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THE JOURNAL

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

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The Duluth Convention.

Mr. Cole was his nomination for the office of governor by his industry and his intelligence in emphasizing in politics the importance of state issues.

The convention held at Duluth yesterday was singularly free from influences emanating from Washington. Minnesota is less affected by national politics in the treatment of her local political interests than most states. In Iowa national politics mixes into state politics and influences results. We have just seen the entire congressional delegation of South Dakota deserting their posts in Washington and throwing themselves into the state fight. State politics and national politics are so mixed up in that state that it is hard to find a line of cleavage. Other states might be mentioned in which conditions are similar.

Time was when state platforms in Minnesota were written in Washington, but when the delegates met in Duluth yesterday they met to deal with state issues solely in so far as making up the ticket is concerned and without the slightest interference from any member of the congressional delegation and without conferring the delegation of any representative of the state in national politics with those of the candidates for places on the state ticket.

This is manifestly a fortunate condition of things because it gives opportunity to consider and emphasize state issues and select candidates with respect to their prominence and influence and experience in purely state affairs.

While there was some clever politics played on the floor of the convention in Mr. Cole's interest, his campaign was practically neglected by the practical politicians and he went before the people asking for preferment because he had had experience and had rendered important service in state affairs. Mr. Cole has been a member of the legislature for two sessions—not a very long time, but long enough to identify him more prominently, perhaps, than any other man in the state with what, in general terms, may be described as the movement for state improvement. He was the prime mover in the work of the legislature in providing for the survey of state lands with a view to constructing an adequate system of drainage. This is an important matter and a practical effort for the enhancement of the natural resources of the state.

Mr. Cole was prominent in creating sentiment and promoting effort in favor of larger immigration to the state, particularly to the newer, northern portions. He was efficient in bringing about a change in the system of selling state lands in such a way as to secure their disposal to actual settlers, aiming to secure in this way the more rapid settlement of the country instead of allowing these lands to pass in large blocks into the hands of speculators. He redrafted the state highway commission law so as to fit its provisions to conditions as they exist in the newer parts of the state.

Starting from his experience in these matters and from a genuine interest in every proposition which promised betterment and growth in the state, he began his campaign on the platform of state improvement. The emphasis which he laid upon these state issues attracted attention to his candidacy at once and while he did not possess the skill of the experienced politician and attach to himself a very large number of delegates in the beginning, he won the favorable opinion of many and was the easy compromise and second choice when the conflict of interests became most severe and critical in the convention.

The exact effect of the production of free denatured alcohol upon the market, in prices per gallon, for liquid fuel, cannot be foretold, but that it will force the gasoline and naphtha producers to a level correspondingly low, all things considered, is certain. The business has been too largely controlled by one power—too much of a trust proposition. In another season it will be a free field for all, and the manufacturers who can produce the best and cheapest fuel will get the business, and artificial influences working for a "holdup" of the public will have been removed.

Day must be expecting some beef money, too.

The Packers and Their Bill. Notwithstanding some improvements forced by the minority of the committee, the cloven hoof of the packer is still in the Wadsworth bill. As indicated by The Journal's Washington dispatches today the majority of the agricultural committee still clings to the idea of making the country pay for the inspection, and vests in the secretary of agriculture a large discretion. These two things while they may not immediately affect the inspection, will tend in the long run to decrease its efficiency. The time may come when the appropriation is inadequate to the work or when the agricultural secretary is incompetent or careless or both, and then inspection falls to the ground until stirred up again by another angry burst from the country.

The packers ought to be able to see that they least of any can afford these bursts of indignation. They bring on painful publicity and shortness of business while the cause is being exploited and the remedy sought. But apparently the packers are determined to get a loosely constructed bill thru congress to show the president that they can oppose him and to have a law which they can evade.

