

THE JOURNAL

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The "Land Skinner" at Work.

The man whom the president describes as the "land-skinner" seems to have played a trick on the legislature the other day. When the legislature wasn't looking he succeeded in securing the passage of a resolution amounting practically to the repeal of the Morris law and the abandonment of the Cass Lake forest reserve.

Nearly all the senators who voted for this resolution have since confessed that they did not know what it meant; and yet for some reason that body lacks the courage to rescind its action. They have some kind of a rule, it seems, which bars a rescinding motion twenty-four hours after the original has passed; so it seems, if the senate makes a mistake and doesn't discover it within twenty-four hours, it is bound to stand by its blunder. This does not look like a very intelligent proceeding.

The Morris bill was antagonized by the "land-skinner," and has stood in his way ever since; and yet the facts show that under its operation, including the provision for sealed bids, higher prices have been obtained for timber on Indian and government lands than have ever ruled before. So long, however, as there is a pine tree in the state of Minnesota, there will be somebody scrambling for it, and that seems to explain the appearance of this resolution crowded thru without due consideration on the part of the members.

The purpose of it apparently is to influence our senators and members of congress to favor the abandonment of this forest reserve, and the opening up of the lands to the lumbermen who want free and unrestricted access to the timber and to the land speculators. We doubt very much, however, whether any member of the congressional delegation, with the facts before the public as to the manner in which this resolution was passed and the object back of it, will be able to excuse himself by it for supporting the repeal of the Morris law. It would take something more than a trick like that resolution to justify such action in the eyes of the public.

The flags have been returned, the president has said that the confederates were just as brave old boys as could be in defending what they considered right. Shall we now have joint meetings of the blue and the gray and pensions for the confederate veterans? Looks as tho the difference between right and wrong might want to stand up and be measured.

Pretty Preachers Barred.

Rev. R. E. Elwood, of Wilmington, Del., makes a timely protest against the presence of "assisted asses" in the pulpit. He especially kicks on preachers who have their faces massaged in order that they may look pretty before the women. Such preachers, he intimates, should be met on a dark night by a rough but earnest soul with fists like knotty cordwood, who should proceed to massage the said preacher with both dukes.

The platform of the Wilmington divine will meet with a hearty echo from the entire country. To be sure there are fewer of the Miss Nancy preachers in the world than ever before, but this fact merely serves to heighten the bad eminence of those who persist.

The world is demanding manly and capable men. It is willing to take preachers, like other professional men, on their merits and to advance them as they show capacity. The day of the sissy preacher is gone because the day of the sissy religion is gone. The young rector with the pale face and the white choker is no longer the hero of the novel. Mary Jane Holmes made him do many a funny "stunt," but his day is past. Manly men are making their way everywhere and nowhere so fast as in the missionary field. It was once considered that the dull boy of the college class who had no spirit and little evidence of brains would probably become a missionary. It is no longer so. "The flower of the colleges is now too good for the missionary stations. The missionaries are carrying not only gospel but civilization, law and right customs with them. They are carrying all sorts of practical knowledge, too. It is a curious fact that when it became necessary to fortify the legations during the Boxer uprising in Peking the American minister turned out to be a soldier or a diplomat, but to a missionary, and he did a thoro job. Ganev, the missionary, had been an engineer and he had not written his worldly wisdom because

he had turned from gainful pursuits to become a humble mission preacher. Yes, the Wilmington protestant is right. There is no need of pretty preachers but a great field for preaching men in the world today.

Just as the people were beginning to have strong confidence in Postmaster General Cortelyou, it is given out that he is one of the finest amateur pianists in the country.

Back to the Ocean.

The probability of a fight between the effects of Togo and Rojostevnsky has thrown the giant operations on land above Mukden into the shade once more, but unquestionably when the world has turned its attention from the fleets back to the armies, it will be found that the Japanese have moved up in the meantime. The main objective of the field marshal's forces now is Harbin, the possession of which will not only isolate Vladivostok, but insure his forces a perpetual base in the richest country in Asia. There his legions can live at hardly any expense to the mother country, as Hannibal's Carthaginians lived off Italy for twenty years and might have lived for ever if Rome had not carried the war into Africa.

