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from year to year. Following the period covered by the reciprocity treaty, dating from 1855 to 1866, there was a period of thirty years when trade between the two countries was unaffected by special trade arrangements. There was a Canadian tariff, but it was not discriminatory. In April, 1897, however, and until August, 1898, the United States was placed under a slight disadvantage as compared with the United Kingdom, a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent on the Canadian tariff being granted to imports from the United Kingdom. In 1898 this discrimination was increased to 25 per cent and in 1900 to 33 1/3 per cent. In spite of this discrimination our exports to Canada have increased from \$29,000,000 in 1897 to \$209,000,000 in 1905.

It might be argued from this increase in spite of the discrimination against us that we have no reason to complain because of the Canadian tariff and should be satisfied with conditions as they are, for not only is there a decided preference for American goods in Canada, due in part perhaps to the large percentage of Americans in the Canadian population, but articles of American manufacture are better adapted to the wants of the Canadian consumer and are often advertised conspicuously by the Canadian papers as superior to those received from any other source. And yet, it must be apparent that a handicap of 33 1/3 per cent is a very heavy one and a serious obstacle in the way of the development of our trade to its normal proportions with a part of the world which is growing commercially with marvelous rapidity.

One of the chief discouragements encountered by the advocates of Canadian reciprocity on this side of the line has been the indifference of the people of Canada latterly, due, as they express it, to our selfish high tariff attitude which refused in the past to meet them on terms of fair compromise. However, their drift toward higher tariffs and greater protection for Dominion industries appears to have suffered a check, and signs of reaction are discoverable. It is in the nature of things that this should come to pass. It is in the nature of things that the advantage of both countries that they trade more freely with each other. Situated as they are, the conditions between them are not different from those existing between the several states of the union. If tariff barriers were coextensive with state boundaries internal commerce could not flourish. No more can the best results on both sides be obtained by maintaining arbitrary barriers between Canada and the United States which would not be tolerated between the states of the union.

Deliberate efforts have been made to deceive the people of the United States, and particularly the farmers of the northwest, with reference to their true interests in this connection, but in the recent election in our own state one of the worst offenders in that particular was turned down. We are looking for a revival of interest in the establishment of freer trade relations with our northern neighbors and regard Mr. Hill's forceful speech on the subject as calculated to greatly enhance the prospects of realization.

Three more bad railroad boys gathered in for vicious and unlawful rebating.

When Crime is Epidemic.

Pittsburg is now suffering from an outbreak of holdups and burglaries similar to the ante-election outbreak in Minneapolis, only more virulent. There have been several violent deaths in consequence and the city is greatly perturbed. The chief of police has shifted all of his men about, in an effort to attain greater efficiency in preventing crime, and has issued advice to the people about the folly of resisting a thief or a burglar who has a loaded gun in his hand. The criminal, he points out, is really a mania, who has no appreciation of the value of life, and who readily takes life to prevent his own apprehension.

Students of the psychology of crime have often noted the epidemic character of certain kinds of violence. The success of one holdup artist begets the desire in the breasts of numerous other men of degenerate type to emulate him. The power of suggestion seems to be more potent in the lower social strata, because of the lack of moral principle. The race riots in Atlanta were the direct result of this sort of criminal contagion. Doubtless, the prominence given for political reasons in Minneapolis to the occurrence of holdups served to stimulate the epidemic to a virulence far beyond what it would have attained under less excitatory circumstances. Newspapers have a heavy responsibility in conditions such as now prevail in Pittsburg. On the one hand, their character as purveyors of news puts them under constraint, as it were, to make public the facts. On the other hand, a higher duty to the public requires that in such publication there be a minimization of the sensational and crime-engendering aspects of the facts. To suppress the news would produce a number of evil effects; to "yellow" it is even more reprehensible.

If the Culebra is not being out to the president's satisfaction he is quite likely to tell us about it.

Some New Limitations.

