

THE JOURNAL

CIAIN SWIFT, J. B. McLAIN, MANAGER, EDITOR.

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M. LES STARKS, Mgr. General Advt. Tribune Bldg., 45 Exchange Bldg., 45 Post Bldg., 45 Post Bldg.

AN INVITATION is extended to all to visit the Press Room, which is situated in the west wing of the Journal Building, at 47-50 1/2 1st Street South.

The Evening Paper.

"Then the advertisements and news in morning papers have been gone over hurriedly, and in the rush for business any impression received from either is forgotten, and especially as there is no opportunity for discussion with other members of the family who are equally interested in the news, and who in all likelihood do all of the shopping."

The Great Daily of the Great Northwest.

Average Circulation for March, 57,965. The best circulation in the Northwest, as it is almost entirely one edition—AN EVENING EDITION—which goes directly to the homes when people have time to read. THE JOURNAL is the only 2-cent daily in Minneapolis.

Clews' Rational View.

The regular weekly letter of that Nestor of Wall street, Henry Clews, relates entirely to the Northern Securities decision. Mr. Clews is very far from being an alarmist. He believes that the decision has saved the country from serious financial and political excesses. A decision favorable to the holding company device would stimulate the merger process and generate a great speculative debauch in the new securities, which would have been followed by inevitable reactions in the stock market and a money panic.

of policy; we think this power exists in congress." It undoubtedly does.

The president of one of the big milling firms is quoted by a morning paper as follows: While the flour was being moved at a combination rate, by which I mean a rate agreed on by the railroads, the wheat, or raw material, was being moved at an open competitive rate. We had the wrong end of the proposition.

That evidently was not a benevolent merger—not a good trust.

Some Interesting Trade Figures.

The bureau of statistics announces that for the twelve months ending with March the imports of the United States were for the first time in history in excess of \$1,000,000,000 in a twelvemonth. For the period mentioned the imports were \$1,001,536,683, as compared with exports amounting to \$1,414,786,954, leaving a "favorable balance of trade" of \$413,250,271.

Encouraging and Discouraging.

Horried by the indiscretion of Miss Thaw of Pittsburgh in throwing her beautiful self and \$15,000,000 at a worthless English earl, the Thomas Nelson Pages of Washington have decided to keep their budding daughter away from the strange and oftentimes ruinous fascination of a foreign face and title. Not a single diplomatist or other foreigner was invited to the debutante's ball Saturday night, though the Pages are in a social circle in which it is customary to extend invitations to members of the foreign colony in Washington.

AT THE THEATERS

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France, Russia, Germany and other countries having interests in the oriental countries and with Mexico, will be asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan which the commission will adopt. Mexico will be represented by Enrique C. Creel, the confidential secretary of the Mexican minister of finance, and China also will be represented at the conference, these two countries being the subjects of the president's action in the proposition to give stability and uniformity to their currency systems.

This proposed conference is not designed to enter upon any quixotic international agreement for the "rehabilitation" of silver after the method proposed by the free coinage element from 1890 to 1900. It is not intended to have the nations interested enter into treaty obligations on the subject. Neither bimetalism nor free coinage is contemplated. If they were the movement would meet with emphatic defeat. Not a European government would enter into any such arrangement.

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Two Kinds of Anti-Union Unions.

The majority of the labor unions of Chicago seem to be riding to a fall. They are strike crazy. Strike first and discuss terms afterwards, seems to be their rule. Let any hothead propose a strike in one of the new unions, and the proposition is carried. Strikes have become epidemic in Chicago. Not only that, but they are accompanied by mob violence, and such an utter disregard of individual rights that an indignant public cannot long continue to sympathize with the promoters of so much industrial and even political anarchy. It is common talk that new manufacturing concerns keep away from Chicago on account of its reputation for unwarranted strikes and the lack of moderation that characterizes unions in that city. The extremists received some good but futile advice yesterday from some of the experienced men.

"What do we find in Chicago to-day?" asked James J. Linehan of the Carpenters' union. "It is strike, strike, strike, until the labor movement is in a state of anarchy, and where is it to end? If this condition lasts, some of you who now favor it will find yourselves called upon to police duty. A few men get together and call themselves a union, and before they are granted a charter even, they are in here with demands seeking your endorsement, and next day they are out on a strike. I am not opposed to strikes when properly considered and conducted, but I am unalterably opposed to many of the strikes which are now keeping us in turmoil."

In a way nothing can seem more absurd than a non-union union, which means an association of employers and employees. Such an organization strikes at the root of the regular unions, which are organizations of employees, partly to deal with employers. But if the union men keep going around with a strike balanced on their shoulders, waiting for somebody to knock it off, there will be such a revulsion of public feeling that this new idea of union instead of division in the ranks of industry may become popular. There are so many workmen who do not sympathize with the union idea that the cooperation of long-suffering employers and the disgraced public might soon create, of what is now looked upon as laughing-stock, a very formidable anti-union movement. The newly started anti-union unions are not the only kind of anti-union unions; some union unions are really such.

