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THE JOURNAL

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

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Thuggery Should be Rebuked.

The courts are inclined to tolerate what is called "peaceful picketing"; that is, the right of strikers to reason with other men who have taken their jobs, and persuade them to desist from labor or to join the union, or both. But the occurrence in Minneapolis yesterday, when two linemen working for the Northwestern Telephone company were assaulted with missiles and brought in terror of their lives, had little resemblance to anything but riot and the spirit of murder. One of the assaulted men drew a revolver and fired in self-defense, and, firing in self-defense, inflicted a wound in the leg of one of his tormentors.

The Journal does not presume to exercise any judgment upon the merits of the linemen's strike. That is not the question. The question is of the peace and order of the community. If men take the jobs vacated by strikers, and if they cannot be persuaded to give them up, the picketing has failed and the matter is settled as far as those men are concerned. The law of the land upholds their right to work. It extends over them the protection of the state. They will be protected, and those who, by assault or illegal intimidation, attempt to deter them, do it at their own risk.

The police appear to have been promptly on the ground in this case, and to have successfully rescued the men who were being beaten to death by thugs. It is a pity they did not secure the persons of more members of the assaulting gang. There must have been a dozen cowardly participants in this attempt to do two unoffending men to death, and yet there was only one arrest.

That load of old paper dumped in the empty lot may be the ex-paper trust.

The "Housecleaning" Campaign.

The "housecleaning" campaign is a success. These housekeepers are putthing into effect with respect to the city streets, alleys and vacant lots standards approximating those which they maintain in their own houses and on their own premises. The effect of this agitation and work is already noticeable, altho the campaign is only fairly begun. Credit is due to the Woman's Improvement league and the committees which it has organized in the various wards. It is desirable that this effort have some permanent machinery. Unless they are watched and continually prodded, the slovenly and careless will soon lapse into their old habits.

The league is not contented with cleaning up the city; it has some other ideas which it wishes to see carried out and which it can advance only by persistent effort. The city contains two old cemeteries, which are serious detriments to the localities in which they are situated. One is in Northeast Minneapolis and the other in the southern part of the city. The one on the East Side contains now but few graves, and could easily be removed; Layman's cemetery on the south contains a great many and its removal would be a formidable task.

Two other matters of more immediate importance to which the league is committed are the construction of a water filtration plant and the acceptance of some such proposition as was made by the Sco railroad for the removal of garbage and waste. The filtration plant is inevitable. It cannot be long deferred, as our source of water supply is not only becoming subject to greater pollution from year to year; it is not now at any time free from the deadly germs of typhoid, and yet nothing else is available for the great majority of the population. The acceptance of Mr. Lowry's offer of land pledges the city to the construction of a filtration plant. In the meantime, the city suffers, not only in reputation, but in actual loss of citizens of great value to its material prosperity. Even considered from the financial standpoint alone it is demonstrable that it would be cheaper to build the plant now than to wait five or ten years for a more convenient time.

The office of sheriff, even on a salary basis, appears to have its attractions.

Crop Talk.

When the year gets half way thru the month of May people begin to look around the country a little more and to talk about the crops. The northwest is so big, presents such great differences of soil, climate, and moisture distribution, and is so subject to local influences that hasten or delay, that there never is any uniformity in spring farm work. While seeding is just starting in some localities it often follows that the grain is already several inches above ground in others. It is a long stretch from southern Minnesota and southern South Dakota to the Canadian line, and from the Mississippi river to the Missouri slope of North Dakota.

May 15 may be said to mark the divide between interest in preliminary work and solicitude over the outcome. By that time seeding has usually been completed in the counties farthest behind and the more advanced localities are already sending in reports of how the infant plant looks.

Elsewhere in The Journal appears a short summary covering Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Conditions are very promising. Grain men of long experience say that little more could be desired, and that it is doubtful if general northwest crop conditions were ever better at a corresponding date.

This is the sort of thing that inspires confidence in the farmer, and encourages the country merchant to stock up and get ready for good business later, that makes the country banker liberal in his views, and spreads a pleasant prospect before the city jobber and manufacturer, who can see in the promise of good crops a great chance for fall business.

A view of graduating gowns shows that the peach crop at the university will be no failure.

The Douma Is in Earnest.

