

THE JOURNAL

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THE STATE SONG

The state song contest closed last night. The songs submitted, of which there is a large number, will be presented to the committee for their judgment, and their verdict will be announced as early a date as practicable.

FRANK, BUT DISCREET

President Roosevelt might have confined his utterances during his New England trip to local compliments and pretty notions about the greatness of the republic, quotations from history and the sort of speech that the distinguished visitor is generally expected to make while the people yawn and remark one to another that they have heard these things before.

Instead, the president has gone out of his way to take a firm stand on the trust question. In speech after speech he has frankly told his hearers that the trust question is a real one, not a bore, and that it must be dealt with by the national government. Nor has he confined himself to the use of the loose term "trusts." He has said plainly that he means corporations, that the so-called trust problem is a corporation problem and that the way to solve it is to give the national government broad powers of control of corporations.

The president's steady emphasis of the trust question in so many speeches indicates that to his mind it is the great matter of public concern now before the American people. Evidently he has made up his mind to do what he can in preparing the way for the coming of the inevitable day when cunning will, in one of his own phrases, find itself shackled.

On the one hand the president wishes to remind the men of great wealth, to whom he referred in one of his speeches, that it is folly to assume that there is no danger in present industrial tendencies. He wishes to prepare capital to meet restrictive and regulative national law without a shock.

On the other hand he wishes to check the ardor of the radicals, impatient for immediate and impetuous reform, by assuring them that there is a man at the head of this nation who sympathizes with their fears and purposes to do something, not merely to drift.

Yet it is not fair to the president, to say as some do, that his speeches are mere "jollies," intended to allay popular excitement without representing any real intention to act. These critics wish him to lay before them a detailed plan which, if applied according to directions, is guaranteed to humble the trusts, lop off their excessive powers and give equality of opportunity to all citizens of the republic. The president can not satisfy these critics, because he has no such definite plan and because he would be foolish to advance it if he had. The question is one to be studied, to be dealt with carefully and tentatively.

We must feel our way along. It is enough for the president to say in a general way that corporations must be controlled by the national government and that, if the constitution does not give the power, then the constitution must be amended. As to details, it is enough for him to suggest publicity as one of the things that must be enforced. The president is thoroughly justified in referring to what he has done with a defective law as a pledge of what he, as the executive, may be expected to do with an effective statute.

The people have read the president's deliverances on the trust question with keen interest. They have been generally pleased and satisfied with them. Those speeches will have a far-reaching effect in creating a strong public opinion, subscribed to by all but a few men of the Morgan and Gates class, the chief beneficiaries of unrestrained corporations, that the time has come for congress to take a step forward in dealing with corporations before they become so great as to rival in power the government itself. The president has plainly laid down the rule that the sovereignty of the government over corporations must cease to be nominal and become emphatically real.

So far as he is concerned, this nation is not to content itself with a let-alone policy, but is to exert its strength to make the great corporations serve the interests of the public and to preserve, so far as statutory enactment can, equality of opportunity and commercial freedom for all men.

The present primary election system in Minnesota was given the voter in order to enable him to vote for the best candidate. If it is not to be utilized for that purpose, it is not worth what it costs. And yet, we hear people saying that "Mr. So-and-so is the best man for the place, but I'm afraid he cannot be nominated, so I think I'll vote for some one else." If men are nominated in that way by the present primary system, then it is conclusive evidence that the primary system is not accomplishing what it was intended to do. If it does not result in the selection of the best candidate, what is it good for? But it won't result that way unless the voter lets his ballot follow his judgment as to qualification. When that is done the present primary system will justify its existence, and will accomplish what it was made for.

A secret political club is of doubtful value to any party. One organization of that kind within the republican party, owing to dissatisfaction with its operations, has led to the formation of another. Club organization is a good thing when it doesn't take the form and character of a Tammany club. Indorsements by such organizations are subject to the suspicion

IN A NUTSHELL....

What the Conference of Colonial Premiers Accomplished

The British and Canadian press and magazines are still talking about what the recent conference of colonial premiers with Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary for the colonies, accomplished. Americans do not concern themselves with the affairs of the British empire so much as they profitably might. It is probable that not one American in a thousand could tell who the colonial premiers are who attended this session. They are the premiers of the ministries of the six self-governing colonies of the British empire, viz.

- Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada.
Sir Edmund Barton, of Australia.
Sir Gordon Sprigg, of Cape Colony.
Richard John Seddon, of New Zealand.
Sir Robert Bond, of New Foundland.
Sir Albert Hime, of Natal.

