THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, MANAGER. | J. S. McLAIN, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One month $0.35
Three months 1.00
Saturday Eve. edition, 28 to 36 pages..... 1.50

Delivered by Carrier.

One week ..... 8 cents
One month ..... 35 cents

All papers are continued until an explicit order is received for discontinuance, and until all arrearages are paid.

THE JOURNAL is published every evening except Sunday, at 47-49 Fourth Street South, Journal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

M. LEE STARKE, Mgr. General Advg { New York Office, Tribune building. Chicago Office, Tribune building.

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What the Japanese Are After.

The ultimate purpose of the Japanese in the present war, so far as the seizure of land is concerned, is becoming apparent from recent developments in Manchuria.

Early in the invasion of Manchuria, especially after the crossing of the Yalu, there was much talk of the Japanese moving on to Mukden and even to Harbin. But this was wild talk. Conservative observers could not believe that the Japanese would undertake a campaign or series of campaigns that would require such tremendous armies, such widespread operations and such enormous expenses in a war for so much territory against a power so great as Russia. On the contrary, the conservative believed the Japanese would push out to some good line of natural defenses sufficiently far north of Port Arthur, and there establish a line of defense across the Liao-tung peninsula, and make their stand against the Slavs, leaving the latter to take the offensive thereafter, on the theory that such a position would more than offset the Russian advantage in numbers, and therefore put the Japanese on more than an equal footing because of their nearness to their home bases of supplies and men, and ultimately give the Japanese what they are after—Port Arthur and the control of the Yellow sea together with Korea.

This seems to be just what the Japanese are doing. Having taken the Yalu, their armies moved on to the range of mountains thru which the gateways are the Ta, the Mo-tien and the Fen-shui passes. It was predicted that having captured these passes, they would press on to strike Kuropatkin's left flank or to cut off his base at Mukden. Instead, however, they seem to have stopped the advance with the seizure of this range of mountains extending clear across the peninsula, and devoted their attention to making secure a cordon across the peninsula. This seems to have been completed by the junction of the wings of Nodzu's and Oku's armies and by the capture of Yin-kow, the port of Niu-chuang, giving control of the Liao river.

There is a big dip in the line toward Port Arthur at Ta-tche-kiao, where Kuropatkin now is. Whether this is due to the topography of the country or to the fact that the Russians got thru too quickly for the Japanese, cannot be guessed from maps at hand. But even if Kuropatkin has an advantage in being south of the line of defense the Japanese seek to establish, it would be unsafe for him to move much farther with the constant menace of the Japanese on his flanks in commanding positions, for the Japanese, being in control of Yin-kow and the Liao river, could strike on the Russian right as well as on the left from the mountains.

This theory of the situation is further borne out by the fact that the Japanese have been carefully entrenching in front of Kuropatkin, apparently making the weakest point in their chain as strong as possible.

This plan of the war would account for the fact that the Japanese have been so deliberate about forcing the fighting at Port Arthur. It would be good policy to rely upon want as an aid in bringing about the fall of the fortress, but if the investing army is needed to the northward, matters could be forced there and the army drawn off to support the line to the north.

Such a plan would mean the shutting out of Russia from the Yellow sea, the control of that sea and its ports, and also of Korea for the Japanese, and an end of the bear's menace to Japan, the great object the Japanese had had in undertaking the war. It would mean, too, a tremendous problem for Russia if she should persist in an attempt to recover what she has already lost.

Mr. Cleveland went fishing during the St. Louis convention and the report is that during that whole time he never took his eye off the cork. The report is rather incomplete and satisfactory from the fact that it is not specific as to which cork.

Wise Counsels Prevail.

If the South St. Paul strikers abide by the decision which they reached at their meeting last night, they will go far towards establishing themselves in the good opinion of the pubic. That meeting showed the strikers at their best. After a day of uncertainty and unrest and minor disturbances that seemed to give promise of serious outbreaks later on, the strikers, almost as one man, decided to remove the "blockade" and preserve order until President Donnelly, at Chicago, could be heard from. The pendulum, after swinging all day along the arc toward riot and possible bloodshed, was, by the sturdy manhood and courage of one man, George Willis, president of the local union, stopped and turned back toward law and order.

