THE JOURNAL

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TRAVELERS ABROAD

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The Heroism of Parker.

The democratic leaders are busy these days saying complimentary things of Judge Parker. They refer to him as a man of action, of courage, of high integrity, and of such strength of character as ought to command general admiration and respect, and as fit him to fill the exalted office of president.

Has it ever occurred to the public that all this high praise is based on the telegram sent by Judge Parker to the St. Louis convention, and that behind that telegram there is absolutely no known basis for it? For months he was the "great unknown," and prominent democrats in all parts of the land were insistent in their demands that he say something, or do something that would give a clue to his principles and his qualifications. There was no response to these demands. The nomination was conferred while he was still unknown, and the convention was almost ready to adjourn before he saw fit to break the long silence.

There is much in the Parker telegram to commend, but it must be apparent that Judge Parker's reputation is a thing of recent growth, and that his supporters are taking much for granted in imputing to him heroic traits of character.

It seems rather strange that they should glorify in him those things which they condemn in President Roosevelt. Every word of praise of Parker that one now hears sums up some phase of the president's well-established reputation. He is a man of action, of courage, of high integrity and of great strength of character. He has commanded, and continues to command, general admiration and respect, and his record of three years as chief magistrate has established his ability to administer the duties of that position ably and in harmony with the nation's highest ideals.

In the case of Judge Parker much is taken for granted. Among his admirers the wish is father to the thought, and on the slender foundation of a single telegram they are proceeding to build a character which may or may not be veracious. These builders, however, whether consciously or not, are following a design that has been indorsed by the people. The president may congratulate himself because of this imitation, which is again, as always, the sincerest flattery. The democrats don't know what their candidate is. They have had a single word from him, and straightway they vociferate that he is just such a man as the man whom he seeks to displace. In the one case there is so much assumption as to cause the careful man to hesitate; on the other, a many-sided character of wonderful strength and a mind of wonderful grasp, have given the name of Roosevelt a glory which can never be taken away.

The best that has been said of Judge Parker is that he promises to develop some of the same characteristics which the people admire in Roosevelt.

Which do the people prefer? A man who has been put to severe tests and has met them triumphantly well, or a man who has had nothing to try him out, and whose sole claims to support thus far are a single telegram and the enthusiastic and perhaps exaggerated praise of partizan admirers?

Folk is rendering a much more important public service by accepting the nomination for governor of Missouri than he could have rendered by being a candidate for vice president. It is his program when elected governor to contine the campaign against official corruption which he began as district attorney at St. Louis. As governor his opportunities will be vastly increased. The friends of the Missouri boodlers and the old state machine have opposed his nomination and failed. They probably know better than anybody else why they don't want him in the governor's office.

Reciprocity Enthusiasm in Massachusetts.

While the Minnesota branch of the National Reciprocity League has deemed it wise to suspend activity during the presidential election year, the New England league is now putting forth more vigorous efforts than ever. It seems to be the purpose of this league to bring out such a manifestation of the feeling of the rank and file of the republican voters of Massachusetts that the unsatisfactory declaration of the republican state convention on the subject of reciprocity shall be shown to be misrepresentative of the opinion of the party in Massachusetts.

So great is the interest in this effort to show that the party leaders misrepresent the rank and file that it has been found desirable to increase the committee of 100 charged with the work to a committee of 200. The Boston Herald says of the work:

The movement in behalf of Canadian reciprocity, so strongly urged before the Massachusetts legislature at its last session by the merchants of Boston, has developed into one of the most widespread and spontaneous outbursts under the leadership of Henry M. Whitney, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, ever seen in New England. Business men of all shades of political belief are rapidly assembling under the standard raised by Mr. Whitney, and it is confidently asserted that within a very brief period the friends of the movement will have declared themselves so emphatically that their demands cannot longer be overlooked.

The committee of 200 is circulating for the signatures of republicans a petition which declares in favor of the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with other countries and especially with Canada and Newfoundland, with whom, the petition asserts, such relations should not be limited to non-competitive products.

In Boston and other New England cities reciprocity with Canada and Newfoundland has become necessary to increased growth and enlarged prosperity. Their geographical situation is such that unless the conflict between commercial and political geography on this continent can be terminated, the limit is already set to their growth.

Reciprocity with Canada is as essential to the full development of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth as it is to the New England cities, but with us this fact is not so plain to the careless observer, because the possibilities of development in our contiguous territory have not yet been sounded. Chicago, Omaha, Milwaukee, Kansas City restrict our commercial activities on the south, east and southwest. Three or four hundred miles to the west is the arid and semi-arid country, which is not capable of sustaining a dense population. To the north is the Canadian boundary line, which is now to a large extent a commercial as well as political boundary.

The state campaign in Minnesota will last barely two months. For this relief much thanks—to the democratic committee, which considerately deferred the nominating convention till Aug. 30.

