THE JOURNAL

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AN APPRECIATION

In a paper before the Minnesota State Medical association Dr. R. O. Beard of Minneapolis said:

The medical profession of the state should take heart of hope from the fact that a higher sense of public duty is growing up in the profession of journalism, and it should applaud the announcement that, among the more representative newspapers, The Minneapolis Journal has purged its columns of objectionable medical advertising.

Perfectly Indifferent.

And yet Bob Dunn says he doesn't care what the Journal says about him.

The Pioneer Press hasn't said a word about that performance of its candidate for governor last Saturday. Its feeling of shame must be pretty keen when it will so sacrifice its value as a newspaper.

The Bright Side.

The suicide of the brilliant young mayor of Baltimore is now generally attributed to hostile criticism and to the strain of rehabilitating the city after last February's fire. While generally upheld he has been bitterly criticised by those opposed to him, and the city council has almost invariably taken contrary ground to the broad position assumed for the upbuilding of the city. His burnt district commission has also been criticised severely. The sequel to his romantic marriage two weeks ago, it is believed, also subjected his sensitive organism to a strain too great for it to bear. While all of his friends and relatives congratulated him and wished him well, his mother stood aloof. She had been opposed to the match and showed no disposition to relent. By dwelling on these obstacles the mayor doubtless began to feel that every man's hand was against him. It is serious mistake to let the mind dwell on obstacles, reserves or sorrows. Look on the bright side and obstacles and reverses and sorrows may be overcome.

It is true that the law requires notice to be given to the surveyor general fifteen days before any logs are hauled from state lands, as stated by former Auditor Dunn thru his stumpage clerk, S. B. Molander. But if the requirements of law are not enforced by the auditor when issuing permits, so as to bring the purchaser within the scope of legal penalties for violations of the law, then what benefit are the requirements and safeguards, and what will the state do if notice is not given? The Journal is informed that as a rule it is not given.

Secret of Mormon Power.

In the newly awakened national consciousness of the Mormon peril, the fact is beginning to dawn that the strength of the Mormon people is in their industrial system, rather than their religion. Without a business basis, this queer religious cult would have dissolved into insignificance long ago.

It is this feature that makes the Mormons a dangerous social and political factor in our present-day United States. The Mormon church is a great commercial and industrial power. Its people do not co-operate in the socialistic sense, but the capital to conquer new soil from the desert, to start new manufactures, and to extend their influence in every way, is supplied by the tithe, or tenth part of every Mormon's income, so rigidly collected. With this vast fund the wilderness and the solitary place have been made glad, and the desert to blossom as the rose. Industrially the Mormon church has done wonders for the west, but it has all been done for the aggrandizement of the Mormon hierarchy.

This commercial greatness holds the people together, and gives them a solidarity that defies all reforming political influences. The church authorities are ready to throw their influence to whatever political party or power can do them the most good.

Not only is Utah in Mormon hands, but they have become a great power in Idaho, and Mormon votes, controlled by the church, are factors in Wyoming, in Oregon and Washington. They may easily become the balance of power in these states, and with a close national election the choice of the president might be determined by the will of the "first presidency" sitting at Salt Lake City.

This political danger is not to be undervalued. Just now there is a pretence of submission by the Mormon people to the federal laws, but it is tacitly admitted that they consider the laws of the church more binding than the laws of the nation, and are only biding their time till the church will be free from all restraint. Manifestly, now is the time to stamp out the vestiges of the institution of polygamy and make its revival impossible, by a constitutional amendment if necessary. It is no use hiding our eyes to the fact that Mormonism is a growing power, and the prospects of its breaking up are very remote. Its hands should be tied from corrupting our social system, before its heightened political influence makes cowards of us all.

The postoffice department is investigating Sydney Flower's magazine, called New Thought. Mr. Flower has been promising 50 per cent interest on investments placed in his hands. The latest offer of Mr. Flower deals with what he calls "The Royal Ten" investment. "Royal Ten," in this instance, means ten good American dollars that investors can place in Mr. Flower's hands with his assurance that big dividends will be paid. Just how the dividends are to be made is Mr. Flower's secret. Thought that can pay 50 per cent would not only be new but profitable. If the postoffice department gets the idea it ought not to have these annoying annual deficits.

Senator Quay left an estate approximately of $1,500,000. This consisted, in round figures, of $800,000 in securities, $500,000 in trust funds and $200,000 in real estate. The senator made his wealth from speculating in stocks.

