THE JOURNAL

VOLUME XXVIII—NO. 147.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

Daily and Sunday, per month	.40
Daily only, per month	.25
Sunday only, per month	.15

BY CARRIER OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Daily and Sunday, one month	50c

BY CARRIER IN MINNEAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.

Daily and Sunday, one month	45c

POSTAGE RATES OF SINGLE COPIES.

Up to 18 pages	1 cent
Up to 36 pages	2 cents
Up to 54 pages	3 cents

All papers are continued until an explicit order is received for discontinuance and until all arrearages are paid.

PUBLICATION OFFICE—Minneapolis, Minn., Journal building, 47-49 Fourth street S.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—W. W. Jermane, chief of Washington Bureau, 901-902 Colorado building. Northwestern visitors to Washington invited to make use of reception-room, library, stationery, telephone and telegraph facilities. Central location, Fourteenth and G streets NW. Copies of The Journal and northwestern newspapers on file.

NEW YORK OFFICE, World Building. O'MARA & ORMSBEE, | CHICAGO OFFICE, Tribune Building. REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON—Journal on file at American Express office, 3 Waterloo place, and U. S. Express office, 99 Strand.

PARIS—Journal on file at American Express, 211 Rue Scribe, and Eagle bureau, 53 Rue Cambon.

SWEDEN—Journal on file at American Legation, Stockholm.

NORWAY—Journal on file at American Consulate, Christiania.

DENMARK—Journal on file at American Legation, Copenhagen.

ST. PAUL OFFICE—420 Endicott building. Telephone, N. W., Main 230; T. C., 2066.

EAST SIDE OFFICE—Central avenue and Second street. Telephone Main No. 9.

TELEPHONE—Journal has a private switchboard for both lines. Call No. 9 on either line and call for department you wish to speak to.

Suppressing the Charter.

Minneapolis has reached a stage in her development when the city must take hold effectively of the problem of city government. We are acting now under an antiquated charter which is like a child's charm string, a button taken from each successive legislature and the whole displaying neither harmony of design nor coloring. Three charters have been submitted to the people but it cannot be said that any one of them has been considered. They have been secretly knifed and openly spurned.

Neither political party has had the courage to resolve for or against a new charter. Neither has even had the nerve to open its meetings to the discussion of the subject. Indeed, one party in the last campaign received important contributions from a public service corporation on the express understanding that the charter should not be discussed in halls hired by its committees. We do not know which to deplore the most, the hardihod of a servant of the public which would thus attempt to shut off discussion or the supineness of a party machine, pretending to represent the people, which would accept such a bribe.

The public service corporations do not want a new charter based on the home rule act. The political machines want the dollars of the corporations badly enough to smother debate on the subject. Under these circumstances it is very evident that while three charters have been submitted none has been considered.

The present charter commission is planning to submit another draft of a charter at the fall election. Will the people allow the political committees and the public service corporations to smother it again?

Judge Mack of the Chicago juvenile court recently took 1,000 poor children to see the circus. That was a circus indeed.

The Issue Is Not New.

The quarreling among politicians as to the authorship of the rate issue betrays a lamentable taste and a no less lamentable ignorance of history. The rate issue is not new. It was up in the senate 32 years ago when a committee of which Senator Windom of Minnesota was chairman reported: "In the matter of taxation there are four men representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New York who possess and not infrequently exercise powers which the congress of the United States would not venture to exert. They may at any time for any reasons satisfactory to themselves, by a single stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in this country by hundreds of millions of dollars. An additional charge of 5 cents a bushel upon the transportation of cereals would have been equivalent to a tax of $45,000,000 on the crop of 1873. No congress would dare to exercise so vast a power except upon a necessity of the most imperative nature, yet these gentlemen exercise it whenever it suits their supreme will and pleasure, without explanation or apology."

The committee went on to say that the day was not distant when it would be the duty of statesmen to inquire whether it was less dangerous to leave this vast power in private and none too scrupulous hands, or "to add somewhat to the power and patronage of a government responsible to the people and entirely under their control."