Was It Only a Joke?

At the time of the state convention The Journal gave an account of how the antimerger plank in the platform was forced on the committee by the firm stand of two or three members who were opposed to Mr. Dunn's nomination, and determined that the party should be consistent with its stand in 1902 in the platform if not in the candidate.

No one pretended to think that this plank represented the views of the candidate, or of the leaders of the victorious faction, but the public was hardly prepared for an open repudiation from the manager of Mr. Dunn's campaign. It was a surprise and shock to many republicans when Mr. Heatwole sought to nullify the party declaration, declaring in the Northfield News that, "in the light of subsequent events, the paragraph in question could not be regarded as anything but ironical."

The logic of the News cannot be disputed. The convention certainly did nothing else that would indicate sympathy with the outgoing state administration or its policies. But it was supposed that, for appearance's sake, this one souvenir of the triumphant campaign of 1902 would be allowed to stand. Now the manager of Mr. Dunn's preconvention campaign dismisses the whole matter as one of the convention's jokes. What better proof is wanted of the real meaning of the convention result? The dullest mind would hardly ask for a more convincing tip.

It is no wonder that this cavalier treatment of the antimerger plank has caused a disturbance among loyal republicans, shown by such utterances as the following from the Morris Tribune:

If this is the way Bob Dunn and his friends are going to repudiate the platform and the last republican administration, they will have trouble galore. Many good republicans are standing by the party because of the platform, but if you take away the platform, where are they?

The Marshall News-Messenger wants to see a campaign begun at once for extension of the primary law to include state officers, and says:

When a candidate for the legislature asks support, ask him if he will pledge his efforts and his vote to make such an amendment to the election laws, and if not, turn him down as one tied up to corporate interests.

Such a campaign might line up the house all right, but the senate holds over and is independent of this year's campaign. Of course, it would do no harm to secure an expression of opinion from the senators.

The republican convention at Grand Forks tomorrow will pick out a state ticket—er—that is to say, will indorse a state ticket picked out a month or so ago at St. Paul by the party leaders. North Dakota has Minnesota beaten several miles in political methods. Instead of waging a long and bitter ante-convention campaign, ending in a fierce and "tion" and then have the convention our North Dakota friends meet quietly in some twin city hotel, fix up a "combination" and then have the conevntion ratify it with as enthusiastic a whoop as the weather will permit.

The Public and the Strike.

Of all the big illegal trusts, the beef trust is most offensive to the public, and for that reason public sympathy is naturally, almost inevitably, with the employes in the packinghouse strike. For years the trust has fixed the prices of meat and of cattle. It has regulated its wagescale with no reference to the cost of the raw material. It has plundered the farmer on the one side and the public on the other, and its employees have more than once been compelled to resort to the strike in order to secure a living wage. This trust, like all of its ilk, is thoroly obnoxious, and the hope is almost universal that the president may be able, as the result of the prosecution now under way, to bring it to book.

As for the striking employees, popular approval will be theirs just as long as they keep well within the confines of law and order. Their demand that their wages shall not be reduced while the product of their labor rises on the one hand and the price of the raw material falls on the other, seems fair. But the day of the violent strike is happily passing. No just cause can ever be permanently helped by injustice. Right ceases to be right when it allies itself with wrong. The packinghouse employees have now an opportunity to show the stuff they are made of. It is devoutly to be hoped that their conduct will be such as to deserve public approval, but there is reason today to fear that they may not succeed.

Governor Van Sant's determination not to order the militia to South St. Paul until all peaceful methods of securing observance of the law in that strike-torn suburb are exhausted, is doubtless wise and prudent. Now let the strikers themselves make such a step unnecessary by respecting the rights of their former employers. Certainly, free ingress to and egress from the plant for any present employees is a legal right. Upon the men themselves rests the burden of determining by their actions whether Minnesota is to sink to the Colorado class.

The question is mooted as to whether the republicans can raise a sufficient campaign fund to insure Roosevelt's election. No such question, however, has been raised regarding the democrats, nor will it be. After playing the prodigal son for eight years, and feeding on husks, the democracy is now returning home, and the fatted calf will be killed with all the manifestations of joy that the parable suggests. It is a question which is the happier, the democracy to get back again, or the money bags to welcome it.

The fall of Port Arthur is now said to be officially scheduled for mid-August. That won't prevent the industrious correspondents at Chi-fu and elsewhere from felling it by rumor every few minutes meanwhile.

AT THE THEATERS

Lyceum—"La Tosca."

