

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

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

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THE JOURNAL in 1903 carried 58 per cent more advertising than any other Minneapolis daily.

THE JOURNAL in 1903 carried 10 per cent more advertising than any St. Paul daily.

THE JOURNAL in 1903 carried over 20,000 more inches of advertising in its 313 issues than any other paper in Minneapolis in its 365 issues.

THE JOURNAL'S circulation for December averaged 61,005 daily, and is almost entirely its 5 o'clock edition, which goes directly to the homes, consequently it is the BEST advertising medium in the Northwest.

Some Recent Official Changes.

The governor has filled all the vacancies resulting from Judge Collins' resignation except one. That one is the office of second assistant to the attorney general, and inasmuch as the attorney general and his first assistant come from St. Paul and Minneapolis, respectively, the appointment is likely to be made from the country.

The elevation of Attorney General Douglas to the supreme bench, while it does not place there a lawyer of towering ability, recognizes good work on the part of Mr. Douglas in the office which he has filled, the possession of respectable ability, and insures to the people of the state the services of a man whose integrity commands the confidence of the public.

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The Demand for Flour.

It seems to be generally agreed that the past year has been a prosperous one for flour millers. A large factor contributing to this prosperity has been the increased domestic consumption of wheat flour. The United States now consumes 50,000,000 bushels of wheat more each year than ten years ago.

Not only is consumption increasing in proportion to the augmenting numbers of our population, but the per capita consumption, for some reason or other, is increasing.

A few years ago the consumption was reckoned at a barrel of flour a year, or about 4 1/2 bushels per capita. It is now considered to be about 5 1/2 bushels per capita, and some think it is nearly six bushels.

The population of the United States is calculated by experts to be \$0,300,000. At the rate of six bushels of wheat per capita it would require 481,800,000 bushels of wheat to provide for domestic consumption.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York Post gives some interesting, if fanciful, reasons for the increased per capita consumption. He declares that new immigrants, now coming in great numbers, are very much larger consumers of wheat bread than the natives, because they are poor and have to make bread their chief food.

The high price of meat has also had a tendency to increase consumption of bread among persons of limited incomes.

The increased per capita consumption of wheat, and the augmentation of the total volume of consumption, are interesting to the wheat merchant and the farmer, as well as the miller. They contribute valuable data to the consideration of the important question of whether wheat is not going to rule much higher in the future than in the past.

Perhaps you will change your mind after reading the president's defense of the government's course in Panama.

A Way Out. The statement in the morning dispatches that at the last moment Russia may satisfy Japan and avoid a war by agreeing to give Japan a free hand in Korea while she keeps Manchuria for herself is very interesting in view of a statement on that point made by Muhammad Barakatullah in the current Forum.

There are two questions which now force themselves upon our attention: First—Will war between Russia and Japan be averted for good if Russia sticks to Manchuria and leaves her main aim upon Korea, leaving Japan a free hand in the latter country? This is, in fact, the trump card in the hands of Russia's diplomacy.

Second—If the war is averted, will the present arrangement be a permanent one, or will the patience of Japan and make her accept what Russia would only reluctantly yield to her in the end. This arrangement would be a permanent one, or will the patience of Japan and make her accept what Russia would only reluctantly yield to her in the end.

A remarkable statement, which strikingly illustrates the admirable conservatism of organized labor in the twin cities, was made yesterday by the St. Paul labor leaders, in the form of a New Year resolve.

The statement is as follows: "Our aim during the coming year shall be to build up our own country, and to promote the interests of our employers; to promote conditions of peace and good will between labor and capital; to make concessions as well as demands, and to be a member, under all circumstances, that when in passion or unreason we do ought to disturb the machinery of industrial life."

That this laudable program was the meaningful product of a moment of enthusiasm is shown by the fact that it is merely a condensation of the statement of principles of the St. Paul Trades and Labor assembly, published in last week's issue of the Minnesota Union Advocate.

This statement declares that union labor is in no danger of not demonstrating its strength. Its concern must be to guard against an excessive show of force. The statement boldly declares that it depends on union labor whether there shall be continued peace and prosperity. It admits that mistakes have been made by organized labor, and in this connection makes this splendid confession:

"Mistakes have been made by organized labor. Too much has often been sought, and sought, too, in directions which lead only toward the injury of employer and employee. Labor has often, like slaves, been enticed under the auspices of union labor which threaten to stem its life-blood; to snatch from its hand the South Africa which it has so long and hard fought for, and to leave it to the hands of the enemy. Where and how will this sort of thing end?"

It is the most thoughtful of us live under the delusion that organized labor can do no wrong; that there is a divine right on which we can rely, as did the monarchs of old. Delusions such as this have wrought strange havoc in the past with the fortunes of humanity. They are sure to work like ruin on the fortunes of organized labor in our own time. Our enemies are always on the alert. If we wish to form alliance with them, we need only cast aside the dictates of common sense. If we want trouble we will not have far to seek it.

Lack of space makes it impossible to call attention to other interesting declarations in this striking document, but it is enough to say that it breathes fairness and gives a manly recognition to the fair employer.