This voluntary relinquishment of the power in their hands means that the strikers have won a moral victory of vastly more significance than any victory that could have come thru the use of force. A strike won by such force is never permanently won. It is only the right that is eternal.

Public sympathy is not so quickly responsive to the strike mandate as it was some years ago, and every union man knows why this is so. Every time labor takes the law into its own hands and rides roughshod over friend and foe in a mad desire to succeed, it loses some of its power to evoke public sympathy. Soon it will be impossible to arouse public sympathy at all, no matter how just the demand upon it, if riot and bloodshed, wilful destruction of property and unlawful infringement of legal rights, continue to be strike accompaniments. At this time most right-thinking persons believe that the cause of the South St. Paul strikers is just, and hope it will prevail. This good will on the part of the public counts for so much that it would seem the strikers cannot afford to be indifferent to it, even from the low point of view of policy. But last night's meeting was not controlled by thoughts of policy. When the "blockade" was ordered removed, and law and order were enthroned, it was because the strikers believed this was the right course of action. It is to be hoped that this decision will not be reversed by any subsequent action.

The latest theory of the butchers' strike is that it is all a scheme of the vegetarians to promote their cult. This suggestion has at least the merit of being new.

Cannot Hurt Roosevelt.

There is something humorous in the theory that the packinghouse trust has forced a strike in order to injure Roosevelt politically. It is so suggestive of "biting off your nose to spite your face," or of sawing off a limb between yourself and the tree. It is not the sort of thing one would expect from long-headed monarchs of trade, and it would have to be dismissed as a silly story if it did not come from Washington with so many marks of authenticity.

According to the correspondents, the packers thought they had reason to believe that their appeal from Judge Grosscup's injunction would meet the usual delays in the supreme court. The court would reach it in the course of a year or two, during which time the companies would continue unhindered in the lawful acts complained of. Then came the news that this appeal was to be advanced on the calendar under orders from the president, under the recent act of congress for expediting proceedings in trust cases. Whereupon the packers served notice that they would make no effort to prevent the impending strike. The bluff had no effect on the president, but it was carried out by the "big four," and the strike was allowed to proceed.

How is this going to hurt Roosevelt? To be sure, the packers have taken advantage of the situation to increase prices. Consumers are paying more for their meat, and they are murmuring discontent. But this feeling cannot be directed against the government by any manner of reasoning. The public knows where to lay the responsibility for the strike. The resentment is all against the greedy magnates of the trust. If there is any thought of Roosevelt in that connection, it is to his credit, because he started the proceedings to break up this iniquitous monopoly. The trust has earned the enmity of the public, and all wish "more power to the arm" of the president.

The only harm that could be done to the republican ticket would come from a series of riots and bloody conflicts in Chicago, by which the labor vote might be thrown to Parker and Illinois carried for the democrats. But where would the packing companies land after such an upheaval? The more serious the disturbance the greater danger and injury to their properties and business. It is inconceivable that they would welcome any such state of affairs.

The beef trust cannot hurt Roosevelt without doing far more serious damage to its own interests.

Stanley Washburn is sending his share of the war news these days. While scores of correspondents are still couped up in Tokio or Mukden, or held in the rear of the advancing armies, the nervy young correspondent, who hails from Minneapolis, is dodging around Port Arthur on the Chicago News dispatchboat, taking all kinds of chances for the sake of getting the news. Being on the sea and sending his dispatches from neutral ports, he is not censored, and his reports have come to be recognized as among the most valuable from the scene of action.

Music and Profit at Lake Harriet.

The park board, it seems to us, is too easily discouraged. The fact that the music at Lake Harriet does not yield a revenue, but on the other hand shows a small deficit, is not a serious matter, nor should it excite surprise, when all the circumstances are considered. The deficit is small, which is all the stronger reason for keeping a stout heart. The parks are not run for revenue, and the park board, as representative of the people, is not expected to measure the good it can do to the entire community by the amount of pavilion receipts at Lake Harriet.