Goaded to desperation, Floria Tosca last night stabbed Mr. Scarpia of Rome, Italy, at the Lyceum. Then, having arranged the candles about the body of her victim, she cried out "Avenged!" twice and strode out into the backyard, where Mr. Scarpia had arranged to have Dick Ferris shot as the accomplice of Cesar Angelotti. Tricked by this Scarpia, Miss Tosca had betrayed the hiding place of Angelotti, in spite of shrieks of "Hold! silence! Letisky," from Mr. Ferris, who had concealed the fugitive Angelotti in his well. It had been a trying position for a young girl like Floria Tosca. She was bound by her promise to her lover, Mr. Ferris, not to betray Mr. Angelotti. But Mr. Scarpia was torturing Mr. Ferris in the next room, and what could the poor girl do? But her hour came when Scarpia, after a corrupt bargain with her, which seemed her only way out, promised to have blank cartridges fired at Dick Ferris. To kill Scarpia—that was Miss Tosca's only further avenue to freedom. So she killed him. But she was tricked again, for the blank cartridge deal was not carried out. Mr. Ferris was killed by the firing squad, the members of which then turned their guns on Miss Tosca, and she fell, exhaling her last breath prone upon the body of the man she loved and unwittingly betrayed.

Miss Florence Stone is really satisfying as La Tosca. Her interpretation and her methods differ from those of Bernhardt and Fanny Davenport—but who shall say theirs are the only true characterizations? Hers is not the repressed La Tosca—but it is pleasing, thrilling and at all times consistent. A. Byron Beasley's Scarpia would be more acceptable, did he but improve his enunciation. Save for the opportunity to wear tights three sizes too small which is given Dick Ferris, the tragedy affords no line or situation or costume effect to throw any other member of the Ferris company into relief.

Garden Theater—"Pirates of Penzance."

A nursemaid's mistake, by which she apprentices a young man of station to a pirate instead of a pilot, as directed, puts one Frederic in a predicament and furnishes the basis of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "The Pirates of Penzance," which the Garden Theater company is producing this week. Frederic is freed from the band when he is 21, but the scheming pirate chief finds that the letter of the contract says that Frederic shall be apprenticed until his twenty-first birthday. He learns that the young man was born on the 29th day of February, and, therefore, is only 5 and a little over. His sense of duty impels Frederic to obey the contract, altho immediately after his release he had organized a company for the extermination of the pirates bold. Now that he is one of them, he tells the chief of the impending attack, and also, as a good pirate, betrays the father of the girl he loves. But the company organized by Frederic overcomes the pirates by strategy, and Frederic gets the girl.

The Garden theater's presentation of the funny opera is enjoyable. The leading parts are well taken, particularly that of Frederic, by Jay C. Taylor, who sings the part well. Next to the singing of Frederic, the best thing in the production is the Hibernian face of Edward, a sergeant of police (C. A. Parker). The band of policemen to fight the pirates creates much laughter. The airs, of course, were popular long ago.

CALIFORNIA ROYALTIES

Two residents of Los Angeles, Cal., claim to be of royal lineage. W. J. H. Murat, a machinist, says that "by rights" he should be on the throne of Naples as a descendant of Joachim Murat. Another is Dr. Rebecca Lee Dorsey, who traces her ancestry back to Robert Bruce, the Scottish hero.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Dismissal of Fullerton in Case of Dunn's Election Entails Some Difficulty—Heatwole's Business Trip Taken to Mean His Temporary Retirement from the Political Game—Believed to Be Waiting on Nelson—W. T. Coe Said to Have Made First "Harmony" Proposal—Albert Lea Times Cites Precedents of 1902.

The head men of the Dunn camp are already announcing that Sam Fullerton's head is to be brought in on a charger as soon as their candidate takes office. They are aware that Fullerton is not an appointee of the governor but is elected by a commission of five, only one of whom retires next year. However, they say, "there's a way around that." In fact, two methods are under consideration. One is a repeal of the present game and fish act, which would legislate the commission out of office, and the enactment of another. This procedure would give all sorts of opportunity to tinker with the game and fish laws, which are very annoying to some of Fullerton's enemies. But it would arouse a storm of protest from those interested in game protection, who are well satisfied with the law as it stands.

If the legislative remedy fails, then the next thing would be a direct attack on the board from the governor's office. Charges would be preferred against Fullerton on which he would be removed from his place on the board, and thus deprived of the right to serve as executive agent. Under the law the executive agent must be a member of the board, and he serves "during the pleasure of the board." So, as executive agent, Fullerton is not subject to removal by the governor. The only way to get him would be to drive him off the board.

Captain William Bird of Fairmont is the only member of the board who retires next year.

Fullerton was a Collins man before the convention. He was formerly a great friend of Dunn's, but they fell out because Fullerton declined to keep a subordinate at Dunn's orders, and they have been industriously "knocking" each other ever since. The legislative investigation of Fullerton's office at the last session was admittedly inspired by Dunn, and it is presumed that the same sort of charges that were threshed over at that time will be renewed next winter. Some former game wardens who have had trouble with Fullerton are expected to supply the ammunition.

