THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN ... MANAGER. | J. S. McLAIN, EDITOR.

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A TEAPOT TEMPEST

From Michigan to California the opponents of Cuban reciprocity are jumping up in the air and cracking their heels together. In Washington the joy of the insurgent congressmen is equally demonstrative.

And their joy is well founded. They have discovered that some of those who were in favor of reciprocity with Cuba were paying the expenses of a press bureau to promote publicity for the cause.

It seems that the congressional insurgents and the beet sugar combine expected that the expenses of the campaign of education would be met by its enemies. Was such a thing as influencing public opinion by publicity ever heard of before? Who ever heard of any sort of a reform or political movement having a press bureau? Who ever heard of a paid press agent for prohibition, municipal reform, scientific taxation, pure foods, pure butter?

No wonder the insurgents are delighted.

Just think of what a monstrous thing it was for the Cuban government to spend $2,880 to educate the people of the United States regarding the merits of reciprocity with Cuba.

What business had Cuba paying part of the expenses of a campaign, which if successful would redound to the prosperity of the island? As for Havemeyer, how amazing it is to discover that he favored reciprocity with Cuba and was willing to drop a little money into the publicity fund!

By the way who has ever said that Cuba was disinterested in the reciprocity matter? Who has ever said that Havemeyer was disinterested? Because Cuba and Havemeyer favor reciprocity must the American people oppose it?

Senator George P. Wilson is to be congratulated. How did you manage it, senator?

GEN. WOOD'S EXPLANATION

General Wood's explanation of his course in giving $2,880 of Cuban funds for the promotion of the cause of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba is very satisfactory. As governor, even though an American military governor, of a nascent nation, he was as much bound to serve the interests of that nation as if it were independent. President Palma and the Cuban congress would be justified now in appropriating money to publish facts for the information of the American people. That is what General Wood did. He had the power and the right to appropriate public moneys for public purposes.

Inasmuch as the supreme object of true economic policy for Cuba is reciprocity with the United States, public funds could hardly have been spent for a better purpose than General Wood spent them. He was serving the interests of the Cuban people. When the appropriation is viewed in its proper light it is amazing that such a hullabaloo should have been stirred up about it. Probably the hullabaloo was based more on the fact that Havemeyer had contributed to the same cause than anything else. The coincidence was embarassing but it was no fault of General Wood's nor of the cause of reciprocity that Mr. Havemeyer chose to contribute to the latter.

It is stated that 75 per cent of the Minneapolis high school graduates will seek further education. Neither graduates nor parents seem to take any stock in the idea that higher education is a failure. The commercial growth of the United States and the expansion of its colleges and universities are going on simultaneously in a way that suggests that there is no conflict between higher education and business success. That so many of the high school graduates intend to study further shows that the function of the public schools in preparing for higher education is an important one, and fully justifies the educational scheme that makes full provision for high schools. This function is secondary, of course, to that of teaching those who go no further than the grades or the high schools, but it is an important one which must retain its place in any symmetrical plan for public education.

THE MORRIS BILL

After many conferences and much discussion a bill was finally agreed upon providing for the opening of the Indian reservation around Leech and Cass lakes in Minnesota. The original bill, introduced by Judge Morris, provided for the sale of pine under sealed bids, but in deference to the views of some members of the delegation it was changed to provide for sale at public auction to the highest bidder.

After the bill had gone to the committee on Indian affairs it was referred to the secretary of the interior and the Indian commissioner. These officers strongly objected to sale at auction, and recommended that the pine be sold under sealed bids. The secretary of the interior declared that the department had never been able to prohibit combination between the bidders when the sales were made at public auction. He was satisfied that if that method of sale was adopted it would result in a loss to the Indians, and might also result in great delay because the sales might be set aside because of evidence of combination. The majority of the Indian committee in the house took the same view. They also contended that there could be no possible objection to sales being made under sealed bids.

The main objections to sealed bids are that opportunities are offered for dishonest bidders, through dishonest officials in the department, to obtain improper advantage over other bidders, but the committee on Indian affairs is satisfied that the department will so regulate the sale as to make it impossible for any such efforts to be successful. The result is that the bill was finally revised to provide for sale by sealed bids. Members of the Indian committee will undertake to secure a day in the house for the consideration of the bill and for some other measures of importance which have been reported from that committee. If they succeed unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill will not be necessary. If, however, the Indian committee fails to secure a day for its measure, Judge Morris may ask for unanimous consent, or he may await an opportunity to move for a suspension of the rules. He is hopeful, however, that the Indian committee will get a day for consideration of Indian affairs.