The Office of Governor of Minnesota.

The Journal has confined its opposition to "Bob" Dunn in his candidacy for the office of governor to a discussion of his official record. He has been a state officer for eight years, and it has seemed to us a fair presumption that a review of his record in office should furnish competent evidence as to his fitness or unfitness for continuance in the public service and promotion to a place of higher rank.

We have been satisfied for some time that the record was bad, and when an official investigation developed such facts as have been brought out in the public examiner's reports, it seemed to us a matter of duty to present them to the people with such comment as the facts justified in order that the public might have an intelligent knowledge of the fitness of the man who is asking for the highest office in their gift.

In presenting these facts, we have taken pains to avoid all personalities and confine the discussion to official acts and the official record. We have not been ignorant of the objections which might properly be brought against the personality of this candidate, of those defects which would make his elevation to the office a public misfortune, but have hoped that a knowledge of his official record would be sufficient, and that a discussion of personal characteristics would be unnecessary.

Mr. Dunn, however, has injected this personal phase of the matter into the campaign himself by making an unprovoked attack upon a representative of this paper on the public street, and indulging in language so foul as to make it unprintable in any decent newspaper. In this way Mr. Dunn has called attention in a very effective manner to some considerations which cannot be entirely ignored in this campaign. He has emphasized in the public mind the fact that the office of governor of Minnesota is a high station; that it calls for that type of man who commands the respect of his fellow-citizens for his high character, his gentlemanly demeanor, his cleanliness of thought and speech—one who in general terms measures up to the dignity of the office to which he aspires. The governor of a state is supposed to be a representative citizen, and when we speak of a representative citizen we are entitled to be represented by the best we have, by a man of education, culture and attainments, a man who on public occasion, or in private and personal interview, shall naturally so conduct himself that the people whom he represents shall be proud of the choice they have made and have no cause to fear embarrassment or humiliation on his account.

No man who has not these qualifications in a respectable degree has any right to aspire to the office of governor, and the aspirations of a man notoriously disqualified in these particulars is of itself a complete demonstration of his lack of appreciation of what the office calls for.

It seems to us that it is up to the people of Minnesota to see to it that the office of governor is filled by a gentleman.

Dr. Dowie has just been preaching a series of sermons in Zurich, Switzerland. A dispatch from that city to the New York American says:

The "prophet" has lived in luxury which has never been equaled in this city, and it is evident that he has plenty of mammon. All the papers agree that the sermons are nothing out of the ordinary, and fail to understand the impression which he has made in other places.

That is owing to a lack of appreciation of the large number of E. Z. Marks there are in this world.

Badly Mixed.

The more testimony the merchant marine commission takes regarding the state of our merchant marine and how to rehabilitate it, the more confusing the situation becomes.

J. J. Hill advocates export bounties on cargoes; some advocate discriminating duties on imports, such as we had in the early days of the republic. Others demand free ships and free materials for shipbuilding. Still others think that straight subsidies will be the best means of building up our merchant marine.

It is pretty safe to say that the suggestion of free ships and free materials will not be indorsed by the commission in this standpat era. Free ships and free materials for the construction of shipping might rejuvenate our merchant marine, but it would be a little hard on the steel trust and the shipyards. They would object vehemently to being called upon to contribute to the welfare of our merchant marine. They fully believe that other people ought to be willing to contribute thru the protective tariff to their prosperity, but they are decidedly opposed to contributing to the prosperity of others thru the imposition of taxes upon themselves. At the same time the steel trust insists upon fixing prices on steel plates sold to American builders that are very much higher than those quoted to foreign builders.

The result will doubtless be that for fear of taxing such infant industries as the steel trust and the shipbuilding plants, the commission will eventually report favorably upon some method of encouraging the building up of a large merchant marine by making the people at large pay for it. The strange thing about this outcome will be, too, that the people at large are getting on very well without a large merchant marine and are not worrying themselves about the lack of one, tho sentimentally they would be glad enough to see the American flag floating over splendid ships in all the seas.

Farm, Stock and Home thinks that it is useless for farmers to run away from climate or to try to find a place where there are no climatic vicissitudes or disasters. During a late visit to Bahama islands, where climate is genial, soil rich, rainfall sufficient, frost unknown, and winged insects dissipated by ocean breezes, farmers were found in the depths of despond because a hurricane last summer destroyed their oranges, cocoanuts, bananas, almonds and other products, and seriously injured their trees. Almost every man has some ideal climate in his mind where he wants to go and "settle down." But it is noticed that they very frequently come back. It is distance that "lends enchantment."

