THE JOURNAL

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The President and the Trusts.

An attempt has been made thruout the east to create the impression that the appointment of Secretary Moody to be attorney general means a general onslaught on the trusts by the Roosevelt administration during the months immediately following the November election. This story has been started by men who are anxious to do the republican national ticket harm, and it should be discounted liberally. The antitrust plans of the administration are well known to the country. During the last session of congress they were reported in detail to that body by the department of justice, and there has been no thought of altering them. The suits now pending will be pushed to a final decision, and others will be begun as circumstances may suggest. There is no more danger now that the president will "run amuck" than there was when Mr. Knox used those words several months ago in outlining the administration program.

Mr. Moody is not a great lawyer. He was a member of congress for ten years preceding his elevation to the cabinet, but his record in that body contains nothing wonderful. For personal reasons, however, the president is very fond of him, and is willing to transfer him from the position of secretary of the navy to that of attorney general, so that next spring, when Mr. Moody retires from public life to resume the practice of his profession in New England, he may have the added reputation that will come from his having served as the president's legal adviser. Beyond this the appointment has no significance whatever, and the attempt to make it mean something that would embarrass the republicans in the campaign which is now at hand is on a par with other attempts of a similar character, and having a like origin.

It may be said definitely that the administration's antitrust policy will not be changed. Thru the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor important data are being collected for submission to the president during the winter, but nothing of a spectacular nature is being thought of, and the chances are very good that a number of irregularities and more or less flagrant violations of the law will be corrected without publicity. It is already known that some half-dozen or more large corporations, into whose affairs the bureau of corporations has been inquiring have voluntarily offered to comply with the government's demands without suits. Others will be expected to follow their example. So much for having in the White House a man who means what he says and who believes in law enforcement.

The president has shown that he is alive to the need of proceeding with due care in the matter of trust prosecutions; that he does not purpose any relaxation of the vigilance and industry which have characterized his administration thus far, but that he will try to proceed n some such way as to avoid giving alarm to business. He will reach the desired goal in the end, and just as quickly as by the spectacular route, which some of his enemies are fond of saying he intends to follow. To use his pertinent figure, he wants to "speak softly" to corporations which are violating the law, and if by this method he is able to work in them a change of policy, well and good. While "speaking softly," he will not neglect to "carry a big stick," but this weapon will not be used indiscriminately. Only those will feel it who cannot be reached in any other way.

In short, the president will treat these great trust problems just as the best thought of the country would have him treat them. There will be no "running amuck," but there will be a tireless investigation of trust concerns, and an effective, and wherever possible a quiet, campaign against them. If there is undue publicity, the trusts themselves will bring it on.

A white man has far less civil rights in Haiti than the negro has in the most intolerant state in the world. He cannot own realty in the republic. He cannot get justice in the courts, and he is regarded as an enemy. Haiti is not only in trouble with a number of European nations, but she is in a state of chronic trouble with herself. When the negro question comes up, the southerner always points to Haiti.

The Nashville News comments cheerfully on the fact that the new capitol buildings for the states of Rhode Island and Iowa have been "built without graft." There are other monuments of honor and integrity besides these. The federal building at Covington, Ky., was built under the supervision of M. P. Smith. It was not only constructed and furnished on time, but Superintendent Smith actually turned back into the treasury more than $30,000 of the appropriation made by congress. The supervising architect at Washington was astonished. We would like to know more of Mr. Smith.

Annoying to the Democrats.

Certain democratic newspapers, among them the New York World, feel aggrieved because the republican national platform contains almost nothing but a record of republican achievements, "tagged, cataloged and enumerated."

It is difficult to please critics of this sort. The republican party, about to submit its record to the people for their approval or disapproval, is expected to tell what that record is. If the record is satisfactory, the people will indorse; if it is not, they will turn to the democrats.

It is rather significant that the World's chief criticism of the republican platform is largely confined to this tagging, cataloging and enumeration. Unfortunately for the democrats, they have nothing which they care to exploit in this way. They might call attention to the last Cleveland administration and to the financial distress which overtook the people during its early stages. They might go somewhat into detail and speak of the soup kitchens of that administration, and, coming down to later times, they might note the free-silver insanity of 1896 and the equally insane anti-imperialistic doctrines preached by their leaders in 1900. But they will not do this. All they do is to find fault because the republicans have set before the country and the world a statement of the matchless performance of their party.