Obviously Russia can never carry the war into Japan without first regaining control of the seas. That she is strong enough to do this no expert observer seems ready to concede. The majority opinion inclines toward the belief that if the fleets come beyond repair or driven apart under various harpers, as at Port Arthur, if Rojostevnsky should gain a victory it will be one totally unlooked for by the world and one of far-reaching effect for Russia. It would scarcely enable Russia to invade any integral part of Japan, as that war has shown that an important port protected by floating mines is well-nigh impregnable. But it would be a great point on which to hang a proposal of peace on terms very advantageous to Russia.

Rojostevnsky's expedition ought to put a period to the war. If he is successful Russia may make peace upon easy terms; if he is completely defeated, she will be compelled to make peace on the terms dictated by Japan. Standard Oil will never get vindication until it shows just where Ida Tarbell was mistaken in her facts.

Lucky Vanderbilt Heirs.

Poor overtaxed people that we Americans are, let us rejoice that one taxpayer has gotten his rights even against such a vast taxing machine as the United States government. The plaintiff who has won out so gloriously in a tax case is the Cornelius Vanderbilt estate. Under the decision of Judge Lacombe, the estate will receive back in cold cash, \$311,000 assessed against it by the government as a war tax. Besides, the estate will take back a cozy \$85,000 of interest, the value of the money while Uncle Sam has had it in his keeping and while the Vanderbilt heirs have been cooling their heels on the government doorstep.

It must be nice to have an estate which can be taxed such an amount without being rendered innocuous and doubly pleasant to have such a tax handed back with interest attached. Felicitations to the Vanderbilt heirs are in order.

The Russian admiralty question: Where did Togo?

The copper not a poison. The government experts who have been experimenting with sulphate of copper as a cleanser of water have naturally given attention to the reputed poisoning effects of copper and to the quantity which can safely be used. They publish in their summary an opinion that seems based on adequate medical testimony that there is no authentic record of fatal copper poisoning and many of the best authorities do not consider copper a true poison; they hold that it is a natural constituent of the body and in minute quantities has no effect upon man.

The probable medical value of copper in the treatment of typhoid, cholera and related diseases is discussed. Forms of the metal have been used in the cure of several diseases. Arsenite of copper is used in the treatment of typhoid fever and with benign effect, its action apparently being to convert it into a harmless fever from which the patient quickly recovers.

In Asiatic cholera there are a number of instances of the effects of copper upon epidemics. It is reported in the medical books that in an epidemic of Asiatic cholera in Tuscany the laborers who worked at smelting the ore from the great copper mines in the vicinity were absolutely immune from cholera, tho they lived in a locality that favored the spread of the disease.

The practical value of copper as an agent for the purification of contaminated water has been proven, especially its efficacy in removing certain forms of vegetable growths. The government experts believe that nearly if not all the important conditions likely to arise have been encountered and successfully dealt with. The effect of copper on the human system, being one of prime importance, was given considerable study, with the result that some popular opinions are again in need of revision.

The Ramsland bill, recommended to pass by the house committee of the whole, will prohibit the leasing of any more mineral lands until a commission consisting of the governor, the state auditor and the attorney general have had a chance to investigate as to the value of the state's mineral lands and the best method of handling them. The revelations of the public examiner's report on the traffic in mineral leases carried on in the auditor's office some two or three years ago is likely to result in a more intelligent and safe method of handling these valuable properties.

Everyone will be glad to know that the "Old Round Tower" at Fort Snelling is to be restored to its original condition. The coat of plaster which was applied to it last year didn't stick and the war department recognized the necessity of

either doing the work over again or taking off the plaster which still adheres in patches. The protest of the Minnesota Historical society and of the general public against the military idea of "restoration" by plastering the outside of this antique pile has had its proper effect and the unfortunate notion that this old landmark needed "restoring" by being made to look like a new construction of concrete has been abandoned. It was a curious idea in the first place and exhibited a most lamentable lack of appreciation of the picturesque interest of the old landmark.

An opponent of the bill prohibiting public officers from accepting railroad passes estimated yesterday that this meant that the state would be required to pay the railroads \$100,000 a year as fare of legislators. The amount has not been estimated as high as that heretofore by the advocates of the bill, but if the estimate is anywhere near correct, it is certainly the strongest argument that could be advanced in favor of the bill. One hundred thousand dollars a year in free railroad passes to legislators is a pretty heavy handicap for any kind of public interest in competition with railroad interest before the legislature. The amount is probably overestimated, but it is the estimate of an opponent of the bill.

