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The Czar's Predicament.

What is it the douma demands of the czar and is that demand justified by anything the czar has promised the people? The vote of the douma is one of lack of confidence in the Goremykin ministry and a demand for its replacement with a ministry from the ranks of the majority of the douma. Thus at one blow the douma would set up a responsible ministry and put itself on the plane with the deputies in Paris and the commons in London.

Undoubtedly this is what is coming, but the question is how it shall come. The douma at the present time is going outside its charter in demanding such powers. The czar did not promise a parliamentary ministry. He did not promise full parliamentary government. What he did promise is somewhat vague and uncertain, but it is certain that he did not promise to turn the whole government over to the douma, as would be the case if he admitted the principle that the cabinet was responsible to the parliament instead of to himself.

Russia appears to have entered upon an irrepressible conflict between representative and despotic government. The czar stands between the people and the bureaucrats. He attempts to stem the rising tide of revolution with paper promises, which he partly takes back at the solicitation of the bureaucrats. The end of this haggling over words must come. The douma decreed it as far as it was able when it demanded a representative ministry.

The logical answer to this demand from the aristocracy is the dissolution of parliament and the dispersing of its members. They have violated their charter in making illegal and impossible demands upon their sovereign, therefore let them begone. This is the logic of the Trepoffs and the Vladimirs. The czar does not want to take this course. Aside from any questions of personal safety, he is sincerely desirous of seeing the country pacified. If there is any middle ground upon which peace may be attained he would be glad to find it. The great danger of his situation is that he may lose, may already have lost, the confidence of both sides. In this event he is in a double danger. The anarchists may take his life or the aristocrats may take his throne.

Barillos is out killing Guatemalans again.

The Pennsylvania Situation.

Since the civil war, the Philadelphia North American maintains, the republicans of Pennsylvania have not been in so critical a position as they are today. The party is at the present moment split into two parties, the regulars and the Lincoln republicans. The regulars last year were defeated on the head of the state ticket by a coalition between the Lincolns, the democrats and the prohibitionists. This year the prohibitionists have named for governor the democrat whom last year they helped to elect state treasurer. They have named with him a ticket which, the North American says, is made of "men of character, untainted by association with crooked politicians, and all solemnly dedicated to the promotion of the cause of good government." The importance of this ticket being thus early in the field is understood when it is known that the regular republicans meet second, the Lincoln republicans next to them, and the democrats last of all. If the regular and Lincoln republicans do not get together and nominate a ticket which will represent reform, a great many of the Lincolns will go to the Serry ticket, and the democrats, coming last of all, will ratify it, and then the regular republicans stand the chance of getting another beating. Besides losing some state offices, the republicans would stand to lose several members of the lower house of congress in such a melee, and thus contribute to the increasing demand for tariff revision, which is the one thing the Pennsylvania republican machine does not want.

The douma declares that it is from Missourisky.

The Trouble with Denver.

Denver is very evidently an unhappy town. Its newspapers are at swords' points, its politicians make no bones of their conviction that everything in the town is crooked. Its business men cannot agree whether to boom the town or scuttle it. If an election is held, it gives rise only to rumors and reports of fraud, lawsuits and recriminations. Everything that Denver does is criticized by some one in the city, and they can agree on only one thing. Denver has a glorious climate, which, fortunately for Denver, cannot be marred by the hand of the cranky sort of men who occupy the town. The difficulty with Denver is not that it is not ambitious enough. It seems to be suffering from a superabundance of ambition and ambitious men. It wants to be a manufacturing city, a jobbing center, health resort and state capital all at once. The people who talk Denver as a manufacturing center are confronted with the statement that Denver has neither fuel to permit cheap manufacturing nor a surrounding population ready to take its manufactures. The mayor of the city is accused of having said something like this the other day, and he is being cursed roundly by one-half of the press and mildly indorsed by the other half. The News accuses the railroads of exploiting Denver as a health resort, rather than encouraging manufacturing, because there is more money for them in carrying manufactured goods than in bringing in the raw material.