The republican national platform is one of the strongest and most convincing political utterances given the American people for years. In part this is due to the literary ability of the man who wrote it. But in the highest and most important sense, Senator Lodge could not have succeeded had the performance of the party been less entitled than it is to public confidence and approval. The platform shows something more than mere literary skill of phraseology and arrangement. Discarding platitudes and generalizations, it deals from the beginning to the end with what the republicans have done or are doing. It tells of a presidential candidate who had lifted his administration to the highest level of party hopes and public expectations, of a vice-presidential candidate who was sought out by the party because of his peculiar fitness for the place, and of seven years of unexampled prosperity under republican rule. Returning and continuing prosperity, the Spanish war and its unexpected results and responsibilities, the gold standard, the canal, the building up of the navy, the reorganization of the army, a foreign policy which has won for us the respect and the admiration of the whole world; internal policies which have made and are making for increased happiness and enlarged opportunities among our own people—these are some of the things which the republican national platform discusses.

That the World should object to having such a record "tagged, cataloged and enumerated," is not strange, for that record must be met during the campaign, and the democrats must labor to convince the people that it contains nothing of which they should be proud. Opposition parties in the United States have frequently been confronted with difficult problems, but not in recent years has there been one of such difficulty as now confronts the democracy.

At the primaries last night quite a number of democrats, like General Logan, "seen their duty and Dunn it."

What a Little Reciprocity Work Did.

Remembering how emphatic and even arrogant the standpatters were for many months prior to the convention, it is deeply significant that the republican national convention should concede so much as it has to the more liberal tariff sentiment.

The platform concedes that public interest may at times demand the revision of the tariff—nothing is said about tariff schedules being sacred. With no instructions except a definition of the protective principle to be kept in mind in revising the tariff the whole question is entrusted "to a republican congress and a republican president."

As to reciprocity the platform says:

We have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection, and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry.

This declaration is a distinct concession to the reciprocity sentiment of the country, tho it is somewhat blemished by one of those impossible qualifications that platform makers think they must make, on their theory that platforms are made to conceal party intentions rather than to formulate them. It is absolutely impossible to alter any tariff schedule up or down by direct revision or by reciprocity without affecting adversely some industry. Tariff legislation, like all other, must be shaped with a view to the interest of a majority of the people, and it is not conceivable that the republican platform-makers really meant that a needed tariff revision or reciprocity treaty is to be refused because it would injure some American industry.

Those believers in revision and reciprocity who have worked so hard to get the republican party into a sane and progressive position on the tariff have reason to be satisfied. Their work has been far from fruitless. Most of the credit for this good work belongs to the organizations that have worked for reciprocity, and particularly to those who have directed their efforts toward reciprocity with Canada. Such organizations as the Minnesota and New England reciprocity leagues have, by concentrating on the concrete question of reciprocity with Canada, caused thousands of republicans to realize the need of tariff revision in this particular case.

The arguments so tellingly advanced in favor of reciprocity with our northern neighbor apply equally well to the case for reciprocity with some other countries, and so by dint of emphasizing one phase of the necessity for alteration in our tariff, the zealous workers for Canadian reciprocity have advanced the whole cause of reciprocity and tariff revision. This work has been accomplished by an expenditure of money that probably does not exceed $10,000 all told. If the Minnesota Reciprocity league had been able to realize its sound plan for an effective national organization of all those interested in reciprocity with Canada, there is little doubt that a declaration directly in favor of such reciprocity might have been obtained from the republican convention.

The results obtained should be so encouraging to the reciprocity advocates as to cause them to take the field again after election with a view to securing action by the congress to be elected this fall.

Tammany will send to St. Louis three trainloads over the New York Central, two by the Pennsylvania and at least one by the Baltimore & Ohio. These Tammanyites are not delegates; they are only shouters who are going to St. Louis to impress the convention with Tammany's hostility to Parker and compel liberal terms of settlement if it happens that Parker is nominated. Tammany can always be bought off, but sometimes the price is pretty high.

The New York Sun on an "anything-to-beat-Roosevelt" platform has come out bodily for Cleveland, whom it has viciously abused for the last twenty-five years. The Princeton sage must regard the Sun's shine for him now as a phenomenon of phosphorescence.

William Rodman Jones of St. Louis, a distinguished sculptor, is executing a bust of William Jennings Bryan. If he gets that "speaking likeness" they tell about, it ought to be a success.

There is something doing today at Hal-Yong-Ung-Yao-Chonz, also in Minnesota.

Port Arthur can hardly expect a noiseless Fourth.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Cheap Immigrant Rates.

To the Editor of The Journal.

We note with much interest your editorial entitled "Cheap Immigrant Rates and the Consequences." In order to put the matter straight before the public, we would respectfully ask you to quote the following, which is an extract from an interview with Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration:

"Altho the rate war will result this June in a higher percentage of deportations than in any other month in the history of the department, no one need be afraid that any undesirable lot of immigrants will be dumped into the United States, since not one loophole is open for the undesirable. The laws set a standard, which is maintained under all conditions. Unless a person comes up to that standard, he or she cannot come in. Ellis Island may be jammed with the scum and riffraff of the world, but they will never reach the mainland. They will go back, and the only persons to suffer will be the steamship companies, for they have to return the undesirable passengers at their own expense.

