THE JOURNAL

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

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

Daily and Sunday, one year	$4.00
Daily and Sunday, six months	2.00
Daily and Sunday, one month	.40

BY CARRIER OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Daily and Sunday, one month	50c

BY CARRIER IN MINNEAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.

Daily and Sunday, one month	45c

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 American Express, 211 Rue Scribe, and Eagle bureau, 53 Rue Cambon.

SWEDEN—Journal on file at American Legation, Stockholm.

NORWAY—Journal on file at American consulate, Christiania.

DENMARK—Journal on file at American Legation, Copenhagen.

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.

Civil Service and a Judge.

The civil service commission, whose pernicious activity has frequently been noted of late, has made a report against Judge Francis Baker of the United States circuit court, charging him with soliciting campaign contributions. Judge Baker is accused of having advised postoffice employees that they would better pay up, that he always paid, and he didn't think much of a man who would not go without a suit of clothes to help out the party that feeds him.

There is nothing in the evidence that Judge Baker ever deprived himself of a suit of clothes or a box of cigars that his party might win and hold up the ascendency of our great country. It is altogether improbable that he gave 5 per cent of his salary to the committee. The United States judges who will whack up the $300 to the boys do not grow on every bush. Nor is there a plethoric crop of judges who will go around bulldozing government employees into violating the civil-service law.

We are inclined to think that the department of justice, to which it has been referred, can afford to make something more than a perfunctory investigation into the Baker case. Perhaps it would be possible to run the United States court at Goshen, Ind., with another man.

The choice of F. K. Lane of California as a member of the interstate commerce commission is likely to curl the rails of the Southern Pacific. The president is certainly chopping the wood.

Presidential Powers.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale law school, in an address at Faneuil hall a few nights ago, deplored the growing power of the president of the United States, instancing the recognition of Panama, the age pension order and the settlement of the coal strike by the present executive as illustrations of usurpation.

Ever since the civil war, he said, there has been a steady centralization of government and a transformation in the political thinking of our people. The treatment of our new possessions is one evidence of what has been taking place in the American mind. Dr. Rogers went on to say that the people had practically given up the doctrines of the declaration of independence in their attitude toward the Philippines. They had, thru congress, turned over to the president autocratic power to rule these people according to his will.

Dr. Rogers alluded to President Cleveland's appointment of Mr. Blount, the paramount commissioner to the Hawaiian islands, and said it was without precedent. The San Domingo protocol was also alluded to and Dr. Rogers averred that the first intention seemed to have been to put it in operation without reference to the senate, and that the plan was abandoned in the face of severe criticism of the proposal.

The whole argument of Dr. Rogers is that there has been a change in the political thinking of the people, and perhaps he is right. The people, who are certainly the source of all political acts in this country, aside from those merely routine in their character, have approved the steps taken by congress to acquire and govern the Philippine islands. They never would have been held if the people had not approved the act. Congress has temporarily placed their government in the hands of the president, but congress on any day of any session could take the power back and could dispose of the Philippines by granting the natives complete independence. The president is not responsible for the Philippine act. He is the servant of congress in the matter and it proves, if anything, the expansion of the powers of congress, not of the president.

The country has been marching, it is true, and the powers of the various officials have kept up with the procession. The constitution has expanded from time to time without a change in its letter. Our generation was not the first to expand it, nor have we had the honor of making the most startling changes. Thomas Jefferson, when he bought Lonisinana and ruled it about as we are ruling Porto Rico, was the first and greatest expansionist of the meaning of the constitution and of the territory of the republic.

Dr. Rogers' objections to the acts of the present executive are not quite fair. Mr. Roosevelt did not settle the coal strike as president of the United States, but as an individual interested in a great industrial problem. Mr. Hanna or Bishop Potter or Cardinal Gibbons might have done it just as well as the president, except for the fact that Mr. Roosevelt's individual initiative was greater than theirs. The people of this country wanted that strike settled, and they flew to the support of the first man who proposed a feasible plan. It was not the act of the president; nobody was compelled to accept Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to attend a conference and nobody was bound by any suggestions he might offer.

