide, that four had been banished and that the powers had demanded the punishment of 170 provincial culprits, Lord Cranborne concluded by saying that on the whole the affairs of China were entering on a more pacific phase and that the government hoped soon to withdraw a large portion of the British troops from that country.

BOUTELLE'S SUFFERING OVER

The Maine Congressman Finally Succumbs to Brain Trouble.

Boston, May 21.—Former Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Bangor, Maine, died to-day at the McLean asylum, Waverly, Mass. Mr. Boutelle had been at the institution for many years undergoing treatment for brain trouble.

ANNUAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 21.—The forty-ninth annual diocesan convention of the Episcopal church convened here to-day. Rev. T. N. Morrison, D. D., bishop of Iowa, will deliver his annual address to-morrow morning.

LADY SACKVILLE TO WED.

London, May 21.—The engagement of Lady Mary Sackville to Hamilton Dent is announced.

FOR CLARK TO ANSWER

Serious Charges Against City Hospital Physician

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

That Body to Be Asked to Consider Them.

HOSPITAL'S RULES VIOLATED

That Is One Count—Malversation and Neglect of Duty Charged.

For several weeks a fierce fire of criticism has been directed against the administration of the city hospital by physicians. It has finally reached the stage of official inquiry. This is now under way and it is expected that the next step will be an investigation by the grand jury, or the board of corrections and charities, or both.

The charges thus far made come from members of the medical profession vitally interested in the management of the city hospital, and from present and past attaches of the hospital and members of the hospital staff.

They are directed at Dr. E. J. Clark, house physician of the hospital for the past two years. Dr. W. J. Barnes, city physician, is involved indirectly because he is the responsible head of the institution.

The list of charges is a long one, some of them are of most serious import, and coming from such an intelligent and responsible source they constitute a severe arraignment of the present city hospital administration. Here are the leading indictments made against Dr. Clark and his administration of hospital affairs:

What Is Charged.

Extravagance in the purchase of supplies and the general management of the hospital.

Violations of various vital rules of the institution designed to insure economy of operation, correctness of accounting and fair and impartial treatment of members of the medical profession.

Discourtesy and unprofessional conduct towards members of the hospital staff and outside physicians having patients there.

Discrimination against a certain school of medicine and against certain physicians.

Voilations of an inviolable rule of hospital practice that a physician in charge of a contagious ward shall not take part in surgical operations.

Violations of the city hospital rule that no patient shall be sent to other hospitals so long as there are room and facilities for caring for them in the institution.

Gross negligence of hospital duties and of patients.

Brutality towards patients and attendants and attaches.

And finally misappropriation of moneys received from private and pay patients in the contagious ward and otherwise.

Dr. Clark's Duties.

Dr. Clark is a young man approaching 30 years of age, a graduate of the city hospital, and two years ago was selected for house physician by Dr. Byrnes, the then newly appointed city physician. As house physician, Dr. Clark has control of all the internal affairs of the city hospital, under the direction of the city physician. All the details of management devolve upon the house physician. He directs the management of the various departments, supervises the work of the internes, who are medical students appointed to assist in the medical department of the institution, keeps the hospital books, takes charge of the effects of patients and collects the pay from those who are able to meet the expenses of their treatment.

Dr. Clark is energetic, vigorous in his methods, endowed with plenty of confidence, carries a certain brusqueness in his manner, and his enemies say is frequently prone to "brutal directness." He is a prime favorite with Mayor Ames, who did his best last winter to induce the legislature to give Clark additional rank, responsibility and emoluments at the hospital, and it is said he is slated on July 1 to take charge of the doctor's private office and draw the pay of assistant city physician.

Origin of the Charges.

The charges made against Dr. Clark in part date back several weeks and even months. His management of hospital affairs has occasioned a deal of talk in local circles, and in the city and other hospitals, for weeks past, but it is only recently that any effort was made to gather the charges into comprehensive shape and press them upon the attention of the authorities. They are now about ready, it is said, for presentation to the board of corrections and charities and to the grand jury, if that body cares to take the matter up. Some of the members of the board are already in part acquainted with the substance of the charges against Dr. Clark, but no move has yet been made looking to an official investigation by them. City Physician Byrnes has been advised, however, to begin an investigation on his own account, and he is now said to be thus engaged.

