

THE JOURNAL

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WINNEPEG—Thomas A. McIntosh, Clarendon Hotel.

The Strike Settlement.

The butchers' strike has been settled in a way that will be satisfactory to employer and employee and to the public. Proper arbitration is not likely to harm a cause nor protect an unjust one. If the strikers are right in their contention, arbitration will disclose that fact and the result will be permanent. An appeal to force, no matter how it might have resulted, would have sown the seed of perpetual feud and done organized labor untold harm. The Journal congratulates the strikers on the outcome. Notwithstanding a provocation that was all the more alluring because it was born of conscious strength, they listened to the claims of right and turned their backs on those who would have made them law breakers. The moral value of this achievement can hardly be overestimated. Not only have the packing-house employees won a secure place in the sympathy of the public, but what is of even more importance—they have themselves, thru this victory over themselves, reached higher levels of thought and conduct.

There are seven presidential tickets in the field this year, and the voter who cannot find one that will suit him will be hard to please. Here they are: Republican, Roosevelt and Fairbanks; democratic, Parker and Davis; prohibitionist, Swallow and Carroll; socialist, Debs and Hanford; socialist labor, Corrigan and Cox; populist, Watson and Tribble; negro liberty, Scott and Payne.

Brigand or Statesman?

It has remained for Ion Perdicaris, the American citizen recently so prominently in the public eye because of his being kidnapped in Morocco, to discover and announce to the world that Raisuli, his captor, is a great and humane man and a patriot of lofty ideals. Mr. Perdicaris is in Paris, where he hopes to enlist the active sympathy of the world in Morocco affairs. He wants Raisuli placed in full charge there, promising that if he is the affairs of that unhappy little country will quickly be put in good order. Mr. Perdicaris has lived in Tangier for a number of years, and perhaps no man not a native of the country is better qualified to speak regarding its internal economy. He calls Raisuli the strongest man now available to deal with existing conditions, and believes a trial should be given him.

That Raisuli is something of a man is proved by the fact that he has won Mr. Perdicaris over to his cause—a strange conversion indeed! He must receive credit, too, for compelling the United States to interfere in securing a settlement of his accounts with the sultan. This was the chief motive for the kidnapping, and in the clearer view that may now be had of the incident, it may be seen that Raisuli was playing a game of high politics, and not one of coarse brigandage. His success in a measure justifies the plea that Mr. Perdicaris is now making for him in Paris. That appeal may after the world's original judgment regarding the kidnapping incident, and incidentally lead to long-needed reforms in the Morocco government. All of which Raisuli is represented to be anxious to see accomplished.

The earnings of the United States Steel corporation for the quarter ending June 30 are semi-officially declared to be \$19,500,000.

This is a trifle more than one-half the earnings for the corresponding quarter in 1903, but it exceeds by about \$5,000,000 the company's earnings for the first quarter of this year, and is an indication as good as any that has yet appeared of an upward trend of business following the sag of the fall, winter and spring.

The Big Campaign Fund.

The Wall Street Journal, which, although having no politics, keeps close to the political situation, discovers that neither the tariff nor currency is to be an issue in the present campaign. Therefore, the Journal thinks, it doesn't matter whether the next president is a republican or a democrat. This leads up to the statement that "while Wall street will contribute to the campaign funds of both political parties, the largest share of campaign money will go to Judge Parker." The Journal closes as follows: "Very confident assertions are made by local democratic politicians that there will be any amount of 'Standard Oil' money for Judge Parker. The hatred of 'high finance' for President Roosevelt is undiminished, and, indeed, rather refreshed by the hope of defeating him. He is unforgotten because he is unpopular. At least, that is the feeling which we attach to the nomination of R. C. Dunn for governor. Mr. Dunn, be it said, is the man who had the temerity during the recent acrimonious campaign to state that he was not unfriendly toward J. J. Hill. For this admission, albeit somewhat reluctantly made, he was at once set upon with hissing and hissing by the republican machine and the Harriman republican press of Minnesota. It is a gratifying indication of returning sanity on the part of the republican voters of that state. It indicates that some of them at least have ceased firing on their own ranks in the great commercial warfare in which they are engaged and intend in future to fire upon the enemy. It signifies also that the voters are beginning to distinguish honest leaders from leaders who are traitors to their home interests. OR ARE WE TOO SANGUINE?"

