

THE JOURNAL

VOLUME XXVIII—NO. 212. LUCIAN SWIFT, J. S. McLAINE, MANAGER. EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY. SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

BY CARRIER OUTSIDE THE CITY. Daily and Sunday, per month, 40c. Daily only, per month, 35c.

BY CARRIER IN MINNEAPOLIS AND SUBURBS. Daily and Sunday, one month, 50c.

POSTAGE RATES OF SINGLE COPIES. Up to 10 pages, 1 cent.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—Minneapolis, Minn. Journal building, 47-49 Fourth street S.

NEW YORK OFFICE—Chicago Office. Tribune Building, 4th floor.

LONDON—Journal on file at American Express office, 5 Waterloo place, U. S. Express office, 99 Strand.

PARIS—Journal on file at American Express, 21 Rue Scribe, and Eagle Bureau, 68 Rue Cambon.

SWEDEN—Journal on file at American Legation, Stockholm.

NORWAY—Journal on file at American Consulate, Christiania.

DENMARK—Journal on file at American Legation, Copenhagen.

ST. PAUL OFFICE—420 Endicott building. Telephone, N. W. Main 230; T. C. 2068.

EAST SIDE OFFICE—Central avenue and Second street. Telephone, Main No. 8.

TELEPHONE—Journal has a private switchboard for both lines. Call No. 9, on either line and call for department you wish to speak to.

Why Not a Pure Food Bill? Representative Mann of Illinois with his lecture on impure foods, has made it plain to the country that there is a powerful combine of capital and "vested" interest back of the opposition to a pure food bill, and that therefore one will not be obtained easily.

When there are millions of dollars employed in bleaching green cherries and dying them with aniline that they may be sold at a big price as something else; when there are other millions actively engaged in manipulating rotten eggs into confectionery, it is quite evident that the grip of these organizations will not be loosened without a struggle.

The crime of the food business is not the manufacture of foods, but the counterfeiting of natural foods and their sale as the real article. The principle of a good pure food bill should go to the stoppage of this counterfeiting as the government did in the bill forbidding the sale of oleomargarine except when plainly labeled. The government has succeeded in annihilating its sale as butter, why cannot it do the same with the sale of tapioca pills for pepper, or of glucose with dead bees in it for honey?

What possible objection can there be to things being sold for what they are rather than for something else, unless there is an illegitimate attack upon the public pocket or the public health in the counterfeiting process?

An umbrella in the hand is worth two in a neighbor's umbrella stand.

The Minnesota Delegation. Some account of what the Minnesota representatives in congress have been doing this session is furnished in The Journal's Washington correspondence today. They seem to have been in the game quite prominently.

Senator Nelson figured conspicuously in the statehood fight and contributed materially to the final shaping of the rate bill in the senate. He is known also as the Alaska man in congress. He probably knows more about Alaska than any man in or out of that district, and his interest in its development is of incalculable value to Alaska. He is recognized by the people of Alaska as their special friend, and has a large mail from that section setting forth the wants of the people and showing how completely they depend upon him for promoting their interests. Mr. Nelson has also been serviceable to Minneapolis in connection with the appropriation for a site for a new federal building, and in other ways. Mr. Nelson is one of the leaders of the upper house, having obtained great influence thru his sincerity of purpose and thru his ability as an advocate of measures. He is always thoroly acquainted with the matter in hand.

Senator Clapp has been conspicuous thruout the session for his work in behalf of the rate bill. He has stood by the president all the way thru and has won influence and standing by his work in behalf of this measure, which will add to his usefulness as long as he remains in his body.

Of the members of the house, Mr. Tawney has been the most prominent. His work as chairman of the appropriations committee is a story by itself and will be so treated in our Washington correspondence. He is recognized now as one of the half dozen leading men in the house. In fact, by reason of his position and the ability with which he has discharged the duties, he is not outranked by any man on the floor.