"That the cheap rate has affected the general character of the immigrants who apply for admission to the country must be acknowledged, we have found that since the cut began the number of cases for special inquiry has increased fully 20 per cent, which means a corresponding increase in the number to be deported.

"The principal objection to the immigrants detained now for special inquiry is that they have not sufficient money, nor have they friends in this country to vouch for them. Undoubtedly the cheap rates have been advertised all over Europe, and many who could not come under other conditions, have turned everything they possessed into money to buy a ticket to this country. We have many cases of this kind, where the immigrant frankly acknowledges that the cheap rate induced him to come. Somehow he must have got the idea that the cheap rate meant the lowering of the standard of admission, or else took the chance. If no one assures us that they will not become public charges they must go back."

While undoubtedly, as quoted in Mr. Sargent's report, there will be a marked increase in the number deported, we still maintain that the benefits of the low rates now effective will be in a much greater degree, thru the influx of desirable people, and it is no argument to belittle or disparage the larger number of the desirable, because a very small percentage of foreign "floaters" saw fit, either for the novelty of the trip or the opportunity of going cheaply to America, to take advantage also of the nominal rate resultant from the fierce steerage rate war. We might just as reasonably state that because there are low rates to St. Louis, everybody who buys a cheap excursion ticket is more or less degraded, whereas, it is a matter of fact that the low rate enables hundreds of thousands of medium well-to-do people to make the trip, which they would otherwise have to forego.

—A. E. Johnson Co.

Minneapolis, June 24.

A DIFFERENCE IN SCULPTORS

Rider Haggard, who is writing letters from Egypt for the London Mail, notes that "on the face of one of the temples at Abon Simbel, just above the solitary grave of a British officer, is a white marble tablet recording General Grenfell's victory over the forces of the mahdi at Toski in 1889. So poor and shallow is the cutting of this marble that already it is difficult to read. Within a few yards of it, setting out the victories of Egyptian kings, are many hieroglyphics almost as fresh, after 3,000 years, as the day the sculptor left them."

"DOGS OF WAR"

The "dogs of war" in these days assist in field hospital work. In Germany and Italy St. Bernard dogs have been trained for years so as to aid, after an engagement, bearer parties in their search for the wounded, especially at night. Russia, apparently, has no canine corps, and Major Richardson of Carnoustie, England, who has made a specialty of training ambulance dogs, has received a communication from St. Petersburg asking him how many he can supply for service in the far east.

DR. HALE LIKES THE STATESMEN

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, after a season of close observation while chaplain of the United States senate, admits that members of congress in both houses are as a class hard working, public-spirited men who deserve to be continued in their jobs as long as they are willing to hold them.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

Lord Byron as a Hero—Materials of His Biography Made Over Into a Novel of Intense Interest by Hallie Erminie Rives, Whose Thesis Is That the Poet's Soul Was Always Good, Even in His Excesses.

In intensity of interest no book of the year exceeds **The Castaway,** by Hallie Erminie Rives. It is a story built out of the materials of the life of George Gordon, Lord Byron. The author has torn the biography of the poet to pieces as a builder does an old house, and then has reconstructed it to suit her tastes in the form of a novel. She has done a good piece of work, too, at rebuilding, and withal has given the material a new beauty.

"England never knew you, as I know you. Your soul is good! Whatever your acts, I know it has always been so!"

In those words put into the mouth of Countess Guiccioli, the author has condensed her view of the poet's character. To her he was this paradox—a saint leading the life much of the time of a profligate, his really lofty virtues flashing out only once in a while, but then like a ray of sunlight thru a storm cloud, and toward the last filling the whole horizon of his being.

Largely, therefore, the story is a psychological study. It begins with Gordon in Greece. He had written his first verses and they had been received with jeers by the critics. He had been stung by their taunts and sought to escape from the hurt by flight. He returned to England later to become its capital's lion. His experience with his critics, however, rankled; his club-foot, about which he was hypersensitive, was "stepped on" with painful frequency, London society grew tired of its lion and at one function he was even burned in effigy by a woman who had thrown her heart at his feet.

Byron Burned in Effigy.

This scene, by the way, is one of the most dramatic in the book. As the flames wrapped the figure, Gordon himself entered the hall. He took in the scene at a glance. Words "hot like lava, writhing, pitiless," leaped from his lips:

"Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! I have heard hyenas and jackals in the ruins of Asia, Albanian wolves and angry Mussulmans! Theirs is sweet music beside the purr of England's scandalmongers. I have hated your cant, despised your mediocrity and scoffed at your convention; and now, lacking the dagger and the bowl, when deliberate desolation is piled upon me, when I stand alone on my hearth with my household gods shivered around me—you gather your pomp and rabblement of society to bait me!

