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THE JOURNAL

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

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Armour's Opportunity.

"In summing up what has been said about the packers and what has been done to the packing industry, one naturally inquires, 'What has become of the boasted American fair play?'" In this manner J. Ogden Armour attempts to give the impression that the troubles of the packers have been brought about by malice. Mr. Armour has taken this line of discussion before, when he intimated that President Roosevelt had started the agitation in revenge for the escape of the packers in Judge Humphrey's court. This assumption of a mean spirit of revenge on the part of the president in the transaction of the business of his office is worthy of Mr. Armour, who has heretofore contributed some untruthful articles for magazines upon the fruit trade and the private-car lines. It will not disturb the confidence of the country in the president. The country will not believe that Mr. Roosevelt has descended to a depth where Mr. Armour can meet him on equal terms and with equal opportunities of vituperation.

Instead of harping upon the motives of the president in ordering an investigation, it might be well for Mr. Armour to harp a while on the relation of the packers to the meat-inspection law. Mr. Cadahy and Mr. Armour say they are in favor of it; that it cannot be made too strong for them. If this is so, why do they oppose the strengthening of the law? Why was the first Wadsworth bill such a weakling? Why was the second Wadsworth draft, though greatly improved over the first, still so unsatisfactory that the president was obliged to send a letter to Mr. Wadsworth notifying him that he would not sign it if it passed both houses? Why, when a bill finally passed the house and went into conference, were the packers there actively engaged in saddling the cost of making their business profitable and safe on the taxes of the country? Why are they still opposed to dating the labels?

If Mr. Armour would address himself to answering these questions he might interest the public more than he does when he broadly hints that the president wantonly attacked a great national industry because Judge Humphrey would not permit him to put Mr. Armour on trial.

The Toledo ice trust claimed that its violation of the law was merely technical. So is the jail sentence.

State Care of Tuberculosis.

Medical authorities have harped on the contagious character of tuberculosis for a good many years, and at last are arousing the laity to the necessity for government action. Pennsylvania republicans the other day made the first declaration on that subject that has been found in any political platform, when their state convention committed the party to "the establishment and support of dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoriums for the treatment of the consumptive poor."

Minnesota is in advance of the other states, however, in the establishment of such an institution. The state sanatorium for consumptives has been created, and in another year will be ready to receive patients. The site has been acquired on the shore of Leech lake, near Walker, where the breezes from the lake and from the pine woods make ideal fresh air conditions. The legislature has set aside \$100,000 for buildings, and work will be pushed this summer. By next year it should be possible to open the institution, and next winter the legislature will be called on to adopt some regulations for maintaining it.

To a certain extent it should be made a free institution. Those who are able

to pay their way, entirely or in part, should do so, but dependent ones who have no one to provide for their care should not be barred from chances of recovery. It is the consensus of doctors that the sanatorium must not be misused by filling it with patients who have reached the incurable stage. It is a place for those who have hope, and at least a fighting chance of recovery under proper conditions. Properly managed, the institution may be made of immense value to the state, and as a pioneer in state care of tubercular patients, Minnesota should take pride in making the sanatorium a model.

J. Ogden Armour has returned to New York and objects to all this free advertising of the packing business.

Mr. Edgar's Statement.

Mr. Edgar's statement regarding the misuse of the Minneapolis relief contribution to the poor of San Francisco leaves nothing to be added except that he is entitled to the thanks of this community for his unselfish activity in attempting to prevent the violation of a trust.

As to the attack from the rear in the Minneapolis Tribune to which he refers, that is something to which Mr. Edgar and the committee must submit as they must submit to the forced sale of the flour in San Francisco without their consent. It may be a trifling difficulty for gentlemen, engaged in a purely philanthropic effort, to comprehend this public assault upon both their intelligence and their motives. But this only proves that they do not comprehend the Minneapolis Tribune. In the use of the stiletto it has proved itself such an adept as would entitle it to high rank in a gang of Sicilian outlaws or in the mysteries of an active chapter of the Mafia.