The difficulty with Denver appears to be that it has no settled and controlling public spirit. It is lively enough in debate, but it does not seem to know when the debate is over and the time for united action has begun. This is an unfortunate condition in a family or a city.

General Nogi has made a hearty and generous defense of General Stoessel, and General Nogi knows.

A Non-Political President.

The Woodrow Wilson boom for the presidential nomination has puzzled people, so it may be worthy of record that Professor Wilson has come forward with an explanation of it. He says:

"This boom for president is entirely without any thought of myself. The matter is entirely impersonal. I am simply interested in finding out whether a man who is wholly outside the field of politics would be seriously considered by a political party as a presidential candidate."

Professor Wilson's boom as a test of the question he raises will not be without interest. These United States have sometimes elected to the presidency men who were wholly outside the field of politics, if such a thing may be predicated of any citizen of this large and fine country, but they have always been military heroes. Presidents Taylor and Grant had never held a civil office (President Taylor had never cast a vote) previous to their selection as president.

The presidency is a political office. It has to do with the running of a very large machine. The men who have occupied it have been, as a rule, politicians who had worked their way up thru the ranks of officeholding. Lincoln, who was, all things considered, our typical president, was also a typical American politician. He had held office, legged for other candidates, written platforms, studied political questions, perfected himself in debate, learned the temper of the people and the trend of his age. He had, above all, acquired convictions which were not the result wholly of book study, but of nearer wisdom which comes from putting an ear to the ground. There is scarcely any opportunity for theorists to come to the presidency, because theorists are distrusted by the people and cannot get the confidence of the politicians. So long as the government is conducted unofficially by parties, the candidate for president must answer three requirements: He must be well known, he must be thoroly grounded in the principles of his party and he must be available. The third consideration very often becomes the first for the reason that the president is considered as only a cog in the wheel. The first necessity of the party is to capture the office. The man who is able to do that may not be the wisest or the strongest man in his party, but the party will surround him with the strongest and wisest, if not the most unselfish counsels. Hence availability often, perhaps too often, stands for all the other qualifications.

From this viewpoint Professor Wilson's boom is interesting, but quite unlikely to become of practical moment in politics.

Ivan Pulichoff, a revolutionist, was hanged at Minsk, in Russia, the other day. A few hours before the event he made this declaration to his companions in prison:

"In a burning house you do not count the window panes. I am such a broken window pane in the great many-storied edifice that is now going to destruction. So let it be! But I am happy that as long as I lived a ray of light, if only a feeble one, could enter the house. The house is burning! My life will be cut off today. But thru the broken window pane, I believe, the storm wind will enter and fan the flames to still fiercer heat and at last, at last the whole structure will fall in ruins."

The spirit of liberty may be delayed but it will arrive.

Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York voted for a sea level canal. Mr. Platt did not attend one committee meeting at which the type of waterway or the matter of engineering problems was discussed. Mr. Platt made up his mind on the matter without regard to the opinion of experts. This seems to indicate that those who desire to block the canal or to handicap the president put thru the sea level project in committee.

If there is an Aldrich-Hepburn agreement to drop out the express company feature of the railroad rate bill the country would be interested in knowing it. The scene in the house yesterday recalls Josh Billings' aphorism, "When mothers-in-law fall out, then we get at family facts."

While the girls at a fashionable boarding school were planting a tree on the campus on Arbor day a Mr. Raffles entered the building and stole about thirty of those fussy little watches that hang on by a cute pin.

The head of Lake Superior being now the third largest shipping port in the world, citizens of Duluth cannot pass one another on the street without shifting their quids and remarking, "Heave ho, my hearties."

Congress is willing to agree, if the country will let it off this time, to do great things with the tariff, Porto Rico, Philippines, pure food and other things next winter.

The Duluth-Superior port may have the third largest registered tonnage in the world, now, but wait a few years. There are things doing at Excelsior, Minn.