The first demand of the address in reply to the czar's speech from the throne is for amnesty for political prisoners. It was expected that the czar would himself announce this amnesty and his silence on the subject is suspiciously indicative of another surrender by him to the reactionary and bureaucratic crowd. The representatives of the people have not accepted this silence as final, but have taken up the subject frankly with his majesty. They will tell him that they cannot go forward in the work of regenerating the country while many of their compatriots are languishing in putrid prisons on the arbitrary arrest of tyrannical officials. The demand of the people's conscience is that these patriots shall be forgiven a little wrong in their effort to do a great right.

Next, the popular party in the douma will approach the czar upon the subject of abolishing the council of the empire and the establishment of a ministry directly responsible to the parliament. This will be a crucial test of the vitality of the douma. If it survives the shock which will be precipitated in the country by this demand, the game of control is won. Such a concession cannot be wrung from the czar at once. The council of the empire is a sort of upper house, which stands between the autocracy and the rising tide of constitutionalism. It is not, however, a true upper house, but an illogical pause in the parliamentary procession. It has the right of veto on the lower house. It has exclusive jurisdiction of several matters of vital import to the state, such as the army, the navy and the foreign affairs. A responsible ministry is impossible while the council of the empire exists. It is as if the president and his cabinet did not have to go to the house of representatives for money to run the business of the government.

That the douma has met in a spirit of earnestness is shown by the boldness of the proposed address in reply to the speech from the throne. The address is not merely a perfunctory expression of public policy, it will be the foundation of Russia's constitution.

A London dispatch represents Dr. W. Emil Reich, who is delivering a series of lectures in London, as having indulged in criticisms of American women, for which he was taken to task by Mrs. Potter Palmer and others. Dr. Reich has tried it again with a view to squaring himself, as far as possible, with the American ladies in London, including Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. After Dr. Reich ha[illegible] made his apologies, Mrs. Frances Squi[illegible] Potter of Minneapolis, professor of literature in the University of Minnesota, made a spirited reply, in which she pointed out that the traditional jealousy of woman for woman is entirely lacking in America. "In America," she is reported to have said, "when one woman succeeds, she helps all her sex; when she fails, her failure reflects on all the others." Mrs. Potter explained that the increase of women wage-earners in America does not mean their antagonism to home or maternity, but indicates their unwillingness to subject their lives to the many chances of marriage.

The House-Moving Nuisance.

The house-moving season seems to have arrived again, and we shall be annoyed by obstructions in the streets the entire summer unless the council takes steps to prevent such use of the public highways. But the mere matter of obstruction is not the most serious phase of this house-moving business. It is the usual destruction of shade trees. People on Lyndale avenue N have been obliged this week to defend their shade trees with shotguns.

A good deal of indignation was expressed yesterday when it was known that a man who cut down a shade tree in connection with this house-moving had been fined $3 in the municipal court. Of course, $3 as a penalty for an offense of that kind is ridiculous and simply means encouragement to its repetition. It appears, however, that in this case the person arrested was a boy who was obeying instructions of his employer, and that the tree cut down was not of great value. We are sure that the court will have no mercy on principals charged with that offense when tried before it, and that this case is no precedent. That the offense was not more serious, however, was only because the residents of the district armed themselves with shotguns and stood guard.

The remedy for the whole thing lies in preventing the moving of old shacks thru the streets. The little private advantage to be gained by transferring an old shell of a house from one part of the city to another is no justification for the inconvenience to the public and the almost inevitable damage to other property. When Minneapolis was a town of 2,000 or 3,000 people, such an imposition upon the public could be tolerated, but it ought not to be longer submitted to in this city.

Tom Lawson has not told his "remedy" yet. If he does not hurry the senate will get out its remedy first.

Procedure in Rate Hearing.

Much of the discussion over the railroad rate bills has revolved around the question of procedure. Opponents of the Esch-Townsend and the Hepburn bills have protested against having the same commission do the investigating and decide the case. This has been answered pretty well by the record of the present interstate commerce commission, which has shown that it is possible to act as both grand and petit jury in the adjudication of rates.

This matter of procedure needs some clearing up, however. Hearings before a commission are conducted at the pleasure of the commissioners without any fixed rules. In the recent adjourned hearing of the merchandise rate case before the Minnesota commission, a clash arose from a misunderstanding as to the procedure. Shippers who appeared to testify in favor of rate reductions were cross-examined by the attorney for the railroads and they protested against it. They had no attorney to protect them, and made the point that railroad witnesses had not been cross-examined. The hearing was finally deferred with the understanding that when the witnesses appear again the attorney general will represent them.

