THE JOURNAL

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

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Arnold White's Warning.

Is the British empire played out and its mandate to rule the world expired? Unless there is immediate reform, Mr. Arnold White is of that opinion. Mr. White writes to the London News that eighteen years ago he wrote a book in which he made an attempt to induce the nation to think of devoting as much care to the breed of men as to commercial gain. This was not done. The British public went on breeding horses and carrier pigeons and meanwhile Mr. White finds that men in the cities have continually deteriorated, so much so that when the Boer war was fought the cream of the empire was skimmed to find men who could turn back the handful of Dutch farmers. Conditions have gone, in his opinion, from bad to worse, until now Britain must lose rank as a first-class power or find a remedy. The British army, he says, is ten times more unhealthy than the German; England loses more soldiers by death in time of peace than any other first-class power. The army organization, he intimates, lacks intelligence, force and initiative, as is shown by the fact that between the Boer war of 1880 and that of 1899, the war department, with every incentive to learn about the Boers, had learned nothing. In 1899 it was as unready to fight them as ever, altho between the two wars the empire had spent $1,800,000,000 on the army.

This is a strong arraignment, yet it is only the beginning with Mr. White. If the army alone were unhealthy, it would be a comparatively small matter to discharge it or get it shot and raise a new one. But he appears to believe that there is not enough healthy material to draw from to furnish the army of a first-class power. In the inferior housing, the underfeeding, the meager education of the lower classes, he finds the seeds of real danger to the empire. The growth of the drink habit among both men and women leads him to actually compliment England on the physical character of the children born in prison "because alcohol is unattainable to the imprisoned mother." Surely this is severe enough to jar the governing Englishman out of his self-sufficiency. Mr. White's remedy is drastic. He advocates that the unfit be subjected to segregation; that they be not allowed to marry; that thrice convicted criminals be shut up for life, and that habitual tramps of five years' experience be detained in workhouses for the remainder of their existence.

The application of Mr. White's remedy will probably never be undertaken until Britain makes some terrible downfall in a foreign war, but Mr. White has the satisfaction of having diagnosed the disease and prescribed the remedy. The disease is the common one of too much civilization. The cure is the common one that we apply rationally to raising animals, but not to raising men—namely, proper breeding.

There ought to be a Digger Indian on the canal commission.

Small Growth of the Churches.

The statistics published by the Christian Advocate of the gains of all denominations in 1904 do not suggest that the church is taking the country by storm. The net gain of all denominations was only 889,734, about one per cent of the population and about two per cent of the 50,000,000 unchurched persons who were available to draw from. The Roman Catholic church is still the largest single denomination with its upward of ten million communicants. The Methodist Episcopal church is second with 2,847,932 members. There are, however, more than six million Methodists of various kinds. The leading denominations have shown no change in their relative standing since 1890. The rapid growths have been in the ranks of the Dowieites and Christian Scientists, but they have probably merely converted people from other and in Dowie's case from better churches.

The number of denominational names is still appalingly large. There are no fewer than seventeen kinds of Methodists in America, tho they all are the offspring of the movement of John Wesley, who lived but two hundred years ago. Of Baptists there are thirteen kinds, including the "Old two-seed-in-the-spirit Predestinarians," who have 473 churches and 12,851 members. Catholics branch off in eight ways, Lutherans in twenty-seven, while Presbyterians have managed to content themselves with a dozen varieties. The statistics cannot take account of it for a few years, but there is a decided tendency to reduce the number of branches, especially in the Presbyterian church. The church appears to be in an era of building and organizing rather than of soul-saving. Perhaps it is but preliminary to that outburst of religious feeling which is claimed by many devout men to be hovering over the world.

Some New York people have filed charges against Senator Platt. They ought to know by this time that "Plattsy" is bomb-proof.

Virtue Is on Trial.

Leslie's Weekly has lately become optimistic on the subject of electing a southern man president and pessimistic on the possibility of convicting municipal grafters. One would think that a paper which can entertain hope of choosing a gentleman from Dixie to the chair of Lincoln cannot be hopeless of jailing corrupt city officials.