Henry C. Frick is to have a house in New York and spend part of his time there and enter politics as a New Yorker. He is hailed by some as the coming Mark Hanna. There is one essential difference between Mark Hanna and these chaps who have houses in three or four places and homes nowhere. Hanna was an out-and-out Cleveland man, Cleveland was his home; he was identified with the city and its people, and was one of the masters of its industries. The politicians who jump in to take Mark Hanna's place should make sure they fit before they jump.

Mr. L. C. Lindsey's explanation of his signature on a petition against the reciprocal demurrage bill illustrates the worthlessness of the average petitioner. Mr. Lindsey's partner is the man who introduced the bill, and he had no idea he was signing a protest against the Nolan bill. Most men sign petitions because they hate to refuse, and because it does not cost anything to do that sort of a favor. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of names could be secured on a petition asking for the abolition of the legislature.

The legislature is likely to pass the revised code, but it is not going to take chances on putting it into immediate effect. It will postpone any consequences which may follow its installation until after March 1, 1936. There will then be only ten or eleven months in which to suffer disadvantages which may be inflicted in any respect before the next legislature can afford a remedy.

Rojostevnsky's plan is to put Enquist against Togo, while he, with the best battleships, scouts for Vladivostok, where he Hicks Kamurama, catches an early freight back to Formosa and makes old man Togo jump right on the land. It looks good on paper, but maybe it will not work so well on water.

That automobilists are not wholly bad is shown by the fact that the New York Motor club has unanimously decided to devote June 7 of each year to giving the orphans of the city an outing. Every owner of an automobile in the city will be asked to turn over his machine for the entire day.

London music publishers have struck against the copyright law and will not buy or print any more songs until it is made satisfactory. We trust that the parliament will take its time and consider carefully before making any changes in the copyright law.

There is no truth in the report that Secretary Hay went abroad to meet the Kaiser and give him a few tips on keeping quiet at the right time. Secretary Hay is at Nervil, Italy, industriously denying himself to reporters.

Dowling, P. E., denies that his "majority report" was framed to make Duke again a possibility for governor. We are glad to learn that Mr. Dowling had no sinister motives in making this report.

Tams Bixby's signature now going the rounds of the press resembles the scratches made by an excited hen chasing worms in the onion patch.

Mrs. Edward Atkinson's views on the sufficiency of \$65 a year for female apparel might be of interest to the country tho not to Mr. Atkinson.

IT HAS A MORAL EFFECT

Nebraska State Journal. Fifteen million dollars worth of British warships selling at auction as junk for \$880,000, presents one of the most painful features of modern naval armament. An up-to-date war battleship, costing three or four millions, becomes a candidate for the junk pile in ten or twelve years, usually without having a chance to show its fighting power.

"CHEW UPON THIS"

Nebraska State Journal. When you sit down and take an honest inventory of your own shortcomings, doesn't it make you feel as tho you could afford to overlook some of the faults of your neighbors? It ought to.

NOT ENTITLED TO SYMPATHY

Frank Putnam in National Magazine. However, a people that hasn't gumption enough to own its public highways is not entitled to any great amount of sympathy. We ought to be thankful that we are kept alive for plucking.

LORD OF ALL BEING

Lord of all being, throned afar, Thy glory flames from sun and star; Center and soul of every sphere, Yet to each lowly heart how near.



THE UNBURY CHAIR

POPULAR HISTORY OF THE HIGHEST TYPE.—The writing of a popular history of the United States in twelve large octavo volumes would be a task to stagger any one. Yet it has been done, and done exceedingly well, if one may form a judgment from the first volume of A History of the United States and Its People, by Erroy M. Avery, of Cleveland.

That Mr. Avery appreciated at its true value the work he was undertaking is shown by the fact that he has taken a full year to do it in, and by the extreme care, thoroughness and finish which is seen in the completed first volume, which carries American history from the earliest times to the days of Raleigh's colonists, with a final chapter on the American Indians.

The history is the result of a suggestion by Charles William Burrows, head of the Burrows Trust, a generous philanthropist, wished to see an adequate popular history of the United States, a history both readable and trustworthy. Mr. Avery consented to join Mr. Burrows in the preparation of the work, it was decided that no pains should be spared to make the history trustworthy, complete, readable and interesting to the general public. Mr. Avery's history is in print and sumptuous in all details—a masterpiece "to meet the wants of men and women of general culture, rather than those of professional historians only."