It was proposed to have these six meet in London during the coronation festivities and take steps to unite the British empire in a military and trade union and otherwise tighten the loose bonds between the mother country and the semi-independent self-governing colonies. These were the dreams of Joseph Chamberlain—and are. He wou... see the British

of having been improperly influenced. The suspicion may be altogether unjust, but it will nevertheless exist so long as these organizations are secret.

MR. JONES' 'NO'

The decision of Mr. D. P. Jones not to permit the use of his name as a candidate for mayor will be sincerely regretted by all friends of good government.

Mr. Jones has been acting mayor long enough to show the people of Minneapolis that he is just the man for the place. At the same time those who were most anxious to secure his services for another two years are compelled to admit the force of his reasoning that he can do better work from now to January first and accomplish more for the city with less danger of misconstruction and misjudgment if he is not a candidate for the office whose duties he now so admirably discharges.

It must be very gratifying to Mr. Jones to know that there is such a strong demand for him as a candidate, and any less carefully poised man would have been swept off his feet and carried away by the appeal of his pride and ambition. Mr. Jones will not be mayor during the next term of that office, but the people of Minneapolis have found out where there is some mighty good material for that position, and under different circumstances they may insist with still more emphasis, and it is to be hoped with better success, upon securing the use of it.

In the meantime Mr. Jones is going to set a pace for the man who succeeds him which will make it absolutely necessary for him to come up to a high standard of efficiency in the administration of that office; it doesn't make any difference whether he be republican or democrat. The Jones mark is there, and no successor can afford to do less than his level best to reach it.

The question before the republicans now is what is the next best thing? The day for filling as candidates is supposed to have expired yesterday. Party nominations must, of course, be made within party ranks, but it requires no very keen observer of existing conditions to discover that independent voting on local candidates is likely to be popular at the coming regular election, and that objectionable candidates, no matter by what party nominated, will stand a poor show of polling their party strength.

Steel trust profits for this year will be \$150,000,000. Instead of rejoicing the promoters are weeping because they didn't use the hose more freely while making stock.

AS A WORLD-POWER

President Roosevelt, during his New England tour, has been awakening the national pride and ambition, while giving the wisest counsel upon the great national questions. He believes so thoroughly in the potentiality of the nation to meet and settle intelligently these questions, that he inspires the wavering and doubting with hope, and tempers the enthusiasm of those who believe in our predestined progress with a fine conservatism which is the bar to the folly of excessive presumption. He believes that our attainment of the status of a world power requires us to abandon limited and hesitant notions about the national defense and to give no occasion to any power to sneer at us and reflect upon our military and naval impotence as formerly.

Disraeli, in one of his speeches in the British commons on England's resources, said that she was not a country "which at the outbreak of a war, requires to ask whether it can support a second or a third campaign," and it is so now. As during our world history, wars undertaken have been carried to their proposed end. If it had taken ten years to bind together the dislocated states of the union, the sacrifice would have been cheerfully made.

Standing in front of the former residence of James G. Blaine in Augusta, yesterday, the president strongly reaffirmed the Monroe doctrine and alluded to the enthusiasm of the "plumed knight" upon the subject of our "manifest destiny" upon this hemisphere, remarking that "our interest in the Monroe doctrine is more concrete than ever before," and that the responsibility for its enforcement devolves upon ourselves, since we have promulgated it. Verily, we are responsible, and, as the president says: "We stand firmly on the Monroe doctrine." Indeed, if we do not, and if the people who shrink from the responsibility entailed by it have their way, we shall, within the next fifty years, see a considerable portion of South America transformed into a German colony and France and Great Britain and perhaps old Spain dividing the northern part of that continent among themselves.

The president alluded to the isthmian canal construction in connection with the Monroe doctrine. He means that our control of the ship canal will bring us more conspicuously before the nations as the champion of the doctrine which protests against European colonialism as that which shall not be on this hemisphere and that these western nations shall work out their own destiny without interference from Europe. Painful as the president's speeches on the necessity for na-

tional preparedness for war may be to the element which shudders and shivers if a single regiment is added to our army or a scientific army reorganization is proposed, it is yet inevitable that the national sentiment, "readiness in advance," both as to army and navy will be properly actualized. Modern history gives us an example of the folly of a slovenly policy; in July 1870, when General Le Boeuf, French minister of war, declared to the French emperor and the house of deputies, on the verge of the war with Prussia: "Nous sommes archipretes" and the French armies went to wrack and bloody ruin at Metz, Sedan and other disastrous conflicts, winding up with the capitulation of Paris, the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine, and the drain upon France of a war indemnity of five billions of francs. France's military organization was rotten to the core.