It is believed to be impossible to pass the bill at this session in any other form than that which it now has acquired, and if it does not pass at the present time the Indian lands may yet be opened under the Nelson bill without provision for forest reservation of any kind. Too much effort has been made in the past two or three years to save a forest reserve from these lands, and the public benefit to be derived from a reservation of reasonable size is too important to make the final adoption of some such compromise as this a matter of indifference to public-spirited citizens.

The Morris bill as it stands to-day consults the interests of the lumbermen, the local settlements and the general public, of business and health and forestry. In general it provides for the permanent reservation for public purposes of Agency point, opposite Walker, containing about 7,000 acres; of Sugar Point, where the battle with the Bear islanders was fought three years ago, and all the islands in Leech and Cass lake including the large island in the latter lake which has on it one of the finest pine groves in the state. In addition 5 per cent of the pine land of the reservations is to be saved for the nuclei of reforestation and some 225,000 acres of the lands that are opened to the lumbermen are to be reserved, after cutting, for reforestation. The remaining cut over lands as well as the agricultural lands of the reservations outside of Indian allotments are to be thrown open to settlement. The lumbermen are sold stumpage, not the land.

The citizens of Cass Lake and Walker who were formerly opposed to any plan that would save for public uses any considerable part of the reservations, are now in favor of the Morris bill, and its author, Congressman Morris, has consistently opposed the original national park or forest reserve idea. The compromise gives small areas for park purposes, larger areas for forestry purposes and at the same time satisfies the business demands of the villages by providing for the immediate cutting of almost all the pine and the opening of large tracts to settlers.

Congressman Robinson of Indiana, had the nerve to say in the house yesterday that the irrigation bill was beneficial to the arid land states and injurious to all others. If this is a fair sample of Robinson's logic and statesmanship, it is hard to understand how he ever escaped from some such intellectual occupation as hoeing potatoes. It has been a long time since it was considered sound reasoning to hold that what benefitted one part of the American union injured other parts.

It was pointed out in the house of commons yesterday that the companies that have sold out their steamship lines to the Morgan merger are restrained from going into business again for a term of years. This is a fact that takes the edge off the assertion that Morgan has merely bought a lot of old British steamships. The truth is he has bought lines and companies, the business, their prestige and their good will. If it was merely the ships he wanted he might better have bought as many new ones.

The American tobacco trust seems to be coming out a poor second in its fight with the English tobacco trust in the latter's own bailiwick. Yet we have not heard of any American flags being lowered to half-mast.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE TARIFF

Elsewhere to-day The Journal gives an account of the transportation logic that has led to the friendly cooperation of a supposedly hostile railway system in the undertaking of grinding Canadian wheat in Minneapolis for export. If the Canadian railways, now that the Northern Pacific no longer has any lines of its own in Canada, were to oppose the grinding of Canadian wheat in Minneapolis they would easily prevent it. But when they found that it meant money in their pockets to have it ground here, they were quite willing to assist the undertaking.

The facts in this case again illustrate the importance of the "Soo" to Minneapolis, as an auxiliary system of the Canadian Pacific. If the Soo were not a road in which the Canadian Pacific has a great, a majority interest, the argument that convinces the Canadian Pacific that it is to its advantage to permit Canadian wheat to be ground in Minneapolis would not exist.

This is an advantage of the Soo that was not foreseen, because when the road was built the growth of the Canadian Northwest was not considered. Without it there would be no means to bring Canadian wheat to Minneapolis on advantageous terms. With it Minneapolis will get something out of the wheat fields of the Canadian west regardless of the tariff barrier.

From a Minneapolis standpoint it is to be regretted that the Northern Pacific ever sold its Manitoba lines. Yet so little did we think of western Canada even a year ago that no voice on this side of the line pointed out the undesirability of the sale. It is to be hoped that the Northern Pacific will re-enter Canada, and that the Great Northern will go in, too. The people of Manitoba and Assiniboia, like Americans, believe that it is very difficult to get too many competing railroad lines. When serious efforts are made to get charters they will prevail in the end. The people of the northwest know that a Canadian Pacific connection is good for them and the people of Manitoba and Assiniboia know that Northern Pacific and Great Northern lines will be good for them.