Seldom has a purpose been so faithfully carried out. Professional historical students have praised the trustworthiness of the work as exhibited in volume 1 in the best terms. They find not only accuracy in statement, but fact, but sane judgment in the handling of controverted points, and acumen and impartiality in the selection of material. The thoroughness of the work is shown in the first volume in the completeness to mark the entire work. The style of the author is brilliant in its lucidity. The maps are numerous and its illustrations are in black and white, and in rich colors, are made from copper-plate engravings, and show skill and art in preparation. In printing and binding the publisher's own work, "sumptuous," is ably assisted by the very best of the country. The work is characterized by extreme good taste.

Erroy M. Avery, Author of "A History of the United States and Its People."

Worthy of additional note is the index to illustrate the proper use of the titles of the pictures, but, where necessary, extended descriptions. For example, nearly a page of space is taken for an account of Juan de la Cosa's expedition, a very fine reproduction of which is given.

Also should be mentioned the bibliographical appendix. This contains more than 500 titles skilfully classified and arranged in alphabetical order. For example, the titles of this appendix, Victor H. Paltsis, librarian of the Lenox library, New York, says:

"I consider the bibliographical appendix of this book a masterpiece of supplementary reading that has ever appeared in any work of American history for general readers."

Mr. Avery was well qualified to undertake the task of writing the history. In his education and subsequent training as an educator and writer he had laid foundations which made it easy for him to adapt to the task at hand. He has not trusted himself as a final authority on those portions requiring the dicta of specialists. Chapters treating of such parts of American history he has submitted to men of higher standing than himself, and has had their criticisms and suggestions taken into consideration in like manner.

All in all, then, "A History of the United States and Its People" is popular history of the highest type, both as history and as a work of art. The Burrows Brothers company, Cleveland. Cloth, \$25 net per vol.

Among books in belles lettres to be published this season few will take precedence over Prince Casanova's "L'Esprit de la Liberté." The book bears a subtitle, "Ideals and Realities," which shows the point of view of the author. The subject is the subject of the volume is a complete history of Russian letters from its very beginnings in folklore and mythology down to the present day.

1594 "TITUS ANDRONICUS" FOUND.—The earliest known text of Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus" has been the quarto edition of 1609. In January, however, says The Literary Collector for January-February, a volume was discovered at Lund, Sweden, which bore the date London, 1614, and which was found to contain the complete text of that play. Shakespeare students will eagerly expect a reproduction of this earlier text.

"LAST CHAPTERS" TO "THE MASQUERADER"—It would be difficult to say how many "last chapters" to "The Masquerader," by Katherine Cecil Thurston, have been written since the publication of this book. The New York Times published an ingenious letter from a reader, showing how Mrs. Thurston could have made it possible for Loder to have taken Chilcote's place and property without defrauding the latter's heirs, by making the two twin brothers who had been separated in infancy, then the March Count contains another interesting final chapter, in an article called "The Justified John Loder" which would also make the two men kin. The Harpers, who publish the book, report that every few days they receive additional material from an ordinary letter up to a manuscript of considerable length, carrying the story a chapter further, either attempting to justify Loder's action, or showing why his might have happened. One interesting note is that the two brothers, these appended chapters, has Loder's deception been disclosed.

THE MAGAZINES

How Many Islands in the Philippine Group?—The recent census of the Philippines indicates that there are 7,641 islands. While there are not enough to give one to each inhabitant or one even to each family, there are many, according to a digest of the census in The National Geographic Magazine for April. Here is what the count shows: The United States G. H. Putnam, in charge of the United States coast and geodetic survey in the Philippine Islands, has made a count and measurement of all the islands and islets comprising this group. The count is 7,641, and are listed in tables; of these, 1,008 were listed by name, while 1,473 are, so far as is known, without names. The number of islands is nearly twice as great as heretofore known. As a result of a chart of the archipelago are made, it is believed the number will be increased.

AT THE THEATERS

Metropolitan—Florence Roberts, in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

Monotone impressive, depressive, compelling, rules and is "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," a play notable for Minneapolis many. The monotone is Florence Roberts, new here on the stage. The play, likewise new to the city, is notable, too, for it is a dramatization from Thomas Hardy's novel, by Lorimer, son of Richard. The authorship is as nothing—the monotone is the thing. At first jarring in that it seems ill in keeping with the voice of the playwright, it slowly forces notice that the play is a tragedy, and the tragedy is the story after the girl had known a woman's sorrows. Her voice is big and even and moving with its token of travail. Striving to emerge from the darkness cast by the great error of her young life, she comes forth for a few brief hours into the brightness and happiness that dispel the monotone of misery, only to be disillusioned and swung onward to the tragic climax of her tragic life. All this, Miss Roberts plainly lives and is, with dramatic earnestness, without trickery, and so with art.