If Judge Kinkadee of Toledo could sit on the bench in the government's Standard Oil case Mr. Rockefeller would be likely to remain abroad.

Conditions of Success.

Mr. M. E. Ingalls, who went abroad with the commission which undertook the investigation of municipal ownership in England, appears to have fallen into the unfortunate habit so common to investigators of stating his conclusions before he gives his evidence.

He notes the success of a great many municipal experiments in Great Britain, but immediately adds that the cause of their success is the willingness of many first-rate men to devote themselves to civic affairs, is not open to America. The fact that Mr. Ingalls was willing to go abroad at his own expense and spend several months of toilsome adventures in municipal slaughter houses, gas works and electric light plants, somewhat discounts his own conclusions. Mr. Ingalls is a first-class man.

The difficulty in America will not be to find first-class men who will undertake municipal labors. The difficulty will be to bring about in the cities political conditions which will encourage such men to hope for success in their endeavors. The English and Scotch cities fortunately found better than average conditions of success open before them. They had no politics, practically, in their city administrations. They did not allow their local campaigns to become the tail to some parliamentary kite. They never accepted the theory that a man who was liberal in national politics might not work side by side with a conservative on a local board.

We see how it is in American cities. We have our absurd system of republican and democratic tickets opposing each other all the way from president to alderman. The organization encourages this sort of lambying because it tends to keep always the same crowd in power. In order to smash a ring or oust a gang of grafters the American voter must put up a big noise. He must vote "independent." He must stand the accusation of "deserting." His party. He knows this is a burlesque treason put up to scare him, but still the burden is on him and he is the man who is called upon to "explain." Instead of the grafter he is trying to down. This condition is unnatural and cannot always exist. The people of Philadelphia stood it for a long time until they found that the machine had sold them body and soul to the gas trust and the traction combine. When they rebelled they rebelled hard. They formed a city party which takes in republicans, democrats and prohibitionists. It is a great success because it is logical. It agrees with the common sense of the people and they support it. It does not interfere

with their dividing into other groups on national issues. It fills the bill. It is what every city in the country needs and must have before municipal ownership can be undertaken with any hope of success. When that is attained the American people are just as capable of running their own streets, gas plants and electric light works as the English and Scotch have proved themselves to be.

The conferees continue to agree on the rate bill more or less every day.

The Leaven and the Lump.

We pride ourselves here in Minneapolis upon the prevalence of a little higher average of public and private morals than usually obtains in cities of this size. And we probably have a right to. Mayor Jones in his remarks yesterday to the meeting which asked him to be a candidate again, indicated where we got this superior order of things. He says it is largely inherited. He went back into early history and recalled how the noble men and women of the early days had given tone and direction to the thought and life of the community, and had established a standard of citizenship which still manifests itself in the more recent composite. It was the leaven which has leavened the whole lump.

We only have to go back twenty-five or thirty years to find the public affairs of this community directed by men of strong character and superior capacity, of high purpose and sincere devotion to the public good. Minneapolis was fortunate in having among her early citizens a considerable number of men and women from New England, who brought with them the sturdy virtues which characterized the life of the people of that section. The New England element was made up of leaders—men who were forceful and impressed themselves upon the community not only in its commercial and industrial life, but in its political, social and religious. As population was added from various parts of the world, there came also the best of the northern European peoples, with long-established notions of honesty, industry and love of order.

It is no wonder that with these elements mingled in large proportions in our population we should have as a result a better average than is to be found in most cities of this size, an average of citizenship more in sympathy with right living, with obedience to law and regard for good order than is common in cities of this class.

