THE JOURNAL

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Confidence.

We don't hear so much talk about confidence as the basis of business prosperity as we did when confidence was conspicuous by its absence. Nevertheless, the truth of the assertions regarding confidence that were so freely made seven or eight years ago is unquestioned. While confidence is not much talked about now, there is any amount of it in existence. There has not been a time in the history of this part of the country when business men had more confidence in the future than they have now. Everybody expects 1905 to be a good year. Everybody is eager to enter the race of business for 1905.

There is abundant justification for this confidence. The farmers of the northwest, considered as a whole, have just come thru a most prosperous year. In the past year there has been some trimming of sails in business circles, recklessness and rashness have been eliminated. There is a general disposition to expand, but there is little hankering after the mushroom growth that makes larger figures in the books than in the bank statement. Business is on a sound basis.

The business world of the northwest faces a new year strong in resources and with the optimistic spirit that works wonders.

Boston has practically stopped the spitting nuisance by a $100 fine. It makes a man remember in a wonderful way.

The Folly of the Cotton Burners.

Even Brown and Sully, the two great cotton bulls, who shaped sentiment and led the action in the wonderful rise of a year ago, never advocated such drastic measures as are now being witnessed in the districts of the south, where the farmers are publicly burning cotton to hold down the total supply.

The south has been demoralized by prosperity, and having been speculatively unbalanced for a long time, is now showing evidence, in spots, of utter irrationalism. That the destruction by every farmer, of some small part of his holdings, would make a difference in the total cotton supply sufficient to maintain prices at figures that would compensate, perhaps more than compensate, for the individual losses, is not to be denied. Therefore from a purely selfish point of view those farmers who have given way to this rush of economic madness are, after all, working along the right line.

If there was ever a selfish proposition, however, it is this one. The south does not live and prosper by the price of cotton alone, altho thousands now believe this, as a result of the wonderful prosperity that swept Dixie land after the advance to price levels not seen before since the civil war. The south wallowed in prosperity. A short crop did it. What wonder, then, that the idea of forcing a small crop by irregular means should find lodgment in some minds and work along to the point of open demonstration. Indeed, there is no prophesying how far this irrationalism may run. But it can only figure out as injurious in the long run.

The south grows and prospers thru general agricultural, financial and commercial activity. The southern planter is prosperous or poor in large measure as the country is prosperous or poor. Every farmer wantonly destroying a bale of cotton is taking that much wealth out of his country. He is making that much less business for the many who live off the handling and marketing of the crop, that much less for the warehousemen, insurancemen, bankers, brokers and others. Every bale burned up is just so much less tonnage for the railroads of the south, so much less rolling stock in use, so much less expenditure of material and money in the great field of transportation, less work for labor at all points. The argument that greater wealth in the hands of the farmer, greater purchasing power in the country will counterbalance this is unsound. The fact that in one season a short crop worked for great prosperity, is not good argument that similar conditions should be forced in another year.

Moreover, by trying to maintain cotton at an unnaturally high price by destroying the supply, the southern planters are very foolishly stimulating the growth of cotton in other parts of the world and hastening the time when that competition with their product will be serious. By marketing a big crop at comparatively low prices this year they would discourage and postpone the progress of the cotton-growing industry where it has not yet become important.

All this is to view the question as affecting the south only, and to pass over the broader view of general prosperity, the matter of exports and activity for the exporting trade, and more important than anything else, the effect upon the great textile industry that suffered so severely when prices advanced to a level prohibiting manufacture, in the last great bull campaign.

Mr. Moody's decision in the matter of mixing Canadian and American wheat, played up in a double-column scare by a Minneapolis paper on Friday last, seems to be pretty well understood by everybody except Mr. Moody. He says he has not yet heard about it.

Tisza's Fight Against Obstruction.

Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian premier, has been fighting obstructionists of the national liberal and independent parties in the Hungarian parliament ever since he organized the new cabinet a year ago last November, and the obstruction of public business had been then active for a year. A peace was patched up, which was only of temporary duration, and the war broke out with greater violence, the obstructionists opposing the proposition to increase Hungary's annual contingent to the imperial army, and on other questions, and on the premier's effort to give public business the clear right of way.

The fight has now reached a point where it is impossible to transact business, as all existing means for closing debate have failed, and Tisza has arranged for the dissolution of the Hungarian parliament, and will go before the country to get its verdict, which he thinks will sustain him and enable the legislature to pass the annual budget, the titular king of Hungary, the Emperor Francis Joseph, having given his assent. It is expected that the coming general elections will be characterized by much violence.

In both divisions of the Austro-Hungarian empire the antagonisms of race, languages, traditions and ambitions are sharp and persistent, and the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary are continually making spectacles of rampant disorders, indicating defiance of all parliamentary rules.