Congressman Burton, of Cleveland, is too good a man to lose. Senator Hanna recognizes that, though Mr. Burton is opposed to the Hanna ship subsidy measure, and even the petty, warring politicians of Cleveland seem to have risen above themselves long enough to take steps to retain Burton. It is good to see a congressman so strong that he can refuse to bow to petty political despots and get his own way by offering his withdrawal.

THE WAGE CONTRACT

In the absence of official boards of arbitration in the United States, there is growing up a custom of avoiding labor difficulties by means of agreement between capital and labor covering a certain period. The union representing labor agrees that during that period there shall be no strikes. On the other hand, capital promises that during that period certain wage scales shall be maintained.

Such an agreement was that made in Chicago between team owners and teamsters. The owners recognize the union, deal with it and make an agreement. That is quite a sacrifice of independence on their side. But in return they receive a guarantee from a powerful organization that they will be free from troubles with their employes for one year. There will be no sympathetic strikes. A mutually advantageous contract has been made to preserve peace for a year and submit all disputes to arbitration during that time. Both sides are expected to live up to it.

It has been charged, and not altogether without reason, that labor unions haven't so good a record for living up to contracts as they might have. Intention and ability to observe an agreement are an essential to the success of collective wage fixing. In the arbitration courts of New Zealand the unions appear as corporations, so that there is a means of enforcing the court's decrees. The American plan of voluntary agreement and arbitration might be helped along if the unions were corporations.

THE IRRIGATION BILL

The debate on the irrigation bill in the house yesterday, was characterized, so far as the opposition was concerned, by the repetition of the old argument that the effectuation of the measure would benefit some states at the expense of others. It might as well be argued that the improvement of the harbors of New York, Boston or San Francisco is a benefit to some states at the expense of others. A measure which means the opening of 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 acres of land to cultivation by permanent occupiers means a benefit to the whole nation in trade and homemaking.

The bill under consideration is constructed on the lines suggested by the president, who was opposed to any bill based on the idea of conferring big grants of land on corporations who would have power over water supplies. The national irrigation association opposed this scheme also and the house bill is drawn in accordance with the president's views, the important features being that the arid area is made a part of the public domain and open to settlement by small farmers for homesteads, and the sales of public lands anywhere in the United States will be used as a fund for surveys and construction of irrigation works in sections of the country which offer the best prospect for the immediate reclamation of arid lands.

This is the simplest and most practical solution of the problem. Its effectuation will, of course, add greatly to the value of the land and provide homes for great populations where the land is now sparsely occupied and settlers lead a precarious existence. The pending measure seems to remove all danger that speculative holders of water titles can reap big profits at the expense of the needy user of water. Government control of the sources of water supply is essential to any intelligent irrigation scheme and the heartiest public support should therefore be given to the policy of government acquisition of forested lands where the sources of our rivers are found. Irrigation and forestry go hand in hand. Irrigation is impossible without the unfailing water supply.

The dancing teachers in convention at Milwaukee are teaching each other how to fall gracefully. Several of Minneapolis' public servants should telegraph for diagrams.

Everybody in Wall street is wondering what would happen if J. P. Morgan should die. It is also an interesting question as to what will happen next if he don't.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT

Sir Michael Herbert, the new English ambassador to the United States, although now for the first time an ambassador, has all of the desirable qualifications and experience for his new position. He is now stationed in Paris, where he is secretary of embassy and minister plenipotentiary, a combination of offices unknown to the American diplomatic service, but which gives him higher understanding with the French government in the absence of the ambassador than he would have as secretary alone.

Mr. Herbert has an American wife and has twice seen service in America. He was here the first time as charge d'affaires of the British legation during the interval between the withdrawal of Lord Sackville-West and the appointment of Lord Pauncefote. He returned to Washington in 1892 and 1893 as secretary of the British legation under Lord Pauncefote. He was at The Hague in 1893-4, at Constantinople, 1894-6, at Rome later and then at Paris.

Americans put little store on a public man's noble descent or social position, but in British eyes these are important and Mr. Herbert as the son of Lord Herbert of Lee has these qualities.

When it is recalled that he was the British agent in the Venezuelan arbitration matter, it becomes evident that he has been imbued with Lord Salisbury's ruling idea in foreign politics, which is the cultivation of friendly relations with the United States.

It is certain that Mr. Herbert will be guilty of no such indiscretion as was Sackville-West and it is probable that he will be as efficient a representative of British interests and as respectful of the rights of the United States as his predecessor.