But after going over the crusades in Minneapolis, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis and Philadelphia, where malfeasance has been brought to light, it entertains no confidence of practical results. The crusade of Folk in Missouri, it claims, has resulted in nothing except that "the ring has been broken up and the city freed from its control."

It will occur to many that Leslie's states a most important exception and one which takes a good deal of the gloom out of its views of the future. To break up the ring, to destroy its power, to restore honest government has always been the first anxiety of reform movements. The punishment of individuals who have been the corrupt agents of a corrupt system has been secondary. To break up the ring and keep it broken up is the first essential.

Last year was a year of ring smashing. This year is a year of restoring. Last year vice was on trial. This year virtue is on the defensive. Has it the cohesive power, the patience and industry to rebuild? In Missouri are the good people going to scatter and leave Folk to fight the battle alone, or are they going to stand by him? In Minneapolis, are the good citizens going to fly off the handle or are they going to stay with Jones until he has had a chance to bring order out of chaos?

The republicans of Missouri seem to need a Folk almost as much as the democrats did.

Two Armies Contrasted.

When the news of the capitulation of Port Arthur became known the Russian soldiers looted a store containing 5,600 bottles of vodka. There were terrible orgies in the streets. Troops which were sent to quell the riot joined the revelers and military discipline abdicated.

This incident well illustrates the difference between the Japanese and Russian armies. The Jap is obedient to the point of stoicism. The Russian is a half-tamed savage on whom military restraint sits lightly. The Jap goes to his work with eagerness, the Russian returns from fight with no thought for anything but the bottle. The Japanese officer sets an example; so does the Russian, but a very different one.

The morale of Kuropatkin's army has, it is said, been nearly ruined by recent reaction, while the Jap has taken the life of the trench and the hut as evenly as he did the din of battle. Every Jap is imbued with the idea that the mikado, to whom he inscribes divinity, looks to him to vindicate Japan in this war. If the Russian ever thinks of his home government at all, it must be with hatred for its injustice and contempt for its incapacity.

General Flower's bill to protect legislators from the sin of bribery ought to be rushed thru like the Horton bill, as an "emergency measure."

Dr. Hall Against Dr. Ohage.

If we understand Health Commissioner Hall's position, it is that he will not try to reduce the smoke nuisance in Minneapolis until Dr. Ohage has proved that he has eliminated it entirely in St. Paul. We have nothing directly from Dr. Hall, but this seems to be the trend of his interviews, criticisms and publications of pictures. It has not been learned that he has done anything in Minneapolis toward abating the smoke nuisance, but he has photographed some chimneys in St. Paul to show what has not been done there. If this is Dr. Hall's mental attitude, probably little or nothing can be expected of him in the way of law enforcement. The difference between him and Ohage seems to be that the latter is willing to work and if he cannot overcome the smoke nuisance entirely he will overcome it in part. The St. Paul commissioner of health has a record of achievements in office that almost any neighboring health officer would be glad to emulate if he were imbued with the Ohage spirit.

Only three persons graduated from the English course at the Central high school last night, and yet they say we are Anglomaniacs.

Not a Radical Step.

Senator Laybourn's grand-jury bill is not as radical a measure as the public had been led to expect. If adopted into law, it will not abolish the grand jury, but do away with the necesity of an expensive grand-jury session at each term of court.

Any district judge who is wedded to the grand jury can call one at each term. In case the judge declines to make the call, it can be required by a vote of the county commissioners, or by a petition signed by 250 electors. In case of any crying need for the attendance of a grand jury, there would be no difficulty in getting it. The bill really amounts to local option on the grand-jury question, and in that form it need not wake great alarm among conservative people.

It is interesting to note that seventeen other states have already the same sort of system in force, and seven others have to some extent done away with the grand jury. A reform already effected in a majority of the states of the union is not radical or revolutionary.

There has been a popular impression in this state that Minnesota is taking the lead in abolishing the grand jury. This only illustrates the difficulty the ordinary citizen has in keeping track of the laws and court procedure of so many sovereign states. The usually well-informed Literary Digest has fallen into the same error, and says "it has remained for Minnesota to take a decided step in the matter." The Boston Transcript remarks that "Minnesota is the first, altho, perhaps, not the last, to do away with it."