We should very much dislike to be as unreasonably prejudiced and unfair to anybody as the editor of the St. Paul Globe invariably is toward Theodore Roosevelt. It doesn't make any difference what the president does, the Globe can concede to him no laudable motive. It has concluded that "the country is now thoroly convinced that the intervention of the president (in the anthracite strike) was intended to make personal political capital for himself." To prove the charge of unreasonable prejudice and a settled determination to knock the president regardless of the facts it is only necessary to give the above illustration and leave it with the intelligent and fair-minded reader.

The Northwestern Agriculturist is publishing a series of articles on the beef trust. In a recent issue, R. E. Dimick arrives at the conclusion that the power of the beef trust lies not so much in its secret agreements with regard to prices as in its combinations with railroads. The key to the situation, according to this student of the subject, is the control of all facilities for the transportation of trust beef held by the packers. Inasmuch as the railroads are common carriers and are obliged by law to treat all shippers alike there would seem to be no insurmountable difficulty if the government were disposed to take the matter up along that line in the way of compelling the railroads to furnish to all shippers like facilities and equal rates.

Explanation No. 1—Mr. Dunn, thru Molander, stumpage clerk, says he set aside the law and recorded permits when he found where the logs were to be taken, as the destination is where they should be measured.

Explanation No. 2 (two days later)—Mr. Dunn, thru Molander, says that the law requires the surveyor general to measure the logs on the land where cut, and therefore no logs can be lost.

Bibliophiles were much interested in the sale in Boston last week of a set of "The Dial," in four volumes, edited by Emerson, Margaret Fuller and George Ripley. The set went to a dealer for $65. He will doubtless find a place for it in some rich man's library at $100.

Indianapolis had seven new cases of typhoid fever a day during May, and the people are advised to boil the water. They might throw in the water committee, too.

There has been a reduction in electric cab rates in New York. They had to come down to meet the Journal's "Seeing Minneapolis" rates.

AT THE THEATERS

Metropolitan—Percy Haswell in "Moths."

"Moths" scarcely furnishes an adequate vehicle for the talents of Miss Percy Haswell. The change from light comedy, for which Miss Haswell has special aptness, to the heavy work entailed in the presentment of such a role as Vera, is not pleasing. Miss Haswell's personal charm and piquancy has little opportunity in so thoroly a decadent drama as "Moths." The work is heavy and scarcely fitted for her. She fills the demands of the part to the limit of her ability, but her friends like her better in a brighter—and cleaner—play.

George Fawcett, as Prince Zouroff, grows stronger as the action advances. Regan Hughston is scarcely convincing as Raphael de Correze, his reading of the lofty sentiments of the lines falling short of sincerity. Frank Craven, as the Duke of Mull and Cantyre, was a bright spot in the production, as was the Fuschia Leach of Miss Everett. Miss Evelyn Vaughn, as Lady Dolly Vanderdecken, filled to the brim the cup of expectation of the dramatist, making the most of the least desirable part. The Lord Jura of DeWitt Jennings and the Duchess de Sonnez of Molly Brady were conventional.

—J. H. Ritchie.

Foyer Chat.

The last half of the present week at the Metropolitan will be a merry one, when those inimitable funmakers, the Rogers Brothers, will be seen in John J. McNally's vaudeville farce, "The Rogers Brothers in London."

The Four Cohans and their seventy-two singing comedians will appear at the Metropolitan the first half of next week, commencing Sunday evening, in George M. Cohan's musical frivolity, "Running for Office."

The closing attraction at the Metropolitan will be Richard Mansfield in repertory. The engagement will open Thursday evening, June 16, with "Ivan the Terrible;" Friday night and Saturday matinee will be given over to "Old Heidelberg" and "Beau Brummel" will be the bill for Saturday night. The advance sale will begin June 13.

"Remember the Maine," a thrilling melodrama, opened a week's engagement at the Bijou yesterday. It will be reviewed in this column to-morrow.

"The James Boys in Missouri" will be the attraction at the Bijou next week.

The Ferris Stock company, at the Lyceum, opened their week last night in Joseph Totten's clever comedy drama, "The Factory Foundling," to a standing-room audience. The play is full of thrilling situations and startling climaxes. A review of the piece will be found in this column to-morrow.

