

THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, J. S. McLAINE, MANAGER, EDITOR

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WHAT CUBA MAY DO The hint has been thrown out that if Congress fails to establish reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, Great Britain may step in and arrange a reciprocity treaty that will meet the aspirations of the Cubans.

Great Britain has long evinced a keen interest in Cuba and was the first power to name a minister to the new republic, and had it not been for the special courtesy of President Palma that minister would have been received before Mr. Squiers and would therefore have been the dean of the diplomatic corps at Havana.

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our world-power and world-politics talk it, right here, at the beginning of a new sort of expansion, we should utterly fail to measure up to the situation and permit England to appropriate to herself that Cuban trade and good will which is ours now, which may be ours in greater degree and yet may be altogether lost through our short-sightedness and our heretofore tendency to direct our foreign policy at all times by the steering gear of internal politics.

We can't help wishing that Gomez hadn't taken American money. Of course his long services and his hard work for pacification under American rule entitled the impoverished old patriot to support of some kind. There was no independent Cuban government to give it to him, and the only way it could come from Cuba was through the American military government. But from the American standpoint the payment of money to the old general was justifiable and is not even open to designation as corruption. He was rendering valuable services from that standpoint and was as much entitled to pay as a mere clerk who made out the rolls for the Cuban army payment brought about by Gomez. There was no threat that Gomez would be a malcontent, but if the old man had been left without support by the Americans he might easily have become an enemy of pacification. But being contented and recognized he became a powerful agent in pacification and reconstruction.

MINNESOTA OPINION ON CUBAN RECIPROCIITY

In this paper to-day may be found the result of a general inquiry among the republicans of the state as to their attitude toward the president's Cuban reciprocity policy. The Journal presents this expression of republican sentiment not in any sense as a rebuke to the delegation, whose attitude is disapproved by a very large and overwhelming majority of those interviewed on this subject, but simply as evidence of the state of opinion in Minnesota on a very live and interesting public question.

In collecting these opinions care was taken to exert no influence upon the results of the inquiry one way or another. Correspondents were simply instructed to ask leading republicans in their various localities as to whether they supported the delegation or the president on the subject of Cuban reciprocity. Newspaper readers of this state understand very well what the difference is between the delegation and the president, and the question of the way in which the attitude of the delegation is viewed by the public is certainly an interesting one for development and consideration. Every one is ready to concede that the delegation has not taken the stand which it has without due consideration. On the other hand, the question is one of broad public policy and of high moral significance upon which intelligent men in all parts of the country are bound to have opinions. The interesting question is what are those opinions. So far as Minnesota is concerned this expression will be recognized as a fair indication of opinion in this state.

Captain Clark is to be made a rear admiral. It is about time he had some substantial recognition. Though the performance of the Oregon under his command was the most glorious of any American vessel during the Spanish war, he is still a captain, and while he is so poor that he had to decline the president's appointment to attend the coronation of King Edward, Chadwick, a captain who never fired a gun in the Santiago fight, got \$14,000 of prize money.

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god will not bear inspection, but that is not unusual with those of the world defies. The German newspapers complain that Americans do not appreciate Vater Fritz. Perhaps not. He really did nothing for us. Military methods have all been changed. Vater Fritz's tactics would not work with modern conditions. His statue simply stands as the symbol of force. Nevertheless international comity requires acceptance of the gift. But it will hardly do to set up the statue in incongruity to the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" or to the Washington monument at the national capital.

We see no reference to Cuban reciprocity in J. Adam Bede's platform. Recalling that he was a strenuous advocate of free trade with Porto Rico we assume that J. Adam forgot about Cuba. It is not too late for him to remember.

THE "MILLERS' TRUST"

Henry Michelsen has been telling the readers of the North American Review how to curb the trusts. Mr. Michelsen may know all about curbing trusts, but all his trusts are like his mythical millers' trust, and he doesn't know anything more about them than he knows about that we have a very limited respect for his equipment on this question. Here is the compact and admirably misinforming paragraph he devotes to the "millers' trust": "The trust has so depressed the price of wheat and cereal as to compel their exportation to foreign mills for grinding. To clinch their control upon the whole cereal output of the country the members of the trust have succeeded in compelling to give them such transportation rates as will compel the American farmer to have his grain converted into flour within the borders of the country. If ever the demand for flour is increased, as it is, the price will shrink, because the trust does not allow the producer a margin sufficient to live upon. At the same time the average domestic price of flour has been enormously advanced."