The Kansas City indictments for rebating, coming so soon after the Minneapolis findings, will cause another flutter in grain trade and transportation circles. Evidently the government means business. When the investigation started here there was the comment heard that it would probably fizzle out. Political purpose and the accomplishment of something for general effect in a larger way, politically, were reasons spoken of for the activity on the part of the government. The idea seems not to have been generally entertained that the true motive was law enforcement, pure and simple; the desire to do the right thing by all concerned.

Not one intimation that could be taken as a reflection upon the character of the men indicted has been heard nor is it to be assumed that anything of that sort will be forthcoming when the trial is on. The local firms named are of high standing in the corporate and individual sense. Their business is conducted on a high plane and their members stand well in the community. It would appear to be a question of competition. The more active and enterprising a firm or individual, the harder it will push for business. The business man of large affairs of our day is like a general directing a campaign. He operates along certain lines, but is subject to numerous checks and setbacks. Difficulties beset him and new ones arise. He has to watch to hold his own, and if he is to increase the power and prestige of his firm he has to get out and fight for new business.

Along this line wrongs have been committed, principally by the great trusts of the country. The government has attempted, with regard to transportation, which is today the controlling element in nearly all large business, to stop these abuses and to define fairness in competition. It has some new laws and is out to enforce them. No matter how innocent of wrong intent a firm or individual may be, how thoroughly it may be actuated by what it considers fair competition and business enterprise, or how far it may be governed by former practice or custom, it is up to it now to see that it keeps, even in the technical sense, within the letter and meaning of the law. There must be no rebates granted or accepted, either directly or by indirection.

When the baby wakes up in the night with severe stomach ache you get a wireless dispatch containing the facts.

Selecting a Speaker.

The republican members of the next house are facing the problem of organization. Only about one-third of the members-elect have had previous experience in this task, and they know what to expect. The new members may be somewhat surprised at the campaign methods used, and it is to be hoped that they will not approve of them entirely. The ideal way to organize is to select a good man for speaker without binding him to do anything for the individual members in the way of committee assignments or patronage, thus leaving the speaker free to form committees from the best material, and so insure efficient work during the session. The way it is really done is very different. Candidates for speaker fight first for the indorsement of the members from their own section of the state, and then proceed to treat with other district delegations. Everybody is looking for the bandwagon, and when the members-elect see the real thing coming, they make a wild leap for seats. Sometimes the candidate succeeds in winning his election by merely promising to give his friends due consideration. That was achieved two years ago by Mr. Clague. Too often, however, the prize goes to the highest bidder, the shrewdest member gets definite promises from the speaker, and he goes into office tied hand and foot by pledges. His committee assignments are made up, and without regard to individual fitness, only to what the speaker's friends wanted and were able to make him promise them.

A house organized in this fashion starts the session with a serious handicap. The members themselves find later on that their work is hampered by an ineffective spoils system of organization, but it is then too late for a remedy. The time to prevent such a condition is now, and it lies in the hands of the 103 republican members-elect to rebuke slate-making and insist on a rational course of action. It may take a little courage to refuse a definite promise of a good committee from one candidate and take blind chances with a candidate who makes no promises, but it will certainly pay in the long run. The speaker of the next house will occupy a post of the greatest responsibility. He should be the man best equipped by education, experience and natural ability, and a man free from any taint of special interest. It is up to the members-elect to find this man and make him speaker, regardless of slates or patronage.

Minnesota football players, says the Chicago News, appear to be rude persons who do not care how deeply they wound the feelings of the sensitive Professor Stagg. This is not true. The only thing which kept Minnesota from running up a big score was consideration for Dr. Stagg. The boys realized that every time they booted the ball they made a violent dent in the Rev. Mr. Stagg's anatomy, and in time the process became almost as painful to them as to him.

The governor of Kentucky is considering an extra session "to promote temperance legislation." The problem of keeping liquor away from bad negroes without depriving the bad white man of his bibulous rights is driving many southern communities to prohibition.

Your Uncle Joe Cannon opines that just the right-sized majority has been returned for him to handle. On the other hand the majority opines that about the right-sized speaker has been returned to be handled by them. Time will develop which is right.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Robert Fulton, who invented the steamboat. Work on it will be hurried so as to anticipate the grand banquet in honor of the gent who pulled the ark out of his mental works.