Dr. Rogers' conclusion seems to be that the people are forcing duties upon the president which they should not do, in view of the fact that they might some time have a president who would make a bad use of the precedents. But when the people want things done, is it not natural they should turn to the presidency, "the people's office," rather than the senate, since they can learn immediately from the president whether the thing can be done, while the senate is apt to bury the question in the tomb of courtesy?

The "malt extract" and "essence" medicines have been pulled by the internal revenue office for running blind pigs. There are certain prohibition districts that are hard hit, for they simply must have their "essence."

The New Drainage Campaign.

The state drainage league appears to have come down to a business basis in formulating the request that will be made of congress. The national government will not be asked to sink any money in northern Minnesota. It will be asked to drain lands acquired from the Indians by treaty, to be thrown open to settlers under the homestead law. A great tract of this land in the Red Lake reservation is unfit for any purpose until it is drained, and will remain in its wild state until something is done.

It is estimated that this land can be drained at a cost not to exceed $1.25 an acre. It will then become valuable farm property, and if put on the market would bring probably $10 an acre. Under the homestead system, without benefits, reservation lands are turned over to the public for entry at the nominal price of $1.25 an acre. Pursuing that policy, the government would only add the cost of drainage to the price of the land, recovering in a few years the entire amount paid out for the work. It is not proposed that the government shall make any money off the land, or lose any. The land is merely to be reclaimed from its present impossible condition by temporary use of government funds, and in pursuance of the same policy which puts millions into the irrigation of arid acres in the west.

The state's interest in the movement is twofold, and not confined to the immediate locality where the work is to be done. A survey is now being prosecuted, to determine the topography of the great swamp section of northern Minnesota. The purpose is to establish a comprehensive system, and to drain all state lands in time, with the least possible amount of ditching, and on the most perfect scientific principles. The Red Lake reservation lands form part of the great swamp, and if left covered with water they will interfere with the entire state system.

That is one good reason, but the other is more important. The reclamation of the reservation lands now flooded would mean their speedy settlement. It would bring into Minnesota thousands of sturdy farmers seeking permanent homes. It would mean new cities, new railroads, new markets for merchandise, and greater wealth and prosperity for the entire state. It would also give an impetus to state drainage, and lead to the time when the great swamps of northern Minnesota will all be fertile farms, part of the world's granary.

Fake "inspectors" who charge you $1.50 for nosing around your gas meter are gathering in quite a rich harvest. There is only one legal robbery in gas.

Sir Henry Irving.

Sir Henry Irving died as he had lived for many years, the leading actor of the English stage. He had attained his position by no burst of genius nor by the more insidious advertising methods. His advent as star actor happily antedated the press agent, and he rose to eminence by degrees and by the discipline of hard endeavor.

While lacking some of the intuition of Booth and the torrential power of McCullough in tragic roles, Irving excelled either in his wide range of impersonations and in the intellectual command of the drama exceeded any man of his times. He had his favorite roles, that is, parts in which the public had accepted his supremacy. Among these were some gruesome characters, like that of Mathias in the "Bells," but his Shylock was scarcely second in power to this impersonation. It was not second to that of any modern actor who has essayed the difficult role of the Jew. Shylock in his hands was not merely a grasping money changer, but a representative of his race fighting the battle of his race against the overwhelming odds of misunderstanding and prejudice. His Hamlet was the role in which his peculiarities as an actor came out most distinctly, and it was the role which gave the greatest opportunity for the mimics of the stage who make an excellent living by mocking their professional superiors.

Irving will be long remembered for his luxurious stage pictures. As a stage director, he had not his equal. No man in America has approached him in the artistic temperament except Barrett, and no man did so much to make the stage a gallery of art as he. There is a reaction today toward the plain, spare, necessary adornment of the stage perhaps as a protest against the excessive coloring employed by Irving. But it served to express the man and to individualize his work. He was capable of conceiving the picture, of reducing it to material form and of taking his proper place in it when made.

Irving's last public words were an appeal for the municipally endowed theater by means of which the standard of the true drama might be distinguished from that of miscellaneous entertainment. To this standard he kept his rudder true. However richly he might endow a play, the play was still the thing. To him the drama was a potent instrument for good or evil. In his work he endeavored to make it an educator.

Sir Henry Irving had made nine tours of the American theaters. He was, therefore, intimately known in this country, where his professional work was highly appreciated and where his character as a man gave him a remarkable standing with the classes who do not, as a rule, patronize the theater.