A millers' trust is good; it is as good as a Bryanian. Mr. Michelsen should see the late (industrially) Mr. McIntyre for full information as to the nefarious machinations and tenebrous ramifications of this millers' trust. Mr. McIntyre once tried to form a trust. He got a few mills in and then the trust failed. Even before failure he conceded that all of the trust of the milling industry is about as difficult to form as a trust of farmers. Aside from recollections of McIntyre's scheme that may have been fitting through his thoughts Mr. Michelsen probably found some ancient history of the Minneapolis Millers' association, which Ignatius Donnelly used to ride as a beast for congressional campaign purposes, and a little information from the railroad and wheat exporter's point of view regarding the recent campaign to make the American railways help American instead of foreign milling industry.

The way this millers' trust has put down the price of wheat and raised that of flour is something awful. As a matter of fact, to do business the millers have often had to put up the price of wheat and lower that of flour. Except as the mills alter the price of wheat by raising it the price of that commodity is generally fixed in Europe. If the millers were asked for higher transportation rates for wheat the price of wheat might be in danger of going down. They ask for it in constant rates on wheat and flour.

It is to be had that this country has no a few more trusts as formidable in every respect as the millers' trust. The storekeepers of Port Arthur, Ontario, would not open their doors to accommodate a large acquisition of Americans that happened to be tied up in that town over Sunday. This was annoying to the excursionists, but storekeepers will not open on Sunday even when large accumulations of easy money are in sight, are worthy of respect for their consistent adherence to their principles.

Casually Observed.

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MINNESOTA POLITICS

POPS MAY NAME IT begins to look like a straight populist ticket, and candidates for every office from governor down, are being taken the populist state committee at its word, and are assuming that there will be independent action on the part of their old allies. They are consequently discarding the populists, and using their influence to keep those with strong fusion leanings away from the party organization. Following John Lind's announcement that he is a democrat, it is hoped to bring many former populists, who have been training with democracy as he did, to formally declare their allegiance to the populist cause.

The populist organization in Minnesota was content to play second fiddle to democracy so long as their party could lay equal claim to the head of the ticket. While Mr. Lind was a "political orphan," he was as much of a populist as a democrat. Now he is a full-fledged democrat, and to accept him for the head of the ticket means a surrender on the part of the populists. They do not go on the ticket as "democrat-populists," but as plain "democrat," according to the anti-fusion law, and it is significant that the demagogue in the legislature made no serious protest against the enactment of this measure.

In a nutshell, the plan of the democrats this year is to swallow the populists whole. They will name a populist for governor, a populist state ticket, as bait to draw the rest of the party into democracy's net. They will be little the populist organization and its constituent legislative leaders, and their organization, and they are beginning to feel that the only way to accomplish this is to put up a straight party ticket. Any attempt to dovelight the ticket with that of democracy will only be a makeshift, and a sign of surrender which will be fatal to the continuance of the populist party and principles.

DIFFER ON In one thing the two parties are radically different. The populists stand for government ownership, and the democrats stand for individualism in everything. The democratic state convention is seeking to keep up an independent organization and mergers with the populists. The populists will reiterate their pronouncement for government ownership, and to be consistent they will insist on a combination which leads to the end they seek. They are likely to point to the railway merger as an important step in the direction of government ownership, and they will insist on a combination which leads to the end they seek. They are likely to point to the railway merger as an important step in the direction of government ownership, and they will insist on a combination which leads to the end they seek.

E. J. MILLER Now comes trouble for J. F. Jacobson in the person of E. J. Miller, auditor of the city of Minneapolis. Mr. Miller declares himself a candidate for state auditor, and will endeavor to split the seat with Jacobson. It is a little late in the day for a new candidate to land the nomination, but Mr. Miller's candidacy will please some people from the fact that it will weaken Mr. Jacobson's hold on his seat. The seat of the auditor is a hot one, and it will probably enter for the latter.

DEMOCRATIC DEMOCRATS are holding primary elections all over the state this week, preliminary to their county conventions. The Hennepin county democrats led off last night. Primaries were held in each precinct and delegates selected to the county convention. Each precinct also chose a chairman, from which the ward committee will be selected. There were no contests and a light attendance was the rule.

LAYING WIRES Democrats are laying plans to capture the state senate this fall, preliminary to fighting for the United States senate in 1905. Wherever they have a chance a strong candidate will be put up and a vigorous effort made. They will make a hard fight in Hennepin county, where they have a strong hold. They can reasonably expect to carry Senator Stockwell may try for re-election in the forty-second, and it is understood that George W. Blakeslee will attempt to retire in the forty-fourth. Under certain contingencies the opposition may make an effort in the thirty-ninth.