Lives of railroad men remind us
We are fools to work for pay,
When from the air and all around us
Stocks and bonds may come our way.

One of Boston's ball teams has lost twenty games in succession. That is the ball team's idea of calling attention to Boston. It has the merit of success.

The stork, the turkey and, incidentally, the eagle, are not the only national birds. The Kansas City Journal is rooting for the phoenix. And there's the hen.

This anarchist variety of marriage seems to settle the divorce question. There being no marriage, there cannot, of course, be any divorce. See?

It is now said that Bob Taylor is only an imitation fiddler after all. Some one evidently is trying to stop him from playing for the presidency.

Man, says Eugene V. Debs, is a tool-using animal. Glad to hear that; had begun to suspect he was an animal that was used as a tool.

Rockefeller's physician now says John was never sick a day in his life. They never succeeded in getting him on the witness stand.

Ten years ago Nicholas II. was being crowned. Subsequent events must make the emperor wish he had been born a grand duke.

If it was not larceny Mr. Perkins is probably convinced that it was very foolish, and he will not do it again.

As the president worked at his desk he whistled cheerfully, "There'll Be a Hot Talk from Young Towne Today."

The pure food bill still sleeps in the house pigeonhole. To awaken it, it may be necessary to fire Cannon.

Guatemala is going to have a little spring war. This spring has been enough to make anybody go to war.

Several days have elapsed and still the president does not know he has been crushed by Mr. Towne.

IT COSTS TO BE A GENTLEMAN

Columbia (Mo.) Herald.

It is difficult to be a gentleman in Columbia for less than $3 a week.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

MAY 29

1643—Union of the New England colonies.
1790—Rhode Island adopted the federal constitution.
1813—Battle of Sacketts Harbor, New York.
1848—Wisconsin admitted as a state.
1862—Beauregard evacuated Corinth, Miss.
1864—Maximilian arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
1865—Proclamation of President Johnson stating conditions of amnesty.
1875—Paul Boyton floated across the British channel.
1890—General Robert E. Lee's statue unveiled in Richmond, Va.
1893—Trial of Dr. Briggs for heresy by Presbyterian general assembly.

Minnesota Politics

Many Counties Will Divide Their Vote on Governor Rather Than Have a Contest in the County Convention—The Treasurership Situation.

There will not be many contests in the county conventions next week. The general disposition is to avoid trouble and reach a working basis peacefully. The result will be a good many split delegations. In counties where two or more of the candidates appear to have a strong following, they are showing a willingness to get together and divide the delegation according to the apparent strength of each one. So in Goodhue county it is reported that the delegation will be cut up between Block, Jacobson and Lord, with possibly delegates for Cole and for Somerville. A similar division will be made in other counties, especially in the second and third districts. In the northern counties there seems more of a desire to fight it out.

The counties that are going to present candidates for other state offices will generally divide their votes on governor. They will not give everyone a share, but will divide according to location and local sentiment somewhat. There are a good many of these counties to be figured in. Stearns county has Sprague for lieutenant governor, and Blue Earth may present Eberhart. In the secretary of state contest, Rice county has Captain Hunter, Redwood has Schmahl. Norman will present Lomen, and Kittson county will be in the hands of E. A. Nelson. Dinehart will have Murray to do with as he likes in the treasurership race, and will also have a strong hold on some of the other southwestern delegations. Pidgeon will have Wright county to divide up or trade with. Young's county, Swift, will be for Jacobson, but may divide on the first ballot. If Walter Lemon gets Ramsey county to use for trading, it will probably go solid for some one, otherwise it will be divided.

The candidates for governor and for secretary of state are all looking pretty closely after Dinehart. He has a strength all his own, which would be worth any man's while to get. There will be something like forty delegates from the western end of the second, who will care more about landing Dinehart than they will for any candidate for governor. So far Dinehart has held aloof from any combination, and has been making a vigorous canvass in his own interests alone. His only rival for the nomination will be P. C. Koerner, as Louis G. Vogel of New Ulm has not made much of a campaign, and is not expected to show up very strong. Somerville's candidacy in the same county has hurt Vogel. Dinehart has rounded up the second pretty well with the exception of Brown.