There was a prizefight on Admiral Bob Evans' warship the other day, and the navy department is curious about it. The Chicago Journal thinks that "Fighting Bob" was not in the affair, but was probably in the conning tower.

District Attorney Jerome.

District Attorney Jerome of New York holds a local office corresponding to that of county attorney in Minnesota. Yet the whole country is, in a lively manner, interested in the fight he is making for re-election. This is not so much because of Jerome's relation to the expected prosecution of insurance thieves, but because of Jerome himself. He is the first man in a generation who has had the temerity to defy the bosses on either side. He was elected four years ago as a Tammany candidate and has spent the most of his time in prosecuting the thieves with whom Murphy consorts. He might have had the republican nomination, but he preferred his liberty, and by expressing his opinion of both Murphy and Odell, has made his nomination by either machine impossible. Then Jerome performed what, in the minds of New Yorkers, appears a quixotic act. He nominated himself by petition and has declared that he will run as the candidate of no party nor as the representative of any machine. The question that interests the country is whether New York will rise to the occasion and elect Jerome for another term with no organization back of him but the organization of the people's love for a man who does his whole duty and does it fearlessly.

New York has an opportunity such as she has not had in years, to express her disgust with machine politics. In a western community under like conditions Jerome would get an overwhelming indorsement. If he does not get it in New York it will be because New York is sodden in her politics and contented in the mire.

Dr. Walter Gillette, general manager of the Mutual, became an insurance expect by prescribing for Mrs. McCurdy in a dangerous illness. While we may not all agree to this theory of determining a man's place in life, we must admit that Gillette has done something useful to earn his job, which is more than can be said of some of the rest of the highly paid Mutualites.

General Williams, whoever he may be, urges that captains be not retained in the army after they are 40. If there must be any old fools in the army he would doubtless prefer they should be generals.

Alfred Austin, the English poet laureate, never reads half the newspapers say about him, and also the newspapers never say half as much about him as they might.

It is hard lines when a judge of a United States court has to invoke the statute of limitations to keep the civil service commission off his neck.

President McCall of the New York Life was once a poor boy, and sometimes when Hughes is after him he wishes he was again.

Back to the wash—as Chicago remarked to her White Sox.

It begins to look as if we should have to give Castro another slap on the wrist.

MISS BOOTS GOES BAREFOOT

Roswell (N. M.) Register.

The marriage certificate of E. Barefoot and Miss S. M. Boots was filed for record today. They were married at the residence of K. M. Tarlton, near Elk, by Rev. Y. F. Barnett.

LESE MAJESTY PUNISHED

Detroit Journal.

Reports from the interior of Africa indicate that the Hohenzollern brand of civilization is making rare progress, 350 native scoffers having been killed in a single advance.

NO SHERLOCK HOLMES NEEDED

Kansas City Star.

Rosedale is mystified as to what becomes of the revenue received from the slot machines. It might be a good idea to search some of the officials who permit the machines to run.

AND NONE OF THEM DEFAULTED

Kansas City Journal.

Kansas has seventeen women who hold the position of president or cashier of banks.

TERMINUS

It is time to be old,
To take in sail;
The god of bounds,
Who sets to seas a shore
Came to me in his fatal rounds,
And said: "No more!
No farther shoot
Thy broad ambitious branches, and thy root.
Fancy departs; no more invent,
Contract thy firmament
To compass of a tent.
There's not enough for this and that,
Make thy option which of two;
Economize the falling river,
Not the less revere the giver;
Leave the many and hold the few,
Timely wise, accept the terms,
Soften the fall with wary foot;
A little while
Still plan and smile,
And—fault of novel germs—
Mature the unfallen fruit."

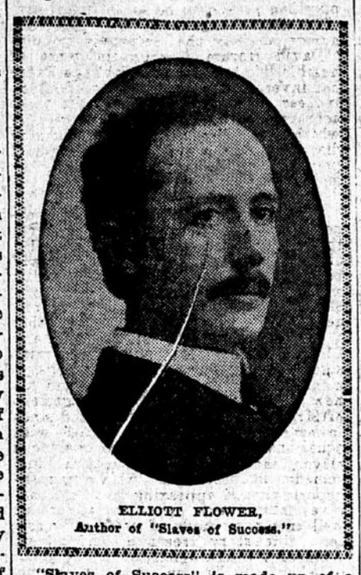
* * *

As the bird trims her to the gale
I trim myself to the storm of time;
I man the rudder, reef the sail,
Obey the voice at eve obeyed at prime;
Lowly, faithful, banish fear,
Right onward drive unharmed;
The port, well worth the cruise, is near,
And every wave is charmed.