Of course it would be pleasant if the Harriet accounts would be made to balance. That they have failed to do so this season is in part due to the weather and in part to the wretched acoustics of the pavilion. So far as the weather is concerned, there should be no more complaint this year. The faulty construction, however, should receive attention at the proper time. Meanwhile, let the music be continued, and give the public the benefit of it. The park board is expected to provide the public with the largest possible opportunity for such pleasure and recreation as are afforded by the woods and lakes and beautiful driveways. Music at Lake Harriet properly comes within the scope of the board's duties, and the question of cost should not be too seriously considered.

Representative Babcock announces to political friends in Washington that the factional troubles of Wisconsin republicans are to be satisfactorily settled before election day, and that the state will give one of its old-time republican majorities. Spooner, Quarles and Babcock, who are the controlling factors in the stalwart camp, cannot afford to jeopardize their own reputations and imperil the success of the republican national ticket, nor will they do so. Besides, we have faith in their loyalty to the doctrines of the party, and believe they will be equal to any demands the present situation may make. At the proper time they will find some solution of the problem. Just what it will be we do not know, but it will be satisfactory and will keep the state in line with republican principles.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Buckman and Foster Will Fight It Out Again in the Sixth—Campaign Material in Sight Promises Some Warm Times—Cities to Get Less Patronage Under Dunn.

All indications point to another finish fight in the sixth district between Congressman C. B. Buckman of Little Falls and A. F. Foster of Litchfield. There have been all sorts of attempts to bring out a third candidate, but without success. The St. Cloud Journal Press says:

It is no secret that a large number of republicans would welcome the candidacy of any one of half a dozen of prominent republicans in the district, including Gunderson of Alexandria, Baumbach of Wadena, Lee of Long Prairie, Alley of Wright county, and Brower of St. Cloud, but none of these men will make the run. It can be assepted as a settled thing that the contest will be between Buckman and Foster.

The Journal Press, which supported Buckman two years ago, says further that "whatever opposition there may be to returning him to congress does not come from the way he has discharged his official duties."

This is mainly true, and it is evident that one of the principal issues in the contest will be Buckman's record as a timber trespasser, as disclosed by the books of the state auditor's office, and reports of Public Examiner Johnson. This record shows that he secured a settlement of a large trespass claim for less than the appraised value of the timber, when R. C. Dunn, as state auditor, should have exacted double or treble value under the law. The defense that Buckman was not able to pay more is rather nullified by the fact that he had funds to make an expensive campaign for congress.

Buckman openly supported Dunn, and helped him carry several counties in the sixth district. This was a strong card, since Buckman "rode a winner," but the record referred to explains his support of Dunn, and rather takes away any glory he can claim from that act. It is evident from the ammunition lying around loose at the disposal of Buckman's opponent that "the acrimony of the campaign will be very pleasant" in the sixth.

A "prominent republican" interviewed the other day at Winona expressed the opinion that if Dunn was elected he would give the rural counties a larger share of the plums, and as he owes nothing to the cities, give them what is coming to them, and make a liberal distribution among his friends, the "plain people" of the outside counties. This same republican said he did not know who the democratic candidate would be, but whoever he was he would be "gritty," facing a 100,000 majority for Roosevelt to be overcome.

Candidates on the republican state ticket will meet with Senator Clapp tomorrow at 10 a.m., at the Merchants' hotel, in St. Paul, to consult on the appointment of the new state committee. This may be only a preliminary conference, but as far as the chairmanship is concerned it is understood to be settled on Conde Hamlin of St. Paul. C. S. Mitchell may be selected for chairman of the executive committee.

J. M. Dickson of Fulda has withdrawn from the race for representative in the fifteenth district, leaving the field clear, for the present at least, to S. O. Morse of Slayton. An effort is being made to find another candidate, and as a result of a conference at Fulda a "searchlight" committee was appointed, headed by J. A. Maxwell. This committee is to settle the question. —Charles B. Cheney.

HUNGARIAN MUSICAL PRODIGY

Hungary has produced an infant prodigy in music, Franz von Vecsey, 10 years of age. When 2 years old he imitated the violin with a piece of wood and a stick, as lesser prodigies have sometimes done. At 4 he sang from ear the most complicated violin compositions, which he could neither play nor read; had lessons at 6, and at 8 went to the Budapest conservatory, where he literally romped thru the course under Hubay. He has presents from the kaiser and the czar, and is going to London this season with a personal letter from the dowager czarina to King Edward.