That is not the function of the attorney general, however. He is attorney for the railroad commission, and not for complainants who may appear before it. His duty is to advise the commission and to appear for it in any litigation it brings. After the commission has made an order if the railroads resists, he will prosecute, but before the order is made the commission is supposed to give both sides an impartial hearing, not to espouse the cause of either.

The interstate commerce commission allows witnesses for both sides to be cross-examined, just as a court does, but that is not necessary, and should not be required unless both sides are represented by attorneys. A hearing before the commission is an inquiry, and not a trial. Both sides have a right to be heard in protection of their rights, but if any further testimony is wanted the commission should ask the questions. What the commission wants is a full statement of facts, without prejudice. That ought to be secured without the necessity of putting witnesses under a fire of cross-examination by hostile attorneys. Commissioners ought to be able to get at the essential facts without such assistance. It is a recognized fact that shippers hesitate to put themselves in opposition to a railroad, and they will certainly be backward about acting if they know that the railroad's counsel is going to force them to tell all about their private business.

The Chicago Post thinks that "the other Chicago" is going to be Winnipeg. Didn't Secretary Seward foresee that the true center of the continent was located about ten miles west from St. Paul? We still stick to Seward, 'cause he saw it first.

Miss Mary E. Byrd, who has resigned from the faculty of Smith college because it accepted gifts from Rockefeller, will probably have no difficulty in getting her resignation accepted.

Secretary Shaw's address at Baltimore appears to have concealed some deep thought under an opaque humor, but we do not know what it is.

"Well," said the czar, thoughtfully, "they didn't get me with dynamite, but I don't know but what the douma [illegible]

THE OPEN BOOK

By W. P. K.

A STUDY OF RAILWAY FAVORITISM.—For twenty years Dr. Frank Parsons of Boston has been writing and speaking of the relations between the railroads and the people. In that time he has also traveled widely both in America and Europe studying railroad conditions, and has made a comprehensive investigation of railroad literature. His previous work has shown him a specialist of first importance in his line, so that the announcement of a new book by him, **The Heart of the Railroad Problem,** is one to attract attention at this time of lively general interest in railroad affairs.

The heart of the railroad problem, in Dr. Parsons' view, is the impartial treatment of shippers. He says: "The chief complaint against our railroads is not that the rates as a whole are unreasonable, but that favoritism is shown for large shippers or special interests having control of railways or a special pull with the management." The book in hand is a study of this favoritism.

The book will prove a revelation as to the ways in which the railroads distribute their favors. Some idea of the field covered may be gotten from the following chapter headings and subtopics:

The Law and the Fact; Passes and Politics; Passenger Rebates and Other Forms of Favoritism in Passenger Traffic; Freight Discriminations; The Early Years; The Granger Laws; The Hepburn Investigation, 1879; The Senate Committee, 1885; The Interstate Commerce Act, 1887, and Its Effects; Work of the Interstate Commission; Direct Rebates; Substitutes for Rebates; Denial of Fair Facilities; Oil and Beef; Imports and Exports; Locality Discrimination; Long-Haul Decisions of the Supreme Court; Ten Years of Federal Regulation; The Elkins Act, 1903, and Its Effects; the Wisconsin Revelations; The Colorado Fuel and Other Cases; Free Cartage, State Traffic, Demurrage, Expense-Bill System, Milling-in-Transit, etc.; Midnight Tariffs and Elevator Fees; Commodity Discrimination; Discrimination by Classification; Various Other Methods; The Terminal Railroad Plan; Private Car Abuses; The Long-Haul Anomaly; Nullifying the Protective Tariff; Summary of Over Sixty Forms of Discriminations; The Difficulties of Abolishing Discrimination; Remedies Proposed; Pooling, Fixing Rates by Public Authority, etc.; Objections of Roads; Alleged Errors of Interstate Commerce Commission; Can Regulation Secure the Needful Dominance of Public Interest; Hints from Other Countries.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.50 net.

MONOGRAPHS OF NINETEEN AMERICAN AUTHORS.—A very useful and delightfully readable bibliographical guide of **American Literary Masters** for the period from 1809 to 1860 has been prepared by Leon H. Vincent. It begins with Washington Irving and leaves off with Walt Whitman, including between Bryant, Cooper, Longfellow, Poe, Bancroft, Prescott, Hawthorne, Whittier, Holmes, Motley, Emerson, Thoreau, Taylor, Mitchell, Curtis, Lowell and Parkman. One chapter is devoted to each author, with sections treating respectively of the life, the character, the writer, and the works. More space has been given to the historians than in most books of this kind. The subjects are not treated in a highly critical manner, but popularly, yet in a way to delight the student as well as the casual reader.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $2 net.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a little volume on **Science and Idealism** by Professor Hugo Munsterburg. It is the fashion with some present-day philosophers to take the whole life of reason as a practical scheme without any absolute value and dignity. Professor Munsterburg shows that, on the contrary, science itself must fall asunder if we ever consistently disbelieved in metaphysical ideas. Without the esthetic and logical, the moral and religious values, our world would be simply a chaotic dream. In this volume the author attempts to reduce all ideas to one whose eternal character stands beyond a doubt. Professor Munsterburg is one of the leading psychologists and scholars of the country.