Mr. Fish is not so consoled by the thought that the Illinois Central will continue to run trains and to make stops at the principal stations.

BOOKS

By W. P. K. KIPLING AS A STORY-TELLER. RUDYARD KIPLING has been Puck in very fact, he could hardly have made more real and vivid the scenes from old English history, of which he writes in Puck of Pook's Hill. He has played the part of Puck with all the fantasy of the elf himself. His book is a piece of literary magic, and it is a magic of a sort that appeals to both old and young. One is scarcely more interested in the panorama of old Romans, knights, robbers and pirates, that is brought before his eyes by Rudyard Kipling, Gnome Extraordinary to the Reading Public, than he is in the magic of his method; it all seems so easy, and yet so difficult.

"Puck of Pook's Hill" tells stories of early English history in a new way. The actors themselves are brought back to do the telling. Two English children have been taught parts of "Midsummer Night's Dream," which they act for their own amusement in the meadows near their home. They repeat it again and yet again one summer evening, and the magic three times serves as a summons to the real Puck, who appears, much to the astonishment of Dan and Una, the children.

"We didn't expect anyone," said Dan. "This is our field." But he said their visitor, sitting down. "Then what on Human Earth made you act 'Midsummer Night's Dream' three times over on Midsummer Eve, in the middle of a ring, and under a night under one of our oldest hills in England? Pook's Hill—Puck's Hill—Puck's Hill—Pook's Hill! It's as plain as the nose on my face."

Out of this meeting springs a warm friendship, and Puck, by his magic call, leads the heroes of the past who tell Dan and Una the things they did in the old days. It is fantasy, you say? Of course it is. But is fantasy nothing to you? If it is nothing to you, then read "Puck of Pook's Hill"; if it is something, then do read it and be one of Peter Pan's kind of boys—one of the kind that won't grow up; be a part of eternal youth. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. \$1.50.

GOALS FROM THE FIELD

The injurious report that football players are not up to snuff in their "kicker" and mathematics receives a severe rebuke from Colonel Joyce, who reports that he had hurried to make that most misunderstood job he could almost see the workings of his mind.

Once when Washington Irving Bishop was reading minds in the Lyceum theater he suggested that the late Jim Worral go upon the stage and "teach himself as a subject. Jim peeled his overcoat instantly and stepped nimbly on the stage. He said afterwards that he had hurried forward because he had besides himself could appreciate, and then he felt that the experiment upon which would have an air of finality which would stop any further cavil.

The Tribune having somewhat exhausted the violence of its hatred against all good citizens who maddened it by getting licked at the election, has returned to the favorite topic of "Lemon Charter," which it is unconcerned that it should illuminate with misinformation.

The presence of three prohibitionists in the lower house of the legislature ought to relieve the next speaker from the embarrassment of having to appoint the attorney of a brewing company chairman of the temperance committee.

Doc Williams is handing out a line of warnings against Indians which will be earnestly cotitated by the whites of this section. The only good (football) Indian one who—but Minnesota has a great record in handling Indians.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat. Clifton Crawford, the English monologist, is proving one of the great surprises of the Orpheum theater this week. Mr. Crawford estimates on a London choppy, does a bit of a song, a bit of an imitation, a bit of a dance and a few other trifles, but does them all in such an unusual style and exploits such an unusual repertoire as well as a method that before he is through he has made himself a greater favorite than any monologist who has ever appeared at the Orpheum. His seat in materials never before appreciated by Orpheum audiences.

Audiences that tested the enormous capacity of the Metropolitan have made the engagement of Rogers Brothers in Ireland one of the most prosperous of the entire season at that house. Tonight's performance will close the engagement in this city.

"The Gingerbread Man," which comes to the Metropolitan for the half week commencing tomorrow night, carries a tint of laugh producers who have contributed in no small measure to the remarkable success of the play with his gaudy. In addition, there are a number of vocal stars of the first magnitude, and a chorus of sixty. At the matinee performance on Saturday afternoon full reports of the football game at Northrop field will be given on the stage, and on Saturday night the Minnesota football team will occupy the lower tier of boxes to witness the performance.