The not distant day came in 1887, when congress passed the interstate commerce act creating a commission which was expected to keep a watch over the railroads and see that they charged only reasonable rates, that they refrained from discriminations between persons and localities, abandoned rebates, and that they gave up the vicious practice of suddenly raising or lowering rates by the means now known as the "midnight schedule." The commission was authorized to issue orders to the railroads and to take them into court when they disobeyed. Up to 1897 the commission had considerable control of the situation, but in that year lost it all in the decision of the supreme court that congress had not expressly conferred upon the commission the authority to prescribe a reasonable rate.

This is the history of the railroad rate question in brief. It indicates that congress was alive to the serious character of the situation a generation ago and that it was under no illusions with regard to its power to regulate railroads. It was only a question whether it would not be better to give the railroads a chance to so amend their manners as to make government interference unnecessary.

But the railroad magnates never reformed. They never intended to reform, and it became evident that either congress must regulate the railroads or the railroads would regulate the people. This is really the only question before the senate today. The fight for judicial review has been falsely represented by the railroads as their fight against confiscation. There is confiscation involved, but it is not the confiscation of railroads. It is the confiscation of the law that is intended. Unlimited judicial review is merely killing the interstate commerce commission by inches instead of by abolishing it. It is the difference between opening a patient's veins and blowing out his brains. Dissolution will result in either case.

Messrs. Gaynor and Greene have probably figured it out that if they had pleaded guilty at first they would have been out of jail and seeking vindication by this time.

As to Lieutenant Generals.

There is some disposition in the country to make merry over the fact that we got more lieutenant generals out of our little war with Spain than we did out of the great war of the rebellion. It has been objected to these creations of high grade officers that it reduces us to a point where we have no adequate rewards left for the soldiers who may serve brilliantly in a great war hereafter.

It will be, perhaps, just as well to let the rewards of the great war of the future look out for themselves, trusting that we shall have no great war to pay for. In the meantime there is no impropriety in making lieutenant generals of Miles, Chaffee, Bates, McArthur and Corbin. The fact is, these men were all brilliant junior officers in the rebellion. Except Miles and Corbin they were colonels or less when the Spanish war broke out. They had been doing hard service on the frontier for poor pay and had done it uncomplainingly. The American people are not the kind to grudge them a little honor in their old age and a retiring pay adequate to their needs.

Are we not in danger of setting up a false standard and one dangerous to the safety of the country if we declare that the top rank in the army belongs only to those who win victories? Do we not thus tend to discourage the organizing soldier without whose patient work the dashing general would soon cease to dash?

In war an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of tactics. This was demonstrated by the Japanese in their war with Russia. They got ready down to the last button. They got the temper of the country ready down to the last capacity for sacrifice. They had the scene of the campaign sowed with spies and they divided the ground to be fought over into acre lots and staked it out. The military men who did these things as truly won the battle of Mukden as Nogi or Oyama.

Under the general staff plan as laid out by Secretary Root the American army is to be brought up to the highest point of efficiency in time of peace. If we have another war and if the army gives a good account of itself the credit will be as much with the men who prepare it as with those who lead it and there should be no hesitation in rewarding great organizers even should they never see a battle.

The New York Sun recently had a column story about Hon. A. N. Russell running for congress in the third Kansas district. The Kansas City Journal says:

The Sun is a trifle slow. Russell made his race about ten years ago, lost and moved out of the state.

The Sun will have to move its clock ahead a little.

The Distance Tariff.

The Cannon Falls Beacon wants the coming state convention to declare for a distance tariff, and makes the familiar argument that preferential rates granted the twin cities have dwarfed the wholesale and manufacturing interests of the smaller cities.

As far as jobbing enterprises go, that argument is entirely exploded by the comparative tariff sheets compiled by the railroad commission. They show that in merchandise rates the smaller distributing centers fare exactly as well as the twin cities. Rates out of Winona, Faribault, Mankato, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Fergus Falls and other towns having distributing rates, average just as low according to distance as rates out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The same rates enjoyed by jobbers apply to most manufacturing enterprises in the state, such as woodenware establishments, canning factories, soap factories and the like. The twin cities have no preference. The biggest point made by the Beacon is that flour mills in southern Minnesota have been run out of business by lower rates enjoyed by Minneapolis. That is a matter entirely out of the province of the state, and no distance tariff could help it.