The usual tangle over salaries of county officers, which makes its appearance at every session of the legislature, has developed in worse state than ever. Many counties are operating under special laws, and as the constitution now stands they can only be repealed. They cannot be amended, and if any change is made they must be brought under general laws. The revised code repeals all special laws, and so makes many changes in individual counties. The officers who are hit have rebelled.

Really it is a waste of time for the legislature to thresh out these local questions. The regulation of salaries should be left to the county commissioners of each county, under certain broad restrictions.

A new suggestion for removing the judiciary from politics comes from St. Paul, and is worth careful consideration. Senator W. W. Dunn proposes that candidates for judgeships be nominated without party designation, on petition of 5 or 10 per cent of the voters, and that all so nominated shall be placed on the ballot at the general election. No voter may sign more than one petition. If some way could be devised to make petitions a genuine expression of sentiment, this plan could hardly meet with a valid objection. The tendency is for the voters to sign the first petition thrust under their eyes.

Henry Carey Baird, called the high priest of protection in Philadelphia, is very angry with the president and has so expressed himself in a letter to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. He insists in his letter that "Roosevelt was elected under false pretenses and betrayal has followed quickly." Mr. Baird thinks that "that man Roosevelt" is a free trader. "He could not help it, for he was educated in a college," says Henry. The present tariff was as sacred in some quarters as the inspired ratio of 1897.

Two famous paintings, Gainsborough's "Duchess of Gloucester" and Andrea del Sarto's "Holy Family," reached New York this week on the Majestic. On the trip across the ocean the paintings occupied a stateroom all to themselves. Both the "Holy Family" and the "Duchess of Gloucester" are for sale, but the Metropolitan museum has the refusal of the first-named work. And if you want the second you will have to hurry, because J. Pierpont Morgan is looking it over. Prices will run over $100,000 easily.

The voice was the voice of Representative Ware, but the hand was the hand of Joel. That speech of the solitary bolter was a final philippic against the victorious junior senator, and it was the most dramatic feature of the present legislative session. It took a liberal supply of nerve for one lone, little man to rise in his seat and defy the party choice, but judging from his remarks the Northfield representative rather enjoyed the opportunity to pay up the old score saved up from the campaign.

The election of Senator Clapp was not accomplished without one hopeful incident. When Representative Ware gave his reasons why he neither would nor ought to vote for Clapp the applause was more general than when Clapp was put in nomination. Why? Because Mr. Ware told the truth about the situation when he said that not one of the nominating speeches had given him a reason why he should vote for Clapp.

The twin cities have finally been given membership on the legislative committee which is to inquire into freight rates. The original oversight has been remedied, and the work can go on without suffering from the inference that it is hostile to the business interests of the large centers. The cities are as much interested in getting rates reduced as the rural communities can be.

Careful reading of the Horton capitol bill shows it about the most "wide-open" measure of the kind ever conceived. There is no restriction whatever on the disbursement of the $150,000 set aside for maintenance, not even the usual requirement to buy from the lowest bidder. The bill is a most unbusinesslike way of handling a business proposition.

Fish or cut bait; pass a railroad regulation bill before the 4th of March or come back early in the fall and do it is the president's ultimatum to the senate. If we are going to have government regulation, and there isn't much reason to doubt that we are, why not have it now?

"Tubbs of Missouri" has had the Missouri house of representatives pass a bill imposing a penalty of fine and imprisonment on the waiter who takes and the man who gives a tip. Few would care to eat the steaks that will be served to Tubbs after this.

Jesse Overstreet, Jesse of Indiana, confesses that there will be inequalities and inaccuracies in any tariff bill. That's all right, but what we would like to see Jesse working on would be a bill to contain a maximum of equalities and a minimum of inaccuracies.

Admiral Doubassoff intimates that Russia may decide to "leave Port Arthur in the hands of the enemy." Perhaps it would be as well. The place is not of much strategic importance anyway.

The Times says Clapp has been a little lazy, but now he will be a better senator that he has been. This should be the ambition of all senators.

Why is Mr. Horton's bill called an emergency bill? Is the prospective beneficiary out of meat?