The packers may put their bill thru the house, but it does not follow that they can get it thru the conference, which must come after the failure of the two houses to adopt identical measures.

stands for something, and have opposed to the probable candidate, whose agreeable personality and irreproachable character will be his strongest recommendation, a forceful man who represents a definite policy and whose record in the legislature has earned for him the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and the reputation of being a man who does things.

The balance of the ticket is made up with regard for considerations of nationality and geography, and composed of men of experience well known to the state and generally acceptable to the party.

Conditions are radically different from those which obtained at the beginning of the last campaign. The preliminary contest has been marked by an unusual absence of the rancor and bitterness and personal animosity of defeat and the breaks in the ranks, always incident to a live contest for preferment, are certain to be closed up more quickly than usual. The Duluth convention has united the republican party and given it promise of success at the coming election.

A Somewhat Different Story. Senator John M. Gearin of Oregon is a somewhat different politician from what is expected in these days of degenerate Depews and malformed Burtons. Mr. Gearin was appointed to succeed Mitchell of unblest memory. He submitted his cause to the people under a new law, whereby the people endorse a candidate for the senate and the legislature is expected to ratify their choice. The theory of the lawmakers was evidently that when a candidate carried the popular endorsement his party would also elect a majority of the legislature. But there are so many elements which enter into the election of a legislature besides a senatorial endorsement, that this does not always follow. In fact, in the recent election in Oregon, while the republican candidate secured a majority of the popular vote, the democrats appear to have carried the legislature.

One might imagine the result if such a thing happened to a Platt or a Gorman or a Bulkeley. He would immediately put in motion plans to make the legislature the master of the situation and secure the senatorship. But this is what Mr. Gearin did. When he heard of some such plot being hatched in Oregon he wrote a letter protesting against it, and declaring that Mr. Bourne, his republican opponent before the people, should have the unanimous vote of the democratic legislature, and that any other course would be treason to the state.

Such a man as Gearin cannot be permissively spared from the public service.

Albert T. Patrick has slammed the door of the death house for three months more.

A Long-Lived Statesman. The prehistoric statesman whom the governor of Maryland has recently appointed to the senate has had a picturesque political career. Entering the senate five years before the present oldest member, Allison of Iowa, was first elected, Mr. Whyte had as colleagues such men as Ben Wade, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull. This was in 1868. The next time Mr. Whyte came to the senate was in 1875, when he was elected for a full term.

Meantime, a great social revolution had been going on in Maryland. The state had been run as an oligarchy, of which Whyte was the dignified ambassador at Washington. But the poor whites had begun to assert themselves. They found a leader in Arthur Pue Gorman, a rising young machine politician, who was willing to lead the hoi polloi provided the road was toward Washington. And it was. When 1881 came around, Senator William Pinkney Whyte, with his aristocratic name, whisks and associations, found himself outside the breastworks. The feud between the finest families, represented by Whyte, and the largest families, represented by Gorman, has been going on in Maryland politics ever since with the singular result that Gorman, who in Washington was the very acme of a high-toned, reserved and unapproachable senator, was at home the Gavoche of state politics.

Mr. William Pinkney Whyte does not appear to have been averse to office holding, for after his rejection from the senate he served as mayor of Baltimore, attorney general, city attorney of Baltimore. Now, at the age of 81, he enters the senate for the third time, having survived Gorman, whose own career was three times the average length of political lives.

New York had just begun to spend \$125,000,000 for a new water supply when secret pipes by which millions of gallons

of water are stolen annually were unearthed. For example, workmen of the water department dug up a street the other day and found a mysterious connection between a city main and the main of a private water company in Queen's borough. Thru it, according to the estimates of water department engineers, 150,000 to 200,000 gallons of water were being taken daily by the company from the city. At this rate the company was getting 73,000,000 gallons a year, which it had been selling back to the city for \$65 a million gallons. It will be recalled that in Chicago some years ago it was found that the big packers had secretly connected with the city mains and were using what water they needed. As corporations have no souls, they must get their punishment right here.