IN PAUL, Senators Ives and McNamee will probably try for re-election. If Tim Sheehan should defeat Hiller Horton for the nomination in the thirty-sixth district, Dan Ives will try for re-election on the democratic ticket. Pierce Butler may also be a senatorial candidate.

OMITTED COUNTY will see a lively senatorial race, with E. B. Ives, A. T. Sheehans and Will Frazier, all of Rochester, candidates for the republican nomination. Senator Under-leaf of Chatfield may come in after all and carry off the plum, prodding by the split in Rochester.

Captain Ray T. Lewis may go after one of the republican house nominations in the fifth district, to succeed Charles C. Chesney.

A correspondent writes to propose that the soldiers in Samar be furnished with "return balls" such as the children use. These are smooth wooden balls attached to rubber cords, and would not hurt the natives.

Upon the recovery, to some extent at least, of the religious editor after yesterday's trying experience in working the loop, he prepared with considerable care a manuscript detailing his experiences, which manuscript is now offered for publication in the hope of deterring frivolous or daring minds from making similar dangerous and risky attempts. The editor says: "I trust that all within the sound of my voice, or perhaps preferably within the grasp of my pen, my voice being still somewhat shaken and tremulous from stress of excessive emotion and excitement, will, if they are ever tempted by the pastime popularly known as looping the loop, restrain themselves from making similar dangerous and risky attempts."

"As I watched Brother Maril go through the ordeal yesterday, I misadvised at first my abilities in the athletic line, but spurred on by the buttermilk banquet, I set to work on the conditions of the loop that I might ward off its dangers, should they exist. I found myself, almost before I knew it, at the head of the line, and I was making my usual rounds, which had not been as care-

fully denuded of splinters and projecting nails as a novice might desire. "Spurred on by Brother Maril's example I was soon speeding with extra train rapidly down the slope. Almost before the mind could realize the situation I was in the grasp of forces, gravitative, attractive, cohesive, centrifugal and centripetal, whose action the mind was unable in the stress of the moment to solve and untangle. I knew I was supposed to "hang close" to the black line and this I did till everything slipped out of my mental grasp and I knew I was afloat in space.

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GOOD SCOTCH SNIFF

By JOHN CAXTON

Copyright, 1902, by the S. S. McClure Co. The year was a decade after the close of the Revolutionary war, and the good ship Nancy Jones of Providence was lying in the port of Liverpool. While the American colonies had been successful in winning their independence, England still dominated the high seas. Being continually in need of men to man her ships, she passed an act giving her naval officers authority to board the vessels of any other nation and search for and remove British subjects. Searching for British subjects, however, was generally an excuse to force American sailors to fight for the mother country. For years no American craft sailed the seas without fear of British men-of-war, and many of them were overhauled two or three times a year.

Captain Israel Jones was owner and commander of the craft named after his wife. He was a good sailor, but easy going. When he would return home to tell Nancy that he had been overhauled and lost a man or two, she would listen with flashing eyes and exclaim: "Waal, Israel Jones, I don't consider you much of a man to let such things happen. If they had been up to me to deal with, it would have been different."

She had sailed with him on the present voyage, and as the craft was completing her second voyage to Providence she had a man who had been impressed from Nancy Jones a year before and who had just deserted from the British navy came stalking aboard and appealing to the captain for protection and a passage home. He was hesitating, as he knew that if they were found aboard his vessel much trouble would ensue, when Nancy came on the scene.

"Look here, Israel," she said as she brought her hand down on the cabin table with a slap, "them men are to sail with us or I'll stave behind myself. You ain't a man if you ain't bold 'em away and take 'em back home!"

"I want to, but it'll be an awful risk," replied Israel.

"But she don't care for the risks. Them men are true born Americans and our neighbors at home, and their wives and children are mournin' for 'em as if dead. They was taken had been overhauled and lost a man or two, she would listen with flashing eyes and exclaim: "Waal, Israel Jones, I don't consider you much of a man to let such things happen. If they had been up to me to deal with, it would have been different."