Mr. Stevens, always a diligent and intelligent worker, has gained in influence and reputation, taking an active part in the work of pushing thru the pure food bill. He has also secured additional appropriations for important improvements at Fort Snelling.

Mr. Davis did valuable service in shaping legislation on meat inspection. Taken as a whole, the delegation has not only been active in promoting legislation bearing upon local interests, but has cut a respectable figure in all the important business of the session.

Unfortunately only four in the house delegation recorded their votes against the resolution requiring the Panama canal commission to buy all their supplies from American dealers and manufacturers. This concession to the trusts

was granted by the house on the theory of consistency with the protective principle, but it is by no means certain that this action will not be nullified by later congresses. The members who recorded their votes against the proposition were Mr. Stevens, Mr. Davis, Mr. Stoenerson and Mr. Volstead.

Mr. McCleary is expected to add one more important performance to the work of the delegation before this session closes in the delivery of the great tariff speech which has been announced from time to time. Mr. McCleary is expected to speak in defense of the "standpatter," and to show why the time has not yet arrived for tariff revision. He will also in the same effort emphasize the degree to which he has departed from the sentiment of his district on the tariff question. It will no doubt be an able presentation of the high tariff "standpat" position, but it will not make any votes for Mr. McCleary next fall.

The Louisville lid appears to be seamless and iron-bound at the four corners.

The Meat Inspection Bill. The differences between the house and the senate on the meat inspection amendment to the agricultural bill are two. The senate insists upon the packers paying the cost of the inspection and of their plainly showing on each can of prepared meat food products the date upon which the label was affixed. The intention of this provision is to let the people know how old the stuff is which they are buying. The house bill omits the date of the label and charges the cost of inspection to the people in the form of an appropriation which, of course, comes out of the taxes of the whole people.

The materiality of these changes made from the Beveridge amendment in the house is questioned. Some contend that a can of food products once hermetically sealed and labeled good is always good until opened and eaten. Therefore, the packers oppose the dating of the can. They see that if the labels are dated, the people will ask for and insist upon having the stuff latest canned, regardless of the assurance that the packages put up earlier in the century are just as good. This will have a tendency to make the packers keep their supply closer to the demand, for if the newer cans are demanded in preference to the older, it will not be possible to anticipate the market so freely as would be the case with undated cans. Many of the older dated cans might become unsalable thru the public refusal to have them, since it would be known that there must be more newly packed goods to be had.

However, since the question has been broached, it would seem to be an unsafe proposition even from the packers' standpoint to omit the date. It would tend to bring the whole business under a continuing suspicion. No reason can be assigned to the public why the date should be omitted except that the packers do not want it put on. This is sufficient of itself to bring about a universal demand for the affixing of the date.

So far as paying for the inspection is concerned, it is quite evident that the packers are moving heaven and earth against this provision, because they are not clear that they can pass the cost along to the consumer. It is so small in the comparison to the aggregate of the business that it can hardly be divided so as to reach the consumer. Like a slight advance in the tax on cigars or whisky it is too small for distribution and hence may fall on the manufacturer. This is probably the secret of the Packington opposition to this feature of the Beveridge amendment.

This being the case the senate has very good trading stock in the two differences between its bill and the house bill. If the packers want to load that \$3,000,000 on the public they have a chance to do it. By receding from their opposition to dating the labels they can doubtless induce the senate to agree to the public paying the cost of the inspection.

The fifty-ninth congress, after having played hooky quite a bit, comes in with a report which shows that if it had worked all the time it would have stood at the head of the class.

The Municipal Henery. Students of municipal government who have had their minds nearly flooded by the opposing claims of government and private ownership, and who have wondered whether there was any way to test the questions at issue so as to arrive at a conclusion, will be glad to know that Cleveland, Ohio, is making an experiment which appears to be fundamental. Cleveland is establishing a municipal henery.