* * * * * * * *

"And do you think to break me now on your paltry wheel? You made me, without my search, a species of pagod. In the caprice of your pleasure you throw down the idol from its pedestal. But it is not shattered; I have neither loved nor feared you! Henceforth I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you. Attribute to me every phase of your vileness! Charge me with profligacy and madness! Make of my career only a washed fragment in the hartshorn of your dislike! Drive your red-hot plowshares, but they shall not be for me! May my bones never rest in an English grave, nor my body feed its worms!"

COUNTESS TERESA,
Whose Influence Upon Lord Byron Is One of the Striking Things in "The Castaway."

Then came his departure from England and his life of extreme excess in Venice. After that his attachment for the Countess Teresa Guiccioli in which his better nature began to assert itself again, and last of all his attempt to aid Greece to recover her liberties, in which he was a true hero.

Thru all this, even when his excesses were extremest and his vices vilest, the author makes him a discontented atheist, ever refusing to believe, yet ever questioning his own denial of God, under his seeming depravity a growth of character continuing until the end. In this the author is borne out by history, however that may refuse to support her almost flagrant exaggerations and liberties in other things.

In Fight for Greece.

Gordon, having become the leader of the Greeks in their revolt against Turkey, according to John Nichol, one of his biographers, was slowly dying of malaria contracted in the field. He had fainted a while before from excessive bleeding at the hands of the doctors, and was lying in bed when a crowd of mutinous Suliotes broke into the room. Mr. Nichol quotes Colonel Stanhope's account of the scene and Gordon's behavior as follows:

Soon after his dreadful paroxysm, when he was lying on his sickbed, with his whole nervous system completely shaken, the mutinous Suliotes, covered with dirt and splendid attires, broke into his apartment brandishing their costly arms and loudly demanding their rights. Lord Byron, electrified by this unexpected act, seemed to recover from his sickness; and the more the Suliotes raged the more his calm courage triumphed. The scene was truly sublime.

According to Miss Rives the Suliotes had been told that Lord Byron was living in luxury. They slept on mats on the ground. They were surprised, then, on entering his room. To follow the book:

This was not the abode of soft luxury and gem-hung magnificence affected by the archistrategos whose wealth was limitless, and who sipped wines of liquid pearls, while they, their payments in arrears, drank sharp raisinjuice. What they saw was at strange variance with this picture. A chill stone chamber, a meager repast, uncarpeted floors. A handful of men, each with a drawn sword. These—and a form stretched on a rough mattress, an ensanguined bandage about his forehead, a single gray-haired servant kneeling by his side.

The man on the couch rose totteringly, his hand on his servant's shoulder. He was ghastly white, but his eye flashed and burned as it turned on those semibarbaric invaders.

* * * * * * * *

"Am I then to abandon your land to its enemies," he asked, "because of you, heads of clans, warriors born with arms in your hands, because you yourselves bring all effort to naught? For what do you look? Is it gold? The money I brought has purchased cannon and ammunition. It has furnished a fleet. It has cared for your sick and set rations before your men. Do you demand preferment? You are already chiefs by birth and by election. Have I taken that away? Rank shall be yours—but do you hope to earn it idly in camp, or fighting like your fathers fought, like your own Botzaris, who fell for his country? Is it for yourselves you ask these things now, or is it for Greece?"

* * * * * * * *

As he paused, a burley chieftain, built like a tower, thrust up his hand and turned to the rest, speaking rapidly and with many gesticulations. He pointed to the rough couch, to the coarse fare on the table.

* * * * * * * *

All at once he bared his breast, slashed it with his dagger, and touched his knee to the ground before Gordon's feet. The rest followed his example.

Liberties Taken with History.

Instead of thus renewing their allegiance to Gordon, biography says, the mutineers were finally dismissed. But that is as near to historical accuracy as the author gets. The opportunity for a dramatic scene was too good to miss, however. It is effective in the novel and would be even more so—much more so—on the stage. The story is an apology for Lord Byron. To make over his life, as the author has done, in support of her measure of his character, is doubtful literary ethics. It is nothing more nor less than to throw obligation to truth in history to the winds. This is not history, you say? No, but it confuses the one who reads history and this book, and misleads those who read this book alone and are not on their guard against its errors. But—and there is the thing that makes the fault the greater—it is absorbingly interesting.

—The Uneasy Chair.

Stewart Edward White has not yet heard that his latest book, "The Silent Places," is the best selling novel in the United States, for he is now enjoying a three months' honeymoon camping trip, alone with his bride, in the Santa Clara mountains, California. Mrs. White, who was Miss Elizabeth Grant, of Newport, is a tenderfoot compared to her experienced outdoor husband.