There is already talk of a possible successor to Fullerton, and the Akeley Tribune presents the name of John H. O'Nell of Park Rapids, a former member of the house and one of the most active Dunn men in northern Minnesota.

Joel P. Heatwole has executed a strategic movement to the rear, having gone to British Columbia to look after his mining and railroad interests, temporarily dropping his role of "humble country editor." This is taken to mean that he will have little to do with the Dunn campaign and will not be a candidate against Senator Clapp next winter.

The ingratitude of Rice county may have had something to do with this determination. However, no one believes that Heatwole has given up his ambition to be United States senator. The outlook for a fight against Moses E. Clapp is not flattering, after the senator's hit at the state convention and its indorsement of his candidacy. The publication of Heatwole's interview and his plans against Clapp forced many Dunn leaders and newspapers formally to renew their allegiance to Clapp, and tho most of the Clapp men fought for Collins, the senator himself kept neutral, and there is little excuse for the Dunn organization to make a fight on him. Heatwole's efforts succeeded in bringing out a Hennepin candidate, but Hennepin was against Clapp before and he does not need this delegation.

It looks as tho Heatwole had about given up the idea of making a fight against Clapp next winter, and would lay his wires to contest with Nelson two years from now. Nelson is more unsatisfactory to the interests behind Heatwole than Clapp could possibly be. Two years from now there will be a senate to elect as well as a house, and it will be a more suitable occasion. The time is not ripe for Heatwole now, but he is a good waiter, and two years of a Dunn administration would give him great opportunities of building up a machine to compass the defeat of Nelson. As Heatwole said to his Rice county friend last winter: "If I don't make it against Clapp, I will the next time."

Clapp's friends on both sides of the governorship fight abused him for his neutral attitude, and he would have had all sorts of trouble if he had not disarmed criticism by his splendid work as chairman of the convention. His record in that capacity sent his stock 'way above par.

Publication of the recent abortive effort at fusion between the candidates for congress opposed to Mr. Fletcher, has brought from friends of Mr. Coe a chapter of history dating a little farther back, which they cay explains Mr. Coe's refusal to go into a conference last week. According to this story, Coe was the first to propose a "get together" conference. Immediately after Frank M. Nye announced his withdrawal, Coe sent out a "letter missive" to seven other gentlemen who had been prominently mentioned for the congressional nomination. They were Frank M. Nye, A. H. Hall, M. H. Boutelle, D. P. Jones, W. A. Kerr, W. E. Hale and John Day Smith. He invited them all to meet at his office and discuss the situation. Replies were received from Messrs. Nye, Smith and Kerr, and when the hour for the conference came John Day Smith was the only one to appear. The plan fell thru, and from that time on Coe began an active canvass for the nomination. He now takes the position that he has done his part in the effort to secure unity of action, and his plan having been rejected, he will not listen to further talk involving withdrawal from the race.

The Fergus Falls Journal says:

We have seen a good many reasons advanced for why the Hennepin delegation in the republican state convention was unseated, but we think the one advanced by an Otter Tail county delegate is the most rational: "We did it because we wanted to test Bob's strength."

"There has been some surprise because Collins failed to carry Redwood county," said a prominent republican from that county the other day. "The fact is, the majority of the delegates chosen at the primaries were elected as Collins men, but between Saturday night and Tuesday enough of them were won over to give Dunn a majority. Sunday morning three teams started out, one from Lamberton and two from Redwood Falls, and they kept going all day, until all the delegates to the county convention had been seen. When they had finished that trip, a majority of the delegates had been committed to Dunn. The Dunn men claim that was legitimate campaign work. Perhaps it was."

The Albert Lea Times says:

R. C. Dunn declined to make speeches in the republican state campaign two years ago, and his manager, J. P. Heatwole, devoted all his editorial space in the Northfield News to criticism and denunciation of Governor Van Sant, then the party candidate for governor.

It is considered likely that the democratic state convention on Aug. 30 will be held in Minneapolis. The location was left to the executive committee of the state committee, and they are not willing to coop the convention in an operahouse. As they do not care to send the delegates on another trip to Duluth, the only available place seems to be the International auditorium in Minneapolis, and this is the most likely selection.

—Charles B. Cheney.

The revenue derived from the lumber industry on the Pacific coast exceeds that of all the other industries combined.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

St. Paul as a Poet—An English Writer Says That Before Everything Else the Apostle Was Poet—If So, Was He Apostle Because He Was Poet or Poet Because He Was Apostle?