James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania is in favor of fusion of the reform forces against the republican machine. Mr. Guffey will agree to any reform candidate for governor who is agreeable to John D. Rockefeller, and doesn't see what more the people can expect. They cannot expect any more from James M. Guffey.

Senator Dryden of New Jersey—and of the Prudential—announces himself as a candidate for re-election. Both Dryden and his company have been muckraked, but not officially. A hot campaign in the legislature would bring up a repeal of the muckraking that would be most unpleasant for the Prudential.

Old King Cole was a merry old soul. And a merry old soul was he; He called for a flush and got it straight On ballot one, two, three— On ballot one, two, three.

It seems that the Cumberland Presbyterians did not come over in a body. Just enough of them stayed out to form another church and invent another creed.

The democracy shows sound sense in preferring Bryan to Hearst just as the country showed sound sense by preferring McKinley and Roosevelt to Bryan.

Some of the resident English diplomats are asking who is Potter? Is it possible they do not know about the Subway Tavern which Bishop Potter dedicated?

The state politicians believe that the tariff should be revised by its friends, and also that its friends should get busy. This is something like business.

Kansas City is starting a new \$25,000,000 union depot in the fact. It has gone so far that the picture of the new tracks lead to it are in the papers.

Mr. Formerly-a-senator Burton's standing at Abilene, Kan., is not to be unpaired, but Abilene, it happens, is not a quorum of the United States.

Representative Landis' dictum that this is the best country on earth seems to go to the length of denying the possibility of improvement.

Porous plaster waists are not yet de rigueur. In fact if you want to rig her in this climate you would better get a shawl handy.

The New York Mail has an article on "The Hearst Movement." It is the movement of one having a nail in his shoe.

As to some of his own delegates it seems that Jake did not grapple them to his soul with hooks of steel.

There were several peek-a-boo effects at the Duluth convention; now you see and now you don't.

Jake is one of those statesmen who is very strong in his party, but not quite strong enough.

Altogether Mr. Bryan's "coming-out party" threatens to be a large and imposing affair.

Cincinnati and London have a common interest today in a very uncommon young matron.

Students in Syracuse university do not have to get up early to watch the Day "breaks."

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat. "An American Citizen" as portrayed by the Pacific stock company at the Metropolitan, has become a prime favorite with the theatergoers. Its typical American flavor is just right for Minneapolisans. Edward Keller's opinion of it is getting by filling the house at every performance. The play will be on the boards for the remainder of the week.

"By Right of Sword," a superb dramatization of A. W. Marchmont's powerful novel, and the play in which Ralph Stuart made a national reputation, will be presented at the Lyceum next week. This is the beautiful comedy drama in which Mr. Stuart and his excellent company made their bow to a Minneapolis audience, and in his most conspicuous success. "The Crisis," with Ralph Stuart as the noble count, is drawing large crowds this week.

The best acts in the Unique's big vaudeville show will be Eddie Ecker's new play, "His Latest Match," and the fine musical specialty of the Medallion trio. Eddie Ecker's bright monolog is also winning golden opinions for Mr. Keller can sing as well as talk, and he does both for the entertainment of his audience.

"As Told in the Hills," the melodramatic production of life in the southwest, continues to good business at the Bijou. The piece is somewhat original in plot and development, as well as characters, and one of the strongest of its kind for a dramatic standpoint seen at the Bijou this season. It is artistically staged, special attention having been given to the details of the plot. The badges on the fight on the prairie, and scenes on the Arkansas farm. A souvenir matinee will be given Saturday, and the company will extend its engagement, giving two performances, Sunday afternoon and evening.

Wonderland is Popular. The pleasant nights are bringing people out to Wonderland park in good numbers, altho a touch of hotter weather is really needed to make the park fully appreciated as an open-air resort. Many out-of-town visitors were numbered in last night's attendance, owing to the grand lodge of Odd Fellows. Wonderland attracts a large proportion of out-of-town people as a rule, which shows its fame and its engagement, report is getting a wide circulation in the northwest. Sunday afternoon the four Alvinos, Roman ring performers, and Dan Lamont's animal show will succeed in giving Moore and Comors on the bounding wire and features of the free open-air attractions.