Where obstruction to parliamentary procedure is so roughly aggressive as in the lower house of the Hungarian legislature, the premier may appeal to the nation, as against the obstructionists. In this country there is no possible way to get rid of an obstructive senate or house except thru the regular and legal elections held at the legal intervals and, after all, we are better off than countries where administrations are changed on the turn of a vote touching a government measure.

In France cloture must be demanded by a notable portion of the chamber before the president will entertain the motion, and it is not pronounced unless a majority of the members are present, and then members may speak upon the manner in which the question should be put. When the chamber becomes turbulent, the president puts on his hat to restore calm.

In the German reichstag, under such conditions, the same practice obtains.

In the British commons, in case of disorder, the speaker may, if he deems it it necessary, adjourn the house without question put, or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him, and he may suspend members obstructing proceedings, from twenty to one hundred and twenty days. This arrangement was intended chiefly for the obstructive Irish members.

France has put the ban on whiskers in the diplomatic service. Yet it would be unkind to expect bare-faced lying from the French diplomats.

Sounds Familiar.

Tom Watson is going to edit a "Commoner" of his own. He announces from Thompson, Ga., that the presidential campaign of 1908 will begin in February by the publication of his new magazine. Finding both of the great parties "on their knees to the pampered beneficiaries of class legislation"; finding that "four railroad kings can levy heavier tribute on the people than congress itself can impose," and that "by law one man's business is fostered at the expense of another's," Mr. Watson believes that an awakening is due and that a goodly number of persons are prepared to pay $1 each per annum to be shown that they are the slaves of "our vested interests." Where have we heard that saying before?

The dispatches from Mukden speak of the desperate work of Russian "volunteers." It is probably a case of "come out there and volunteer, or be shot."

Crowded Professions.

If the consensus of opinion among lawyers is correct, the legal profession is overcrowded and legal incomes are "not what they used to be." If the medical fraternity is to be believed, there are too many doctors for all to make respectable livings. The ministry is underpaid, and the Minnesota teachers assembled this week will tell the same story about their own profession. Ask any newspaper man, and he will tell you that the stress of competition is keeping salaries down to a lower level than men can earn in any other calling.

The same story is told by men in every walk of life. Nine out of every ten men at 40 talk as tho they had made a mistake in choosing their life work, and if they could start again they would start differently.

Would they? Possibly, if they knew all at 20 that they know now at 40. But even with another sort of start, it is ten to one that they would again be calling their profession overcrowded and underpaid in another ten or twenty years.

This does not mean that all men are misanthropes and self-confessed failures. Neither does it mean that there are no bright outlooks for the newer generation. The young men who are leaving colleges and universities for life work are not deterred by such talk. It has gone on for centuries. It is the second nature of nearly every man to see the roses on another man's pathway, and the thorns along his own. He looks at the successes in other lines of labor, and at the failures in his own.

No doubt the average man believes what he says about his line of work, and is giving honest advice when he urges young men to keep out of it. But there is also a psychological fact at the bottom of his attitude. Unconsciously each man's talk is influenced by his desire to keep competitors out of his way. The sense of keen competition leads him to believe the profession overcrowded, whether it is or not. Therefore, all such advice is to be taken with due allowances. If the young man starting in life knows what he wants to do, and believes in himself, then it is his duty to follow his own leading toward life work.

No door is shut for the man who will.

Leap year is over tomorrow night when the "watch meeting" lets out at midnight. If the girls are going to utilize these valuable moments, they will have to hurry.

In Other States, of Course.

Senatorial contests in some of the other states show that there are some aspirants for the American house of peers who are chary about coming into the open and telling where they stand on railroad legislation and commercial questions. Their general attitude reminds one of the curious custom that is gaining ground among European women, who when staying at hotels, do not care to exhibit to the passers along the corridors the exact size of their feet, so they carefully carry with them a couple of pairs of tiny, delicate shoes, which, instead of the ones they are wearing, they place outside their doors for the servants to take down and clean. All the big boot shops in Paris now make a specialty of this tiny footgear, and a pair or two form a portion of the trousseau of every up-to-date bride. Now, perhaps you do not see the connection, but that ought not to be allowed to spoil a good story.

President Sam of Hayti was not such a terrible criminal after all. He merely tried to introduce Wall street methods and water the stock. When he consolidated the public debt he arranged with a Haitian banking institution to finance the deal, and in return issued a few hundred thousand dollars' worth of additional bonds to pay the underwriters for their trouble and risk. For this he was convicted of fraud. If this is fraud a whole lot of our brilliant financiers are in danger.