Jim Martin for postmaster? Impossible; postmasters are barred from politics.

AWFUL MURDER!

Monticello (Ill.) Bulletin.

Frank Johnson butchered hogs Tuesday and Will Lux Friday.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

THE UNEASY CHAIR

The East at the Parting of the Ways: Which Will Win, the Old Civilization or the New?—A reading of **The Russo-Japanese Conflict**, by K. Asakawa, Ph.D., lecturer on the civilization and history of East Asia at Dartmouth college, will not make friends for Russia in the present war. Dr. Asakawa is not partial to Japan, but he gives the text of the correspondence between Russia and Japan preceding the war, and that is enough to make friends for Japan and enemies for Russia.

The whole correspondence shows that the island empire's spirit was conciliatory. The demands first made, in the light of Japan's treatment at the hands of Russia following the war between China and Japan, were moderate and apparently just; yet when Russia declined to accede to them Japan was willing to compromise and offered to make concessions. But for every concession she was willing to make, Russia was ready with a demand for more, until if Russia had kept on, like the camel that wanted to warm its nose, it would have left no room for Japan at all. There was nothing, therefore, left Japan to do but to put the camel out and do it quickly.

This is the only conclusion one can fairly draw from reading the correspondence contained in the book at hand; not from the author's argument, but from the bare official documents. The author says the book "is an attempt to present in verifiable form some of the issues and the historical causes of the war now waged between Russia and Japan." It is what he has attempted to make it, and therefore, a good starting point for a study of the whole situation in the east. He puts the issue in the following way, which will do more than any amount of explanation to show the tone of the author's treatment of his subject:

"What is the goal of the warfare of these two civilizations? It is, it may be said, the immensely rich and yet undeveloped North China, of which Manchuria is a part, and to which Korea is an appendix. Over this territory, the interests of Russia and Japan have come to a sharp clash, those of the former demanding the subjection and closure of this great portion of the earth's surface, and those of the latter imperatively calling for its independence and progress."

Thru the book runs that liberality, that broad-mindedness and that high-mindedness that has characterized the Japanese thruout the war and the negotiations which preceded it. It is not a book prepared in haste, but shows great care in composition and arrangement, so that it will at once become one of the authorities as a book of reference on events leading up to the present war.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston; $2 net.

A Hitherto Unpublished Essay by Longfellow.—It has been believed generally that the complete writings of the poet Longfellow were published years ago. Consequently the appearance in print, for the first time, of a literary essay of his will be in the nature of a surprise to readers of the February **Harper's**. The essay in question is based on "The Youth of Mary Stuart," and recently was brought to light by a collector of rare manuscripts. It was written by Longfellow in 1829, in connection with his regular duties as a professor at Bowdoin college, and in the course of it Longfellow translates an appealing poem written by the young queen herself, in her grief over the death of her mother and her husband. Part of Longfellow's translation is produced in facsimile.

Tale of Intrigue in a Balkan State.—The smaller the state the fiercer the politics, seems to be the rule. One would regard that as a fair inference from the way they do things in the Balkans and the two-by-four republics of Central America. It is of the Balkans that **The Bindweed**, by Nellie K. Blissett, deals. The story, in its climax at least, bears much resemblance to the history of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The final tragedy is almost a duplicate of that of Alexander and Draga. The story's interest is centered in Liane, who rises from shopgirl to queen, but at tremendous cost, the cost of happiness on the way and tragedy in the end. It may be said that while the story does not rise to its possibilities in the telling, it is of deep interest in the plot and is such a bit of life as one would expect to see in the fictitious Salitza or the real Servia.

The Mann Vynne Publishing company, New York; $1.50.

No Sequel to "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."—Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs will write no sequel to "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." She has so declared in an interview published in **The Lamp** for January. She says in addition: "There always is a sequel to every story, but it is thought out by each of its readers for himself." We are glad of Mrs. Riggs' decision. We do not know that we have thought out a sequel for "Rebecca." We have had some thought of the future we would like for such a girl, but the truth is we would rather keep Rebecca for a girl friend just as she is. There need be no fear that we shall grow beyond an interest in her. Indeed, remaining young she will help keep our spirits young; the body doesn't make so much difference.