The following "three little thinks" are from "Vest Pocket Confidences" in **Four Track News** for July:

"The rolling stone gathers no moss," but, perchance, momentum is worth more than moss.

Euchre is a game at which knaves always win.

Experience is the interest upon the average investment.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE CASTAWAY. By Hallie Erminie Rives, author of "Hearts Courageous." Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill company.

THE NONPAREIL MAN

Something About the Circus the Boys Used to Hold in the Barn—Nifty Robinson's Great Feat Brought to a Sudden Conclusion by His Mother.

Speaking of circuses, do you recall that wonderful all-star performance we held in the barn for three or four weeks after Barnum came to town? The admission was five pins. One of the prize stunts was done by Nifty Robinson, who used to go up a ladder hand over hand, cross over among the rafters on another short ladder and so down on the other side on still another ladder. This stunt went well with the crowd until Mrs. Robinson, coming into the barn one day, looked up and saw with deep horror her offspring's little legs dangling in space. As there was a scythe, a rake (teeth up) and a saw or two on the barn floor or on the walls, she raised a loud feminine outcry that brought the circus to a close, Nifty being led from the scene of his triumphs by the ear. After that we all tried the stunt and found it was "dead easy."

Feeny Jones, looking around for something to do and remembering the sword-swallowing act, stumped the crowd to try it, using the scythe as the Hindu juggler used the sword, but nobody would begin, so the project fell thru, luckily; otherwise some small boy certainly would have been cut in two.

A "beauty doctor" has published an article on "How to Reduce the Size of the Nose." The best treatment for the nose is to keep it out of other people's affairs.

When we see the great horses thundering up with the big guns in the war pictures we often think of the fierce charger kept on the urban farm of R. F. Jones, out Hennepin way. Yesterday Mr. Jones' strong daughter, aged 6 or thereabouts, picked up this charger in her arms and walked off with him, his little hoofs vainly beating the air.

This may be the last chance you may have to pat little George's chubby hand. It is likely to be blown off on the Fourth.

Lillian Russell says that her age is like the birthplace of a friend of hers who was born on an ocean steamer which was afterward lost at sea. Lil is getting old.

Children are now becoming quite the style in London society.

Speaking of these "silent statesmen," the Detroit News tells of a keeper of a small livery stable who obtained a county office on the strength of looking wise and saying nothing. When he got the county job it was discovered that he couldn't write and had kept still solely because he hadn't the ghost of an idea in his head. Probably he made a very safe official, too.

Owing to the wet weather July mosquitoes as large as English sparrows are promised by those who ought to know. Carry a club.

Bill Barlow, a Nebraska editor, calls for a Fourth of July that permeates. He says: "Hurrah for the Fourth of July!—hurrah! and damned be he who would take from us its sacred and time-honored privileges. What matters if lives are lost, property destroyed, and timid folks hunt the coal hole—ain't it our natal day? Didn't we give King George the glassy defy and didn't we make good—didn't we gain our independence for all time, and are we a-going to lay down now—I guess not nit! And yet there are people—professedly patriotic people—who protest. Boston, for instance—a suburb of Lexington, the custodian of Bunker Hill and foster-brother to both Pauline and Faneuil Hall—tried it. Chicago—where liberty in all the word implies is a municipal motto—tried it. Denver—with more holiness, happiness and hell to the block than any other bailiwick on my list of personally conducted excursions—tried it—as did a thousand towns of lesser note. It was proposed to celebrate a facetious, factitious—felonious—Fourth. No firecrackers and consequent annihilation of kidlet digits; no explosion of bombs and attendant scattering of bad boys' brains; no toy pistols with a white hearse next week for Little Willie; no fire alarms, conflagrations, equine runaways—no nothin', and no fun. But it didn't go! Several thousand dollars were subscribed in each of the cities named by misguided men with too much money; but in each the project has been abandoned as unpopular and impracticable."

That's the kind of talk we like to hear! What are a few hundred young lives compared with a noise? Does your boy lose a few eyes by powder? What of it? Does he forget to throw his cannon cracker until afterwards and three fingers go off rejoicing with it! Glory!

Give us the good old Fourth if it takes a leg.

The pastor came by the office window yesterday wheeling a load of microby, germ-laden earth from the site of the Morrill-Tooze church-theater. In front of the theological unicycle traveled The Journal band, exuding music at every pore and emptying barrels and barrels of it out on the asphalt, where it rebounded back and forth against the brick walls of the buildings. Following the oom-pah-pah artists came the pastor's one-parson power wheelbarrow with what looked to us like a mighty small load of earth for a stout man. The motive power carried the barrow easily and without apparent strain, and the "exhaust" could not be heard. The load was wheeled around several blocks and in this way the work of rescue was auspiciously begun. —A. J. R.