The Nonpareil Man

Casually Observed.

Some of the Boer soldiers who surrendered were 11 years old. They had to give up their pea shooters.

Pawtucket, R. I., is enjoying a street car strike with military trimmings and a little gun practice. It is nice to live in a quiet, law-abiding city, where nothing is heard but the dull, grinding roar of the grand jury as it pursues its remorseless course.

The new song, "'Twas a Wisp of Yellow Hay from Grandpa's Beard" is having quite a sale.

The farmer may be a credulous person when it comes to gold bricks, but he has never yet believed the story of honest little Johnnie that he was taking back into the orchard the apples that fell over the fence.

Chicago authorities have found a nest of jag cures, hospitals and sanatoriums without a single fire escape among them all. The managers of these places ought to be strapped down.

Another man was nearly killed yesterday trying to loop the loop. It is a pity a few of the uptown sidewalk scorchers could not be persuaded to break into the loop game.

The St. Paul Globe shows a woeful lack of enthusiasm for the latest Lind boom.

Charlie Towne, the Wall street magnate, might come out and stump for Lind.

A dispatch from Searsmont says that the police station in that city was entered by burglars last night and everything of value taken. The officers were sitting in front of the station, having taken their chairs out on the sidewalk to get the air. The burglars entered by the back window, having driven a wagon up the alley. They carried away in their wagon six helmets, six coats with brass buttons on them, a dozen assorted stars, a coal stove, several pipes and a quantity of tobacco. Detectives Muggins and Buggins have been detailed on the case, and they are now out looking at the alley.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat.

Sardou has interwoven just enough of fact into his drama of "Mme. Sans Gene" to give the play historic interest without detracting from its dramatic effectiveness. The character of Marshall LaFebvre, for instance, is a historical one, although Sardou does not exactly follow the historians as to his personality. As a matter of fact LeFebvre, although a man of great personal bravery as his career attests, was, first of all, a politician. After Napoleon's fall he attached himself to the Bourbons and received rank from the then king. The Frawley company will continue to present "Sans Gene" at the Metropolitan until Sunday.

Next week the Frawley company will revive Augustus Thomas' play, "In Mizzoura," written for Nat Goodwin. Alexander Kearney will play Jim Radburn and Miss Mary Van Buren will appear as Kate Vernon. Edwin Holt, Wallace Shaw, Frank Mathieu, Janet Priest and other members of the company will be in the cast.

Fifty talented minstrels compose Richards & Pringle's mammoth organization which will be seen at the Bijou Sunday afternoon and evening. The excellent reputation of this attraction justifies lovers of amusement in anticipating an evening of royal entertainment. Every feature is new, and a carload of elaborate and costly scenery is carried. As a special feature a troupe of Arabian acrobats will be seen.

Only three performances are left for theatergoers to enjoy "Aunt Jerusha," the rural comedy drama of New England life now being presented at the Bijou.

CAPITAL CULLINGS

W. V. Wade was to-day appointed postmaster at Wade, Morton county, N. D.

A rural free delivery route was ordered established at Brewster, Nobles county, Minn., Aug. 1.

In a letter forwarded to the house committees on Indian affairs, Secretary Hitchcock objects in vigorous language to the proposition to insert "public sales" for "sealed bids" in the Morris bill.

Mr. Hoar formally offered his canal amendment yesterday in the form of a substitute. It provides that it shall be the duty of the president to cause an isthmian canal to be built by such route as he may select; that he shall obtain all advice necessary, and that $10,000,000 be appropriated to begin the work.

12,000 BOERS SURRENDER.

London, June 13.—It was announced here to-day that 864 Transvaal Boers surrendered yesterday, bringing the total of surrenders for all the colonies up to about 12,000.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

MINN. REPUBLICANS ON THE TARIFF. There is a growing sentiment among leading Minnesota republicans in favor of a strong declaration in the state platform for reciprocity and for a reduction of the tariff on articles controlled by trusts. This is believed to be the current of republican opinion not only in the west, but among the rank and file in the eastern states. Minnesota republicans generally believe that congress ought to "do something for Cuba," and as soon as possible give consumers relief by a careful, conservative tariff revision. As far as the Minnesota insurgents stand for general tariff revision they have general support at home, but if the views of leading politicians reflect the sentiment of the rank and file, Minnesota republicans also want not a rebate, but a tariff concession to Cuba. The action of congress between now and July 1 will doubtless shape this sentiment somewhat, but the foregoing expresses present conditions.