Europe has had eighty years' notice of the existence and vitality of the Monroe doctrine. What right has Great Britain or Germany or France or any other power to complain of our determination to stand by it? We are absolutely justified in its actualization, legitimately directed, as set forth by the president. The great naval mid-winter demonstration, now proposed at Washington, will suggest to Europe, in a quiet but effective way, that we have practically irresistible arguments to sustain the non-colonial policy embodied in the Monroe doctrine.

Just how the Mississippi manages to keep high where it should be low and low where it should be high, is puzzling. Maybe some trust is to blame.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

There is every evidence that the fight for the democratic ticket is purely an attempt to preserve the party organization and pull through local candidates, and that there is no hope of electing any part of the ticket. The hope is to pull out of the fire one or two congressmen, a fair minority in the legislature, and some good county offices, and to work some of his reasons for being victorious. He thought he ought to run well up with John Lind, and that without a social democratic ticket he would stand an excellent chance of being elected by republican dissensions in the cities.

While in Fergus Falls L. A. Rosing gave some of his reasons for being victorious. He thought he ought to run well up with John Lind, and that without a social democratic ticket he would stand an excellent chance of being elected by republican dissensions in the cities.

On the other side of the scale are some heavy counterbalances. The activity of the old fusionists in the present independent ticket will hurt the democratic ticket more than Tom Lucas ever did, and the socialist party will poll a larger vote than ever. Democracy may profit for the local ticket by republican troubles in Hennepin and Ramsey, but the state ticket will gain very little. On the other hand, the republicans are bound to meet enormous gains in the country districts, where Governor Van Sant's fearless stand against railway combinations has won him many friends from former foes. The only thing that can cut down the republican majority to less than 10,000 is an extraordinarily light vote. The full efforts of the republican campaign will be directed against this danger.

Small Foe for Comfort. While in Fergus Falls L. A. Rosing gave some of his reasons for being victorious. He thought he ought to run well up with John Lind, and that without a social democratic ticket he would stand an excellent chance of being elected by republican dissensions in the cities.

The Nonpareil Man

It is difficult to see why the president should consider the trust problem a hard one to settle when there is E. Benj. Ann, a man standing around settling great problems every few minutes.

Admiral Higginson should be ordered out with the full squadron to keep Admiral Crowninshield from running on shore when he returns from Europe.

The 200-lb lady who was worn to a shadow by long continued shopping to buy herself clothes, and who has been "resting" in a sanatorium this summer, will soon be at home.

The rules of the campaign at Venice have just been cleared away. Under them was found the building inspector.

"On the Genial Art of Being Thoroughly It," by T. Roosevelt, will be published in the fall.

A Janesville, Wis., man lost his store teeth and had himself x-rayed under the impression that they stood in the same relation to him as the canary did to the kitty, but they could not be found.

Lord Wolsey says the American army is the best in the world. The Spaniards found this out the wrong way.

James M. Cottingham, principal of the Benton school in Kansas City wanted to put a man on an important business. He put out a notice in the telephone box for connections and got no return on the investment. He was losing time and patience, so he asked central to give him No. 609, the chief operator. But 609, according to Mr. Cottingham, refused absolutely to pay any attention to his calls. Then not the least angered, Mr. Cottingham expressed there in a performance of a public duty, he procured an ax and smote the telephone heavily so that it fell to the floor. The fragment of the telephone which he smote and heaved a sigh of relief. "This is one way of abating the telephone nuisance."

While playing in the yard of his father's house at Shakopee, Minn., twenty-four years ago, Charlie Jackson swallowed a railroad spike. As he was a sturdy boy of strong digestion he thought little about the accident at the time, and did not tell his father, the chief operator. But he was ailing some, however, during the winter, and the doctor who looked him over said he thought he needed a little iron. Last week, feeling a little itching sensation in his foot he took off his shoe and noticed a small black spot under the skin. Using his knife, he broke the spike and drew out a small tack which he would not have recognized as the spike of twenty-four years before, had it not had on it the trademark of the Omaha road. The case is considered a very remarkable one.

Vancouver, B. C.—The whole party of us including the pastor had a glorious dip in the Pacific this afternoon. The water was warm, tempered probably by the Alaskan stream and we rolled around and dispersed ourselves like porpoises in the waves. Dr. Morrill insisted on wearing his bath suit and intended to prevent sunburn and in this combination of blue and yellow bathing suit and stove pipe he presented a spectacle that induced symptoms of acute gastritis in several Eskimos who were tenting near the shore.

