THE JOURNAL

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DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

One week	8 cents
One month	35 cents

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One month	$0.35
Three months	1.00
Six months	2.00
One year	4.00
Saturday Eve. edition, 28 to 36 pages	1.50

POSTAGE RATES OF SINGLE COPIES.

Up to 18 pages	1 cent
Up to 36 pages	2 cents
Up to 54 pages	3 cents

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE—Minneapolis, Minn., Journal building, 47-49 Fourth street S.

WASHINGTON OFFICE.—W. W. Jermane, chief of Washington Bureau, 901-902 Colorado building. Northwestern visitors to Washington invited to make use of reception-room, library, stationery, telephone and telegraph facilities. Central location, Fourteenth and G streets NW. Copies of The Journal and northwestern newspapers on file.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Tribune building. D. A. CARROLL, Manager.

CHICAGO OFFICE, Tribune building. W. Y. PERRY, Manager.

LONDON—Journal on file at American Express office, 3 Waterloo place, and U. S. Express office, 99 Strand.

PARIS—Journal on file at Eagle bureau, 53 Rue Cambon.

DENMARK—Journal on file at U. S. Legation.

ST. PAUL OFFICE—420 Endicott building. Telephone, N. W., Main 230.

EAST SIDE OFFICE—Central avenue and Second street. Telephone, Main No. 9.

TELEPHONE—Journal has private switchboard for both lines. Call No. 9 on either line and call for department you wish to speak to.

The Frick Report.

It is unfortunate that the length of the Frick report on the affairs of the Equitable prevents a more general publication than it has received. A more sane or moderate document, or one in which the essential features of good life insurance are contrasted with vicious and reckless practices, could not have been devised. The directors of the Equitable would have honored themselves by adopting the report and acting upon its recommendations. They certainly violated their trust when they rejected it and went on in the course which made necessary a supplementary and much more savage attack upon them by the state superintendent of insurance.

It is commonly believed in New York financial circles that the Frick report was rejected because E. H. Harriman was on the committee. The Hyde dummy directors were informed that they must vote it down because it was part of a plan to compel Hyde to sell his stock to Harriman. It was perhaps unfortunate for the interests of the policyholders that Mr. Harriman was a member of the committee. But this excuse for rejecting the report is entirely insufficient, and if the majority of the directors had not been dummies they would not have listened to it for a moment.

The Frick report filled fifteen newspaper columns of meaty truth not only for the Equitable, but for all life insurance companies. It stated as a preliminary the fundamental proposition that life insurance in its purity has but two objects:

First—To furnish absolutely perfect protection.

Second—To furnish that protection at the lowest possible cost.

The committee at the outset reassured the policy holders on the first point. The Equitable does still furnish perfect protection. Its members are absolutely certain of the fulfillment of their contracts.

On the second head the committee went deeply into the affairs of the company to show where it had departed widely from the second characteristic of ideal life insurance. The "lowest possible cost" of life insurance had been departed from in two ways—first, by an exorbitant and rapidly increasing expense rate; second, in dwindling revenues from investments.

On the first point the report says: "There were in 1905 thirteen executive officers who held the same positions in 1900. In 1900 these thirteen executive officers received salaries aggregating $279,000. In 1905 the same officers received salaries aggregating $448,500, an increase of over 60 per cent. The increase in the salaries of six of the thirteen officers averaged 86 per cent. The salary of the vice president, which in 1900 was $30,000, was advanced to $75,000 in 1902 and to $100,000 in 1903. The salary of the secretary to Vice President Tarbell in 1900 was $4,200. In 1905 it was $12,000, an increase of 185 per cent. "The rapidity of these increases," says the committee, "is not only unusual, but there can be no warrant for them in the inability of the company to retain the services of these persons at a lower rate of compensation."

The total payroll of the society increased between 1900 and 1904 from $770,282 to $1,177,501 or 53 per cent. During the same years the total income of the company increased but 36 per cent.

