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Law Enforcement the Issue.

The democratic candidate for mayor says that The Journal once paid him the compliment of saying he had done the best he knew how. The Journal wishes it could repeat that statement, but as to his speech at the Auditorium, it would be a stretch of the truth to do it. Mr. Haynes knows better than to say that the issue in this campaign is better police protection. He knows better than to say that Minneapolis has issued an invitation to all crooks and criminals to hasten here, that we are easy marks. Nobody has issued such an invitation unless the announcement by Mr. Haynes shall be so taken. If it is, it will be his fault.

The issue in this campaign is now, as it was in the primary, that of law enforcement. Mr. Haynes used up half his time on Saturday night in sailing around this issue looking for an opening to deliver a broadside, but the audience did not seem to be in a mood to applaud such performance, and Mr. Haynes, much against his desire, apparently, was compelled finally to come back to the law enforcement proposition and admit that Mayor Jones had made the issue and made it "historical." He accepted it. Having accepted the issue, it must have immediately occurred to Mr. Haynes that he had closed his campaign rather than opened it, and spoken for his opponent rather than himself. Now, when a lawyer gets into such a fix, he moves to reopen the case for further argument. Mr. Haynes is a lawyer. The dilemma was a bitter one for the candidate and the lawyer made some statements in his "further argument" which are not in the evidence. These he will see discussed and analyzed in a way which may make him wish he had submitted his case as it stood.

It is now stated that Palma left $13,000,000 in the treasury of Cuba. It is quite evident that Palma knew nothing about Pennsylvania politics.

Water Transportation.

James J. Hill makes a number of speeches each year, or rather he makes one speech a number of times each year, always with the same refrain, the wasting of national resources. Mr. Hill's remarks are listened to with interest because he is a practical man and generally makes practical suggestions. Whatever he says about the wastefulness of our agricultural methods has the weight of knowledge back of it. Mr. Hill knows a good deal about farming. Anything he might say about wasting other national resources would have equal weight were it backed by the same evidence of first-hand knowledge of the subject. For example, Mr. Hill might talk convincingly of the wastefulness of building two railroads where one would do the same work. He has never discussed this directly, but he has shown an interest in the subject by attempts to reduce two parallel and competing railroads to one in practice.

He might say something about the wastefulness of sending ships around the Horn when so much time and coal would be saved by sending them thru a channel cut across the isthmus of Panama, but this does not appear to interest him affirmatively. He might add something about the wastefulness of letting the cheap transportation of the Mississippi river go to seed while all the world is making judicious investments in canal routes which do not compare in importance with the natural canal provided by the Mississippi.

Why should the people of this country neglect this great river as a means of transportation when it is such a valuable corrective of freight rates and will become so much more important whenever the Panama canal is ready for business?

The railroad men always present us a one-sided view of the transportation question. They assume always that railroads are our natural and necessary dependence, when, as a matter of fact, they are not. Except on the open prairies the railroads have from the first followed the waterways where nature had done the grading. They have thus paralleled with artificial means of transportation the natural means of carriage of goods. After doing this they tell the world that water transportation is played out and the railroad is the only thing.

It is a decade since Mr. Hill sounded the knell of water transportation and and since then he has put more money into that kind of enterprise than almost any other man in the country. The decade since he made his announcement has been distinctly one of canal making. England, France, Germany have made notable additions to their canal facilities in that time. This country has awakened to the importance of the great lakes and New York has appropriated $100,000,000 to modernize the historic Erie canal.

The transportation question has not been settled entirely in favor of the wheeled vehicle. None knows this better than the railroad men. It is still an open question and while there is no probability of the waterway replacing the land carriages, there is a possibility of the waterway fixing certain controlling rates. Fixing the rates by a natural method is at least as good as fixing them by law, because there can be no cavil against the justice of a rate fixed by something which declares the possibility of a carriage at a profit at a given fare. The apparent anxiety of railroad men to declare the Mississippi river out of business may be based at least in part upon a desire to see that great canal neglected by the government.

The Fairbanks elopement tends to humanize the family boom.

Treason from Vermont.

