THE JOURNAL

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"It Is to Laugh."

The public is being treated to something new in what might be called heavy comedy. The scenes are set in the room of the United States' court in St. Paul. The actors enter in turn upon the stage and do their stunts according to the bill. It is the part of each actor advocate to assume for himself and his side a high and honorable disposition toward the law. Compliance with the verdict of the court is the central theme around which the plot is woven. It suits the purpose of the play that the actors upon either side who appear as attorneys for the principals shall impute to the opposition motives and methods wholly reprehensible, while claiming for themselves that they are actuated solely by considerations of public interest and devout reverence for the law. Each side comes bravely to the front of the stage, and with solemn visage and impressive oratory makes its play.

It is an expensive performance. The stage setting is costly and the talent engaged is that of that class which commands the highest salary. With all this the public is supposed to be deeply impressed. But it isn't, for it knows that public interest is the last thing thought of by either side in this controversy. It isn't sure that the whole thing is not a bluff, and the government itself apparently shares in the suspicion that there may be collusion between the principals for the purpose of evading the verdict of the court. At any rate, everybody knows that these gentlemen who are so freely accusing each other of seeking to thwart the orders of the court and the provisions of the law would get together on either side of the proposition in a holy minute if the personal and private interests of both would be served thereby. It is all very funny, this solemn pretense of deep concern that the law be complied with and the public interest protected, and the actors themselves must be sensible of the humor of the situation.

Playing to the galleries in politics is bad politics in the long run and doesn't pay. Minneapolis has an alderman who has done so much of that that now when he fathers a good thing its chances for success are very much impaired by his relation to it.

War and Trade.

The Japanese government is reported to have placed credits with Pacific coast mercantile houses amounting in one instance to $250,000, to be used in the purchase of supplies. This is evidence of the beginning of a more active demand upon our country, likely to be felt while the war continues.

At the moment there appears to be a keen demand for Washington state barley, much of which is going across to Kobe, and considerable flour, some of it the Minneapolis product, is loading for Japan at Puget sound ports. There are numerous commodities and no small number of manufactured articles that will be in urgent demand from time to time.

War is a great consumer and a fearful destroyer. Japan will have to purchase heavily. Our country is in position to supply her, as a people we have the good will of the Japanese, our merchants have their confidence, and it looks as tho we are to reap material benefit from the war.

Emerson says the law of compensation is universal. There is no loss without some gain. Dreadful as is the destruction incident to warfare, and deplorable as war is in itself, it is, nevertheless, a fact that for every army equipped and every battle fought, there is at best a temporary stimulus to industry the world over.

The Boer war left the ground fought over a barren waste. The work of recuperation, of the reupbuilding of South Africa, gave employment to millions of capital and raised the hum of industry in places far removed.

Already there is the feeling that the war is leading up to a period of growth and increased activity in the steel shipbuilding line, in which America will share. Not only will the Petropavlovsk and the others gone before, be replaced, but the war is expected to bring into actual demonstration much that has heretofore been theoretical, and many warships in the navies of the world may find their way to the rear, to be replaced by others more up to date.

Uncle Sam deplores war, and would like to see the world at peace. Yet, if nations must fight and will fight, he is not the one to refuse to sell them the goods, and with a country so vast and resourceful as ours, he is equal to almost any demand, be it for material to inflict or balm to heal, for a Red Cross outfit or a battleship, for a Missouri mule for South Africa or a barrel of Minneapolis flour for Japan.

Mr. Bryan discusses candidates and leaders of the democracy just as if he were still a factor in the management of that party. There is none so dead as those who don't know it.

Nominating Supreme Judges.

Following an editorial in a recent issue of The Journal with regard to nominations for the supreme bench and the proposition that the judges be nominated first, the attorney of the Hennepin county board of commissioners suggests that two conventions be held. He would have the republican state central committee in its call provide for two conventions, and suggests that inasmuch as St. Paul and Duluth want the republican state convention, one of them be called at the latter place, say the judicial convention, to be held a week or ten days after the regular state convention, and constituted of a separate set of delegates so as to remove the judiciary as far as possible from political influences.