Bob Dunn has nothing to say against Mr. Gilfillan, but he doesn't think a county which gave a good majority for the democratic candidate for governor has much of a claim upon the republicans of the state in this senatorial fight. As Mr. Dunn carried only three congressional districts, it would be a fair conclusion, from Mr. Dunn's argument, that the senator should be chosen only from one of these three districts. That would let Mr. Clapp out.

The Detroit Journal undertakes to discuss Minnesota politics and makes about as many mistakes as there are opportunities. Speaking of the senatorial contest in this state, it says: "As for Senator Clapp, there is little to say except that he is a good-natured millionaire who has made many friends but little noise in the American house of lords." Moses is good-natured enough, but his millionairishness is a brand new discovery.

Great interest is being taken in England in a new electrical ore finder, which it is claimed has been very successful in discovering lodes, reefs or strata. It is said that by this "finder" the expert listener can judge with surprising accuracy how deep the lode is and in which direction it runs. What a fine thing that would be to use in a senatorial campaign. In the hands of an inquiring legislature it would be a great convenience.

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten announces that Frau Hilgen of Trostberg, in Bavaria, has borne six children in one year. She was delivered of triplets last January, and bore triplets again this December. Even the president would probably agree that this race suicide issue may be overdone in either direction.

Twenty-one new war vessels of various types, from armored cruisers to training ships, will be added to the United States navy during the coming year. Some day we will be giving old England a run for her position as "mistress of the seas."

In twenty-two years the United States has spent a billion dollars on its navy. And you will notice that none of the effete powers are coming around and threatening to collect rent of us.

One trouble in Russia is that you can't run in and give the czar the advice he so much needs. Almost any American citizen can drop in and show the president where he is in error.

DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS FUNNY

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Chinese minister to the United States, clings to the dress of his native land. He addressed a heavy snowstorm raging at the time. He heavy snowstorm raging at the time. He made one concession to the inclemency of the weather in the shape of a pair of rubber leggings, which came down over his Chinese shoes. This eccentricity of apparel was strikingly impressed upon Sir Chentung's audience when at the conclusion of his address he sat down, folded up his type-written speech, and, calmly lifting the robe of his long gown, deposited the manuscript in one of his leggings. The audience roared with laughter and the diplomat gazed at them with an expression that plainly betrayed his ignorance of the fact that he was the cause of the outburst of mirth.

STOP! DO NOT TELL IT

Boston Herald.

The man with the latest funny story and who knows how to tell it effectively is well met for a time, but he soon becomes a good deal of a bore. We suppose this is one of the numerous causes that have contributed to the prospective defeat of Senator Chauncey Depew for re-election.

HENRY NOT SO EASILY PLEASED

Philadelphia Ledger.

Colonel Watterson writes from Paris to say that the city is not so gay and festive as it was when he knew it in his earlier days. Perhaps the colonel has a little touch of anno domini.

DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY WANT

Louisville Courier-Journal.

A speaker at the Pennsylvania dinner in New York aptly said that there are enough democrats in the country if they would all vote one way at any one time.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

THE UNEASY CHAIR

Fiction as a Rest Cure; a Reason for Its Popularity.—Mrs. Katherine Cecil Thurston, the author of **The Masquerader**, in an interview given in London, assigns a new reason for the popularity of fiction. She says it is because stories serve as a sort of rest cure. Some stories, no doubt, do, but there are some that make one awfully tired. The remedy in such cases, perhaps Mrs. Thurston would say, is to be applied by the "absent" method. With such an amendment to her interview, we think Mrs. Thurston's position has a good deal in its support. Among other things she says:

"The modern aim, the modern idea—with women as well as with men—is to live at the highest pressure attainable, to compress as much as is humanly reasonable into one lifetime; and the result of this feverish state of being resolves itself into a periodical and insistent need for distraction from personal concerns. To put the matter very briefly, the novel is, to my thinking, a mental 'rest cure' in an overtaxed world.

"We turn to it when our minds are tired, much as we turn to the sea or the mountains when physically exhausted by an arduous season—social or commercial. * * * However, apart from the matter of the personal respite or pleasure that good fiction has power to bestow, I think there is another ground upon which the novel may be granted a justification for existence: the ground that, except perhaps for the work of the dramatist, it forms almost the only social record of our own times."

WINTER RAIN

Rain on the roof, and rain
On the burial-place of grain;
To one a voice in vain;
To one, o'er hill and plain,
The pledge of life again:—

Rain on the sterile sea
That hath no need of thee.
Nor keeps thy memory,
'Tis thou that teachest me
The range of charity.

—John B. Tabb, in Harper's Magazine for January.