C. H. Warner of Aitkin, secretary of the republican state committee, who resigned his position with the state immigration bureau yesterday, is an enthusiastic supporter of A. L. Cole for governor, and will be actively associated in the conduct of the Cole campaign from now on.

Samuel G. Iverson's name will be presented to the Duluth convention by Fillmore county, as it was four years ago. The Preston Republican comes to the front with a strong eulogy of the Rushford man, saying in part:

Fillmore county will take a good deal of pride and satisfaction in seeing State Auditor S. G. Iverson, one of her favorite sons, unanimously renominated by the republican state convention. Mr. Iverson has earned the compliment by the able, efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office and by his zeal and devotion to the interests of his constituents.

The Detroit Record says that Becker county is well satisfied with Senator F. H. Peterson, but if Clay county brings out another candidate, as it threatens to do in the case of C. S. Marden, then Becker is likely to take the opening and bring out C. M. Johnston of Detroit.

Another legislative candidate is announced in the Martin-Watonwan district in Carl J. Swendson of St. James, who is going to file for the house.

—Charles B. Cheney.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—"Nerkingarne."

"Nerkingarne," one of the most charming of Swedish folk plays, was satisfactorily presented at the Metropolitan opera house last evening by the Swedish Dramatic club of this city. The play is pastoral in its character, dealing with the every-day life of the peasants in one of Sweden's fairest provinces. It is clean and wholesome, devoid of complicated plots and modern psychological problems, just a story of the simple life among the innocent people living by themselves amid rural scenes far from the contaminating influences of complex city life.

Three delightful love stories are interwoven in the drama and the interest in the performance is further enhanced by the picturesque and gaily colored costumes of the peasantry. The festivities about the maypole and the folk dances make a true picture of scenes which are to be seen to this day on many a village green in the interior provinces of the country.

The play centers on the love of Sven, the son of a wealthy peasant, for Ingeborg, a shepherd girl, of whose birth little is known. The match is opposed by Sven's father, Sven Jonsson, who demands that his son shall enter the ministry, forsake his sweetheart and marry a girl of wealth and position. The role of Ingeborg is taken by Ida Ostergren, a capable actress, who made her first appearance in this city. She has a winning personality and made many friends by her sympathetic portrayal of the patient and loyal maiden. Oscar Anderson, as the student lover, was entirely acceptable.

Hjalmar Nilsson had the comedy role of Lasse, the big, easy-going and jovial son of Mother Katrina, and made a hit in the character of an overgrown peasant boy. Constance Osborn was dainty and pleasing in her role of Selma, the daughter of Brukspatron Stal. The part of Mamsell Bom, governess to Selma, was particularly well played by Ingeborg Ericsson, and her work could hardly have been improved upon. Another bit of character work which attracted attention was that of Edward Vernon as Oesting, the veteran and village favorite. Augusta Linde also won much praise for her faithful portrayal of an elderly peasant woman. The other roles were generally in satisfactory hands.

Tonight the same company will present "Vermlendingarne," with Ida Ostengren in the role of Anna, the poor peasant girl.

Lyceum—"Confusion."

Confusion reigns at the Lyceum this week. It is foolish confusion, but its laugh-producing possibilities are exceptionally good and these are appreciated and made the most of by Ralph Stuart and his company. After three acts filled with strenuous endeavor, in which all the characters and their motives are confused, the players succeed in reducing order out of chaos and the confusion ends in the most approved of "live happily ever afterward" endings.

The plot of the farcical comedy is slender enough to eliminate any possibility of brain fag on the part of the audience. It is robust enough to furnish an excuse for all sorts of impossible, but nevertheless laughable situations, expressions and actions. It is the kind of a farce that makes the auditor laugh, and occasionally shriek, while he murmurs to his friend whom he wishes to impress with his strong mentality: "I never saw such utter foolishness."