Governor Fletcher of Vermont, in his inaugural address, said: "We cannot create prosperity merely by legislation. It must come thru the efforts of the people—thru taking advantage of natural opportunities and conditions. We shall prosper agriculturally only so far as the farmer employs the opportunities and natural conditions at his command." But, he said, it was the duty of the government to so legislate as to foster and not discourage industry.

Governor Fletcher appears to have imbibed some common sense along with his republicanism. He has secured a view of things industrial which puts opportunity, effort and adaptability ahead of law. He has progressed beyond those republicans who hold that all that is necessary to create industry is to tax imports. If industry does not take the hint, raise the taxes. If manufactures are still diffident, raise them again. There is always a point at which prosperity will grab hold if the tariff-makers only have the genius and patience to keep pushing for it.

Mr. Governor Fletcher appears to have gotten beyond that point. He places opportunity first and law afterward. Perhaps he would even be prepared to say that when an industry has beeen established by a fortuitous combination of opportunity and law, that it should be invited to try what it can do with a little less law and finally be set on its feet without any law. This would be the natural position for a man who puts opportunity ahead of tariff. If there is a point at which an industry which is not naturally well situated can exist and prosper by taxes, then there may come a time when an industry which has all the advantage of situation may be able to amble along without taxes.

Governor Fletcher has not given us any weighty thoughts on this branch of the subject, but his present position will be such a bitter disappointment to simon pure standpatters that it may be well not to add to their grief by drawing him out further at present.

Colonel Bryan is not yet listed among the missing, but there are fears.

Governor Johnson's Speech.

The first person singular appeared frequently in Governor Johnson's address Saturday night, which was largely devoted to magnifying the work of his administration. Some might cavil at what sounds like self-glorification, but it must be remembered that his record is the governor's asset in the campaign, and he can handle it better than any one else. Those hearing the governor's presentation of his deeds must doubt the truth of the old adage that he who argues his own case has a bad lawyer. If he claims too great a share in the glory for things that have been done by a republican legislature and republican officials, at any rate it makes a fine showing, and nine-tenths of those who hear him will never know the difference.

It was when the governor dropped his own record and began to attack his republican opponent, that he began to tread "on dangerous ground," to borrow a phrase from the current drama. Two years ago he did not swing the hammer much, and his forbearance won him much favorable comment. Saturday night he made some uncalled-for statements about his opponent, which went with the crowd but do not look so well in print, when the facts are known.

Mr. Cole was accused of advertising to the world that Minnesota was "going to the bad." Such a statement is an unjust slam at the campaign for state development. No one has claimed that the state was going backward in prosperity, wealth and resources. The claim is that Minnesota's rich farm lands have escaped the attention of the great westward-moving tide of homeseekers, because they have not been properly advertised. The movers in the state development campaign are trying to shake the people of the state out of the sleepy optimism typified by Governor Johnson's position, and to rouse them into united effort for new settlers and full development of our possibilities. The fact that thousands of Minnesota farmers have sold out and gone west for cheaper land and that their places have not been filled, cannot be denied. It is not to the discredit of our soil and resources, but to gloss it over and rest supinely is the worst sort of folly.

The governor also indulged in an insinuation against his antagonist, saying that he was paying little attention to timber trespass, and that this silence was significant. Mr. Cole has promised to enforce the trespass laws; isn't that enough? He could hardly be expected to do more than enforce the laws. As for Mr. Cole being a lumbermen's candidate, the record is all the other way. In his first term as a representative he antagonized the lumber interests with his bill to tax logs in the county where they were cut. In the last legislature he served on the subcommittee which drafted a new and more stringent trespass law, and he supported it with vigor. He was not the choice of lumber interests that are in politics, when the nomination was made last June. They worked hard up to the last minute for another candidate. Mr. Cole owes nothing to the lumber interests, and may be depended on to enforce the laws as vigorously against them as against any other men or interest.

Mr. Cole was also accused of being for Bryan in 1896. So were many others who are good republicans now, high in offices and honor. Governor Johnson did not speak for himself, but it is safe to say that he will be for the democratic nominee in 1908, whether he be Bryan or Hearst. Mr. Cole's republicanism is not questioned.

On the whole, Governor Johnson would make better progress if he confined himself to boosting Johnson.

