

WILLMAR TRIBUNE
OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF CITY AND COUNTY
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OFFICE IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,
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Geo. K. Johnson, City Editor.
J. Emil Nelson, Business Manager.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1905.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A few words from the editor may not be out of place. While retaining nominal responsibility for the utterances of the paper, it is no secret that the attention of the editor for the past two years has been nearly exclusively devoted to the work of compiling the material for the history of the county soon to be of the press. During the past two months he has been at St. Paul where the typographical work is being done. The TRIBUNE has been in good hands, but the editor will be glad to get back again to get in closer touch with the readers of the paper and add his mite in the struggle for the upbuilding and advancement of the community. In the course of a very few weeks this historical undertaking will be successfully completed, I believe to the reasonable satisfaction and credit of all concerned.

Bulletins of the results of the fifth decennial state census are published as the work of compilation progresses. The returns for Kandiyohi county were announced last week, and are published in our news columns. A little study of the figures may be of interest. The total population of the county is shown to have increased but 982 since the federal census of five years ago. Of this increase 413 are credited to Willmar, 131 to Raymond, 101 to Atwater and 39 to New London. It is quite probable that there has been no increase whatever in the rural population, as the growth of the remaining villages would absorb all the increase.

The decrease of population in the rural districts may be accounted for in the consolidation of farms, the selling party moving with family to the village or farther west to buy cheaper land. It is a curious fact that seven of the first settled towns reached the maximum of their population in 1855. The gradual and tardy settlement of the outwestern territory of the county is mainly responsible for the large increase of the rural population heretofore. Now, however, this portion of the county is becoming well settled as the older districts, and any further increase must come by division of the holdings into smaller farms and better use being made of the land.

The change in the centre of population of the county is interesting. At the time of the consolidation in 1870 of Monongalia and Kandiyohi counties the former (the north half of the present county) had a population of 3,145 and the latter 1,760. In 1885 the north half of the county numbered 6,869 and the south half (including village of Willmar) 6,040. The latest figures show that the south half has taken the lead, 7,740 to 11,658. Omitting the city of Willmar the southern half still leads in population.

The growth and distribution of the population is well illustrated by the commissioner districts. The districts were apportioned in 1870. At that time the first district composed of seven sparsely settled towns had but 722 inhabitants—now it numbers 6,123; second district of four towns, 965—now 2,755; third district of five towns, 1,440—now 3,229; fourth district of three towns, 971—now 2,696; fifth district of five towns, 872—now 2,816. Thus the first district has considerably more than one-third and not far from half of the entire population of the county. While the difference in population has been great for many years the county board has shown an indisposition to change the time-honored apportionment made by the fathers to suit the conditions of thirty-five years ago. Three commissioners representing less than half of the population and no more than half of the area might as matters now stand on occasion control the action of the board.

The increase of population in the city of Willmar did not prove as large as had been expected. The promoters of the Elks lodge claimed to find over five thousand population last spring. While there was a general feeling that this was somewhat of an exaggeration, it was confidently expected that the 4,000 mark would be passed. But the work of the enumerators will stand unless absolute proof can be adduced that their schedules are incomplete. The increase as indicated for the five years is a trifle over twelve percent, or well up to the average increase of Minnesota towns and villages so far as published.

I had the pleasure of listening to a very popular speech last Thursday evening at the People's church by Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier, who more than a year ago began a campaign thru the medium of Everybody's Magazine to expose the robbery of modern high finance and compel the restitution of the stolen millions to the people. He proposes a very simple plan for queering the water out of stocks, and promises to prescribe a remedy that will prevent such inflation in the future. His exposé of the manner in which the great insurance companies are managed led to the revolution in the Equitable company. Mr. Lawson says

the plan of insurance is alright, but the temptation to use the millions of accumulations for private benefit has been too much for the officials who have had absolute power to invest the same. Mr. Lawson expects to begin suits against three of the larger companies in the name of five thousand policy holders of each company to recover millions taken from them. He believes the insurance business should be taken over by the national government.

Mr. Lawson's advice to young men is not to speculate or buy stocks with their savings, but to go into partnership with their money either in the purchase of a farm or some legitimate business. His St. Paul speech was quite generally reported by the newspapers, but a little incident which was blue pencilled by the managing editors of the leading dailies may interest THE BUREAU readers.