MUCH-NAMED CHILDREN

Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane, has some much-named children. They are named in a petition signed by the countess as Marie Jean Jay, George Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane, Georges Gustave Marie Antoinette Boniface Charles de Castellane and Jason Honore Louis Sevar de Castellane.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

Novel Dealing with Standards of Morality for Men and Women—Maarten Maarten's New Story "Dorothea" a Study of the Influence of European Civilization upon Character—Picture That Should Make for Social Purity.

Separate standards of virtue for men and women is the plea of something like a half-dozen characters in Maarten Maarten's Dorothea. Presumably it is the view of the author, for he does not attempt to refute the argument of the half dozen, more or less, who uphold it. The book is not one, therefore, that will meet the approval of white-ribboners or social reformers of any other badge, tho the author might plead that he was simply picturing the predominant view in Europe and among Europeans.

Dorothea's mother died at Dorothea's birth, leaving her in the care of two maiden aunts and to her the considerable fortune of a Dutch baroness. Dorothea grows up in Brodryck innocent of the world and its evil ways. Her moral instruction comes thru dear old Aunt Mary, who, one day talking to Dorothea, now approaching young womanhood, of marriage, tells her:

Do not make an irretrievable mistake. We can make so few of those, and they last so long.....No greater misfortune can befall a woman than to marry a man who does not love her. For a woman's whole life is love; nothing else matters.....A woman can only marry once. Never forget that. She may have several husbands; she can only marry once.

MAARTEN MAARTENS,
The Author of "Dorothea."

This girl goes out from such influences to her father in the Riviera. The father is Colonel Sandring, formerly of the British army, but now a modern soldier of fortune with a modern soldier of fortune's moral ideals, whose life has become mixed up with a woman such as those of Dorothea's class do not as a rule notice. Dorothea is introduced to counts and colonels, lords and ladies, parvenues and blue-blooded aristocrats, people of low moral standards and people of high standards. She is early in the story married to Egon von Roden, a fine type of young German with high ideals and the possible heir of a magnificent estate, the inheritance depending upon the casting of lots and the fulfillment of certain matrimonial requirements. Egon afterward comes under the spell of a woman of many attractions but indifferent toward her own marriage vows. He falls. Overburdened with shame, he goes home to confess and ask forgiveness. To Dorothea the offense is irreparable. "Surely Christ has taught us that the one thing only, except death, ends marriage," she says. "That is no marriage after that." She leaves Egon to return to her aunts at Brodryck.

Contending Influences.

After that the story is one of influences to bring about a reuniting of Egon and Dorothea, counteracted by intrigue to keep them apart and Egon from the possibility of inheriting his uncle's estate. From diverse sources the author brings support in favor of Dorothea's return to her husband on the general assumption of a dual standard of virtue. Even Dorothea's jolly, good old Uncle Tony, seeing that the world into which Dorothea has married accepts the dual standard, tells the offended wife: "The world is very wicked at its best; we must take it as we find it, Dorothea." Then there is Mark Lester, the son of Dorothea's pastor, and his successor in the church of Brodryck, who on his deathbed says:

"The purity of a man, of a woman, these are not the same. Do not ask, Aunt Mary, of course, pure is pure, yet——" He paused and lay long silent; then gasping: "Think it out for yourself; they are not the same. Evil is evil before God, yet—yet they are not the same. God has willed it so; there should be a difference—lesser measure—other passion—greater fault. Woman's cowardice is not like man's; there is a difference."

Perhaps there is about as much reason and coherence in Mark's views as in those of any of the others. They all make a stronger appeal in the book and as applied to Dorothea's particular case than they do in the abstract, for Egon's sin was not without mitigating circumstances, and he is his own severest judge. But taken in the abstract, the support of the dual standard is very weak. One does not like to think what would be the logical outcome of its universal acceptance. Besides, for the most part the lives of those in the book who advocate the different standard for men are the most effective answer to the position; they fall so far below Dorothea's level.

Picture of Europe's Moral Life.