The Barnes Dainty Paree company opened a week's engagement at the Dewey yesterday, presenting two burlesques and a fair collection of vaudeville acts. Next week the management will present the event of the season in the Blue Ribbon Minstrels.

The Russian population of Siberia now numbers not far from 8,000,000.

British India now employs over one million people in its cotton industries.

THE NONPAREIL MAN

Farmers Are Urged to Plant Big Trees—Rapid Experience of Samuel Aandahl of Valley City, N. D., in the Presence of a Bull and a Telephone Pole.

The Valley City, N. D., Alliance calls on all farmers and others to plant trees. It pays, says the Alliance. For the other day a stray bull wandering in the neighborhood of Samuel Aandahl's fertile farm, happened to spy the farmer, and thinking he looked easy, started to go one round with him for exercise. Mr. Aandahl had recently planted some trees, but they were small—far too small to climb, so the nimble farmer resorted to a telephone pole. He went up like the mercury in July. Suppose there had been no telephone pole handy? The Alliance says, "plant big trees."

Some good lady elocutionist ought to be sent over to Morocco to recite to the sultan Abou Ben Had Them.

A Wisconsin genius wants to mend the crack in the Liberty bell. He'd probably like to whitewash the capitol at Washington.

Kansas and Oklahoma have been soaked to a finish. Instead of the "drouthy Kansas" of the time when Jerry Simpson considered socks unnecessary and enervating luxuries, we are given a view of flooded Kansas, with the people in rubber hose and life preservers.

The national hymn of China is so long that it requires about half a day to sing it. No foreigner ever desires to hear it sung the second time. A German, who once listened to it, said, "Too much of that is plenty." By the time the Chinese gets his hymn well sung he finds the foreigner begins thundering at the gates of Peking—if the foreigners left any gates last time.

At the marriage of one of Houston's fairest daughters all Nature rejoiced and the dear old Houston Sentinel, writing it up, just threw itself. The account says:

"As if to brighten the future life of the young couple the day was all the heart could wish, while the beautiful valley, nestled 'mid rugged hills, stretched away until lost in the distance as it curved downward in its course to the river beyond.

"The clear, blue sky arching o'erhead, the sun mingling its rays with the leafy trees swayed by the gentle breeze, presented a scene long to be remembered by the assembled guests, who, like nature, were clad for the occasion in their best attire.

"As the appointed hour of 4 o'clock drew nigh the sun lay in the west and the shadows of the approaching eve began to lengthen, whereupon the bridal party formed upon the porch. First, the bride and groom, the bride fair as the day, dressed in champagne color crepe de chine, bearing yellow roses; and the groom, dressed in black; next came the bridesmaid, looking fine and dressed in pink batiste, bearing pink and white carnations.

"All being ready, Rev. Mr. Gidney, pastor of the Baptist church, a master in the art, performed the ceremony making the couple man and wife. As the evening approached the younger folk, many of whom had delayed for various reasons, began to arrive, and, betaking themselves to the home of a neighborly friend, were soon lost in the mazes of the dance, and as the music rang out upon the night air, the moon keeping its lonely watch shone down with a somber hue, tinting hill and field; the dewdrops sparkling on the leaves and blades of grass in silence fell to earth, only, like human life, to disappear with the rising of the morning sun."

And so they were wed!

An illustration of what we really want to do and what we think we ought to want to do is given in Lippincott's magazine. A teacher in a city school asked the children to write on their pads of paper something about the profession or occupation in which they would like to engage when they became men and women. One little girl wrote briefly but effectively: "I would desire to be a lady rider at a circuss if it was the Lord's will." Another little girl with equally mixed ideas wrote: "Missionary, but if not that, millinary or clerk in candy store."

Now are you honest enough to write down what you think you ought to want to do, and then right under it what you really do want to do? It might astound you.

—A. J. R.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Strong Collins Sentiment Found in the Western Counties—Many Active Politicians Unable to Take in Editorial Excursion—How They Look at It in Rice County.

A representative of The Journal, who has traveled thru several counties in the western part of the state, including Redwood, Lyon, Lac qui Parle, Kandiyohi and Yellow Medicine, finds a strong sentiment in those counties in favor of Judge Collins for governor. Most of the newspapers in those counties are for Dunn, and are claiming to represent the people, but there is considerable resentment among the voters. In Redwood county, which is claimed to be solid for Dunn, people are incensed because they have been so misrepresented. Talking with leading politicians of the county, it was learned that at least half the delegates there will be for Collins. Lac qui Parle will be strong for Collins, and so will Yellow Medicine, and it is doubtful if there is a single Dunn delegate from Brown county. The past week has seen many changes in men who were inclined to be for Dunn, and the indications are that Collins will win out in all this section of the state with little trouble.

