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Sunday was **71,862**

### THE JOURNAL

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### Bailey Converts Hale.

Evidently Senator Bailey was not frightened from his position on the rate bill by the great weight of Knox and Spooner as constitutional lawyers. Instead he came back at them with a four hours' speech, in which he won the complete adhesion of Senator Hale to his views, and the applause of the entire senate for the brilliance of his performance. Senator Bailey's contention is and has been that congress, the creator of the inferior courts, had and still holds the power to restrict them. Congress had limited their jurisdiction at times and could do it again. Congress was not limited by the courts, but the courts were limited by congress. The doctrine that the courts could by judicial interpretation wipe out legislation of congress he held to be true anarchy. It was a case of a creature controlling its creator. His points he reinforced from Chief Justice Marshall down to the present day.

As far as the rate bill is concerned, Senator Bailey offers to amend it by providing that the courts shall issue no temporary injunctions suspending the action of the commission and that its action shall stand until there is final decision. This practically brings the final adjudication of rates to the supreme courts without the intervention of other courts. Senator Bailey believed this would not work an injustice to any one, but would rather tend to the prompt prosecution of suits. So far as the rights of the railroads, in case they overthrow a commission rate, were concerned he considered it more convenient for a railroad to sue 10,000 shippers than for 10,000 shippers to sue a railroad in the other case. At any rate he believed if it was equitable for a railroad to take private property and hold it under a decision of the courts as to its value, it was equitable for the shipper to hold the property of the railroad until the final court had decided the title.

On the conclusion of Senator Bailey's speech Senator Hale said he had received a great deal of light. He was ready to vote that the decisions of the interstate commission should not be interfered with by injunctions of the inferior courts. This was a notable conversion from the New England group of senators who have been credited with being against rate legislation altogether.

### Puzzled Saints.

The Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints is in a pickle over a revelation from the Lord in regard to the establishing of a sanatorium at Independence. It seems that the revelation was "ne verba proleptit" as to the time and place of building, style of architecture and administrative regulations and the Latter Day Saints are praying for a new revelation which

### will amend the former act in these important particulars.

The Reorganized Latter Day Saints should remember that the Lord helps those who help themselves. If there is need of a sanatorium and an order for it there ought to be enough gumption somewhere to locate and run it. Since the war with Russia five prophets have appeared in Japan. There is this advantage with the multiplication of prophets their business ought to become poorer.

### Maxim Gor'ky's Mission.

Much as the American people admire the ardent patriotism of Maxim Gor'ky they question the sanity of his present proceedings. The Russian people have made great progress in the past year. They have wrung from the autocracy important concessions. The czar has promised to share the government with his people. He has called a parliament and the people are busy electing their representatives to the duma which will soon meet. It is pretty nearly up to the Russian people to show their capacity for legislating before further calls are made on the sympathy or support of the world. As to raising money to overthrow the government, which is Gor'ky's avowed purpose, it seems a non sequitur when the government is being turned over to the people.

Mr. Gor'ky may not believe the promises of the czar; he may have no faith in the good intentions of the government, but the American people are not necessarily of that opinion. They are hopeful of the outcome in Russia. They believe in giving the czar and his counselors a fair chance. Gor'ky will find that the American people are not revolutionists, but evolutionists in government, notwithstanding our national existence sprang from a revolution. He may find in a country as large as this, sympathizers with his ideas who will even back them with money, but the longer he stays here the more he will realize that these persons do not represent America.

A bill is before the Texas legislature for the protection of colonists. It is designed to prevent ordinary citizens, who have no such rights, from being addressed as "colonel" or "major." There are some men who are natural born colonels, whether they have seen military service or not. These should not be prohibited from the use of the title. There is a certain "port" presence or dignity that simply demands the title and which will have it all law to the contrary notwithstanding.

### Cuba as a Customer.

Statistics compiled by the department of commerce and labor show remarkable increase in our trade with Cuba. Our trade with Cuba amounts to \$203,000,000 a year. Cuba comes next among the principal American nations with which we do business, with \$140,000,000 for the fiscal year 1905. Brazil is third, with \$111,000,000, and Mexico fourth, with \$92,000,000.