Possibly the first objection to this will be the expense. The expense of hall and all other costs of that nature accruing in connection with the convention would doubtless be borne by either Minneapolis or Duluth for the purpose of having the judicial convention called at either one of those cities, while with a different basis of representation it would not be necessary to bring a thousand men together to select the judges. Membership could be made up very largely of members of the legal profession, and the responsibility for wise selections would be placed largely upon those best qualified to discharge the trust.

We are not very hopeful, tho, that the state committee will make any such provision in its call, but that it would result in wiser selections than is likely to be made at the end of a convention, where political considerations and personal rivalries have been fought out, can hardly be doubted. It would be a fine thing for the party and for the state to try it.

In his memorial tribute to Senator Hanna occurs the following definition of conservatism as conceived by Senator Beveridge:

> Much that is accepted as conservatism is spurious, mere make-believe. Conservatism does not mean doubt or indecision. It does not mean wise looks, masking vacuity, nor pompous phrase, as meaningless as it is solemn. Conservatism means clear common sense, which equally rejects the fanaticism of precedent and the fanaticism of change. It would not have midnight last just because it exists, and yet it knows that dawn comes not in a flash, but gradually—comes with a grand and beautiful moderation. So the conservative is the real statesman. He brings things to pass in a way that lasts and does good. Senator Hanna was a conservative.

Overplayed Their Hand.

The managers of Mr. Dunn's campaign were guilty of "coarse work" when they accused C. A. Smith of aspiring to defeat Senator Clapp. It was a blunder that resulted in the exposure of a political cabal that has only been hinted at before. When the matter first came to Mr. Smith's attention, he made a dignified denial, but when the charge was repeated by the Dunn campaign bureau, Mr. Smith "spoke out in meeting," and told a story that throws some new light on the situation.

This incident makes it very plain that some of Mr. Dunn's friends are trying to throw dust in the eyes of republican voters. They have engaged in some deep political scheming, and to divert attention from their work have accused the "other fellows" of the same thing. Their campaign in the interests of Mr. Dunn seems to be tied up with a plan to elect Mr. Heatwole to the United States senate next winter. The interests behind them also want to retire Senator Nelson when his turn comes in 1907, and the attempt was made to draw Mr. Smith into the deal as a candidate against the senior senator. Because he refused, and declared in favor of Judge Collins for governor, he has come under the ban of their displeasure. Their batteries of misrepresentation have been turned on him, and regardless of his denials, they have charged him with the intention of succeeding Senator Clapp. Purely in self-defense, Mr. Smith has given them away.

We had a similar occurrence a few weeks ago, when Frank M. Eddy was accused of combination with Judge Collins. Mr. Eddy replied that offers of combination had been made to him, but they were not from Judge Collins or his friends.

If Mr. Dunn's zealous managers are not careful, they will make themselves ridiculous. In both these cases, they have unmistakably been "caught with the goods." Such methods cannot win support, or the confidence of voters, and the public will learn to discount every statement from such a discredited source. Moreover, the voters will not be apt to think highly of a cause that has to be bolstered up in that way.

"The Steffenized towns" is the way the St. Louis Globe Democrat describes the cities whose various phases of municipal rottenness have been the subject of discussion by Lincoln Steffens in McClure's Magazine. St. Louis and Minneapolis are "on his little list."

A Naval Tragedy.

The navy of the United States wears the badge of mourning to-day, because of the disastrous explosion of a 12-inch gun in the after turret of the 12,500-ton battleship Missouri of the squadron engaged in target practice off the Pensacola station, where our navy has beaten the world's record of expert gunnery in target practice.