"The Magic Melody" is the title of the new play which has been written for Walker Whiteside by the author of "We Are Kicked," and which will be seen at the Metropolitan for four nights and matinee, beginning next Sunday evening. He plays the part of Helmar, a young German violinist of genius, who struggles to overcome the big advantages which he finally attains fame and the hand of his sweetheart.

Charles T. Aldrich, the actor-magician, has succeeded in creating a decidedly favorable impression with Bijou audiences. His vehicle, "Secret Service Sam," is an up-to-date piece of stagecraft, full of thrills, surprises and scenic effects. Mr. Aldrich is given every opportunity to introduce his original specialties, which at one time won for him a high place in the vaudeville field.

"Sunday," the play in four acts by Thomas Raceward, is one of the most powerful dramas of recent years, and is, as well, the play in which Ethel Barrymore secured her greatest success. The performance is unusually elaborate and costly. The scene showing Brinthrow Abbey was painted from sketches made on one of the oldest English estates by permission of the titled owner. Every detail is faithfully carried out.

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WOLVES IN ARTIST'S CLOTHING

Bert Linstead, in "The Artist's Novel," The Charlantans tells the story of a young girl of the country, with a real genius for music, who falls into the hands of get-a-musical-education-quick crowd, presumably in Chicago. (The story smacks of Chicago at the end.) The "crowd" is made up of charlatans, rogues, and one rogue in particular, the head of an institution which professes to teach "singing geniuses" to "express their souls." Fortunately there is good mingled with the bad, even in Chicago, and the genius in the case is saved from the pollution of too close contact with the villains. The story is one with a moral, and one to make parents realize that to let their children go to a city without first making sure that they shall be looked after by friends familiar with the problems to be faced. Despite the surroundings and the tone of the story, the romance is clean and fine. It is told in a happy vein, there is a tendency to discursiveness that weakens, it does not strengthen, the story.

The Bobbs-Merrill company, Indianapolis.

NEW EDITION OF AN OLD INDIAN TALE

MAJOR RICHARDSON'S "A FAVORITE INDIAN TALE OF THE EARLY PART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, HAS BEEN REPRODUCED IN ATTRACTIVE FORM FOR LOVERS OF THE 'EARLY DAYS.' It tells the story of the steps of Detroit by that splendid Indian villain, Pontiac. At least that is the basis of the story. The rest, the author says, is pure fancy. Nevertheless it is good reading, both the substance and the manner of telling being praiseworthy.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

A GUIDE TO NEW BOOKS

The Practice of Diplomacy. As illustrated in the foreign relations of the United States. By John W. Foster, assistant secretary of state. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$3. Held for further notice.

The Complete Days of the Renaissance in Rome. By Rodolfo Lanciani, author of "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries," etc. Copyrighted by Rodolfo Lanciani, Mifflin & Co., \$5 net. Held for further notice.

The Autobiography of a Parrot. In the Animal Autobiographies of Holy Lee Clifford, author of "Topsy." Boston: H. M. Caldwell company.

This is described as an entertaining story of the life of a parrot from his birth in South America, to the time he reaches a home where loving care is always given him. A mischievous bird, but possessing much common sense. The book is attractive in make-up and illustrations.

One Hundred Mexican Dishes. Compiled by May E. Southworth. New York: Paul Elder & Co., 50 cents net.

As far as known these typical Mexican dishes adapted to American kitchens are the very first to appear in culinary literature. The recipes are simple and have much to recommend them both to the amateur and professional in search of something "good to eat."

The Altgether New Opus Calendar of Revised Recipes for 1907. By Mrs. W. M. Mumford Grant, Paul Elder & Co., 50 cents net.