The story depends upon several pairs of lovers in varying stages of heart disease, and revolves around the mixing-up of a servant's baby with a mistress' pug dog, which by the way does some of the best work in the performance.

The company led by Mr. Stuart and Miss Vaughn all enter into the spirit of the frolic and create as many laughs as the play is entitled to. The play begins late and ends early, but it is a good summer entertainment while it lasts.

Unique—Polite Vaudeville.

Vulgar vaudeville is the proper term with which to describe two of the offerings at the Unique this week. Joseph J. Sullivan, in his act, "The Coal Man," is coarse up to the limit, and then raises the limit. This is unfortunate, as Mr. Sullivan is a comedian of considerable ability. Downright indecency can be charged against the words of the songs used by Ben Mulvey, monologist. Both acts would be in poor taste in a house frequented only by men, and in a theater patronized largely by women and school children they are inexcusable.

Eliminating these two exhibitions of coarseness, the week's bill could be classed as above the average. Laurelle and Southern present a playlet entitled "A Drummer's Samples," which they handle with skill and good taste. The little Fisher girl, who appears in a contortionist act with her father, is uncanny in her apparent defiance of all the laws of anatomy. An unusual stunt is that of Robert Eldridge, who produces striking impressionistic pictures with colored sands scattered with seeming carelessness upon rough paper. The lady appearing with J. J. Sullivan has a pleasing soprano voice, and Ben Mulvey, barring his one inexcusable lapse into vulgarity, is decidedly humorous.

"Gettysburg." Herman La Fleur's new song, is a stirring and patriotic ballad, and the pictures which accompany it are thrilling. The motion pictures, showing the flags and faces of all nations and a kidnapping, are good.

Fireworks at Wonderland.

Wonderland tomorrow night will have a fine program of fireworks in honor of Memorial day and several features in addition to the usual program of free out-door attractions. Arcadia, the palace of illusions, which occupies the building known last year as the Myth City, opened last night with four stage performances. One is levitation, in which the body of a young woman is suspended in midair apparently without support; another is the disappearing lady, a third is the act known as substitution, and the fourth is a performance legerdemain. The Mystic World is to open tonight with fire and serpentine dances and plastic poses. There was a very fair attendance at Wonderland last night, cool weather considered.

Foyer Chat.

The indications are that a large and fashionable audience will greet America's most popular comedian, Nat C. Goodwin, on his forthcoming engagement in this city opening Thursday evening. He will present his new farcical comedy, "The Genius," written by William C. and Cecil De Mille, and which has scored an instantaneous success everywhere. The play will be sumptuously mounted, with special scenery and accessories and will be presented by a company of unusual high Goodwin excellence. "The Genius" will be preceded by a one-act character study from life, called "In a Blaze of Glory," written for Mr. Goodwin by Paul Armstrong, author of "The Heir to the Hoorah," in which the star plays the role of Michael O'Brien, a bum, who dies from injuries received while rescuing a millionaire's child from being killed in a runaway in Central park, New York.

The Ralph Stuart players at the Lyceum have an even dozen more high-class comedies in readiness for the summer engagement. This form of amusement has met with the enthusiastic approbation of patrons of this theater, and is the most popular theatrical venture of the season. Large audiences attend the Lyceum for the sole purpose of having a good laugh.

The best bookings of the International Theatrical company are now available for the summer season at the Unique theater. Refined vaudeville, the best European specialties, musical, dancing acts and clever turns of all kinds intended to amuse or interest a miscellaneous audience are to be seen at this theater.

In Joseph Shipman's excellent production of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," the Bijou is presenting this week one of the very best attractions of its season. Nothing but praise is due Miss Virginia Drew Trescott for her portrayal of the role of the madcap princess, Mary Tudor. The play affords many theatrical opportunities, and these Miss Trescott adroitly uses. A matinee will be given on Wednesday, Memorial Day.