One of the most noted cases of naval gun explosion is that of the bursting of the thirty-eight-ton gun on the British warship Thunderer some years ago. This disaster, after a long investigation by some experts, was attributed to the probability that the gun squad had, in their enthusiasm and desire to make a record, loaded the big gun with two charges, which was more than the gun was intended to stand. In the case of the Missouri there was no such blunder made, evidently, but there was too great precipitancy in loading before the gases from the former discharge, immediately preceding, had escaped, and ignition followed.

The naval experts at Washington deplore the precipitancy which does not leave enough time between the charges, the breech being opened almost as soon as the gun is fired.

We can, as a nation, dispense with beating the naval gunnery record of the world, if such triumph requires such exposure to peril as wrought such disaster to the brand new Missouri yesterday off Pensacola. The costly battleship came very near being wrecked. Had the magazine near by exploded (and its escape was a narrow one), the warship would have been a total wreck, and it is difficult to see how a single man could have escaped death. Such catastrophe was prevented by the heroic activity of Captain Cowles and the survivors.

The Hearsed boom is about ready for burial.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Northfield Paper Accuses Joel Heatwole of Being the Political Representative of the Great Northern President — Two Judges to Elect in the Fourteenth District.

Since the recent reverses of republicans in Faribault and Northfield, which are traced directly to opposition on the part of republicans to Joel P. Heatwole and his organization in Rice county, the anti-Heatwole men have been accused of party disloyalty and alliance with democrats. The Northfield Independent makes a hot rejoinder, saying:

> If Rice county republicans are supposed to shy at the idea of a little interest on the part of democratic newspapers in the politics of the state, what will they do when they behold the spectacle of their quondam leader cheek by jowl with the boss democrat of the state, Jim Hill? Not a political move has been made by this self-appointed guide in some time past but the shadow of Jim Hill has shown upon the curtain back of it.
>
> When the merger was being planned did he not hie himself from New York for Washington and there hold secret discourse with Mr. Hill? DAnd has he not ever since fought Governor Van Sant with a venom and a vindictiveness wholly unexplainable upon any ordinary grounds?
>
> If Rice county republicans are likely to be frightened at the thought of a democrat showing interest in the politics of the state they must have been scared clean out of their boots long ago by this political mesalliance in high places.

Both the judges of the Fourteenth judicial district come up for re-election this year. Judge William Watts of Crookston closes his six-year term, and Judge Andrew Grindeland of Warren, who was appointed last year when the district was given an additional judge, only holds office until his successor can be elected and qualified. Sentiment in the district seems practically unanimous in favor of the re-election of both judges.

George E. Perley of Moorhead, a prominent member of the last house, has announced himself a candidate for re-election. His constituency is confined to Clay county. —Charles B. Cheney.

AT THE THEATERS

Foyer Chat.

Next to "Parsifal," probably no opera sung this season has attracted more attention that Puccini's masterpiece, "Tosca," for which Manager Savage has provided an elaborate production in English and which will be sung by one of his finest casts when it opens the return engagement of the English grand opera company at the Metropolitan to-night.

Two large audiences were in attendance at the Bijou yesterday afternoon and evening to witness the performances of "The Stain of Guilt."

The dramatization of "David Harum," which will be seen at the Bijou next week, is very cleverly arranged. Of course, Harum is the central figure, and around him are grouped all the characters of the book.

A large audience saw the Ferris Stock company in "The Merchant of Venice" at the Lyceum this afternoon. The last matinee will be given Saturday. For the coming week the Ferris Stock company will open Sunday evening in "Way Out West," and continue on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The Elks will give their musical comedy, "A Night in Bohemia," Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Phil Sheridan's company present this week at the Dewey "The Maids of Siam," a musical comedy in two acts. There will be a ladies' matinee Friday. Next week the Knickerbockers, said to be the leaders of burlesque aggregations, will hold the boards for a week.