"Cynic's Calendar" is its spontaneous gift; other-wise it keeps its pledge of "altogether newness." The three authors, Ethel Watta-Mumford Grant, Oliver Herford and Addison C. Minter, have turned out that provers are just as true and much more amusing when having found out or upside down, have continued the revision of the wisdom of the ages after this original recipe. The articles "is reads one of their new 'Contentment,' 'Mother Will Be Good,' etc. Boston: H. M. Caldwell company.

What Other People Think

Lesson of Second District Election. To the Editor of The Journal. The primary election and August ballot system, as candidates for congress must make his own platform.

If, because his ear is not close enough to the political ground of his district, he formulates a platform that does not suit a respectable minority of his party, then he is said to be dictatorial, and assumes to know more than his constituents.

If he presents one that can be construed as made to catch votes he is accused of being a time server, and that is his chief objection to his own campaign manager and determining the literature that shall be used. If in the excitement of battle the best literature to catch votes is not presented, or the most adverse to the dictatorial candidate, it is presented, especially if the primary has been a strenuous one, can take advantage of this to accomplish his defeat, and thus overthrow the dominant party. In fact, the campaign may dwindle down to a mere personal squabble and scramble for office.

Permit me to suggest a remedy, a simple one. Let the county committee of each county in the district appoint a member of a congressional committee, who shall formulate and promulgate a platform, determine the literature that shall be used, and if such a committee shall be too cumbersome, select a sub-committee, who shall take charge of the details of the campaign and relieve the candidate, so that he may be able, untroubled, to put forth his best efforts for the success of the party.

If such a plan had been in vogue in the second congressional district, Mr. McCleary would have been re-elected, and a large majority of the republican electors of this district would not have suffered the bitter sting of a defeat. —B. G. Reynolds. Winnebago, Minn.

The Primary Law.

To the Editor of The Journal. The primary election law, as I see it, is that the average candidate under the primary is far inferior to those who were brought out thru the caucus and convention system. This is inevitable under the primary system. The best opportunity for the party community are, as a rule, retiring men who are not self-seekers, but need to be drawn out by popular demand, and very often the best men are only secured by forcing a nomination upon them. I know of a number of legislative candidates where there was no lack of good men, but they would not get into such a squabble for a nomination.

Another serious objection is the expense. Take for instance my own precinct. It has cost \$100.00 for each vote polled. This means \$400,000 or more for the state. Then all of the individual expense will more than double this amount. The total expense ought to be kept at one-third of that amount. —H. H. Norton. Wastoga, Minn., Nov. 12.

Union City Mission.

To the Editor of The Journal. How little the general public knows of what takes place in the meetings of some of our excellent philanthropic societies, without which our cities would indeed become places of infamy, and a curse to the community. I realize the loving effort and sacrifice on the part of noble men and women who promote and further these societies, that our homes may be protected, that our children may be saved, that our mothers' hearts may not be broken, and that our streets may be safe!

These things with me to the annual meeting of the Union City Mission, which was held in Dayton's tearooms last evening, and hear the reports and magnificent addresses there made to one hundred members. Your emotions will be stirred and eyes moisture with the recital of wickedness and misery with which these "angels of mercy" come in contact, but will also be made to rejoice in the wayward wanderer who has been rescued into one of their despair and hopelessness into lives of usefulness, joy and prosperity.

These young men were brought as "samples" (using Mr. Stoddard's expression) to give their testimony of what had been done for them—one of them a beautiful boy, whose fate, like that of the drunken boy or old man, and the wayward wanderer, which is a wicked association, drinking, gambling—lowest degradation, augmented by cigarette-smoking, which deprived him of reason and ambition; out of all of which he was lifted by his conversion in this Union City mission.

Mr. Stoddard in his report told, as he passed around pictures of a fine-looking man and woman and sweet little baby and their cozy home, and how they had crept into one of their gospel meetings, how he sobbed up during its progress and upon being asked if he wanted to be prayed for said: "Well, I didn't come in for that; I came for lodging, but you may pray for me." How he was converted, gave up drinking, was helped to work—put on his feet—married the young woman who assisted in his redemption at the meeting and is now the prosperous man we saw in the picture, and owner of his own home in Denver.