No interest in the state has any crying need of a distance tariff. The principle is wrong economically, and as railroad men have shown in their labored arguments against government control, which they assumed to mean a distance tariff, it would ruin the agricultural interests farthest removed from the markets. Freight rates on wheat from the Red river valley would eat up a big percentage of the returns.

The legislative committee took up its work of investigation last year with a prejudice in favor of a straight distance tariff, but was convinced, after a study of the question, that if the system has any economic foundation at all, it is certainly not adapted to conditions in Minnesota. If a distance tariff would be of any advantage to the rural districts of the state, that fact could soon be established, and all the influence the cities could wield would not be able to block it. The cities, however, are not fighting any move for a distance tariff.

Owing to the San Francisco disaster the blow the supreme court has struck at Sioux Falls, S. D., has been overlooked.

Blockading the Streets.

The Duluth News-Tribune warns the contractors and builders that the streets of Duluth do not really belong to them. They have been acting upon that theory, apparently, and the people of Duluth have been crowded off of the sidewalks, have waded thru the mud, stumbled over sand heaps and mortar beds, dodged young lumberyards and walked in the middle of the street, with the possibility of injuring some automobile or other frail vehicle, till they are tired of it; and the board of public works has undertaken to enforce some regulations as to the amount of street the builder and contractor may be expected to leave to the use of the public.

The protest of the cliffdwellers of Duluth may well be taken as voicing public sentiment here in Minneapolis, where contractors sometimes act as if they had bought the street and paid for it, filling it up with bricks, mortar-beds, sand and lumber till the escape from serious accident is a marvel if not a miracle.

The builder must have a chance, of course, to lay his walls at the street line and a reasonable amount of room in which to carry on his work, but he is not entitled to use the street any longer than is absolutely necessary or any more of it than cannot be helped. Our authorities can very easily protect the public from imposition in this respect and should be required to do so. There is lots of building in prospect for Minneapolis this season and this is a good time to make a rule that the streets still belong to the public and will not be yielded up any more than is necessary and right.

You can see the funnel-shaped cloud and retire to the cellar, but when the "seismic disturbance" starts it is useless to run for the attic.

Leave to Print.

A cheap way of getting a reputation in the house of representatives is the "leave to print" custom. It gives the representative an opportunity to put in the overburdened Record things which the house did not have time to hear him say, and would not have listened to, anyway. His constituents are led to believe that these remarks were delivered by their congressman before a crowded house and galleries were big-eyed with wonder at his eloquence. Occasionally these speeches are improved upon. The congressman thinks of some right smart things he might have said, just as James Russell Lowell used to make his most brilliant after-dinner speeches in the carriage going home from the dinner. The congressman inserts them in the Record and then there is trouble.

Such an incident occurred in the house the other day when the Record showed up with a speech by Mr. Hopkins of Kentucky which seriously reflected upon Mr. Goldfogle of New York, who moved that it be expunged. He took the occasion to make some remarks about Mr. Hopkins and among other things he said Mr. Hopkins came from a district which had 17 per cent of illiteracy. Mr. Hopkins, however, had assured him that the percentage was less now. Mr. Hopkins had been school commissioner of the state of Kentucky and as Mr. Goldfogle understood it the illiteracy had decreased since Mr. Hopkins vacated that office and came to congress. This remark tickled the house so highly that good humor was restored and Mr. Hopkins joining in the merriment at his own expense consented to have his offensive remarks expunged from the Record.

The incident serves to illustrate once more the growing tendency of the house to machine methods. Leave to print is resorted to more and more since it is the only method by which some members may communicate their ideas to the country. Occasionally the properties of the privilege are abused as they appear to have been in this case, but artificial as it is it cannot be cut off without reducing nine-tenths of the members to a state of dumbness.

Judge Humphreys has given J. Ham Lewis five days in which to withdraw a lawsuit or go to jail for sixty days. When J. Ham got the word from the judge his whiskers broke out in a light orange glow shading off to purple about the neck.

Manager—The health officer has just been here and threatened to arrest us for maintaining a nuisance. What shall we do?

Proprietor—Nothing. These muckrakers must be put down.

A St. Louis baseball "fan" collapsed from heart failure at a thirteen-inning game last week. After the ninth inning it is always best to go home and look in the paper to see how it came out.