Doubt as to Result.

But a good deal of doubt is expressed among the men behind the movement as to whether the matter will ever be taken up by the board, from the fact that Mayor Ames is securely in control of the board's affairs and presumably will be loath to move. They are fearful, too, that Dr. Byrnes may not go into the subject as thoroughly as they would like. As a warm personal friend of Dr. Clark and the source of his appointment, he is not in a position, they say, to make an impartial investigation. Official influence, they expect, will be exerted to choke off any action tending to put Dr. Clark under the fire of an official investigation outside of the grand jury.

Dr. Clark and Dr. Byrnes, however, are not quite as warm friends as they were, it is said. Of late, Dr. Clark and Mayor Ames have been practically the "whole thing" in the city hospital affairs, and Dr. Byrnes has been largely ignored.

Dr. Clark has purchased the hospital supplies in the various departments, it is charged, without the "O. K." of either the department heads—which the hospital rules require—the city physician or the hospital committee of the board. In this and other ways special efforts have been made, it is said, to ignore the city physician and belittle his position and authority, in all of which, it is claimed, Dr. Clark has had the hearty co-operation of the mayor.

As to Finances.

The most serious item in the list of charges made against Dr. Clark, naturally, is that dealing with his management of the hospital finances. His enemies say they have a clear case against him on this score. How much money has been diverted from the city treasury, his critics do not profess to be able to state more than approximately. They believe, however, that the amount will reach somewhere into four figures. Dr. Clark's system of keeping his accounts is a very crude one, they allege, and they doubt if the actual amount will ever be known.

In 1899 there was received from pay patients at the city hospital, according to the tsatement included in City Physician Byrnes' annual report, $982.48. There was nothing on this score in the report beyond the bare announcement of the amount, whereas in previous years, under Dr. Weston's regime, the report went into the last detail of funds received on this account. Last year's report, recently issued from the press, contained no statement at all of any money received from this source. Naturally this caused comment at the city hospital, and generally among physicians, who were cognizant of the facts of past years in this respect, and was an important factor in starting the investigation.

What the Books Show.

An examination of the books of the secretary of the board of corrections and charities shows that $750.50 was credited to this account last year. Secretary Pratt explains in this connection that it was an oversight that no mention was made of the fact in the city physician's report. In the absence of any details, however, it is impossible to know where the money actually came from except by an examination of the hospital books.

The statement for last year, as on the books of the board, makes an interesting study, and it is easy to see why it should provoke unfavorable comment and arouse suspecions. The items making up the $750.50 are as follows: Feb. 13, $168.50; April 2, $500; May 29, $50; July 25, $32. On April 9of this year there is credited to this fund $32.25.

It will thus be seen that during the twelve months from April 2 of last year to April 9 of this year, there was received from this source but $114.25. In view of the fact that the contagious ard ofw the hospital as crowded to the limit all last fall during the diphtria epidemic, and, it is claimed, vacant beds during all the months since, Dr. Clark's critics insist insist that these are but insignificant returns.