There is an air of finality about this experiment, for while there may be always a lingering doubt whether a city which runs a waterworks can also run a streetcar system, there can be no doubt that a town which can run a henery can run anything else on earth.

The suggestion of rural simplicity in this experiment is only for the eye, which sees no further than the surface. The management of a henery really includes the management of everything there is in the way of complicated problems of state and finance. If it be objected that the henery cannot be the whole thing, since on the farm it is usually cared for by the wife, daughter or other subordinate member of the family, the plain answer is that it is the hen and not the horse which lifts the mortgage; it is the egg and not the wheat which gives the farmer a standing in the "general store."

The city of Cleveland, in entering upon this experiment, shows that it acknowledges at last that all other efforts to reach the bedrock proposition in municipal ownership have been evasions. The hen, being the basis of all true thrift on the farm, must also be the basis of all true thrift in the city. With a well-established, henery in operation Cleveland will not have to issue bonds for sewers or to pay the deficit in other departments. It will

simply draw upon the profits in the hen department.

Another advantage of a henery is that it will reduce the various loafing inspectors who sit around the city hall to a strait where they cannot avoid being useful. It will be a simple matter to put eggs under these gentlemen and make them hatch out chickens. This resource alone will be worth \$2,000,000 annually to the city of Cleveland.

A foreign correspondent who is enjoying the coronation where the mid-night sun shines, cabled recently that as there were no public formalities there Wednesday, many of the visitors who came to see the coronation seized the opportunity to go to Hell, which is only twenty miles from Trondhjem. Return tickets were available at a low price. The great trouble with this place in the past has been the lack of return tickets.

The story that President Roosevelt has picked Taft for the republican nomination may be taken with the usual grains of allowance. The president thinks well of Taft, but he knows he will not be nominated unless the masses of the party share that opinion. It will be the open season for nominations in 1908.

Last night some miscreants climbed to the roof of Colonel Plyer's mansion and stole his airship which, after using most foully, they left in a cornfield in Winona county. The mayor has been promising us an aerial squad to protect the property of our citizens, but he appears to be pretty slow about it. Appropriations short again?

Summer has come along nicely, notwithstanding the coal furnace weather. A ninety-foot sea serpent with seven heads has appeared off the coast of Maine and a New Jersey woman, while gathering lettuce, was struck by lightning, which pictured three snakes, a bird and a teabag alphabet on her left arm.

The prodigal son, after the banquet, arose to propose his father's health. "I want to correct one error of the press," he said. "I came home not because the fare was poor, but the fact is, neighbors, those pigs had never been inspected."

The Standard Oil lawyers seem to be organizing a company in each state. Some corporations seem to feel that if they skin the people legally it is anarchy to interfere with the game.

Two people died in Brooklyn from drinking cocktails. Hundreds of people are worried about their meat, when everybody knows that it is liquor that is killing them.

In raising the saloon license to \$6,500 a year, San Francisco showed that there were varieties of freight that she did not care to see transported.

It does not seem as though there would be the usual number of orations on the Fourth this year, the "Chancellor" Day may be induced to make a few remarks.

If the United States government can establish a reputation by putting on the mitts with Cassatt it may be able to get on a match with Rockefeller later.

Mr. Hearst has announced to the federation of labor that it can gain more than three polities by striking—provided it politics with Hearst.

Cole Younger has violated his ticket-of-leave by exhibiting himself in a show. Nobody had a right to expect that he would keep his promise.

Mr. Taft would perhaps take it kindly if Justice Brown could put off his retirement until after the republican national convention.

Shonts has been given the degree of LL.D., but the degree congress wants to confer on him is that of D.Y.T.D. Key on application.

Dr. Muck, from Germany, is the new conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra. Dr. Muck arrived at the psychological moment.

Reports from Russia intimate that Goremykin is weary. It takes only a little resignation to shake that tired feeling.

Dr. Watterson of Kentucky was made so by an LL.D. from Brown. To celebrate the event, Louisville put a lid on it.