It will surprise some people to read that our trade with Cuba is larger than our trade with Mexico. Our imports from Cuba during the past year were \$95,857,856, against \$18,200,000 in 1897, when our trade with Cuba was at its lowest point. Our exports to Cuba for 1905 amounted to \$44,569,812, as against \$7,296,000 in 1896, the smallest amount of exports within the last half century. While the imports are more than double the exports, the imports are not increasing nearly as rapidly. The increase in imports for 1905 over 1903 was about 50 per cent, while the increase in exports for the same period was practically 100 per cent. The largest single item in our exports is flour, which amounted to three and a half million dollars in 1905.

The statistics show, however, a remarkable development of trade in a great variety of articles, some of which are just beginning to figure in the exports to Cuba and suggesting the possibilities of trade in a great variety of lines as that country continues to develop industrially. While the sugar producers have not suffered materially from a reduction of 20 per cent in the duty on sugar imported from Cuba, because Cuba is able to furnish us only a small part of what we consume, our trade in other lines with Cuba is growing so rapidly as to justify this reduction of the sugar duty.

Undoubtedly like results would follow freer trade relations with Canada. Some of our northwestern wheat growers are just as nervous about reciprocity with Canada as the beet sugar men were about reciprocity with Cuba, but with less occasion for it. Cuba cannot fix the price of sugar owing to her relatively small production; much less can Canada fix the price

of wheat in the United States when the market for the surplus of both Canada and the United States is in Liverpool, while undoubtedly Canadian reciprocity would stimulate the trade in all lines of manufactured goods with Canada. The Canadian manufacturers themselves recognize this point clearly and none are so active in their opposition to freer trade relations between the two countries.

Brother Voliva is hailed as another Joshua. He "subtly" has been making that kind of a mark of Life.

### Vast Scope of Drainage Work.

The Duluth Herald complains because so much state land is allowed to be left unsold in St. Louis county. That is hardly the fault of state authorities. There were 50,000 acres listed for sale at the Duluth auction last Monday, and only a little over 5,000 acres were taken.

It is quite true that the land unsold is a drag on the progress of the rural districts, but it cannot be sold until some one wants to buy it. Much of the land will be improved by drainage, and the policy of the state is increasing in liberality toward this undeveloped land. The work lying ahead is tremendous, however, and cannot be done in a summer, or in two summers. On the estimate of the state drainage engineer, George A. Ralph, there are 2,000,000 acres of state land needing drainage ditches, which will cost in round numbers \$3,000,000, to say nothing of the smaller or lateral ditches. An expenditure of \$100,000 a year, which is four times as great as the present appropriation, would be liberal for the purpose. At that rate the work of reclaiming all state swamp lands would take thirty years. The work is well worth doing, and will bring returns several times over the money invested, but it is a work for a generation. To sell these lands in their present state would be wasteful and miserable business policy. They would not bring the \$5 an acre which is the minimum fixed by law, and no sane legislature is going to reduce that minimum.

William Allen White says congressmen are only messenger boys. Only messenger boys! Has Editor White ever had the thrilling experience of waiting for a boy when some particularly hot copy had to be transported instantly to the composing room? It remained for the Chicago Journal to explain to its constituents where President Roosevelt got his expression, "The man with a muck rake." The original was a street cleaner on the West Side.

### THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- APRIL 13
- 1743—Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, born, Died July 4, 1826.
  - 1787—Columbia college, New York, N. Y.
  - 1787—Columbia college, New York, N. Y., incorporated. Chartered 1754 as King's College.
  - 1861—Fort Sumter surrendered.
  - 1885—Raleigh, N. C., surrendered to the federalists.
  - 1888—Abyssinian war ended.
  - 1894—Strike of American Railway union on Great Northern railroad.

### DIRTY STREETS.

#### Chicago Tribune.

Every tradesman in the city is compelled to increase prices in order to cover the value of the goods ruined or injured by smoke or street dust. The consumer pays the increase—plus a margin for collection. Every landlord of an office building provides in rents for the excessive sweeping and scrubbing necessitated by the same evils. Every business or professional man must pay extra to fight dirt in his rooms, and even then his books, textures and other materials suffer deterioration from dirt.