Female Politician—I want my paper stopped and I should like—I never was so insulted in my life. If my hus——

Editor—What is the trouble, Mrs. Blank?

Female Politician—Why, here you have gone and run an interview with me on female suffrage in Nebraska under the heading: "Plain talks with plain people." Oh, I shall have my husband see you about this.

Bismarck, it now transpires, once declared that he would have unified Germany into a republic if William I had proved less pliant. "Rather Germany than Hohenzollern," said the man of blood and iron. If the first William had been such a man as the present kaiser, the course of history would have been changed in a remarkable way.

The London physician who declares that all Chicagoans are crazy, should not judge a 2,000,000 town by a 20,000 baseball crowd. There are a number of law-abiding citizens in Chicago who do not know where the South Side grounds are situated.

Down to date the treasurer of Pennsylvania has received bills for $8,604,422 for "repairs to and furnishings for the chambers and committee rooms" of the new state capitol. House cleaning is not finished yet.

In London they are betting on whether Joseph Chamberlain will live six months. Lloyds offers the chance at 10 guineas per cent. There are some depths to which American life insurance has not descended.

The Krupp girls, who are due to be married today, spent $500 on their trousseaus and distributed $150,000 among the employees of the Krupp works. Wouldn't that jar your rifled cannon?

Mr. Bryan is said to have made $25,000 over and above all expenses out of his last tour abroad. This is certainly the way to get an optimistic view of the world's progress.

James J. Jeffries expresses the chaste opinion that present-day pugilists are all dubs. Why use the qualifying term "present day," Monsieur Jeffries?

A man named Scott C. Bone has started a penny paper in Washington. The announcement indicates that the paper will be characterized by spine.

A Pittsburg employee has been dismissed for soliciting funds for his church in the public buildings. Not even pious graft goes in Pittsburg.

The condition of $5,000,000 capital is somewhat of a handicap to bidding on canal work. It is easier to bid on canal bonds.

That classic Latin motto, "Soc et tuum," was put into practice by the whitesox with excellent effect.

Democrats in New York fear that the Hearst campaign will ruin Tammany. This is an appalling prospect.

We see no reason why Chicago should not exhibit signs of returning sanity within a few days now.

The way to prolong life, says a German authority, is to stop thinking. Life? did you say?

Bracing weather, isn't it? Do you notice the brace politics is taking?

Everybody wears white sox in Chicago.

THE CLOTHES OF THE DISTANT FUTURE

New York Tribune.

So far Mr. Bryan has not charged any one with stealing his government ownership clothes.

THE VEGETARIAN'S DOG

Boston Record.

Brighton has been infested by tramps recently, and this sign is on a well-known residence: "We are vegetarians, but our dog is not."

HABIT IS A POWERFUL THING

Philadelphia North American.

New Hampshire democrats have nominated a state ticket.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

OCT. 15

1795—Frederick William IV of Prussia born. Died Jan. 2, 1861.

1854—James Edward Quigley, Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago, born.

1874—Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born. Died Feb. 6, 1899.

1893—Dean Richmond foundered in Lake Erie; eighteen lives lost.

1898—Emperor of Germany started on trip to holy land.

1902—President Roosevelt appointed a commission to settle anthracite coal strike.

1904—Frederick Augustus III ascended the throne of Saxony.

BOOKS

By W. P. K.

LITTLE TRAGEDIES OF THE TROPICS.—James Hopper in a book of short stories, bearing the title Caybigan, gives one a view of life in the Philippines, the life of Americans who have gone to the islands to civilize their peoples. The etchings he gives are for the most part not pretty to look upon, tho drawn with plenty of vigor and showing all the action one could ask. Mr. Hopper writes from a first-hand knowledge of the islands, having been there in the capacity of a teacher. He has a genius for graphic story-telling that suggests Kipling.

McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

OLIVER HERFORD'S POLISHED STYLE.—Oliver Herford has a mild aversion to literary pose of every kind, and sometimes sends a winged shaft in that direction, says the Bookman for October. Not long ago he was present while a number of young writers were discussing style. One of them recalled with admiration how Walter Pater would never write more than thirty lines a day, so great was his regard for perfection of form.

"Ah," said another of the group, "that is something quite paralleled in my best writing. There are times when I give at least two days to the construction of one paragraph."

