Building Operations

Improvement Bulletin building notes for the week:

Mark Fitzpatrick, architect, 17 West Ninth street, St. Paul, has prepared plans for remodeling the old Printers' Exchange building at 18 and 20 Fourth street N. The entire building will be strengthened and made fireproof, with concrete reinforcement. The building is six stories, 50x90. It will be fitted up for a hotel. There will be a liberal amount of heating and plumbing work, baths, gas, electric lights and bells. Cost, $40,000. L. S. Cushing of St. Paul, agent.

Kees & Colburn, architects, are preparing plans for a residence to be erected at Baraboo, Wis., for Albert Ringling. It will be 79x56 over all, to be of cut and rock-faced stone, two story, attic and full basement. Cost, $50,000.

Edwins & Holden, architects, are preparing plans for a frame residence on Tenth avenue S, near Thirty-fourth street, for G. W. Olson. It will be 32x37, two story and basement, with concrete block foundation, open plumbing, baths, gas, mantel, laundry, hardwood interior finish, electric wiring and hot-water heating. Cost, $4,000.

William M. Kenyon, architect, has plans for E. Pennington's residence on Summit and Colfax avenues. It will be of pressed brick and cut stone, three story and basement, with open plumbing, baths, mantels, laundry, hardwood interior finish, hard wall plaster, gas, electric wiring and hot-water heating. Cost, $30,000.

L. A. Lamoreaux, architect, has plans nearly completed for a residence on Kenwood parkway for Charles Bintliff. It will be 28x40, two story, attic and basement, frame, with open timber and cement work, hard wall plaster, mantel, plate, leaded and d.s. glass, electric wiring and hot-water heating. Cost, $6,500.

J. Henry Record, architect, has plans for a building, 25x70, one story, to be erected by J. A. Herrick at Farmington, Minn.

L. A. Lamoreaux, architect, is preparing plans for a residence in Green's addition for J. H. Werring. It will be 28x34, two story, attic and basement, frame, with open plumbing, bath, gas, mantel, laundry, hardwood interior finish and hot-water heating. Cost, $4,500.

John E. Carlson has the contract to erect a two-story frame residence at 2740 Sixteenth avenue S for S. A. Peterson. It will be 26x40, modern interior finish and furnace. Cost, $2,500. He has also begun work on one at 2615 Eighteenth avenue S, to be 26x34, with concrete foundation. Cost, $2,500.

Boehme & Cordella, architects, report the work will be begun immediately on improvements and alterations in the building at 315 First avenue S, changing it into an office building for the Minneapolis Brewing company. William Siegman will have charge of the work. Cost $4,000.

Boehme & Cordella, architects, are preparing plans for a one-story pressed brick building for the Gluek Brewing company on Marshall and Second street NE. It is to be about 32x42, plate glass, composition roof, gas, electric wiring and plumbing work. Cost $5,000.

J. F. Keller, 2017 Washington avenue N, has let M. A. Thompson the contract to erect his frame residence at 1424 Girard avenue N from plans by O. Kurps-Westphal. It will be 26x35, two-story, attic and basement, modern interior finish and furnace. Cost $2,600.

Boehme & Cordella, architects, are preparing plans for a residence at Wilno, Minn., for St. John's Catholic parish. It will be two-story, frame, 32x42, modern interior and for one for the St. Cyril and Matadrus church parish at another point of white sand lime brick.

Edwins & Holden, architects, report the footings in and the cement brick walls for the basement benig laid for St. Paul's Lutheran church building. Plans are about complete for the superstructure which will be laid up with sand lime brick.

E. G. Bassett, 114 West Grant street, has plans and work has been begun by the day on his frame cottage at 4037 Park boulevard. It will be 32x28, of hollow concrete blocks. Work will be completed about Oct. 1. Cost $3,000.

H. T. and E. J. Bauman have formed a partnership as Bauman & Bauman to do general contracting and building, with offices at 220 Fourth street.

L. A. Lamoreaux, architect, has plans for conduits and electric wiring work in the city hospital; bids to W. P. Barton, secretary board of charities and correctoins.

W. P. Hurlburt, 2200 Seventeenth avenue S, has let to J. W. Todd the contract to erect his frame residence at 3228 Seventeenth avenue S. It will be 24x44, two-story, attic and basement, arranged into two modern flats. Cost $3,000.

J. & W. A. Elliott have begun work on the machine shop for the Diamond Iron works, Second street and Eighteenth avenue N. It will be of brick, two story, 165x285, fireproof, steel and iron construction. Cost $40,000.

J. A. Conover, 1134 Western avenue, has let John G. Madden the contract to erect his frame residence at 1130 Western avenue. It will be 22x30, two-story, modern interior finish and furnace. Cost $2,500.

J. A. Collier has the contract to erect a two-story frame residence at 2718 Taylor street NE, for G. H. Price; also one about the same size at 2722 Taylor street NE. Each will be about 28x28. Cost, $2,000.