And this fact is the substantial fact upon which all in sympathy with that policy for which the present municipal administration stands base their hopes and expectations of its continuance—it is because the sentiment of the community is right. The meeting held yesterday morning can be taken as a fair expression of that sentiment among the business men, professional men and a considerable portion of the wage-earners of the city. It is worthy of note in the same connection that no element of the population has given to the mayor more substantial evidence of sympathy with his stand in favor of law enforcement than the wage-earners of Minneapolis. The first assurances of support in the inauguration of the Sunday closing policy came to him from the labor organizations of the city.

So it appears that taking the average of Minneapolis citizenship it is fair to regard it as of a higher grade than the average in most cities of this class. And to this fact must be credited in large measure not only the success of the present administration up to the present time, but the assurance that it will receive that support in the future which will perpetuate its existence and strengthen its usefulness. Good government is not a product of one man's purpose and efforts, but of the sentiment and standards which prevail generally throughout the community.

On the whole is there not danger that Mr. Bryan is coming home too soon?

A Degenerate Son.

Whether there is warrant for the assumption that Harry Thaw is legally insane and was so when he shot his victim, there is plenty of evidence in his career that he never had much instruction in the difference between right and wrong and hence very little conception of that difference. Descended from a father who betrayed in his age the same characteristics which the son has brought upon the world in his youth, brought up by a dotting mother who humored his every whim whether it was to tease a cat or smoke a cigarette, it is any wonder he grew up to be at 33 an irresponsible, unfortunatist?

This unfortunate young man cannot say with the great of the ages, "All that I am I owe to my mother," he can say that he owes at least a portion of his bad eminence to the weakness which characterized his early training.

If the average of citizenship is so high in Minneapolis as Mayor Jones suggests, some one may ask: "How then do you account for the last Ames administration?" Possibly that was an accident. We were just trying a new piece of political machinery—the direct primary—for the first time and didn't know how to work it. It was also defective in an important particular, as to which it has since been modified. It must be admitted, too, that partisan feeling blinded a good many men who can see a good deal clearer and straighter than a political situation now than they could then.

Orris Munday, a Carmel, Ill., farmer, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while fishing. His wife had the usual foreboding of impending danger and warned him not to go. Perhaps men will begin to take their wives' advice sometime!

Senator Benson of Kansas has been given the chairmanship of the committee on examination and disposition of useless papers in the departments. Senator Foraker will probably try to have the railroad rate bill turned over to him.

clear proof of the very great value of jail sentences for public exploiters.

Chicago is about to become a city of homes on a basis of \$10 a week. Ten dollars a week in Chicago is about enough to recover the original color of boiled shirts. In Minneapolis it is only \$3.75.

The drydock Dewey is at Singapore, only 1,300 miles from Manila. As Admiral Jellicoe is not roaming those waters now, the Dewey's chances of reaching port are extremely good.

The thoughtlessness of the weather clerk in delivering so much rain will become more apparent if he does not reserve enough to extinguish the fires of the glorious Fourth.

The state drainage league meets at the psychological moment, if we cannot get weather reform, there is one thing we are calling for, and that is "drenage."

Uncle Joe will "not permit congress to adjourn until it has done its work." This is really nice of Uncle Joe, if he will but permit congress to do its work.

Doubtless the insurance men who have been indicted by the grand jury are in favor of abolishing the preliminary term. Mr. Schwab declines to admit that he is a candidate for the senate, but he also declines to deny that he has the price.

If the lock type settled the Panama question, how would the lock step do for the Domingan question?

If the Russian soldier decides to go into politics the czar may see the point, if he does not also feel it.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Suppressing the Scorchers.

The workhouse sentence recently imposed by Judge Smith on George Gagne, a twin citizen of the "prettiest girl" in the city, who is reported to be a public man in Wondersland, has all been recognizable, so the identity of the young lady, it can be expected, will be revealed in a few days. The fireworks display will come as the concluding feature of the program of free outdoor attractions, which includes the incline high dive of Dare-devil Dash, Walburn and other acts, and the evening ballad concert by the Heintzemaer military band. There are new features this week in the "Fours of the World," Electric theater and the republican party, and was president of the state league of republican clubs for one term.