"Yes," said a third, musingly, "it is so with me as well. The rhythm of one sentence has often occupied my thoughts for an entire day."

Then Mr. Herford, from a couch in the corner, spoke up with a mild, slow voice, and with an air of adorable simplicity:

"And I, too," said he, "have often spent a week in polishing a single word."

Thereupon ensued a silence which no one cared to break, until a rude Philistine entered the room and began talking about yachts.

TOM SAWYER IS DEAD.—Was there ever a real Tom Sawyer? He is so real in Mark Twain's pages that every one is tempted to say that there must have been a Tom Sawyer in reality. And now comes the news from San Francisco that "Tom Sawyer, pioneer, veteran volunteer fireman and vigilante, who in early days was the friend of Mark Twain and is supposed to have been the original of his famous character," has just died, at the age of 79.

THE MAGAZINES

Mark Twain's Tribute to His Wife.—The Oct. 5 number of the North American Review is notable for the timeliness and variety of its contents. It opens with the third installment of Chapters from Mark Twain's Autobiography, which contains this tribute to the author's wife:

Tomorrow will be the thirty-sixth anniversary of our marriage. My wife passed from this life one year and eight months ago in Florence, Italy, after an unbroken illness of twenty-two months' duration.

I saw her first in the form of an ivory miniature in her brother Charley's stateroom in the steamer "Quaker City", in the bay of Smyrna, in the summer of 1867, when she was in her twenty-second year. I saw her in the flesh for the first time in New York in the following December. She was slender and beautiful and girlish—and she was both girl and woman. She remained both girl and woman to the last day of her life. Under a grave and gentle exterior burned inextinguishable fires of sympathy, energy, devotion, enthusiasm and absolutely limitless affection. She was always frail in body, and she lived upon her spirit, whose hopefulness and courage were indestructible. Perfect truth, perfect honesty, perfect candor, were qualities of her character which were born with her. Her judgments of people and things were sure and accurate. Her intuitions almost never deceived her. In her judgments of the characters and acts of both friends and strangers there was always room for charity, and this charity never failed. I have compared and contrasted her with hundreds of persons, and my conviction remains that hers was the most perfect character I have ever met.

Control of Tuberculosis in Cattle.—The control of tuberculosis in cattle is one of the most important questions before the American public. One in every seven of our population is tuberculous. Beef, pork and milk all carry the tubercle bacillus. Dairy cows may transmit the disease in milk to calves and children for a year before they are suspected of being tuberculous. The important thing is how to control this dread disease, and the leading article in October Farming on "The Menace of Consumption in Our Cattle and Hogs" is a compilation of the opinions of the principal authorities on this subject. It is written in a way that every farmer can understand, and if its lessons are taken to heart, it will mean the saving of thousands of lives.

The first number of the Travel Magazine, which is the Four-Track News under a new name and in a new guise, is out. It is an improvement both in name and contents, and will be a pleasure to the traveler, not only thru interesting travel articles, but thru information of a helpful sort to travelers.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—"The Law and the Man."

Wilton Lackaye is achieving nothing less than a triumph in his adaptation of "Les Miserables." Supported by a capable company, with scenic effects and costuming historically correct "The Law and the Man" is a production in which the playwright-actor can take a legitimate degree of the pride of success.

The story is strong. Hugo made it so, and Lackaye had only to piece together for stage purposes the trials and triumphs of Jean Valjean. Herein was his task and he has succeeded splendidly. It was necessary to make many scenes and a prolog, but the interest is so well sustained and so thoroly has the work been done that even tho the play is long, the audience follows with unabated interest to the end.

As the actor Lackaye falls in but one point. This is at the end of the second act, where he scarcely rises to the full strength of the lines and the situation. Here he portrays the battle in the soul of Jean Valjean, the evil struggling against the good. The lines upon the famous marble, "I feel two natures struggling within me," are particularly fitting to the situation and in rising to the subjugation of self, Mr. Lackaye fails to a slight degree to carry the spirit of the renunciation to his audience—that is, in a thoroly impressive manner.

Everywhere else he touches with a master hand and voice. His evolution of the desperate criminal into the lovable philanthropist and man of mercy leaves little room for criticism.