The largest delegation of Minnesota editors that ever left the state in a body arrived in St. Louis yesterday. Most editors are politicians, and the editorial excursions generally see a strong contingent of political heavyweights on board. This time the convention dates are so close that the most active ones must stay at home and keep busy, and some familiar faces were conspicuous by their absence on the editorial train.

The Faribault Republican says:

The reported conversation of Joel P. Heatwole, in the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, as related in The Minneapolis Journal of the 25th ult., in which he avowed his intention of announcing himself as a candidate for the United States senate in opposition to Senator Clapp, will create no surprise in the people of this county. For a long time it has been understood that this was the goal of Mr. Heatwole's vaulting ambition, and his plans were being craftily laid to accomplish this purpose. It was the key to Joel's interest in the local contest for the state senatorship two years ago, and pointers in that direction can be discerned all along the track of Mr. Heatwole's recent political career. The claim that the decision to enter upon the contest against Senator Clapp was the result of a sudden antagonism aroused by the preference for Judge Collins, manifested by the friends of the senator in this county, will not wash. Joel has long wanted the United States senatorship, and wants it bad. The Dunn-Heatwole combine means far more than the election of Mr. Dunn to the governorship.

B. F. Benson, representing the Way-Johnson-Lee company, has returned from an automobile tour thru western Minnesota to the Dakota line and return. While on the trip he inquired concerning the political situation in a number of places, and found a strong sentiment in behalf of Judge Collins' candidacy for governor. He found Ezra Valentine of Breckenridge and A. D. Gray of Preston favorites in the race for railroad commissioner.

—Charles B. Cheney.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

Indians of Minnesota and the Northwest in History—Second Volume of Definitive History of North America Contains Something of Special Interest to Minnesotans.

What does The History of North America have to say about Minnesota? A work of twenty volumes, of five hundred pages each, and professing to be definitive, ought to have much to say. It is too early yet to tell what the history will have to say of the history of the state and of the northwest since they were settled by whites, for the volume which is to include that has not yet been issued, but volume No. 2, The Indians in Historic Times, contains material that the Minnesotan, and residents of the northwest generally, will find interesting.

Chapter XV., "The Sioux and the Tribes of the Plains," comes right home to us. Lying on the very threshold of the chapter is a bit of information which, we venture, will be news to many readers. Here it is:

The principal Indians who have made these western plains their habitat are those known as the Sioux. These Indians, who form the chief division of the Siouan family, were known to the early French missionaries and explorers as "Nadowessioux," which has been abbreviated to the modern term "Sioux." The name they apply to themselves is "Dakota." The former name, which signifies "snakes" or "enemies," was applied to them by Algonquins, and indicates the relations in which the two peoples stood toward each other. The name "Dakota" signifies "friendly" or "fraternal," and tho but a single word, has embodied in it evidence that the group embraced a number of cognate elements.

Outbreak of 1862.

Coming down to the outbreak of 1862, the history deals with a subject that is familiar, not only to those who lived thru the stirring days of the period, but to hosts who have been made acquainted with it by hearing the story often repeated by those who were a part of it or by reading in the daily press and elsewhere accounts of the bloody scenes in which 700 whites perished. The causes of the outbreak, besides the failure of the government to carry out certain treaty stipulations, are summed up thus:

The rapacity of the agents, their deception and swindling of the Indians, the cheating by which the Sioux were induced to sign the treaties, the wholesale theft of their lands, the debauchery of their families by white men, and the abuse to which they were subjected by traders from whom they were obliged by regulations to purchase goods and supplies.

"This," says the author, Dr. Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D., archaeologist in the bureau of American ethnology, "is certainly a lengthy list of ugly charges, yet the present writer several years ago received evidence of the truth of some of them to the full extent charged."

Incidents of the atrocities perpetrated by the Indians are selected from the account of Isaac V. D. Heard, who was on the ground and acted as recorder of the military commission that tried the captured Indians.

Judge Flandrau's (spelled Flandreau's in the text) march to the relief of New Ulm with about one hundred volunteers, and Colonel Sibley's command and part in bringing the conflict to a close, are mentioned in the chapter. Excellent photogravures of types of Brule Sioux also lend interest to it.

Treatment Is Comprehensive.