Tremendous Growth of Missions; Evidence Found by Editors of "The Encyclopedia of Missions."—Twelve years ago the first edition of **The Encyclopedia of Missions** was published. Today the old edition is so hopelessly antiquated that a new edition, practically a new encyclopedia, has been found necessary and has been put forth. In the making of the new book, one of 850 pages, the editors have had to dig into the affairs of missions in a way not likely to fall to the lot of very many students of missionary enterprise. As a result of their studies, the editors make this very emphatic and surprising statement:

"In sending out this new edition of 'The Encyclopedia of Missions,' we cannot refrain from mentioning the astonishment mingled with awe aroused in our own minds by our close study of the growth of missionary enterprise since the first edition was issued. It is our belief that if any will study this rapid advance and growth they will find the conviction unavoidable that this enterprise and its present power in the non-Christian world is the fruit of more than merely human impulse.

* * * *

"The mere increase of missionary enterprises and the expansion of mission fields are notable facts, while above every other reason the growth of the Christian community in almost every non-Christian land requires the rewriting of every descriptive paragraph in the book."

The encyclopedia, in order to meet the demands of this great, expanding enterprise, has had to expand also, so that this second edition, done by Rev. Henry Otis Dwight, LL.D., Rev. H. Allen Tupper, Jr., D.D., and Rev. Edwin Munsell Bliss, D.D., is a much larger and more complete work than its predecessor. It will be found to fit the needs not only of those actively and financially supporting missions, but of those who seek knowledge of the great affairs of life in great enterprises.

Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

Professor McClumpha as an Editor.—Charles Flint McClumpha, professor of English in the University of Minnesota, has edited one of the new volumes of "The Gateway Series," of which Dr. Henry Van Dyke is editor-in-chief. The volume in hand is **Macauley's Essay on Addison.** Besides the essay, the book contains a sketch of the life of Macaulay, a discussion of Macaulay's style, facts about the essay on Addison and about the life and times of Addison, all by Professor McClumpha. There is also a bibliography and a series of notes, so that the little book is a brief, but well-rounded study of the subject, serving admirably the purpose of the volumes of The Gateway Series—"to give the English texts required for entrance to college in a form which shall make them clear, interesting and helpful to those who are beginning the study of literature."

American Book company, New York. 35 cents.

The Life Insurance Argument Told in Fables.—Wearing the title **The Umbrella and Other Stories**, a little book of short tales, each with a moral for the man who ought to take out life insurance, has been issued by the Insurance Press, New York. The stories are readable and you can't miss their point.

THE MAGAZINES

Influence of College Athletics.—That interest in college athletics has waxed mightily in the past decade is sufficiently apparent, says the editor of **Current Literature** in the January number. Doubtless it is entirely true that every year increasing numbers of young men are influenced, if not controlled, in their choice of alma mater by the athletic achievements of the various institutions under consideration. How a young man so influenced is likely to regard incidental recitation rooms and laboratories once he is in them need not be debated. And, admitting that the purpose of a college is to cultivate the intellect and the broader moral qualities, it may fairly be questioned whether such a young man brings away from his putative alma mater much of what he was supposed to get from her. We do not mean to deny that athletic contests have certain moral and intellectual values. Undoubtedly they have. But, estimating them at their full worth, if the college man becomes intent upon athletics to the exclusion, or even the subjection, of the influences of the studies he is supposed to be pursuing, it is a fair question whether his years at his university have been little better than wasted.

Marriage Among Animals.—The subject is one discussed by Dr. S. Woods Hutchinson in the Contemporary Review for October and quoted at length in **The Review of Reviews for Australasia** for November. Monogamy, says Dr. Hutchinson, had its beginning among the animal ancestors of man. The anthropoid apes are monogamous. Doubtless the missing link was also. The lower animals, however, are polygamous. Hence monogamy is an evolution. Yet there are those who would put marriage contracts on a limited time basis. Why even the pig was once better than that, says Dr. Hutchinson. The pig has been spoiled by civilization. Doubtless that accounts for some of the troubles that human kind is heir to also.

Japs Kill Scientifically, Therefore They Are Civilized.—A writer in the current **Harper's Weekly** quotes an interesting comment by a thoughtful Japanese apropos of the recognition by western nations which has come to the mikado's people since the beginning of the war: "While you knew us only as great artists," said this observer, "you thought us barbarians; but now that we have shown that we can kill scientifically you call us civilized." Artistic excellence, tho, comments the Weekly writer, was only a very small part of the spirit of old Japan, and perhaps, a feminine part, as many of the most famous works of Japanese literature were written by women. A nation must stand among nations by its masculine qualities; the qualities of intellect and will, and, above all, the power of self-defense. So Japan had to win her spurs before her greatness could be fully accepted. Japan's triumph seems due to three things: a powerful ruling class; an artisan class perfect in the mastery of the materials and very adaptive; and a peasant class full of vigor, health, endurance and self-sacrifice."