Playing opposite to Mr. Lackaye is Melbourn MacDowell as Javert, the man of iron, the thieftaker with no heart save the running down and imprisonment of the erring, no matter how they may have attempted to reform. The final triumph of heart over sense of duty and subsequent suicide of Javert are eliminated and brought into prominence by reference only. MacDowell gives to Javert all of the cold-blooded, perhaps misguided, sense of fidelity to what he regards as duty. His Javert is a dignified one and never swings toward the spectacular. His suggestion of the human bloodhound is well established but fittingly restrained.

The minor parts are handled carefully. The Thenardier of George W. Denham, and the Mme. Thenardier of Jeffrys Lewis are revoltingly drawn by these clever players. The Monseigneur Myriel of Frederick Esmelton is a graceful and appealing work, altho this actor has but a short time to display his powers. Josephine Sherwood as Fantine, scores heavily in the prolog. Louise Everts in her interpretation of the daughter of the Thenardiers, touched the hearts of the seatholders. As a whole the support of Mr. Lackaye was adequate in every respect, and special mention is almost an injustice to those not named. "The Law and the Man" is one of those plays deserving a long life. Mr. Lackaye is entitled to the full measure of his success. —J. H. R.

Bijou—"On Dangerous Ground."

For high hair, rough and tumble catch as catch can melodrama, "On Dangerous Ground" has all comers wiped off the board. So cussed is the cussedness of the performance, and so scarce and so well disguised are the relieving situations that the balcony and gallery gods leave in fear and trembling. In following the performance one is torn between fear and hope that the show will make good its name "On Dangerous Ground" by falling thru to the place from whence it must have sprung and where it belongs. The performance, in addition to its hysterical excitement and thrills, which are more abnormally thrilling than anything ever before attempted, is chiefly valuable in that it combines a course in practical instruction of life in the underworld.

The possibilities of unusual sensations are easily recognized when it is said that the main scenes of the show are based on the intrigues and villainy of the old San Francisco Chinatown. The villain and his female accomplice attempt to abduct a beautiful American girl and sell her to the czar of Chinatown. Her friends follow thru the mazes of the underworld where she is dragged and finally rescue her, at the same time dealing out just retribution to the forces of evil. The audience follows with breathless interest and call after call greets the close of each act.

The large cast is carefully trained, seems at home and never shirks. There is something doing every minute. The scenic effects are in keeping with the piece and its treatment. Carol Arden, the heroine, draws the audience with her by her beauty and her able work. Walter Schrode, who has been seen in pretentious comic opera, plays two roles and furnishes life and amusement. The piece will run the week with usual matinees and a souvenir matinee Saturday.

Orpheum—Modern Vaudeville.

Probably it has never previously occurred in the history of the house that an artist relying purely upon vocalism has held the entire attention of the three floors of the Orpheum theater on a Sunday night, but Edith Helena, rather elaborately billed as a marvelous soprano, did it last night—and her achievement was as much the result of her vocal powers as her personality and unusually pleasing stage deportment. Helena introduced herself thru the medium of the brilliant and rarely attempted "Ah non Giunge" from "La Somnambula," and if her rendition did not equal that of Sembrich, or of Patti or Melba, only the carpingly critical would cavil at at any discoverable failure in form. The vocalist also gave "The Last Rose of Summer," departing from the orthodox to hit a top note that fairly made the gallery dizzy, did an imitation of the "Angel's Serenade" as a violin solo, that was made the more illusioning in that the singer pretended to use a violin during the first part of the number, and finished with "Comin' Thru the Rye." As an operatic singer she is a greater success than any who have heretofore been heard at the Orpheum.

A prettily elaborate act is that styled Gus Edwards' School Boys and Girls, and makes most of its success because of the schoolroom atmosphere surrounding the act. There are no remarkable voices, but the Hebrew comedy of Herman Timberg as Patriek Levy, and the clog dancing of Charles De Haven and Jack Sidney, together with the Italian monolog on "Georgey de Wash," done by Don Leno, and the rapid action of the "young comic opera" gave the youthful artists a number of recalls last night.