St. Paul in the role of poet strikes one at first as rather novel, tho once the hint is given it is in no wise difficult to trace a strong poetic vein in all his writings. But to say that "before and beyond everything else we regard St. Paul as a poet" is certainly novel enough to be striking. The words are those of E. E. Kellett, writing for the Expositor, London, and quoted at some length in the Literary Digest. Here is a very small part of what Mr. Kellett says:

The doxologies and fragments of church hymns with which his epistles are studded may or may not be his own, tho we incline to the view that, like Wesley, he contributed to the hymnology of his own services; but we are not left to conjectures like these for indications of his "insuppressive poetic mettle." In the Epistle to the Romans, after a lengthened and profound disquisition on the nature of faith and the doctrine of justification, he begins to exhort his readers: "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice." What a daring flight of poetry is this! It is a metaphor so deep that scores of sermons have not exhausted its meaning, and only our unfortunate familiarity with it prevents us from realizing how far removed from prose it is. * * * In the Epistle to the Ephesians, again, having occasion to urge watchfulness and courage upon his readers, he gives them a number of metaphors, of which the extreme boldness and beauty have long been lost thru use, but which must have roused the minds of his Ephesian readers, to whom they came fresh, like the strokes of a whip. "Put on," he says, in words for which his favorite Isaiah had given but the barest hint, "the whole armor of God. Stand, having girded your loins with truth, and having put on the breastplate of righteousness, and having shod your feet with the preparation of the gospel of peace; withal taking the shield of faith; and take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God." If this is not poetry, then Spenser's "Faerie Queene" itself, that most poetical of poems, must be adjudged to be prose, for what is the "Faerie Queene" but an expansion of these few verses?

His words, indeed, do not fall into metrical lengths; his lines do not always begin with capital letters; but their imagery, their passion, their fine frenzy, glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, seem literally to body forth the forms of things unknown, and to give a local habitation and a name to the most airy and impalpable of spiritual things.

"Poetry, therefore, we will call musical thought," says Carlyle. "The poet is he who thinks in that manner. At bottom it turns still on power of intellect; it is a man's sincerity and depth of vision that makes him a poet. See deep enough and you see musically; the heart of nature being everywhere music, if you can only reach it."

Men since the human record began have had faith in their poets and in their witness to the existence of realities answering to the highest aspirations of heart and mind, and it has been because of this deep-seeing of which Carlyle speaks. The question, now that the fact that Paul is a poet has been brought so strikingly home to us, is: Was Paul a poet before or not until after his conversion? Did his conversion open his eyes and awaken a keener sensitiveness to a wider environment of the soul than average mortals know? Or was the poetic sensitiveness and depth of insight there before, making the vision on the road to Damascus possible, or at least more easily brought about? Other poets have been stricken with a sense of the presence of God; Lowell, for example. Is it fair to assume, then, that it was because Paul was a poet by nature that an extraordinary revelation was made thru him? Would this detract from the claim of religious inspiration for Paul? Would it not rather support that claim, on the basis that a deepseer would be most likely when brought into contact with deep religious problems, with the deepest problems of life, to catch the real music in the "heart of nature"? Furthermore, would not Paul's experience be in support of mankind's confidence in the truth of the messages of the poets—the real poets, not the versifiers?

Futile questions, perhaps; but it is man's nature to question.

Henry Harland, the author of **My Friend Prospero**, is now the type of the successful and opulent novelist. The latest news from him is that he is traveling luxuriously in Italy with his family. But it was once quite different with him. A friend of his younger days gives an interesting picture of Harland "before taking" his dose of popular success. "It was at the time he was writing his first novel, 'Mrs. Peixada,'" he says, "that I knew him. He worked feverishly, going to bed at 7 each night and rising at some such ungodly hour as 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, to write until breakfast. Then he worked at his office where he earned his daily bread—a lawyer's office, I believe—and rushed back as soon as he could to work on the book an hour or so before going to bed. It takes a great deal of pluck to give up everything like that when a man is young and fond of living." —The Uneasy Chair.

"All hope abandon ye who enter here." Would not that be the spirit of those uninitiated in Dante's "Inferno" if they undertook the study of that immortal work without the advice of those who have gone before?

Adolphus T. Ennis, an Italian and an enthusiastic student of Dante, has written a little volume entitled **An Introduction to Dante's Inferno**. The book is intended to fill the office of a mentor and to guide the beginner step by step thru the path followed by Dante and Virgil in the dark regions of the city of woe. It not only explains the obvious story of the poem, but seeks to interpret its allegory and mysticism. The work is truly an introduction, and will be of great value to the beginner in the study of the Italian poet. —L. S. K.

THE MAGAZINE SAMPLER

Poem by Secretary Hay's Daughter.—

TOMORROW.

Tomorrow and tomorrow! Shall there be
Perchance a morrow when I may not see
Your face beside me any more? Ah, no,
My love—my love, I cannot let you go.
Like sun in Egypt, ever kind and fair,
My heart must wake at dawn, and know you there.
No dread of day that holds a weeping rain,
No fear of chilly love, and shadowed pain,
But ever perfect—ever wise and true,
Tomorrow and tomorrow holding you.

—Helen Hay Whitney, in August Ainslee's.