Meanwhile, the committee finds, the revenues of the company were running down, not because it had no money to invest, but because the surplus was tied up with the subsidiary companies fostered by the directors for their own enrichment and which paid the mother company but a meager interest on its deposits with them. While the Equitable had an abnormal surplus in cash it was unable to take advantage of the opportunities to invest its funds in good loans because they were pledged to the subsidiary companies of which the Equitable owned the majority of stock. The policy holders were receiving 2 per cent interest and dividends on the stock of these concerns, making a total rate of income about 2.3 per cent, while the company "for lack of funds" was passing by good investments at 4 and 5 per cent.

The committee concluded with a recommendation that the work of investigation be continued further, but that the company should be immediately mutualized in accordance with its charter, and that Hyde, Alexander and Tarbell be requested to resign.

The dummy directors rejected this report, flouted its recommendations, jeered the chairman personally and by their action compelled many men of brains and character to sever their connection with the Equitable. But having put themselves in the attitude of defending the indefensible, they have seen the advancing tide of investigation sweep over them. They have received nothing but the contempt which they have earned.

The lawyers in the Toomey case probably spent yesterday at the baths O'Hage.

A Leaf from Experience.

If Minneapolis is ever to build a filtration plant, it may be well to take a leaf out of the experience of Philadelphia and not have it built by politicians.

The investigation set on foot by Mayor Weaver has brought out these facts:

First—That a political conspiracy was formed to get control of the city government and then to build the filter plant.

Second—That the bidding on contracts was limited to the favorite firm of which Boss Durham and his lieutenant, Senator McNichol, were the chief partners. They received eleven-twelfths of all the profits.

Third—That the actual work was sublet to other firms which were "right" with the machine, and the Durham combine raked off 25 per cent without doing any work.

Fourth—That the chief engineer of the works was reached and corrupted by the gang to the extent that he made false returns of work done and signed vouchers for immense sums which had never been earned.

Fifth—That the filtration plants which were originally estimated to cost $12,000,000, have already cost $22,500,000, and are not yet finished. The mayor's counsel are preparing to prove that millions of this was steal.

When the project of filtering the water of Philadelphia was first broached eight years ago, one "Dave" Martin was the "boss," but Durham had already laid his plans to oust him. Of course the work of building could not be undertaken while Martin was in power, so, by all kinds of suits, Durham and his followers delayed proceedings until Martin fell from power and Durham's man Ashbridge became mayor. Then contracts were entered into, loans made and the work went forward merrily. Many of the aldermen were let into the contract firm and received small slices of the profits, but the big end of the swag went to Durham.

Durham has been interviewed and says: "I never denied that I was interested in contracts. I supposed everybody knew it." But everybody did not know it, and particularly his own henchmen did not know it. They are madder today at Durham than are the taxpayers who have been fleeced to enrich him. They now see that "Iz" Durham was getting rich while all the time pretending he was doing everything for "the boys." Indeed, "the boys" said when the U. G. I. steal of the gas works was up, that it should go thru if it wrecked the whole organization, because it was "Iz" Durham's last play, and the boss should have enough out of it to retire upon. They wanted to reward him because they believed he had been a square thief. Now they learn that he has become more than a millionaire thru filtration contracts and they are sore.

Even with "old Grover" perched on it, the Equitable lid seems to be wobbly.

Alfonso as an Example.

The political effects of the visit of King Alfonso of Spain to England may not be much, but it has apparently started a fruitful debate over the decadence of politeness. The young king's manner was so perfect as to establish a painful contrast between himself and the proudest scions of the English aristocracy. Moreover his courtesy was so genuine and unaffected as to make him a favorite everywhere. English mothers envied him his manners for their children and English fathers could scarcely believe there was such a strictly all-around gentleman going in these days of hurry and forget.