KOUROPATKIN

All the writers who have the appearance of really knowing something about General Kouropatkin are agreed on the one point. Skobeleff's ways are not Kouropatkin's ways, they tell us. Skobeleff was a Russian Phil Sheridan, with a dash of Custer in him; Kouropatkin is a compound of McClellan and "Pop" Thomas. He has a rooted objection to fighting before he has completed his preparations and has everything just to his mind. He thinks it much better to be safe than to be sorry. He's quite capable of falling back before the Japanese advance again and again. But when he once gets ready to fight, things will immediately become very interesting for the Japanese general in command.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

James Whitcomb Riley Repents Having Written "Leonainie," at Least Under the Circumstances Under Which He Was Led to Send It Forth Into the World—A Detective Story That Keeps One Guessing—Life of William Greenleaf Eliot With Introduction by Dr. James K. Hosmer.

"It was a mistake due to the folly of my youth that I ever wrote that poem, and God knows I have suffered for it," says James Whitcomb Riley in a Sun special dispatch from Indianapolis as to the authorship of "Leonainie," the poem which Alfred Russell Wallace caused to be published in the Fortnightly Review, crediting it to Poe.

"It was about eighteen years ago," Mr. Riley said, "and at that time I was working on the Anderson Democrat. A lot of us got to talking one day about critics, and I said that some of my poems were just as good as some of those of other poets, but I could not sell them because no one knew who I was."

Riley then told the story of writing the poem and of having it published in a Kokomo paper with a note to the effect that it had been found in an old book. The poem was copied and widely discussed. When proof was demanded a young man named Richards was employed to write it in the fly leaf of an old dictionary. He wrote with a quill pen and with diluted ink to make it look old, and it was almost a perfect imitation of Poe's handwriting. The old dictionary is now owned by Paul Lemperly of Cleveland, Ohio.

"When the truth came out," continued Mr. Riley, "I lost my position on the Anderson Democrat. No paper would even print my explanation of the affair. The memory of that time still stands out as one of the saddest experiences in my life and one that I can never outlive. There is nothing for me to do but to acknowledge that I wrote it, as I do, but that does not stand, as I once denied being the author. I wrote it, but I did not; I did not write it, but I did, and am a liar anyway you put it."

The Darrow Enigma is a book to keep the reader guessing. Therein it deserves its name. It is a detective story which lets the reader think he is "onto its curves" just long enough to begin to feel that the author has not been very clever, in spite of the ingenuity of the "hero," and then shows him that he is all wrong. The Uneasy Chair was reading along and wondering why the author had let his readers into the secret of the criminal so early in the game, witholding only the method of his capture, when it suddenly discovered that it was following the amateur detective, a detective not only for love of detecting but for love of a charming woman, upon a wrong scent, clear to India. That whetted the chair's appetite and it was soon keen on another scent, and—well, the chair is not going to tell the author's secret.

The crime is committed under most unusual circumstances. Six persons are in a large room together. All are seated, the heroine at a piano singing and her father near the center of the room. All others are men. The arrangement is such that no one could enter the room without discovery. Suddenly the father rises, exclaims that he has been murdered and falls dead. Despite his exclamation, it is decided by the local detectives that he has committed suicide by poisoning in order that his daughter may obtain his life insurance. The girl and her friends do not accept this theory, and one of them, who is the girl's undeclared lover, sets out to unravel the mystery.

There is a lack of adventure in the pursuit of the various clues that robs the book of an interest it might otherwise have. Then, too, the lovers in the book seem abnormally blind if there are degrees of blindness. A sensational trial in court which is a feature of the story is based upon most unusual rules of procedure. These admit leading questions, speeches by defendant's counsel to the jury whenever he takes the notion and orders by same counsel to arrest persons pretty much at counsel's will. But then those are minor points and do not seriously affect the effect of the denouement.

THE CRY OF THE WORKERS.