Well, as to that, lets have a look at the platform on which Mr. Dunn was nominated. The convention said on the question that so agitates the Flicker man: "We cordially endorse and commend the able, efficient and fearless administration of Governor Samuel R. Van Sant, and the people are to be congratulated for the calm and patriotic manner which he has espoused the cause of the people against the railway merger and trusts. We are firmly of the belief that the competition between the railroads of this state would be more beneficial to the general public than the consolidation of said railroads, and with due appreciation of the importance of the undertaking, we thank the president of the United States and governor of this state for the timely anti-merger legislation in the interests of the people, which was brought to such a successful conclusion in the supreme court."

The Flicker must not blame Mr. Dunn or his friends in the convention for this "traitorous" utterance. They let it go thru, to be sure, but not because they wanted it, or believed in what it said. They let it pass because they were afraid to make an issue on the floor of the convention; because they expected votes for Mr. Dunn from delegates who were opposed to the merger, but who had been persuaded that their candidate was "all right" on that issue in spite of his published declarations. When the convention voted for Mr. Dunn, it contradicted the anti-merger plank in the platform. The Sauk Center Herald states the case picturesquely as follows: "The convention unanimously adopted the resolution in substance that every man who supported Van Sant's merger course, Van must feel like we did when, as a boy, our grandfather gave us a thimble and we were told that a canyone and then made us a present of the instrument of castigation."

The fact remains, however, that the anti-merger plank is there. Opposition to unlawful combinations is still part of the republican creed in this state, and, at the risk of grieving the editor of the Flicker, The Journal believes that the great mass of voters, both republican and democratic, are opposed to the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railway, by Mr. Hill, Mr. Harriman, or any other man or any set of men. When the public begins to favor the destruction of competition and long for railroad monopoly, let it repeal its laws against it and declare for it in its party platforms.

We hear a good deal at times about the certainty of English justice. The penalties against crime are supposed to be enforced with much greater impartiality and justice in England than in this country. But a notable case of what was undoubtedly a miscarriage of justice in a British court is brought to mind today by the departure of Mrs. Maybrick from England to France. There was no reasonable certainty of her guilt at any time, but having judged her guilty, the British justice was so unwilling to admit the possibility of error that no attention was paid for fifteen years to urgent appeals to listen to evidence of her innocence. English justice may be a terror to evildoers, but in its traditional blindness and self-sufficiency it has also shown itself to be capable of the greatest cruelty and injustice.

Mr. Davis' peculiar availability for the nomination for vice president, from the democratic standpoint, is no longer a matter of speculation. It is proposed to raise a \$10,000,000 democratic campaign fund and Mr. Davis, who has forty or fifty millions of his own, is expected to give one of them.

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DEPEW'S PARTING OF THE WAYS. Senator Dewey states that when he was 20 years old he was elected secretary of a club, after he had served his apprenticeship, and then he was offered the position of minister to Japan with a salary of \$3,000 a year and an equal amount to fit him out, but he realized that it was the parting of the ways for him, and he accepted a salary from Mr. Vanderbilt of \$2,000 a year as attorney for the Harlem railroad.

by the arrest and punishment of those who throw sticks and stones. The public must be made to feel that this new form of amusement is not to be a menace to public safety.

Minneapolis has been rather more fortunate than some other cities farther east, but it is because her automobile owners have of their own accord evinced a keener sense of fair play.

The butchers, who had a good supply of meat all thru the strike, but who couldn't convince the public that there wasn't a meat famine, are perhaps the happiest businessmen in the twin cities today.

