

Platform.

For direct issue of money by the government. For public ownership of railroads, express service, telegraph and telephone lines, and public utilities in general.

For direct legislation. For tax reforms.

For county option on liquor question in Minnesota.

For thorough common school education in fundamental branches as against university system fads.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

A great many criticisms of the unfavorable kind have been hurled at President Roosevelt for his action at the retirement of General Miles. The democratic papers have been to some extent trying to make political capital out of the incident, but even some of the republican papers could not refrain from expressing regrets that the president could not at that time forget recent differences with the retiring general and give graceful expression to the general feeling throughout the country that the great services of Miles in quieting the western frontier and opening it to civilization deserved recognition at the time when he laid down his commission. It remained, however, for a radical republican paper, the Minneapolis Tribune, to give the president the "most unkindest cut of all." In an editorial in yesterday's paper it said:

"There are few shrewder politicians than Theodore Roosevelt. He has a deeper interest in the result of the next presidential election than any other republican leader can possibly have. No one has studied the situation so intently in all its bearings as he. Admitting his political foresight and sagacity, his judgment as to the effect of any act or event on the chances of his own re-election is likely to be better than that of any other republican.

Can it be that the president has been wiser than any of his counselors or critics in his dealings with General Miles? Can it be that he realized more clearly than any one else the public effect of his treatment of that gallant soldier, and that he desired to produce precisely that effect? It is commonly admitted that the supreme touch of cleverness in a candidate for office is to pick out the man he wants to run against him, and get the other party to nominate that man. Is it possible that this is exactly what Roosevelt has been doing in the case of General Miles? The theory would restore confidence in his political judgment, though it supplies a rather cold blooded reason for his ungenerous conduct.

If Roosevelt could get the democrats to nominate Miles on his ancient military fame and his recent grievances, he might approach the election almost as complacently as President McKinley in 1900. The admirable qualities of General Miles do not lend themselves to the complicated practical uses of a political campaign, any more than those of General Hancock did. On the other hand his frailties offer a whole array of weapons to an alert and energetic opposition."

If the American people could be made to believe that Roosevelt could be guilty of such despicable meanness as that, it would make no difference whom the democrats nominate—he would be preferred to a man who would deliberately wound the feelings of a brave and deserving old soldier in order to make his own election sure. The republican papers have carefully built up for Roosevelt a reputation for being straightforward and honest, and it has been generally conceded that he possessed the ordinary instincts of a gentleman. Such a person could not possibly do such an act as intimated by the above mentioned paper. In a whiskey-soaked ward politician such a dirty trick might be considered natural; but for the president of the greatest republic on earth to do a dishonorable act in order to procure for himself a continuation of office would be something that decent people could not tolerate.

The action was ungraceful enough, viewed in any light. But the American people as a rule have believed that Roosevelt's combative spirit had been stirred up by the differences he had had with the general of the army of late, and that his anger clouded his judgment. That is the most charitable view that can be taken of the incident, and it is too bad that a republican paper should try to excuse him on that score by offering an explanation that makes the action appear in a worse light than even the bitterest opponents of the president had thought of placing it.

The St. Cloud Journal Press suggests Judge Lochren as democratic candidate for president. Judge Lochren is the man who had his name entered on the scroll of fame because he decided in favor of the merger. No matter whether that decision was good law or not, it was not received with any violent outbursts of applause, and the democrats will hardly dare go before the country with such a candidate.

The "American Society of Equity" has started out to force wheat to one dollar per bushel. Their line of action is to organize the farmers and get them to hold their wheat until the dollar mark is reached. The success of the scheme is rather doubtful. No doubt the farmers could, by holding their wheat back, force the price up temporarily to the desired mark. But the moment that price were reached there would be a sudden dumping of wheat on the markets that would force prices way down again. As long as it is known that there is a large volume of wheat ready for the market the millers will be chary about buying at a high figure, for they would know that a slump might come any moment, leaving them with a large lot of costly flour that would have to be sold in competition with flour made from cheaper wheat.

But while fixing an arbitrary price may not be a desirable or safe proceeding, there is no doubt that the farmers would be better off if they would so arrange their affairs that they would not be obliged to dump the greater part of their wheat on the market in the fall. Those who are in debt generally have their notes coming due in the fall, and they must sacrifice their wheat at that time at such price as the speculators see fit to give. If these notes were made payable at a later date the farmer could sell when the price was high enough to pay him a profit on the business. And that is the point that ought to be considered as the deciding one on the question of "to sell, or not to sell." That is a safer basis than an arbitrary price. By fixing on an arbitrary price the farmer may hold his wheat until he has to sell it at a great loss. When wheat is high he waits till it shall go still higher. We have seen farmers refuse to sell at \$1.15 and hold their wheat for two years, then selling at fifty cents. Every farmer ought to know approximately what a bushel of wheat costs him each year. When the price goes above that sufficiently to pay a fair profit he ought to sell. Then when the price goes down he can stop selling until it reaches the profit level again. This would distribute selling all over the year, and prevent the financial disturbances that always come with crop-moving time. The heavy demand for money in the fall causes high rates of interest; the men who borrow the money to move the crop, or withdraw it from other channels of trade for that purpose, figure the high cost of money in determining the price of wheat, and the farmer pays the cost. Then if a larger amount of wheat than can be used in the immediate future is dumped on the market the buyer must figure cost of holding for several months, both storage charges and interest on money invested, and this helps reduce the price paid to the producer.