The babblers in the temple made with hands
Sat talking, talking, talking, all the day,
Of rectitude and justice, and the way
The world should walk, obeying their commands.
And while the glass recorded golden sands,
And shadows lengthened in the busy street,
There came a sound of swift, determined feet,
And blows upon the portal's brazen bands,
And then a voice, relentless and elate:
"We care not for your arguments and creeds,
We care not for your pity or your hate,
We clamor not for theories, but deeds:
Then give us of the heart, and not the head:
Then give us for our toil, not stones, but bread."
—Herbert Muller Hopkins in the Reader Magazine for April.

"Dr. William Greenleaf Eliot was for thirty-nine years pastor of the Church of the Messiah in St. Louis, a pastorate remarkably successful. Aside from his ministrations to his flock, he made his influence felt in the community in many ways. Few projects of moment, having in view the elevation of society, could in that time be named of which he was not the originator or an effective helper from the start."

The man of whom Dr. James K. Hosmer, so well known in Minneapolis, could write that was surely worthy of being perpetuated in the memory of men by at least a brief biography. The biography is by Charlotte C. Eliot, whose dedication of her book is this: "Written for my children, 'lest they forget.'" Dr. Hosmer writes the introduction.

Dr. Eliot was the first Unitarian pastor west of the Mississippi. His work and influence were felt in educational lines in the public schools and in the creation of Washington university. Dr. Hosmer says: "What John Harvard did for Cambridge bears no comparison with what William G. Eliot did for Washington university. But Dr. Eliot's work extended into other fields. It was a large influence in the creation of the western sanitary commission, it was felt in the reconstruction following the war, in social reform, and in many other directions."

The book is very naturally a sympathetic portrayal of Dr. Eliot's life, and it has been worthily put into book form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who make only good books.

—The Uneasy Chair.

THE MAGAZINE SAMPLER

Religious Crisis in France.—Count Albert de Mun, member of the French academy and member of the chamber of deputies, in **The National Review** for April tells of the religious crisis in France. He believes that the church will triumph in its influence on the life of the nation. He says: "Banished from its place in the laws and institutions of our country, the church is daily winning an unexpected place in the life of the nation as the result of the very fact that it has been persecuted and of the natural spiritual needs of mankind. Now more than ever it appears in the light of a moral force, immense and indispensable, whose influence no prudent government can possibly misapprehend."

Dr. Emil Reich, in the same magazine, gives his observations of American affairs. He sees in the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine the only real hope of America's becoming a first-class power. Another very interesting and useful article is "The Open-Air Cure" by a patient.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE DARROW ENIGMA. By Melvin L. Severy. With illustrations by C. D. Williams. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Minneapolis: William Donaldson & Co. Price $1.50.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF ELIOT, Minister, Educator, Philanthropist. By Charlotte C. Eliot, with an introduction by James K. Hosmer, Ph. D., LL. D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price $2 net.

THE NONPAREIL MAN

Natural History of the "Little Johnnie" Poem, One of the Early Bits of American Humor That Came in About the Time the Old Federalist Party Went Out—Modern Attempts to Bring It Into Vogue Again.

A delver into the forgotten humor of the past says that one of the first attempts at American humor "came in" about the time the old federalist party went out. It was the "Little Johnnie" poem so common to-day. The first and original "Johnnie" rhyme, it is believed, ran as follows:

> Little Johnnie drowned his sister.
> She was gone before we missed her.
> Johnnie's always up to tricks.
> Ain't he cute? He's only six.

This Johnnie has doubtless grown gray by this time, but there are others always coming forward. The latest attempt in the "Little Johnnie" line is from a Kansas paper:

> Johnnie's age
> Only six,
> But he plays such
> Funny tricks.
>
> Saw two hatpins,
> Picks up one.
> Stuck his father,
> Just for fun.
>
> Father yelled and
> Swore to boot;
> Don't you think our
> Johnnie's cute?