Very naturally the author, having the entire subject of North American Indians to account for, could not give a great deal of space to the Sioux and the tribes of the plains. Nevertheless he does not fail to show the changes that mark the history of the tribes, outline the characteristics of the different nations, and show the effects of their tribal existence and presence upon the inflowing white civilization.

In covering the broad subject of the volume, Dr. Thomas has given a history of the Indians, their tribal organizations, their habits and customs, their intertribal policies and enmities, their relative stages of culture and their migration, the effects of all which are found in the America of to-day.

A valuable contribution to the Indian question also is the synoptical review of the policy of the United States in its dealings with the native tribes. The author sets forth the prominent negotiations, treaties and agreements which have been made by the government with its wards, and makes his contention clear that whatever may have been the blots on the record of the relations of the government and the Indians, such were not of the spirit and purport of the administration, but the fault of the agents.

This volume, then, seems to meet fully the demands that the subject and its place in a definitive history of the continent make. It gives an admirable review of the history of the tribes, sufficiently detailed to be very interesting, yet avoiding unnecessary minutia. Its reading, for one thing, leaves one with the sense of having seen the struggle of the two races from the Indian's point of view.

JUNE.

Full-leafed in pride of deepest green,
The Earth in the sunshine basks serene.
Where linden blossoms crowded cling,
A thousand bees are murmuring.
As showers drift from the freshened land
With a seven-barred bow is the rain-cloud spanned
The wild rose yields her subtlest scents
Where the haycocks pitch their fragrant tents.
The longest day's too brief for June,
The night too short for such a moon!

—By Sara Andrew Shafer, in Outlook.

Before Jack London's departure for the front, where he seems to be accumulating experience and material with the Japanese army, he put into the hands of his publishers, the Macmillan company, a volume containing eight Klondike tales, and these are now published under the title, "The Faith of Men."

THE MAGAZINE SAMPLER

Russians Are Mongolian.—That is the meat of the view of Karl Blind expressed in the North American Review for June. Professor Blind takes issue with the partizans of Russia who are wont to claim that the sympathies of Americans, in the war between Russia and Japan, should be with the former country, because, not only are the Russians fellow Christians with ourselves, but they are of the same race, whereas the Japanese are alien to us, not only in religion, but in blood. He cites history to show that when the Russian kingdom was founded there was a mere sprinkling of Slav people toward the west of the territory; while the great plain in the north was occupied by Ugrian, Finnish and Tatar tribes, kindred to the Turanian or Mongol stock. It is only in speech that the non-Aryan element has been Slavonized, and it took many centuries to accomplish even that result. It is worthy of notice that this Mongolian strain was strongly reinforced thru the invasion of the Golden Horde, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. In view of such facts as these, it seems ridiculous to regard Russia as the champion of the Aryan race against the so-called "Yellow Peril." Professor Blind takes occasion to protest against the supposition on which the fear of the "Yellow Peril" is founded, that non-Aryan races are natural enemies of European culture, and he points to the Finns, the Moors in Spain and the Magyars, as affording conclusive proof of the falseness of that idea.

Henry Clews, writing of "Russia and England During the Civil War," denies that the visit of the Russian ships to New York harbor, in 1863, had any practical significance, and on the strength of a letter which he received from Mr. Gladstone, he affirms that England had no intention to recognize the confederacy. Sir William H. White, K. C. B., late director of naval construction in the British navy, gives an interesting description of "The New American Navy." "Railway Rates and the Merger Decision," "The Genius of Mr. Joseph Conrad," "Lynching from a Negro's Point of View," are other articles of special interest in the number.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA. Vol. II. The Indians of North America in Historic Times. By Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D., archaeologist in the bureau of American ethnology, author of numerous books relating to the Indians. In conference with W. J. McGee, LL. D., chief of the bureau of anthropology. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Sons. Price $6 a volume.

SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISERS

MR. J. J. GIBBONS,

The man who has Americanized Canadian advertising methods.

A big development in Canada's general advertising has been seen in the last three years. In the past Canadians have been somewhat behind in the general style of their work, which has been due, to a large degree, to the lack of competent advertising men and advertising organizations in Canada. This condition of affairs has been gradually changing, due largely to the efforts of J. J. Gibbons, who was for a number of years located in New York as special representative of various Canadian publications. Mr. Gibbons was impressed with the wonderful future which was in store for Canada, and was also impressed with the energy and enterprise of Canadian manufacturers, who had all the pluck and courage which is usually characteristic of a young and vigorous country, and while their advertising was somewhat crude, it was very good, considering the means they then had at hand.