—Emerson.

THE OPEN BOOK

ABSORBING STORY OF POLITICS WITH THE LID OFF.—If one wants to see, thru the medium of fiction which is perhaps not all fiction, the inner workings of politics, we know of no better place to send him than to **Slaves of Success**, by Elliott Flower, author of "The Spoilsman" and "Delightful Dodd." This book not only teems with lessons that patriotic Americans need much to learn, by showing how spoilsmen work and stay in power thru the control of influences that acquired political position gives them, but it is as interesting as a "Prisoner of Zenda" romance. The closing portion of the story, "The Cupidity of Carroll," at places holds one in suspense with a grip stronger than that of a sword fight on which the fate of a hero hangs.



ELLIOTT FLOWER,
Author of "Slaves of Success."

"Slaves of Success" is made up of a series of political battles—battles for office, battles for power, battles for filthy lucre. The principal characters are John Wade, a strategist, "politically unscrupulous but personally honest," and Ben Carroll, who is in the political game for graft pure and simple, but is something of a bungler. Wade and Carroll make a team, Wade seeking to construct a road that will lead from Chicago to the United States senate. The power of the story is in its revelation of the means by which such men get under their power men who are honest both politically and personally. The traps Wade lays for such men are worthy of a Richelieu. They lead to the discomfiture of reformers, who, finding their bread and butter endangered thru the devices of men in office, abandon their reforms; they result in the possibility of placing honest party men in the light of grafters, so that for fear the club of the boss will fall they do things against which conscience revolts; they are the means of driving men to sophistry and deceit to protect hitherto honorable names. But the story shows that there is a saving salt of honesty, shrewdness and fearlessness, which now and then results in the undoing of the boss. Azro Craig is the salt of the book. At first he was fooled by Wade, but his eyes are opened, and then Wade goes to Europe "for his health," abandoning his race for the senate when he had thought it won. The story shows also that the public conscience and public sentiment can be touched and fired. So that, while the book is one to make the pessimist gloat, it is also one to give the optimist hope and courage to keep up the fight.

The credulous public is learning the game, and it is becoming harder for the tricksters to trick it, and to such books as Mr. Flower's must be given a part of the credit of educating the public.

L. C. Page & Co., Boston. $1.50.

ARTHUR STRINGER AS A FARMER.—Arthur Stringer, the author of "Lonely O'Malley," spends his summers laboring on his Lake Erie fruit farm, and his winters in literary work either in New York or abroad. Not long ago he was asked which afforded him the keener pleasure, the growing of grapes and peaches, or the writing of books and short stories. "The peaches and grapes, of course," was the answer; "when you get up at 5 and work for twelve hours a day for six months, and then along comes a fine black frost and takes everything in one night, or along come two hundred distant relatives and genially consume everything in one morning, or a freshly iced refrigerator-car that takes everything in one afternoon, you have got to find a little fun in the work itself, or there's nothing left for you." "But, Mr. Stringer, do you never really make any money out of all these fruit trees?" the author was asked. "Oh, yes, once," was the triumphant reply. "An automobile broke thru my front fence, two years ago, and ran over three young Greensboro peach trees, grafted on plum stock. They were something new. I had brought up from North Carolina and was introducing in this section. When the driver of the machine had backed off into the road again, he threw my hired man 40 cents in small change and said he guessed that would cover all the damage. And I'd kept bonfires around those trees at night for a week just to keep off early frosts."