Mr. Jerome no doubt considers the San Francisco incident an infringement of copyright. But it may be answered that Mr. Jerome's rights have expired thru non-user.

Mr. Baer again feebly protests that he is merely protecting the public. What is Mr. Baer anyhow, a person or a tariff system, or is he merely a hiatus in a syllogism?

Mr. Carnegie says he has extracted great profit from the reading of poetry. Yes, there are lots of poems right in his line, "The Iron Horse," for example.

The lack of Mr. Petrunkevitch's picture in some of the newspaper offices causes a number of men who have been cured of something to appear in his place.

NOT UP TO THE STANDARD

Philadelphia Ledger.

An agent of Standard Oil has been sent to jail in Connecticut for selling a poor quality.

Minnesota Politics

Counting Delegates Will Be Uncertain Business in Advance of the Convention—Geographical Division of Candidates—Newspaper Comment on Candidates.

Not over a dozen counties in the state, it is thought, will instruct their delegates on governor. Many delegates will go without having their minds made up whom to support, and many others, while having a preference, will be so unpledged that they will be in a position to change their minds according to conditions met in the convention. Under such circumstances it seems likely to be a convention nomination, and there will be nothing more known about the outcome after county conventions are held than there is now. Two years ago as soon as the first caucuses were held the newspapers began to run tables showing how each delegation stood and predicting the result. There will be none of that this time. Each candidate will have an idea of his opening strength, but no one can foretell the turn things may take in the convention. Block and Jacobson seem now to be the leaders in first choice votes, but they may not hold that position when the convention meets. In fact, it may be an unfortunate thing for a candidate to appear as the leader, as it might result in uniting the field against him. Second choice preferences will be an important factor, also.

The lists are practically complete. An announcement from A. L. Cole is expected next week, and when that is made all the governorship entries will have declared themselves. Peter E. Hanson has declared himself out of it, but is still considered in it by his friends, and so must be included in the accompanying list of candidates, arranged by congressional districts:

First—Lord of Dodge and Diment of Steele, for governor; Iverson of Fillmore, for auditor; Chief Justice Start of Olmsted; Schwarg of Dodge, for treasurer.

Second—Somerville of Brown for governor; Vogel of Brown and Dinehart of Murray for treasurer.

Third—Block of Nicollet for governor; Hunter of Rice for secretary of state; Staples of Dakota for railroad commissioner.

Fourth—Molander of Ramsey for secretary of state, and Lemon of Ramsey for clerk of the supreme court.

Fifth—Girling, Sjoblom and Osborn of Hennepin for secretary of state; possibly Dwinnell for lieutenant governor.

Sixth—Hanson of Meeker and Cole of Cass for governor; Sprague of Stearns for lieutenant governor; Koerner of Meeker for treasurer; Pidgeon of Wright for clerk of the supreme court.

Seventh—Jacobson of Lac qui Parle for governor; Young of Swift for attorney general, and Schmahl of Redwood for secretary of state.

Eighth—Hawkins of St. Louis for lieutenant governor.

Ninth—Stephens of Polk for governor; Lomen of Norman and Nelson of Kittson for secretary of state.

There are six hold-over officers, four judges of the supreme court and two railroad commissioners. They are distributed as follows:

Second district, Young of Blue Earth, railroad commissioner; fourth, Jaggard, supreme court justice; fifth, Elliott, supreme court justice; seventh, Brown of Stevens, supreme court justice; eighth, Lewis of St. Louis, supreme court justice; ninth, Mills of Clay, railroad commissioner.

R. C. Dunn has said he would support any candidate nominated by the republican convention, but the Princeton Union is not so sure. In this week's issue it enumerates as candidates Lord, Block, Jacobson and Stephens, with Hanson, Cole and Somerville as receptive candidates, and says:

"With possibly two exceptions the Union could cheerfully support any of the above mentioned gentlemen."

While the Anoka Free Press calls Jacobson "the republican bolters' candidate," and "the Johnson-republican candidate for governor," the Princeton Union gives him quite a send-off, and evidently does not have Jacobson marked as one of the "two exceptions." Quoting Jacobson's remark about a platform, the Union says:

These few terse sentences from the lips of J. F. Jacobson mean more than a column platform composed of meaningless phrases, stale platitudes and glittering generalities. Mr. Jacobson's record in the legislature is a good enough platform for him to stand on. It contains but few shaky planks.