We have always felt a strong desire to try a "Little Johnnie" poem, but have felt a little diffident. As it is rather difficult to turn out copy to-day, the following is tentatively offered to an indulgent public:

> Little Johnnie,
> Aged six,
> Of dynamite
> Discovered sticks.
>
> Picked up one
> And with a clang
> Struck the schoolhouse
> Door. BANG!!!
>
> When they searched
> For little John,
> Coroner said simply,
> "Gone!"

If the Russian battleship was really blown up by a Russian mine, you will know how Russia feels when you remember the time you were out splitting up a little wood and had lifted your ax to bang a knotty stick real hard and the weapon hit the clothesline on its way down.

There is talk of working the vice presidency off on Speaker Cannon when he isn't noticing.

The Detroit News tells how the boarding-houses of that gay town have learned to put currants in the hash and to serve it as mince pie. Say, do you remember that glad, free time of youth when you were accustomed to eat the mince pie of the boarding-house without even a suspicion?

The Rev. Camden M. Cobern, pastor of the St. James Methodist church of Chicago, sent out over two thousand letters to men in Chicago and vicinity to discover what they thought of themselves and what they would do "if given another chance in life." He discovered that a great many men were as vain as peacocks. He was told in more than 1,000 letters written by as many men that more than 900 of that number were very well satisfied with themselves. Some were better satisfied with themselves than with other people. Some were cynics. Some were going to reform. Some were busy trying to reform others. Some said the whole world was spinning in the wrong direction. But most of the writers said, in effect:

"I'm all right, and so is the world in which I live."

As to what they would do "if given another chance at life," opinions differ widely. And the joke of it is that every mother's son is given another chance at life every time he gets out of bed and starts a new day. The trouble with most of us is that we are hypnotized by the idea that everything is fixed and stable for us now and can't be changed. All nonsense! Let's wake up.

A man watches with pleasure the universal robin put her head down and run on his lawn, but when the neighboring cow tries the same tactics, he feels aggrieved. Why be so particular?

John F. McGovern of Wabasha is not only senior editor of the Wabasha Herald and an attorney at law, but he is also mayor of Wabasha. Anything else today?

The New Hampshire Methodist conference has just strained at another gnat by voting to continue the prohibition on all card playing.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews says that the president's race suicide theory is a good one but that it can be overworked. Dr. Andrews says that ten children is too many. A few more bits of wise advise and the American people may yet learn how to regulate their family affairs.

Some way when a woman speaks of her husband as "papa" it sounds as tho he is treated right at home.—Atchison Globe.

Yes, all the large, red, ripe strawberries get into papa's dish.

A woman who does her own shopping "for the house" went into a local drug store to buy soap. It was 8c per cake. She looked it over carefully and asked the surprised clerk:

"Do you give three cakes for a quarter?"

After he had recovered from his daze, he replied:

"We do not as a rule, madam, but we will let you have them for that price."

She bore them away in triumph and not until the shouts of joy from the rest of the house arose as she told of her bargain did the awful fact dawn upon her consciousness. —A. J. R.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Nomination of Supreme Judges.

To the Editor of The Journal.

I read with interest your editorial in last night's Journal on a non-political judiciary. And I assure you that I fully coincide with the objects and purposes of the article. It may be that as far as the district bench is concerned, that no substantial progress can be made until our laws are modified. However, as to the supreme bench, I believe immediate results can be obtained.

St. Paul and Duluth both want the state republican convention. Why not have two conventions, one to nominate all state officers, except judges of the supreme bench? Let this convention be held first. Then, a week later, have a second state convention to nominate judges for the supreme bench. By this method you will eliminate all the elements of trading in the nomination of the judges. Moreover, you will have a convention of men who are especially interested in the supreme court.

I can see no objection to this method by any one whose highest aim is to secure a bench of able men. Nor can I see how any candidate can object to the plan, unless he fears his qualifications will not stand a critical examination.

This can be readily brought about by the state central committee calling two conventions as above outlined.