If the "American Society of Equity" would educate the farmers to act on this principle it would do something of permanent use not only to the farmers but to the entire business world. But by their present action they may simply be running errands for the "bulls" in the wheat market, who want to force the speculative price up in order to scalp the "bears." When they have performed that operation they may withdraw from the market and let the "bears" recoup themselves for their losses by scalping the farmers who have held their wheat.

The farmer who speculates may get rich, or he may lose all he has. The farmer who sells when the price yields a fair profit on the investment is on a sure road to competence—and that is far better than to take even chances between wealth and the poorhouse.

Now General Miles is talked of as a democratic presidential candidate, on a count of the shabby treatment given him by the president. If the democratic party makes a campaign on that issue it will show how devoid of live ideas and principles the party is. Miles was not treated right, but the nation cannot afford to let such small matters be a deciding factor in a campaign. Miles is only out of 80,000,000 and the interests of the other 79,999,999, are of far greater importance.

The city of New Ulm is in deep water financially. Since the completion of the municipal lighting plant a year ago the operating expenses at the station have constantly exceeded the receipts and now the general fund is overdrawn \$6,000 and the park fund \$6,000. Before the next tax levy the city must make a payment of \$5,000 upon the lighting plant and pay \$3,600 for a hook and ladder truck. This fall, also, they must meet an unusually heavy street expense, and to relieve the situation the price of light will be advanced and a number of proposed improvements dropped.—Redwood Gazette.

And still New Ulm is getting a great deal of saloon license money. But it has probably brought the same results there as here—extravagance that wastes the ill-gotten money and takes good tax money in tow when it goes.

Loud Professions. Uncle Reuben says: "I want to grow old without growin' cynical, but I nether hear a man begin to talk 'bout his conscience 'n' his duty without lookin' to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."—Detroit Free Press.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Deputy Sheriff from Swift County Goes After Dispatch Editor With Warrant from Senator Young.

George Thompson, of the St. Paul Dispatch, doesn't know whether he is a fugitive from justice or not.

Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff George Graves, of Swift county, Minn., the home of State Senator E. T. Young, arrived in St. Paul with a large star on the outside of his coat and a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Thompson on the inside.

The warrant had been sworn out by Senator Young, of Appleton, who charged the editor of the Dispatch with criminal libel in connection with a statement which appeared in the Dispatch Saturday evening to the effect that Senator Young was a merger candidate for attorney general.

The deputy from Swift county arrived in the city early in the morning, but he had rather poor luck in locating Mr. Thompson. He arrived at the Summit avenue home just a few minutes after Mr. Thompson had taken his departure, and his subsequent search during the forenoon was equally unproductive.

Not being acquainted with the city, the deputy appeared at the sheriff's office during the afternoon and applied to deputies there for assistance. He wanted some one to show him where the Dispatch building was located, and he whispered in a confidential manner to Chief Deputy Hardick that he was going to take Mr. Thompson back to Appleton with him.

Deputy Graves was taken to the Dispatch building, where he found Mr. Thompson, apparently not greatly disturbed by the fact that a warrant was out for his arrest. Before the deputy from Swift county had served the warrant, however, a Western Union messenger boy rushed in and handed him a message. It read:

"Tear up warrant for Thompson; if he has been arrested, release him at once."

The message was signed by the sheriff of Swift county and there was nothing for the deputy to do but to follow instructions. He read the message for a second time, looked disgusted and left the building.

Whether Senator Young has decided not to prosecute or whether he had some other plan is not known, and Mr. Thompson in the meantime is complacently awaiting developments.

The alleged libel printed in the Dispatch charged former Congressman Joel Heatwole with being a Hill candidate to succeed Senator Clapp; Bob Dunn with being the merger, or anti-administration, candidate for governor, and Senator Young with being the merger candidate for attorney general.

Deputy Sheriff Graves departed for his home in Appleton last night, very much disgruntled at having missed the opportunity of making so important an arrest.—St. Paul Globe.

COAL AND LUMBER RATES.

Reduced freight rates on coal and lumber in Minnesota will go into effect on or before Sept. 10. After an all-day session between the traffic officials of the Minnesota roads and the railroad commission, an agreement was reached yesterday afternoon. The railroads will prepare new tariffs and file them in a few days.

The session was behind closed doors, and after it was over a statement was given out by Commissioner Staples. He said:

"At a meeting held at the office of the commission at which all the roads were represented, certain points where in the rates as checked in by the roads under the agreement, seemed not in accord with the understanding of the commission were the subject of conference.

"At several points in the southeastern portion of the state no rates had been put in from Duluth on coal, mainly for the reason that no rates are in at the present time. The roads consented to put in rates at points asked for.