Dust fills the eyes, poisons the lungs, impairs capacity, and brings doctors' bills. Street dust is not good for the human system. Homes are soiled from unkept streets, and needless labor is occasioned. The walls must be done over. The personal apparel, too, of the whole population, suffers in like fashion. Nice things become prematurely old and the owner must buy new. Then the laundry bills, how they mount.

Given a cubic foot of filth scattered over the streets, is it more economical to dispose of it promptly, or to allow it to diffuse itself generally and then dispose of it after it has passed through many forms and been finally swept back into the street? We devote scant money and attention to the timely distribution of street litter and pay an exaggerated amount for the indirect results of the neglect.

This is the sort of thing the Woman's Improvement League will ask the city council to take some steps to remedy in Minneapolis.

off so many of our promising young sportsmen. An automobile hitting the Peavey fountain at full speed is nothing to falling out of a balloon.

It is 1,827 years since Pompeii was overwhelmed by Vesuvius. This seems a long time to keep the fires going, but during what immeasurable years back of that they were burning we can only guess.

Mr. Voliva proposes "to ignore" the first apostle. It is difficult to ignore a man who has for a bodyguard a big negro from Jamaica, who carries a scythe for a razor.

Autos are classed by the authorities at Washington as marine risks for the purpose of insurance. Some of them might even be classed as submarine.

Householders in Naples are denied the great privilege of shoveling snow, but it is something to get up at dawn and find four inches of ashes on your walk.

Mr. Longworth seems to have hit the nail on both ends when he said graft means politics and politics means graft.

### ELIJAH AND AHAB

Rose Field in Chicago Post. While there is in many quarters a feeling of sympathy for Dr. Dowle in his troubles, it must be admitted that he is having a veritable picnic as compared with the experiences of his great prototype, Elijah. It is recalled that when the first Elijah had his troubles with Ahab and the prophets of Baal, he had no Auditorium Annex whereto to betake himself, but was forced to hustle off to the brook Cherith and get such provisions as were miraculously bestowed. But he contrived to make good for all that, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction in the recollection that he got even with Ahab, and, returning, slew 850 false prophets, which was more certain than our method nowadays of having recourse to litigation. Not only this, but Elijah had the pleasure of seeing fifty men sent to persecute him consumed by fire, and as a crowning reward of his efforts he himself was whisked to heavenward in a chariot of fire. All of this must be extremely comforting to Dr. Dowle as he pictures to himself the advantages of the modern Elijah in a first-class hotel, with a hopeful feeling that, despite their reverses, all the Elijahs come out on top in the end. Let the Ahab continue to tremble.

WILLIAM J. HOPKINS.  
Author of "The Clammer" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), Recently Retired in This Department.

### NOVEL BY A MINNEAPOLIS MAN.

W. H. Clare is the name which appears on the title page of a recent novel, which is not only a masterpiece of the art, but a well-known Minneapolis man. The city directory holds no such name, so it must be assumed that the writer is either a newcomer or else that the name W. H. is less a pseudonym. The latter is probably the case. The book bears the rather startling title "The Rattle of His Chains," and is a rather unsatisfactory study in superlative prose, based on the effect of self-sacrifice, honesty and industry. The characters arrayed on the side of the virtues, while those representing the vices are arrayed on the side of the latter, win to no great degree the sympathy of the reader. The author's purpose has been to dignify labor; to establish "the great truth that, underlying all human endeavor and possibilities of achievement, there is a law which is a determining factor"; that "industry—the employment of the mind and body in honest toil, with greed, avarice, and covetousness wanting, and with the golden rule as a living precept, is the one and only factor in creation from which comes bodily and mental vigor as well as character." But the author has shown himself a skilled story-teller; he lacks the mastery of a difficult art, and has failed to fit his incidents together nicely into a convincing tale or to create characters of much vitality or truth to life.

Eastern Publishing company, Boston, \$1.25.

### TWO BEHIND ONE PSEUDONYM.

A well-informed reader of The Critic lives in New York. He writes:

People here don't seem to know what in Boston is so secret, as I take it, that "Sidney McCall" is Mr. and Mrs. (second) Ernest Fenner. He (she—they) wrote "Truth Dexter" and "The Breath of the Gods," which is an American-Japanese story.