After a thoro investigation of the possibilities, Mr. Gibbons gave up his business in New York and established his advertising agency in the city of Toronto. He opened a modest office and began an earnest and vigorous campaign among the Canadian manufacturers, to educate them in the business possibilities of their country. For some time it was hard work, and it required more than courage to keep at it. However, he stuck to it, and soon several large Canadian concerns added their accounts to his list. By reason of his intimate knowledge of the country, Mr. Gibbons has always been in a position to demonstrate to his client the style, copy, amount of appropriation, and nature of argument necessary for each locality and nationality in Canada. Hence, his work has always been productive of results—his client has always profited by the intelligent and judicious advertising of his goods.

The standing of Mr. Gibbons in the advertising world of Canada to-day is best indicated by the fact that he handles the advertising of Blue Ribbon Tea, Celluloid Starch, Canada Foundry company, Canadian Rubber company, Canadian General Electric company, Manson Campbell company, E. T. Corset company, Gurney Foundry company, Hudson Bay Knitting company, Ingersoll Packing company, Sunlight Soap, Lifebuoy Soap, Mason & Risch Pianos, Munyon's Remedies, Shredded Wheat, Novi Modi Costume company, Page Wire Fence, J. Bruce Payne, Ltd.; Semiready Clothing company, Stewart, Howe & May company, Tillson's Oats, Vapo Cresolene, S. C. Wells & Co., Wethey's Mincemeat, etc.

IRON TRADE A BAROMETER

A PITTSBURGH BROKER SIZES UP THE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION—A DULL SUMMER.

Eastern business men have about settled down to the conviction that business is going to drag this summer and that no revival need be looked for until well into the fall. When the election is over a general recovery will be in order. If Roosevelt is re-elected it is believed that the recovery will come quickly and a bull stock market will follow, but if a democrat goes in, even if he be a safe conservative man, there will be hesitation for a time and sentiment will be longer in changing favorably. The iron trade will mark the turn. So says John Armstrong, the Pittsburg stock broker, who is the guest of Charles E. Lewis.

"My town may be called the center of industrial depression just at present," said Mr. Armstrong to-day, "for the iron and steel trade is not very good. The independent companies like the Jones-Laughlin company are giving the big billion dollar trust a rub, and with business not any too good at the best, it is hard to see much encouragement in the steel trade. Iron is the barometer and there can be no general advancement industrially or commercially while the iron trade is in the dumps."

FOR A BIG S. S. PARADE

Leaders of Sunday Schools Want to Get One Up Here.

The superintendents and teachers of the Sunday schools of the city have been considering the question of having a big Sunday school parade. In many cities a parade of the little folk is an annual event and excites a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. Several years ago a successful parade was held in this city, but thru lack of leadership the interest was allowed to die down.

Among the present earnest workers are the Rev. Robert Herrick, Congregational state Sunday school superintendent; Mrs. Jean Hobart, superintendent of the Primary union and secretary of the state Sunday school association, and Harington Beard, who assisted in the last parade.

Mr. Beard believes that to make the celebration a success, a definite object should be the cause of the parade, that is, that the parade should be a grand meeting to welcome some well-known speaker or Sunday school worker.

AHEAD OF CHICAGO

Automobile Magazine Lauds the Recent Minneapolis Chuffing Parade.

The Motor Age for June 2 has an extensive account of the great automobile parade in this city May 28. The Journal's "Seeing Minneapolis" car and The Journal Newsboys' band are especially mentioned. Minneapolis is styled the greatest automobile center of the west and it is stated that the Chicago parade was completely outclassed. An itinerary of the parade is given and a description of the different cars.

LOCAL POLITICS

FORMAL DENIAL BY MR. HEATWOLE

SAYS HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

His Recollection of His Talk at the Merchants Hotel Differs Materially from That of a Journal Representative Who Was Present at the Time.

The Journal has received a letter from Joel P. Heatwole of Northfield, denouncing the recent interview printed in this paper as "faked" and demanding correction. Mr. Heatwole requests that the letter be published, and his request is complied with. It follows:

To the Editor of The Journal.

In the Minneapolis Journal of a recent date there appeared in a conspicuous place an article including what purported to be an interview with me in which I was represented as saying that after the republican state convention was held I would announce myself as a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Clapp. This article included a statement in effect that I had made the declaration in question to some politicians in the lobby of the Merchants' hotel, St. Paul, and in the hearing of a representative of your newspaper.