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

The Anti Cult.

To the Editor of The Journal.

A recent Journal editorial concludes as follows: "The anti-imperialists are entirely out of a job; there's nothing doing in the anti cult." The usual magnificent inaccuracy of imperialist journals in their references to the "antis," their cause and their doings, is not absent from that sentence. It is true the work of the "antis" is largely done; but they are not "entirely out of a job."

But consider the progress made since the first anti-imperialist meeting called in this city to consider the subject of Philippine independence and at which resolutions favoring it were passed. The next day the three daily papers of the city were lurid with denunciations of the organizers of that meeting and of the participants in it. The republican candidate for governor at the preceding election was reported to have said that they were guilty of treason and ought to be hanged. A then distinguished lawyer member of the legislature, and now member-elect of the coming legislature, said the same thing, coupled with the statement that he would like to help do the hanging. An able and distinguished member of our district bench, over his own signature, expressed similar views. Hearty concurrence in these sentiments was voiced by large numbers of our people.

But what a change in a few short years! In his last message to the congress the president considers the subject of Philippine independence, and with other things, says: "And I most earnestly hope that in the end they (the Philippines) will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands." And in the editorial columns of The Journal, and of its two local daily contemporaries the president's words on the subject have been approved, and message and editorials approvingly read by thousands whom a short time ago the suggestion of Philippine independence would have thrown into a frenzy. It is true the president and the papers had flings at the "antis." But that does not matter. The fact remains that even in these quarters frenzied opposition has changed to calm contemplation. From calm contemplation to hearty support, coupled with the claim of having always been in its favor, is not likely to be as long a journey as the one already taken.

The organized anti-imperialists of the country are strengthening their organizations and continuing the agitation for Philippine independence. When it is accomplished, and not until then, will there be "nothing doing" in the "anti cult," and the "antis" be "entirely out of a job"—that is as to this particular instance of imperialism. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and they will oppose other appearances of imperialism in our country should they ever come.

—Lewis R. Larson.

Dec. 29, 1904.

AT THE THEATERS

Foyer Chat.

"The Dictator," one of the most entertaining comedies seen on the local stage in many a moon, interpreted by William Collier and company, at the Metropolitan, is amusing large audiences this week.

Robert Edeson, in two plays new to Minneapolis theatergoers, will be the offering at the Metropolitan next week. For the first part Mr. Edeson will appear in Richard Harding Davis' comedy of army life, "Ranson's Folly," and for the last half in William C. de Mille's new comedy-drama, "Strongheart," which seems to have scored a hit at its premier presentation in St. Paul last night.

The remarkable technique displayed by the Musical Avolos in their xylophone selections is the wonder of the Orpheum theater audiences, which twice each day give liberal applause to this and other features of the Orpheum bill for the week.

James J. Corbett, Hal Davis and Inez Macauley are meeting with much success at the Bijou this week in "Pals."

Petite Florence Bindley, the comedienne, who will appear at the Bijou next week in "The Street Singer," altho still very young, has been almost constantly before the public since she was 3 years old.

Three more performances will be given at the Lyceum of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," with 6-year-old Clark Marshall in the part of Cedric Errol, the little lord. Clark will give a reception to the children of the audience after the matinee tomorrow.

Next week the Ferris Stock company will present an elaborate production of "Under Two Flags." Florence Stone will be seen as Cigarette, a favorite part in which she has achieved marked success.

Tonight at the Unique theater is amateur night, and the house will have its capacity tested. Tomorrow night there will be a "watch" performance, beginning at 11 o'clock, to which all theatrical people in the city have been invited, and it is expected that there will be a merry time when the midnight hour arrives. This will provide three continuing performances tomorrow night, beginning at 8 o'clock.

TRIAL BY JURY

Chicago Record-Herald.

Many thoughtful men have lost their faith in the jury system as "the palladium" of our liberties," and are ready to do away with some of its features — unanimity in verdicts among other things. Whatever one may think of proposals of this kind, it is impossible not to recognize that trial by jury at is is too often witnessed is very unlike the theoretical conception of that ancient and cherished safeguard.

THEY HAVE NO CHILDISH FEARS

As thru this weary world I go,
There is one thing I'd like to know,
And that is why the oldest girls
Get under the mistletoe?
—Chicago Chronicle.

PLEA OF IRRESPONSIBILITY.

Washington Star.

It looks as if Russia would be able to make the insanity plea work in connection with the North sea incident.