Pedigrees in Our National Life.—"The ancestral trusts—I speak, of course, respectfully of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames, etc.—have so cornered the market that it is difficult to catch a forebear of the required American antiquity," says Maurice Francis Egan in the August **Smart Set**. "So hard is it now to secure a forefather who lived thru the glorious days of '76 that there are some who even cast envious and covetous eyes at Benedict Arnold—which accounts for the great circulation of books devoted to the rehabilitation of that interesting person. Benedict Arnold, by judicious manipulation, may be converted in time into a sufficiently good "collateral"—for "collaterals" are the very life of our societies devoted to the worship of ancestors. Without the "collateral" arrangement many honest citizens would be compelled to gnash their teeth in outer social darkness."

Electric Theory of Matter.—One of the most important articles in the August **Harper's** is contributed by the well-known English physicist, Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., on the "Electric Theory of Matter." Sir Oliver was among the first men to conceive the idea of wireless telegraphy by the use of Hertz waves. He also invented the "tapper" from which came the first suggestion that the "ordinary Morse letters could be registered with the Hertz waves." Sir Oliver is a Rumford medalist of the Royal society, and was professor of physics at University college, Liverpool, from 1881 to 1900. Since that time he has been principal of the University of Birmingham. For his distinguished services to the cause of science he was knighted by King Edward in 1902.

BOOKS RECEIVED

INTRODUCTION TO DANTE'S INFERNO. By Adolphus T. Ennis. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press.

HUNT'S PROGRESSIVE COURSE IN SPELLING. By J. N. Hunt. New York: American Book company. Price 20 cents; each 15 cents.

HULL'S ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA FOR BEGINNERS. By George W. Hull, M.A. New York: American Book company. Price 50 cents.

ABBOTT'S FIRST LATIN WRITER. By Mather A. Abbott. New York: American Book company. Price 60 cents.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

The Mayor's Salary.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Referring to the article in your Saturday paper entitled "Likely to Cut Mayor's Salary," let me make this statement and request you to publish the same:

When the act was passed increasing the salaries of the city officials, I took this position, which I still hold, viz., that it is no part of the duties of any one holding office in, or employed by the city, excepting possibly the city attorney, to decide as to the legality of any law passed by the legislature.

It is a very simple matter to get court decisions, should any one care to make the test. I hold law to be good until declared by a proper tribunal to be otherwise.

The law referred to, as will be noticed by any one who cares to examine the same, does not require that I have a warrant signed by the city controller, before paying the city officials. A pay roll properly approved is sufficient authority.

The subject was revived at the present time, I presume, from the fact that I insisted upon warrants being drawn for the pay rolls, same as in all other departments. I supposed, naturally, that this had been done, and was surprised to find differently.

The fact that the controller had stated that he would not sign these warrants was not a good reason for their not being issued and signed by the mayor and city clerk. This done, the matter is brought regularly to the city controller, and in the best possible shape to test the law by a mandamus, should he still refuse to sign them.

It is a mistake that I refuse to continue to pay the increased salaries, unless warrants are signed by the controller. I stated that I should refuse unless warrants were made and signed by the mayor and city clerk.

—C. S. Hulbert, City Treasurer.

J. J. Hill's Editorial.

To the Editor of The Journal.

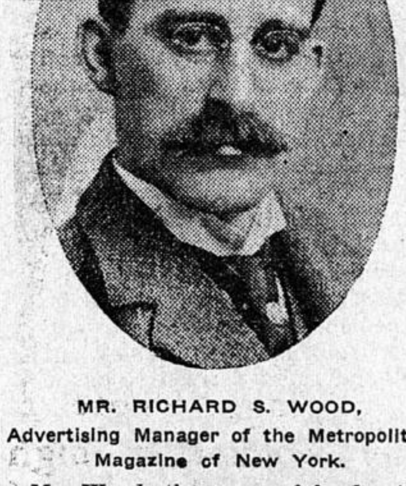
After hearing considerable comment on the subject, I esteem it a privilege to write you in commendation of your editorial of July 15 in criticism of J. J. Hill's article on "Cruelty to Animals," published by his organ, the St. Paul Globe. What The Journal had to say was a model as a temperate answer to a low, ungentlemanly tirade. It was proper to print Hill's editorial in full and thus treat the public to a sample of the literary style of this domineering railroad president. When it gets to that point that individuals, with or without large bank accounts, who have felt the effect of enforcement of just laws, can vent their spleen in insulting and ridiculing the chief law-respecting people to call a halt. executive of a state, it is time for the

This incident may be said to be a reminder of the disastrous consequences of our lax laws which have allowed great railway corporations so many privileges—so many, in fact, that they have become an apparent menace to the government itself.

—E. A. Benjamin.

3342 Park avenue, July 16.

SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISERS



MR. RICHARD S. WOOD,

Advertising Manager of the Metropolitan Magazine of New York.