"My Wife's Family" is the title of a merry musical mixup written by Stephens and Linton, which will appear at the Bijou next week. The cast is a capable one and includes Appleton and Perry, Charles Mitchell, William Hearty, James Parke, Arthur B. Nice, Helen McGowan, Ruby Raymond, Edna Ward, Mabel Hawthorne, Lorraine Keene, Marie del Vecchio and others.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Salvation Army Expenses.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Mr. Cousins of the Salvation Army made a mistake in his reply to the criticism of the Rev. Irving P. Johnson, printed in The Journal of last evening, when he incorporated into his statement the phrase, "If Mr. Johnson begrudges the aged and needy a square meal on Christmas day, the friends of the Salvation Army and the public of Minneapolis do not." This is very far away from the point. It is an aspersion or insinuation that can have no effect, for as applicable to any clergyman of any denomination or to any whole-hearted American it does not stick. It is absurd to think that anyone, much less a clergyman, should begrudge the aged and poor a square meal on Christmas day, or on any other day.

To a layman, more familiar, perhaps, with commerce than with charitable work, it looks as tho the main criticism of the Salvation Army is one with reference to what might be termed operating expense. There are minor criticisms, but they might apply to any organization, for perfection can scarcely be hoped for anywhere. As to the good the Salvation Army does, it is not open to question. It is a splendid organization, deserving of support. But there seems to be an idea, right or wrong, that the proportion of operating expense in the army is very high.

In the railroad world people who are interested in the problem of efficient and economical operation know that figures differ. It costs the Great Northern, for instance, about 49 per cent of gross receipts to operate the road, and it costs other companies varying percentages, running as high as almost 80 per cent in some cases. Differences of location, of tonnage, of country served and of management, account for the difference in figures. There are no available statistics covering the operations of the different charitable bodies, but there is no reason why, with some allowances, the same thing is not applicable there. Of all the money given by the people to any charity, some portion goes to maintain the working force itself. There seems to exist an idea that in the Salvation Army this proportion, owing to the management, is larger than it might be. This would seem to be the nub of it.

If it is untrue that it costs the Salvation Army the major portion of all the money it receives to maintain its workers, then a simple statement to that effect backed by a few figures showing the ratio of relief rendered, to moneys and means received, would be a most effective answer, but it seems impossible for the Army men, for the once, to lay aside the romantic part of the work, cease talking about the needy poor and those who "begrudge" them a dinner on Christmas day, and come out with a straight business statement of what they do with the money they collect in Minneapolis.

—N. E. J.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE POWER

Nebraska State Journal.

Every day the greatest of the muckrakers is outdone in the literal reports of sworn testimony at Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago and Kansas City. Ray Stannard Baker never made so strong a statement of the extent of the rebate evil as did E. W. Freyschlag, a Kansas City merchant and rebate getter, who said Wednesday on the witness stand: "Instead of four years this thing has been going on for twenty-five years—not at 25 per cent rebates, but at 40 per cent." Governor Dawson of West Virginia is proven by the Pennsylvania disclosures to have stated the case too conservatively when he wrote to a United States senator that his state was being mangled between the railroads and the coal mines. Commissioner Garfield was mild in comparison with Senator Emery of Pennsylvania who swore on Thursday at Cleveland that a pipe line to the seaboard was the only thing that enabled the United States Pipe Line company to do business. "We are today," he said, "the only competitor of the Standard to the seaboard, and that is the only way we can transport our oil, for the railroads are controlled completely by the Standard."

Intelligent men have long known that the commercial interests of this country were at the mercy of a power as irresponsible as Russian autocracy; all men now see that this power has been exercised as harmfully as that of a Turkish despot. It is not to be assumed that all railroads are of a color in this matter, but the name of only one railroad magnate comes to mind who has not within the year protested as false the charges now proved true.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS INEVITABLE, SAYS DEBS

Labor conditions have steadily improved since the dawn of the Christian era and are better today than ever before, but they will not reach their final perfection until society, instead of individuals, owns the great industrial machinery of the world. This was the substance of the address delivered by Eugene V. Debs, leader of the socialistic movement, at the Auditorium last night.