It is a great, big, rapidly moving vaudeville show, many of whose honors go to Mayme Remington and four pick-inninnes, who for versatility and unalloyed joy in doing the comedy stunts can not be excelled. The "picks" appear as Japs, Indians and low comedy artists, and as Buster Brownies do a whirlwind dancing finish.

It is a case of all comedy and some singing, dancing and impersonations with the two old-time teams of Kelly and Kent and Albert Belman and Lottie Moore, and altho one follows the other in practically the same style of business, each lands fairly and squarely on the Orpheum clientele as represented by its Sunday patronage.

Th bill is completed by Carter and Bluford, who open the show in a singing and dancing act, whose feature is the variety of scenery employed—and the decidedly successful attempt of a colored comedian in the character of the "rube" farmer; and the Luccaina trio, a man and two girls, in a beautiful hand balancing act, which serves principally to exploit the physical prowess of one of the girls. The kinodrome's films are up to the standard of the show, which is first-class without exception.

Foyer Chat.

Harry Beresford in "The Woman Hater" will be the attraction at the Metropolitan the last half of this week opening Thursday evening. He is supported this season by an exceptionally talented woman and his present vehicle is said to afford him full scope for his comedy talents. Seats for the engagement are selling today.

John Philip Sousa's latest military comic opera, "The Free Lance," will be offered at the Metropolitan for the half week commencing next Sunday evening with Joseph Cawthorn as the star of the original cast. In collaboration with Harry B. Smith, who is the lyricist, the famous bandmaster is said to have turned out one of the most fascinating plays since "Robin Hood." Seats for this notable event will be placed on sale Thursday morning.

At the Bijou next week, Charles E. Blaney, who for the past ten years has brought out many startling sensations in the melodramatic line, has done a step further by introducing a new western character by the name of "Young Buffalo," whom he will present in an exciting drama founded on frontier life, entitled "The King of the Wild West." Besides genuine cowboys, the play also carries a band of real Indians.

Tuesday evening will be grand military night at the Lyceum theater. The play will fittingly be "Ranson's Folly," Richard Harding Davis' dramatic story of American army life in a frontier garrison. To make the ensemble more completely military and to do honor to the army play, the officers and men of the Second cavalry, Twenty-eighth infantry and the artillery stationed at Fort Snelling will attend. The boxes and loges will be given over to the officers of Uncle Sam's army and it is expected the evening will have a social atmosphere more formal than usual.

COLE GAINING AS THE CAMPAIGN PROCEEDS

Outlook in Minnesota Now Indicates a Complete Republican Victory—Conditions Differ So from Those of 1904 that Estimates Are Impossible.

By C. B. CHENEY.

John A. Johnson is making the fight of his life for reelection to the office of governor. Two years ago he was the democratic nominee, as he is today, but the republican party was rent in two by the candidacy of R. C. Dunn, and thousands of republicans openly supported Johnson. He was elected by 7,866 plurality, tho two candidates on the republican state ticket received over 100,000 plurality, and President Roosevelt carried the state by 161,000.

It is harder sledding for Governor Johnson this year. He has the prestige of being governor, and draws good crowds to his meetings, but he has no prominent republican allies. Two years ago his campaign practically ran itself, and no less than 70,000 republican votes came to him, not because of the campaign he made, but because they wanted to defeat the republican candidate. Now the governor and his democratic supporters are making heroic but generally futile attempts to break into the republican ranks for votes.

A. L. Cole has united the republican party of Minnesota. He has ignored the factional contest of two years ago, for which he has general thanks. He was nominated after a sharp pre-convention contest, but by perfectly fair means, and the soreness that existed among defeated candidates and their friends has disappeared. His record has been subjected to the closest scrutiny by both republicans and democrats, and has not been found wanting. In fact, his name is closely connected with some of the most important constructive legislation of the past four years, and his vote was right on all questions affecting the interests of the people. He is not much of an orator, but has no trouble in making his position plain. He has taken a popular stand in his campaign addresses, and so is rallying the republican organization solidly to his support.