Ginn & Co. announce the early publication thru their trade department at Boston of a unique contribution to the literature on outdoor life. It is called **Mountain Wild Flowers,** and is written by Mrs. Julia W. Henshaw, who has in this book gathered together the result of many years' study of these fascinating flowers that bloom above the clouds. The illustrations, of which there are 101, are full page reproductions of the original photographs taken by Mrs. Henshaw, and are pronounced by experts to be singularly successful. They are not chance photographs, but were carefully planned for artistic and scientific effect.

"Young Office Holders," written by Frank H. Sweet for the May number of **Donahoe's Magazine,** has a timely interest. It describes the duties of the boys and young men who serve as pages in the capitol, and tells of successes in life achieved thru having formed helpful acquaintances with senators and representatives. "Women of the Revolution," by Beatrice Oulton, relating instances of heroism and incidents showing the courage and resourcefulness of the women who aided in securing American independence, is another interesting feature of the magazine.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat.

"The Burglar's Daughter" is providing good entertainment for good-sized audiences at the Bijou this week. It proves to be a play of real feeling, and altho very melodramatic, tells a simple and straightforward story of power and novelty.

Another of Owen Davis' plays, entitled "How Baxter Butted in," will be seen at the Bijou next week, commencing Sunday afternoon. This piece is said to be a judicious blending of rural comedy and melodrama, its aim being to please all classes and all tastes. The company is headed by Sidney Toler, a talented young actor, who, as Billy Baxter, has given to the stage a most refreshing and novel character.

Every one who enjoys a good, clean comedy should see "Pink Dominoes," the brilliant American farce which Ralph Stuart and his excellent company are presenting at the Lyceum this week. For next week, "At the Rainbow's End," the splendid new melodrama by Franklin Fyles and Ralph Stuart, will have its first production on any stage at the Lyceum. Hundreds from out of town will attend the opening performance.

The cleverest little strong man in the country is Harry Tsudu, the lightning Jap, who appears at the Uniques this week. Adele Purvis Onri, the Parisian dancer, who does the famous turns of Loie Fuller on the revolving globe, Flora Allthorpe, the "spade" dancer, and other high-class specialty artists are packing the house this week.

Lew Dockstader has been pleasing large audiences at the Metropolitan during the past three days with his splendid minstrel entertainment. The engagement in this city closes with tonight's performance.

As Bud Young says in Paul Armstrong's new comedy, "The Heir to the Hoorah"—"There's nothing to it but success." The characteristic line accurately describes the measure of favor with which the comedy is being taken by the audiences wherever it is offered. The late Kirke La Shelle's genius of selection never better served him than in his choice of the Armstrong play as a winner, and of Guy Bates Post, Jane Peyton, Ernest Lamson, Nora O'Brien and other artists of the admirably balanced cast. "The Heir" comes, with its excellent cast, to the Metropolitan for four performances, beginning tomorrow night.

The first correct series of moving pictures of the recent earthquake at San Francisco will be shown at the Metropolitan for four afternoons and four evenings, beginning with a matinee next Sunday at 3 p.m. These pictures were taken during the progress of the fire, and are a perfect representation of all the terrible events that took place during the time that the conflagration raged. The series follows up the scenes of the next few days, covering the work of Funston's soldiery and the relief of the refugees.

Minnesota Politics

Sentiment in Sixth and Eighth Districts Seems to Be Mainly Divided Between Cole and Jacobson—Somerville Leads in Second—Buckman Makes a Place for Frater.

Cole and Jacobson seem to be about the only names discussed in the sixth and eighth districts as candidates for governor, and the impression prevails that the vote of those two districts will be practically divided between them. Stephens may get something from St. Louis county, and Block has some lines out, but they are not given much consideration in calculations up there. Pine county is talking Cole, and the Hinckley Enterprise has declared for the Walker man, expressing the belief that Jacobson and Cole will lead in the convention. Over in Wadena county, the Verndale Sun says:

The main fight in the race for the nomination for governor on the republican ticket is between Jacobson and Cole. The northern papers are taking up the cause of Cole to a large extent, and it now looks as tho he would get a large number of votes on the first ballot from the sixth district, which was supposed to be strong for "Jake." The people will be satisfied with either. Both are good men.