"Child labor and underpaid female labor, which are the shame of our country today, are natural fruits of an outgrown industrial system,' said Mr. Debs. "They will pass with the great change from capitalization to public ownership, which is as inevitable as the passing of time. The hour of a great economic change is now at hand and the day when, instead of fighting each other like cannibals, men will work together for the common good is not far distant."

Sensationalism was not a feature of the address. Mr. Debs views the great question from a point where he can see both sides and judges the result from the outcome of kindred conflicts in past ages. He traced the industrial history of the race, pointing out that the ability to devise and use tools is the feature which distinguishes man from the other animals, and asserted that the modern mill is but a highly organized tool which should belong to society at large.

The centralization of capital, according to Mr. Debs, is a necessary step in economic progress and must precede the further step of public ownership. He asserted that the time has come for this amassed wealth to become the property of the people. He did not deny that there is a great battle in progress between the forces of capital and labor and said that strikes and outrages like the forcible suppression of the Idaho strike are necessary to open the eyes of labor to the true state of affairs.

"Instead of an example, John D. Rockefeller is a warning to the youth of the land," said Mr. Debs in reference to the head of Standard Oil. "He is hunted like a dog by the government detectives and might well be glad to change places with the poorest beggar on the street."

A fairly large audience heard Mr. Debs and its applause was enthusiastic and frequent. The lecture was given under the auspices of the auxiliary to the local locomotive firemen's unions.

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.

Local Superintendent, Mrs. Lockwood D. Welsh, Jr., 3240 Park avenue.

Band of Mercy Essays.

During the weeks of the Jim Key contest, The Journal received several hundred letters, from the members of the bands of mercy.

It was impossible to give prizes to all, excellent as they all were, but Uncle Bert intends to publish some of the best ones, believing they will greatly interest the other children.

After The Journal has used all the stories they are to be sent to New York, where Uncle Bert will keep them to pass on to show other children what the Minneapolis children have done in showing kindness to animals. The story today is by Mary MacDonough, of Emerson school.

The Puppy Saved the Boy.

One evening as we sat around the sitting room fire telling stories, we heard a strange sound at the door. Curious to know what the sound was I went and opened the door and found the cunningest little puppy, shivering out in the cold.

After getting the puppy warm and giving her some supper, I found a box and fixed it for her to sleep in, leaving it near the fire.

Several hours after I had gone to bed I was awakened by something tugging at my hair; it was the puppy. I arose just in time to hear the front door slam. I ran down stairs and found my brother, who occasionally walked in his sleep, going around the house toward the barn, right in front of the barn was a deep hole in which, if my brother should happen to fall, he would be badly injured.

Seeing the danger. I ran to him quickly and got him away before any accident could happen.

Altho it was just caring for a strange puppy, yet it saved my brother from obtaining any injury.

A Eighth Grade. Mary MacDonough.
Emerson school. 1428 Vine Place.

The Lyndale School Bands of Mercy.

Several hundred of the pupils of Lyndale school have joined the Jim Key Bands of Mercy, and the members are all interested in becoming one of the strongest bands in the city. Miss Kate J. Bartholf is principal of the school, and the names published today include the pupils of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grade.

A Fifth Grade.

Jennie L. Shook, teacher.

Grant Haseltine, president; Frances Irwin, secretary; Ellen Goodrich, Thomas B. Berry, Elwood Burkhardt, Marie Burtt, Eddie Nelson, Harry Larson, Ruth Gilbert, Arnold R. Peterson, Margaret Roche, Arthur McGill, Alice Ruth Talbott, Lincoln Freng, Gladys Knights, George Reiter, Pearl Hartley, Clarence Cook, Stella B. Hillgren, Maurice L. Baker, Florence Savard, Bruce C. Steelman, Laura Emma Downs, Arthur McCann, Laura Jennie Harris, Adele Angell, Irma Petit, Rudie Winnes, Blanche Meadows, Francis Lund, Stewart Craig, Louise Fenstermacher, Willie Shoemaker, Esther Aldrick, Clyde Needham, Clement Jacobson, Eugene Berger, Ernest E. Fardley, Dorothy Potter, Byron Dargett, Floriene Mueller, Walter De Mill, Lawrence Berry, Clare Hanson, Reuben Daly.