Tess is the psychological development of a child of fate. Save in one divergence by the playwright from Hardy's scheme, the play is built on fate's work. Suffering wrong, Tess has risen out of her past to meet the surroundings of a squalid home and a brutal parentage, gaining the love of a man of higher station. Honest above all else, she writes her story from the darkness of her own life, she knows not how to forgive or forget. Herein is the sole human interference. Her unnatural mother makes way with the note, she hears, still in the dark, words her forgiving heart seems to be by acceptance. Chance enlightens him on her wedding day, blotting out brief happiness for Tess and sending Clare to exile's night. Every heart is broken, and his own admission of youthful error, reveals to Tess that single, not double, standards of morality are supreme. Tess, her footsteps dogged by Alec D'Urberville, the man who ruined her, and her hopeless struggle for existence. Thru bitter strife she journeys on, clinging to the memory of her one love, but at last, tricked to believe her husband dead, she is here to see her husband and her brothers and sisters. She surrenders to what seems her fate, but goaded to the limit of patience in her abasement, she turns from her drunken purchaser—and gazes dazedly into the eyes of Angel Clare, returned to own his wrong. He learns—and flees again.

Out from the drunkard's room come the faint sounds of a piano, and in a moment returns, being a postponed weapon that tells she has reached, in the one possible way, the heart of the beast. Again Angel Clare returns, senses the change and leads her to the night and flight, sunrise with its symbol of Tess' emancipation seeing her surrender to law, the free at last.

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CITY NEWS

IMMIGRANTS' FLOCK THRU HUNDREDS OF SCANDINAVIANS, SLAVS AND LATINS EN ROUTE TO THE GOLDEN WEST.

Seeking new homes in the west hundreds of immigrants from Sweden, Norway, Poland and Denmark are daily passing thru the twin cities and the immigrant agents at the different passenger stations who have little to do during the winter are working overtime to their efforts to accommodate the throng of foreigners. While St. Paul is the transfer point for most of the homeseekers, Minneapolis comes in for a share of the traffic, and there is hardly a day when a crowd of the strangers cannot be seen at the stations.

Yesterday was a gala day for the immigrants in St. Paul. Over 500 natives of Poland and Denmark, distinguishable by colored tickets pinned on their clothing, blue for the Danes and yellow for the Poles, thronged the streets and stations. The Salvation Army took advantage of the occasion to hold a continual session on Sibley street during the afternoon, and there were packed houses at all the performances.

In Minneapolis, a large party of Swedes headed for Aberdeen, N. D., attracted considerable attention in the vicinity of the union station and Bridge square, although the immigrants were unable to handle the crowd with little trouble and there was none of the usual friction.

In the last three days about 600 Italians, enlisted in Chicago, but most of them unable to speak English and new to this country, have passed thru Minneapolis on the Milwaukee road. These men have been engaged for work on the Black Hills extension of the Milwaukee, and many of them expect to make the west their permanent home.

FEW BATHS THE RULE AT THE POOR FARM

"Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink," describes present conditions at the city poor farm. A few days ago the pipes in the farm well burst. The water used on the place has since been brought up to our present standard in the matter of equipment, which is equivalent to saying that it will beat anything in the country.

TAKES DETROIT THEATER

Frank J. Hallo Will Manage a Stock Company There.

Frank J. Hallo, the Minneapolis playwright, who failed to secure control of the Lyceum theater as a stock company, will leave April 23 for Detroit, Mich., where he will manage the Lafayette theater. He will operate it with a touring stock company, opening April 30 with Mansfield's "The Terrible." As leading lady Mr. Hallo will have Julia Stuart. His leading man will be Fred von Rensselaer, who had the lead with Otis Skinner. Henry C. Mortimer will be succeeded by Mildred Holland as leading man, and May Stockton of "The Texas Steer" company and other high-class talent will play in the company. Mr. Hallo desired to have the theater operated on Mr. Ferris' departure, but the Ferris lease does not expire until September and he has an option for another year. Mrs. Hallo will move to Detroit with her son.

TOMKINS HONORED

Twin City Elks Remember the Topical Talker.

William Tomkins, the topical talker, never received such an ovation as was given him at the Orpheum last night by his brother Elks of the twin cities. The first of the trials of Perennial turned over to the members of the St. Paul and Minneapolis lodges and their families. At the conclusion of his act Tomkins was presented with a big basket and bouquet of flowers, which he graciously acknowledged.