The book, however, is not obtrusively a problem novel. It was doubtless the author's intention to give a vivid and detailed picture of European moral life as it is today, rather than to attempt to solve the social purity problem, and he has painted his picture with a microscope. The outward show and pomp and parade are secondary; the working of men's minds is of first importance; and the author shows his readers with great fidelity the mental processes of the high and noble in fact, the high and noble in name, and of others thru the varying levels of character down to the vulgar and criminal. It might very correctly be called a study of the influence of modern European civilization upon character, and a remarkable study it is, full at the same time of absorbingly interesting incidents.

A Strange Duel.

Of the various incidents that of the duel between Egon and Count Pini is certainly novel. According to the European code of honor Egon cannot evade "meeting" Pini, whose wife has been the cause of so many complications. He does not seek to evade; on the contrary, he sends word advising Pini that he is "at his service." They meet in Pini's hotel apartments to arrange a "meeting." The form of "meeting" is Pini's. The book tells it thus, beginning with Pini speaking, the two looking out of a window:

"You see that little passage yonder, under the arch? Occasionally some one passes thru it—not often. Wait and watch. If a woman come first, or a man, at your choice, you have won; I have lost. You may bid me do what you choose; I will do it. Conformably with honor. You may bid me shoot myself. If the other way, then the other way—you understand?"

Egon understands and consents to the terms. Pini wins. With a mistaken understanding of Egon's real character and offense against him, in imposing sentence, he says:

"It is you and such as you who destroy the Madonna's image on earth. It is you and such as you, if I understand the story, who are the serpents that crept into Eve's paradise.....God has not enough angels in heaven to defend his poor angels on earth. And so Bartolomeo Pini must help do the angels' work. Monsieur, you have placed yourself in my power; I bid you respect henceforth—absolutely—every woman you meet. That is all."

Somewhat shocking to the moral sense of many Americans, and doubtless to many in Europe, will appear the picture the author has made. It is a large canvas and painted with the painstaking skill of the conscientious realist. It has its weak places, for example, in certain marked inconsistencies in Dorothea's character. But it is a strong picture, tho not one for babes, and in the end teaches, tho perhaps not with sufficient vehemence, that "the wages of sin is death."

Some remarkable pictures in superb color, from paintings by Howard Pyle, are promised for the August number of Harper's Monthly, illustrating "The Sword of Ahab," a story.

The recent death of George Frederick Watts, the famous painter, calls attention to the life of him by Charles T. Bateman, published by the Macmillan company in the "Miniature Series of Painters." This study of the man and the painter includes a number of fine reproductions from Mr. Watts' chief works.

—The Uneasy Chair.

BOOKS RECEIVED

DOROTHEA. A Story of the Pure in Heart. By Maarten Maartens. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

CARRUTH'S GERMAN READER. For First Reading in German. By William Herbert Carruth, Ph.D., professor of Germanic languages and literatures in the University of Kansas. Boston: Ginn & Co. Price 50 cents. Postage 5 cents.

SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISERS

MR. HARRY N. GLENNY,
The Successful Advertising Manager of Val Blatz Brewing Co. of Milwaukee.

Harry N. Glenny, who is master of the advertising destinies of the Val Blatz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, is an advertising man who attaches full importance to the word judicious.

He is not only capable in the preparation of advertising matter, but has that other qualification that rarely goes with the ability to write fluently and well, shrewd business sense.

He is an excellent judge of the value of space and knows newspaper advertising from every standpoint. Mr. Glenny became a newspaper worker immediately after leaving school, first entering the employ of a small daily in reportorial and other capacities, and subsequently soliciting advertising for a city daily.

He then went into the office of one of the large Milwaukee dailies, where he was engaged in the advertising department for a number of years; his attention being given mainly to the handling of the foreign business.

For the past five years he has been exclusively occupied in managing the promotion department of the Val Blatz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, and in this capacity he has met with great success.

It is all of sixty years since the Val Blatz brewery of Milwaukee offered its first brew to what was then a not overcritical public. Quality seems to have been the watchword of this institution from its "birth." At any rate, its success has been phenomenal. It is a fact worthy of note that this company has, up to the present time, confined its advertising to the daily papers almost exclusively. Their purpose has been to promote the use of their product in the American homes as a family beverage, and are, and have been for some years, using the daily papers with that aim in view.