A Little Too Sanguine. The Goodrich, N. D., Flicker very naturally draws a conclusion from the recent state convention quite gratifying to those who wish to see the entire northwest Great-northernized. The North Dakota editor chortles to his great satisfaction in the following vein: "Apparently the republican voters of Minnesota have had enough of the cheap demagoguery that has been rampant in that enlightened state for several years. At least, that is the feeling which we attach to the nomination of R. C. Dunn for governor. Mr. Dunn, be it said, is the man who had the temerity during the recent acrimonious campaign to state that he was not unfriendly toward J. J. Hill. For this admission, albeit somewhat reluctantly made, he was at once set upon with hissing and hissing by the republican machine and the Harriman republican press of Minnesota. It is a gratifying indication of returning sanity on the part of the republican voters of that state. It indicates that some of them at least have ceased firing on their own ranks in the great commercial warfare in which they are engaged and intend in future to fire upon the enemy. It signifies also that the voters are beginning to distinguish honest leaders from leaders who are traitors to their home interests. OR ARE WE TOO SANGUINE?"

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NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

Paris Has a Dramatic Authors' Trust—It Has the Consumers, in Other Words, the Theater Managers, Badly Beaten—Also Controls the Output of the Playwrights—One Man's Experience.

If the actors of the country could prevail upon the playwrights and the authors of the country to form a trust like that of the Society of Authors and Dramatic Composers of Paris they would have the theater trust "done to a turn." The society mentioned in the title has the theatermen at its mercy in Paris. M. Louis Forest, writing for La Revue and quoted in The Literary Digest, shows how the society controls matters of interest to it matches the match trust of America. M. Forest says: "This venerable institution was founded in 1829 for the purpose of protecting the moral and financial interests of the playwrights. This society constitutes a powerful monopole, and it is the market of dramatic production from the chet d'œuvre down to the meager parody of the boulevard. The society controls the manager's rates to break away from his rule, under pain of never being able to get hold of a modern play to put upon the boards, and of being, therefore, condemned to die of inanition. No author can work independently of it, under pain of never having his piece produced. At least, that is the feeling which we attach to the nomination of R. C. Dunn for governor. Mr. Dunn, be it said, is the man who had the temerity during the recent acrimonious campaign to state that he was not unfriendly toward J. J. Hill. For this admission, albeit somewhat reluctantly made, he was at once set upon with hissing and hissing by the republican machine and the Harriman republican press of Minnesota. It is a gratifying indication of returning sanity on the part of the republican voters of that state. It indicates that some of them at least have ceased firing on their own ranks in the great commercial warfare in which they are engaged and intend in future to fire upon the enemy. It signifies also that the voters are beginning to distinguish honest leaders from leaders who are traitors to their home interests. OR ARE WE TOO SANGUINE?"

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MINNESOTA POLITICS

Candidate Dunn Promises to Help the Legislature Amend the Primary Law and Extend it to State Officers—Valid Objections to the Change as Well as to the Present System.

Candidate R. C. Dunn is quoted as saying: "If I am elected I will submit to the legislature an amendment to the primary law extending it to state officers, and I will urge its adoption. I will all the argument at my disposal. I do not think it will be a difficult matter to obtain such an amendment. I think there is a healthy demand for it. At any rate, as I said before, I intend, if elected, to give primary extension my fullest consideration."

No doubt there is a general demand for a change from the present system, but the legislature is likely to be slow in making changes. It is a matter of common knowledge that the primary system helps a man already in office with the aid of a well-organized machine it would be almost impossible to dislodge a man from the governor's chair, for the opposition could hardly be split up between two or more candidates.

The primary system might have worked well this year, when all the candidates for nomination were out of office. Another year it might be different.

With the sentiment that exists in favor of removing congressmen and district judges from the operations of the primary law, there will be some opposition to a further extension of the system. There is a strong feeling in many quarters that the law ought to be restricted to the legislature, judges and city nominations, and that the candidates can reach all the voters personally, without expending a small fortune. With the primary system extended to the legislature and judges, it would be even more essential to a candidate for governor than it is now.

However, the abuses of the present system, as exemplified in the recent campaign, have roused a demand for some sort of a change, and the primary law may be chosen as the lesser of the two evils.