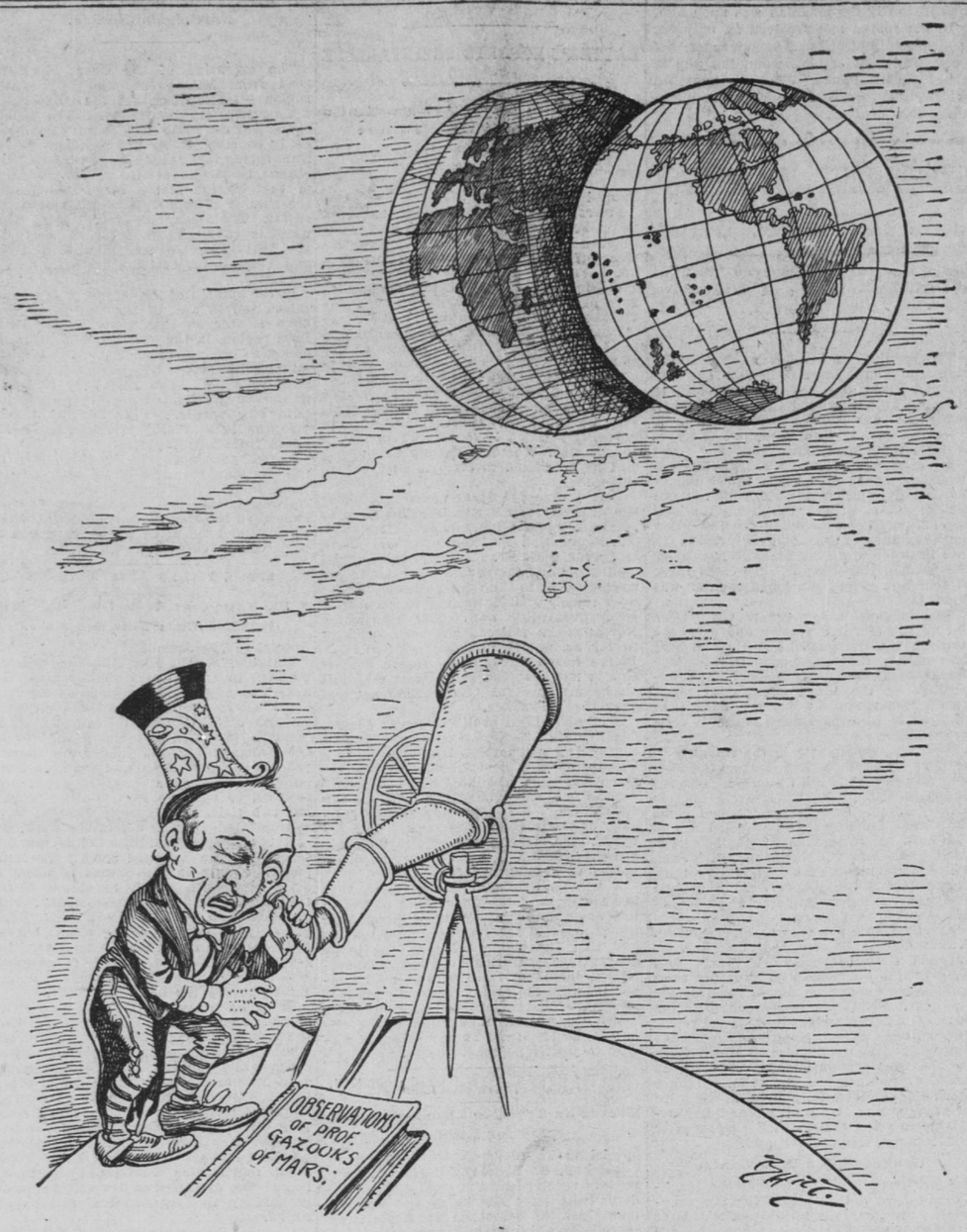
Many Pay Patients.

The city hospital is the only hospital in Minneapolis having a contagious ward, and therefore has many pay patients. It is a regulation of the hospital that all patients having more than $5 on entrance shall pay for their care and treatment at the rate of $1 per day until they have but $5 left, and $15 yer week is required of patients who desire private rooms and extra services.

The hospital books, it is said, have shown almost daily admissions of private and pay patients. Under Dr. Weston's regime, money received from this source was turned over to the board almost as often as once a month. From the statement above, it will be seen that no deposits were made between July 25 of last year and April 9 of this year, a period of more than eight months, during which time the contagious ward was crowded with cases, and then, on April 9 of this year, there was a beggarly deposit of $32.25.

Dr. Clark Is Silent.