MAN'S NECK BROKEN BY BEER KEG

Carrying on his shoulder a keg of beer intended for a revel in the northeastern section of the city that night, Elmer Kerchoff, of Reading, Pa., aged 19 years, stumbled over a piece of wire. The keg slipped so suddenly that the jar dislocated his neck. Death was instantaneous.

A DEMOCRATIC FORECAST

Synopsis of Some Close Figuring by a Paper Whose Sympathies Are With Parker.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post has been figuring on election possibilities. He recognizes the fact that what is known as the Parker telegram has shifted the battleground toward the east, and making New York a doubtful state has strengthened the hopes of the democrats. He thinks that West Virginia, torn by republican dissensions, and honored by the nomination of Mr. Davis for vice president, is at least doubtful and, from his standpoint, probably democratic. The race question is also expected to cut some figure in West Virginia, while in Maryland it will be a matter of so much importance as to make that state probably democratic.

With the thirteen solid south states to start with, casting 151 electoral votes, and Maryland and West Virginia added to them, Parker will have 166 of the 476 members of the electoral college. Of the total electoral vote, 239 will be necessary to elect. If the democrats were to get 238, that would leave the same number to the republicans and throw the election into the house, where the republican majority would settle it in Mr. Roosevelt's favor.

It will be necessary, therefore, for the democrats to get seventy-three more votes than even so good a democratic advocate as the Post will venture to count upon as reasonably certain. Assuming that thirty-nine of them are to be had from New York, and that thirty-four more must come from some other source, the correspondent of the Post makes up different possible groups, as follows:

Group one—New Jersey 12, Delaware 3, Nevada 3, Montana 3, Indiana 15; making 36, two more than necessary, or 241 in the electoral college.

Group two—Indiana 15, New Jersey 12, and Connecticut 7, making an even 34.

It will be noticed that Indiana figures in both these groups. The Post correspondent concedes, however, that Indiana is by no means probably democratic. There is a considerable disaffected democratic element in the state, while a large migration of negroes into the cities will influence the republican strength materially. The best that the Post is able to claim is that Parker has a chance for an uphill fight. It then proceeds to make up other groups without Indiana at all.

Group three—New Jersey 12, Connecticut 7, Delaware 3, California 10, and Nevada 3; total, 35.

Group four—New Jersey 12, Connecticut 7, Delaware 3, Montana 3, Nevada 3, Utah 3, Idaho 3; total, 34.

Connecticut, it is conceded, is by no means safe for the democratic ticket, but is expected to be influenced by New York. In 1902 it gave 16,000 for the republican candidate for governor, and it will require quite an overturning of sentiment in that state to give it to the democrats. The correspondent of the Post makes an effort, therefore, to figure out the necessary number of votes without Indiana or Connecticut, as follows:

Group 5—New Jersey, 12; Delaware, 3; California, 10; Colorado, 5; Nevada, 3; Montana, 3; total, 36.

It concedes California is by no means probable because of the canal proposition and the interest of the people of California in oriental trade, particularly the Philippines. Colorado has been regarded as safely republican until some doubt arose because of the reign of lawlessness in the mining districts. Just how that is going to affect the result cannot yet be intelligently calculated. The republican majority in 1902, on the state ticket, was 7,000. The three-vote states of Montana, Nevada, Idaho and Utah, all republican except Nevada, are counted in this group. But any one at all familiar with sentiment in the western states expects none of them to desert Roosevelt for Parker.

Some democrats are sanguine enough to include Illinois among the possibilities. Illinois is so generally republican, and the democratic forces are so badly torn up as a result of the Hearst campaign, that there is no reason to expect any serious disaffection there.

Any hopes based upon democratic success for the presidential ticket in Wisconsin are probably doomed to disappointment. There is no doubt in the minds of those who have been close observers of the situation in that state that a satisfactory set of conditions will finally be arranged so as not to affect the electoral ticket.

The correspondent of the Post says: "A study of these groupings shows that the democrats must put their best foot forward if they are to stand any chance of winning. It is only by lifting the campaign to a high plane, appealing to the independent vote of the country, that they can hope to overcome the odds against them at the start." The Post expects that the same class of people who supported Mr. Cleveland in 1892 will now line up, twelve years later, for Parker. Undoubtedly new alignments are to be expected in the present situation, but, as the correspondent of the Post says with respect to the democratic cause, "its success today depends upon thoro and earnest work, convincing the country that the restored democracy means a clean and progressive national administration."