His boyish delight in everything he saw and his unfailing good spirits everywhere were so marked as to cause comment. In London he refused to be cast down, even by an English rain and a London fog. He was too polite and too happy to make remarks derogatory to the weather. In Paris he devoted himself to the aged president of France, helping him on with his coat and assisting him to and from his carriage with a dignity and cleverness that quite won the hearts of the French. When the bomb was thrown he was the coolest and most composed person in the street. He stood up in his carriage and took in the whole situation, gave some directions to his aides, and then sat down to comfort and reassure M. Loubet. In this crisis he showed himself every inch a king.

So many stories are told of his kindness, his courtesy and his good nature, that it suggests at least one use for kings. While they no longer rule, they have a place in the old-world economy as exemplars of the best form and the truest courtesy. The kindness that springs from the heart wells up most freely from the kingly heart.

Admiral Togo's salary is $3,000 a year. He is a chump. Russia would have paid him twice the money.

Canal Trials.

The withdrawal of Chief Engineer Wallace of the Panama canal at this time must be a distinct disappointment to the president. It is not so much that Wallace cannot be replaced, but because the information obtained by Mr. Wallace in his year of service can hardly be passed on to another man. The things that are a matter of record can in time be absorbed by the new man, but the chief engineer's mental picture of the job, which is most important, the new man will have to make for himself, and this means delay.

The resignation of Mr. Wallace seems to be due either to friction directly with Secretary Taft or with Chairman Shonts. One report has it that it grew out of orders issued directly by the president, giving the chairman of the commission exclusive power over the purchase of supplies. Mr. Wallace felt that this was a restriction upon him hurtful to his progress.

The jealousies and heartburnings among the members of the different commissions are unworthy of men whose professional attainments point to them as capable of constructing the canal. We seem to need an influx of patriotism and an effacement of self in this great work. It is being hampered by small byplay for position. The president has recognized this danger, and in subduing the old commission and appointing a new one, he had in mind harmony and co-operation. He doesn't seem to have achieved it yet. But President Roosevelt is a man who will have peace if he has to fight for it. Notwithstanding the vexatious discouragements with which the canal work starts, it must be pushed to successful completion. The beginning of success is a homogeneous commission and a large-minded, patriotic engineer.

A gang of Italian laborers at work on a Long Island bridge struck. Their grievance was that they had been driven from their lodgings by tremendous swarms of mosquitoes. They declared they would set fire to the barracks. When the contractors heard the last threat they hired a watchman. He paced up and down in front of the barracks on Friday night, armed with a shotgun. He was set upon by the mosquitoes and so badly bitten that he is now in a physician's care. The strike will continue until the barracks are provided with mosquito netting. This strike is certainly justified.

The democrats of Ohio, contrary to the advice of Tom L. Johnson, have nominated one Pattison for governor. Tom L. J.'s objection to Pattison was that he is a temperance man and would therefore be a weak candidate on the democratic ticket. But it is an off year in Ohio and Governor Herrick has flouted the Anti-saloon league of the state. Pattison may not be so bad a candidate.

A Brooklyn woman refuses to live with her husband because he receives his income thru gambling operations. She took her children and went home to her ma rather than have anything to do with the tainted wads her husband was in the habit of leaving in bureau drawers to tempt her. The tainted money question is becoming a trifle complicated.

J. Ham Lewis, the famous pink-whiskered statesman, knocked down a Chicago dude who insulted his wife. The dude does not object to mixing it with the ex-congressman, but he claims a foul. He believes J. Ham hit him with his whiskers.

The most interesting feature of '80's reunion was the reception given by President Roosevelt to the children of his classmates. The crowd showed that race suicide was an issue with '80 before the president championed it.

General Miles denies the report that he is going to marry. A mere marriage would hardly do for Miles. It would need to be described as a matrimonial alliance or something like that before he would admit it.

At Logansport, Ind., the other evening a newly married couple were piled into the patrol wagon and hauled to the railroad station. Somebody seems to have forgotten to put handcuffs on them.