AMUSEMENTS

Fireworks at Wondersland. A feature of the fireworks display at Wondersland tonight will be a pyrotechnic portrait of the "prettiest girl" in the twin cities. The portraits of public men in Wondersland are all recognizable, so the identity of the young lady, it can be expected, will be revealed in a few days.

The Pillager Leader claims to be the original and best of the state league of republican clubs for one term.

Fred B. Wright, a well-known local attorney, has announced his candidacy for the lower house from the fourth district, comprising the fourth ward of Minneapolis. Mr. Wright has always been active in republican party, and was president of the state league of republican clubs for one term.

Matt Teln, formerly publisher of the New York Mills Journal, has cast his fortunes with the new state of Oklahoma, and is now publisher of the Aften (Okla.) Climax.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR BACK

Says Exporters of Meats Will Lose Hundreds of Millions.

New York, June 27.—J. Ogden Armour, head of the meat-canning industry, who has returned with Mrs. Armour and his daughter, after an absence of two months in Europe, said: "All over Europe there is open agitation for a boycott on American products. Europe cannot understand why we should not buy their own industry and now Europe is telling everybody to buy her own products. The entire export trade has been badly damaged. The loss may run into hundreds of millions."

"But the American meat industry cannot be destroyed by socialist agitators, political revolutionists, stump speeches or sensational journalists running amuck."

"Inspection is for our interest," said Mr. Armour; "the stricter the better; but we don't see the way in which the inspection law has been brought about, by first running down the business."

THROAT CUT BY FENCE WIRE

Montana Bronco Buster Rightfully Mangled in a Runaway.

Dillon, Mont., June 27.—Fred Aushurn, a young man who had followed bronco-busting in this county several months, was fatally injured yesterday when breaking a bronco. The animal ran away with him and passed underneath a barbed wire and became entangled. Aushurn was terribly mangled by the wire. His throat was cut from ear to ear and both arms were almost severed at the elbows.

CRANK FOLLOWED JOHN D.

Wanted \$10,000 from Oil King, but Didn't Get It.

Compiegne, June 27.—John D. Rockefeller is considerably worried over an attempt made by a harmless crank to get \$10,000 from him. The man followed Mr. Rockefeller for some time finally at the archery grounds of the Club of Associated Sports, the mayor asked him to state his business. "I want 48,000 francs," he said. He was shown the gate.

Girls' and Boys' Apparel

At Children's Department of Atkinson's, 716 Nicollet. See ad. on page 6.

One Fare for the Round Trip to Cannon Valley Points via Great Western Railway.

Every Saturday and Sunday during May, June, July, August, September and October. For further information apply to R. H. Heard, General Agent, Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

Minnesota Politics

Two Local Candidates in the Field Already for Julius Schmah's Place as Chief Clerk—How the Duluth Platform Was Adopted—Democratic County Conventions Aug. 25.

Julius Schmah's nomination for secretary of the state board of education organization, and there will be a good contest for chief clerk next winter. Two Minneapolis men, both competent and familiar with the work, are already in the field. They are Adolph E. L. Johnson, who has been first assistant clerk for the last two sessions, and John T. Jones, who has been reading clerk during four sessions. Minneapolis may have a candidate for chief clerk next winter. He is expected to enter the race after the primaries are held, and will be in it to the finish if assured the support of the Hennepin delegation. Both candidates for chief clerk are in the field. They do not want to hamper Johnson's chances for speaker, and if the delegation presents him they will do nothing to hinder his selection. If Hennepin should get the speaker, it would probably work against a Hennepin man for clerk, but would not necessarily bar either of the candidates. There is precedent in the fact that at the last session both speaker and chief clerk were from the same county. There will doubtless be some candidates for chief clerk outside of Hennepin. The old house members will pay a good deal more attention to competence in choosing their clerk than to location. They realize how much an efficient chief clerk, such as Schmah has been, means to the business of the house.