Mr. Wood, the successful advertising manager of the Metropolitan Magazine, says:

"I have for some years been a close and ardent student of advertising in all of its forms. While my particular work in the advertising line has lain on the side of magazines, I know the value of other forms of advertising, having been upon that side of the fence which requires a man to study ways and means and respective values.

"I believe that the men who are most valuable to the advertising business are those who work without the dependance of good fellowship and conviviality, and those who have studied general trade conditions and merchandising thoroughly, and who simply convince their prospective customers with good sound logical arguments.

"I believe that friendship should be a result of good business dealing, rather than business dealing a result of friendship. Combine this idea with earnest and persistent work, and you have my impression of the real mission of an advertising man."

Mr. Wood is a very active supporter of all broad lines of advertising. He is a member of the Sphinx Club, the International Federation of Advertising Interests and almost every other organization that means a forward movement in publicity matters.

TWO CAUSES OF DISASTER

Coroner's Jury Places Responsibility for Death of Sixteen.

New York Sun Special Service.

Paterson, N. J., July 19.—"We find that Harry Kranzer came to his death on the 10th day of July, 1904, at Midvale, by reason of a collision of two trains on the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie railroad, caused thru the negligence of William T. Richards, station agent, and Ernest Miller, flagman."

This was the verdict of the coroner's jury, returned at the inquest into the Midvale disaster, that cost sixteen lives and the injury of fifty persons. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Richards and Miller on charges of manslaughter.

NEW BATTERIES HOLD MUCH.

New York Sun Special Service.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 19.—Alfred Adams announced last night that in company with Henry Goodshell, a Philadelphia manufacturer, and Harry Pollock, an electrician, he had run an automobile to Philadelphia and back, 140 miles, without recharging his new batteries. The longest run made by Edison without recharging was eighty miles.

LAKE MINNETONKA

Mrs. George H. Partridge entertained yesterday evening at the Lafayette club for a group of young people from around the lake.

Miss Marietta Lyman will give a dinner dance Saturday evening at the summer home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Lyman, in Linwood. Supper will be served at the Lyman cottage, and the young people will tour the lake to the clubhouse for the hop.

Mrs. L. T. Abbott of Solberg's Point will entertain the ladies of the Central Baptist church at her summer home tomorrow. The affair will be an all-day outing, the guests coming out in the morning at 9:15 over the Minneapolis road and returning to the city at 5 o'clock.

A pretty social affair at the lake today is the lawn fete which has been arranged by the young women of Trinity chapel, Excelsior, and which was opened this afternoon and will be continued thru the evening. The grounds are handsomely arranged with tents and flowers, set off by boughs of green, and the Excelsior shore is the scene of much gayety. In the evening rows of Japanese lanterns will illuminate the grounds, and Mr. Heywood of the Excelsior Casino has volunteered the services of his fine band to play between 8 and 9 o'clock. For the young people there will be a dance later. Misses Ida Purchase, Harriet Benson and Gertrude McGraw are in charge of the general arrangements and they have the assistance of a host of women interested in the church. Each woman has contributed her share, delicious cakes and cookies, others have furnished the ice cream, several of the young girls have made the lemonade, and another bevy of the interested church girls have been busy making the most appetizing home candy. A group of the girls met at the home of Miss Harriet Benson yesterday and made over ten pounds of butterscotch, taffy, caramels and other dainty sweetmeats. Ices and cakes are served in the tents by the young women. The decorations on the tables are waterlilies set in mounds of maidenhair ferns and the arrangements are in keeping with the tastefully appointed refreshments. One of the banner attractions is a gypsy tent. Among the young women who are to preside at the tables are Misses Abbie Reed, Hope Brutton, Constance Wells, Carroll Rice, Marguerite Denfeldt, Margaret Wells, Harriet Benson, Starr, Nell Stoddard, Clark, Hazel Christian, Mmes. Walter Pennington, Al Lyman and Nathan Chase. For the younger people there will be a fishpond with all its surprising features in the way of toys and candies.

Miss May Sterling, who spent Saturday with a fishing party at Hotel del Otero, Saturday landed some splendid catches, one being a nine-pound pickerel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Fairchild of Minneapolis and their guest, Mrs. Fred Collins of New York, with a party of friends came out in Mr. Fairchild's touring car to the lake last Saturday afternoon, stopping over at the J. T. Kenny cottage at Willowwood.

Misses Frieda and Esther Stoft will entertain the Flower Mission girls of the Church of the Redeemer next Saturday afternoon at their summer home at Solberg's Point. In the evening the party will be joined by an equal group of young men and the dance at the Excelsior Casino will be attended. Mr. and Mrs. Stoft will chaperone the young people.

Mrs. F. B. Semple had the Fannie L. chartered for a tour of the lakes Sunday afternoon and evening, entertaining informally for a group of friends.