As the Sun is a Buckman paper, its declaration for Cole may be significant. When in St. Paul Buckman visited the Cole headquarters and had quite a long conference with the gubernatorial candidate. It was given out that there would be no alliance between governorship and congressional candidates, but as most of the Jacobson men in the district are for Lindbergh, a Cole-Buckman alliance may yet be developed.

Somerville and Jacobson are leading in the Second district development. If it were not for the candidacies of Vogel and Dinehart for treasurer, the way would be smoother for Somerville, and as it is he will probably get the larger share of the district. Block is likely to get delegates from Blue Earth and Jackson counties.

Dinehart appears to have distanced Vogel in the effort to line up the second district on treasurer. Outside of Brown county the Slayton man seems to have things pretty well in hand.

The row in the forty-eighth senatorial district has been patched up by Senator Frater's selection as Indian agent at Leech Lake. H. A. Rider, who was slated for the agency, declined to take it, and Congressman Buckman has secured the senators' indorsement for Frater. The latter will withdraw as a candidate for the senate. A. J. Halstead, editor of the Brainerd Tribune, was after Frater's scalp, claiming the violation of an agreement made when Frater was nominated two years ago. S. F. Alderman of Brainerd is a candidate for the senate, and may go in now without opposition.

William Lockwood of Pipestone is not to have clear sailing in his candidacy for the senate. E. H. Canfield of Luverne is likely to file against him. The house nomination in the same district will probably be contested for by A. C. Finke, editor of the Hills Crescent, and Knut G. Oldre of Luverne.

Senator F. H. Peterson of Moorhead is being boomed for lieutenant governor, but declines to consider it, and has announced himself a candidate for renomination to the senate in the sixtieth district. His record as champion of the anti-pass bill would make him a good man on the state ticket, but he wants to go back to the legislature and keep the work going there. The state convention will undoubtedly pledge the party to the passage of an anti-pass bill next winter.

The St. Cloud Journal-Press is working the bandwagon tactics strong in the interests of Jacobson. "With either the Hennepin or Ramsey delegation Jacobson's nomination would be a cinch," says the Journal-Press, "and the fellows who get there first are entitled to first honors. Now hurry."

Is it going to be a bandwagon, or a "hurry wagon?" —Charles B. Cheney.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.
Every day between Omaha, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, without change via Union Pacific and San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroads. Inquire of H. F. Carter, T. P. A., 376 Robert street, St. Paul, Minn.

Harsh, purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

$18.60 to New Haven, Conn., and Return
plus $1 from Chicago, via Nickel Plate road, June 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th; also via New York City at excursion rates. Return limit June 30th, by arranging for extension. Nickel Plate office, Room 298, 113 Adams street, Chicago.

Go to New York on the Lehigh.
Double Track Scenic Highway. Connects at Buffalo or Niagara Falls with all lines from the West.
Write Passenger Department, Lehigh Valley R. R., 218 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

MAY 16

1830—Eruption of Mount Etna. Five towns destroyed.
1841—Yucatan declared a republic.
1871—Column of Place Vendome, Paris, pulled down by communists.
1881—Conkling and Platt resigned from the senate.
1893—Run on Farmers and Mechanics' bank, Minneapolis, checked.
1898—Minnesota Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments left for Chickamauga.
1893—Mayor Ames sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

In Political Circles

The First Ward Roosevelt club, the successor to the old First Ward Republican club, has completed its organization and is ready for business during the campaign. At a meet of the club in Brzenski's hall Monday night the following precinct chairman appointments were announced:

First precinct, Alfred Johnson; second, Charles Ehelers; third, Mr. Morin; fourth, J. W. Chadwell; fifth, J. P. O'Reilley; sixth, Oscar Webber; seventh, Alber Graber; eighth George R. Smith; ninth, William Donahue; tenth, Adam Kuharsky.

Executive committee, Louis Schultzz, William Donahue, J. B. Murphy, George R. Smith and J. D. Chadwell.

While no definite announcement has been made as yet, it is possible that City Treasurer C. S. Hulbert, who has already announced his candidacy for a sixth term, may have opposition at the primaries. Former Public Examiner S. T. Johnson, who was a candidate for the nomination two years ago, is mentioned for the place and has a strong friendly backing in many quarters. He has been urged to get into the race, but has refused to make a definite announcement as yet.