The foregoing is not written with the purpose of casting any reflections on the supreme bench as it now is, but with the desire that we may nominate the strongest men possible, whether they be the present judges or new men.

—C. L. Smith.

April 14, 1904

CITY NEWS.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

TRAINING COURSE ARRANGED FROM JUNE 20 TO JULY 29.

Special Attention Will Be Given to Requirements for the Successful Operations of Small Libraries—Growth of Public School Libraries Makes Course Especially Valuable.

The Minnesota State Library commission has issued announcements of the fifth annual session of the summer school for library training at the state university, June 20 to July 29, as a department of the university summer school. This short training course is one of the most important undertakings of the library commission, as libraries are springing up everywhere and it is improtant that they should be placed on a modern and scientific basis. At the same time it is practically impossible for the majority of them to obtain librarians who have had a complete training in library schools.

The summer school is planned primarily to meet the needs of small libraries. Only those holding library positions or under definite appointment to such positions will be admitted. It is especially desired that librarians of school libraries should take the course, as these libraries are growing rapidly and are in need of better organization, which would make the material in them more accessible to both teachers and pupils.

The course of instruction includes cataloging, classification, bibliography, book-selection, periodicals, reference work, children's work, public documents, order, accession, shelf lists, library economy and administration. The instructors will be Miss Clara F. Baldwin, librarian of the commission, who wil direct the school, and Miss Maude van Buren, librarian of the Owatonna library and a graduate of Pratt Institute library school. A course of special lectures on public documents will be given by J. I. Wyer, Jr., librarian of the University of Nebraska, and secretary of the American Library association. Other lectures will be given by visiting librarians.

There will be opportunities for practice work in the Minneapolis public library and visits will be made to other libraries in the vicinity. There will be exhibits of pictures for use in libraries, supplies, bulletins and a select library of books for children.

MUSICAL WILL INSURE

LADIES' ORGANIZATION WILL TAKE OUT POLICIES TO HELP THE NEW AUDITORIUM FUND.

The Thursday Musical, following the example of the Teachers' club, will take out insurance for the benefit of some of its members to aid the auditorium fund. At a business meeting after the regular program this morning it was decided to spend $100 a year for two years in premiums for three members, and at the end of that time the policies may be carried on by the beneficiaries if they so please.

The next program meeting will be the last gathering of the year, and will be followed by the yearly frolic, which is in the nature of an indoor basket picnic with all sorts of amusing specialties.

There were several changes in to-day's program, which was opened by a splendid Tchaikowsky number on two pianos by Mmes. E. W. Runyan, W. N. Porteous, M. P. Vander Horck and Harry Jones. Miss Inez Davis and Miss Frances Vincent contributed charming vocal solos; Mrs. George Odlum made her appearance for the first time in four years in a vocal number, and Mrs. Mabel Lovering Waldron also sang. Miss Irene Wood gave a Schumann selection and Miss Mabel Augustine played a violin solo in place of Miss Verge. Miss Flora Boyd took the violin obligato for a solo by Mrs. Catherwood. Mrs. T. A. Whitworth, a former member of the musical but now of Stillwater, gave a group of piano numbers.

CLASS PRESIDENT OUT

Professor Ozias of South High School Ousts Junior Officer.

Professor Ozias of the South high school yesterday constituted himself a board of review of high school elections. He ruled that there was a vacancy in the office of president of the junior class, and refused to allow former president Swift to address the class so that he could not present his resignation. Raymond McDonald, Leslie Stover, Irving Condit, Reuben Harlan and Thomas Swift, the committee in charge of the entertainment, were also discharged. The principal rules that under no circumstances can the play be given as a junior class affair. A meeting of the junior class has been announced for to-day.

One of the committee said yesterday that all rehearsals had been held outside the school; that an outside hall had been engaged, and that the tickets and placards read that the play is given by members of the junior class.

CHARITY WORK OF SIX MONTHS

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES MANAGER.