Notwithstanding that I viewed this article merely as a "story" common during a political campaign, I did dignify it by going so far as to deny that I had ever given utterance to such sentiments and I also said that the statement was absolutely false and without foundation. I deemed this denial sufficient, but it seems it was not, for these false assertions have repeatedly appeared in the Minneapolis Journal.

Personally the matter is of little interest to me, but inasmuch as this publication was intended to injure Robert C. Dunn, the leading candidate for the republican nomination for governor, and in whose candidacy I am very much interested as a friend; and as your newspaper has been deliberately and repeatedly using said false assertions for the sole purpose of attempting to prejudice your readers against Mr. Dunn, I now write and ask as a matter of simple justice that this letter appear in as conspicuous a place in the Minneapolis Journal as was given the faked interview.

I repeat that I did not at the time mentioned, or at any other time, to politicians, reporters or any other person or persons, make such statements as the ones attributed to me by the Minneapolis Journal, and I expect that a gentleman of your well known integrity and high standing will be only too glad to make ample reparation for any wrong you may have done by allowing the false statements made by your newspaper to go uncontradicted. I have no personal political interests to serve in the pending gubernatorial campaign, but claim the right which belongs to every American citizen to support such candidates as he prefers. I not only claim this right for myself, but concede it to everyone else, including yourself.

I wish to distinctly state, as I have heretofore stated in my newspaper, in letters and personal conversations, that I am not a candidate for United States senator or any other office.

Trusting you will do me full justice in this matter, I am, very truly yours,

—Joel P. Heatwole.

Question of Accuracy.

The interview in question was given to a member of the Journal staff in the lobby of the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, Tuesday evening, May 24, and was reproduced as nearly in Mr. Heatwole's language as possible without a shorthand report of it. It is plain from Mr. Heatwole's letter that he does not deny having had a conversation with the Journal man at that time and place, but his denials question the accuracy of the quotation.

The incident is here given as it occurred, and the reader can draw his own conclusions as to what Mr. Heatwole said and what he meant.

The Journal man met Mr. Heatwole in the lobby and stopped to speak with him, remarking that he had just been down home for a few days, and asking him if it was true that he had trouble in Rice county. Mr. Heatwole was evidently stirred up over the situation, and said substantially this:

"Yes, there is an awful fight on in Rice county, and it seems to be waged especially against me. I understand the Clapp men are doing it, and they have formed an organization to carry the county for Collins. This will be my excuse to come out after the state convention is over and oppose Clapp. This will be ample excuse, since he has gone into my own county to make trouble for me. I will have the hardest fight of my life if I carry the county this time, and I have about made up my mind to let the county go by default."

Taken in connection with the numerous remarks of the same tenor made to private individuals, this was regarded as the best kind of evidence that Mr. Heatwole was prepared to "oppose Clapp" on his own account. There is no other candidate in the field.

COE AND HALL SPEAK

Congressional Aspirants Address Union Veterans and Sons' League.

Two congressional aspirants, Harry T. Coe and Albert H. Hall, addressed the Union Veterans and Sons' league at Alexander hall, Saturday evening. Mr. Coe confined his remarks mainly to two subjects—advocation of reciprocity with Canada and a national corporation law.

Mr. Hall called upon the republicans of this district to stand together at the next election.

"How many thousand majority will this district go for Theodore Roosevelt?" he asked.

"Fifteen thousand," came the answer from the audience.

"That's easy," he continued, "yet the democrats are boasting they will re-elect John Lind to congress. If you believe in republican principles why don't you vote to support them in congress?"

An Eighth Ward Meeting.

A Collins meeting will be held Friday evening at Nicollet and Lake street. Speakers will be W. H. Grimshaw, Frank M. Nye, C. A. Smith, Judge Collins and others.

NEW INDUSTRIAL HOME

Projected by the Christian Union for Unfortunate Women.

The Christian union has planned to build an industrial home and training school for unfortunate women and girls and will raise the money by subscription. No site has been selected and the plans will not be perfected until the money is raised. Garments of some kind will be made, that the institution may be self-supporting, and the inmates will be given food and shelter in return for their labor.

The Christian union is undenominational and was incorporated recently with Edwin W. Cole, Stephen R. Burgess, Ella L. Burgess, Thomas J. Seargeants and Mrs. Mary J. Seargeants as incorporators.