Considerable interest might be taken in the Russian revolution, the Franco-German situation and the like, were not local attention entirely absorbed by the baseball crisis.

A man who spent a day at the St. Regis hotel in New York caused a column thrill in the Tribune office. If he didn't spend more than that he got off cheap.

It would have been money in the pockets of the Baltic fleet if they had mutinied before they got around the southeastern corner of Asia.

William T. Stead is giving out interviews on what he would do if he were czar. They will give Nicholas a general line on what to avoid.

President Hadley of Yale couldn't seem to detect any taint on the million-dollar bill that Mr. Rockefeller peeled off from his roll.

The state department has been temporarily deloomised, Mr. Loomis having been sent abroad "on a secret mission."

AMUSEMENTS

Campus Plays by Greet.

The performancess of "As You Like It" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to be given out of doors on the university campus tonight and tomorrow night, by the Ben Greet Woodland Players, are dramatic events of unique character and unusual interest.

They offer two evenings of most delightful amusement—evenings full of beauty and poetry and hearty fun. The beautiful greensward and old oaks of the university grounds for a state setting, the fantastic, graceful Elizabethan costumes, trained glee singers with "As You Like It" and the Mendelssohn music with "Midsummer Night's Dream," and the poetic humor and humorous poetry of perhaps the two best of all English comedies—that is what is offered in the way of special and unique attractions. On the literary side, are Shaksperean plays given scene for scene and line for line as Shakspere wrote them without "cutting" or "arrangement," and each smallest part taken by a trained actor.

Altogether then, these plays are really an event of exceptional importance in the dramatic history of the city, and an opportunity to be missed only of necessity by either the seeker for an evening of pure pleasure or the serious student of Shakspere or of the drama.

Wonderland's New Attraction.

Wonderland has a new feature in the airship swing which may be in operation this evening. The delays in getting the swing in working order have been many, but the management hopes it has conquered the last of the obstacles that have delayed the introduction of this prominent attraction of the park. The crystal maze is now open and furnishes a deal of amusement. Owing to an accident which has disabled one of the Peeris, a triple trapeze act by the three Guthries has been substituted. A man, woman and boy perform sensational and graceful mid-air feats.

Harriet Music Tonight.

Commencing with a march on themes from Wagner's music dramas, including Herbert's "American Fantasia" and finishing with airs from the popular of the most popular, "Winsome Winnie," the Minneapolis Park band will furnish a musical banquet of varied courses at the Lake Harriet roof garden tonight. That ancient favorite, "Ye Merry Wives of Windsor," is also on tonight's program.

Last night's concert was interrupted by rain, which compelled the playing of the second half on the main floor of the pavilion.

This evening's program:

PART I.

March, "Nibelungen" ..... Wagner
On themes from his Music Dramas.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ... Nicolai
Two Dances—
(a) "Medieval Dance" ..... Clendon
(b) "Morris Dance" ..... Watson
Grand selection of airs from "Traviata" .. Verdi
Introduction and waltz (Schlummerlieder) ..... Oberhoffer

PART II.

"American Fantasie" ..... Herbert
Baritone solo, Cardinal's aria from "La Juive" ..... Halevy
Felix McIver.
Favorite airs from "Winsome Winnie" .... Kerker
Galop, "Thunder and Lightning" ..... Strauss

Foyer Chat.

Eva Taylor and the Ferris Stock company continue to entertain large and interested audiences in Bulwer-Lytton's beautiful comedy, "The Lady of Lyons." The Lyceum summer plan of alternating standard dramas with the better plays of recent years is succeeding admirably. Next week will be another laughing season, George Broadhurst's famous farce, "Why Smith Left Home" having been selected for the bill.

The programs at both performances at the Unique theater tomorrow night will be given by amateurs and those who desire to appear will be given the privilege if application is made by the time of the rehearsal, 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

The Future of Norway.

To the Editor of The Journal.