Charles B. Cheney.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Simpler Political Methods.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Now, since we have got the heat and turmoil of the conventions over, it might be a good time to inquire: If there was not some more simple and direct way to get at the choice of the people as to candidates for the head of the state ticket.

Now, the electoral districts, all over the state, at their primary meetings, have made their choice, what good purpose is served by turning it over for revision to a county convention? It's pretty well understood what a county convention is. After two days, and generally two nights, shouting and yelling, cross voting and candidate trading, a delegate generally elected, and very well known among the delegates, comes forward and announces that he has been hoed. At the close of our county convention a group of bewildered delegates were trying to find out where the stood, and one of them said to his neighbor: "I'll bet a box of cigars you can't tell me what we are down here for."

"I got it up," the other said. "I set up the cigars."

Of course, it is pretty well understood there was some one at the handle who knew what they were for.

But this don't mind it. Another delegation has to be manufactured, and the shindy renewed at the state capitol.

Now, what good purpose is served with all this complicated machinery? A wise man has said that the special purpose of all laws and legislation is to make it easy to do right, and difficult to do wrong, and surely in this case the first thing to do is to clear away all stumbling blocks from our path of duty, and make the way as straight as possible. American as a whole-politics and other wise-wish to do right, but in choosing candidates to represent them, they lose control at the start, and all their voting afterwards can never renew it.

"As a suggestion from one of the 'plain people' how would this do? We have our primary meetings all over the state, with a chairman to preside over us, and a clerk to take down the votes and all proceedings in due order. Now, instead of running the gauntlet of all these uproarious conventions, why can't these 'returns' be sent direct to the state capitol—either by express or otherwise—and verified by a board appointed for the purpose? The duties of this board would be merely clerical; to figure up and verify the 'returns' as to who were to be the official candidates. They could then be alphabetically arranged and published, so that each district and every voter for himself, could verify them for himself. Deer Creek, July 18. —J. Stewart.

I am afraid I have trespassed too much on your space already, and will close, hoping some of our representatives will take hold and clear our political pathway of some of these obstructions. —J. Stewart.

LAST TRIBUTES TO N. D. SLATE GOES ALMOST INTACT

JUDGE COCHRANE ONE SLIGHT FRACTURE IN THE CASE OF AN ELECTOR.

He Was a Minnesota Product and One to Be Proud of—Last Final Obsequies Will Be Held in Minneapolis Tomorrow.

Special to The Journal. Grand Forks, N. D., July 21.—The funeral of the late Judge J. M. Cochrane of the supreme court of North Dakota, who died suddenly yesterday afternoon, was held from the family home at 4 p. m. today. The body of the late jurist lay in state in the library of the Cochrane residence from 10 until that hour, and business

was suspended during the afternoon. Mayor Buis having by proclamation asked that this be done in honor of the deceased. The funeral was a republican convention yesterday afternoon fitting resolutions were adopted, presented by a committee headed by Judge Cochrane's son, J. M. Cochrane, Jr. Judge Cochrane was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and was the son of James and Caroline McDowell Cochrane. His mother was of Pennsylvania and his father a native of Ireland. His father had been a tutor in Queen's college, Belfast. He came to America in 1880, and soon after took a course at Princeton college. At the time of Judge Cochrane's birth he was principal of Erie academy at Erie, Pa. He removed to Fargo, N. D., in 1882, and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, with which he was identified for many years. Judge Cochrane had two brothers and one sister, but only the latter survives.

Judge Cochrane was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota. He entered the University of Michigan in 1879 and was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1881. He commenced practice at Le Sueur, Minn., the same year. He later went to Madras, Ind., where he was elected county judge in 1884. After serving three years he resigned and accepted an appointment as state's attorney to fill a vacancy. He was elected to the office of himself and retired at the end of the term to private practice. He served as one of the trustees of the university and was chairman of the first republican convention held in the state. Judge Cochrane was recognized as a leading criminal lawyer of the northwest, and he had been engaged in the most prominent cases tried in the state for years. He was a member of the bar of the state and the supreme court of the defendant. He had a great reputation also as an orator and thousands have counted it a privilege to hear him speak. His resources, and his command of language or could paint such vivid word pictures.