A Cat Gilded Her. When I was coming home from school I came thru the woods. We had just moved and I had not yet learned all the turns, but there was a path I most always followed, but it had been snowing and therefore the little path was covered with snow so I could not see it to follow. It was growing dark and I was beginning to get frightened because I didn't know which way to go. I called as loud as I could, I received no answer. I called still louder and I heard nothing but the echo. So I tried again, "Father! Father!" Present-

THE MEAT INSPECTION BILL; ITS PROVISIONS IN DETAIL

House Committee on Agriculture Prepares Substitute for the Beverage Measure.

Washington, June 14.—A meat inspection provision was completed by the house committee on agriculture yesterday and will be presented to the senate probably today, which it is declared the committee will insure that American meats and meat products are healthful, clean and in every respect wholesome and fit for food.

The important features of the legislation are that it places the cost of the inspection on the government and makes an annual automatic appropriation of \$2,000,000 to pay the expenses. It requires a rigid postmortem and antemortem inspection of all animals killed for food. It requires a government label as a passport for all meat and meat products which enter interstate commerce, and, in addition to this label, a certificate of purity to the carrier and to the secretary of agriculture for such products which enter foreign commerce.

The secure this label, the product must be handled in accordance with sanitary regulations prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, who is authorized to employ, without regard to the civil service law, for the first year, an equal number of meat inspectors, to supervise the enforcement of his regulations.

Bars Preservatives. It prohibits the use of preservatives or chemicals in the preparation of meat foods which are deleterious to health, and leaves the matter of determining this question to the secretary of agriculture, who is to state the ingredients, the manufacturer is not required to be stated.

The sanitary requirements which the secretary is to prescribe and enforce insure complete sanitation as to all buildings, whether slaughter houses or canning establishments.

There are many penalty clauses attaching to violations of all these provisions. The penalty for violation is subject to a heavy penalty if he accepts for transportation any goods not bearing the government label or in case of foreign shipment in addition to the label, not accompanied by the required certificate. The packers are subject to a heavy penalty for false labeling as to contents of packages. Trade names are to be allowed in some cases, in the discretion of the secretary, but in all cases the contents of the package must be shown.

The violation of any of the provisions of the regulations is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed two years. There is a special penalty against the bribery of inspectors, being imprisonment from one to three years and a fine of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for offering a bribe and the same punishment for the acceptance of a bribe on the part of inspectors.

Farmers and small butchers are exempted from the operation of the regulations where they have been and are employed.

This conclusion of the committee was reached after three full days of consideration, following the exhaustive hearings held in connection with the official packing regulations and the statement of the packers, and the representation of livestock raisers.

The committee represents the judgment of nine members of the committee, against seven who preferred the Beverage amendment, slightly altered. A majority report will be made to the house by some of the members dissenting.

The bill as completed by the committee was made public last night. The sanitation provision reads as follows:

Strict Sanitary Rules. "The secretary of agriculture shall cause to be made, by the experts in sanitation, or by other competent inspectors, such inspection of all slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishments in which cattle, sheep, swine and goats are slaughtered, and the meat and meat products thereof are prepared for interstate or foreign commerce as may be necessary to inform himself concerning the sanitary conditions of the same and to prescribe the sanitary regulations of sanitation under which such establishments shall be maintained; and where the sanitary conditions of any such establishment are such that the meat-food products are rendered unwholesome, unhealthful or otherwise unfit for human food, he shall refuse to allow said meat-food products to be labeled, marked, tagged or stamped as 'inspected and passed.'"

"That the secretary of agriculture shall cause an examination and inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats, and the food products thereof, slaughtered and prepared in the establishments herebefore described for the purposes of interstate or foreign commerce to be made during the night-time as well as during the daytime when the slaughtering of said cattle, sheep, swine and goats, or the preparation of said food products, is conducted during the night-time."