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they must give bond to the amount of \$50,000. That amount is insignificant by comparison with the interests involved, but it is probably enough to secure the government against any extra expense that might be imposed upon it by anything the company might venture to do.

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of the island. Local self-government in Porto Rico seems to amount to something.

Germany hasn't the negro problem, but it has the problem of the arrogant military officer, who vindicates the "honor" of the army by killing citizens. A little mob law now and then is better than such an excessive development of authority.

If, after thirty years of internal peace, Mexico should have a civil war over the succession to President Diaz, Uncle Samuel would certainly evince a lively interest in what occurred.

Captain Anson of baseball fame has declined for Mayor Harrison of Chicago for president. Harrison is evidently getting ready to "play ball."

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Books and Authors

THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By Helen Keller. With Her Letters (1887-1901) and a Supplementary Account of Her Education. Etc. By John Albert Mayer. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

This is a wonderful story by a very wonderful young woman, who, when a tiny girl endowed with a keen zest for nature, and the sweet songs of birds, was suddenly left by a serious illness in the blindness of darkness and her ears closed against the admission of all sounds. She had merely a glimpse of sunlight, greenery, the blue dome of the sky, trees, flowers, streams, and all passed away until through the sympathetic touch of her teacher, Miss Sullivan, her bright and unimpaired mind was put in communication with the great outer world, and she found that "knowing" is love and light and vision." Miss Keller describes these early days of her enlightenment in a most interesting and pathetic way. Helen is a joy to find that her yearning to give expression to her thoughts intelligently could be gratified. Thru her more acute sense of smell and touch, she found the flowers she loved, and she learned the truth about truth in all its beauty flashed upon her soul. It is hard enough to be deaf alone and blind alone, but to be both deaf and blind is a terrible affliction. Helen's difficulties of conversation. Then came the process of learning to read and the study of science, largely thru object teaching and tactual exercises. Helen's slighting in all beautiful things was marred by her affliction, but in the story of her life and in her letters she shows that she still derived deepest pleasure from the odor and pressure of roses in her hand and the touch of every petal and the touch of soft catvines of the leaves stirred by fragrant breezes.

Helen went to Boston in 1888 and visited there the Perkins Institution for the Blind and was greatly delighted to find the children knew the manual alphabet. Thereafter she spent the winter in the home of her mother in Tennessee. When her affliction struck her, she was just beginning to talk, but after that, not being able to hear at all, she lost the power of speech. It was hard work to learn. She had to read her teacher's lips and to do this she depended on her touch as she could not see. Then she had to repeat the words or sentences until she felt the proper meaning in her own voice. "My work," she says, "was practice, practice, practice," thru many discouragements and much weariness. In 1890 Helen visited the Columbian fair in Niagara and was delighted with what she sensed as one with full sight and hearing. Helen is an omnivorous reader, and she talks much of the books she has read. Her favorite is "The Story of Her Life" by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, "who has taught the deaf to speak and the blind to read." She speaks of the "Whispering Breeze," "Winding of the Yarn," "Merry," and "When Your Ship Comes Home."

The company is the best that has ever appeared in support of this star and includes George F. Ferris, the late Dr. H. Dr. Hove brought out of the disability of deafness and blindness as Miss Sullivan led Helen Keller. Several letters of Miss Sullivan are given telling of her experience as Helen's teacher.

"Impressions in Parliament" is added. THE GRAY WIG, STORIES AND NOVELS. By Mrs. Mary Ann. Etc. New York: The Macmillan Company, Minneapolis: N. C. McWhorter & Co.

Mr. Zangwill shows by these examples of his story-telling ability that his mind gives itself to something besides portraiture of the people of the Ghetto and the Zion. His stories are full of humor and pathos of a peculiarly appealing kind and there is no symptom of any flagging of these qualities, which are of a finely original quality. In the first story, "The Gray Wig," we have the activities of senile pride and vanity on the part of the brown-wigged French ladies, with a tragical end. The second story, "The Gray Wig," is a wonderfully good story of a pretty English servant girl and her concealed affection for a musical lodger. "Who trifled with her and would have done her evil had he not inherited a fortune of over \$2,000,000, which broke the bond between them—not on her part, however, for she wanted to black his boots after he had told her marriage story." "The Gray Wig" is a fine character sketch. "The Big Bow Mystery" is a well constructed murder mystery and solution, embodying a detective originally. "The Big Bow Mystery" is a confession in court, after detective ingenuity had confessed itself unable to solve the mystery, by the real murderer, who had undertaken the crime to prove that a murder absolutely undiscoverable could be committed. There are eight stories in the volume.