Mrs. Riggs, in the same interview, says she has read "The Plague of Novels" in the **Atlantic**, and it has led her to the determination, little as she writes now, to write still less in the future. We do not know that we can approve this determination in her case, but for the moral effect on others we will not disapprove. Would that all novelists were as conscientious!

Humorous Commentaries on Well-Known Quotations.—Just because an old saw is old and has come to be accepted as true, one need not think he knows all about it. It is quite remarkable, now that our attention has been called to it, to find that many an old saw has teeth we never saw. You will discover the same thing if you meddle with **Wit and Humor of Well-Known Quotations**, edited by Marshall Brown. Mr. Brown has gathered together a long list of well-known quotations, beginning with "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and as arranged with these comments, chiefly from newspaper paragraphers. For example, here is in part what is done with the above saying:

But this is not the opinion of the bird.
One on a bonnet is generally worth about a hundred times as many.—Boston Globe.

Bedder you look a leedle out
Mit your moniah, success, und your healt;
Mankindt you vill find vos a very bad crowd
To monkey mit oder folks' wealt.

Der circus of life vas most all in der bills,
Und der bictures und vagons und bandt,
But a bird in der bush vasn't half so much vort
As a gouple you got in your handt.
—Willhelm Strauss.

The paragrapher, however, is not the only one quoted as to familiar quotations. Shakspere is allowed a sparkle or two in this symposium of wit and humor.

Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

Our Moral Progress.—In the matter of embezzlements, defalcations, forgeries and bank-wrecking our takings in 1904 (omitting Mrs. Chadwick's exploits) were $4,742,507, as compared with $6,562,165 in 1903, says **Harper's Weekly** for Jan. 14. That shows improvement in morals, or else diminished activity in business. Possibly as the distance from the great boom years increased, the distinction between thine and mine became better accentuated. As we stole less last year, so also we gave away much less, our total of gifts and bequests for 1904 being $46,000,000, as compared with $76,000,000 in 1903 and $123,000,000 in 1901. Easy come, easy go. Mr. Carnegie, however, was able to disembarrass himself of more than $11,000,000 last year. J. D. Rockefeller was apparently less fortunate, unloading (so far as recorded) only $1,461,000. Ninety-six colleges between them got $21,235,000, or nearly half the whole amount given.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

The Public Largely to Blame.

To the Editor of The Journal.

I think there is a confused idea as to the responsibility of lumbermen for the destruction of forests. That the timber lands belonging to the United States are being, and for many years have been, disposed of in a lavish manner is the fault of congress for which the people as a whole are responsible. The lumbermen having invested their capital in standing timber have a right to cut it, and they will do so just as fast as they can find a good market. There may be forest land around the sources of the principal rivers that is better adapted for forestry than for agriculture and which should be kept in forest because it would help maintain waterflow and be for the public interest. But we cannot expect individuals to hold forest land for the benefit of the public. If the public needs such land to be kept in forest it should buy it and hold it for that purpose the same as the states of New York and Pennsylvania are now doing.

It is another thing in regard to burning slashings, tops and refuse left in logging. Most lumbermen heretofore have been unwilling to make any sacrifice to burn their slashings, but now that the tops and refuse are being piled and burned on the Chippewa reservation under the so-called Morris act of congress at an expense of not exceeding 25 cents per thousand feet of logs and in a manner satisfactory to all parties, it may be hoped that the lumbermen in this state will approve of a law requiring the piling and burning of a sufficient amount of the tops and refuse to prevent danger from fire to remaining standing timber. In such case I would myself recommend that the state incur the expense of burning a sufficient amount of present slashings to prevent danger from fire to any valuable standing timber and for the needed protection of settlers and villages.

—C. C. Andrews,
Chief (Forest) Fire Warden.

AT THE THEATERS

Foyer Chat.

Maxine Elliott will finish a most successful engagement at the Metropolitan with tonight's performance of "Her Own Way."

Jane Corcoran, supported by an excellent organization, including the well-known actor, Andrew Robson, will appear at the Metropolitan tomorrow night in "Pretty Peggy," a charming romantic play by Frances Aymar Mathews.