G. Larson, Fourth avenue SE near Second street, has begun work by the day on flats at 627-29 Fourth street NE. They will be pressed brick veneered, 46x56, two-story and basement, modern interior finish. Cost, $5,600.

Eric Rhode secured the contract to erect N. P. Ecklund's frame residence, at 723 Tenth avenue SE, from plans by A. G. Wass, architect. Work is to be completed about Nov. 1. Cost, $6,000.

J. Slettehaugh, 1126 Jefferson street NE, has let the work by the day for his two-story frame residence, at 1122 Jefferson street NE. It will be 26x32, modern interior finish and furnace. Cost, $2,500.

George N. Wetzel, 3114 Blaisdell avenue, has let to G. W. Morong the contract to erect his residence at 3228 Grand avenue. It will be 26x32, two-story, attic and basement, modern interior finish. Cost, $2,000.

Boehme & Cordella, architects, are at work on plans for a two-story brick building at 318 First avenue S. It will be of pressed brick and plate glass front, composition roof. Cost, $7,000.

Hans Trulsen has the contract to erect two frame cottages about 24x28, one at 2024 Twenty-eighth avenue S and one at 2220 Twenty-fifth avenue S, both to be completed about Oct. 1. Cost, $3,200.

J. L. McFarland has let to Gus Anderson the contract to erect his frame residence on Oakland avenue, near Grand. It will be 26x49, modern interior finish thruout. Cost, $6,000.

C. R. Haas, 32 Syndicate block, has begun work by the day on a two-story frame residence at 3228 Holmes avenue. It will be 26x28, modern interior finish and furnace. Cost, $3,000.

Joseph Bovert has begun work by the day on his two-story frame residence at 2716 Fremonth avenue S. It will be 26x36, modern interior finish and furnace. Cost, $2,500.

Downs & Eads, architects, are preparing plans for an addition to the brick church at Fourteenth avenue S and Eighteenth street, for the Norwegian Lutheran society.

Axel F. Anderson, 1626 Queen avenue N, has begun work by the day on a cottage, 24x26, at 715 Russell avenue N, to be completed by January. Cost, $2,000.

Henry Orme's Sons have secured a five-acre lot at Columbia Heights, where they propose erecting a new foundry plant.

Bargains Northeast.

$1300—No. 2306 Howard st, two blocks from Van Cleve school; a splendidly built 8-room house, somewhat rusty outside; inside must be seen to appreciate it; finely finished in hardwood; expensive fireplace; actually a $3,000 house, which with a little time and expense can be made good as new.

$1450—Six-room house, city water, gas, stone walks, etc. Inside in perfect condition. 907 20th ave NE.

$1200—Neat 4-room house, small store attached. No. 218 25th av NE, right at end of 2d st car line, splendid location on account of new bridge, city water and electric lights in house; has frontage of seventy-nine feet. The lots are handsome and alone worth nearly the price.

$1200—Six-room house, with corner lot big enough for another house. Madison st and 25th, opposite Van Cleve school.

$2750—The finest 9-room house, with city water and sewer connections, within one block of Central av, on 26th av NE. Will rent for $28 per month.

P. C. DEMING,
2407 Central Ave.

A Ten Acre Garden Only $1150

Just off Portland Ave., in Richfield, only 2½ miles south from city limits. These acres are fine land, level and smooth, and all in crop. This is fine for man wanting a little country life and still be near business. About half cash handles it.

F. J. PERCIVAL,
806 Guaranty Building.

CIRCUS PAYS COMPLIMENT

Places Big Glove Order While in Twin Cities Recently.

The circus buys gloves in wholesale quanitities, and it must have the best. Barnum & Bailey's purchasing agent was in St. Paul Friday with the big show and one of the first things he did was to get six cases of the famous McKibbin working gloves for the use of the tent men, cage men and drivers.

"I heard of the McKibbin people in New York," said he.

McKibbin, Driscoll & Dorsey are almost as well known in the east as in the west, their traveling representatives in that section experiencing no difficulty in disposing of McKibbin goods.

For the east as well as the west appreciates the best, whether it is an eastern or western product.

New Musical Instrument Company.

Mr. J. E. Webber, for many years connected with the surveyor general's office and well known in band and musical circles, has commenced business for himself under the name of the Webber Music Co., in the Cable Piano Co. store, 729 Nicollet Ave. A complete line of small musical instruments, phonographs and sheet music will be carried and an up-to-date repair department installed. Mr. Webber will be remembered as the organizer of the famous Zouave band several years ago.

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

Brown's in Town (E.D.) at 738 Lumber Exchange

Buy a Home on Easy Payments.

The following properties are offered at BARGAIN PRICES and EASY terms, not because they are "shady" or in any way undesirable, but are owned mostly by eastern parties who WANT TO SELL and have authorized me to give purchasers EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to buy—

Number 9 E. 34th. Modern, 9 rooms, 60-foot front lot. A home good enough for anyone. "A 1" NEIGHBORHOOD. Near 1st Ave. car. $4,200. Parties disgusted with HUNTING for MODERN HOUSE of this description for $5,000, look at this.