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in. The hero of this story does not appear upon the scene until the eleventh chapter. He was born on the eve of the civil war, son of a Confederate officer, who fought through the eventful four years on the side of General Lee. Afterward, determining that he would not take part in a "reconstruction" rebel war, he went to Mexico and was commissioned as a general by Juarez to fight against the French invaders. In 1870 he returned to New Orleans and was married to a young girl, the daughter of a wealthy merchant. He was with her when she was in Mexico. Then he went to West Point and proved his manhood by whipping the biggest bully in the academy, and was expelled on the charge of deserting to the rebels. He listed as a private under an assumed name and indulged his love of war and adventure in fierce Indian warfare and won distinction as an Indian fighter. Thereafter, on 119 pages out of the 200, he tells us of his really eventful life of this brave adventurous spirit. The assumed name gave him trouble, but he extricated himself and, between thrilling adventures, the employes and the hard fighting in the Cuban war, he had a rather tempestuous time, and the reader will be pleased to learn how he finally reached the quiet haven of an average woman's love. The author has taken much space to give his readers to the actual career of Colonel Harold de Lacey, and introduced more characters than he could conveniently handle.

Those Black Diamond Men. A Tale of the Anthrax Valley. By Wm. F. Gibbons. Chicago: Wm. F. Gibbons publishing company, No. 63 Washington street, \$1.50.

This book reflects the life and experiences of the miners in the anthracite region. At least the author vouches for the correctness of his delineations of corporation operators and employees, the employes and the hard conditions under which they live. The things recorded, he says, happen every day, and he probably do, for his statements are corroborated by the formal reports of the anthracite investigators. He had reported among the mining people for many years. The story begins with a strike and the "gentlemen's agreement," which obliged the rich operators to refuse to arbitrate the question of the anthracite and the labor union. The details of the miners' life under the stress of a strike as well as when no strike is on, are given in honest colors and in a style of language. The single chapter, "Shipwreck of Sunderland Red" shows the strong and vivid style of the author, as he depicts the miners fighting a fire in a mine and the gentle heroes flame and rescue their imprisoned co-workers. Pathetic are such chapters as "The Scavenger Packer" and "The School of Anthracite Patch."

The author does not over the faults of the miners. He shows that, having lived much in darkness, they do not generally take broad and cheerful views of life. To them life is more a bitter struggle than it is to most other classes of labor. Kingly men and women minister to these people in the name of Christ, and the story of the brotherly kindness of D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Halsey has done remarkably good work in the "Times" book department since it was established, and, previously, for many years, as book reviewer for the Times.

The Macmillan company announces a second edition of Owen Wister's "The Virginian; A Horseman of the Plains." The Revel company, Chicago, announces "By Order of the Prophet," a new novel and Mormonism by A. N. Henry.

LITERARY NOTES Francis W. Halsey has retired from the editorship of the New York Times Saturday Review of Books, and has taken the position of chief of the literary department of the publisher of D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Halsey has done remarkably good work in the "Times" book department since it was established, and, previously, for many years, as book reviewer for the Times.

The Macmillan company announces a second edition of Owen Wister's "The Virginian; A Horseman of the Plains." The Revel company, Chicago, announces "By Order of the Prophet," a new novel and Mormonism by A. N. Henry.

Col. Harold de Lacey. By Frank H. Douglass. New York: F. Tenison Neely company, 114 Fifth Avenue. This story of war and love and intrigue is written by a soldier, "to the manner born," and he extends the action through the Mexican war, the union and Spanish war, with some of our Indian wars thrown in.

off your ship in the first place, and now your ship shall take 'em back home again." That settled it. The deserter, were they stowed away, and in due time the bark sailed on her return. She was almost clear of the English channel, when she discovered an English revenue cutter bearing down upon her. These light government craft were then used on board vessels and impress men, as they could dodge about the channel much easier than the men-of-war.



NANCY TOOK CHARGE OF THE BIGGEST DISH OF ALL.

The crew of the Nancy Jones could have captured the man without striking a blow, but that had not been included in Nancy's plan. Urged on by Captain Israel, they swung her yards and got her on her beam ends, and the British cutter, as if in sympathy with her efforts. She was not pursued, however. Indeed, the officers and men of the cutter were calling out to her for help, and the cutter had to port and starboard and one of them could see a distance of two or three miles.

In due time, and without meeting with further adventures, the Nancy Jones arrived at her home port, and the tale of the snuff was soon told. If Nancy had found herself a heroine in the eyes of the crew, she was now in danger of being regarded as a traitor. She would have been the veritable Goddess of Liberty. She wouldn't have it, however.

"La, me, but what I could this fuss about?" she replied as she looked at the men. "It was aboard of Israel's bark I could make them Brits cheer off purty smart. Israel and all the rest of the men are too easy goin'." "What we don't care for the risks. Them men are true born Americans and our neighbors at home, and their wives and children are mournin' for 'em as if dead. They was taken

Books and Authors