Dr. Clark wil say but little in his own behalf at this time. He refers inquirers to Dr. Byrnes who, he says, is the responsible person at the city hospital. He insists that whatever moneys he received were regularly turned over. He explains, however, that the amount received from this source last year must necessarily be considerably less than the previous year, owing to the greater liberality with which the hospital rule was enforced.



A COMMERCIAL ECLIPSE.

TREASURER GONE

Eight Thousand Dollars Thought to Have Been Stolen.

Kansas City, May 21.—A package containing $8,000 in currency, consigned by registered mail by the National Bank of Commerce to a bank in Great Bend, Kan., has disappeared and detectives are working on the theory that it was stolen by some one connected with the postal service.

"CORN KING" BUYS

Young Phillips Takes Membership in Milwaukee Board of Trade.

Special to The Journal.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 21.—George H. Phillips, the corn king, to-day purchased two memberships on the local board of trade, one for his broker and one for himself. Geoge Teagarden of Chicago, paid $300 for membership, the highest price yet paid.

McKENZIE

Possibility of Action Being Taken by the President This Afternoon.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, May 21.—There has been considerable correspondence between the president and attorney-general about the McKenzie case since Mrs. McKinley so far recovered as to give the president an opportunity to transact business. Some points in the case required clearing up after the president had consulted with the judicial officers at San Francisco and the information he has called for has been sent from here by wire. At the department of justice it is said that some definite information as to the president's action may possibly be received here to-day. The difference in time between Washington and San Francisco is three hours, and therefore early information is not expected.

—W. W. Jermane.

Washington Small Talk.

Captain Mercer has reported that he and Inspector McComas will meet at White Earth to-morrow to arrange for re-scaling green timber cut on that reservation by dead and down contractors. When the examination is complete Captain Mercer will submit a full report on operations to Commissioner Jones.

The following changes in salaries of presidential postmasters in the northwest were announced to-day: Minnesota—Increase, St. Cloud, $2,400 to $2,500. Iowa—Increase: Adele, $1,400 to $1,500; Cedar Rapids, $3,200 to $3,300; Grundy Center, $1,500 to $1,600; Marcus, $1,200 to $1,400. Decrease: Dubuque, $3,300 to $3,200. Wisconsin—Increase: Kenosha, $2,500 to $2,600; Whitewater, $2,000 to $2,200.

Postmasters appointed to-day: Minnesota—Beltrami, Polk county, Edward W. Johnson. Iowa—Macksburg, Madison county, L. C. McKibben.

CLAPP SPOKE ELOQUENTLY

School of Commerce at Gustavus Adolphus Closes.

Special to The Journal.

St. Peter, Min., May 21.—An audience that taxed the opera house to its utmost capacity listened to the graduating exercises of Gustavus Adolphus School of Commerce last evening. United States Senatory Clapp, who was the speaker of the evening, made an eloquent address to the graduates. He said it was the duty of each one to know himself, to study the obstacles that lie in his path and to learn one's limitations, both those within and those without. The old saying that there is plenty of room at the top is no longer true, since the top is higher and much smaller than it used to be. Economic and social conditions have changed, but the patriotic American citizen will find some way to remedy the commercial tendency which is crushing the middle class to-day.

The address was full of valuable and practical advice and was listened to with the deepest interest. This morning the Literary Circle gave its annual entertainment. Dr. J. S. Carlson of the state university spoke on the value and importance of acquiring an education. This evening the senior class exercises will take place in the opera house.

WAS IT A BOMB?

Explosion in a Bank, Injuring the Cashier.

Cambridge, Mass., May 21.—An explosion occurred at the Cambridgeport National bank at 10 o'clock this morning which badly wrecked the building and seriously injured the cashier, W. H. Roase. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained definitely, although the police claim to have evidence that it resulted from a time bomb.

PRESIDENT AND PUPILS.

San Francisco, May 21.—President McKinley reviewed the school children of San Francisco on Van Ness avenue this morning. Thousands of gaily dressed children bearing bouquets, flags and streamers of the national colors, lined up on both sides of the avenue and enthusiastically cheered the president as he drove between the long lines. The president was accompanied by the cabinet, congressmen and many other notables.