Number 2636 Dupont Ave. S. Another FIRST-CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD. Nice east front lot, good barn, house has 9 rooms; bath, furnace heat, $3,500.

Number 314 Oak St. SE. Another "A 1" neighborhood, modern except heat, 8 rooms, 150 feet to either Interurban or Oak street car. ACCESSIBLE TO UNIVERSITY, ACADEMY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL. A neat, nice and VERY CHEAP property at $2,500.

Number 1903 Jackson St. NE. 7-room brick house on lot 43x177, $1,700.

Number 913, 18½ Ave. NE. 8 rooms, water upstairs and down, good repair. WORTH $3,000. Will sell for $2,000.

Number 2747 13th Ave S. 9 rooms, large lot, water on both floors, $1,800.

Number 2126 James Ave. N. 7 rooms, on lot 103 feet front. Another CHOICE LOCATION. Accessible to cars, graded school, high school and public library. NICE LITTLE HOME for $1,500.

Remember all of above on Small First payment—balance monthly.

I will make building loans on any of the following—

VACANT LOTS:

A PERFECT EAST front on Garfield, between 26th and 27th, $925. CHEAPEST in the block.

20 lots between HENNEPIN, CALHOUN BOULEVARD, LAKE SREET and THIRTY-THIRD, at $550 to $1,000 each. You can NEVER MISS IT to build in this neighborhood.

$400, east front CORNER. Aldrich Ave. S. and 33d St.

NOTHING NICER than 10th Ave. S. East front, facing the park, between 32d and 33d, $700.

East front large lot, Girard Ave. N., near 27th, $450.

Remember I can Help You to Build on Above Lots.

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF BOHN MANUFACTURING CO.,
at Arcadia St. and N. P. Tracks, St. Paul.

We offer for sale on Thursday, July 13, consisting of Pine Doors, Hardwood Doors, Screen Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings Blocks, Bowling Alleys, Pulpits and a large assortment of everything under under the sun........................ **CHEAP**

IT MUST BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE.

CITY SASH & DOOR CO.,

Minneapolis. Phones, 96. **St. Paul.** Phones, Main 1100.

'SYSTEM' FEEDS ON PEOPLE'S HOARDS

Continued from First Page.

Lawson said, people were told that they need have no fear, for "one Thomas F. Ryan had purchased from the discredited Hyde 502 shares of the Equitable stock for $2,500,000 and that he would see that no one else got away with the hundreds of millions of your savings which the great Equitable company holds. You must know that these 502 shares for which Ryan was willing to pay $2,500,000 are only entitled, legally, to receive $3,500 per annum, in dividends, and are actually worth, at the outside, not more than $100,000. As his representative, Mr. Ryan appointed Paul Morton, the rebate-giving vice president of the Atchison railroad, to manage the corporation and to see to it that you policy holders are given a square deal. Who are these two men to whom you are asked to trust the support of your wives and children and mothers in case of your death? Personally I know neither of them, and in their individual capacity I am told they are good fellows. Mr. Ryan, they say, is a generous and whole-souled gentleman, who gives back to the people in charity, just as other good fellows do, a mill on each of the dollars he takes from the people in business. Mr. Morton, I read the other day, is a first-class man, and the man who said it said he knew—and his say-so was good enough for me—for he is one of Dame Fortune's pets, one of nature's pickings, the best man in the country today—President Roosevelt."

In explaining who Thomas F. Ryan was, Mr. Lawson rehearsed some tobacco-trust history, and told how a New York bank examiner pounced on Ryan for a loan of $2,000,000 from one of his trust companies to one Dan Shea. Pressed to tell, Ryan answered that Shea was his 14-year-old office boy on a salary of $6.50 a week.

People Have Created It.

Mr. Lawson then took up his explanation of the system. He declared that the present surplus and wealth of the nation belonged to the people who labored to earn it. If at the end of such a period of labor the people themselves do not have the surplus in their possession "something in the machinery of the country is out of gear." We have created in this country all the people have consumed, and billions besides. Yet the enormous accumulation of wealth is found in the hands of certain individuals. "Let us look," he said, "whether there is anything in our laws whereby possession of these billions could be secured without stealing them."

Before the eyes of the American people today stand forth a little handful of men, risen from their own ranks, who within the last thirty years have grown richer and more powerful than the kings, princes, earls and dukes of those lands where the people are not free and equal. In the ownership of these men is more money than all the rest of the people have gathered, and so potent have they become thru the application of their riches that they can buy and sell the lawmakers and law administrators and the courts of justice which the people had created for the administration of their laws and the defense of their equal rights. What is more, these same men have so entrenched themselves upon the banks of the channels of commerce that they control the production of all the necessaries and luxuries of the nation so absolutely that when the people buy they must pay the price they fix, just as tho these men were the overlords of all the people, as the czar and grand dukes of Russia are lords of the persons of the subjects. What is more, they dominate also the banks and trust companies in which the savings of the people are earning but 3 and 4 per cent, and with these savings they earn for themselves 100 to 1,000 per cent. In the pride of their powers and possessions these same men grow daily more insolent in flaunting their riches and their superiority to the law of the nation in the face of the people, for they know that by the operation of the financial mechanism they have created the time must come when the ownership of all the wealth of this great land must fall into their hands and the people be reduced to actual servitude.