However he may feel now toward Jacobson, Dunn has not forgiven Hennepin, and in the current number of the Union he says Hennepin is "not alone aggressive, but sycophantic, hypocritical and traitorous." That ought to hold Minneapolis for a while.

The Lindbergh candidacy is taking well with papers in the sixth district. The Buffalo Journal says "if the opposition to Buckman does not get scattered too much there is no doubt of his (Lindbergh's) nomination." The Elk River Star-News says:

Mr. Lindbergh is a good, clean man, and if his candidacy means the withdrawal of C. B. Buckman from the contest it will be a happy solution of affairs in the sixth district. Anyway, whether or no Buckman runs, the people are to be congratulated upon having a candidate of Mr. Lindbergh's caliber to vote for, and if they do not pull him thru there should be no complaint in the future over the representation in congress.

A. D. Stephens is strong in Red Lake county, which used to be a part of Polk, but sentiment there does not seem to be unanimous for him. The Thief River Falls News is for Jacobson, and says Stephens is a "good fellow," but "his record as a legislator is not one that would inspire any great amount of enthusiasm upon the part of the people of the state."

A pretty three-cornered fight for the state senate is promised in the thirty-sixth district, formerly represented by Hiler H. Horton. Most of St. Paul's statesmen are in the seventh ward, and several of them have legislative ambitions. W. H. Lightner, E. S. Durment and Rukard Hurd are already out for the nomination, and others may enter later.

—Charles B. Cheney.

WAIT AND SEE

Baltimore Sun.

Senator Bailey's argument on the rate bill was built from the ground up, and he believes it is Knox-high and Spooner-proof.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

APRIL 21

1509—Accession of King Henry VIII. of England.

1755—Quito, South America, destroyed by an earthquake.

1770—Marriage of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. Thousands killed in crowd to witness the procession.

1836—Battle of San Jacinto, Texas.

1861—Gosport, Va., navy yard destroyed by federals.

1877—Russia declared war against Turkey.

1880—British ministry, Earl of Beaconsfield presiding, resigned.

1893—Home rule bill passed house of commons, 347 to 304.

1898—Beginning of Spanish-American war.

1900—Attempt to blow up gates of Welland canal.

WHAT TO SEE AT THE THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Metropolitan Opera House—

For the first time Minneapolis amusement seekers will have an opportunity tomorrow evening to view the London extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," when the production is offered at the Metropolitan. The engagement is for four evening performences and the usual Wednesday matinee.

This spectacle, originally produced in London at the old Drury Lane theater, was the first of a series of similar productions that Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have imported to America each season for the last four years. Before being produced in New York the piece was rewritten, Americanized, as it were, and made into a huge musical extravaganza. The spectacular features of the performance were retained, but bright, witty dialogue and clever lyrics were written in the piece by John J. McNally and J. Cheever Goodwin, while numerous tuneful musical numbers and unique vaudeville divertisements were interpolated.

The performance offers amusement of the most frivolous character. Two fairy tales, "The Sleeping Beauty," and "Beauty and the Beast," have been combined to make the story which runs lightly thru the piece.

Barney Bernard will be seen in the leading comedy role, that of Lena, the German nurse. His assisting comedy contingent, Ralph Edwards, Charles Saunders, David De Wolf and Edward Marsh, are said to be amusing in their respective parts. Miss Isabelle Underwood appears as the dashing Prince, a role which gives her opportunity for the display of her contralto voice.

Miss Rose Sartella, who plays Princess Beauty, also introduces several song selections. The good fairy queen and bad witch are played respectively by Misses Isabelle Miller and Edith Arnold.

The ballet and chorus in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" comprises nearly a hundred young ladies. Among the special features one of the most important is the musical numbers interpolated by the Louvre Seminary Girls' band, from France.

Announcement is made that Thomas Dixon Jr.'s play, "The Clansman," will play an engagement in Minneapolis at the Metropolitan operahouse beginning Thursday night, April 26. Seldom in the history of the theater has a play produced such a profound sensation, or been so much talked about as has "The Clansman." So powerful is this play and so strong its appeal to the public, that even adverse criticisms have no influence in keeping people away from the theater when it is playing.