A lively fight for the republican aldermanic nomination is to be fought in the Thirteenth ward, where the "outs" are to go after the "ins" led by Alderman John S. Van Nest. At present the opposition to Van Nest is split, but a meeting of the opposition is to be called to pick one of the present possibilities and urge the others to withdraw. Among those mentioned as candidates are former alderman James S. Gray and John Schurch. Certain sections of the ward are dissatisfied over improvements. The available fund is small compared with the large territory, and it is difficult to make a showing with it.

Alderman Wendell Hertig, elected at a special election two years ago to serve the unexpired term of Mayor D. P. Jones after he became mayor, will be a candidate for the republican nomination in the fifth ward. Alderman Hertig has been a hustler and leader in the council in his half term, and will probably have no opposition for the nomination.

In the eighth ward the aldermanic contest for the republican nomination seems to be between Alderman E. W. Clark and W. C. Buchanan, who entered the lists ten days ago, and has begun an active campaign of seeing everybody. W. A. Freemire, at one time prominent as a possibility, has withdraw and much of his backing will go to Buchanan.

By cleverly playing for the balance of power the prohibition party of Hennepin county hopes to be able to dictate to a certain extent the names of the men who will form the county legislative delegation next winter. In the city the same tactics will be pursued, and if the present city administration is indorsed to the extent of the nomination at the primaries, the prohibitionists, as individuals, will in all probability support it at the polls. No effort will be made to nominate a full county ticket. It is even probable that the entire county ticket, except sheriff, will be passed up unless some one wants to run. The party is interested in the sheriff's duties, however, and will endeavor to have a strong candidate for the place.

While the "drys" will be interested in the legislative and shrievalty contests, their greatest interest will be in the head of the city ticket. Naturally any candidate running in opposition to the present administration for the nomination on the republican ticket will be distasteful to the prohibitionists, who are in sympathy with the mayor's methods as far as they go. The drys will have their own candidate for mayor, who will be supported at the polls if the present mayor is not nominated. If Mayor Jones is renominated, an organized effort will be made to swing the entire prohibition vote behind him. The policy of supporting candidates of other parties who favor principles held by the prohibitionists may be followed in certain legislative districts, especially where the strength of the two old parties is evenly divided, leaving the third party the balance of power.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Might Easily Be Remedied.

To the Editor of The Journal.

A number of experiences in changing to a Lake street car, having that car move off just as one steps from the first car, then in making a second change on Lake street and watching the desired car cross the street and move on, makes one wonder for whose accommodation this cross-town carline is run.

School children who take the same car each day are almost daily forced to wait fifteen minutes at one intersection and frequently at both, when a glance by the conductor or motorman would suffice to see the waving of books and hurried exit in order to catch the other car.

Why cannot the conductors have a set of signals arranged for them whereby they may give notice to the car at each intersection to wait for passengers who desire to transfer?

It is manifestly unjust to the traveling public to force the passengers to depend entirely upon the good will and courtesy of the individual conductors and motormen. Some plan should be devised to relieve them of the long and unnecessary delays at transfer points on this cross-town line.

—One Who Has Indignantly Waited Many Times.

Army Finances.

To the Editor of The Journal:

Now that the discussion of the Salvation army is on, it is to be hoped the public will get the information it is entitled to. Every business man is called on once or twice a week, homes are visited by wagons for the Industrial Home and families thruout the city are solicited to accept mite boxes and donate their savings to the army.

The Journal's editorial insinuation that other charitable organizations blow their horns while the press agent of the Salvation army is silent is grossly and ridiculously untrue. I read more in The Journal about the Salvation army than about all the benevolent agencies in the city hall.

Now we have gotten a few official statements from Major Merriweather's defense, viz:—

First—There were received into the rescut homes last year thruout the world 5,730 girls and thruout the United States 2,635.

Second—Its colony work all told included 530 men, women and children.

Third—The lodging house work in Minneapolis last year cost the society a $450 deficit.

Now, will some one in authority give the public the following items of information?

First—What were the receipts for the army from all sources in this city last year?

Second—What were the expenditures, classified so as to constitute a reasonably full financial statement?

Third—What would be the objection to having an auditing committee of Minneapolis citizens, as all our local benevolent agencies have?

I ask these items of information in all sincerity. —A Citizen.

Be especially careful about the quality of the whiskey used in your home. The best is Pickwick Rye.