The board of control is going to be an issue in the campaign. It will go into both party platforms. In republican administration circles there is every confidence expressed in the proposition. The first year of the board of control will be closed Aug. 1, and soon after that a financial showing will be made of which great things are predicted, considering that the board has had to contend with rising prices.

NO FUSION IN THEIRS. Victor E. Lawson's interview in this column yesterday was sufficient evidence that populist leaders in Minnesota are through with fusion. Should John Lind be nominated by the democrats, the populist convention, July 2, will be one of the warmest in the history of the state. The battle between those wishing to indorse Lind and those contending for independent action will be a bitter one.

The primary law practically disposes of local fusion, unless one party or the other gives up its local name and organization and becomes Jonah to the other's whale. Independent local action argues for independent action on the state ticket, where principles really count for something.

SECOND DISTRICT NEEDS WATCHING. Colonel J. A. Everett of Fairmont dropped in on Minneapolis yesterday afternoon and spent some time looking over his fences. Colonel Everett has an argument that is quite appealing to the friends of Ray W. Jones. If his candidacy is not given a lift which will put him within reach of the nomination for clerk, the second district will switch and run Senator Miller for lieutenant governor.

Local republicans are as hopelessly divided on this question as on the auditorship. Dar Reese has some friends in Hennepin, but the generality of republicans here is opposed to the St. Paul "gang," and will go to Pidgeon, Everett, or to another St. Paul man, if one should show himself. Both the outside candidates have assurances of support from this county.

"This auditorship fight is going to be Jacobson against the field," predicts Captain W. W. Rich. He was in Albert Lea the other day, and says that Jacobson will have the solid delegation from Freeborn county.

NAMES WILL ROTATE. The attorney general's office has ruled on the question of rotation of names on the primary ballot. C. W. Somerby, assistant attorney general, in an opinion furnished to the secretary of state, holds that the names of candidates for each office must be rotated, so that each one will appear at the top of the list of an equal number of ballots. Speaker Dowling has maintained that the candidate filing first would go at the head of the ballot. His theory was that the primary law, applying the provisions of the general election law to printing, embodied the rule that there should be no rotation except where there were two or more places to fill under the same head, as two members of the legislature.

Albert G. Scherf of Red Wing is a candidate to succeed himself in the house, and says he does not anticipate serious opposition to him. Ole K. Naseth will be the next senator from Goodhue county, unless Red Wing should combine on a candidate, which does not seem likely.

J. Adam Bede announces through his Budget that if nominated he will make F. A. Hodge of Pine City chairman of his committee. Mr. Hodge is a prominent banker and former state senator.

Senator Roverud has two opponents for the republican nomination in Houston county. They are O. G. Haugan and F. A. Duxbury of Caledonia.

Rasmus Mork and Basil Smout are both after Representative J. A. Armstrong's scalp in Faribault county. What's in a name, anyway?

—Charles B. Cheney.

IN A NUTSHELL

New Orleans—A general fight among Italians on Poydras street resulted in the death of four.

Elgin, Ill.—High winds drove many to storm cellars and scattered roofs and small buildings about generally.

New York—The Amalgamated Painters and Decorators have decided to strike unless their new wage scale is granted.

Chicago—Stockyards teamsters claim their members have not been reinstated as agreed, and are inclined to strike again.

Chicago—Attorney Joseph Sabatt, while defending sneak thieves, had a $5 bill extracted from his pocket in the courtroom.

Chicago—A daughter of M. Nathan, New York, kidnapped when 4 years old, is now Mrs. Nathaniel Bloom, of this city.

Sigourney, Iowa—Twenty-five people were injured by the blowing down of the main tent of the Harris Nickel Plate circus.

Chicago—One of the sea lions recently received from California having given birth to a baby, is the leading attraction at the Zoo.

Chicago—Yesterday, the hottest day of the year, the mercury was 91, with four prostrations and a severe windstorm in the evening.

New York—Bessie Bonehill, the actress, is dying from cancer, at a hotel in London, according to advices received by members of her family.

New Haven, Conn.—Again an examination paper intended for the June finals got into the hands of students. An investigation is being made.

Tucson, Ariz.—Fourteen Yaqui Indians, engaged as miners, were enticed from their tent under false pretexts and shot down by Mexican soldiers.

