

THE JOURNAL

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Let us not talk ill of our enemies. They, only, never deceive us.—Housaye.

PORTLAND'S CIVIC INSTITUTIONS

PORTLAND is to be studied. The searchlight is to be turned on by interested citizens and civic workers. The problems of play grounds, jails, legislation, settlements, housing, administration, and the other manifold public activities are to be discussed, and to be illuminated by those who are best informed on the subject of each.

It is not merely the form of government that makes so many municipal administrations fail. It is not wholly the fault of an economic system that sends so many human atoms into intolerable housings. It is not wholly the lapses or inefficiency of the laws that makes so many candidates for jails and prisons.

The holding aloof of citizens of the right sort from participation in public affairs is a chief cause of municipal misrule. The ignorance of the citizen of the real status and circumstances of local government in an influence favorable to misfeasance and graft.

The average heart of mankind is gentle; the average purpose generous. There are comparatively few men of the sordid and grasping type in any average community. Those who hold society as a whole to be mean and cold are wrong.

With this as a basis, a study of Portland's civic conditions can eventuate in nothing but immense good. It is a plan that has been pursued with vast profit in many of the leading cities. Seattle has pursued such an activity for several months, and many reforms in civic conditions have been the outgrowth.

Whatever benefits one social unit in Portland, directly or indirectly, benefits all. Every squalid poverty flat that is blotted out elevates the general tone. Every atom of improvement thrown into the common mass helps to lighten the lump.

Every added grass plot, every added rosebush, every patch of wood covered with new paint, and every thought planted in any mind for betterment is an advance made. Every interest aroused in the public welfare, every added citizen enlisted for a higher civic ideal, every squalid home replaced with one that is sanitary and wholesome, every impulse awakened in behalf of a humanized and ameliorated city is a victory won.

It is a work paramount, because it is a work in which the rewards are universal. The two weeks of study in which Portland is to seek to find out about and know herself is a splendid conception, and it should ring with a pleasing harmony in the ears of Portland men and women until the searchlight is finally turned off.

A NOTABLE WOMAN

MISS NANCY P. ELLICOTT of Baltimore has been selected to take charge of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of New York. She is one of the few women in the world to be at the head of a hospital of great note.

Iham H. Welch of Johns Hopkins university who is regarded as the world's leading pathologist. She has long been a protege of Dr. Welch and Dr. Oiler, regius professor of medicine at Oxford university, England, and formerly professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins. She entered the Johns Hopkins training school at Baltimore in 1900, and within a year began to do original work far beyond the ken of the ordinary nurse.

In her second year she perfected a nurses' chart for typhoid patients which was adopted at the Johns Hopkins hospital and which has attracted attention throughout the country. She received her diploma in 1903, and remained two years thereafter at the hospital. At the age of 26, which was in 1905, she was appointed superintendent of nurses at the Church Home and Infirmary in Baltimore, one of the oldest hospitals in the country.

She clashed with the superintendent of the hospital over matters connected with the institution and he was removed by the board of control and Miss Ellicott appointed to the vacancy. Miss Ellicott has the plans already prepared for the management of the new hospital over which she is to preside. On these plans she has been working for several months, during which time she has visited the principal hospitals of Europe.

Her ascent from the ranks to a position of capital importance in the world's work should be a matter of pride to her sex and admiration for men the world over. A STRANGE SIGHT

OREGON saw a strange sight yesterday. Three carloads of Nebraska hogs arrived at Portland, consigned to the Union Stockyards. They were not brought under contract, but were consigned by the Nebraska shippers to be sold in the open market at the yards. It is the first shipment of the kind in Portland, and probably the first to the coast. Nebraska hogs have been brought here under consignment to the purchaser, but not before under a consignment in which the shipment had to run the chances of a sale by competitive bidding. The lot went to Tacoma buyers.

The episode is a concrete example of the excellence of the Portland market. It means that, for the present, it is the best hog market in the country, Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City not excepted. The superior price here was even sufficient to warrant the long railroad haul with its loss in weights and heavy cost for carriage. It signals Portland as a livestock headquarters, and challenges the reflection of Portlanders not wont to realize the ultimate moment of this feature of local industry.

Most of all, it is indisputable testimony to the Oregon farmer of an advantage that he has but which he is failing to embrace. He is within the shadow of a livestock market that brings hogs thousands of miles to be sold, but is falling utterly to supply that market. The Nebraska has the cheaper corn for feeding purposes, but operates on higher-priced land, passes through colder winters, and has a long transportation haul to pay. The Oregon man has cheaper lands, is actually on the scene, has every advantage in climate, but fails to seize his opportunity.