The public knows what it wants and it is evident that it wants Mr. Dixon's play. Not only has it broken all records of theater attendance this season in all parts of the country, but it has aroused the people of the United States to the importance of the race problem.

The theater-going public is evidently fond of high-class melodrama. In the olden days such plays as "The Silver King," "Romany Rye" and others of that type never failed to draw crowded houses. In these latter days, "The Clansman," "The Lion and the Mouse" and "The Squawman" are the three big successes of the season.

The engagement in Minneapolis will close with Saturday night's performance.

Henrietta Crosman will be at the Metropolitan for the half week opening Monday evening, April 30. On this occasion she will offer, "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary."

Richard Carle, altho not 35 years of age, has written many plays that he has appeared in and has played in many pieces that he did not write, but of all these plays none seems to have attained the distinction of "The Mayor of Tokio," which he is to present at the Metropolitan for three nights and a Saturday matinee commencing Thursday evening, May 3.

Bijou Operahouse—

Hurtig and Seamon are to present one of those hilarious and merry pellmells, and this time it is "Rufus Rastus," a "coon" show, with Ernest Hogan as the particular star. The attraction will be presented at the Bijou next week, commencing with a matinee tomorrow.

Ernest Hogan's ability as a comedian, singer and eccentric entertainer is too well known to require special comment. In "Rufus Rastus" he is depicted as a southern "coon," who tries to get into trouble in every possible way. This offers endless opportunities for highly amusing scenes, which are carried into the extremes and create sidesplitting laughter.

In the play Hogan arises from a low type of negro to a fashionable "coon" with some wealth. He makes for the metropolis, where he becomes a prominent figure in darktown society. At the annual Pullman porter ball he is the leading feature. It is there he finds his greatest chance to display his versatility.

Negro dances, cake-walks, jubilee singers and darkies who do almost any kind of funny stunts, add greatly to the attraction, which is beautifully mounted, elaborately gowned and staged in magnificent form. The distribution of handsome souvenirs has become an enjoyable feature of the Wednesday matinees.

Orpheum Theater—

It is not given to every man to have three wives at the same time, but such is the proud possession of Abd 'el Kader, Algerian artist, who heads the bill at the Orpheum theater next week. Abd 'el Kader was for many years artist to Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, is of Berber birth and blood, and received his education principally in the Art Academy of Lyons, France, altho the schools of Germany and England contributed liberally to his knowledge of the arts and sciences.

Of noble family, loss of fortune compelled him to make practical use of his artistic ability in Paris, where an American vaudeville agent saw him, and persuaded him to come to this country, with his three wives and tour the Orpheum circuit. Abd 'el Kader is one of the most expert rapid landscape artists ever seen on this side the Atlantic and two of his wives, Fatma and Aicha, are also clever with the brush, while the third wife, Beja, does a pretty paper-tearing act of the sort orientals excel in. Partly because of the real excellence of the offering made by this unusual quartet, but more because of the polygamous relations maintained by Kader and his wives, their presence at the Orpheum promises to attract more than passing attention.

Willy Zimmermann, the Hungarian presenter of living portraits of celebrated composers, who made such a lasting impression last season, with his Liszt, Wagner, Metra, Verdi, Brahms and other later composers and directors, will be remembered as almost uncannily true to life.

And then will come Elizabeth Murray. There is only one singer and storyteller like her and that is Elizabeth Murray. She was last seen here several seasons ago with the Orpheum road show, but increases in popularity as the seasons advance and in the words of Myles McCarthy: "She's the best what is."

John W. World and Mindell Kingston, the singing and dancing comedian and the soubret with the grand opera voice, sing well and dance well. Mr. World's tramp specialty is known the world over, while their finale, the famous prison scene from "Faust," promises to be a treat to music lovers.

Completing the bill will be the three Seldoms, originators of plastic statuary posing, direct from the Berlin Academy of Art and now making their initial tour of America; Keno, Walsh and Melrose, comedy acrobats, featuring "The Revolving Arch"; and the World's Comedy Four, singers and comedians, with the kinodrome.