It is quite possible that this brave declaration of principles will not be lived up to. Well, neither is the constitution of the United States, but it is not useless on that account. It is something important that union labor entertains such high ideals. There are unions in this country that would laugh to scorn the principles which the St. Paul unions have openly and enthusiastically proclaimed. Let them receive due credit for their intentions, even if their acts fall short.

The market decline in the cut of pine lumber at Minneapolis and in the Duluth district, probably marks the turning point in lumber manufacturing in both Minneapolis and Duluth have seen their palmiest days as lumber manufacturers. They have made their records.

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MINNESOTA POLITICS

A. D. Gray of Fillmore Declines to Run for Governor, and Declares for Collins—Jacobson Appointment Discussed—Princeton Union Suggests Delegates for National Convention.

A. D. Gray of Fillmore, one of the best-known republicans in the state, has had all he could do for the past month or so to stave off a growing demand that he run for governor. He has been advised from all quarters to run for governor.

Mr. Gray has received many letters, telegrams and telephone messages urging him to get into the race and pledge to support every republican candidate from all sections of the state. He has not only refused to consider the proposition, but has declared himself a steadfast supporter of the present incumbent.

Mr. Gray is a law partner of Senator Jacobson in the first district, and will have a great deal of strength to the Collins forces. He is a law partner of Senator Jacobson in the first district, and will have a great deal of strength to the Collins forces.

Mr. Gray is considered ideal timber for congress. An effort was made to bring him out against Tawney last time, and it is believed that Tawney would have retired the Preston man will succeed him.

J. F. Jacobson is immensely popular among a large element of the people, while another branch of the party is bitterly opposed to him. So his appointment on the board of control meets with mixed feelings.

Mr. Jacobson is also well known as a "treasury watch dog" in relation to the fear that he will pursue too close a policy with the institutions, but his friends say he will be fair and reasonable. Placed in such a position, he will not take the extreme attitude he always pursued in the legislature. Even then, when it came to a "yellow dog," Jacobson was always ready to stand up for the man of high ideals and incorruptible honesty, and his appointment is very satisfactory to the other members of the board.

Politically speaking, the appointment perhaps does not carry as much strength as Cosgrove's would. Jacobson's section of the state is pretty solid with the administration ready, of course, it would tend to heal the disaffection in the seventh caused by the appointment of Donahower and the slight to E. T. Young. But Jacobson is also well known as a "treasury watch dog" in relation to the fear that he will pursue too close a policy with the institutions, but his friends say he will be fair and reasonable.

The Princeton Union states two interesting propositions in the same issue, as follows: "G. G. Hartley of Duluth will in all probability be one of the delegates-at-large to the republican national convention. Mr. Hartley is a staunch Roosevelt man."

George B. Cotton of Duluth is mentioned as one of the probable eighth district delegates to the republican national convention. Mr. Cotton is one of the brainiest young republicans in the state, and is also an enthusiastic admirer of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Hartley is also a staunch Bob Dunn man, and introduced that gentleman on the other board of control. Mr. Cotton is another staunch Bob Dunn man and a prominent steel trust official.

It seems that more than one man has had his mind on writing "Minnie's Thoughts" for the Princeton Union. One of them, George B. Cotton, has the Union habit of calling people liars, which is something that is not to be done in a newspaper. It is not clever or winning, but probably it is the best Mr. Plin has in his shop.

Governor Van Sant is not worried much with appointments this year—that is, with the regular list of appointments that line up for the governor's office. He is about over the number of appointments. Two university regents go out—Judge Greenleaf Clark of St. Paul, president of the board, and H. Schurmerer of Duluth, who is reported to be a man from Duluth will succeed Mr. Schurmerer.

The five members of the state board of optometry all come up for reappointment. One of them, E. H. Loybed of Faribault, on the board of managers of the institute for defective; A. F. Groves of Brainerd, William Davis of St. Cloud, and A. G. Stoddard of Fairfax, on the state board of medical examiners; James E. Weirick of Duluth, on the state board of dental examiners; George H. Goodrich of Duluth, on the state board of pharmacy; and A. W. McClaren of Duluth, on the state board of osteopathy.

George W. Notings of Kasson, one of the publishers of the Dodge County Republican, was in St. Paul Saturday. He says that while that section is not much interested in the election of a republican governor, the county has a candidate for state treasurer in P. J. Schwarg of Dodge Center.

The Delano Eagle said last week: "While Charley Cheney, the political oracle of the Minneapolis Journal, was writing his article on Judge Collins' resignation, he was sure to be handed in right after New Year's the judge was retreating to the cover of his private residence. It is a kind of miscarriage of justice, and a high intelligence, higher, indeed, than itself, but the scientist does not admit it. At least Metchnikoff declares that 'death brings about extinction of the individual, but the all-powerful' is to 'transform the disharmonies of human nature into harmonies.' A being endowed with profound intelligence must be endowed with a high intelligence, higher, indeed, than itself, but the scientist does not admit it. At least Metchnikoff declares that 'death brings about extinction of the individual, but the all-powerful' is to 'transform the disharmonies of human nature into harmonies.' 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