Literary Notes. The Maryland School for the Blind has published Funk & Wagnall's Standard Intermediate School Dictionary in point form, which is a great blessing. It makes eighteen volumes. This is the first complete dictionary for the blind ever printed. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, have added two volumes to the "Trent" series. "The Trent" contains the "Analytical Studies," "Dramas" and "Repertory of the Comedie Humaine." Crowell & Co. also announce the second volume of the First Folio Shakespeare, to be published next month.

John Kendrick Bangs has become editor of the "Metropolitan Magazine," which Colonel Harvey of Harper & Brothers has bought.

Charles Egbert Craddock has written "The Spectre of Power," a story of the struggle of France and England for the control of the continent. "The Spectre of Power" is the title of a new novel which Cyrus Townsend Brundage is writing for the Appleton's "Expansion of the Republic" series.

"Darral of the Blessed Isle" is the title of Irving Bachelier's new novel which the Lothrop-Publishing Company, Boston, will issue next month.

"Tollers of the Home," is the title of a book by Julian Pottinger, who depicts his experiences as a house servant, after the manner of the Van Vorsts in "The Woman That Tolls." Doubleday, Page & Co. are the publishers.

Dramatic adaptation of Dickens' novels are all the rage in London and it is evident that Dickens has not lost his hold on the popular appreciation of his talents, as some pretend to believe.

The American Book Company has issued "Some Useful Animals and What They Do For Us," by John Monteleith, author of "Familiar Animals," etc., and "Caroline Moneth." The chapters on birds and the evil of wantonly destroying them are of special interest. The book is well illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Peter Dumas ("Mr. Dooley"), commenting on the report that he had been engaged to write for the Harper publications at \$40,000 a year, says he only transferred the "Management" to his syndicate matter to Colonel Harvey, head of the Harper firm, and he remarks: "Why didn't my Chicago friends add another either or two to the \$40,000 and make me comfortable for life?"

The Nonpareil Man.

Casually Observed. The terrible dust arising in the postoffice department is due to a Kansas scouth with thin legs, who is after every fourth-class postmaster who ever threw a damaged postage stamp on the bargain counter or cut down the price of postal cards when sold in wholesale lots.

We flew out and spaded up the flower beds Saturday, and the deep, rich, moist soil just made the nasturtium seed's mouth water.

The fact that those \$1,000 bills might have had germs on them didn't seem to deter the Missouri legislators much.

The Dual City Lime Kiln club of Moorhead has voted to support a street car line of a mule 'bus between Moorhead and Fargo. Either would do for the club, in traveling between these two cities the members usually wear "blinders."

The Indianapolis News says that Mayor Taylor of Mankato, weight 463, is "as nimble as a kitten." Thus do stories grow as they travel. The mayor is not a cripple by any means, but he is not playfully climbing trees nor chasing the ball of yarn around the room.

"The Great Psychological Crime" is Mrs. Florence Huntley's new book, and the Chicago Tribune says that Mrs. Huntley "boldly ventures on ground hitherto gingerly trod on only by men." Mrs. Huntley is a brilliant woman, but we shall continue to stagger along without looking into her "Crime." We have errors of our own.

The St. Louis fair is not going to have a Midway, but it is found to be necessary to have some sort of a Boulevard of Gaieties or street of concessions where the various national and international freaks and side shows can be accommodated. This is to be called "The Pike." The Pike is to be strictly moral, but it is going to have some of the rapidiest attractions that ever came down the Pike.

Complaint is made that the old-fashioned "hired man" is passing. The hired man used to get up and milk at 5 a. m., and his work ended about 8 p. m. If he drew \$25 a month he was doing well. He was one of the family and ate at the table, and Saturday night the chances were that he "sat up with" the farmer's daughter. And she was a peach. Hard work didn't frighten him a bit, and the result is that to-day he owns the farm, or the adjoining one, and is a grandpa.

The hired man of to-day is said to be particular about "hours." He is afraid of working overtime. He doesn't want to put in fifteen hours a day. He ought to be a rich man's son and condemned to do time at Harvard or Yale.

DER GERMAN COBBLER.

Mr. Vogelestein Tells Him How to Make Money. Copyright, 1903, by C. B. Lewis.

My friend Mr. Vogelestein comes in yesterday mit a smile on his face und says: "Hans, I believe I vhas a werry smart man. If you vhas ash smart ash me you vwill be a rich man in two years."

"How vhas you smart?" I asks. "Vhell, I go oafar to see my brudder-in-law der odder day, und on der vday I meet a man who likes to sell me a gold brick. His price vas \$250. Some folks would buy that brick right off quick, but dot vhas not me. I walk right along mit a word, und der man follows me und makes der price \$200. I shake my head. He falls to \$150. I shake my head some more. He comes down to \$100. Hans, if it vhas you you buy dot brick at \$100 so queek as neffer vhas."