Mr. Lawson was asked whether he favored the republican or the democratic party. He replied that he had always been a republican and was not ready to acknowledge it as a fault. This was applauded by the republicans present. "But," continued the speaker, "I don't know that it is any particular credit to me either. I had the misfortune of being a witness to a meeting of members of the republican national committee in 1896 five days before the election, when it was gravely announced that reports indicated that Bryan would be elected. Between them they raised five million dollars with which to buy the vote in a sufficient number of states to change the result." Then it was the turn for the other side of the audience to applaud.

"If one's house is on fire and someone gives warning of the fact, one wouldn't be foolish enough to demand to know whether the person giving the alarm was a republican or democrat before trying to save the property. I don't care whether a man calls himself a populist, socialist, democrat or republican, just so he is a loyal American," said the speaker. This sentiment was applauded by all.

A little incident occurred at the close of the meeting which has not been fully reported in any of the dailies. At the close of Lawson's remarks there was a spontaneous call from all parts of the large audience for Ex-Gov. John Lind who had occupied a seat on the platform. All the people on the rostrum had arisen to leave and the redoubtable former governor was hurrying away with becoming modesty. The calls were insistent and suddenly Mr. Lind stepped back and with great earnestness made one of those brief but telling statements characteristic of the man. These are his words as nearly as I can recall them: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I will say but a word; I know that I am expressing the sentiments of this audience when I thank our distinguished visitor from Boston for his magnificent speech. The question of the proper distribution of humanity's earnings is always an interesting one. I am glad to know that Mr. Lawson is so sanguine that his remedy will be a success. I had the honor of serving this state as governor. I thought I had a remedy for the same evils you speak of [here addressing Lawson]. My remedy was the reduction of rates. We were in a measure successful, but at the first opportunity the people—elected the other man. I thank you." Thus Mr. Lawson, who at first betrayed curiosity to see the man for whom a dismised audience on a sweltering evening would remain in their seats, because duly informed as to the identity of the big man in Minnesota.

Martin Tew and myself had been curious to see and hear what manner of man this man Lawson was, who has dared to defy the greatest financial combination of the land. Thanks to the courtesy of Gov. Johnson we were accorded the privilege of an introductory. The famous Bostonian is not the fierce and strenuous character one might imagine. He is mild-mannered and deliberate in his speaking. His manner is graceful, cultured and dignified enough to suit the most fastidious of that center of culture and refinement from which he hails.

V. E. L.
St. Paul, July 15, 1905.

A DOUBTFUL MOVEMENT.
According to a long notice simultaneously published in most of the dailies that come to our exchange table a movement has been started to organize the great mass of the American people who are not members of either capital or labor trusts for the purpose of protecting themselves from the depredations of these two warring powers. The announced movement covers about one-third of a page of the ordinary paper, set in small type. No one conversant with affairs will for a moment deny that the great mass of the people are being ground between the upper and nether millstones of capital and labor, each organized to promote its own interests. Capital aims to reduce the cost of production and raise the cost to the consumer. Organized labor aims to increase the cost of production. If it succeeds the people pay the increase; if it fails the capitalists pocket the profit. When they go to war the people must suffer inconvenience and loss. Could some means be discovered whereby justice could be done to each of these parties without injuring the masses it would certainly be a good thing. No one objects to labor getting a fair return for its work. No just person objects to capital getting a fair return for its investments. It is the abuses of power in each case that people object to. As the masses of the people have no voice in the settlement of these costly disputes it would certainly be a good and just thing if some way could be found

to make the arbitrators in the disputes. But it is open to grave doubt whether or not any good will come out of this widely heralded movement. The article bears the earmarks of the capitalist too strongly to attract the unorganized laborers, whose sympathies are with the organized laborers, though they may and do deplore the abuses the labor unions are guilty of. About half a dozen lines are devoted to a very mild statement of the power of the capital trusts. More than two columns are devoted to the abuses of the labor trusts. This in itself is evidence that the article is primarily intended to stir up opposition to organized labor, and create prejudices against it where action cannot be obtained. Secondly, the offices of the association that is pushing the movement are situated on Broadway, New York City, the home of the capitalists. The officers are almost unknown, but if we are not mistaken the president is a manufacturer who not long ago had trouble with his laborers. Any movement having such a source and manifesting its venom against organized labor so distinctly will hardly succeed in rallying the people around it.