Miss Johnnie A. Duncombe of Fort Dodge is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kenny at their cottage at Willowwood. Miss Duncombe is a highly accomplished musician and has just returned from a three years' stay abroad. She has a beautiful contralto voice and is also in charge of the choir of St. Mark's Presbyterian church in Fort Dodge.

The Woman's club of Rawlins post, with the members of the post and their wives, were entertained at the summer home of W. J. Dean, Ferndale, Saturday, and had a most enjoyable time. Lunch was served on the roomy porches, and the comfort of the delightful grounds was well appreciated. The guests returned to the city on the 9:20 evening train.

LAKE RIPPLES.

Miss Lula McCabe was a Sunday visitor at the Purchase cottage, Excelsior.

Dr. Oscar Burg is spending a few days with Arthur Swensen at Birch Bluff.

Mr. and Mrs. John Trevellan were over-Sunday guests of Mrs. J. E. Colley at Shady Island.

Miss Sue Dickey will come out to the lake next Friday to be the guest of Miss Frieda Stoft over Sunday.

Miss Kate Rush of Mount Vernon, Iowa, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bull at their summer home at Willowwood.

Hugh McGee has been visiting at the Satterlee cottage at Manitou before leaving for Scanlon, Minn., where he will spend the remainder of the summer.

Miss Bessie Lane and Miss Marjorie O'Neill were guests the latter part of last week of Miss Grace Abbott at Solbergs Point. Miss Abbott returned with Miss O'Neill to the city and was her guest over Sunday.

Miss Helen Nind of Chicago has week a week-end guest of Miss Bessie Lum at the Lum's summer home at Solbergs Point. Miss Nind was formerly of Minneapolis. Miss Pauline Gordon spent Friday with Miss Lum and Miss Nind.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chatfield were over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Lum at their summer home at Solbergs Point. Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Lum will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Al Armitage, nee Jerome, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Thomas Rockwell and son, of Evanston, Ill., are guests of Mrs. Rockwell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Robbins, and will return to Evanston Friday. Mr. Rockwell came up Saturday and spent Sunday at the Robbins cottage at Solbergs Point.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Paul E. Von Kuster to Anna S. Linstad, lot 18, block 16, South Side addition, $175.

John E. Quirk and wife to John Leahy, part of lots 1, 23, 32, Auditor's subdivision No. 46, $2,000.

John Leahy to Minnie Quirk, part of lots 1, 23, 32, Auditor's subdivision No. 46, $2,000.

Victor R. Gibson et al. to Florence L. Womach, lots 12, 13, 22, 23, etc., block 1, Bay St. Louis, $300.

H. M. Atkinson and wife to Nels P. Nelson, lot 5, block 2, the addition of Brackett, Lee & Heaton, $1,670.

John Ekman and wife to J. C. Higgins, lot 6, block 3, Boulevard addition, $1,475.

Elias Hansen and wife to Samuel F. S. How, lot 10, block 5, Rollins' second addition, $97.

Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust company to Lottie B. Rich, lots 1, 2, 3, block 3, McNair park, $375.

John Riley, Jr., to Otto R. Blomgren and wife, part of lot 16, block 4, Williams' addition, $235.

John Riley, Jr., to Christine A. Fredsall, part of lot 16, block 4, Williams' addition, $10.

Jennie E. Jewell and husband to Jennie L. Shallbetter and husband, lots 1 and 2, block 4, Nicollet Park addition, $600.

C. H. Prescott and wife to Louise Preece, lot 14, block 10, Williams' addition, $250.

Prentice C. Maxson and wife to William D. Safford et al., lot 5, block 3, second division of Remington Park, $800.

Floyd A. Rudesill and wife to Dora J. Rudesill, lot 6, block 26, Forest Heights addition, $2,500.

Calvin D. Rudesill and wife to Floyd A. Rudesill, lot 6, block 26, Forest Heights addition, $2,500.

Anthon M. Aws and wife to Great Western, lot 7, Callaghan's subdivision, $1,050.

Total, 16 deeds, $16,905.

BUILDING PERMITS.

A. J. Johnson, 1805 Western avenue, dwelling, $1,200.

A. Onelette, 1707 Plymouth avenue, dwelling, $1,500.

R. L. Clausen, 2576 E Twenty-fourth street, dwelling, $1,500.

F. W. Hatch, 147 Orlin avenue, dwelling, $1,500.

A. Dahlgren, 1502 Jefferson street NE, dwelling, $4,500.

W. C. Kirk, 3616 Lyndale avenue S, dwelling, $1,500.

Fifteen minor permits, $5,085.

Total, 21 permits, $16,785.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

New York Sun Special Service.

Pittsburg, July 19.—Mrs. Ida Haertel, widow of Theodore Haertel, who was killed a few days ago by a live wire, died yesterday of broken heart. When the news was broken she fell with blood gushing from her mouth, and steadily sank until she died. Physicians said it was a real case of broken heart.