DE-WATERING THE MILK

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Now that the stoneless peach is practically attained, the waterless cream ought to follow.

ALAS, TOO TRUE!

Detroit News.

And there might be a lot of trouble to prove that the reports Mr. Lawson circulated were misleading.

HEART NOT IN THE RIGHT PLACE

Detroit News.

"Yes," said Weary Willie, "these trousers may be ragged an' tattered, but, me friend, they covers an honest heart."

In Labor's Field

WHAT ONE UNION DID LAST YEAR

REPORT OF BUSINESS MANAGER BAINBRIDGE.

He Tells How the Affairs of the Painters and Decorators Were Handled and How Peace Has Been Maintained—His Defeat for Re-election a Big Surprise.

Business Manager A. G. Bainbridge of the Painters and Decorators' union made his annual report to the union this week. The showings are highly satisfactory, and, while in some respects the figures are not as large as those of last year, this is due to the fact that the northwest is now pretty thoroly organized and workmen of the craft coming to Minneapolis from outside towns are already members of the organization. Initiation fees amounting to $2,367.50 were collected, which is $1,218.50 less than in 1903. Dues collected, $1,438.80, bringing the total collections up to $3,806.30. The sum of $616.50 was paid upon application fees by applicants who have disappeared without being initiated. In 1904, seventy-four members were initiated, against 135 in 1903.

During the year trouble was reported on 684 jobs, and in most cases an adjustment made. Union men were compelled to leave twenty-seven jobs because of the employment of non-unionists, but in only two instances was the trouble serious. From the middle of April until the middle of June, it was impossible to supply the demand for men, and 486 men were sent from headquarters to work on jobs. In the remaining months there was always a surplus of men. Calls to the number of 118 were made on sick or injured members, in addition to those made by members of the sick committee. Letters numbering 563 were sent out, besides literature in the interest of organized labor in general.

Three meetings of the Structural Building Trades alliance were attended, at Chicago and Indianapolis. The business manager attended all but five meetings of the Building Trades council, and every meeting of the Trades assembly since the union has been affiliated with that body. The work of the office required his presence at meetings averaging four each week, until 11 to 1 o'clock, with at least one Sunday a month given to the work.

Six contractors have agreed to union conditions in the term, but these do not offset a loss thru two large shops letting out their union men. There was not a single case of violence on the part of union men against non-unionists in the year. Nearly all the men locked out or called out have succeeded in securing good positions, in some cases at better pay.

Several members have opened shops and stores of their own and have been very successful, in some cases employing as many as forty union men. Friendly and harmonious relations exist between the employers and the union in all but a few cases. Concluding, Mr. Bainbridge says the union is on a more solid and substantial basis than ever before in its history, with a seemingly bright future in prospect.

DEFEAT OF BAINBRIDGE

Forty-nine of 700 Members Give Opponent Majority of One.

The surprise of the week in labor circles was the announcement of the defeat of A. G. Bainbridge for the office of business manager of the Painters' union. He has held the office for the past five years and has seen the organization grow to one of the largest in the state. Out of the membership of 700, only forty-nine were present at the meeting, the victor, S. W. Moore, receiving a majority of one.

Mr. Bainbridge has been a prominent figure in local and national labor matters for many years, and it is just possible that he may be a candidate for one of the principal offices of his international union next year. He is third vice president of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, of which organization he was one of the organizers.

Mr. Moore, who will succeed Mr. Bainbridge next April, is well and favorably known locally, having served a number of terms as financial and corresponding secretary of No. 186.

IMPORTUNE GOVERNOR-ELECT

Typos Want Him to Appoint W. W. Williams Labor Commissioner.

At the meeting of Minneapolis Typographical union, No. 42, Monday evening, a committee of three was appointed to go to St. Peter to interview Governor-elect Johnson in behalf of W. H. Williams, a member of the union, who is a candidate for state labor commissioner. A committee of citizens called upon the new executive Wednesday in Mr. Williams' interests, and his friends are very hopeful that he will land the prize.

An active campaign is being waged in behalf of several other candidates, and it is said Ed Peterson of St. Paul, formerly a member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, stands a good chance. Commissioner O'Donnell's friends have not given up hope, and not a few seem to think he will retain the office.

AUXILIARY IN ST. PAUL

Minneapolis Woman Will Go Over to Help Organize Typos.

An invitation has been received by the Ladies' Auxiliary of Typographical union, No. 42, from St. Paul Typographical union, No. 30, to attend a meeting at Federation hall, St. Paul, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, at which time plans will be formulated for the organization of an auxiliary in St. Paul. At a meeting of the local auxiliary Thursday afternoon, the invitation was accepted and a large delegation will go over.