To an outsider having no personal interest in the question at issue, the present controversy between Norway and Sweden appears rather a foolish move on the part of Norway. A country with a population not much larger than that of Chicago, and resources so meager that the statement is made that the 1,000,000 Norwegians in the United States represent three times the wealth of the people of Norway—that country standing alone, can never expect to be anything but a mere cipher in European history.

For the past century, ever since its union with Sweden, Norway has enjoyed a free and independent government, far better, in fact, than any other European country, and its prestige, as a part of the Scandinavian federation, has certainly been greater than it can expect to enjoy alone. Sweden, with twice its population, and many times its wealth and resources, has certainly added greatly to its consequence as a nation.

Those familiar with European history know that for centuries previous to the time it became, rather against its will, united to Sweden, it belonged to Denmark. It belonged to Denmark in the sense of a dependent, not an independent nation; so that as a country with an individual government Norway has not existed since the middle ages. That brings us back to a time when Europe consisted of a large number of small countries, not empires; when England was only a small island nation, and even that island divided into several kingdoms with separate rulers. Conditions have changed in the progress of time. The different Germanic peoples, speaking a common tongue, have been welded into a great empire. The English, not able to enlarge the bounds of their native island, have crossed the seas to other continents to extend their empire.

Norway, as an independent country, can only expect to remain stationary. It cannot grow, for its resources in that cold, northern country cannot support a larger population than at present.

—N. H. Johnson.

Sioux Falls, June 28.

Biblical Study.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Your recent editorial on "Learning the Bible" was deeply interesting and instructive. Superintendent Jordan's statement that fewer children are learning passages of scripture is undoubtedly true. He gives two reasons. The first is painfully true. Parents do not teach their children as they used to do in their homes. This is true of secular as well as of Bible teaching. It would make interesting reading if parents would state why they do not teach the Bible to their children in the home, and take time to have their children memorize certain passages. Do the parents themselves take time to read the Book at home? I am afraid that the parent's duty in regard to religious instruction has been neglected, and they have delegated Bible teaching entirely to the Sunday school teacher and the preacher.

But are the parents entirely responsible for this state of affairs? Some have been taught that it is not the function of the parent to instruct his children in the Bible, and in fact that the parent should leave the reading and the instruction of the meaning of the Bible to other than the laity. There are religious teachers who have taught that there is a real danger in parents or children reading and studying the book, and they have claimed the prerogative to both read and interpret the Bible not only to themselves but to all others.

This is the spirit that Superintendent Jordon should have given as a third reason. It cast the Bible out of the public school in 1820, and that spirit which would not permit the Bible even to be read in the public school is very much to blame for the lack of lay teaching of the Bible and for lay reading of the sacred scriptures.

—J. T. B. Smith.

Frazee, Minn., June 22.

"AGING" A RUG

Constantinople Letter to London Mail.

A good deal of fraud is practiced in selling antique "Kazaks," "Daghestans" and similar rugs, for there are hardly any of these which are more than fifteen years old. They are "aged" artificially. But you must understand, nevertheless, that these rugs are well made of the very finest wools, and the native dyes used are pure and good. When they have been made they are lent in the village to "the butcher, the baker and the candlestickmaker"—to anyone, in fact, in whose house there is plenty of traffic. Here the carpets are trampled upon and made to look old. They are afterward washed in a running stream and then dried in the sun. And by these means the rugs get an antique complexion and a certain gloss which is much appreciated. What may be called a genuine "antique" is thus manufactured and sold in the bazaar for ten times or twenty times the price for which it could be bought in London.

IN HIS BEST SUIT OF CLOTHES

Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A man named McGinty was the first victim to go down under Oregon's new law, putting the lash on the bare backs of wife beaters.

HARD SLEDDING FOR THE OLD MAN

Nashville American.

Milord and milady have arrived home with their diplomas, and pap cannot escape rebuke when he eats with his knife.