FRIENDSHIP BEARS THE WAY OF JUSTICE.
It is a great virtue in a man that he stands by his friends in their hour of need. But it can be carried to extremes and become a grievous fault. A man in public life has no right to let friendship interfere in the discharge of his public duties. If he lets friendship stand in the way for justice he deserves criticism.

Our impulsive president has lately been guilty of such conduct in two such cases. He lightly dismissed the grave charges made against Secretary of State Loomis, and dismissed from public service the complaining witness, Minister Bowen. While this act is regrettable it is not as grave as the second offense. Former Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton has been accused of violating the anti-rebate law while he was an official of the Santa Fe railroad. To shield this personal friend the president decreed that the officials of a road should not be held responsible, but that all proceedings should be against the corporations.

Now, everybody knows that a corporation can not be punished by anything more than a fine. It is impossible to send a corporation to prison. Furthermore, it is always the officials that are the really guilty parties. The majority of the stockholders take no part in the management of the road, except in electing the board of directors. The board elects the officials, and leaves the traffic management in their hands. So if there is any violation of the law the officials are the really guilty parties. If they were held responsible, and were punished by imprisonment if they violated the law, the abuses would to a great extent be done away with. A small fine on a corporation will not act as a deterrent, for the company can soon make that up, as long as we have no effective rate legislation.

If the president's idea is carried out all the indictments against the beef trust officials will fail to the ground. Carried to its logical limit it will also release all the indicted labor leaders, because they were also acting in an official capacity.

But a far more important result will follow. The action will to a great extent hamper the president in any effort he may make to secure reform legislation. He had opposed to him all the big corporations who make a practice of violating the present inefficient law. He was backed by the great mass of the common people, who had implicit confidence in his sterling honesty and desire to enforce the law. That confidence has received a hard shock by these actions, and the opposition has not been slow to take advantage of it. Some of the strongest republican newspapers in the country have been very severe in their comments on these actions. The reason for this unusual stand taken by papers that have formerly been always ready to apologize for any action taken by a prominent republican, must be plain to any thinking man. The papers are owned by large corporations, and they take this stand in order to weaken the president's influence and thereby defeat possible railroad legislation. The president has thoughtlessly placed in their hands a most potent weapon and they have not been slow in using it.

President Roosevelt would have done well to study the life of Gen. U. S. Grant before taking this action. He would have found then that the lustre of the greatest military leader of the United States was much diminished by one of the most rotten administrations we ever had in this country. No doubt could be cast on Grant's honesty; his fault lay in poor judgment in choosing his friends and in too great reliance on their judgment and honesty. He afterwards lost

his entire private fortune from the same cause. The people's faith in Roosevelt's honesty will probably survive, but their faith in his judgment has suffered a set-back.

The republican papers of the state are taking some heavy falls out of Ray Jones since the matter of his appointment as governor of Alaska was broached. Charley Mitchell objects to it on the ground that Alaska is not far enough away. Miller of the Luvorne Herald objects to it on the ground that the people of Alaska have done us no harm that would warrant such condign and merciless punishment. He also objects to placing Jones so near to the great forests of Alaska, and without the mild restraint to which he has been subjected in his enterprises in Minnesota, and calls him a thief in the following plain terms: "For every million feet of Minnesota pine he has ever stolen he might rob the government of great tracts of Alaskan forests with a conscience void of any fear of detection." Miller, however, sees one point in favor of the appointment—it would compel Jones to resign his position as lieutenant governor of Minnesota. And this is the man that the great republican party of Minnesota placed next to the head of its ticket last fall and whom the voters of that party endorsed, while they defeated the head of the ticket for having been a little lax in enforcing the law against the pine thieves. To emphasize the fact that they had no objection to the pine thieves the voters of the same party sent another fellow of the same kind to congress. Verily, the thought waves of the average voter move in devious ways.