A and B Sixth Grade.

Mary Fairchild, teacher.

Richard Wessling, president; Susie McBeath, secretary; Mildred Zoller, Alma White, Alice Johnson, Marie Schaller, Ruth Rauen, Henry Bolline, Maud Hexum, Marguerite Saxton, Bruce McCullough, Ethel Engquist, Mabel Ruberg, Agnes Hewett, Florence Woods, Ruth Aldrick, George Frostad, Elsie Perschmann, Ruth Jorris, John Jennison, Almida Mathiason, Hulda Johnson, Gladys Wyman, George Ducharme, Marie Hill, Clifford Downs, Raymond Scharf, Ruth Dutton, Milan Carroll, Florence Peterson, Ethel McMath, Margaret Helback, George Smith, Gladys Hill, Genevieve Ellingen, Walter Bugbee, Thelma Giles, Floy Chase, Clifford Currier, Bertha Thels.

B Seventh Grade.

Caroline M. Neill, teacher.

Hazel Forbes, president; Dunbar Millar, secretary; Edna Nelson, Gerhart Wessling, Jennie Frostad, Roy Mickelson, Edna Benson, Myron Kinne, Effie Nelson, Hazel Christy, Anna Wise, Inez Pottsmith, Marion Countryman, Willie Vallentyne, Mildred Bardwell, Della Langford, Willie Provencher, Alice Walker, Edith Anderson, Ross Wray, Louis Pedor, Ruth Brace, Rebecca Mason, Goldie Sutton, Florence Carlson, Mabel Meadows, Lester Lounberg, Beryl Archer, Laura Peterson, Alice Mulford, Ruth E. Wheeler, Floyd Gardner, Clarence Lund, Will Borden.

A Seventh and B Eighth Grade.

Carrie E. Frost, teacher.

Harry De Mill, president; Signa Hansen, secretary; Henry Fergestad, Adeline Vallentyne, Florence Nightingale, Ruth Palmer, Daniel McLaughlin, Bessie Curle, Vera Smollett, Hilda Peterson, Albin Nelson, Florence Daly, Raymond Thayer, Laura Sawyer, Walter Peterson, Florence McCullough, Lillian Winnes, Roy Dutton, Charles Davis, Ethel McGill, Elsie Core, Margaret Putnam, Leslie Nelson, Joseph Husbands, Harvey A. Hillgren, Renwick McCullough, Lillie Etken, Rhea Asselin, Agnes Mathiason, Lillian Sells, Mabel Johnson, Florence Hartley, Ruth Bengtson, Robert Roehr, Amy Palmquist, Winfred Velander, Earl Brackett, Emma Nane, Annie Riordan, Lillian Isenberg, Julius Gustafson, Russell Williams, George Carlson, Henry Rebmann, Audrey Love, Lawrence Kreidler.

Corporations in Jail.

No adequate way to punish a corporation has ever been found. A fine of a few thousand dollars for the breaking of some law is a small matter, and as the officers are immune, the corporation pays the fine out of the treasury and laughs up its sleeve. The Saturday Evening Post has found a Chicago lawyer who has a solution for the problem. He says to imprison the corporation just as any individual who has broken the law. The court could send the corporation to solitary confinement, that is, stop all its operations entirely, or it could make the corporation work while in custody, the proceeds to go to the state.

One or two sentences of the latter kind would net the state a tidy sum, especially if the steel trust or Standard Oil was the offender. This would do away with all desire to break the law. Few men desire to break the law who have health, strength and happiness. These things come to every man who drinks golden grain belt beer. It is pure and wholesome and you should have it on your table daily.