"Men of Greater Mold."

"Surely," you say, "these Rockefellers and Carnegies and Armours and Rogerses are men of greater than common mold; surely they have 100 arms and 1,000 legs and eyes, the thews of Samson and the wisdom of Solomon."

You see them, and lo! they are but as other men—only meaner, more cruel, more cowardly. These men are no different to the rest of us, save that they are Machiavellis in their trickery. In comparison to our Lincolns and our Jeffersons these men are as snipes to eagles. Then it bursts upon you that there surely is something terribly wrong in our body politic, that a cancerous growth has seized upon the vitals of our American institutions and is draining and rotting their blood and fiber.

Process of "Collection."

Banks, trust companies and insurance companies, into which people put their savings, and railroad and other corporations organized by the financiers, Lawson declared to be "the collecting agencies of the system." First, the people put their savings in the banks. The "system" came along and offered them stocks and bonds paying a higher rate of interest. The people bought, and put the securities in their strong boxes.

As the country grew, business naturally increased so that the stocks and bonds earned easily the revenues necessary to pay interest on them, but instead of charging lower rates, the "system" capitalized this prosperity—issued more stocks and bonds, which they sold in exchange for the money the people had meantime been gathering in the banks and trust companies, until during the last thirty years corporation tokens of value have increased from $3,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000. Whenever during this period objection was made to the high charges that were being exacted for transportation and the luxuries and necessities covered by these corporation tokens, the "system" met them with an argument after this style: "The stock and bonds in the properties you are threatening are owned by the people. If you reduce the charges you will prevent us from paying the people fair rates of interest, and therefore you are an anarchist." So often have the people heard such arguments that they have got it into their heads that it is wrong or dangerous to reduce corporation charges.

Gathers in the Savings.

Thus we have the "system" utilizing its banks, trust and insurance companies to gather in the savings of the people, and then exchanging this real money for the fictitious securities that it had created. The profit here has been the difference between the cost of the properties and the total of the stocks and bonds they have sold the public. But the people whose money has been used to make these gains have no share in them. This is the very kernel of the nation's financial trouble. The process I have described is but one of their devices for transferring to themselves the real money of the people. Here is a second. From time to time it is the habit of the "system" to artificially create a money stringency and call in all the loans they have made to enable the people to buy all the stocks and bonds they wanted, whereupon the prices of these securities have shrunk tremendously, and the people, growing alarmed, have thrown them overboard or back to the "system" at half what they had paid for them. Thus the "system" has had returned to its possession all the stocks and bonds representing the ownership of the great corporations of the country, and at the same time it has the money the people paid for these properties. You begin to see now something of the process by which your share of the prosperity of the country has been diverted to the pockets of a few men. The processes I have described have been repeated at frequent intervals in the last thirty years—hence Rockefeller's 500 millions and Carnegie's 400 millions, and the Goulds' 150 millions.

Use People's Own Savings.

Labor has been denied any share in the increment, and the owners of the railroads have refused to recognize, by lowering rates, that the patrons have any rights in the railroad. If the railroad paid high dividends, the owners proceeded to make a second 100 per cent profit by doubling its capitalization.

The "system" also milks the people thru the banks, declared Mr. Lawson. The money deposited in country banks is deposited in turn in the city banks. The "system" started to organize the steel trust, and borrowed from the banks to buy out the steel properties. With $600,000,000 they bought them all, including Carnegie's, and then capitalized the trust for $1,500,000,000, bonds, preferred stock and common stock. Then they quit paying dividends on the common stock and it went down. Standard Oil then went into the market and bought up the stock, and it went up again. Now they are preaching thru their newspapers the value of "Steel common."

"Eminent financial touts," said Lawson, "are busy explaining to the public, to the widows and orphans and trustees what an excellent investment these securities are. If the public bite and exchange their savings for these stocks, the "system" will have made a profit of several hundred millions, and later will repeat the process, for, take my word for it, United States Steel will again drop to 50 cents on the dollar or lower."

Insurance Money Takes Part.

Mr. Lawson then took up "life insurance plunderings," charging the great companies with accumulating a great surplus by charging exorbitant premiums, on the plea that they must have a reserve sufficient to meet all obligations. With this money contributed by the people, the insurance companies get their share of the "system's" profits and get in on the great stock-gambling transactions. He cited the New York Life, which held $5,000,000 of Burlington stock at the time of the "merger" organization. The stock was worth 76, but it was exchanged for bonds, each share of stock getting $200 in bonds, which became worth par, so that now the Burlington bonds are listed at $12,000,000 in the assets of the New York Life.

What Will You Do About It?

"What are you going to do about it?" demanded Mr. Lawson after a recital of this and other "transactions."