TABLOIDS OF CHEER FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.—Sara A. Hubbard has prepared a new series of **Catch Words of Cheer.** These catchwords are not inappropriately called tabloids. Taken aright, they are to the struggling spirit what the physician's tabloid is to the weary body. The compiler says truly: "There are few of us who can cheerily make our daily round without help from fellow souls. We need the friendly thought, the encouraging word to keep us at our best, strong and willing to encounter the trials that beset every path." In that is sufficient excuse for the attractive little volume just issued by

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

For some time during Walt Whitman's later years Horace Traubel kept a daily record of the poet's conversation, the record giving intimate glimpses of the old poet's last days, with occasional looks backward. The November Century will contain, under the title of "With Walt Whitman in Camden," a number of letters and extracts from this record, running from April 15 to July 14, 1888. Several interesting portraits of Whitman, one taken by Mrs. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, in Whitman's Camden home, will add to the value of this new and close view of one of the most striking individualities of the nineteenth century.

THE MAGAZINES

Story of the President's Wolf Hunt.—Scribner's for November will contain President Roosevelt's account of his wolf hunt in Oklahoma. The story will be illustrated from photographs. The same magazine will contain a story by F. Hopkinson Smith, "The Tides of Barnegat," also the conclusion of Edith Wharton's "The House of Mirth."

The magazine has just published a "brief retrospect" covering the period from January, 1887, to July, 1905. The record is one to be proud of and the published retrospect, next to the magazines themselves, is the best evidence.

Why Are We Imperialistic?—James H. Hyslop, in the **International Journal of Ethics** for October, says that the reason for imperialism lies in the loss of spiritual ideals, and expresses the belief that nothing but the recovery of such ideals will redeem us from the rule of imperialism. The article is one that goes to the root of the larger relations of peoples and individuals.

Other articles in the same magazine are: "The Intellectual Influence of Women," by Helen Bosenquet; "Social Work a New Profession," by Robert A. Weeds; "Greek Thought Movements and Their Ethical Implications," by W. R. Benedict; "Evolution and Ethical Method," by H. W. Wright; "The Development of Ethical Sentiment in the Child," by M. V. O'Shea; "The Ethics of Corporal Punishment," by Henry S. Salt; "Sin and Sacrifice," by J. Lineham.

Charities for October is devoted entirely to "The Negro in the Cities of the North." It is full of information of value to the sociologist and of interest to the general reader.

The Blue Jacket is a magazine devoted to the interests of enlisted men of the United States navy. It is breezy, as it should be, and full of life and good things that should appeal strongly to "Jack Tar." The October number has just been issued.

"The Modern Slaughter of the Innocents."—Owen R. Lovejoy of the national child labor committee calls the attention of Americans to the fact that child labor is on the increase, in an article in **Men and Women** for October. He says we employ today to help clothe and feed us an army of children unprecedented in the history of civilized nations. Other features of the October **Men and Women** are timely and interesting.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES

Judge Helms, at Eau Claire, is hearing the protest of the water company against being bought in by the city under the arbitration clause in its charter.

Paterson, N. J., republicans, in their city platform, demand a municipal water plant. They do not seem to realize that in making this demand they are invading Mr. Bryan's territory.

The Gouverneur (N. Y.) Tribune claims to have been worked to print an advertisement denouncing public ownership of telephones as editorial matter. It explains to its readers that it is in favor of public telephones.

A royal commission has recommended that two new avenues thru the city of London be opened, one running from north to south and the other from east to west, each street 140 feet wide, equipped with four lines of surface railway and four tracks of subway, providing for local and express service. The estimated cost of opening these streets and the construction of these roads is $150,000,000.

The select councils of Philadelphia have passed over the mayor's veto a bill to raise a loan of $4,000,000 to abolish grade crossings. The mayor vetoed the ordinance because he was at the time negotiating with the Reading railroad and the Philadelphia Transit company as to the proportion of the cost of the improvement they would bear. He considered the intereference of the councils premature, as the railroads would hardly let the city off for less than it had raised for the purpose, while their anxiety to be rid of the grade crossings is such that the mayor's plans were rapidly bearing fruit in the conferences. The passage over the veto was brought about by the power of the machine, which is still potent in the councils.

WIDOW IS SO PRETTY SHE CAN'T PAY FARE

Journal Special Service.

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—Mrs. R. S. Fox of Chicago, a young widow, who is so beautiful that she attracts attention wherever she goes, has spent eight weeks in St. Louis and has ridden on street cars six or eight times a day, but has never paid one nickel of carfare since she has been here. She says she always gets a coin out of her purse when she gets on a car and is always ready and willing to pay, but the conductors never come for her fare. She says they are very kind and courteous to her and assist her in getting on and off the car, and sometimes smile pleasantly as she departs, but if they pass her after she has taken her seat they seem to forget that she has not paid and while they often look into her eyes they never seem to see her outsertched palm.