The government ownership idea is certainly gaining ground. And some of the latest converts to this idea go much farther than the populists did thirteen years ago. Who would have thought then that a prominent republican editor and politician like Julius Schmah, publisher of the Redwood Gazette and chief clerk of the state senate, would dare to publish an editorial like the following, taken from a late issue of his paper:

"The shake up in the affairs of the Equitable Life insurance society of New York, brought about through the revelations of one Tom Lawson, has clearly shown that life insurance can be given to the public at a much lower rate than at present. Extra-vigilant salaries have been paid to the officers, relatives of dead officers have been drawing immense salaries, and the expense account of the institution has been something fearful. With such a record, and appreciating the fact that insurance companies have so large a portion of the savings of the people, it seems that it would be better to make life insurance a governmental affair. A 50 per cent lower rate would undoubtedly follow.

Governor Johnson has announced that he will give a handsome silver cup to the buttermaker making the highest average score in the series of butter scoring contests being conducted by the state dairy and food commission. The cup will cost about \$75, will be engraved with the name of the winner. A second prize, a cup valued at \$50, probably will be awarded by the dairy and food department.

Notice to Members of Old Settlers Association.
Members of the Kandiyohi County Old Settlers' Association who have not yet paid their annual dues for this year will please take notice that the by-laws of the association provide that any person who does not pay the dues inside of three months after the annual meeting will be dropped from the membership roll. This time limit will expire on Sept. 20, and according to this provision all who are then in arrears will lose their membership. Please send your dues to the secretary, or call at the office of the Willmar Tribune and pay them. Also send or deliver the blank sent you, properly filled out. Any member who has not received such a blank can get it from the secretary. We do not wish to see any member dropped, and therefore hope that all who have not already done so will attend to this matter at once, before they forget it.
A. O. FORSBERG, Secretary,
Willmar, Minn.

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HOW TO SUCCEED.

When You Go to Work Take the Whole Man to the Task. Only fresh, spontaneous work really counts. If you have to drive yourself to your task, if you have to drag yourself to your work every morning because of exhausted vitality, if you feel fagged or worn out, if there is no elasticity in your step or movements, your work will partake of your weakness. Make it a rule to go to your work every morning fresh and vigorous. You cannot afford to take hold of the task upon which your life's success rests with the tips of your fingers. You cannot afford to bring only a fraction of yourself to your work. You want to go to it a whole man, fresh, strong and vigorous, so that it will be spontaneous, not forced; buoyant, not heavy. You want to go to your work with creative energy and originality—possessed of a strong, powerful individuality. If you go to it with jaded faculties and a sense of lassitude after a night's dissipation or loss of sleep, it will inevitably suffer. Everything you do will bear the impress of weakness, and there is no success or satisfaction in weakness. This is just where a great many people fall—in not bringing all of themselves to their task. The man who goes to his task with debilitated energy and low vitality, with all of his standards down and his ideals lagging, with a wavering mind and uncertain step, will never produce anything worth while.—Success.

Best and Next Best. The best thing on earth is a good woman, and the next best thing is a good dinner prepared by a good woman.—Winchester Sun-Sentinel.

All the gestures of children are graceful. The reign of distortion commences with the introduction of the dancing master.—Reynolds.

How Could she Doubt? "Oh, mamma," she cried, rushing into her mother's room and flinging her arms around the parental neck, "he loves me! He loves me!" "My dear child, I'm so glad! Has he told you? Has he asked you to be his wife?" "No, but he's down in the library learning to play chess with papa."—Chicago Record.

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Making It Easy For Him. "The most difficult part of a pastor's duty," said a New York preacher, "is the pastoral calls. I have always remembered one of the first I ever made, when I was a green youth just out of a theological seminary. I had been called to the bedside of a member of my church who was well known for his peculiarities and crankiness. After talking with him a few minutes I said: "Shall I offer a short prayer with you?" "Short or long. Use your own judgment," said he. "More and more embarrassed, I hesitated, and then said, 'What shall I pray for?' "Exercise your own discretion as to selection of topics," said he.

A Preliminary. The minister's wife engaged a new servant. The girl was very friendly with a constable, and one day she invited him to come round to see her. When he came it was washing day. She went and fetched him some beer, biscuits and cheese, but just then a voice called out, "Mary, have you got started to wash yet?" "Yes," said Mary. "What are you doing now?" "Oh, I am just filling up the copper."—London Telegraph.

No Need For Worry. The husband on his deathbed—My darling, when I am gone, how will you ever be able to pay the doctor's bills? The Wife—Don't worry about that, dear. If the worst comes to the worst, I can marry the doctor, you know.

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