"Land of the Midnight Sun," which the Ferris stock company is playing at the Lyceum this week with Dick Ferris and Florence Stone in the leading roles, is a dramatization of Hall Caine's "The Bondsman."

The unusual spectacle of a man suspended in midair by the hair of his head and in this apparently painful position performing several difficult juggling feats is furnished at the Orpheum this week by Ching Char Hiendson, of the Ching La Foo troupe.

Babe Ray, one of the Ray trio appearing at the Unique theater this week, is a wonderful child actress, a remarkable feature of a program by no means a dull one. The Friday 9:30 p.m. performance will be amateur night.

"The Female Detectives" is being presented at the Bijou this week by the Russell Brothers.

The offering at the Bijou the coming week will be "Mrs. Delaney of Newport," a musical extravaganza, with the Elinore Sisters, talented character comediennes, as the stars.

The Symphony Orchestra.

Minneapolis is again indebted to Mr. Oberhoffer and the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra for a delightful entertainment, and, better than that, for the placing of another round in the ladder of musical culture which the city is so surely and effectually erecting for itself.

It was fitting that, as a prelude to last evening's concert at the First Baptist church, that Chopin's funeral march should be played in memory of America's foremost orchestral conductor, Theodore Thomas. It was played most reverently.

The program was unusually fine, opening with the Beethoven C major symphony. Upon the program also appeared the "Spinning Wheel of Omphale," Saint Saens' symphonic poem, a wonderfully interesting composition that has been wrought with such consummate skill as to hold the listener almost spellbound. It is one of the "great things" of music and has the additional advantage of being somewhat new to Minneapolis audiences.

Another most interesting number was the "Magalnena" from Moszkowski's chief opera, "Boabdil." This dance abounds in barbaric effects that are skilfully interwoven with its weird melodies, and the whole goes with a swing and a rush that is infectious. Vieuxtemps' "Reverie," the opus 22, No. 3, and the ever lovely "Mignon" overture were of lesser interest, while the Tschaikowsky "Andante" from his First String quartet, and played by the strings of the orchestra, is always exquisite, even tho given an indifferent rendition as was the case last evening.

The playing of the orchestra as a whole was a trifle exasperating. Composed as it is, of thoroly good and capable players, there was apparent a lack of discipline and close attention to the director and exact and prompt response to his leadings that marred its work for the careful and discriminating listener. What it lacked, was the sine qua non of fine orchestral achievement, the thing that differentiates the orchestra trained by the late Theodore Thomas, for instance, from the hundreds of lesser orchestras thruout the country. The Beethoven and Saint Saens numbers were given the best interpretations, while the Tschaikowsky suffered the most from inadequate playing. The tone shading and effects of expression secured by Mr. Oberhoffer were, however, frequently remarkable.

Of the soloist of the evening, David Bispham, it is difficult to speak with moderation. He was in magnificent voice and his smooth, rich barytone was always used with fine artistic effect. He was a prime favorite with the audience and was given a splendid ovation the moment he entered the hall, and after each number he was recalled again and again. The "Hans Sachs monologue" from "Die Meistersinger," while not a decidedly enjoyable concert number as taken out of its usual setting, was finely interpreted. It was in the "Il Pagliacci prologue," however, that Bispham measured up to the full standard of his art. So bravely was it sung that he was obliged to repeat a portion of it as an encore after repeated recalls. His last song was the "Tannhauser Song to the Evening Star." A somewhat careless accompaniment by the orchestra made this number less enjoyable.

—Howard Boardman.

OLD WAR MEMORIES

"I can hear the fife as it leans with life,
And the drum's roll madly, too,"
Was the old man's sigh as with kindling eye
He would hum the war songs thru.
"It's Jimmy Shea—that's how he'd play
When the road was hard and long,
And it's Billy's drum that is calling 'come,'
As it keeps time with the song."
—Unknown.

CITY NEWS

TEMPTATION TO STEAL IS GREAT

PECULIAR SITUATION OF THE TEMPORARILY UNEMPLOYED.

Odd Jobs Are Scarce, the City Can't Aid Them Unless They Are Sick and if They Beg They Are Arrested—Free Employment Bureau Suggested As Remedy.