"In Chicago," she says, "it is very different. There the conductors hold you up almost before you get on the car."

DEATH BY FIRE FOR SIX MINERS

Fredericktown, Pa., Oct. 14.—Half a mile back from the entry to the mine of the Clyde Coal company six miners are imprisoned—perhaps dead. The mine is on fire, and the belief is general that the entombed men cannot be reached in time to save their lives, even if they are not already dead.

Two others were seriously burned in an explosion in the fan house, following the breaking out of the fire in the mine, one of them so fearfully that he will not live.

The imprisoned men are: George Kelly, Homer Harvey, Richard Marsh, Richard Moffey, Bonsi Lorenzo, Cesto Bernardini.

The burned men are: L. D. Wood, burned about face and back, may recover; Robert Virgin, frightfully burned about the body, cannot live.

Nearly 200 men were in the mine when the fire started. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a wire becoming short circuited.

It is believed that the only hope of extinguishing the fire is by flooding the mine.

BOARDS IN MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO AT WAR

Journal Special Service.

Milwaukee, Oct. 14.—War has broken out between the Milwaukee and Chicago Boards of Trade. A special meeting of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon to consider some action toward a modification of the commission rule which at present discriminates in favor of Chicago. Ever since Chicago transferred its put and call business here, the Milwaukee Exchange has favored Chicago in every way possible. Now that Milwaukee is threatened with a loss of its speculative grain business and members of the Chicago board are attacking Milwaukee business at every weak point, the Milwaukee members are thinking of retaliation.

A resolution will be voted on soon, giving all other Boards of Trade the right hitherto enjoyed exclusively by Chicago.

Not one in twenty is free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

NATION HAS LOST MILLIONS IN LAND

Land Office Figures Show Cause for Regret—Big Syndicates Have Profited.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The report of the general land office that the money coverted into the reclamation fund for the fisal year ending June 30, 1905, was $4,700,000, emphasizes the fact that the sales of public lands, from which this fund is recruited, have for several years been on the decline. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, for instance, the sales of public land brought into the reclamation fund $8,713,996, while for the fiscal year next following, the sum was $6,826,253. The amount for the year last past shows a marked decline. Estimates made by general land office experts are that the fund will be enriched to the extent of $4,000,000 during the present fiscal year, and of $3,000,000 for each two years following.

Departmental officials say that the large sales of public land in 1903 were due largely to the agitation for land law amendment, the realization by speculators that the best public lands were to be had almost for the asking, and that the supply was limited. Enormous areas of fine timber land, it is noted, were disposed of for $2.50 an acre under the timber and stone act. As soon as the government discovered what was afoot, it began the creation of extensive forest reserves, and the remaining government timber lands of value have been coverted into these reserves, thus preserving them for the people. The most valuable bodies of land outside of the forest reserves have been obtained by big lumber companies, and are beinb held for future use, so that, to a large extent, the timber lands of the country have now passed into relatively few hands. On this question, a high government official has this to say:

Syndicates Got the Land.

"Comparing the proceeds of the disposal of public lands for the years from 1901 to 1905 with those received in previous years, it is noted that there has been a wonderful increase, owing to the agitation for reform of the land laws. If these reforms could have been brought about several years ago, the reclamation fund would probably have been much smaller; but, on the other hand, the government would still be the owner of tracts of forest which are worth at least $20 an acre, as compared with $2.50, the amount received. In other words, while the government has gained in the reclamation fund several million dollars, it has, on the other hand, disposed of property worth eight times as much. This sacrifice of public lands would not have been as deplorable if the lands had passed into the hands of actual settlers and citizens who would have utilized them; but unfortunately they have passed into the control of large syndicates or corporations which are holding them for future advances and for general speculative purposes. Thus it happens that the man with small capital, or with nothing beyond his strength and intelligence, cannot now gain a foothold upon the soil, and the commonwealth loses the advantage of competition and of steady increase of population and of home builders."

Has Helped Canada.