Springfield, Ill.—Bituminous coal miners of this state, instead of investing $175,000 in bonds, may use it as a strike fund to assist Pennsylvania brothers.

New York—Abram Halsey, returning after an absence of twenty years, found his wife married again, but husband No. 2 was induced to leave for his former Kentucky home.

Taunton, Mass.—Timothy Donohue, a baseball pitcher under contract with the Washington American League club, died at his home in this city to-day. He played last year with the Chicago National League team.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A collision between the fast mail and an accommodation train caused the death of L. A. Rankin and James Bernard, firemen; George Rollins and George J. Ray, engineers, and Mr. Webb, express messenger.

Birmingham, Ala.—Captain Reuben F. Kolb, leader of the Kolb movement in Alabama some years ago, and twice a candidate for governor, and three other prominent citizens of Birmingham were yesterday indicted and placed under bonds to answer to the charge of embezzlement in connection with the failed Continental Security Redemption company and the Birmingham Debenture company.

Louisville, Ky.—Laura Talbott Galt, 13 years old and a member of the eighth grade of the Eighth Ward school, has created a sensation by her action in refusing to join the class in the singing of "Marching Through Georgia," and by writing a defense of the action of Admiral Semmes in escaping in a yacht from the Alabama after he had surrendered that ship to the Kearsarge.

CHARLIE TOWNE "ON THE STREET."

Special to The Journal.

New York, June 13.—Charles A. Towne paid a visit to Wall street to-day. He looked happy and prosperous. It is not known what his mission was in the street.

IN A PERFECT PLAY

By RICHARD KANN

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It was all rather new to Hartley, this talk about "spot lights," "back drops" and "tormentors." He didn't know until Buscoe came up into the woods for three weeks of fishing that the stage had a vernacular that was utterly unintelligible to him. Yet he was a good deal interested in theatrical things. He hoped some day to write a play. There was an incident in his own life that would make the plot.

The acquaintance began in a matter of fact, fishing resort sort of way. Buscoe in signing the register had noticed Richard Curtis Hartley's signature just above his own.

"The man's some sort of an author, isn't he?" he asked the clerk. The clerk replied that Hartley was indeed an author who was in the habit of spending his summers at the resort.

"That must be the man," Buscoe had remarked absently. "Show him to me when he comes in."

Within a day after that Hartley began to hear things about the stage. Within a week he began to hear about "The Perfect Play."

"Some man like you," Buscoe told him,

"SINCE YOU APPARENTLY AGREE, HERE IS HER ADDRESS."

"could write such a play. I've had the plot in mind for months, but I can't write the dialogue."

They were out on a little canoe pier in the moonlight when Buscoe outlined "The Perfect Play" to Hartley.

"The heroine," he began rapidly, "must be a pretty girl and a good girl, unsophisticated and trustful. While still a young woman she falls in love with a man. Not really in love, but she thinks she does. She believes she is in love with the man to such an extent that when he proposes an elopement she is romantically charmed. She has no family to consider, and there is no reason why she should elope with the man except that he is the sort of a man who could not come out openly with a proposal of marriage without arousing the opposition of her guardian. So she elopes. At their destination she leaves him, having come to her senses en route. Naturally she dreads to go back to the people who have been all her life long kind to her, so she goes away alone.

"Some years later she meets the real man. Then write in your love story. Prepare for the announcement of their engagement and then bring on your 'heavy.' Have him come from the village where your heroine was born and have him at once recognize her.

"He is a warm friend of the hero of the play and believes it is his plain duty to tell the elopement story. Your strong dialogue begins at this point. Have him argue with the heroine that she ought herself to tell him. Have her admit it, but hold that there will be time to tell him after they are married; that if he is told now it may make a difference; that she won't give him up, she won't, she won't! That's your second act climax."

"And then," interrupted Hartley, "have the 'heavy,' as you call him, tell the story to the real man and have him ask her about it. Then have them part. That's the way the fourth act would be, wouldn't it?"

"No," said Buscoe solemnly. "This man and this heroine of mine have absolutely no family ties to consider. After the man had been told about the woman there would be a parting. That would be the third act. But in 'The Perfect Play' both the man and the woman would reconsider. He would seek the woman out, and the fourth act would bring them together, happily married."

"A play like that, you say," interrupted Hartley, "has never been written?"