Roosevelt Helpless.

Today at the helm of your affairs is an able and fearless American, bold to conceive and strong to execute. To all of you he is a hero, and you are behind him, ready to back up his course wherever he sees fit to go. President Roosevelt knows it, and today no man in the country is more keenly aware of the necessity of curbing the corporate despotism under which we live—but what can President Roosevelt do? I hate to say it, but he is as helpless in the "system's" net as a bull in a balloon. Like Gulliver in Lilliputia, he is bound by 1,000 threads—congress, the senate, the party's interests, and gratitude, and all the intangible influences which the great money power can weave around any individual. How brave and quick the president is to do! A wrong is called to his attention, a law must needs be passed—the rebate evil must be curbed, and he sends messages to congress demanding instant action. What happens? Congress temporizes; the senate snubs him, and the "system" snickers.

Municipal and federal ownership would avail nothing, he declared. The "system," with its corrupting power, would buy up the officers, cause the street railways and other properties to lose money, and buy them back from the people at reduced prices. The government might well take up the insurance business, however.

Unload All Securities.

To fight the "system," Mr. Lawson maintained that it was necessary to use the "system's" own methods.

The first step is for the American people to divorce themselves from the "system" and sell every share of stock and every bond they hold back to the frenzied financiers at present inflated prices.

Take the money thus realized and place it in banks and trust companies, or, better still, in government, state and municipal bonds. In selecting banks and trust companies steer clear to the best of your ability of those institutions that are linked up with the "system." When you all have done this you have cut the foundation from under the inflated price structure the "system" is maintaining and a collapse is inevitable. When the value of securities declines to a given point the "system" must throw over the stocks and bonds it is carrying, for, bear in mind, frenzied financiers never own outright the stocks and bonds that stand in their names. A financier worth $20,000,000 will be found owning $60,000,000 of stock, borrowing the $40,000,000 from the funds of the people in the banks. When the "system" sells, the public alone will be able to buy. Then the "system" will be no more. There is my simple plan—to load up the "system" with the stocks and bonds distributed among the people in addition to the stocks and bonds it owns itself. Then deprive it of the money of the people. Result—the artificial price structure collapses, the stocks and bonds of railways and manufactories and gas companies all drop to the real cost or values of the properties they represent. Then the people, the money owners, purchase the stocks and bonds, and having only to pay interest on their real values, can reduce rates of fares and freight and prices generally and the revolution will then be complete.

Tribute to Kansas War.

Mr. Lawson, after a tribute to the Kansas war on Standard Oil and to Governor Hoch, who was on the platform, closed with the following peroration:

The times are ripe; the people are aroused, the country is aflame to this great problem. There is today no republican, no democratic party, no east, no west, no north, no south, thru all our broad country from the frozen peaks of Labrador to the sun-scorched shores of the gulf of Mexico, from the vineyards of California to Boston harbor; there is but one thought, one cry, "the people," "Down with the dollar sign and up with old glory!"

There are but one people, and they are Americans. The election of Theodore Roosevelt has just proved it, and he the honest, he the brave and grand, has a great, strong right hand upon the rudder of state, while in his left he holds the sword of justice, as he in a voice which pierces the ears of all the world rings out, "A square deal for all!" Just then opportunity knocks, and I implore you, by all the traditions of the past, in behalf of the suffering of the present, and for the sake of unborn generations, answer the knock, open the door and show the whole world that Kansas, if necessary, will again earn, and doubly earn, her name of "bleeding Kansas."

If you want a hurry-up job of roofing done, telephone W. S. Nott Co., 376.

JEROME LIFTS LID ON TRUST EVILS

Declares Corporations Corrupt Others but Are Not in Themselves Wicked.

New York Sun Special Service.

Ottawa, Kan., July 8.—District Attorney Jerome made many sensational declarations when he addressed the Chautauqua. Speaking of his own case and Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Jerome said:

"Who is Murphy and what am I that I should go hand-in-hand and say, 'Please, Mr. Murphy, may I have the nomination to again serve in New York?' I am not of that breed of pups. Or that I should go to the leader of the republican party, that grand and good prophet, Odell, whose fingers a dishonest dollar has never touched—and gotten away. Rather than do this I would prefer to go with Grover Cleveland into innocuous desuetude."

He Lifted the Lid.

Mr. Jerome lifted the lid so far as the Chautauqua is concerned. His is the first real live speech the assembly has had and it rather liked it. He was frequently interrupted with applause, and when he finished there were loud cries of "Good, go on. Talk Hamlet like La Follette; only go on."

Mr. Jerome in opening his speech referred ironically to the remarks on Hamlet made by Governor La Follette, yesterday and said he had intended himself talking some Shakspere to them. "I was going to do 'Much Ado About Nothing,'" he said, "but I understand Mr. Lawson follows me here tomorrow and I will leave that for him."

Where the Trusts Are Bad.

After denying that the trusts and combinations were bad, Mr. Jerome said they were bad only in that they debauched public life.