Mrs. McKinley is resting easily and growing stronger.

KILLED YOUNG AYRES

Mrs. Bodine Claims to Have Acted in Self-Defense.

AYRES' CONDUCT WAS IMPROPER

Woman Said Revolver Was Discharged While the Two Were Scuffling.

Washington, May 21.—Mrs. J. I. Bodine was arrested yesterday for the murder of Joseph Ayres. She has confessed.

Mrs. Bodine's confession was entirely voluntary. At a few minutes past 3 p. m. she telephoned for Major Sylvester, chief of police, saying that she was coming to his office, and she appeared there a few minutes afterwards. When she reached the office she said she had a statement which she wished to make, and she was immediately turned over to Detective Horne, who took her confession.

She said that she was alone in Ayres' room with him when the killing took place and that the shooting was the result of his own misconduct. She stated that Ayres had drawn the pistol upon her for the purpose of making her respond to an improper proposal which he had made to her.

At the commencement of the affair she said that he had come to her room in the Kenmore hotel about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, and upon the pretense of being ill had gained admission to her room. He complained of feeling as if he was going to have a chill and asked her to give him some preventative. She had given him, she said, a medicine which she had in her room and he had then referred to some differences which they had had in the past, and had asked her to come to his room where they might quietly talk the matter over and come to an amicable understanding. She had agreed to go to the room as he had requested, and he left her room, preceding her to his own.

When Ayres called at her room he was entirely dressed, but when she entered his room, as per agreement, she found him standing behind the door undressed except as to his undershirt and with a revolver in his hand. He then told her that he had enticed her to the room for his own purposes, and that if she did not submit to his wishes he would kill her.

Mrs. Bodine says that she immediately grasped the revolver, and in the struggle which ensued it was discharged three different times, striking him at each discharge, the last shot proving fatal. She says that the cries for help which Miss Minas heard were from her, as was the sobbing which Miss Minas described.

Mrs. Bodine says that after the shooting she passed through the window of Ayres' room onto and down the fire escape ladder and entering the parlor window of the second floor passed through the parlor and back up the stairway of the hotel to her own room on the fourth floor. She then washed her hands, undressed and retired.

Mrs. Bodine was entirely self-possessed when she made her confession and did not exhibit any evidence of either present or past unusual excitement. She is apparently about 32 years of age and says she was born in Macon, Mo.

After she had concluded her statement the woman was placed under arrest and sent to the house of detention.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict this afternoon to the effect that Ayres was killed during a conflict between himself and Mrs. Lola Ida Henri Bonine. The woman was held for the gr[illegible]

COLD SPRING DAM

Another Attempt to Blow It Up Ends in Failure.

Special to The Journal.

St. Cloud, Minn., May 21.—Another attempt was made this morning to blow up the Cold Spring dam on the Sauk river. Two charges of dynamite were used. One exploded with but little effect and the other failed to go off. The dam has long been a bone of bitter contention in the courts.

FOURSCORE AND THREE.

Special to The Journal.

Grand Meadow, Minn., May 21.—Michael Montague was buried in the Catholic cemetery here yesterday. He was 83 years of age, and had been a great sufferer from rheumatism.—The crops are looking fine.

MEN IN ALLIED TRADES MAY STRIKE

Possible Step That May Be Taken to Back Up the Demands of the Machinists Who Have Suspended Work.

President O'Connell's Figures of the Number of Men Out Remain at 50,000---Numerous Firms Settle With Their Men.

Washington, May 21.—The storm centers of the general strike of machinists throughout the country to-day are in the vicinity of Cincinnati and on the Pacific coast. The number of firms that have signed agreements was augmented to-day by about 100, which brings the aggregate of the establishment making the concessions to 1,000 in round numbers during the past three or four days. Save in one or two instances—as at Scranton, Pa.—the allied trades have not yet been affected. It is claimed at the general headquarters of the machinists, however, that where agreements are not effected by this afternoon or to-morrow, many of the men in the allied trades will go out where the machinists already are out.