The situation above outlined is believed to explain in large part the fact that the Canadian northwest for several years has been attracting large numbers of American farmers. These men, unable to buy cheap farming land in their own country, have been compelled to turn to a country where the land laws are more properly administered, and where settlers are encouraged in every legitimate way to help in the work of national development. The difference between public land administration here and in Canada has been most marked. Here the result of the government's unbusinesslike policy has been to satisfy the greed of great corporations at the expense of the individual settler. In Canada the corporations have been restrained and every power of the government arm has been strained to protect and encourage the individual. It is barely possible that congress, possibly at the next session, may conclude to work out a general revision of the public land laws, but it is believed by officials of the general land office that it is now too late for such a revision to accomplish much. So little, comparatively, of the government's immense public domain now remains in government hands, that land law revision now would be almost like lockig the door after the horse has been stolen. While the grabbing was going on, the land companies maintained lobbies in Washington to oppose revision and in a general way befog the issue.

A few of the chief maipulators of these big deals are being brought to book, as in Oregon, and elsewhere, but even this work, while salutary and highly important, has come too late to protect the land areas.

MME. EAMES' FIRST VISIT

Great Songstress Comes to the Auditorium Nov. 6.

The first important musical event of this season will be the Eames concert at the Auditorium, Monday evening, Nov. 6. This is the first appearance of Mme. Eames in Minneapolis, and the interest in her coming is intense. Of the two Americans to attain a superb preeminence in the musical world, Minneapolis people have had many opportunities to hear the one, while of the other they have merely learned thru the record of her successes as told in the press. But Mme. Eames is not notable for her voice alone. Her intelligence, her queenly bearing and her beautiful form and face have all combined to make her indeed a queen of song.

Mme. Eames will have with her a notable company of artists, and the programs to be presented will have all the variety and be presented with all the artistry that could be desired. Joseph Hollman, the Dutch 'cellist, is famous thruout all Europe as one of the best interpreters of 'cello music in the world. Emilio de Gorgoza is a barytone of marked ability, and with keen artistic perceptions, with a voice of unusual sweetness and power. Amherst Webber, the pianist, completes the list. He is a fine solo player as well as an accompanist, and has to his credit a number of fine compositions, including an opera which is to be given its premiere this season in London.

$34.90 to California.

Tickets on sale daily via the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. New Pullman tourist cars twice a week, Wednesdays via Kansas City and the popular Santa Fe Route—Thursdays via Omaha and the famous "Scenic Route" thru Colorado. Double berth for two only $6.75. Call on J. G. Rickel, City Ticket Agent, No. 424 Nicollet Ave.

We repair pitch and gravel roofs—Carey Roofing after ten years' service perfectly sound and water tight. See W. S. Nott Co., Tel. 376.

Hot Springs and Return $47.80, Via the old reliable St. Louis Short Line (M. & St. L. R. R.). On sale daily with ninety-day limit. Only one change of cars, in St. Louis Union Depot, by taking the famous "North Star Limited." Call on J. G. Rickel, City Ticket Agent, No. 424 Nicollet Ave.

CITY NEWS

LANDS WILL PAY FOR IMPROVEMENT

REIMBURSABLE DRAINAGE APPROPRIATION IS URGED.

State League and Members of Congress Agree to Ask Congress for an Appropriation to Drain Indian Lands, to Be Repaid by Higher Selling Price of Tracts.

The program which the state drainage league will urge upon congress was outlined yesterday at the meeting of the league's executive committee, at the capitol. Congress will be asked to make provision for draining the swamp and overflowed lands on the Red Lake reservation, and to get reimbursement for the expenditure by charging an additional price to homesteaders. It was estimated that the cost of drainage would not exceed $1 to $2.25 an acre, which added to the homestead price of $1.25, would give settlers cheap land, and land of an exceptionally high quality.

Minnesota senators and representatives in congress were invited to attend the meeting, but the only ones responding were Senator Clapp and Representatives Stevens, McCleary and Fletcher. Those from the northern part of the state did not attend. Members of the drainage league present included President A. G. Bernard, Secretary H. G. Hays, State Senators A. D. Stephens of Crookston and C. A. Johnson of St. Peter; Representatives A. L. Cole of Walker, Frank Haskell of St. Paul, Ezra Gates of Garden City and Asher Murray of Wadena; Captain H. V. Eva of Duluth, treasurer of the league, and C. H. Warner of Aitkin, state immigration agent.