"Wall street has its legitimate uses in business," he said. "Is not that the great yawning cavern in which all who enter are devoured? It furnishes the money with which to carry on the business of the country. I know this kind of talk will not please all of you, but I came out here just to say something that would tickle some of you."

He said that in debauching the public officials, trusts and great combinations lowered the tone of the country.

"These trusts buy our legislators, our judges and our public men," Mr. Jerome said. "And by this they attack not only our policies all the time, but our ideals and our life.

"I wish I could turn the wrath which the people are willing to pour out upon the trusts, upon the heads of the politicians and bosses. These are the real roots of the evils.

Jerome and Personalities.

"There is Murray Crane, now a senator," he said; "a better man than Crane never lived. When he wants anything in Massachusetts there are no democrats or republicans. They are all Murray Crane's men. But Cabot Lodge! Does anybody believe he would be elected to any office in the state if the people's wishes were consulted? He is not as broad as a knife-blade standing on its edge. God made him for a man, and I suppose we will have to let that pass. He is the republican boss and controls the machinery of his party. That is why he is elected to the United States senate.

"Then take my own state, New York, represented in the senate by Thomas C. Platt and Chauncey M. Depew. Think harshly of us people in New York if you will, but don't think for a moment that we would ever be represented in the senate by such men as Thomas C. Platt and Chauncey M. Depew if we were allowed to exercise our own choice."

Mr. Jerome contended that additional laws were not needed to cure trust evils, but the enforcement of existing laws.

HOLY WAR, SAYS LAWSON

With Him as Leader, the Warriors' Jerusalem Is Wall Street.

Kansas City, July 8.—Thomas W. Lawson and his party were in town last night. Mr. Lawson will address the Chautauqua tomorrow. Discussing "Frenzied Finance," Mr. Lawson said:

"John D. Rockefeller has the surplus that belongs to the people. Five million policyholders of America have been robbed by the Equitable every year. The robbers have abused me for my exposures, but have never replied to them. I say to the people of America, keep out of Wall street. Sell out at Wall street. Get clear of your stocks and bonds. Buy government securities and the stock of the system will drop 75 cents on the dollar, and then the system is broken.

"And I am going to smash them. I cannot do it myself. I'm nobody, but the people of America are with me; they are joining me daily in fresh thousands. It's a new holy war that we're making, and I'm the leader of it and our Jerusalem is Wall street."

FIRST STEPS IN FOOTBALL

How the College Freshman Begins the Career That May Make Him Famous

Dr. W. L. Anderson in Everybody's.

"By Jove, you haven't lost any time, have you?" remarks the sophomore to the freshman. "Been thru your physical examination and assigned to the football squad already? You're a hustling freshman, you are."

Young Jackson felt puzzled and guilty as he stammered:

"What do you mean? Father said all I had to do was to chase out to the field and play football to beat the band. Have I made a break?"

"You write that daddy of yours that he isn't up to date," was the sophomore's prompt and insolent comment. "He was here in the Dark Ages. Before you can try for an athletic team, you must be weighed and measured and audited over in the 'gym.' The new system is as stiff as a recruiting office. It isn't for you to say whether you can play football. Why, you may be drafted to the crew squad. Just put away those 'prep' school jeans and trot over to see the director of the 'gym' and his staff, sonny. And don't be so chesty about running out to try for the team on your own hook."

OLDEST LOVE LETTERS

There have been found what may be called the oldest living love letters. They were indited by a Babylonian gentleman a little matter of 2,200 years before Christ. He sent them to a well beloved who dwelt in Sipparra, the Sepparrai of the Bible. They were jotted down on large bricks and sent by freight.

The tender sentiment of those days—one searches these letters in vain for novelty, for bizarre, for an extra pressure of passion. But for a slight quaintness of diction they might have been written today. Milton notwithstanding, Adam might, must, have sparked Eve in terms whose drift would probably be caught, whose effect would not be lost in any present-day feminine ear.

But to journey down the ages to this gentleman of Babylon. He was named Marduk. He writes to his "little sheep," does Marduk. "Oh, you alone are my life. I could spend eternity in the light of your eyes. Tell me how you are. Oh, bounce me off a messenger who shall allay this disquiet. Think; you are so far; and I am here in Babylon. I am also in suspense. Kindly dispatch a messenger at once (see above) to quell my fears and rejoice me the rest of my days. Oh, live long. I pray you, for—" And so in this poetic fashion he prolongs his sad, sweet appeal.

In reply he receives a very short brick, which thanks him briefly for the last camel load of candy, and reports a pleasant call from a certain agreeable Mr. Huckbuk, whom the little sheep has met the other evening.

COMMUNISTIC SOCIETY IN IOWA MAY BE DISSOLVED

Amana, Worth $15,000,000, Is the Greatest of Its Kind in the World—Illegality Charged Because of Its Dual Nature.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 8.—The threatened dissolution of the Amana Community, the greatest communistic society in the world today, brings ex-Congressman M. J. Wade, of Iowa City, forward as the champion of the cause of these strange religious people. He will appear before the Iowa legislature this winter to ask a special law permitting the maintaining of the organization.