RAILROADS.

MILLERS WILL BE HEARD

THEIR RATE GRIEVANCE WILL BE CONSIDERED BY TRUNK-LINE MEN JULY 26.

Telegraphic advices from the East indicate a possible turn for the better in the rate situation affecting the Minneapolis flour millers. L. T. Jamme, secretary of the Millers' National federation, has been in New York, laboring with the trunk line managers. Charles Espenschied, the St. Louis miller, and president of the federation, who has been working with Mr. Jamme, advised the Minneapolis millers this morning that they have been able to bring sufficient pressure upon the railroads to force a change of attitude, and that a conference will be called for Tuesday, July 26, at 10 a.m. The inference is that the meeting will be held in New York, altho the Northwestern millers would probably select Chicago if it were left to them.

The wheat rate from Buffalo to New York is named as the reason for the conference call, but it is likely the general subject of rate discrimination in favor of wheat and the effect upon Minneapolis mills will be gone over.

With the details as to the meeting still lacking, the Minneapolis millers have not yet decided upon a representative, but it is thought likely that C. C. Bovey of the Washburn-Crosby company will present the case for the millers and that the other big local companies will send representatives also.

CUTTING RATES TO BOSTON

War Will Make Trip to G. A. R. Meeting Cheap.

The Central Passenger association roads which last year complained of summer rates made by the Western association roads, have started a demoralization of rates to the G. A. R. encampment at Boston.

The differential lines, the Grand Trunk, Nickel Plate and the Wabash, have made a round trip rate of $17.75 from Chicago. The Michigan Central and other short lines have fixed the rate at $20.35, but the Central has threatened to meet the $17.75 rate. Upon this move it is expected that the long lines will still claim their $2.60 differential, which will make the low rate of $15.15.

If the western roads make the basing rate from Minneapolis to Chicago $8 as predicted, twin city people can go to Boston cheap. When the Soo breaks into the race for business something will be doing, passenger men apprehend.

Still Rushing to Bonesteel.

After two weeks of filing the rush to the Rosebud agency lands is unabated. T. W. Teasdale, general passenger agent of the Omaha, says the road is carrying more people to Bonesteel now than when the rush began and that apparently there will be no let up until the filing stops at the end of the week.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Perham, on the Northern Pacific, is to have a new station.

The Great Northern will improve station facilities at Fosston. The buildings will be enlarged and a spur track laid.

Howard Marshall, formerly assistant at the Milwaukee ticket office in Minneapolis, has been out in the St. Paul office of the company to assist in the summer rush business.

George Reith has been made trainmaster of the northwestern division of the Great Western to succeed H. M. Eshelman. Herman Bowmar has been appointed chief clerk to the general superintendent succeeding Mr. Reith.

G. S. Fernald, tax commissioner of the Northern Pacific, has returned from an inspection trip with President Howard Elliott. He says that the Pacific slope states will have a tremendous yield of grain. Some damage has been done in the Red River valley at this end, but in other sections the outlook is for a bumper crop.

Journal "WANT AD" Bargain Day tomorrow. Some free, some half-price.

Always avoid harsh, purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

As a Matter of Public Interest and Information as to Train Service to Esopus, the Home of the Democratic Presidential Nominee.

Esopus is on the river division of the West Shore railroad, sixty-one miles from Albany, and all the great through trains over the New York Central make connection at Albany with the West Shore trains for Esopus. And in addition to West Shore local trains stopping at that point it has been arranged to stop all through trains to land or pick up passengers.

REIGN OF TERROR AT BONESTEEL

Thugs Capture the Town and Turn Pandemonium Loose.

Special to The Journal.

Bonesteel, S. D., July 20.—All stories of frontier lawlessness have been outdone in Bonesteel since Sunday, when dioting commenced at Sylvan park. It has been growing steadily worse every hour since, until a veritable reign of terror has been precipitated.

Chief of Police Nelon was discharged on the score of economy, the some assert that it was really on account of his interference with the delivery of the special privileges sold to the worst element by the city authorities.