ROJSTVENSKY'S BREAK GETS INTO FICTION.—E. Phillips Oppenheim, author of stories of political intrigue has been quick to seize upon the fring of the Russian Baltic fleet upon the British fishing fleet in the North sea as good material about which to build another novel of political intrigue and adventure coupled with romance. According to the story, a young Englishman stumbles upon information showing an alliance between Russia and Germany. The information gets into the right hands, and saves England, through an alliance with France. What happens to the young man, who suddenly disappears, to his sister, a beautiful girl, and to others makes a highly entertaining tale.

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### CHAMPAGNE A STANDARD OF CHEAP PRETENSE.

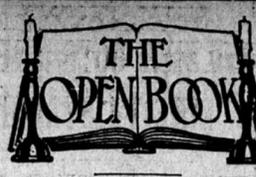
The folly of trying to live up to standards of those richer than ourselves, who spend their money lavishly on useless and often harmful luxuries, has been admirably shown in a book by one who has evidently seen the futility and evils of the effort. This is Mrs. John Lane. Her book bears the title, "The Champagne Standard," and is a sparklingly incisive argument against what has grown to be the great national folly of Americans and is also permeating England. The book should be read by everyone interested in domestic and social economy, every prospective bride and every prospective bridegroom, and by every matron or person who is not beyond redemption from the champagne standard.

John Lane company, New York.

### AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—"The Taming of the Shrew."

In the days of "merrie England"—the days of roasts and ale and plum puddings, of cockfights, bear baitings and ducking stools—there was a skit called "The Taming of the Shrew," which rolled into favor long before the first Shakespeare had made a name for himself. The young playwright, himself a robust Britisher, was attracted by the horseplay, uncouth and barren that it was, and he touched it up here and there, notably in the characterization of Katherine and Petruchio—no one knows just how much. The result was a Shakespearean piece which has become an immortal entertainment. Proof? Last evening's triumph by Mr. Sothorn, Miss Marlowe and their able company, which kept the packed house in an uproar of hilarity. The Metro-



### AN ATTEMPT TO DIAGNOSE SOCIETY'S CASE AND TO POINT OUT A REMEDY.—Henry George, Jr.

By W. P. K. The "induction" is dispensed with—to quote from itself, "a pastime passing excellent," and yet wholly extraneous to the author's purpose. The Bianca scenes are slashed, a proceeding which brings no regret, not even from the philologists, for he suspects that Shakespeare did not write them. Then, to be sure, the gross jests are fully cured. But the innovation of Mr. Sothorn's stage version lies not in omission, but commission. The "business" introduced simply staggers the man accustomed to the production of the play as a comedy of manners with farcical interludes. Mr. Sothorn interprets the piece as pure farce, and I feel certain that he is right, theatrical tradition notwithstanding. Perhaps the "business" goes too far, as in the pantomime scenes in the furnished Katherine scenes, when her wooden shoes into the dining hall in search of food and then steals out when she discovers her lord's spouse snoring by the fire. Still the house enjoyed every minute of it, and who shall set a limit to farce?

That the farce was mounted with picturesque extravagance and with exquisite attention to detail appears without saying to those who witness last year's repertory. It is a pleasure to note that the "walking" men and women are not the trained and efficient. They caught the farcical mood, and were not the blocks and stones and worse than senseless things to which one is accustomed in ordinary "supes," but they were, almost without exception, adequately presented, also in no case was the work superlative. Mr. Harris, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Eric and Mr. Harrington gave intelligent and sympathetic impersonations. Mr. Buckstone, capable actor that he is, had too much of the sardonic and the grotesque in his Grumio, a fellow almost illimitable comic possibilities.



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politan has never held a more brilliant nor a more representative audience. Just one adverse criticism: People snored in until half after 8, when the performance was scheduled for 7:45. The hubbub of seating marred the first act.

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### Foyer Chat.

"Twelfth Night," which Charles Frohman is to present at the Metropolitan next night with E. H. Sothorn, Julia Marlowe as Malvolvo and Viola, respectively, promises rare entertainment. Mr. Sothorn's Malvolvo has proved a revelation to the critics, who pronounce it one of his best Shakespearean impersonations. Miss Marlowe's Viola possesses all the qualities that distinguish her acting—high intelligence, perfect perception of the author and an exquisite refinement of execution.