DEMAND FOR A SANE FOURTH

Chicago Record-Herald.

It is not too early to begin pulling for a sane Fourth of July.

A SUDDEN LIGHT

Chicago Tribune.

Mayor Weaver's conversion was remarkably sudden

CITY NEWS

GOLF BALLS WERE PHOSPHORESCENT

OLE RADSTRUM MAKES A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Driving Along a Shady Lane in the Vicinity of the Minikahda Club Links, He Spies Two Glistening Orbs in the Bushes—The Dramatic Sequel.

Some member of the Minikahda club little thinks that Nemesis is playing a onesome on his links of life. Ole Radstrum, who conducts a cowery and creamery on a small scale near the club, is the avenging angel. Ole not only wants damages for personal injury, but has a small bill for fifty quarts of unskimmed milk and eighteen quarts of cream. In addition to this he has a horse somewhere in the submerged pastures of Lake Calhoun and a mare that refuses to come out of the barn. There is also the item of one milk barge that attempted to hurdle a rail fence and finally collided with a sturdy oak—much to the discomfiture of the wagon.

Tuesday evening, Ole was driving slowly down the road thru the Minikahda links. Nature was at rest and the only disturbing sound was President C. T. Jaffray telling the club professional how he came to slice the ball at the 'steenth hole. The sun had sunk to slumber out Hopkins-way and the song of the sunperch came up from the quiet lake. It was a regular melodramatic landscape and setting, without the footlights.

Suddenly the team stopped and dashed the waves of milk and cream against the sides of the cans. Then they squatted and peered into the verdure at the roadside. Ole allowed his eyes to work along the line of the least resistance, and they, too, fell upon a sight which froze the cockles of his heart. The hair on the back of his neck rose like ice prices in the city, and in a second he was on his feet plying the gad to the horses. They flew down the road, but the turn was not banked, and they failed to negotiate the corner. Ole was thrown into a sapling and tried to climb higher. He howled for help, but none appeared.

Ole glanced down the road in terror.

"That catamount would climb this tree as slick as greased lightning," he mused as he tried to sit on the topmost branch.

"Splash!" went one of the horses into the lake.

"Yes We Love This Land—Nit," sung Ole.

He yelled like an over-assessed taxpayer, but help did not come. Finally he took courage and descended from the tree. He scuttled for the house, rushed indoors, barred the door, put a picture of the landing of the pilgrims at Chicago, Ill., over the window and spent the night in a frenzy of fear.

Morning dawned and Ole sallied forth. He went to the barn and his mare kicked at him as he tried to enter the door.

"That animal's been around here in the night," decided Ole.

Finally he borrowed a neighbor's shot gun and went back over the road to see if the bear had eaten up his missing horse. As he approached the golf links he cocked the gun and tiptoed up to the spot where the creature of the night before had menaced him. Looking deep into the ragweed Ole beheld two little inoffensive golf balls side by side.

He lifted them. Then he smelled of his fingers.

"Phosphorus!" said Ole's nose to his brain.

They were. Covered with it. Two of those new fangled golf balls smeared with the luminous substance so that they can be used at night and not lost by the twilight golfer. These two inventions were the wild beast which had ruined a mare, drowned a horse, spilled the milk and almost scared Ole to death.

Minikahdans who have owned phosporescent golf balls had best steer clear of Ole Radstrum.

MRS. RUSSELL'S REMEDY

She Would Have the Saloons Near the Churches.

Mrs. E. A. Russell, who spoke at the closing meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence union yesterday afternoon, thought surrounding the churches with saloons would have a good influence, for pastors and church-going people would then be confronted with the evils of the business and could not escape the knowledge of the violations of the law. She scored the mayor for Sunday-saloon usages.

Rev. James Reardon gave a contrasting picture of drinking conditions in Russia and Japan.