WILLIAMS ARRANGED

Fleets Not Guilty to a Charge of Illegal Use of Mails.

Leo Williams, the colored elevator boy accused of using the mails for immoral purposes, was arranged before Judge Page Morris yesterday and pleaded not guilty. O. V. Burton, accused of sending pamphlets by express advertising the trial of Perennial, appeared at the scene at the October term of the court in 1934, pleaded not guilty. Nothing will be done with the case until the circuit court of appeals meets next month. The trials of Perennial, H. Row and H. E. S. Rogers, accused of using the mails to defraud, will be held this term.

RUNAWAY IS KILLED

Maddened Team Hits a Telephone Pole With Fatal Results.

A horse hitched to one of the Ives Ice Cream company's wagons was killed in a runaway on Washington avenue N this morning. The team was hitched in front of a restaurant at Fourth avenue N and Washington and became frightened at a streetcar. The horses ran to Second avenue, where Patrolman Tom Eller attempted to stop them. At this they turned and one of them ran into a telephone pole, breaking its neck. No one was injured.

BUBBLE RIDE FOR KIDS

Automobile Owners May Take Orphans for a Spin.

Automobile owners are planning an "Orphans' day." If the plan meets the approval of the majority of owners, a wagon will be donated after the hill climbing contest and every orphan in the city will enjoy a fine trip to one of the lake resorts where luncheon will be provided.

THE HUNT RECITAL

The organ recital given by Hamlin Hunt at Plymouth church last evening, was a very enjoyable and artistic affair. There was a good audience present, and the entire program was a tribute to the good taste and musical ability of Mr. Hunt. It was called from the best sources, while the vocal numbers sung by E. J. Moles, barytone of Plymouth church, were of an equal standard of excellence.

Mr. Hunt's first number was Hollis' "Grand Chorus in G," which admirably displayed the technique of the performer and the capacity of the organ. The Bach "Prelude and Fugue in A Minor" followed, and was, as always, wholly admirable. Liszt's "Angels" was exquisitely rendered. Another beautiful number was the Debussy "Nocturne," which was given a beautifully effective reading. The three Guilmet numbers were also greatly enjoyed and their execution but enjoyed and their reputation which Mr. Hunt has earned by his own admirable technique. Widor's "Toccata" closed the program.

Mr. Moles has a deep voice of good timbre, which was displayed to good advantage in his three numbers. Its extended compass also adds to its effectiveness. The Beethoven "Natura's Adoration" was especially noteworthy for the admirable rendition of the singer. The other two numbers were Hartman's "Mir Traumte Von Einem Koenigskind," and King's "Israel." —Howard Boardman.

GUM SHOE EXPEDITION

THIS ONE RESULTED IN SECURING NEEDED EQUIPMENT AT THE GARFIELD SCHOOL.

With the proceeds from the sale of a pile of old rubbers, weighing over two hundred pounds, a handsome black oak cabinet has been placed in the Garfield school. Every rubber in the collection was brought in by the pupils who, at the suggestion of Miss Youngs, the principal, have been conducting a most vigorous hunt.

The plan is not a new one. Some years ago the pupils in the Garfield school realized enough money from a similar sale to buy a picture and in other school the plan has been worked with success. Records were broken at the Garfield, for the proceeds aggregated \$10.00. The committee of young business men of the eighth grade, who headed the affair, were only able after a strenuous competition between Minneapolis junk dealers, to secure a bid of 4% cents a pound for the castoff footwear.

The cabinet could not be bought for less than \$15 and Miss Youngs herself contributed enough to make the purchase possible. All unknown to Miss Youngs a second hunt was started with the result that every rubber Miss Youngs' money was returned.

NEW INTERURBAN LINE WILL BE A GREAT 'AD'

"Minneapolis will have, in the new Lake street, Minnetonka and Selby avenue line, the finest, most picturesque and best equipped interurban line in America," said Thomas Lowry today. "The line will be essentially a recreation and pleasure line rather than a business line. The route is not only interesting but is also beautiful throughout its entire length. It will traverse a fine residence district in both cities, will afford a beautiful view of the Mississippi and Lake Harriet, and will then pass thru a fine farming country to the lake."

"We hope that it will be not only a paying proposition for us, but also a fine advertisement for the twin cities. Every time a car goes up to our present standard in the matter of equipment, which is equivalent to saying that it will beat anything in the country."