Mmes. Olson, Kennedy, Miller and Frost of the Minneapolis organization will give addresses, and entertainment will be provided and a banquet served.

UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS

Workers in Many Trades Chose Leaders for the Year.

Sessions of most local unions at this time of the year are occupied to a considerable extent with the nomination, election and installation of officers. The following unions elected officers this week:

Minneapolis Musicians' Association—President, F. McIver; vice president, C. Kelsey; secretary, P. J. Lawrence; treasurer, W. Rahn; board of directors, F. McIver, C. Kelsey, P. J. Lawrence, W. Rahn, J. P. Rossiter, H. Woehning, A. B. Morgan, R. A. Lawson and E. Schugens; examination board, W. Faetkenheuer, G. Koehler and R. Roeder; auditing committee, H. Lawson, W. C. Northway and C. Herns.

Bakers' Union—President, C. Thorpe; vice president, A. Sorenson; recording and corresponding secretary, D. S. Woods; treasurer, J. Paar; financial secretary, W. Milburne; label secretary, C. B. Chase.

Machinists' Union, No. 91—President, F. W. Hayden; vice president, A. G. Wise; financial secretary, G. D. Howard; treasurer, J. J. Taylor; conductor, H. Bentley; sentinel, O. Solomonson; delegates to Trades Assembly, A. B. Gray, Thomas Van Lear, J. J. Taylor and A. G. Wise; delegates to Metal Trades Council, T. Van Lear, J. J. Taylor, H. Bentley and A. B. Gray.

Painters and Decorators, No. 186—President, G. B. Howley; vice president, J. Ryan; business manager, S. W. Moore; warden, J. Gould; conductor, G. Heath; trustee, J. Youngstrom; delegates to Building Trades Council, A. G. Bainbridge and F. Spencer; delegates to Trades Assembly, P. J. Hogan and F. A. Reynolds; delegate to District Council, Ole Lenvik; executive board, Thomas Heath, Charles A. Harriman and Mike Olson. Election for recording secretary, financial secretary and treasurer will be held next July.

Stonemasons' Union—President, A. Larson; vice president, E. Strand; recording secretary, A. P. Skogberg; financial secretary, A. Olson; treasurer, P. F. Jordan; sergeant at arms, G. McDowell; delegate to San Francisco convention, A. P. Skogberg.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 111—President, T. Connor; vice president, L. Anderson; recording and corresponding secretary, O. Johnson; financial secretary, A. Johnson; treasurer, N. J. Hanson; sergeant at arms, W. Johnson; guide, F. Peterson; trustees, C. Peterson, J. Strand and W. Dunkley; delegates to Building Trades Council, J. Kenney and J. Gillespie.

Millers' Union, No. 2—President, A. E. Kellington; vice president, H. K. Kohl; secretary, W. H. Norris; financial secretary, L. Lund; treasurer, W. P. Doyle. Installation will take place the second Sunday in January.

Bindery Girls' Union, No. 52—President, Jenny Lent; vice president, Louise Watzel; secretary-treasurer, Anna Horning; recording secretary, Adeline King; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Mrs. McKenna and Anna Dudley; B. of B., Adeline King and Myrtle Bede; delegates to Trades Assembly, Edith Kissinger and Anna J. Peterson.

Retail Clerks' Association, No. 550—President, John Knight; first vice president, Fred W. Warley; second vice president, S. Edgar McMahon; treasurer, Robert Knox; recording secretary, Karl Poertner; financial secretary, M. Miesen; guide, Frank H. Bucholz; sentinel, J. W. Dickinson; trustee, D. M. Allison; delegates to Trades Assembly, H. A. Lyngaas, Robert Knox and Karl Poertner.

Theatrical Stage Employees—President W. Kontz; vice president, F. Cooke; secretary treasurer, J. Wells; sergeant at arms, B. Duchane. A financier will be elected at the meeting Jan. 6.

Metal Trades Council—President H. H. Skeldon; vice president, C. Burns; recording secretary, E. E. Goody; treasurer, F. D. Burns. Other officers will be elected Friday evening, Jan. 13.

Building Laborers, No. 14—President, D. Nolan; vice president, E. Ryel; recording secretary, C. S. Bailey; financial secretary, W. Hagstrom; treasurer, P. Nelson; guide, H. Behrend; trustees, M. Nolan, E. Ryel and C. Anderson; delegates to Trades Assembly will be elected next meeting night.

WON BIG STRIKE

Cigarmakers Succeed Against Tobacco Trust in England.

A communication received by the officers of Cigarmakers' union, No. 77, from London, Eng., announces the termination of the strike against Imperial Tobacco company, the extension of the American trust. The cigarmakers succeeded in getting all they asked and all are again at work. A referendum vote on an amendment providing for an assessment to raise funds for the establishment of a health farm will soon be taken by the local union.