However, time and events right all things, and ultimately Oregon farms will supply Oregon markets and more. In the meantime, it is worth while to remember that Portland is swiftly ascending into a position of supremacy as a livestock center, and that the future husbandman of the northwest will immensely profit therefrom.

THE UNKNOWN MIND HUMAN ATTENTION is fixed as never before on psychical research. There is wide belief that undiscovered powers of the human atom are to be brought into play for the use of future generations. A blind young man in a medical college at Chicago is amazing the scientific world.

Though sightless from birth he seems to have a sixth sense with which he can read the thoughts of his friends and classmates and by that means acquire from them the knowledge they obtain through hard study. In silence, his roommate studies his lessons for the following day, and when he has finished the blind student who has sat by his side, is, as a result of telepathic processes, more familiar than the reader with the topics under investigation.

When a newspaper correspondent met and was about to interview him in a class room recently, the student astonished all present by stating the questions the correspondent was about to ask him. The correspondent, during the interview, read in silence a story in an afternoon newspaper and the blind youth at once repeated its contents accurately to all present.

investigators of psychical phenomena. A committee of renowned scientists is shortly to make another investigation of Eusapia Palladino, who is to come to New York for the purpose. Her demonstrations of an extraordinary and inexplicable power which have commanded the attention of the most eminent scientists for years will cause her visit to exercise a great influence on psychical investigations in this country.

At Chicago a young woman is the subject of great scientific interest for the reason that she can attend a theatrical performance and subsequently repeat word for word and line for line the text of the play. She can, according to the Chicago Record-Herald, not only give the language, but go through the gestures and modulations of voice employed by those who took part in the performance. An actor who doubted her powers recently placed her under a test that manifested remarkable results. He had written a one act play which no eye but his own had ever seen. He read the play to her, going through various evolutions of voice and gesture. She silently watched and listened, and when he had finished she duplicated his every word and act without the variation of a single syllable.

As all students of psychology know, the world has supplied numerous remarkable examples of strange mental gifts. Robert Browning, the poet, could remember and recite almost anything he had ever read. Mozart was another wonderful instance of extraordinary powers of the subconscious mind. When 14 years of age he went to visit the Sistine Chapel at Rome. There he heard the famous "Allegro Moderato," a musical composition which was kept secret at that time. He listened with all the ardor of his music loving soul. A few hours after he left the church he reproduced the composition, almost note for note. He went again, and it is said that he made not more than half a dozen alterations in his rendition. At that period in human affairs such manifestations were unheard of and the child wonder was looked upon with suspicion.

One of the world's wonders was the famous Mezzofanti. He was master of 58 different languages. He had such a gift in the acquirement of strange tongues that it was his delight to visit different countries, in each of which, because of his complete familiarity not only with languages but dialects, he passed as a native.

Serah Colburn, who lived in the early part of the nineteenth century, was a phenomenon in mathematics. At six he was giving public exhibitions of his abnormal powers with figures. He was able almost on the instant to answer such questions as, how many seconds in 11 years. The strange power left him gradually as he received instruction in ordinary education.

Hudson in his "Law of Psychic Phenomena" tells an interesting case in Germany. A young woman who could neither read nor write was seized with a nervous fever during which she incessantly talked a jargon of Latin, Greek and Hebrew in very pompous tones and with most distinct enunciation. Her sentences in the foreign tongues were intelligent and coherent, but had little relation with each other. Eminent psychologists and other scientists visited her. It was finally discovered, after a long investigation, that as a child she had played with her uncle. He was a preacher, and it was his wont to walk back and forth in the hall of the family home and recite aloud the very sentences that in her highly nervous state had been voiced by the unlettered girl.

THE MILK FAMINE SPOOK NOBODY of right mind ever expected that a milk famine would result from the good milk campaign. The insistence that there would be a slander on the dairymen. In this whole matter the interests of the consumer and the dairyman are mutual. That which is good for one is good for the other. There is not the slightest need for antagonism or misunderstanding between them. It is a rule of trade that whoever produces seeks to please his customer. This is a basic and unalterable maxim in every business, and a first fundamental to success. The man who sells milk is neither a pervert nor an outlaw. In general, he is anxious as any business man to please those to whom he sells.