Germany has on an av[illegible]ge 806 orchard trees to the square [illegible].

LAKE MINNETONKA

Inviting Sunday weather brought a great number of visitors to Hotel del Otero, and many week-end houseparties were entertained. Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Sharwood of St. Paul came out on their automobile Saturday afternoon, remaining until Monday morning. Mr. Sharwood was the first visitor at Hotel del Otero when it was opened in April, and he and Mrs. Sharwood have been over-Sunday guests regularly ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Somers and a party of St. Paul friends came out Friday night and remained until Monday morning. Miss Mayo, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Mueller, Mrs. D. Bessessen and Mr. and Mrs. O. O'Reilly made up a luncheon party at the hotel on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Greggs of Minneapolis have also been spending a few days at Del Otero. Mrs. H. F. Hamilton of Omaha and Mrs. M. V. McQuaid of Des Moines, Iowa, arrived the latter part of the week to remain. Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Smith came from their home at San Francisco, Cal., on a short visit; their guest over Sunday was Mrs. G. A. McChandless of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Griggs of St. Paul are season guests. Dr. W. O. Fryberger has also joined the summer colony for some time. From West Chester, Pa., there are Mr. and Mrs. M. Speer, and Rev. and Mrs. U. A. Larsen are visitors from Minot, S. D. Mr. and Mrs. James Blaine and daughter were out for two days.

From Friday to Monday Mr. Hopkins had a visit from a group of traveling men—A. V. Kline, Chicago; A. L. Carpenter and C. M. Winant, New York, and George M. Foster, Philadelphia—who come every year for a few days' fishing in the North Arm. Their catch was of good proportions and they brought back to the hotel some choice fish. Another of the rural pleasures in which the men indulge every time they are here is a strawberry hunt and the beautiful Minnesota berries are never more appreciated than by these guests.

Fourth of July houseparties will be a feature of the lake life and with all-day picnic parties will prove most enjoyable methods of entertaining friends. Miss Grace Abbott will entertain a group of twenty young women at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Abbott, at Solberg's Point. The young people will come out on the early morning train, and a picnic dinner and tour of the lake will be their pleasures.

Mrs. Heck McC. Merriman will have a houseparty for the Fourth and her thirty guests will include Messrs. and Mmes. Harry Merriman and family, Arthur Jones and family, Rufus B. Clark and family, Misses Sticks, McClary, Mrs. Grundy and Miss Grundy of Sioux City, G. M. Madden and R. J. Madden.

An informal dance for the members and friends will be held tomorrow evening at the Minnetonka Boat club at Tonka Bay. Trains will return to the city at 11 o'clock.

The arrivals at the Baptist assembly on Saturday for the day were Rev. and Mrs. E. R. McKinney and children of St. Paul and Evangelist Tom Mackey of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Phillips, the Misses Mabel and Mille Phillips, Gladys Roberts, Helen Paterson, Helen L. Amy, Mrs. Addie B. Clark, Mrs. Frank W. Horton and Milo Phillips, all of Minneapolis, are there for a two weeks' outing. There was an attendance of fifty at the song service Sunday evening. These services are being held each Sunday evening either on the lawn or at one of the cottages, and are proving very enjoyable and restful to all who attend.

GOSSIP OF THE LAKE.

Miss Helen Rorabach, Miss Leah Rorabach, Miss Lulu Holmes, William Deveau, H. D. Oxley and G. F. Stum made up a party at the lake Sunday and stayed for dinner at the White House. Oother Sunday guests were: Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Case, L. Hawkinson, E. Aust, N. Hawkinson, A. C. Dannenbaum, Miss Alice Hall, J. E. Hall and W. B. Hutter.

Mrs. J. Wale, Miss Vanette Wale and Mrs. S. A. Wright spent last week with Miss Hildegard George, at Villa Content, Fairview.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Leverentz and Miss Lina Leverentz were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. George at Villa Content Sunday.

Miss Edna Gagaski, who has been at Hotel Donaldson for several weeks, returned to her home in the city Sunday night.

Miss Florence Moore spent Saturday and Sunday at the Brutton cottage in Excelsior.

Mrs. H. Deutsch entertained at Hotel Donaldson over Sunday Mrs. Bernard Burton, Miss Regina Burton and Mrs. J. Deutsch of Minneapolis.