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. James M. Reardon; first vice president, C. I. Getchell; second vice president, Miss Mary Smith; third vice president, Mrs. J. H. Mulvihill; treasurer, Mr. Bart of Watertown; secretary, Miss Mary F. Cramzie; spiritual director, Rev. Farther Martin Egan.

PLANS NOT APPROVED

Railroads' Ideas of Abolishing Grade-Crossings Fail to Pass.

Plans for the separation of the grade crossings at University avenue SE as submitetd by the Northern Pacific railway yesterday afternoon did not find favor with the authorities. For one thing a dip of seven feet is given to the street under the bridge. Only one sidewalk is provided for between the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee tracks.

The Milwaukee's plans are not completed, but both roads think that the street railway company should send its tracks to University avenue by way of Oak and Beacon streets and thus abolish the crossing at Washington avenue SE. It is not likely that final plans will be agreed upon for some time.

THE OLD ARD GODFREY HOUSE NOW IN ITS NEW LOCATION

THE GODFREY HOUSE AS IT STANDS TODAY.
—Photo by E. A. Bromley.

Saturday, when the semicentennial procession reaches the International Auditorium building, where the speeches are to be made, the old settlers will discover that the Godfrey house has preceded them and is standing on a lot owned by Mr. Chute, adjoining Chute square, about two hundred feet distant from the Cataract engine house.

The old building was moved yesterday from its former location, near Main street and Second avenue SE, where it had stood since it was built in 1848 by Ard Godfrey, but is not yet upon its permanent foundation.

TO PREVENT STRIKES

Structural Trades Will Be United by William D. Huber.

Plans are under way for the organization among the local labor unions of a body to be known as the Structural Trades alliance, to include all trades in any way connected with structural work. It is hoped that by banding all structural trades into this new general organization, arbitration may take the place of strikes. William D. Huber of Indianapolis, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is here to effect the organization.

Mr. Huber has another mission in Minneapolis and one in which he will be opposed by Gustav L. Heicken of Louisville, general organizer of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America. Both organizations claim jurisdiction over the employees of sash and door factories and both representatives will try to organize the local factories.