In a quo warranto proceeding against the Amana society in the Iowa county district court, the society is threatened with dissolution. County Attorney Wallace, after a thoro study of the present statutes, says he believes there is no doubt of the illegibility of the present corporation, because of its dual nature.

These proceedings were commenced by Mrs. D. H. Wilson, a member of the community, who demands her share of the assets of the society, which is said to be worth at least $15,000,000. Should an equal division be made among all the members it would leave each comfortably wealthy. Should, however, the community be defeated and ordered disbanded in the courts, Judge Wade will become father of a bill in the legislature permitting this most famous of all communities to live.

The Amana society was incorporated in 1859, as soon as Iowa became a state. These articles show the society was incorporated as a religious and charitable society, claiming power to "take, own and hold and purchase, acquire and receive all real and personal property, and all descriptions of property, and to use, control, possess and manage the same and to sell, transfer and dispose of all or any part of the same." There is no provision in any of the articles for a division of any assets or profits.

Manufacturing and Cattle Raising.

The community has been engaged in the manufacture of its famous blue prints and the sale of such; the raising and selling of stock and also of breadstuffs. It is charged in the proceedings that this business is beyond the scope of the purview of the powers and rights of the Amana society, and a usurpation of the rights, etc., belonging to the people of the state of Iowa in their sovereign capacity.

So far as is known, there is no evidence showing that any person or class has profited from the sales of the Amana goods and products. The profits have been added to the treasury of the community and have accumulated. So it is somewhat indefinite how the state intends to prove it has been a sufferer in any respect. Yet a dissolution of the franchise is asked.

Curious Customs of Queer People.

This unexpected attempt to dissolve the community of interest recalls the remarkable history of these odd people and the peculiarities and eccentricities they have even today.

These people, who came to America in 1842 from Germany to avoid religious persecution, first settled near Buffalo, N. Y., but were so harassed by the Indians there that they sold their land and moved to Iowa. From the prairie they raised homes, built factories and amassed great wealth.

Yet, strange as it may seem, government currency is not used among the various Amana villages. There is no need of money since all are members of one family. Supplies are furnished the inhabitants from the stores on credit, each person being allotted so much for clothes. The homes are of unpainted wood, with foundations and fireplaces built of field bowlders. Houses are not painted for the same reason insurance is not carried—the elders maintain it is not economy. Believing religion should be in the heart and not on the surface, they continue to wear the simple German garb of the seventeenth century. Their one object is to prepare their souls for their future world.

The houses of worship are unpretentious and even the dead are laid at rest without ceremony, and only a wooden slab to mark their grave. Not a musical instrument is to be heard in the villages unless it is played by some stranger passing thru, for these are forbidden the members, and all praise of God is by voice.

Celibacy is the highest ideal of their life, but realizing long ago that this, strictly adhered to, would arrest growth of their community, they have for years endured rather than encouraged matrimony. A rather unique plan has been in vogue in the community which might be more generally patterned after as a solution for the divorce evil. There are five villages in the community, and when a young man announces his determination to make a young woman his wife, he takes his few necessities and departs for another village. There, accoring to the law of the community, he must remain for the period of one year without sight of or communication with his chosen wife. If at the end of this time both remain true to their affection and steadfast in their purpose, the bans are published in church, they are married with a simple ceremony and are assigned to a home of their own, to take their meals, however, at the common "kitchen."

When one enters this community he surrenders all his worldly wealth. Should he ever desire to leave he is restored what he put in, but without interest.

Picturesque "Dorfts."

There are possibly no more picturesque villages in America than those of Amana. On the undulating prairie of Iowa are found these five "dorfts" cozily snuggled down by the edge of a wide stream. They have winding street and unpainted houses. But this barren effect so easily imagined has been largely overcome by a love of nature imbued within the spirit of the residents, and over the unpainted walls creep beautiful vines and an abundance of roses. In June the green vines and red petals of the flowers supply with beautiful effect the want of artificial decoration.

In tho management of Amana affairs there is equal suffrage, the women having an equal voice with the men. Compulsory education has long been practiced and among those grown the principle of "He who does not work shall not eat" is strongly maintained.

All titles and modes of address are viewed with disapprobation, and they greet each other as "brother" and "sister," and speak with the "Yea" and "Nay." From village to village their sturdy ox teams constitute their interurban transportation. There is no other method.

Bound Together.

The church, that tie that binds them together, is a large, plain building with bare walls within and with wooden benches, scrubbed white, for seats. A plain wooden table constitutes the pulpit. No bell is used, and yet service hour finds every man and woman in his or her place. Services are conducted by one of the eighty elders. Services as well as the conversation of daily life is in German. The devotions consist of reading from the Bible and from the inspiration of modern prophets. Twenty years ago Barbara Heinman, the last prophet of the society, died, and ever since the members have been longing and hoping for the arrival of a new prophet.