THIS COLUMN FOR JIM KEY MERCY BANDS

THE PLEDGE
of the Jim Key Band of Mercy.
"I will try to be kind to all harmless living creatures, and try to protect them from cruel usage."

Following the Minneapolis visit of Jim Key, the wonderful trained horse, his owner, A. R. Rogers, encouraged the formation of Jim Key Bands of Mercy in the public schools. The organization is a simple one and all children can join at no expense. The Journal is the official paper of the Band of Mercy and all officers and members are asked to send in brief accounts of their meetings or of acts of kindness done to animals. The best of these will be published, and all will be sent to Mr. Rogers, who takes a personal interest in the work.
Address all communications to
Uncle Bert,
Care of The Journal,
Minneapolis, Minn.
City Organizer, Mrs. Lockwood D. Welch, Jr., 3240 Park avenue.

Greeley School Bands.

The little folks in the Greeley school responded with alacrity when the time came for them to sign the pledge of the Jim Key Band of Mercy.

In many grades the enthusiasm was but a repetition of what has taken place hundreds of times in the several schools about the city. When the pledge has been read to them and they have been told something of the great benefits of this beautiful work for the protection of dumb animals, not only to the harmless creatures, but also in the uplift of the human character and the human soul by acts of gentleness and kindness, the question comes, "How many of you children want to join this Jim Key Band of Mercy?" every hand goes up and every little pupil waits impatiently until his turn comes to write his name down under the pledge.

The children are urged to organize while they are still filled with the zeal of endeavor, and not wait for the literature from Boston.

The names published today include those of the first, second, third and fourth grades.

A Second Grade.

Sara MacInnis, teacher.

Adelaide Doll, president; Dewey Larson, secretary; Eddie Reisewitz, Earl Hamann, Buford Swanson, Elsie Margret Lee, Myrtle Johnson, Albert Anderson, Harold Strand, Mabel Gravem, Marion Carlson, Axel Johnson, Howard Bailey, Victor Anderson, Selma Johnson, Helge Young, Cora Johnson, Asta Bye, Paul Nelson, Grace Gregory, Josephine Sagendorf, Marie Gregory, Elmer Johnson, Clarence Durick, Mabel Rexford, Lilian Duvick, Harold Clark Paul, Frank Murphy, Bennie Nyberg, Hortense Palmer, Leo Sullivan.

B Third Grade.

Bessie Miriam Price, teacher.

Lennex McPhail, president; Helga Wallin, secretary; Forrest Hample, Myrtle Stone, Tillie Galdonik, Louis Ohl, Arthur Anderson, Arthur Kronschnable, Marie Kehoe, Leslie Batchelder, Albert Kavli, Frank Code, Frederick Anderson, Thomas Roden, Gustaf Anderson, Hazel Youngstrom, Rolland Wickland, Russell Peterson, Leola Coleman, Robert Abern, Hattie Warner, Arthur Warwick, Ralph Levercom, Gerhard Lee, Ethel Lindgren, Mary Fox, Eleanor Anderson, Elmer Sandberg, Mabel Albin, Eugene Gronvall, Leslie Westman, Ruth Anderson, Lillie Carlson, Inga Hammer, Arthur Miller, Frank Schlink, Cora Dahlgren, Maurice Gjesdahl, Paul Swenson, Frank Lundeen.

A Third Grade.

Caroline Newton, teacher.

Clyde Brinkman, president; Beth Lawrence, secretary; Esther Aspelin, Nettie Thyng, Henry Pederson, Helga Quam, Myrtle Hovde, Abel Peterson, Lillie Iverson, Mabel Olson, Ada Hartley, Arnold Gronvall, Olga Nelson, Elmer Carlson, Raymond Holtman, Clarence Kehoe, Lillie Thomas, Olive Lundquist, Henry Schlink, Lily Anderson, Clarence Peterson, Isabell Sagendorf, Pearl Hauge, Charles Anderson, Bert Johnson, Carl Anderson, Clara Hussey, Beatrice Collings, Elsie Cox, Esther Bondeson, Roger R. Patrick, Leslie Howard, Alma Nelson, Melvin Larson, Lawrence Larson, Hazel Kuhn, Hazel Peterson, Florence Harris, Arthur Lalumiere, Mabel Carlson.

First Grade.

Marie Young, teacher.