LOW RATES TO AUTO MEET

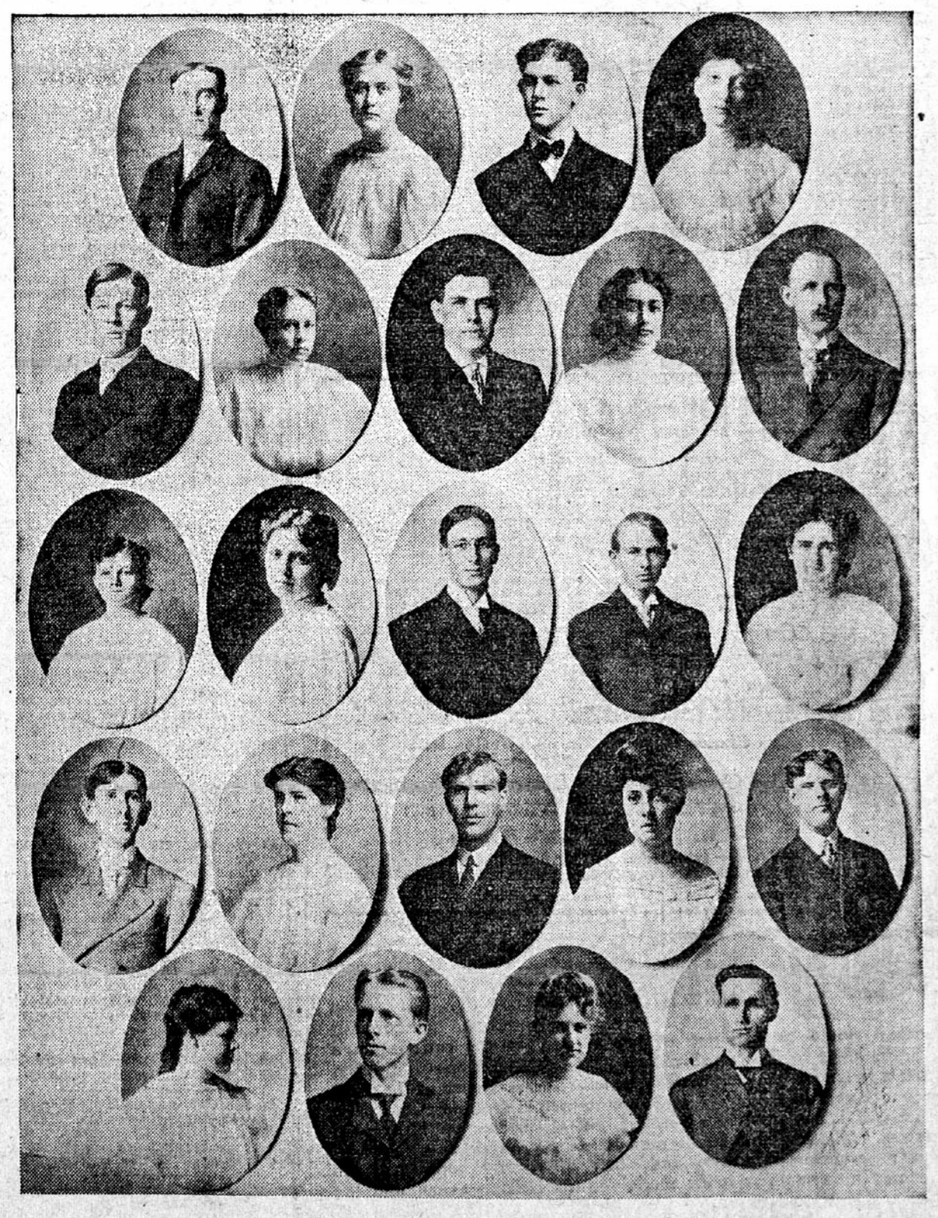
Great Western's Cut from Chicago Partially Met.

None of the Chicago lines has received word to meet the low rate of $6 made by the Great Western road on account of the July automobile meeting in the twin cities. The Omaha and the St. Louis roads have been offering a $12 Fourth-of-July rate for the round trip. The St. Louis immediately concurred in the Great Western rate so far as its own line is concerned. For a thru rate it must hear from the Illinois Central, as the Omaha must hear from the North-Western.

The Great Western's rate for the round trip from other points is one fare plus 50 cents. Tickets will be sold July 1-5 for the carnival, which holds July 6-8. Return may be made within thirty or sixty days.

Carey Roofing will neither run in hot weather nor crack in cold weather. Absolutely guaranteed. See W. S. Nott Co., Tel. 376.

1905 GRADUATES OF PILLSBURY ACAUEMY, BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL AT OWATONNA



Top Row—Frank Evan Jones of Butternut, Minn.; Sara Evelyn Orcutt of West Concord, William Henry Kelly of Owatonna, Gertrude Christine Bendixen of Springfield.

Second Row—Russell Charles Zeininger of Janesville, Wis.; Mathilda Larn of Owatonna, Robert Nelson of Clarks Grove, Flossie Myrtle Maw of Owatonna, Alexander Robertson of Mitchellville, Iowa.

Third Row—Maude Elaine Gibbons of Owatonna, Maude Olsen of Fertile, Minn.; Alva Charles Earley of Detroit, James Everett Chapman of Owatonna, Jeane Marie Nary of Park Rapids.

Fourth Row—Sidney William Kinyon of Owatonna, Frances Victoria MacArthur of Emerson, Man.; Herbert Abel Bly of Minneapolis; Pyrl Edith Lord of Little Falls, Floyd Lee Bell of Owatonna.

Last Row—Marion Luella Webb of West Concord, Martin Jensen of Albert Lea, Gertrude Grace Hicks of Tracy and Russell Jacobs of St. Paul.