The so-called police who were left on duty are entirely unused to such duties, and were disarmed by roving mobs of toughs, clubbed over the head with their own revolvers and kicked off the streets. No man's life is safe for a moment, and there seems to be no relief in prospect.

Governor Herried has been called on for aid, but it is understood he replied that the time of registration was almost over and that the troops he might send would not be needed by the time they could be got to the scene of trouble.

Chief Clerk McPhail, when asked if the government could not do something, replied that Uncle Sam would make no move as long as the government officers and government property were unmolested.

The people are clamoring for the reinstatement of Chief Nelon.

CUMMINS ON THE IOWA IDEA

Governor Defines His Pet Principle and Defends It as Basic Republican Truth.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, July 20.—Governor Cummins, in addressing the Polk county republican club last night, defined the "Iowa idea" as he views it in the light of the republican national convention platform. In the course of his address he said:

"May I at this point say a word that is somewhat personal? During the years that I have been the object of so much criticism, I have not replied to my critics, believing that the course of time would vindicate me if I was right, and condemn me if I was wrong. I want at this moment to say of and for the Iowa idea that it is simply the name which an enterprising newspaper writer attached to a sentiment which began with the birth of the republican party and has been its controlling motive during its whole existence, a sentiment which is just as prevalent among the republicans of other states as it is in the state of Iowa. It has been much caricatured, it has been held up to public scorn, it has been buried fathoms deep according to the apostles of the opposition, a score of times. And yet, sphinx-like it rises stronger than ever, and today it is the hope of more people than any other political belief that ever found its way into the human heart.

"It is greatly misunderstood, because it has been maliciously misrepresented and altho I cannot enter upon an extended discussion of the subject, I must be permitted to say that the man, whether he be a republican or democrat, whether he be of high or low degree, whether he writes it in a newspaper or speaks it to his fellowmen, who says that the idea is a proposition to abolish all protective duties upon the products of the so-called trusts, who says that it is a proposition for free trade with Canada, or with any other country on earth, who says that is democratic, or found in the democratic platform—is, to say the least, careless of the truth. If intelligent, he is malicious. If ignorant, he is recommended to the sources of knowledge which are easy of access.

"The Iowa idea represents an underlying hostility to industrial monopoly and it calls for the use of every civil power of the government to prevent or destroy it. It holds protection to be the best and most efficient policy that the government ever adopted for the welfare of the people, but it holds that times and conditions change, that times and conditions have changed, since the tariff law of 1897 was enacted, and that it is the duty of the republican party to make the schedules of its tariff law harmonious with the principles upon which they are based, and that this duty ought to be performed at the earliest practicable moment."

QUEAL & CO'S LUMBER BURNS AT RHINELANDER

Rhinelander, Wis., July 20.—The planing mill of the Johnson Lumber company, with 6,000,000 feet of lumber belonging to J. H. Queal & Co., Minneapolis, valued at $100,000, and thirty homes, valued at $40,000 in the aggregate, were burned yesterday, the fire lasting three hours.

The fire originated in the planing mill and, fanned by a nigh wind, was carried into the lumber yard 300 feet distant, and the efforts of the firemen to check it were of no avail, and it burned itself out.

The mill property, valued at $15,000, and lumber loss is fully covered by insurance, but on many of the burned homes little or no insurance was carried, owing to the high rates caused by being located in the lumber district.

ST. PAUL MAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Special to The Journal.

Bird Island, Minn., Juy 20.—Soon after the passenger train going west last evening left Buffalo Lake a man with a ticket from St. Paul to Montevideo went into the closet and shot himself in the left temple. He was considerably intoxicated. From a card on his person it was learned that his name is John Beek and that he is a member of a Stonemasons' union in St. Paul. He was taken off the train here and is at a hotel. The wound, while severe, is not fatal.

Low Rates Via North-Western Line.

Deadwood and return..... $25.85
Lead and return..... 25.85
Hot Springs, S. D., and return.. 22.65
Denver and return..... 26.40

Tickets to above points on sale daily to Sept. 30.

Louisville and return..... $21.75

Tickets on sale Aug. 12 to 16.

San Francisco and return..... $50.00
Los Angeles and return..... 50.00

Low round-trip rates in effect to many other points. For information call at 600 Nicollet av, Minneapolis.

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