"But dot you?" "Not mooch. I vhas no spring hen. I say I vwill gif \$50 und no more, und dot feller finally hands me oafar der brick."

"Und how mooch you make, eh?" "Nottings. It vhas all a swindle. I take dot brick to a jeweler, und he says it vhas all lead und brass und vhas valued at 10 cents."

"Den you lose \$50?" "No, I don't. I make \$200, und when I tells a policeman about it he pats me on der back und says I vhas sharp ash razors. Hans, don't neffer pay a man his first price for a gold brick. Take advantage of his being hard op und beat him down."

Mr. Vogelestein puts his feet on der stove und sings to himself for awhile, und den he says: "Hans, do you know about some stocks?" "I guess not."

"Of course you don't. You vhas only a cobbler. If you knew about some stocks you can ride in your own carriage in three months. How mooch you pelief I make last week from stocks?" "It vhas \$5, mebbe."

"Humph. Do I look like some \$5 man? I make \$75 stush ash easy ash grease, und I pelief nobody vhas smarter dan me. I see in der paper dot some Texas oil stock vhas worth par, but can be bought for 25 cents on der dollar if taken right avhay. I vhas at der office at 7 o'clock in der morning to buy dot stock. I pay \$25, und it vhas worth \$100. Do you see? Dot's what is called der ground floor."

It makes me feel bad dot Mr. Vogelestein makes so mooch money in a leetle while, und I keep still und don't say nottings. He smiles und chuckles, und poody soon he says: "Oh, I vhas nopody's fool. I go by an auction room der odder day, und dot auctioneer holds op a watch und says who vwill gif me \$75 for dis watch? If it vhas you, you gif him dot \$75 right off quick, but dot vhas not Mr. Vogelestein. I look at him und don't say nottings. Vven he says \$60—\$50—\$40 I keep quiet. Vven he says he shall haf to sell dot watch or be turned out doors I bid \$25. He likes me to make it \$26, but I won't do it, und mit tears in his eyes he puts der watch in my hands. Dot vhas \$50 saved. I tell you Hans, if you vhas some sharpness you get along in dis world all right."

"I can't say, I put him in my pocket, but while I vhas going home some pick-pocket takes it out. If he peliefs it vhas my \$200 watch dot I bring oafar from Sherman den he loses \$175, und I make stush dot mooch. Did you hear about my buying a horse last week?" "No. How he vhas?" "Vhell, I vhas in a saloon und a man comes in und says he likes to go to Toledo, Ohio, to see his mother die, but he don't haf enough money. He must sell his horse for \$50. How mooch you pelief I offer him, Hans?" "I can't say."

"Vell, I speak mit him a little while und den offer him \$15. He cries about his mother und says it vhas too cheap, but he finally takes it und goes avhay. Dot vhas a clean profit of \$35 for me."

"But I don't see you drive dot horse out!" I says. "It vhas good reasons why. Vhen I goes down to red stable to get him he vhas dead."

"Und so you lose \$15?" "Not at all, Hans, you vhas a cobbler und not a financier. If dot horse vhas alive he cost me \$100, a year to feed him, und so I save \$85. I speak to my wife about it, und she holds op he hands und says I shall haf an office on Wall street. By golly, Hans, but it vhas awful nice to be some speculators und make money."

Dot makes me feel bad, some more, und I don't speak to Mr. Vogelestein for ten minutes. He smokes und smiles und vhaiks around und by and he says: "I don't like to brag about myself all der time, but if I vhas a sharp man it vhas all right for some odder people to know it. Mebbe somebody told you about my dog? He bites a boy der odder day, und dot boy's fadder says I shall pay \$100 damages. I sits down und talks the case oafar, und in ten minutes she vhas all right. Dot boy vhas Yankee und my dog vhas German, und it vhas all a mistake. My dog bites der boy on der leg instead of nipping his coat-tails, und der language vhas all to blame."

"Und don't you haf to pay nottings?" "Not a cent. I stush gif dot \$25 to learn German und he knocks off \$75 for my dog to learn English, und dere you vhas. How can you sit here und cobbler op some shoes vhen money vhas to be picked op outside der hatful vhas some things awful to me. Good-bye, Hans; I like to help you, but you don't haf some speculations in your head."

HE UNDERSTOOD

New York Times.

Maurice Grau is telling a story about a French singer who recently attended a reception at the home of a lady noted for her parsimoniousness. The hostess tried to converse with the Frenchman in his native tongue. He noticed that her lack of fluency was embarrassing her, and with commendable politeness exclaimed: "Pardon, madame, somewhat the French is difficult for you. But I am able to understand your meanness if you will English speak."

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