It is not the fault solely of dairymen, but largely of those in authority that unclean milk has been delivered in Portland. The dairy business is one in which there has been a revolution in processes within the memory of the average man. The uncleanliness and dangers that lurk in milk are a revelation by science within but a comparatively few years past. A state dairy commissioner is created in almost every state to inspect dairies and to see that the processes are sanitary and safe. It is a business that has to be done by public authority because the average individual is too busy to go out occasionally to inspect the dairies that supply a city with milk. It has to be done by public authority because the average individual has not the means of making milk analysis, and through chemical and bacteriological processes to determine whether it is clean or unclean. Accordingly, the conditions that

have grown up among dairies supplying Portland are conditions that are nothing else than might have been expected. As the situation now stands, most of the dairymen are seeking every available means for effecting a change in which the milk supply will be ultimately brought to a proper standard of purity. Instead of resistance they are generally eager for cooperation. As the Journal's news columns reveal, many of them are actually giving assistance in the establishment of a system of inspection and surveillance, such as is desired by Portland consumers. It is just such an attitude as might have been expected from men whose purposes are as fair and honorable as any other class of citizens in the community. The ultimate of it will be that within a reasonable time, and in spite of the many obstacles, opposition and postponements, this problem of pure milk will be solved and Portland have one more splendid advantage to commend her as a residence city.

Such a condition will be helpful alike to consumer and the dairymen. When the milk is of known purity vastly greater quantities of it will be consumed, and the larger consumption will make larger market and larger profits for the men who produce it. The consumer and his household will be healthier and their patronage of the dairymen more grateful and more generous. With the relation of mutual good will so established there will be benefit and blessings for both.

GROWING ALBANY FOR OCTOBER, the postoffice receipts show an increase of 24 per cent over the same month last year at Albany. The fees for real estate transfers in the recorder's office are the largest yet known in that city. Much street paving has been done, and of public and private improvements the year has seen many. The general air is one of activity, and the whole city movement is in line with progress.

cial interests and high officials of the government. They indicate that they have also been looking into the matter of syndicates that were seeking to make loans in China and get a hand in building railroads there. Strong hints were thrown out in the invitation which 50 Chicago business men extended to Mr. Crane to be their guest of honor at a dinner. The invitation was declined, but the names of those who were to be the hosts and what they said are significant of the slumbering fires beneath the surface.

Among the signers are David R. Forgan, J. B. Forgan, George R. Roberts, Charles G. Dawes, all bank presidents; S. M. Felton, A. J. Earling, railroad presidents; G. R. Peck, D. H. Burnham, Victor G. Lawson and President H. P. Judson. The dinner was to be a public protest against the act of Secretary Knox in dismissing Mr. Crane. The invitation said: "We believe that the published circumstances, trivial in themselves, were unfairly made use of in the attempt to humiliate you without adequate cause; and we wish by this means publicly to protest against such methods, which cannot fail to have a tendency to discourage prominent private citizens from accepting public office. We desire in this manner to express our appreciation of your character and disinterested public services. Your unusual discretion, prudence, wisdom and modesty have been demonstrated to us by an acquaintance extending over 25 years of active business and social life. So far no conduct of your own has diminished our confidence in your fitness."

Mr. W. T. Shanahan, who died last week, left a void that it will be hard to fill. He was a friend of humanity, a helper of the helpless, a merciful missionary to multitudes of creatures who never knew, Mr. Shanahan was devoted, night and day, to this work of righting the cruel wrongs of brutes. He spent time, energy, effort, money in this work—and he accomplished much.

Treatment for the hook worm, as suggested by an exchange: Take it north of the 86th parallel and leave it outdoors all winter. What the Republican party of Oregon needs is leaders who will save it from committing suicide by the "assembly" route.

The Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy From the Bohemian. President Taft decided the matter the other day. The decision is copious and labored, as I think. It is a Janus finding, a Scotch verdict, a splendid example of Mr. Pinchot-Ballinger. The presidential judgment is also reminiscent of Jack Bunsty. Secretary Ballinger is right. So is Forester Pinchot. Conservation of the natural resources for the use of future generations is a settled policy of this, as of the last administration. The secretary of the interior did nothing wrong in setting aside the Roosevelt reservations, and Mr. Pinchot is commended for acting in behalf of the principle of conservation. But if coal, lumber, oil or mineral lands or waterpower sites are to be preserved, they must be preserved under forms and by processes in strict accordance with legal requirements. The friends of Mr. Ballinger say that he has been "vindicated." The partisans of Mr. Pinchot rejoice that he had been "sustained."