There is no doubt of the fact that the republican state platform was adopted at Duluth. The record of the recollection of several who kept close watch on the proceedings at Duluth, where the nomination had been made, the motion for appointment of a state committee was made by Dar Reese, and carried. Then W. E. Lee, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform, and the motion for adoption. The motion was seconded. A. J. Rockne of Zumbrota then offered his state primary law amendment, and before the vote was taken the motion for adoption of the platform was taken. The Rockne amendment was not taken up. A point of order was made against the motion for adoption. Stright announced that after the vote had been taken on the Rockne amendment he would entertain a motion from Mr. Foss. The Rockne amendment was voted down after some debate. Mr. Foss was talking with some delegates around him and did not take the floor. The convention was in a hurry to adjourn and delegates were calling for the question of adjournment. The motion for adoption of the platform and it was carried. After that Dar Reese made his motion for thanks to the officers of the convention, and after its adoption the motion for adjournment was carried. The amendment was never really before the convention.

The call for the democratic state convention also includes the date for all county conventions, according to law. They will be held on Saturday, Aug. 25, which is ten days before the state convention. The committee has no power to fix the date of the primaries, but recommends that they be held on Wednesday, Aug. 22. Each county selects its own date for the primaries, and the choice will be made by the county conventions.

Judge Searle of St. Cloud is recovering slowly, and if he continues to improve he will not doubt file for the republican nomination to succeed himself. If he does not become a candidate, it is said that the loss of Cloud bar will go to the name of M. D. Taylor for the nomination.

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS

SLOW IN COMING

Action Under Bill Will Require From Eight to Ten Months.

By W. W. Jermene. Washington, June 27.—Residents of cities in Minnesota and other northwestern states which are to have public buildings or sites for public buildings, under the provisions of the public buildings bill, need not be disappointed if it takes eight or ten months to acquire the necessary land. Several representatives, among them Buckman of Minnesota, made inquiry at the office of the sustaining architect yesterday relative to the method of procedure. Buckman got a \$10,000 appropriation for a site at Brainerd, and he wanted to know how long it would take to acquire the land when he reached home. After the bill becomes a law the department will determine how many ground is needed for public purposes in each city named in the bill. It will then advertise for proposals for the sale of suitable sites. Upon receipt of bids will be tabulated and special agents appointed to visit the various cities and inspect the sites offered. Upon the receipt of reports, the department will determine which sites to buy, and the abstracts of titles to the tracts selected will be sent to Washington, thru the local United States attorneys.

Following the receipt of titles there will probably be quite a long delay. All abstracts will be referred to the department of justice where there is only one man to do all the work incident to an examination of abstracts, and they must have his "o.k." before the final acts of purchases are made. All these details will consume from eight to ten months. In places where the government already had a site, as at Crookston, Representative Steenson's home town, the department will set its own price for work on public buildings. It takes at least three months to get out a set of plans and specifications for a small building, so that in Crookston and other places situated as it is, work on public buildings will not be commenced until the spring of 1907, at the earliest. Minneapolis will be in the same class as smaller places in the public buildings bill in the manner of the selection of a site for the new postoffice. The department would like to have a whole block of ground, and will call for bids on that basis if the appropriation is large enough. If the bill as it finally passes does not carry a larger amount than \$250,000, the department will cut its garment according to the cloth and will perform call for bids for a smaller tract.

DOLLIVER PRAISES

BRYAN GENEROUSLY

Journal Special Service. Hoboken, N. J., June 27.—The Lyrio theater was thronged last night to hear Senator J. P. Dolliver of Iowa deliver an address to the students of the Egerton school. The statesman from the west drew a lesson from the life of the late President William McKinley in which he declared that it was his duty to every citizen to do his best. He said that he was simply an average man and that he was proud of the great work of eminent public men who had risen from poverty to affluence and the confidence of their fellow citizens. A dramatic part of Senator Dolliver's address was the point when he said: "William J. Bryan is the same kind of man as McKinley." At the mention of the Nebraska's name the applause was spontaneous and lasted several minutes. Waving his hands in the air Senator Dolliver declared: "He is a God-made man. I have known him for years and worked with him in the house of representatives."