They believe in inspiration from God today as in the times of old. They do not believe in purgatory nor in a millennium in this life, nor in predestination. They believe in resurrection, reward for the good and punishment for the wicked. They do not baptize with water, for they hold baptism is purely spiritual. They observe the Lord's Supper only as an inward feasting, used only after trials or misfortunes. But they actually practice feet washing and hold love feasts.

From Centuries Back.

They oppose war as inconsistent with Christianity, maintaining that if people would refuse to go to war ambitious rulers would have to fight or live in peace and harmony. Oaths are inadmissible because they were forbidden by Christ, and they object to frivolous plays such as will divert the mind from God. They do not believe in prayer for the dead.

They are consistent in their belief, for during the civil war they sent not a single man, but paid the necessary amount to keep their members at home.

Because these people wish to believe in this way and live accordingly they have a romantic history which dates back over two centuries. They sprang originally from that religious branch known as the Quietists which had its origin with Miguel de Molinos in Spain in 1675, who maintained the religion of the heart was preferable to that of the rosary. He was imprisoned and died, but his work was taken up in France by a woman, Mme. Guyon. The movement spread into Germany where it was presented by Menno Simon. From him comes the word Mennonite. Jonathan Rock was the leader of the band, which was driven about and persecuted because they wished to worship quietly in their own way.

After a love feast of some of his following at Armenburg, Sept. 3, 1842, Christian Metz, George Weber, William Moe and Gotlieb Ackerman started to America to find a home for the Inspirationists, who had already adopted a community of interests. They finally arrived at Buffalo, N. Y. An Indian reservation belonging to the Seneca tribe had just been vacated by the government and from a land agent they bought 10,000 acres at $10.50 an acre. The Indians commenced to show hostility soon after the first village was laid out by the Germans who followed. This village was laid out May 1, 1843, and was named Ebenezer—from Eben, a stone, and Ezar, meaning help. The last of the immigrants arrived in 1844, more than 600 having come over. Most of these belonged to the sturdy peasant class. Because of the continued annoyance of the Indians the community people moved further west where they bought land for $1.25 an acre.

How the Village Secured Its Motto.

A suitable name was wanted for the new village, and as before they went to the Bible. It is related that one of the elders let the book open at will and the page presented the song of Solomon in which he sings of the hill of Amana. The word means "remain true," a motto from which they have never wavered. As time has advanced five villages have been laid out.

This is the first attempt ever made to dissolve the community. In the past the members of the community have sacrificed much rather than go to law, but now that the very heart of their society is struck at they will engage counsel to maintain the legality of their present incorporation.

WHAT THE MARKET AFFORDS

Many people are fond of poultry, especially preferring them to meat in warm weather. Broilers are delicious, but at 25 cents a pound they are prohibitive to most buyers. There is an abundance of good, tender fowls in the market, however, at 15 cents that are delicious properly cooked, and long, slow cooking will make even an old rooster, such as sells for 11 cents a pound, a very appetizing bird. For the tender fowl try chicken en casserole.

Disjoint a chicken as for fricassee and place in a casserole or covered baking dish. Add a number of small onions peeled, two bay leaves, half a turnip cut into tiny cubes, two stalks of coarsely chopped celery, or a dash of celery salt, and half a pint of carrots cut into diamond shapes. Partly cover the chicken and vegetables with boiling stock and cook with the cover on for an hour and a half, giving it frequent bastings, says the Washington Star. Season with a level teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper after the chicken is half cooked. Either fresh or canned mushrooms may be added to the vegetables. When done the chicken should be crisp and brown. If cooked in a casserole, which is now found in every well-equipped kitchen, the chicken is served in this dish, which is placed on a platter. If it is cooked in a double baker, then it must be served on a hot platter encircled with toast triangles.

Broilers may also be cooked deliciously in the casserole by the French method. Prepare two broilers as for roasting. Put the casserole over the fire with three good tablespoonfuls of butter and a quarter of a pound of pork cut in dice. When the butter begins to brown, put in the chickens with a dozen or more small white onions—no salt, the pork being salted—and pepper. Cover and cook for twenty minutes or half an hour, according to the size of the chickens. Turn them several times while cooking, and if the fire is too hot and they brown too quickly, remove the dish from the hot part of the range. When done, take out the chickens, add three or four tablespoonfuls of hot water, scraping the bottom of the pan to free the browned particles; return the chickens to the dish and serve in it.

Veal may be cooked in the casserole by the first recipe.

Rice is an acceptable accompaniment of chicken cooked with slow heat and served with a gravy or sauce. A pretty arrangement is to pile it in a snowy wall around the edge of the platter within which is placed the chicken. A parsley garnish greatly enhances the appearance of the dish.

Old chickens may be stuffed boiled whole. They should be prepared the same as for roasting. Dredge thickly with flour, put in a pot with just enough water to cover, and add one quarter cup of rice. Cover the pot closely and put it over a moderate fire to simmer until the chicken is very tender. When done, remove the strings and skewers and serve with egg or oyster sauce. This will be nice for slicing sold or for salad.

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Defective Page