The campaign started late, and has not taken on much interest till within the past few days. Mr. Cole was ill at the time of his nomination, and took several weeks to get in good trim for the campaign. The democrats were in no hurry, and no attempt was made to start the state campaign till after the primary election, which engrossed attention everywhere. The excitement of the primaries was followed by a reaction, and it took some time to get the state campaign under way. There were no scandals, and the issues advanced were not marked enough to arose great interest. Governor Johnson's keynote speech at Red Wing, which he has followed largely in his other talks to the voters, was an "account of his stewardship." He dwelt mainly on his share in the movement for insurance reform, the handling of the timber trespass question, and the reduction in freight rates.

The Rate Reduction Episode.

His part in the last named achievement is vigorously disputed by the republicans. The facts are that the republican legislature passed resolutions instructing the railroad commission to investigate and reduce rates. The republican commission took up the question and prepared a maximum schedule, making a marked reduction in merchandise rates. Governor Johnson and Mr. Cole had both declared that rates were too high, but the governor had not held any communication with the railroad commission, till after a letter addressed to the commission by the editor of the Rochester Post and Record brought out the fact that they had not heard from his excellency in any way. About this time the northern roads made an offer to reduce grain and coal rates if the commission would drop the merchandise hearing. The commission received the offer but declined to consider dropping the merchandise rate question. Governor Johnson then wrote the commission, urging that the railroads be taken at their word as to grain and coal rates. The railroads made the reductions voluntarily, and soon after the commission ordered merchandise rates reduced. That order is being complied with. The whole investigation has been started by a republican legislature and wound up by a republican commission. The governor's part was not essential and only incidental, showing himself in sympathy with the movement.

The republican press and speakers say that Governor Johnson is claiming credit for everything done by the republican legislature and republican state officials, and that his adminstration has been on the whole one of inaction. A. L. Cole not only has a creditable record in the legislature, but a well-earned reputation for aggressive work, and that is a guarantee that if he is elected there will be more doing at the capital.

Issue as to Legislation.

Mr. Cole has made a strong pronouncement on the railroad question. In his speech at Zumbrota last spring, long before his nomination, he made the point that much could be accomplished by vigorous enforcement of the existing laws, but he has also declared for some legislation to make the law more effective, among other things for an amendment to put the commission's orders into immediate effect, notwithstanding appeal. Governor Johnson has taken issue with him, saying that in his belief the present laws are "both efficient and sufficient," altho the democratic platform demands "additional legislation regulating freight rates," in order that complaints can be speedily investigated and "prompt relief granted."

Having gone thru his term so far without running against any serious snags, Governor Johnson has an advantage, on account of the voters who are inclined to support the man in office, but this advantage is sorely needed in the face of the great republican majority. Conditions are vastly different from two years ago, and the drift in the past three weeks has been strongly toward Cole. If it continues in the same way till three weeks from next Tuesday, Cole will win by a good-sized margin.

Drift Is Toward Cole.

It is hard to get any accurate line on conditions, as the republicans who intend to vote for Johnson are not saying anything, but the volume of talk friendly to Cole indicates that he will gain over Dunn's vote. In the districts where Dunn ran farthest behind two years ago, Cole stock is looking up. There are a good many straws which show the way the current is going, and they are almost all favorable to Cole. One good indication for him is that men who have been on the fence are now coming out for him, and sending word to his headquarters that they may be counted on for hard work.

Governor Johnson has cultivated the Swedish vote, and will run about as strong in the Swedish communities as he did before. He will gain back a good many Irish democratic votes that were cast for Dunn two years ago. The Johnson administration has given the Irish democrats about everything they asked for, and has won them back into line. This will show especially in Ramsey county. Cole will gain among all the other nationalities, and among the native Americans. He will make a heavy gain in Hennepin, and is expected to gain over Dunn in all the southern districts. In the eighth Dunn ran well two years ago, and Cole can hardly do better. In St. Louis county there will be a light vote, and Johnson has worked hard in Duluth, where he is stronger than before. The plurality by congressional district two years ago were as follows:

The Vote of 1904.

	Dunn.	Johnson.
First	1,906	.....
Second	.....	259
Third	.....	2,791
Fourth	.....	997
Fifth	.....	8,283
Sixth	.....	3,001
Seventh	305	.....
Eighth	5,461	.....
Ninth	.....	114
Totals	7,672	15,534
Johnson's plurality		7,866

Cole should gain in every district except possibly the eighth. His managers are figuring on not less than 30,000 plurality, while Johnson's cabinet realizes that on the most sanguine hopes they cannot figure out more than a few thousand.