A mouse invaded the streets of Duluth the other day. They will have to cut the grass up there.

Congress appears to be straining every nerve to let the pure food bill go over.

ELEVATING MANKIND. Kansas City Journal. The statement that clubwomen are trying to uplift man is not altogether reassuring. The anarchists are also trying to uplift royalty.

LUTHER'S OPINION OF ERASMUS. Luther. Erasmus stands looking at creation like a cat at a new door.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY. JUNE 25. 1530—Confession of Augsburg presented to King Charles V.

1689—France declares war against England. King William's War.

1785—Virginia ratified the federal constitution.

1795—Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., instituted.

1815—Hampton, Va., captured by the British.

1841—Brigadier General Scott appointed general-in-chief of the United States army.

1864—Federals repulsed at battle of Roanoke station, Va.

1865—South Carolina readmitted to the Union.

1870—Abdication of Queen Isabella II of Spain.

1875—Battle of Little Big Horn—the Custer massacre.

1893—Shore end of the Bennett-Mackay cable laid at Waterville.

1893—India closed her mints to the free coinage of silver.

Minnesota Politics

Democrats Not Going to Nominating a Senatorial Candidate—Claim that Platform Was Not Adopted at Duluth—Lindbergh on a Tour—Culkin May File Soon Against Bede.

The democratic state committee does not include in its list of convention candidates anything about the nomination of a candidate for United States senator.

The democratic party is in favor of electing senators by the popular vote, and it is safe to say it is the equal, if not the superior, of any band which will follow him this season. In fact an eastern writer who was present last evening, stated that he recently heard the Innes and the Liberator bands, and expressed surprise that Minneapolis with such a band organization should think it necessary to send away from home for its music.

The Elbow Lake Herald springs a sensation in declaring that the Duluth convention did not adopt any platform. According to the Herald version the convention adopted while in session a platform: "L. O. Foss of Elbow Lake was fighting the plank indorsing the wide-open tax amendment, and adjournment was held without taking a vote on his amendment."

The Little Falls Transcript refuses to stand for a direct primary law to cover state officers, because it would give the bludge to the city delegates. There would be no delegate at large in justice to smother the city delegations. As the Transcript points out, the eighty-eight delegates, counting the total of large and small, are divided into three groups as many as the three big counties had altogether, and not based on votes at all. A direct primary law would not give the city delegates an advantage, as they are largely a rural vote.

C. A. Lindbergh of Little Falls is out again on another tour of the sixth district, and the congressional contest there will hold the center of the stage for the next few days. On the informal tour Lindbergh men, who generally supported Jacobson, got a disappointment at Duluth in the nomination of Cole, but they are more than even determined to win out in the district. In the county conventions the Lindbergh people showed up strong, and counting the Jacobson strength at Duluth as for Lindbergh, they had the decisive ballot Jacobson actually gained in the sixth. The district gave Cole and Jacobson a narrow margin.

Mr. Lindbergh is not assuming that the Cole men are all for Buckman, and in fact that is far from being the case. He has just paid a visit to Walker, Mr. Cole's home, where he was cordially received.

Reports from Duluth say that W. E. Culkin is soon to file as a candidate for congress against J. Adam Bede. The Bede men are making a big thing out of the fact that Culkin failed to land Odin Halden a winner in the auditorship fight, but Culkin is hardly to blame for the outcome of that contest. It was not in the cards.

The Glenwood Gopher Press says: "Mr. Jacobson was not the choice of the convention was a great disappointment to the people of the district, but every candid man would know that the result was an honest victory and that Jacobson was a great asset to the party."

AMUSEMENTS. Metropolitan—"At Piney Ridge." David K. Higgins' thrilling tale of sunny Tennessee, as played by the Ferris stock company, was heartily approved by two classes of audience.