Sunday guests at Hotel Donaldson were: William Lorimer, Glasgow, Scotland; J. W. Tamm, A. B. Fry, Miss Bacon, Sam J. Levy, H. W. Nebelthau, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Gold, all of Minneapolis, and C. F. Tuck, St. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hausman and Mrs. Mary Hausman of St. Louis will arrive July 1 at their summer home on Long View hill, and Mrs. Hausman will bring his automobile. Miss Edith Hookey, who has been their guest for several weeks, will return home with them. Mrs. Mary Hausman will entertain her niece, Miss Edna Hausman, later in the season.

Mrs. George Vetter and Miss Myrtle Vetter will be the guests of Mrs. T. J. Tonge and Miss Jessie Tonge at the Tonge cottage, Fairview, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Erickson and family of Galesburg, Ill., have arrived for the summer and are occupying the Dr. Waite cottage at Fairview.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mikolas and children are occupying the new Waite cottage at Fairview, which was built last spring.

Mrs. S. C. Gaines will be the guest of Mrs. A. Godart at Rose Villa the first week in July.

Miss Alta Mapes has been visiting Miss Louise Abbott at her cottage at Solbergs Point.

Misses Hope Brutton, Abbie Reed and Kate Cotterell were guests yesterday of Miss Louise Abbott.

Miss Lillian Litzky is spending a week with Miss Darwene at Solbergs Point.

Mrs. J. B. Mack of Minneapolis will spend Tuesday and Wednesday the guest of Mrs. T. J. Tonge of Fairview. Misses Carrie and Ida Rolff were entertained by Miss Jessie Tonge today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pierson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner G. Couch over Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Lola Talbot of Sioux City was the guest of Mrs. W. Henry Ritchie at her summer home at Meadville Park over Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Elvin Dunsmoore will come out Thursday to spend the day with Mrs. S. O. Lum and Miss Bessie Lum at their summer home at Solbergs Point.

The First Swedish Baptist Sunday school and church will have their picnic tomorrow at Tonka Bay.

IOWA SUNDAY SCHOOL MEN

Opening of State Association's Annual Convention at Iowa Falls.

Special to The Journal.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, June 28.—The thirty-ninth annual state convention of the Sunday schools of Iowa opened here this morning with a big attendance. The homes of the city have been thrown open for the entertainment of the delegates. The morning session was taken up with primary and junior teachers' institute work and the business meetings of the state executive meeting and state executive board. This evening a program is offered, opening with a jubilee of song led by Professor E. O. Excell of Chicago. The address of greeting will be made by the state president, Professor J. A. Lapham. Other features of the evening program are "Our Trip to the Holy Land," by Mrs. B. F. Mitchell, and "The Sunday School Cruise and the World's Convention at Jerusalem," a stereopticon lecture by Mrs. Marion Lawrence.

RECEPTION FOR CHAFFEE

'Twill Take Place Friday at St. Paul—A Review Saturday.

A public reception will be given for General and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee at the Aberdeen, St. Paul, next Friday. General Chaffee will be the guest of General Carr. A military salute of fifteen guns will be given at Fort Snelling Saturday morning, and there will be a review. General Charles F. Humphreys, quartermaster general of the army, who accompanies General Chaffee, will inspect the progress of the construction work at the fort.

CLUBS AND CHARITIES

Club Calendar.

WEDNESDAY—

Woman's guild of Grace Episcopal church, Mrs. Hetherington, 3441 Park avenue, all day.

Rockford College association, Mrs. M. E. Green, 997 Portland avenue, St. Paul.

Ladies' Aid society of the Thirteenth Avenue M. E. church, church parlors, 2:30 p.m.

Presbyterial Home Missionary society, Westminster chapel, 3 p.m.

New Wisconsin Officers.

The Improvement association, Menomonie, has elected the following officers: President, A. Pillsbury; vice presidents, Miss Stella Lucas, Miss Belle Epley; recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth Allen; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. F. Morgan; treasurer, Mrs. Kate Weber.

The new officers of the Woman's club, Menomonie, are: President, Mrs. E. E. Lamberton; vice president, Mrs. Frank Miner; secretary, Mrs. Al C. Anderson; treasurer, Mrs. Will Nott.

The Shakspere club of Lancaster has for its new officers: President, Mrs. Catherine Strong; vice president, Mrs. Helen Barlow; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Frances Barr.

The officers of the Coterie, Lancaster, are as follows: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter; vice president, Miss Mary Walker; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary Bellows.

The Century club of Lancaster has elected Mrs. Frank Tennant, president; Mrs. S. E. Hassell, secretary, and Mrs. R. Meyer, Jr., treasurer.

Graduation of Nurses.

The eleventh annual commencement of the training school for nurses connected with Asbury hospital will be held tomorrow evening at the Deaconess' home, 1400 Ninth avenue S, when the principal address will be made by Dr. M. B. Smith. The class paper will be read by Miss Iva Cliff. Miss A. L. Smith, superintendent of nurses, will present the graduates, who will receive diplomas from the hands of Bishop I. W. Joyce, president of the board. Mrs. S. H. Knight, superintendent of the hospital, will present the class pin. The graduates are Alice Beatrice Bretthorst, Katherine Mary Christopherson, Iva Cliff, Margaret Gibb and Mina Marian McVean.