Carl Holmgren, president; Margaret O'Neill, secretary; Henrietta Towns, Philip Larson, George Moore, Esther Cederberg, Oscar Thurston, Maud Ohl, Arild Hansen, Lloyd Nordstrom, Myrtle Johnson, Nelly Hume, Grace Burns, Elmer Bloom, Rudolph Olson, Mary Ness, Leslie Adams, Katharine Eckerstrom, Arthur Raymond Clony, May Lindquist, Helen Nelson, Roy Carlson, Louis Moll, Sigfrid Bondeson, Merle Dauber, Frances Tolman, Arvid Rundquist, Helen Johnson, Clara Duvick, Harry Sather, Esther Willen, Louis Hanson, Mildred Olson, Roy Olson, William Duvick, Gustaf Sandberg, Kenneth Jorgens, Ralph Benson, Knut Martin, Leonard Olson.

First Grade.

Grace E. Lamb, teacher.

Arthur Erickson, president; Lillian Gustafson, secretary; Otis Cox, William Green, Jake Gruenberg, Bertha Lindgren, Edith Carlson, Paul Gjesdahl, Cortland Peterson, Roy Nelson, John Coleman, Vernon Hager, Vera Borgstrum, Nels Anderson, Edith Eastman, Rudolph Johnson, Everett Batchelder, Lubin Jorgens, Elsa Tiedler, Gladys Moline, Rhoda Larson, Andrew Martin, Hazel Swenson, Helen Stone, George Anderson, Frank Howard, Clifford Y. Stenning, Otto Anderson, Augusta Anderson, Clarence Peterson, Andrew Galdonik, Elvira Bye, Ruth Gustafson, Anna Nelson, Hugh Fox, Irene Dexter, Helen Rerford.

Second Grade.

Weltha Speake, teacher.

Florence Burns, president; Ralph Thorp, secretary; Robert Hildreth, Chester Siegman, Irene Welander, Herbert Swenson, Sophie Aspelin, Harvey Borgeson, Agnes Ryan, Beatrice Murphy, Anna Anderson, Blanche Borgstrum, Arthur Thompson, Clara Newhouse, Emeline Gilliam, Blanche Remole, Florence Johnson, Carl Rahn, Harold Jacobson, Myrtle Steele, Jenule Norrbom, Elsie Landeen, Robert Fiedler, Harvey Brown, Leonard Iverson, Arthur Harris, Dorothy Burling.

B Fourth Grade.

Helen Graves, teacher.

Eleanor Ware, president; Walter Holmgren, secretary; Anna Carlson, Wilbert Oslie, Myrtle Thompson, George Duvick, Maude Caskey, Nina Peterson, Edith Tallman, Edith Nyberg, Bertha Anderson, Olaf Arness, Robert O'Neill, Walter Sheffer, Harry Morgan, Alfreda Berglind, Maggie Layman, Louise Harding, Esther Olson, Arthur Embretson, Mary Boynton, Eva Wigdale, Agnes Erickson, Alice Eriksen, Eva Hume, George Molin, Naomi Nelson, Grace Johnson, Evangeline Martin, Alfred Lee, Elwood Borgeson, Mabel Strom, Norman Hellstrom, Harold Duvick, Elvira Anderson, Leroy Cummings, Lindza Lucas, Mabel Bjorklund, Strom Olga, Ruth Arnquist.

A Fourth Grade.

Lulu M. Klein, teacher.

Henry Sandberg, president; Mabel Bowers, secretary; Kingsley McKeen, Clara Larson, Walter Peterson, Clarence Levercom, Walter Linner, Norman Lenvek, Kenneth Wolfe, Myrtle Erickson, George Flattem, Walter Peterson, Dorothy Holmgren, Ellen Anderson, Melvin Hovde, Teckla Welander, Henry Thurston, Florence Engquist, Herbert Oylle, Evelyn Nordstrom, Mattie Lindquist, Mabel Quam, Lawrence McHardy, Ethel Erickson, Adolf Moltomt, Janet Paul, James Murphy, Alfrieda Sather, Mildred Westman, Annie Norrbom, Reuben Remole, John Strand, Henry Meyer, Clayton Swanson, Clara Collings, Clark Towns, Mabel Johnson, Mildred Burling, Arthur Tasa.

Lake Minnetonka Trains.

After Sunday, May 13, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad will increase the number of trains to Lake Minnetonka. They will leave depot at Washington and Fourth avenue N, Sundays, 9:45 a.m., 6 and 6:15 p.m.; week days, 9:02, 9:15 a.m., 1:45, 5:10, 6 and 6:15 p.m. Saturdays only, 11:20 p.m.

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