The estimate of President McConnell of the National Association of Machinists as to the number of strikers to-day remains at 50,000 approximately, the same figure as given yesterday. The executive board of the association is in session here, watching the progress of the strike. President O'Connell this morning said:

The reports from all sections are very favorable. The indications are that the great majority of firms will have reached agreements with the men to-day or to-morrow. The dispatches coming in from various cities indicate that conferences will be held to-day with a large number of firms. Many men who were working yesterday went out to-day. The additions made last night and this morning to the list of strikers and the number that will return to work this morning with their demands granted will about balance each other.

To-day's reports show that only three railroads in the United States are now affected by the strike, namely, the Central Vermont, Lehigh Valley and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Whole Field Summarized.

The situation, according to reports received to-day at headquarters, is summarized as follows:

Practically all the trouble between Kansas City and the Pacific coast has been adjusted. At Kansas City about 600 men are out, but a few small firms have signed the agreements. San Francisco reports an almost complete tie-up. About 6,000 men have struck. Agreements have been reached there, however, with eleven firms outside of the Union and Dressden Iron plants and the Fulton Ship company. At Seattle 700 men have struck. There are 500 strikers at Tacoma, Wash. The trouble has been adjusted at most of the other Pacific coast points.

At New York about 2,500 men have struck. A settlement has been reached with the balance, which involves about 50 per cent of the firms. In Chicago all but several of the small shops have adjusted matters. About 2,000 men are out in Boston. Many men are out in the Ohio cities of Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton and Alliance. In Cincinnati a dozen firms have made the concession since Saturday and about 300 men are out. Alliance reports a complete tie-up with 500 men striking. Only a few men are out in Cleveland, practically a general settlement having been effected there. All the firms in Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago Heights, Ill., have made agreements.

Favorable reports come from the south. All the establishments employing machinists in Norfolk, Va., have signed agreements. Of the establishments in Wilmington, Del., four of the largest ones have signed agreements, leaving about half of the original strikers out. There is a complete tie-up reported at Newburg, N. Y., all of the 300 machinists being out, while all of the men at the Brooks Locomotive Works at Dunkirk, N. Y., have struck. The Naugatuck valley in Connecticut is generally affected. All are out at Bridgeport, Derby, Ansonia, Waterbury, Stamford and New Britain, but all the firms in Danbury have signed agreements. In New Haven eleven firms signed yesterday, but 600 men are still out. About 500 are out at Springfield, Mass. In Philadelphia about half of the firms have reached agreements, leaving 2,500 men, approximately, still out. All are striking at Elgin, Ill. At Syracuse, N. Y., twelve establishments have conceded the demands.

TALK OF COMPROMISE

Employers at Milwaukee Must Make First Advances, However.

Milwaukee, May 21.—Edward Reynolds, president of the National Metal Trades association, to-day reconsidered his intention of issuing a call for a meeting of the administrative council of the association. If such a call is issued at all, it will probably not be for a week or ten days.

According to the representatives of the machinists now on strike in Milwaukee, the men will accept a compromise upon the matters at issue with the various firms. But a proposition for a compromise must come from the employers.

On the other hand, Edward Reynolds, representing the largest machinery interests in the city, said: "We have no compromise propositions to offer at this time. We had our say when we offered to arbitrate the question, first nationally and then locally, but they declined to accept either proposition, and that left us out. We have no further propositions or communications to make."

Most Firms Yield.

New York, May 21.—At the headquarters of district 15, International Association of Machinists, it was said to-day that only two firms of any importance in this city have refused to grant the request of the machinists for a nine-hour day. The two firms are the R. Hoe Printing Press Co., employing 700 machinists, and the Garvin Machine Co., where 500 men went on strike yesterday.

Done at Dunkirk.

Dunkirk, N. Y., May 21.—Seven hundred machinists employed in the Brooks Locomotive Works struck to-day for a nine-hour day and 12½ per cent increase in pay. All other departments of the shop are running, but the strike of machinists will close the works if an agreement is not soon reached.

Woodworkers May Quit.