Charitable organizations and the police are confronted with an unusually puzzling problem resulting from the lack of steady employment for the floating population.

An estimate by the heads of these organizations shows that there are at least 200 young men in the city willing and able to earn an honest living, who find it absolutely impossible to obtain employment that will pay them enough to live comfortably. It is feared that unless conditions change and work opens up in this part of the state, many of them will be forced by circumstances to resort to crime.

If they do not do this they must either receive from some charitable organization other than the city or take to begging. If they accept the latter as a remedy for their troubles, the police will take them up for vagrancy, and a workhouse sentence will follow.

Until recently the police have been lenient with the young men found asking for aid on the streets. Now it is becoming so common that every morning two or three of them face the charge of vagrancy in police court. With most of them it has been their first offense and a light sentence has followed.

The Associated Charities says that it is doing all it can do, but that work is scarce. The poor department can not aid single men, unless they are crippled or sick.

Frank McDonald, superintendent of the workhouse, and W. B. Barton, superintendent of the poor, both think that such problems could be solved to a large extent by a fre city employment bureau. There is plenty of work somewhere, they say, and such an institution would have the means to find out where it is. Until this is established, about the only remedy for the idle young man is to start out and look for it himself. They say he will find it if he keeps walking, and that the country folk will give them enough work to make their way to the busy, but less settled districts.

The greatest trouble, according to Superintendent Barton is, that when a young man once tastes city life, he will not leave it. He prefers to starve in the city rather than stand the quiet of the country with a full stomach.

FILIPINOS SEE CITY IN COOK'S TOUR STYLE

Passengers waiting at the union station yesterday afternoon were surprised by an onrush of fifty-five Viscayans and Tagalogs about 5:30 o'clock. The Filipinos were on their way from St. Louis and Chicago to Seattle, where they will take the Minnesota to their faraway island home. Having twenty-five minutes, they proceeded to "do" Minneapolis. Rushing up First avenue S they took a squint at the Guaranty building, shouting "bueno," and then expressed surprise at the various styles of architecture displayed in the federal building. Turning at Fourth street they went up Newspaper row to Nicollet, buying papers as souvenirs. Suddenly some one passed the word that the train was going to pull out and they ran back to the station waving their papers.

The Viscayans have picked up the ways of civilization and dress after the most approved Broadway styles. They are most particular about the cut of their clothes and their judgment in cravats is said to be unimpeachable. The women declare that they prefer silk to satin and sealskin to otter. The men wear little golf caps perched on the sides of their head. When asked what they would do with their winter clothes and furs in the tropics one of the fathers said: "Ah, your forget our museum to show the customs and manners of the American tribes."

FAMOUS FRESCOES SHOWN

An Exhibition of Timely Interest at the Public Library.

All this week there will be laid out on the public library tables in the art bookroom beautiful specimens of frescoes, mural decorations and paintings.

Just now the interest in the paintings and wall decorations of the new state capitol will naturally create an interest in the whole subject. Painters and decorators are especially invited to be present, and for the benefit of those who are engaged during the day the room will be open Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons.

BOTTLERS AT BANQUET

Supply Men Entertain Members of Minnesota Association.

Members of the Minnesota Bottlers' association were the guests of the supply men at a banquet at Schrap's last night. Speeches were made by Arthur Drewry, St. Paul; John Reis, Shakopee; C. B. Hall and Cooper Lyon, Chicago, and H. H. Penneman and F. H. Ellis, Minneapolis.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon pure food laws was discussed and plans suggested for making them more stringent and having them more vigorously enforced.

MINNESOTANS IN I. OF P. PROTEST

DON'T WANT ISLAND ANNEXED TO CUBA.

Judge Buck of Mankato and L. A. Storms of Minneapolis Participate in Meeting at Which All Americans in Isle of Pines Ask the United States Not to Expatriate Them.

Minnesotans in the Isle of Pines are taking an active part in the agitation there against the proposed annexing of that island to the republic of Cuba. Judge Daniel Buck of Mankato, ex-judge of the supreme court, and L. E. Storms of Minneapolis were among the former residents of this state who attended a recent large meeting in the American hotel in Nueva Gerona, at which emphatic protest was made against the ratification of the "Isle of Pines treaty" and stout denial made of the report that Americans in the island are satisfied wtih Cuban rule.