President Bernard said there was an area of 1,900,000 acres on the Indian reservations of Minnesota capable of improvement by drainage, and that this was capable of sustaining 50,000 settlers, meaning an addition of 250,000 to the state's population. H. G. Hays said that the $40,000,000 spent on irrigation so far had not reclaimed any larger area than the one to be drained, which could be done at an expense not exceeding $12,000,000, of which the government would only have to pay for its own holdings, and make a reimbursable appropriation. A. L. Cole called attention to the fact that the undrained government lands retard drainage of the state lands surrounding them.

Senator Clapp said he could see no objection to a reimbursable appropriation. It is plain that the lands can never be sold or settled without drainage, and it is only necessary to show that the money put in can be recovered. Congressman McCleary said he could see no essential difference between putting water on the land and getting it off, as far as the propriety of government appropriations was concerned. However, as a member of the appropriations committee, he did not want to commit himself fully.

C. H. Warner of Aitkin spoke in behalf of the proposed cut-off canal from Waldeck to Pine Knoll, which would shorten the channel between those points to only a third of its present length. As the total fall in thirty-four miles is only seventeen feet, and the channel very winding, it is apt to overflow.

The first Tuesday in June, 1906, was selected as the day for the next annual meeting of the state drainage league. Two committees were also named. One is on education, and will be charged with preparing material to be used in congress in support of the drainage scheme. It consists of A. G. Bernard, A. L. Cole, A. D. Stephens, Asher Murray and C. H. Warner. The committee on ways and means consists of J. F. Calhoun, J. A. McGonigle, Frank Haskell, C. A. Johnson and H. G. Hays.

BIG REVIVAL OPENS

First Gun of Monster Revival Will Be Fired Tomorrow.

Dr. Clarence B. Strouse, once a wealthy social leader in a Virginia city, who deserted that life for the pulpit, will fire the first gun of the Chapman evangelistic campaign at Plymouth church tomorrow. A monster mass meeting for men, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., will be held at 3 p.m., and Dr. Strouse's address, "The Crime of the Ages," will follow several concert numbers to be rendered by the Kenny orchestra. Ralph Kenny will give a 'cello solo and Harry Maxwell, called the "silver-tongued songster," once Moody's soloist, will sing "The Holy City."

On each succeeding Sunday big meetings for men, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., will be held at the Auditorium. On Oct. 22 Dr. Chapman will address the men. Dr. Henry Ostrom will speak Oct. 29.

Church meetings that will be stronger than any ever held in the city will begin Oct. 30. The city has been divided into thirteen districts and at a selected church in each district an evangelist of national reputation, accompanied by a special singer, will hold forth. The extent of the campaign will eclipse that of any exangelistic endeavor ever made here, according to the statements of the pastors who have the arrangements in charge.

WILL CONFER DEGREES

Star of East Commandery, No. 226, Knights of Malta, the Host.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, at G. A. R. hall, Franklin and Fifteenth avenues S, Star of the East Commandery, No. 226 will confer the Malta and Black degrees on a large class of candidates. The commander desires a full attendance of all members and a cordial invitation is extended to all Sir Knights in the city to attend, as Past Grand Recorder H. Young, with other grand commandery officers, will be present to assist at the conferring of the degree. Companion Young desires to meet all the charter members as well as all other members of the following commanderies on this occasion: Ivanhoe, No. 193, Minneapolis, No. 212, Northern Light, No. 215, Emmanuel, No. 226 and Mount Sinai, No. 156.

BANKERS AFTER SILZ

Young Man Is Said to Have Cashed Raised Check.

The protective committee of the Minnesota Bankers' association is looking for one George Silz, said to be from New Albany, Ind. The notice sent out by the committee says that he received a $5 check from George E. Baker, raised it to $50 and cashed it. Silz was last seen at Montevideo, Minn., and is described as being five feet and one-half tall, partly blind in one eye, wrist crooked. He is light complexioned, weighing probably 140 pounds.

Cobb's Excursion to California.

The next special excursion to Los Angeles under the management of H. J. Cobb, will leave Minneapolis Tuesday, Oct. 17. Only three and one-half days en route. For California booklet and tourist car berths, apply to H. J. Cobb, 322 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Defective Page