"In plays that have that sort of a woman for a heroine," explained Buscoe, "usually also the violataion of the social law has been a serious one. In 'The Perfect Play' the woman must early come to realize her folly and feel a usual but entirely unwarranted and exaggerated sense of her wrongdoing. When she meets the man, she naturally dreads to tell him. Well, never mind about that. That doesn't get explained to the audience until the last act, and then only from her point of view in a manner to excite for her additional sympathy."

Buscoe realized afterward that the explanation of "The Perfect Play" was about the longest speech he had ever made.

Hartley was staring at him when he finished.

"Ive got to tell you something, Buscoe," he said. "I couldn't tell you except that you have told it to me indirectly."

"Yes," said Buscoe questioningly.

"It happened to me," Hartley began, "just like you told it. It happened here last summer. She came here with some people from Davenport. She was a governess, the sort that travels with people to Europe in the winter. She was alone in the world. She wouldn't give me any hope at all, but I was sure she cared. Just about then it happened. It wasn't a man that came and told, but a woman, a woman whom I had known and who had known her."

He suddenly stopped.

"The next day she was gone."

"And you let her go," said Buscoe quietly, "until she had gone where you couldn't find her. And now you come back here in the summer to hope and hope."

"For the last act," said Hartley sadly, "only for that."

'In 'The Perfect Play,'" said Buscoe, "the hero sought her out, and the last act set would show an exterior water scene, with trees and a rising moon."

Hartley had grasped him by the shoulder.

water.

"A young woman my wife has known for a long time"—Buscoe was talking to the moon apparently—"grew confidential a few months ago. She is responsible for the plot of 'The Perfect Play.' She thought the story would make a perfect playa and that with my help she could write it. She told my wife finally who the man was."

Hartley has grasaped him by the shoulder.

"You are the man, Hartley." Buscoe was smiling. "She said you were here for the summer. You see, she knew more about you than you knew about her. So I thought that as long as I needed a vacation I might as well come here and incidentally become acquainted with you and your ideas about the fourth act. Since you apparently agree, here is her address." He peered by moonlight into his cardcase. "I think I shall be here about two weeks longer," he went on serenely. "That's time enough for you to get back here on your honeymoon. This is the fourth act set by 'nature.'"

Books and Authors

LITERATURE AND AGRICULTURE

After Mr. Booth Tarkington, one of Indiana's successful novelists is married next week, he and Mrs. Tarkington (nee Louisa Fletcher) after the essential honeymoon, will settle down on a farm Mr. Tarkington has purchased, with a portion of the proceeds of his novels. He has declared his intention in a solemn way to be a farmer: no "gentleman farmer," but a genuine disturber and stimulator of the soil. It may be asked why Mr Tarkington under such conditions has not announced that he is a candidate for a seat in the next Indiana legislature, or, has he given up the proposed political career? He evidently knows something of the storm and stress of political life, as any reader of his "The Gentleman from Indiana" can perceive, and it would seem that very few women are deficient in the ambition which would prompt them to nag their husbands to the best of their ability, to stick to their aspirations to become conspicuous in public life. Mr. Tarkington's bride is, no doubt, proud of his conspicuity as an author of several promising works of fiction. Political life is certainly not very favorable to literary success.

It is true that Gladstone and Sunset Cox managed to keep up their reputations as "literary fellers" during the tumultuary and exacting life they lived in campaigns and outside of campaigns, but they were exceptions. John Sherman had to wait until he was near the close of his active political career, before he indulged in reminiscential literature, and Mr. Boutwell, a statesman of decidedly literary taste, has only just given us his two volumes of reminiscences.

Mr. Tarkington says his mind is made up. He will be a farmer. His life for the last ten years in society has been "all dead waste" and he says he is going to get away from it. He wants "the rest and quiet the country brings" and he assures us that he has "been reading up on gardening" and can "get along some way." Well, gardening is not farming. He has no doubt read "Elizabeth and Her Garden," "Judith's Garden" and a lot more of such garden literature, and no doubt can raise primroses, sunflowers, geraniums, daffodils, roses, violets and sweet peas, but, as a farmer he will have to turn his attention to weightier matters. The fact is he has no idea of being a sturdy farmer. If his has, his dream of the "rest and quiet the country brings" will never materialize. There is no "rest and quiet" for the farmer. Mr. Tarkington will probably employ a farmer to run his farm and will instinctively continue writing novels under the shade of his own vine and fig tree.

NEW BOOKS

John Kenadie, Being the Story of His Perplexing Inheritance. By Riley D. Saunders. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price $1.50.