Both sides have had trouble in raising campaign funds. Both have had a nucleus of officeholders, whose subscriptions gave a start, but the corporations have proved rather indifferent this time. Cole's attitude has repelled any advances the railroads might have been disposed to make. The item of railroad transportation for speakers, which used to be a small affair, is now a big bill of expense in the campaign.

The Heavy Artillery.

Governor Johnson goes up into the ninth district next week, while after two meetings in southern Minnesota A. L. Cole goes to Duluth and the iron range towns for the rest of the week. Senators Nelson and Clapp have been out for several days, and J. F. Jacobson, Mr. Cole's leading rival for the nomination, has been doing great service in restoring harmony and lining up his friends for the ticket. Former Governor Van Sant, Frank M. Eddy and other strong and popular speakers are putting in hard licks for Cole. T. D. O'Brien, Governor Johnson's insurance commissioner, is on the stump for him, and so are several of his associates on the state ticket. The democrats have no hope of landing anything besides the governorship. They are not making any fight in five of the congressional districts, or in a majority of the legislative districts. Outside of Johnson their chief hope is in W. S. Hammond, who is running against Congressman McCleary in the second. It seems probable that most of the tariff revision republicans will swallow their feelings and re-elect the congressman, but by a much reduced majority.

Minnesota Politics

Hammond Issues a Platform that Will Strike Revisionist Republicans—Conditions in Northern Counties Reported.

Speeches today — Republican: Vice President Fairbanks and Congressman McCleary, from special train along Omaha road from Mankato to Luverne; A. L. Cole and D. F. Reese at Lake City; Knute Nelson at Elbow Lake; Moses E. Clapp at Detroit; J. F. Jacobson at Waseca; Frank M. Eddy at Madison; S. R. Van Sant at Wabasso; A. J. Volstead at Bingham Lake and Westbrook.

Democratic: John A. Johnson at Thief River Falls, morning, Greenbush at noon, Crookston, evening; P. M. Magnusson and D. M. Evans in St. Paul; T. R. Kane at Arlington; Edward Peterson at Belview; Einar Hoidale at Ada.

W. S. Hammond, Congressman McCleary's democratic opponent, has issued a personal platform which is very cleverly constructed to catch republican votes. As far as it goes, it is not in conflict with the republican state platform, and it practically states the position of the republicans of the second district who disagree with Mr. McCleary, and whose votes Hammond must have to be elected. This is Mr. Hammond's statement:

An earnest effort should be made to maintain home market for our home products, but the American consumer ought to find competition in the market in which he buys. Prices there should depend upon the well-established economic law of supply and demand, and not upon the arbitrary will of trusts and monopolies.

The tariff schedules should be revised immediately, and the rates reduced on trust-made articles and on goods which are made in this country and sold for a less price abroad than here at home.

Free trade is impossible, and reasonable protection for American industries is desirable and should be maintained.

The railroads of this country should be under government control and their rates for the carriage of freight and of passengers should be established under the direction of the government, and when so established they should remain unchanged until the consent of the government to a change is obtained.

The United States senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Principle and not party should guide the voter when he prepares his ballot.

C. J. Gunderson of Alexandria, the unopposed nominee for state senator in the fifty-eighth district, was in St. Paul Saturday. He is an old college mate of C. A. Lindbergh, and predicts that the Little Falls man will be a strong congressman. He says that as to the state ticket things are much improved in Douglas county, and there is a good prospect of carrying it for Cole.

Simon Michelet, Indian agent at White Earth, says there is a big change in sentiment in Becker county this fall, compared with two years ago. Then Johnson carried the county, but he believes Cole is good for 500 majority this time.

Senator Albert Schaller won in the contest started by his democratic rival for the nomination, and will now fight it out for the Dakota county seat with A. M. Hayes of Hastings, the republican nominee.

They have twelve house candidates in Otter Tail county. There were twelve republican candidates for nomination, and the four winners in the primaries have another fight on their hands. There are four socialist candidates, two prohibitionist, one populist and one independent. —Charles B. Cheney.