In the afternoon we all fished off the rocks in the deep water, the pastor casting fly far out over the Pacific and the astonishment of everybody, hooking a whale which greedily swallowed his bait. The effort to land the leviathan furnished the pastor with a fine fish and intended to the pastor finally turned the trick amid the applause of the entire party. The capture weighed 10 tons. Mr. Morrill was photographed with the fish and intended to have him mounted and brought home on two freight cars. The doctor was considerably swelled by the piscatorial adventure and as the people gathered about him he was being intelligently against a barbed wire fence and described how he had pulled a 47-lb pickerel out of a Minnesota can, a cloudy evening, "but nothing like this," waving his hand towards the whale. "Nothing like this."

We shall leave for the Sound cities Tacoma and Seattle to-morrow.

CANADIAN TRADE

The bad results of our failure to arrange reciprocity with Canada continue to appear. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now in France endeavoring to arrange a trade agreement with that republic which will give Canadian products a marked advantage over ours in the French market, an advantage we could have enjoyed by virtue of the Kassar treaty had it not been for the objections of some trivial domestic industries and the unwarranted objection of the great lumber industry. A line of subsidized steamers is also to be established between France and Canada. Our refusal to treat Canada fairly led to the British preferential tariff and then to the line of subsidized steamers between England and Canada, about to be established. Yet so great are our natural advantages that our exports to Canada continue to increase with leaps and bounds. We ought to take steps to buttress our natural advantages before the Canadians have succeeded in constructing artificial trade regulations and diversions that will render them useless.

Congressman Fletcher assures us that the "relatively unimportant" difference between himself and President Roosevelt as to Cuba will be settled at the next session of congress. That is what all the insurgents are saying. But why didn't they settle it at the last session, especially as it was "relatively unimportant"?

Let our readers should forget it. We wish to remind them that the democrats of Minnesota held a convention in Minneapolis in June and nominated a state ticket.

There are still a few silver men left—in Nevada.

The Apaches used to take scalps, now they take melons from neighboring ranches. And still the settlers are not satisfied.

According to the Tribune, General Miles, who is now "at America," will soon be "at Europe."

The St. Paul Globe is scolding the good crops. It seems they are assistant republicans.

Books and Authors

A FILIPINO GRAMMAR.

A notable coming publication in Boston will be a grammar of the Tagal language, upon which Dr. Dougherty, of Chicago, has been engaged for the last three years, with the assistance of Senor Sixto Lopez, the Filipino agent of the Philippine Junta at Hongkong. Leading anti-imperialists in Boston are to aid in the publication of the grammar which has entailed upon Dr. Dougherty much hard work. The grammar is constructed after the English method of grammar and is the first Filipino child study-English method of constructing sentences. The grammar will open the way to a knowledge of the literature of the Tagalos, who, in one of the towns of Luzon, have what we call in this country an author's club, composed of writers and students in the Tagal language which is the chief dialect of the civilized Filipinos, and is scientifically classified in the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages.

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The Tagal language has been maintained through three centuries of Spanish occupation and is spoken to-day by over 6,000,000 people. There are Tagal histories and romances yet to be brought to the knowledge of American scholars and Dr. Dougherty's grammar will probably prove of great educational value to many.

NEW BOOKS.

CORRECT SPELLING. A Complete and Correct Spelling Book, by Charles C. Scribner, New York: Scribner's Sons. The New York Society of Self-Culture.

As is the case with other organizations which undertake to reform the habits and customs of the human race, the New York Society of Self-Culture lapses occasionally into something very like intolerance in its prescriptions for the polishing of the manners of men among children. "Correct Social Usage" as defined by the New York Society of Self-Culture, is not, of course, the correct social usage of society throughout the civilized world. It is not the correct social usage, in every

respect, of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris and London. But the society declares that the details down to the minutest of the minutest features of the truest good form, and "no well-ordered mind can ignore these regulations and yet expect to be a harmonious member of society." The mistake the sticklers for such minute distinctions are making is that there can be no good manners unless their code of etiquette is fully accepted. They are like the Pharisees of ancient Judea, who laid down innumerable petty requirements, which the law of Moses did not require to be done and which kept the Jew who tried to practice them on a painful tension continually, from the time he got up in the morning until he went to bed at night. There are certain canons of good breeding which should, of course, always be recognized and practiced. Such distinctions are necessary requirements of social usage, but true etiquette is not the lugging in of excessively numerous laws of conduct, the laying of the hand on the head of every man, woman and child. It is entirely beyond the province of a work on etiquette to instruct rational people how to converse in society, how to crack jokes, etc. The Society of Self-Culture, however, does not require to be done and which kept the Jew who tried to practice them on a painful tension continually, from the time he got up in the morning until he went to bed at night. There are certain canons of good breeding which should, of course, always be recognized and practiced. Such distinctions are necessary requirements of social usage, but true etiquette is not the lugging in of excessively numerous laws of conduct, the laying of the hand on the head of every man, woman and child. 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