Active rehearsals are now in progress at the Lyceum theater for the most lavish production of "The Eternal City" ever attempted in the metropolis. Miss Stuart and her excellent company has secured Hall Caine's own dramatic version of his powerful novel, and the play will be produced with the greatest consideration for historical psychology, brilliant scenic effects and an augmented cast.

Tonight will be amateur night at the Unique theater, and one of the biggest entertainments ever given at that place. There is promised there will be many new faces among the amateurs, and all the old favorites. Princess Trickle, "queen of educated horses," and the greatest attraction that has ever played at the Unique, will also appear at both performances.

In costume along the "Rance of Odeon" will be a production to Minneapolis theatergoers. In richness, completeness and harmonious coloring the garb in which the members of the Roosevelt club will appear at the Metropolitan next week will surpass any amateur production ever seen here. The whole lot of Indian raiment for the first two acts had to be imported, and no expense has been spared in getting the very best.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, who will appear at the Minneapolis Auditorium April 23, 24 and 25, with Wednesday matinee, is now enjoying a patronage at the Grand opera house, where she is regarded as really wonderful, even in a city that is accustomed to fabulous box office receipts. She will end the Chicago run of four weeks on April 21, and comes direct to Minneapolis opening at the Auditorium with "Adria," the new tragic play by David Belasco and John Luther Long. "Adria" will be given the first two nights and for both performances of the closing day Mrs. Carter will appear as Zaza. Mail orders for seats will be accepted right along until April 19, at which time the regular box office sale will commence. All mail orders should be addressed to the manager of the Auditorium and include a remittance to cover the cost of tickets.

Three features of the current bill at the Orpheum theater have quite as clearly appealing to the patrons of the younger generation. Richard Havemann's trained lions, tigers, bears and dogs are a whole menagerie in themselves. Have man orders the ferocious animals about as befits a master, playing with them, pulling their tails, "going to sleep" with them and making them do all sorts of unusual and unnatural tricks. Front row spectators are not to be disappointed by big colored illustrations thrown upon the screen, will touch the heart of any boy who has ever hunted birds' eggs, and the comedy jugglers and dancers of Bailey's. The entire bill, including Valerie Bergere and company in "His Japanese Wife," will be given for the last three times tonight, tomorrow afternoon and tomorrow night.

Eva Mudez, "The Military Maid," whose character songs and quick changes at

costume have made her a favorite wherever she has appeared, will head a strong bill at the Orpheum next week.

A. H. Woods' big melodramatic production, "Queen of the Midgets," played to another large audience at the Bijou last night, and the many thrilling scenes and climaxes in this sensational play were accorded enthusiastic applause.

"Tom, Dick and Harry," the new musical comedy success, will be the next attraction at the Bijou, commencing Sunday afternoon. The piece was especially created by Harry Williams, Aaron Hoffman and Egbert Van Alstyne to exploit the exceptional talents of Bickel, Watson and Wrothe, the versatile and clever comedians who were seen here last season in "Me, Him and I."

### Minnesota Politics

#### Frank Eddy Makes Original Observations on the Candidates for Governor—The "Ingratitute" Issue in the Second District.

Frank Eddy has contributed another symposium on gubernatorial candidates to the literature of the pro-revolution campaign. It fills a page in his paper, the Sauk Center Herald. He reviews eight republican entries, Jacobson, Block, Lord, Dimon, Lund, Cole, Stephens and Somerville, in characteristic vein. Jacobson, he says, has the pole in the race, but has the field against him and may be pocketed. He is "fortunate in his friends," but "the luckiest man alive when it comes to his enemies."

Block, says Eddy, is "not a fast runner, but a powerful, steady one." He has measured the track, and is liable to arrive before the finish line, but cannot make it in less than three minutes. Samuel Lord is characterized as a "white" horse in every sense of the word. He "will win honestly or he won't win at all. He is a stranger to the tricks of the track and is mighty liable to be jockeyed out of position and left at the post. He was pushed in by the one who stole a lot of the fodder that he threw into the campaign manger. Every other entry has taken his platform in whole or in part and added to it, and he is therefrom. Another entry from an adjoining stall is liable to bump into him and then they will both go thru the fence. Those who play the political races are the opinion that the candidate bookmakers from the first district do not want their entries to win the prize."

Referring to the John G. Lund entry, Eddy says: "It has become quite a fashion