Directors Want Money.

The directors of Maternity hospital are trying to raise $300 before July 1. The directors are at present in urgent need of money and the funds at their command are very low. The board has been promised $200 and is endeavoring to increase the sum to $500. A large number of letters have been sent out stating the needs of the hospital and asking for returns.

CLUB NOTES.

Rockford College association will be entertained by Mrs. M. E. Green, 997 Portland avenue, St. Paul, tomorrow.

The Royal Workers of Fern camp, R. N. A., will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. Ludwig, 816 Seventh avenue S.

The members of Cedar Leaf camp, R. N. A., will go to Robbinsdale tomorrow to arrange a flower bed in the M. W. A. park. Mrs. Minnie Roedell, secretary, has charge of the arrangements.

Plymouth chapter, No. 19, O. E. S., will have an excursion to the home of Mrs. McConnell at Christmas lake, Excelsior, Friday. The members will take the 9:15 a.m. train from the St. Louis station. A box lunch will be served.

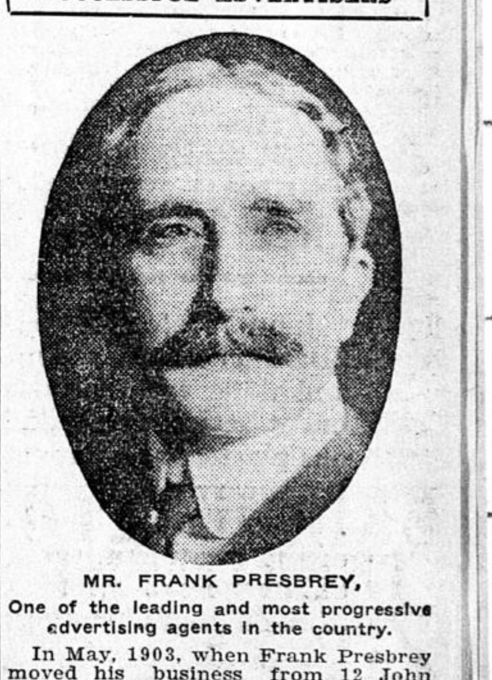
The midsummer meeting of the Presbyterial Home Missionary society will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in Westminster chapel. Missionaries from Good Will and from New Mexico will speak.

HOME FROM ZULULAND

Miss Wright Has Been a Missionary for Seven Years.

Miss Amy S. Wright has returned from South Africa, where she has been engaged in missionary work and is with her family at 212 W Grant street. Miss Wright does not think that the trouble between the Boers and the English has been permanently settled. American education of the natives is rather frowned on by the English authorities, as the natives do not hesitate to practice the republican ideas they acquire in American schools. Miss Wright has been working among the Zulus under the auspices of the Congregationalists for seven years.

SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISERS



MR. FRANK PRESBREY,
One of the leading and most progressive advertising agents in the country.

In May, 1903, when Frank Presbrey moved his business from 12 John street to his present commodious quarters at 3-7 West Twenty-ninth street, New York, Printer's Ink said of the agency which Mr. Presbrey had built up in less than six years:

"It is said that the list of customers carried by this agency is the most solid and representative in the world. Certainly it numbers some of the most desirable business houses in the United States, as well as a large proportion of the most successful advertisers."

Mr. Presbrey began work as a reporter on the Buffalo Courier in 1873. He went to Princeton and graduated in the class of 1879 with President Woodrow Wilson, Cyrus McCormick, and others who have since distinguished themselves. After graduating he followed Horace Greeley's advice and went west to "grow up with the country." He began in the advertising department of the Santa Fe railroad, and after a period as western passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande ran a weekly paper in Kansas, then went to Ohio as manager of one the leading daily papers of the state for four years and finally to Washington as a correspondent and established Public Opinion.

He is an "all round" man, a clever and forceful writer. He has, in addition, a keen business sense which most writers lack. He is a practical printer and knows just how to handle type to secure the best effects and, above all he infuses an individuality, a "character," into his work which marks the artist. Anyone familiar with advertising can pick out one of Presbrey's pages.

In a recent circular he says: "We believe that, while there are, doubtless, general theories of advertising, there is no patent ready-made scheme which can be successfully adjusted to meet differing conditions—that each campaign must have a distinct personality of appeal."

And it is that belief consistently followed out, which has placed his agency in the very front rank of advertising agencies in the world, and has enabled him to handle first-class business, amounting to considerably over a million a year.

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