Judge Cochrane was a deep student and constant reader. He has been said to never forget what he read, and his library consisting of some 12,000 volumes, contains many rare and valuable works. Judge Cochrane was married to Miss Frances Merrill, a native of Indiana, who survives him.

CONFIDENT OF CUBA. Number of Minneapolis People Interested in a Big Orange Plantation.

J. Warren Floyd, secretary and manager of the Redencion Plantation Company of Cuba, is in the city for a few days, visiting friends. Mr. Floyd is an enthusiast when it comes to Cuba. He believes that the development of this wonderfully rich little island has just begun.

"American capital and American brains are coming into Cuba in a big way," said Mr. Floyd this morning, "and the island is going to be an eye-opener to progressive Americans. Since the time of the war, here are untold resources still dormant in Cuba, but they will be developed properly and systematically within the next few years. The soil there is rich and the climate is ideal. Tourists fall in love with the country on sight and capitalists find splendid opportunities for investments. The plantation which I have charge of is devoted to the culture of oranges. Sure of result, the orange crop is destined to become one of Cuba's greatest resources. It will make the fruit so delicious that it stands alone. Within four days of New York, Cuba's possibilities as a producer of fruits are unlimited. The introduction of northern enterprise into Cuba is working a transformation in island industries, and the financial possibilities which the state offers are being developed. Control are attracting the most liberal by the leading companies. There are a number of companies which are interested in the company with which I am identified, and it would be a rather difficult feat, I think, to buy their stock. Possessing about 1,000 acres in the province of Pinar del Rio, fifty miles from Havana, the Redencion Company is engaged in re-storing a plantation which was destroyed during the ten years' war. The difference of cost in transportation and the remarkable productivity of the soil insure a far greater profit than is possible in colder regions, and it is estimated that an annual net profit of \$1,000 per acre should be the result five years after planting the land with orange and grape fruit trees."

Among Minneapolis people interested in the Redencion plantation are Dr. C. H. Wagner, L. A. Lydian, city clerk, and C. A. Glenard, manager of the Kimball interests in the north-west.

ABOUT READY TO COMMENCE Active Operations in Grand County Oil Fields.

MACHINERY FOR BORING THERE. Denver, Col., July 21.—The exact locations of the wells have been decided upon by the Superior Oil, Gas and Refining Company, and the machinery for boring is there. Nearly all of the offered stock of this company at 25 cents a share has been taken and the oil basin of the valley in Grand county will soon be a busy scene.

Others wishing stock in this company should lose no time in writing Professor J. P. Simon, Superior, Wis.

Lakota Leader, Named to Run for Congress.

Special to The Journal. Lakota, N. D., July 21.—The nomination of A. J. Gronna for congress and the renomination of C. F. Frick for attorney general in Lakota, Grand and Grand Forks counties, was announced for grand jollification. They were met at the Lakota hotel, where a carriage was drawn thru the streets to their homes by their enthusiastic neighbors. There was a grand display of fireworks and red lights lined each side of the streets. It was the greatest demonstration ever witnessed in Lakota. Gronna, in an address, stated that the honor came unsolicited and he at first declined as it might be construed as a favor. When assured that it would not be construed as such, he accepted the honor, which was due to the support given him by his home people and was all the more acceptable in that it was a recognition of his worth and the fact that he was a native of the state. He would wear a silk belt and barred out from old comrades and companions, but would never be the same as here at home. His remarks were heartily and enthusiastically received. C. N. Frick heartily endorsed Mr. Gronna's remarks and said that the nomination of Mr. Gronna was due to the desire of the people of both the north and the south parts of the state. To both of them the most pleasing experience which had occurred in their life was the support given them by their neighbors and friends.

Incidentally Frick Comes in for a Few Bouquets.

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