LABOR NOTES.

The annual election of the metal polishers has been postponed until Tuesday evening, Jan. 10.

The Stonemasons' union has donated $20 to the joint entertainment committee of the Building Laborers' unions.

Carpenters' union, No. 7, will consider the wage scale and working rules for the coming year at the regular meeting on Friday evening, Jan. 13.

A. Dahlin of the woodworkers and P. F. Jordan of the stonemasons are reported to be candidates for a factory inspectorship in the state labor bureau.

Grocery Clerks union will have a public installation of officers on Monday evening, Jan. 10, at Union Temple. A social session will follow the installation.

E. J. Lynch, president of the International Metal Polishers' union, will visit Minneapolis the latter part of January. The local union is preparing to entertain him.

Frank Hoffman has been re-elected president of the St. Paul Cigarmakers' union. Paul Zwickel is vice president; Max Fichtenau, recording secretary; Henry Feyder, financial secretary.

The 1905 convention of the Blacksmiths' union will be held in St. Paul next October. Steps are already being taken to care for the delegates, and a committee has been appointed to look after the preliminaries.

Bakers' union No. 222, supplied with substantial Christmas dinners all members out of work, not even forgetting some of the ex-members who were in needy circumstances. A donation of union-made bread was made to the Salvation army.

Carpenters' union, No. 87, St. Paul, will celebrate at the first meeting in the new year, when the new officers will be installed. A banquet will be a feature and an entertainment is being arranged under the direction of a committee from the union. A new design of working card will be chosen for next year.

A pleasant evening was enjoyed by those who were fortunate enough to attend the social session of the Meat Cutters' union at Alexander's hall Wednesday night. Addresses were made by John Durker, Thomas McCourt, J. L. Chapman and others, and a musical program added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Local dues of the Theatrical Stage Employees have been raised to 50 cents a month. A stag party and banquet will be given next Tuesday evening at Alexander's hall under the auspices of the union, to which an invitation has been extended to the members of the theatrical profession, this being in accordance with a long-established custom.

St. Paul Allied Metal Mechanics' lodge has received a charter from the International Association of Machinists, the new lodge being No. 718. Meetings will be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Central hall. R. A. Hibbert is president; F. Ackelbein, vice president; M. Nutzman, recording secretary, and M. J. Turner, financial secretary and treasurer.

SAVED FROM SUFFERING

Little Pepy Cohen Will Not Be a Lifelong Cripple.

Saturday evening, from her invalid's couch at the Swedish hospital, little Pepy Cohen, age 8 years, will conduct the drawing which will determine who will be the winner of the gold watch which has magically served to pay the expenses of her treatment.

Sympathy for the patient little sufferer has resulted in a large sale of tickets. Pepy, whose people live at 637 Lyndale place, has been an invalid for three and a half years. Previous to that time she was the liveliest of little girls. One day she fell off a couch, injuring her back. Last spring her spine became affected and her legs began to shrivel. She could no longer walk and an invalid's cot was her lot from then on.

She was told that an operation would relieve her, but her father could not afford the expense. Finally she was taken to the Swedish hospital, where a successful operation was performed by Dr. L. A. Dunsmoor. The doctor made no charge, but there were the hospital expenses to pay and no money to pay them with.

Mrs. Max Cohen and her grandmother, Mrs. Levi, then took the matter up. They called the attention of S. Gittleson to the case and he gave the little girl a gold watch. Upon this watch the ladies sold chances until enough money was raised to pay all hospital expenses till next April, when the little patient can go to her home. Pepy Cohen is getting better now and thinks her gold watch is the most valuable trinket that anybody ever owned. She thinks it will be a lucky talisman for the winner, because it is the watch that enabled her to get well.

HONORED BY GOVERNOR

Minneapolis Women Delegates to Attend American Forestry Congress.

Mrs. W. E. Bramhall and Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams have been named by Governor Van Sant as two of the Minnesota delegates to the American forest congress to be held in Washington, Jan. 2-6, 1905.

The convention is to be under the direction of the American Forestry association, and an elaborate program has been prepared. The subjects to be considered embrace the relation of the public forest lands to irrigation; relation of the public forest lands to grazing, the lumber industry and the forest; the importance of the public forest lands to mining; forestry in relation to railroad supplies; national forest policy and state forest policy.

WELLS-FARGO MOVE EAST.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—For two months past the Wells-Fargo company has been shipping east the books and records of the auditing department, and in the future all the work of that department will be done in New York. Auditor J. S. Bunnell will leave on Jan. 1 for New York, accompanied by his entire staff of 130 men.