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN

MAIL CARS WANTED

Washington, June 27.—Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin has introduced a resolution directing the postmaster general to notify the railroad companies carrying the mails that within a year they will be required to furnish electrically-lighted cars for the transportation of the mails.

Officers of the national organization of railway mail clerks represent that the present lighting arrangements existing on the mails is a constant source of danger by fire in case of accidents. The postoffice department also is concerned because of the quantities of mail included in the mails. It is estimated that wrecks from fires started by the gasjets or lamps in the mail cars.

The Jenkins resolution was introduced at this time merely to invite discussion. It will probably be pressed before the house until next winter.

"ROOSEVELT IS GREAT"

CZAR TOLD WASHBURN

Journal Special Service. New York, June 27.—Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, who, with Mrs. Washburn, returned today on the Minnehaha, had a twenty-five minute interview with the czar of Russia. Your president is a great man," said the czar. "He is a great head for a great country. Convey to him expressions of my personal regard."

The czar spoke highly of President Roosevelt's services to Russia in bringing to an end the Russian-Japanese war.

Fishing and Camping Rates to Madison

Lake Waterville and Elyman, Minn., via Chicago Great Western Railway. For parties of ten or more one fare and one-third for the round trip, good for ten days. Ticket valid daily until Sept. 30. For further information apply to R. H. Heard, General Agent, corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

Derangement of the Liver, with Constipation, Injures the Complexion, Induces Pimples, Sallow Skin. Remove the Cause by Using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a Dose. Try them.

\$30.00

To St. Anne De Beaupre, Que., and Return via the Soo Line. Tickets on sale July 9-10, good to return until August 31st, 1906. Ask at the ticket office, 119 South Third Street.

\$61.00—California and Return—\$61.00.

The Rock Island lines will sell round trip tickets to San Francisco and Los Angeles June 28th to July 7th, good to return until Sept. 15th. Full information at city office, 322 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

MURDER RECORD

HELD BY BUXTON

Negro Coal Mining Town in Iowa Has Fifteen Killings in Two Years.

Buxton, Iowa, June 27.—In the killing yesterday of Toby Hayden by Sam Watkins, Buxton has had its fifteenth murder in two years. Having a population of but 400, this probably gives this little place the unenviable record of having the most murders for population in that period of time to be found anywhere in the United States. Hayden and Watkins were playing a game of cards, when a quarrel ensued and Watkins used his revolver. Watkins was caught at Buxton yesterday. Buxton is a coal-mining town, inhabited almost entirely by negroes, and governed by negroes on a community plan.

THIS COLUMN

FOR JIM KEY

MERCY BANDS

Following the Minneapolis visit of Jim Key, the wonderful trained horse, his owner, A. B. 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 the expense of 10 cents. It 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 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, Minneapolis, Minn.

Local superintendent, Logie Lockwood D. Welsh, Jr., 3240 Park avenue.

Dogs are considered among the most intelligent of animals and a little girl tells how a pug dog ever remembered what he had been corrected for some misdeed.

Duke Remembered.

When my mamma was small she had a pug dog named Duke. He was pure brown and mamma loved him very much. He was quite cross to some people, but was always gentle to mamma and her sister. One day mamma was given a box of candy. She received it just before supper and was told to put it away until after supper. After she had eaten she ran upstairs to get her candy. It was gone and her and her sister looked around and under her bed. She saw Duke eating the last of her candy. Oh, how she cried, but she just said, "Naughty Duke, naughty Duke!"

"One day some time later mamma had another box of candy. It was lying on the table and Duke saw it, but did not eat any. After the day mamma called him a naughty dog. He would never eat candy unless it was given to him."

—Mae Mooney.

Minnehaha School Bands.