"That no person, firm or corporation shall transport or offer for transportation any meat-food products of interstate or foreign commerce shall transport or receive for transportation from one state or territory or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, or to any place under the jurisdiction of the United States or to any foreign country, any carcasses or any parts thereof, meat or meat-food products, whether such have not been inspected, examined and marked as 'inspected and passed,' in accordance with the orders of this act and with these and regulations prescribed by the secretary of agriculture. Provided, that all meat and meat-food products on hand at the date of the approval of this act at establishments which are not inspected, examined and marked as 'inspected and passed,' in accordance with the orders of this act and with these and regulations prescribed by the secretary of agriculture shall be exempted from the operation of this section under such rules and regulations as the secretary of agriculture may prescribe."

The provision putting the cost of inspection on the government follows:

Government Pays. "That there is permanently appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000,000 for the expense of the inspection of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, and the meat food products thereof, which enter into interstate or foreign commerce for each half year, the secretary of agriculture shall, in his annual estimates made to congress, submit a statement in detail, showing the number of persons employed in such inspections and the amount of money paid to each, together with the contingent expenses of such inspectors and where they have been and are employed."

Other details of the provisions of the bill are:

Elaborate provision is made for a three system of examination and inspection of animals to be slaughtered. This examination is to begin before they enter the slaughterhouse. All cattle, swine, sheep and goats found on inspection to be diseased or to show symptoms of disease are to be slaughtered separately from all other cattle and their carcasses subjected to a careful examination and inspection.

There is to be a post-mortem examination and inspection of the carcasses and parts thereof of all cattle prepared for human consumption or sale in interstate or foreign commerce. Those parts fit for human consumption are to be labeled, inspected and passed, those unfit for human food are to be labeled, "inspected and condemned," and afterwards destroyed under the personal superintendence of inspectors.

Where deemed necessary, inspectors may reinspect carcasses or parts thereof to determine whether since the first inspection the carcasses or any parts of them are allowed to enter any department of the meat establishment where they are to be prepared for meat food products, and to all such products, which, after having been issued from any such establishment are returned to same or to a similar establishment where the inspection is maintained, inspectors are to have access at all times to every part of the meat establishments.

All products which contain dyes, chemicals, preservatives or ingredients which render them unfit for human food, are to be tagged "inspected and condemned," and are to be destroyed for food purposes. This provision regarding preservatives is not to apply to meat food products intended for export to foreign countries which are prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser where no substance is used in the preparation or packing in conflict with the laws of foreign countries to which the product is intended to be exported.

When meat or meat food products marked "inspected and passed" are placed or packed in any can, pot, tin, canvas, or other receptacle, or covering, the person or persons preparing it is to label such receptacle "inspected and passed." No such meat or meat food products are to be sold or offered in any false or deceptive name, but established trade names, etc., are permitted on approval of the secretary of agriculture.

Sanitary Inspection. The secretary of agriculture is to have made a careful inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats, and the meat food products thereof, which enter into interstate or foreign commerce to be refused vessels having any cattle for export until the owner or importer has obtained the certificate of a inspector, stating that the cattle are sound and healthy.

Likewise the secretary is to have made a careful inspection of the carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, salted, canned or otherwise prepared for export. No clearance is to be given vessels having on board such products without a certificate certifying that the cattle were sound and healthy at the time of inspection and that their meat is sound and wholesome.

The inspection in addition to their work of examination of the animals are to make an inspection of the sanitary conditions of all the establishments in which meat food products are prepared. The sanitary conditions of the establishments of the inspectors to the chief of the bureau of animal industry and from his decision an appeal shall lie to the chief inspector in charge in that locality, and then to the chief of the bureau of animal industry.

Washington and finally to the circuit court, if any person, company or corporation has been affected injuriously by any of the rulings of the lower officials.

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