Lyceum Theater—

Another great American drama which has stood the test of a thousand theaters is to be presented by the Ralph Stuart company at the Lyceum. The play is "Men and Women," by David Belasco and Henry C. DeMille.

Ralph Stuart has long had this sterling drama in mind, and is gratified at this early opportunity of producing it at the Lyceum. He will present it with the full strength of his company, for "Men and Women" was written in the days when theatrical productions were wrought out by finer hands than at present. That is to say, when a large cast was necessary, characters were not cut out of a play to save expenses.

William Prescott, cashier of the Jefferson National bank, has stolen securities and entrusted them to a young broker, Arnold Kirke. Defeated in speculation, Kirke commits suicide and the theft is discovered. Edward Seabury, assistant cashier, in love with Dora Prescott, William's sister, is suspected. Thru fear of losing the love of Agnes Rodman, the cashier allows the imputation to rest on his assistant. But with a woman's intuition, Agnes learns the truth, and prevails upon her father to save Prescott.

The play will be given sumptuous representation. It will receive its first presentation at the Sunday matinee and will continue thruout the week with the usual matinees.

Unique Theater—

"Princess Trixie," the celebrated trick horse, will be the stellar attraction at the Unique theater at all four of the Sunday performances. This will be the last opportunity to see the "queen of educated horses."

The new bill, featuring the European mystery "Dida," will receive its initial performance Monday afternoon. "Dida" is a showy act, in which a woman of flesh and blood is created out of the air in full view of the audience, after the manner of Herman and Kellar.

Lyster and Cooke, fancy wire experts and all-around musicians, will perform some amazing stunts on the high wire while playing on different instruments.

Another high-class act will be the new comedy sketch of Beach and Beach. It was Beach and Beach who led one of the banner sketch bills of last season.

Charlie Bailey will present his new barrel jumping act which is regarded as without an equal for skilful jumping. He will be followed by the only Falardo, "the Instrumental Man," a first-class musician who takes a turn at playing all the instruments in the orchestra.

Herman LaFleur will sing new illustrated songs and a new series of motion pictures will be a feature of every performance.

Dewey Theater—

At the Dewey the Fay Foster company will be the offering for the coming week. The company is under the management of Joe Oppenheimer and comes well recommended as one of the leading attractions of its kind. "Cleopatra in Central Park," and "A Night at Kelley's Hotel," are two burlesques upon which no little money has been expended in the stage settings and costumes.

Aside from this, there is a strong list of specialty artists and a richly and handsomely costumed chorus of pretty and shapely girls. During the two burlesques there are nine complete changes of the costumes by the female portion of the show.

In the olio are Cushman and St. Clair, sketch artists; Lottie Dacre, the Happy Girl; Vivian, female baritone; Herbert and Willing, eccentric blackface comedians; and Keno, Welsh and Montrose, acrobats.

VETERAN EDITOR'S IDEAS

B. B. HERBERT, FORMERLY OF RED WING, GIVES ADDRESS ON "NEWSPAPER MAKING."

B. B. Herbert, editor of the National Printer-Journalist of Chicago and founder of the National Editorial association addressed the students in the school of journalism of the University of Missouri at Columbia yesterday. His topic was "Newspaper Making and Preparation for the Career of a Journalist." A copy of the address received by The Journal contains some interesting observatins based on Mr. Herbert's long experience. He believes in a special training for journalism, but also shares the opinion that editors are born and not made.

"The greatest editors," he said, "have been noted for the great breadth of their readings and knowledge and the greatness of their hearts. From greatness of heart comes what is called the nose for news or the news sense. On account of the necessity of this special news sense to the newspaper man we are frequently told that editors, like poets, are born, not made. But this sense comes from well directed human sympathies, guided by broad knowledge and quick understanding.

"The newspaper must not be merely a dry record of facts, but must touch human hearts, must move and inspire as well as teach; must entertain and amuse as well as inform. If you ask, 'what are the chief requisites for a newspaper man,' I answer 'a sympathetic mind and an understanding heart.'

"We often hear as to the legal training, especially in the laws of evidence, required by a trial judge to decide, upon the instant, what is to be admitted as evidence and what is to be excluded as trivial or irrelevant. The task of the newspaper man is that of the trial judge multiplied a hundredfold."