In the petition, which was signed by every American present and on the island, it was declared that the forcible annexation to the republic of Cuba would virtually be selling the birthright and property interests of more than 1,200 heads of families, representing, at the smallest calculation, between 6,000 and 7,000 men, women and children of our own people who are directly interested and who have purchased land, spent vast sums of money in improvements and built homes here under the definite assurances given them by the terms of the "treaty of Paris" and from various official sources, which can and will be produced. These people are all bona fide citizens of the United States. They have no desire of expartiating themselves, and now appeal to their own government not to be a party to any act or treaty that will force expatriation upon them.

The petition continues:

Can the United States government afford to do this?

If so, and the independent, free-born American citizens silently submit to having themselves and their property interests traded away like so many cattle or swine for a coaling station in Cuba (the consideration for which was made and accepted many months before the present treaty was drawn up) both acts would be without precedent in the history of the United States, or of its people, and quite unlike our forefathers who attended the Boston tea party, or who died at Bunker Hill.

It is further declared that neither Cuba nor the Cubans want the Isle of Pines, "and are pressing their claims only to get as much money as possible from the United States."

HERTIG WINS HANDILY

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE CHOSEN ALDERMAN BY A CLEAR MAJORITY OF 461.

Wendell Hertig received 816 votes for alderman of the fifth ward yesterday, obtaining a plurality of 572 over Chris Purcell, the democratic nominee, and a clear majority of 461 over all his opponents. The vote was ridiculously light, there being only 1,171 votes cast, while the ward is good for more than 5,000. Had the democrats realized their opportunity they could have elected their candidate, as the normal democratic vote is about 1,000. Mr. Hertig's friends realized the danger at noon, when they learned that only 400 votes had been cast. They went right to work.

Purcell received 244 votes; Harry McKee, the public-ownership candidate, 108; C. W. Swanson, 2, and one Webbe one vote.

It is estimated that the election will cost the city about $800.

Mr. Hertig already has his work cut out for him, President A. E. Merrill, in selecting the council committees, having left assignments for the alderman from the fifth ward who would succeed David P. Jones. He becomes chairman of the important committee on gas, which has general charge of all street lighting and gas inspection, and has places on the committees on police, licenses, salaries and underground wires.

CHURCHES PAID DEBTS

Good Report to District Conference of Augustana Synod.

St. Paul district of the Minnesota conference of the Augustana synod, is in annual session in Ebenezer church, Twenty-eighth avenue S and Twenty-second street. The meeting opened yesterday. Rev. O. A. Nelson was re-elected president; Rev. C. O. Olander, vice presiden; Rev. P. E. Fredlund, secretary and Rev. B. Westerlund, treasurer. In the evening Rev. J. E. Shipp was installed as pastor of the church. He has lately arrived from Butte, Mont.

Today routine business occupied the forenoon. In the afternoon the twelve articles of the Augustana confession were discussed.

The district is represented by seventeen pastors, one lay preacher and eighteen lay delegates. The district has made a good move forward during the year. Many churches paid off their debts.

The records of the day—deaths, births, marriages, hotel arrivals, railroad time tables, real estate transfers, building permits and other information of interest—will be found together with want advertisements on page 14 of this issue.

THE WOMAN OF IT!

From "CONFESSIONS OF A CLUB WOMAN," the absorbing new story of woman's club in Chicago:

RESULT OF VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast	199
Necessary to a choice	100
Mrs. Beckett	96
Mrs. Parsons	103

"Mrs. Parsons is declared elected," said the president, and she could not suppress a note of triumph, for everybody knew she had been bitterly opposed to Mrs. Beckett.

"It's a shame!" muttered one as I hurried by; "and because she has got more money."

"Yes, and Mrs. Beckett had bought such a lovely new gown on purpose for the installation."

This sensational new serial will begin in The Journal Saturday, Jan. 21. Follow "The Confessions" from the start. You'll enjoy them! ("The Journal Habit" is only 8c a week, delivered in Minneapolis, 35c a month by mail.)