Applicants for Aid for the Period Were 1,311, as Compared with 696 a Year Ago—Report Is Manager J. F. Jackson's Last in Minneapolis.

Associated Charities work for the past six months is summarized below in the semi-annual report of the manager, James F. Jackson, made to the association this afternoon. The report is the last Mr. Jackson will make to the Minneapolis organization, as he leaves soon to take up his work in a similar position in Cleveland. His report in part follows:

In the six months there were 1,311 applicants, of whom 472 were new, as compared with 696 applicants one year ago, of whom 213 were new. There were 3,078 days' work or women as against 3,288 last year, and only 1,123 jobs for men as against 1,616 last year, a reduction of one-seventh the amount of work as compared with last year. This season the nurse made 946 calls on 182 families. Last year she made 704 calls on 149 families. For the two and a half months the antituberculosis department made 137 calls on twenty-three families. The establishment of this department has far-reaching possibilities for good to the unfortunate.

The Provident Fund's first semiannual statement is as follows: Total number of new depositors, 525; number of withdrawals, 60; total number of recurrent depositors, 38; number at close of March 503; amount of stamps sold $426.65; amount withdrawn $69.40; deposits at close of March $367.25. Savings stamps are being sold at Bethel settlement, Washburn home, Hope chapel and Professor Painter's Boys' club, Unity settlement, Riverside mission, Drummond hall, and Ruskin hall. The agent is soon to be allowed more time to sell stamps in the homes.

In the seven months since school opened we have made 121 investigations requested by school principals to enable them to determine whether or not the earnings of a child under 16 years of age were necessary to the family's support. Of the thirty-three whom we recommended for certificates thirteen were nearly 16 years of age. There were exceptional reasons for each of the other twenty. We took the position that it was better for society to provide aid rather than have a child prematurely enter a store or a factory. But it was necessary to secure aid in only eight of the eighty-eight instances where we declined to recommend a certificate.

In the past six months a second conference of friendly visitors has been formed and parlor conferences have been revived.

DR. ALLEN'S SUDDEN DEATH

Well-Known Physician Expires — Heart Disease the Cause.

Dr. L. P. Allen, well-known in Minneapolis medical circles, died suddenly of heart disease, at his home early yesterday morning. He had attended to his regular practice altho he had been ailing for nearly a year. He retired Tuesday evening feeling as well as usual but arose at 1 o'clock in the morning to take some medicine. Before he could return to bed he died of heart failure.

Dr. Allen was 76 years old and had been practicing medicine since 1855. He came to Minneapolis about twenty years ago. He is survived by his wife, one son, W. E. Allen of Chicago, and two daughters, Mrs. D. E. Russell of Chicago, and Mrs. George Carnegie, Portage, Wis.

The body will be cremated and the preceding services will be held at the residence, 2645 Garfield avenue, Friday at 10:30 p. m.

FIRST DRIVE STARTS

Booms Here Being Prepared to Receive the New Logs.

The first log drive of the season of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom company was started from the storage boom at Rollins' Island yesterday. The work of hanging the booms at the local works has been under way for several days. The ice is now out of the river as far north as Brainerd, but it will be several weeks before logs of the past winter's cutting begin to come down. The storage booms at Little Falls and Brainerd will be emptied of logs before the mills can handle the new lot.

BODY THAT OF MRS. HOLM

Corpse Found in the River at St. Paul Is Identified.

The body found in the river in St. Paul yesterday has been identified by Andrew Holm, 2719 Penn avenue N, as that of his wife, Martholda Holm. The identification was made by the clothing that Mrs. Holm wore at the time of her disappearance. She was thought to be demented when she went away, as she had at one time been an inmate of an asylum.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID

St. Paul Woman Attempts Suicide After a Quarrel.

Mrs. Helen Snyder, 463 Robert street, St. Paul, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid. She had quarreled with her husband. She is not in a serious condition.