Railroads

RIGHT OF WAY IS SECURED

WATERTOWN CITIZENS DO THEIR PART OF MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS EXTENSION TO MISSOURI.

Special to The Journal.

Watertown, S. D., April 21.—The committee of citizens of Watertown which undertook to purchase fifty miles of right-of-way, northwest of this city, for the extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, announce that they practically have completed their undertaking. C. H. Lester, who has borne the brunt of the work, has secured deeds to sixty-six descriptions in Coddington county, practically all the road required.

In Clark county the railroad wanted title to fifty-seven tracts and of this number, Mr. Lester obtained a deed or a contract for a deed for all except five. The land secured by Mr. Lester for the road aggregates 675 acres, which was acquired at an approximate cost of $25 per acre. This average may be slightly raised by the final settlements for tracts now under condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Lester says that he expects that about 260 miles of the road will be completed in time to handle the crops next fall. The line goes west thru Bradley and Conde, thence out to the Missouri river at Le Beau. From Conde there will be a branch line which will go northwestward thru Aberdeen to Leola.

Work will be begun on the east end of the line at Watertown, so that material can be sent over the company's own line as fast as needed. The grading outfits are now strung out along the right-of-way both east and west of Bradley, about fifteen contractors having portions of the line to grade. Others are arriving almost daily and marching out to various points on the line to begin work.

ROAD FOR PORT WING

Wisconsin Town Expects Soon to Have Rail Connection.

Special to The Journal.

Washburn, Wis., April 21.—After many years of waiting, it begins to look as if the busy little town of Port Wing, situated in Bayfield county, is to have a railroad. The town is located on the shore of Lake Superior and is surrounded by some of the best farming lands in the northern part of the state. It has an excellent harbor and the government has recently expended many thousands of dollars in making the harbor one of refuge for vessels in case of storm.

The only thing the town lacks is a railroad, and the people of the place have offered a bonus of from $25,000 to $30,000 to any railroad that would extend its line to the town.

An option has been taken on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Ashland railroad by a company during the last week with the avowed purpose of purchasing it and extending the line to Port Wing. The company at the head of the enterprise owns considerable land in Bayfield county and has about 20,000 acres located near the town of Port Wing which it is desirous of opening up to settlers and it is the intention to run the line thru this land. The road was formerly used for logging purposes and was known as the "Peerless Logging road."

It is understood that the company that will buy the road is the Wisconsin Lumber and Cattle company, whose general offices are at Estherville, Iowa.

The town of Port Wing has fine stone quarries, lumber mills, and many smaller institutions.

TROLLEY CARS FOR RANGE

Chisholm, Hibbing and Other Towns Soon to Be Connected.

Special to The Journal.

Chisholm, Minn., April 21.—The railway between Chisholm, Hibbing and other range towns now seems a certainty, announcement being made that the line will be built this summer. R. F. Berdie, representing the Northern Traction company, has just secured a franchise for the road thru Hibbing, the securing of which has occasioned some delay.

It is expected that Eveleth and Virginia will take similar action on the franchise question, Mr. Berdie stating that the councils of these towns had promised to do so if Hibbing granted the franchise. Berdie announces that he will have a line this summer connecting Hibbing and the other mining locations surrounding Chisholm.

A corps of engineers will be put in the field at once to map out the best route. The motive power will be determined upon later, tho it seems likely that electricity will be adopted if it can be secured cheap enough. It is likely that a mail service will be established on the line when it is completed. The mail is now conveyed by wagon, causing much delay and inconvenience.

POLITICAL FENCE SHAKY

Longworth Trip May Be Delayed Because of Ohio Outlook.

Journal Special Service.

Washington, April 21.—Representative Longworth's trip abroad, originally fixed to begin June 2, may be postponed. Mr. Longworth's political fences in Cincinnati are said to be in poor repair. With the downfall of George B. Cox at the last election, Mr. Longworth's strongest supporter was put out. Mr. Longworth will leave here on May 2 to look over affairs in Ohio.

Another contingency that may prevent his leaving for a trip abroad is the fact that congress will not have adjourned by that time.

Defective Page