St. Louis, May 21.—By unanimous vote, the woodworkers employed in St. Louis planing mills, it has been decided to call a general strike unless the union's demand for a nine-hour working day is complied with before to-morrow morning. Between 1,200 and 1,400 workmen will be affected.

Work Resumed in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, May 21.—About 200 machinists who struck yesterday returned to their benches to-day in the smaller shops, which have agreed to the demands of the men. There are now fifteen or sixteen shops where machinists are at work, and two more shops signed the agreement to-day. Workmen who went out in sympathy with the machinists are organizing into various unions to which they are eligible.

Few Out in Cleveland.

Cleveland, May 21.—According to information given out at the local headquarters of the machinists' association not to exceed 250 men are on strike in this city to-day. It is said that about 2,200 members of the union have been granted a 9-hour working day, together with the 12½ per cent in wages demanded. Two large establishments granted the demands to-day.

Seeking Arbitration.

Chicago, May 21.—No change occurred to-day in the machinists' strike here. Business Agent Roderick of the Chicago lodge of machinists said no strikes will be ordered to-day. Local lodge officers are at work on plans looking to national arbitration of the machinists' differences with the National Metal Trades Association.

Seven Factories Give Up.

Toledo, Ohio, May 21.—Seven factories which had previously held out against the union machinists to-day conceded all that was asked and 100 strikers returned to work.

SECRETARY JACKSON BACK

He Attended the National Conference of Carities and Corrections.

Secretary Jackson of the state board of charities and corrections returned this morning from the national conference of charities and corrections, held last week at Washington, D. C. Mr. Jackson addressed two congregations while in Washington on the theme of "Charity Organization," which was one of the leading topics under consideration. He reports that in number of members Minnesota stands eighth among the states.

"One of the most interesting papers read at the conference," said Mr. Jackson, "was presented by Dr. W. W. Folwell of Minneapolis. eH advanced the idea of making the national bureau of charities and corrections a branch of the permanent census bureau, the government keeping up a continual collection of such statistics. The idea attracted much attention and was well received."

H. H. Hart, formerly secretary of the Minnesota board, retired from a long term of service as secretay and was succeeded by Homer Falks of the New York Charities Aid society.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL BOARD

New Board Organizers—Alton and Rankin Re-elected.

The new state high school board, created by act of the recent legislature, met at the capitol this morning and re-elected George B. Alton and A. W. Rankin high school inspectors.

The board consists of J. W. Olsen, state supernitendent of schools, and President Northrop, president of the state university, both ex-officio, and Dr. C. M. Jordan, superintendent of the Minneapolis schools, who was appointed by Governor Van Sant as the third member. Dr. Jordan is chairman of the board, Mr. Olsen secretary, and President Northrop examiner. The board will hold its regular annual meeting in August, and will then determine what high schools are entitled to receive state aid.

CARRIED OUT DYNAMITE

Fearless Act of a Hibbing Man During a Fire.

Special to The Journal.

Duluth, Minn., May 21.—The hardware store of W. H. Close at Hibbing, caught fire lately and was partly burned. It was located in the business section of the village and contained sixteen cases of dry dynamite and powder enough totally to destroy the town and surrounding property. The fire was fought by men who did not know of the presence of the explosives, but later the proprietor went through the smoke and succeeded in removing the dynamite, not knowing what second an explosion would come.

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Great Falls Carpenters and Bricklayers Strike for It.

Special to The Journal.

Great Falls, Mont., May 21.—One hundred carpenters and bricklayers have gone on a strike because of the refusal of the contractors to grant them an eight-hour day. Work upon several buildings has been suspended. The contractors say they will never accede to the demands of the men.

THE STATE HOMEOPATHS.

The state homeopathic institute began its thirty-fifth annual session at the capitol this morning. Dr. Ethel Hurd of Minneapolis read a paper on the treatment of Bright's disease by static electricity. The convention will last three days.

In 1670 the Dutch possessed 60 tons out of every 100 afloat. Now they own 1½ tons out of each 100 afloat.

Defective Page