"At the Rainbow's End," the beautiful comedy drama which Ralph Stuart gave to the stage a few weeks ago, and which was repeated at the Grand opera yesterday, afforded delightful entertainment to two of the largest audiences of the season. The actor-author and his excellent company received an ovation at the close of the performance.

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was a token of the public's appreciation of both conductor and musicians. The large canopy served as protection from both sun and rain, and added greatly to the pleasure and comfort of the audience.

Mr. Oberholfer has brought together the best bands ever heard and it is safe to say it is the equal, if not the superior, of any band which will follow him this season. In fact an eastern writer who was present last evening, stated that he recently heard the Innes and the Liberator bands, and expressed surprise that Minneapolis with such a band organization should think it necessary to send away from home for its music.

The program of the evening was a better balanced in every respect, the tonal quality is improved and the results accomplished in shading and artistic effects with so few rehearsals and so little practice. Another week of constant work and the band will satisfy the most exacting.

In the arrangement of programs Mr. Oberholfer is especially successful, and yesterday's offering was of a sufficient breadth and scope to please every class of music lover. There were selections from the great operas, popular waltzes, marches, etc. Especially pleasing to those present was the music of Elbert's famous opera, "Carmen," and the band gave the fascinating rhythm delightfully, bringing out a big, broad climax.

The concert of the evening was the famous cornetist, Rafael G. Colini, whom Mr. Oberholfer has engaged for the season. When Mr. Colini finished his first number it was evident that he had established himself as the favorite of the audience and before the brilliant climax of the "Inflammatus" from "Stabat Mater" was fully completed the audience broke into applause. The cornetist has mastered the art of getting a good root to enable it to withstand drought later in the season. The most abundant rains have been in the winter wheat countries.

To gain a correct idea of the wheat-growing area of Russia, one should take a map and fold back the northern half, letting the line run thru Moscow. This cuts off but one important province—namely, the eastern part. The rest of the country where the rainfall has been insufficient. As the severest drought, accompanied by unseasonable heat, was early, the plant did not have an opportunity to get a good root to enable it to withstand drought later in the season. The most abundant rains have been in the winter wheat countries.

While wheat is raised in every province of the southern half of Russia, the wheat provinces in the area indicated produce 80 per cent of the total crop. Rye is grown largely thru the southern half of the country.

Conditions are very favorable in all the southwestern provinces, and in Taurida and Kuban in the south. The latter was dry early, but rains came in season, and have continued sufficient since. In the north, the crop has been rather too frequent of late in the southwest, and now dry weather is needed. The rye is past all liability of damage from anything but hail, and the winter wheat is well along but the spring wheat, and there is a large acreage in Bessarabia, Kherson, Taurida and Kuban, is growing too rank.

The dry area begins just north of the Sea of Azov in the eastern part of Ekaterinaslav. I traveled thru this province, which is one of the most important, from west to east. The grain in the western part is good without suggesting a bumper crop. In the eastern part the effects of the drought are easily apparent. The grain is thin and unsteady, and is very short, and some whole fields look like an alkali patch in a North Dakota field.

The next province to the east, Don Cossack, is the second best wheat government in Russia. In a good year it raises more wheat than Minnesota. The Don river runs thru it. The drought has been severe in this province, also to the north, in Saratov, and to the northeast, in Samara, very important spring wheat sections—the Volga country. There have been rains of late, but the crop will be short even with perfect weather.

At Rostov-on-Don I found the farm implement men in an unhappy state of mind. They were discouraged over the outlook to the north and I was told that a large percentage of the crop for binders had already been canceled.

Short Crop in Eastern Russia. That there will be a very serious crop shortage in the eastern part of the eastern half of Russia, there can be no question. It is impossible that the crop in the southwest and extreme south can make up the shortage, even if present prospects are good. A good year of this shortage will be a calamity to peasants and to business interests. Yet wheat will be exported from the more fortunate provinces just the same as if there were no shortage.