The fine address by Dr. Fayette Thompson of why this work was the best form of church effort, which gives humanity and should be thoroughly supported by their united strength, was altogether convincing.

No less stirring and convincing was the address by Rev. Mr. Burton, who gives much of his time and service to the work, and whose theme was the "Benefit to the Churches of the Union City Mission." If it had been heard by the church members of the city it would have aroused them to greater effort and resolution, to extend the hand of sympathy and encouragement to these unfortunates.

They would have felt as I did, that if another year must go by till the indebtedness on the building in which the work is carried on is paid off in full, that the work may not be hampered or curtailed. They would have wondered how men and women with means could conscientiously withhold as God's stewards) that which would advance his kingdom and lift up fallen humanity. —Mrs. C.

More pure India rubber—more wear—style. Foot-Schulze Glove rubbers.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

NOV. 14. 1635—Thomas Parr, known as "Old Parr" and said to be 152 years old, died near Shrewsbury, Eng. 1802—First melodrama produced at Covent Garden theater, called "The Tale of Mystery." 1846—Tampico, Mexico, surrendered to Commodore Conner of the American navy. 1889—Nellie Bly started on her tour around the world. 1900—Women granted permission to practice law in France. 1901—Colonel Henry Mappleon, grand opera manager, died in London. 1901—Penation Commissioner Ware resigned. 1901—Czar remitted \$13,000,000 war debt from peasants.

Minnesota Politics

Nearly All Old Senators Defeated Were in List of Those Voting Against the Anti-Pass Bill—James A. Larson May Be Julius Schmah's Assistant.

There are some interesting things to note as to the composition of the new state senate. There were twenty-three re-elected out of the sixty-three. Two who sat in the last session have gone over the great divide. One was elected lieutenant governor. There were twenty-six who did not ask for renominations, seven were beaten in the primaries and four at the polls.

In their attitude on public questions, the old senators might be roughly divided into two classes. The division was fairly shown in the vote on the Peterson anti-pass bill, and the events showed that the casualties of defeat were nearly all visited on men who voted against that bill. The measure got twenty-six affirmative votes and thirty-four negative votes. Three were absent. Of the twenty-six who voted for the bill, one was made lieutenant governor. Another died. Eleven did not ask for renominations. The other thirteen, or just half, were candidates for renomination and all were nominated. All but one of them were re-elected, just one being defeated at the polls by a democrat.

Of those who voted against the bill, thirteen did not ask for renomination, but twenty were candidates at the primaries. Seven of them were defeated for the nomination, and of the thirteen who were re-elected, three were beaten at the election. The rest of the thirteen who voted aye on the bill and who came up for re-election, only one failed. Of twenty who voted nay and asked for an indorsement, ten failed. This district would not have suffered the bitter sting of a defeat. —B. G. Reynolds. Winnebago, Minn.

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Mr. Stoddard in his report told, as he passed around pictures of a fine-looking man and woman and sweet little baby and their cozy home, and how they had crept into one of their gospel meetings, how he sobbed up during its progress and upon being asked if he wanted to be prayed for said: "Well, I didn't come in for that; I came for lodging, but you may pray for me." How he was converted, gave up drinking, was helped to work—put on his feet—married the young woman who assisted in his redemption at the meeting and is now the prosperous man we saw in the picture, and owner of his own home in Denver.

The fine address by Dr. Fayette Thompson of why this work was the best form of church effort, which gives humanity and should be thoroughly supported by their united strength, was altogether convincing.

No less stirring and convincing was the address by Rev. Mr. Burton, who gives much of his time and service to the work, and whose theme was the "Benefit to the Churches of the Union City Mission." If it had been heard by the church members of the city it would have aroused them to greater effort and resolution, to extend the hand of sympathy and encouragement to these unfortunates.

They would have felt as I did, that if another year must go by till the indebtedness on the building in which the work is carried on is paid off in full, that the work may not be hampered or curtailed. They would have wondered how men and women with means could conscientiously withhold as God's stewards) that which would advance his kingdom and lift up fallen humanity. —Mrs. C.

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