Here is a very pretty love story, located down in Arkansas, at L'Anguille, in the low lands, of which region no one has written a novel before. The author knows both country and people, and writes well and pathetically, and the dash of tragedy in the story infuses a very piquant sauce, and the reader will skip not a page.

The story shows how a family feud in Kentucky travels wherever members of the contending groups go. We have Miss Sugarlump Kenadie, the mother of John Kenadie, trying to keep from her son all knowledge of the feud of the Kenadies and Lathams of Kentucky. But a Latham had drifted down to L'Anguille, and that was the trouble when the boys grew up to manhood. They fought at school and fought after boyhood over little Betty Thorndike, "an alarmingly pretty girl," and Miss Sugarlump Kenadie was kept in fear of a tragedy all the time. A sweet little woman, adoring her son, was she. They gave her that name in Kentucky, where they give girls very curious names, like "Sweetie," "Sunshine," "Lady," etc. John was a brave fellow, a fighter from away back, and Betty and he had several quarrels due to the fact that Hugh Latham was in love with Betty also, and Betty was a little fickle. There was, of course, an inevitable final tragedy, the sequel of which will deeply interest the reader. The people in the story are so natural in their ways and Betty is such a dear, perplexing, sympathetic creature, and Miss Sugarlump Kenadie is such a delicious little woman, that the reader will be hard to please who does not like the book.

A Girl of Virginia. By Lucy M. Thurston, author of "Mistress Brent." Illustrated by Grunwald. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington street.

This story is not up to the high finish and deep interest of this author's "Mistress Brent." It is a story of life at the University of Virginia, and Frances Holloway is the heroine, a splendid girl, but foolish enough to encourage the advances of a student, Mr. Lawson, who was suddenly discovered, after the two had gravitated toward each other in sympathy, to be a divorced man, the woman formerly his wife bearing his name. The scene where this is revealed and where she confronts him, is the most dramatic passage in the book. She flung the engagement ring at his feet and raged in a dignified and crushing way. And as to the future, no doubt the reader will consider her a very sensible girl for the course she followed. She didn't become a recluse—not a bi tof it. There are some fine descriptive passages in the book.

Among the Waterfowl. By H. H. Job. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price $1.35 net.

The author of this very attractive volume has been for years an enthusiastic student of gulls and waterfowl whose habits are not as familiar as other kinds, and he has used his camera with good effect, as the pictures in this book testify, for they are of a rarely fine quality, and very close inspection with a glass reveals the faithfulness of the sensitized photographic plate.

The author was drawn to the study of birds by the bird pictures of the great naturalist, Audubon, and he followed his master in his hunger for close and intimate acquaintance with birds and their habits. He chose the seacoast as his sphere of study, where seafowl abound. He found that the student's purpose is accomplished by the camera and shooting birds to get specimens is no longer a necessity. He well asks if it would not be "a wise policy to interest our boys in nature study, and the camera as applied to it, and discourage shooting at living things?" It would indeed. There are about one hundred illustrations, which show how the camera reaches effectively every phase of the bird life. The fifth part of the book is a study of the breeding habits of the ducks and geese of North Dakota, where they are found in great numbers in the lakes, small and large. The author interestingly describes the fine opportunity he there enjoyed for studying the breeding habits of the birds. North Dakota was found to be a very Paradise for the naturalist with a camera. His photographs are wonderfully true and beautiful.

FOREIGN FLASHES

Paris—The chamber of deputies adopted a vote of confidence in the new ministry.

Vienna—Dr. Wolff and Herr Schoenerer, rival leaders, boxed each other's ears in the reichstag yesterday amid hoots and jeers.

London—Stock exchange brokers yesterday wore placards reading: "Please permit the bearer to walk about the earth, Pierpont."

Vancouver, B. C.—The sole survivor of the schooner Essington reports his shipwrecked comrades eaten by cannibals on the Sanda islands.

Paris—An employe of the Bank of France abstracted collaterals from the vaults and through a friend borrowed 450,000 francs from the same bank and absconded.

Paris—During the trial of George Miller and Eddie Guerin for the theft of 30,000 francs from the American Express company, a fight ensued between the accused and the guards were obliged to interfere to prevent bloodshed.

Paris—The widow of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who committed suicide after confessing the forgery of a document in the Dreyfus case, secured a verdict of 1,000 francs against the Siecele for injury from articles published therein regarding her husband.

Defective Page