Another result of the shortage must be to strengthen prices next fall, after the first rush of wheat is over, and so the American farmer will benefit by Russia's loss.

Just as present offerings of wheat are rather free, and at lower prices, at Russian ports. This may be taken by some as a portent of a good crop. At any rate, it can hardly be understood at a distance. The explanation that I receive is that the wheat which is being offered is arrivals long delayed in transit. Some purchases of wheat have only now coming along. The cars have, in some cases, been standing loaded, I am told, at country stations. Nowhere but in the provinces of Kuban have I seen any of the warehouses at the railway stations. In Kuban there was grain at every station.

White House Fare Plain and Simple. The president's table is carefully inspected, the president humbly admits that the cook looks after the menu, and that he had no one get into the pot, but that such espionage over edibles is all that is contemplated.

The assertion that the White House marking is all done at the Central market might be true, but for the fact that none of the marketing is done at Central market.

Pinckney, the White House steward, is credited with being clothed with entire authority in buying provisions. Sometimes, the president says, Pinckney does buy some fruit, but he never buys other provisions. Special mention is made of asparagus, consumed at the White House as being purchased thru the market is all wrong, declares the president, as all asparagus eaten at the White House comes from the president's estate at Oyster Bay.

The interesting declaration that Quentin is permitted to have all the sugar he wants in his coffee loses some of its force when it is known that the declaration that Quentin never drinks coffee.

2 GIRLS IN FRIGHT JUMP INTO RIVER. Double Drowning in the Mississippi—Two Lives Lost in North Dakota.

Red Wing, Minn., June 25.—The unexpected flaring of an alcohol lamp caused Agnes Nettum, 13 years old, and her sister, 12 years old, to leap from a gasoline launch yesterday into the Mississippi river, where they drowned.

A party consisting of the two girls, their brothers, Arnold, William and Hal Wetter, started for Stillwater, and were preparing coffee on an alcohol lamp when the flames apparently went out. One of the party poured a little alcohol on the wick, and a spark of fire evidently remained, as the lamp blazed up. The girls were seated in the stern of the boat, and leaped into the rushing current. They were not missed until a hand looking back, noticed a hand disappearing below the water. Not a man on the boat was able to swim, and by the time the boat had been circled the two had drowned.

Several boats have been dragging opposite Diamond Bluff, where the accident occurred, but the bodies have not been found.

Grand Forks, N. D., June 25.—Lara P. Havervold was drowned in Lake Ibsen, near Leeds, while on the lake with Gunder Torgerson. They were in a boat when about 10 o'clock the boat was overturned, and the two were thrown into the water, but were rescued.

Flint, Mich., June 25.—John Collins, aged 23, and his sister, Clara Collins, aged 11 years, were drowned last evening in Terhush lake, when one of the two rowboats in which Mrs. Selma Collins, her nine children and hired man, George Growler, were gathering water lilies, capsized. Three other members of the Collins family were thrown into the water, but were rescued.

Alaska Personally Conducted Tour. All expenses included, 31 days, \$350, via Soo Line.

The Great Wheat Fields of the West Along the Soo Line. Are now a wonderful sight. Excursions will be run July 6th to 14th inclusive. Ask at the ticket office, 119 Third street S.

RUSSIA FACES A SHORT CROP

Wheat and Rye in Poor Shape in Eastern Part—This Means Strengthened Prices and Grain for American Farmers.

By Rollin E. Smith. Special to The Journal.

Odessa, June 6.—The rains this year in Russia have not fallen upon the just and the unjust alike in due proportion. As a result, part of the country has promise of an excellent crop of all grains, while in other parts conditions indicate from a moderate crop to total failure.

About one-half the wheat acreage and more than a half of the rye acreage is, unfortunately, in the north of the country where the rainfall has been insufficient. As the severest drought, accompanied by unseasonable heat, was early, the plant did not have an opportunity to get a good root to enable it to