"Some difference of opinion has arisen as to whether the 15 per cent reduction on lumber to the northwestern part of the state applied from Duluth direct or from Minneapolis, and then to add the differential. This point was settled by the commission by ruling the order to mean that the reduction should apply from Minneapolis as the basic point in all cases, the present differentials to be added."

It is understood that the Great Northern filed tariffs making the direct reduction on a basis of the Duluth rate, which gave them a lower rate than the roads leading out of Minneapolis made into the same territory. These roads refused to put in their tariffs at all unless the Great Northern consented to a modification, and the latter did so after getting a ruling from the commission.

The original order made a reduction of 30 per cent on coal rates, and 15 per cent on lumber, for distances over seventy-five miles. When it came to checking these up the roads found that to apply the reduction to some points in southern Minnesota would disturb rates from Chicago and other points. They applied for a modifica-

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Willmar, Minn.,

GENTLEMEN: I desire to take advantage of your \$1.50 offer, and authorize you to add my name to your subscription list, and will either send you the money before October 1st, 1903, or pay it to you during the Street Fair at Willmar.

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tion of the order which it is understood was granted yesterday. The reduction will be less than 15 per cent in a good many cases. In general, however, both coal and lumber rates will be materially reduced, except between Duluth and the twin cities, where the commission found them low enough already.—Minneapolis Journal, 19th inst.

Returned from Black Bay Mine.

Peter Rasmussen, who has been employed at the Black Bay mine for about nine months, arrived here Wednesday evening. He brought with him some copper ore, taken from a newly discovered vein, and judging by appearance, the samples were some of the best looking ever taken to Willmar from that mine.

Rasmussen has discontinued working for the Black Bay Mining Co. and has not yet announced what his intentions are for the future.

To Open Restaurant.

In another week Willmar will have added to its long list of up-to-date restaurants a new one, to be opened the latter part of next week in the Anderson building near Freese's livery barn. The enterprise will be run by M. Olson, a son of O. B. Olson of the Willmar Hardware Company, and everything will be done to provide the public with a fine restaurant.

Emerson On Jesus

Jesus Christ belonged to the true race of prophets. He saw with open eye the mystery of the soul. Drawn by its severe harmony, ravished with its beauty, he lived in it and had his being there. Alone in all history, he estimated the greatness of man.

Historical Christianity has fallen into the error that corrupts all attempts to communicate religion. As it appears to us, and as it has appeared for ages, it is not the doctrine of the soul, but an exaggeration of the personal, the positive, the ritual. It has dwelt, it dwells, with noxious exaggeration about the person of Jesus.

The soul knows no persons. It invites every man to expand to the full circle of the universe and will have no preferences but those of spontaneous love. But by this eastern monarchy of a Christianity, which indolence and fear have built, the friend of man is made the injurer of man.

The manner in which his name is surrounded with expressions, which were once sallies of admiration and love, but are now petrified into official titles, kills all generous sympathy and liking. All who hear me feel that the language that describes Christ to Europe and America is not the style of friendship and enthusiasm to a good and noble heart, but is appropriated and formal—paints a demigod, as the orientals or the Greeks would describe Osiris or Apollo. Accept the injurious impositions of our early catechetical instruction, and even honesty and self denial were but splendid sins if they did not wear the Christian name.



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, WHO HAS RETIRED.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, who has just retired, was for many years one of the most picturesque figures of the United States army. Beginning life as a creaky clerk, he commanded a corps at the age of 25 during the civil war. The illustration, from a recent photograph, shows him in civilian attire in his study.

"THE MASTERFUL GENTLEMAN OF WALL STREET AND BROAD"

By MYRON T. HERRICK of Cleveland, President of the American Bankers' Association



AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IN ITS IMPERIAL PROGRESS HAS FOUND ITS POWER AND SURE SUPPORT IN THE CONFIDENCE AND GOOD WILL OF A MIGHTY NATION, EMPHASIZED IN ITS BANKERS.

ITS TRADE CONQUESTS, ITS FINANCIAL GAINS, INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE AND ITS WORLD SWEEPING PLANS ARE PERSONIFIED FOR THE AVERAGE OBSERVER HERE AND ABOARD IN THE MASTERFUL GENTLEMAN WHO PRESIDES IN HIS UNPRETENTIOUS BANKING HOUSE AT THE CORNER OF WALL STREET AND BROAD.

The banker, son of a banker, is a prodigy in the eyes of scores of millions in the civilized world. He stands before the world as the embodiment of all that is overwhelming, magical and epoch making in recent American commercial growth and life. He is looked upon as the incarnation of the power of money, the climax of militant wealth and American lust of commercial and industrial dominion. Yet Mr. Morgan is not even incorporated. Banking in this most potent and portentous form is not a great stock company, still less anything which can be called a trust. It is merely a man and his partners. It is A CONNECTICUT YANKEE WHO HAS GAINED A WONDERFUL CONTROL OF WALL STREET, NOT, HOWEVER, BY INHERITED RICHES OR LUCKY GAMBLING, BUT BY THE FORCE OF HIS PERSONALITY AND HIS COMMERCIAL GENERALSHIP.