THE UNITING CHURCHES ONE OF the truest sentiments voiced by the president during his tour was spoken at New Orleans. It referred to the broad spirit of tolerance manifest among the religious organizations of that city, and urged a liberal sympathy of all such organizations with each other.

It is a note in peculiar harmony with the time. The universal trend of religious interests is toward a closer bond of union and cooperation. The folly of denominational antagonisms and its adverse effect upon the social body has come to be understood by the church societies. The bewildering doctrines and creeds and the rabid disputations over them that was once the vogue, kept many gentlemen and women out of the congregations. The division and distraction seemed a poor exemplification of that spirit of tolerance and patience preached and practiced by Jesus Christ. Men hesitated to become communicants when the relation meant entrance into a faction at war with other religious bodies. If all the denominations were journeying toward a common destination, and all members soldiers in the same cause, bad humored spits, factions, and wide inharmonies was to thousands of minds a most unfortunate condition.

Happily, there is now a swiftly changing order, and a day of universal toleration is at hand. The merger of many of the organizations that were formerly disunited, and the liberal spirit of sympathy manifest among all for each other are evidences of the new order. The common ground that many organizations seem to be finding is promise of a more widespread union with its consequent gain in strength and enlarged influence.

A DISMISSAL AND ITS SEQUEL THE RECENT dismissal of Charles R. Crane from the Chinese mission is an episode that refuses to be quiet. It has been the occasion of a small storm that has already burst in Chicago. Mr. Crane has many and powerful friends and as a result of inquiries they have made they insist that something more practical than mere questions of diplomacy were involved in the summary dismissal of the newly appointed minister. They claim to have investigated the relationship between New York finan-

Law in the United States. From Collier's Weekly. President Taft's declaration that our criminal procedure is a disgrace to the country is matched by the declaration of Justice Brewer of the supreme court of the United States, that "the reversal of a judgment by an appellate court of the ground that a mere technicality, when substantial justice has been administered, is an outrage." In the case of Byers against Territory of Oklahoma, decided last March, and reported in 100 Pacific Reporter, the Oklahoma court of criminal appeals says: "This court accepts the verdict in the case at bar as a fair, honest, impartial, and humane finding upon the facts in the case, and again announces that this court will reverse a case when the record before it shows that it would have had a fair trial, by a fair and impartial jury and trial judge, simply because some harmless technical error may have been committed." One of the laws reviewed at the trial, "One of the laws reviewed at the trial, placed us severely for essaying the role of legal critic, has recently quoted with approval the words of Professor Roscoe Pound, who has declared that the near future must see a complete practice act along newer and simpler lines." He adds: "Our etiquette of justice in this country is the most rigid, the most minute, the most subversive of the ends which it is intended to serve. In any business or industrial communities of the modern world, it is a very large part of our defective law as it is of place in a 20th century world, and a modern trial judge, or a supreme court judge, of one of our western states recently showed three out of seven of the judges unaware of the code provision of their own state which provided that no judgment should be set aside where the substantial rights of the defendant, regardless of technicalities, had been fully accorded in the trial court. The entanglement of our present system is the result of a century of judicial hair splitting."

World's Greatest Sulphur Mine. From Van Norden's Magazine. One of the strangest mines in the world is located underneath the prairie of Louisiana. In this mine there are no shafts. No one goes into it with pick and shovel, and it is not worked by machinery or safety lamps, hot water, and compressed air do all the work. From this mine more sulphur is taken than from any other place in the world, and as a result of its discovery the United States stands today as the greatest sulphur producing country.

Here is the unique method of mining the sulphur. Boiling water is forced down the space between the 10 and 6 inch pipes, which turns the sulphur into a liquid and this is sucked up to the top through the smaller pipes by compressed air, whence it flows by gravity into great vats. Some of these vats are 350 feet long, 250 feet wide and 40 feet in height. They are made of heavy plank and as the sulphur flows into them it becomes a solid mass, like a lot of coal or iron ore. When it is desirable to move it the sulphur is broken into lumps with hand picks and shoveled into cars like so much coal.

Some of the single vats actually produce 500 tons of sulphur daily. This region now supplies more sulphur for the world's use than the combined Italian volcanoes, from which formerly came the principal supply for all countries. The Louisiana product is about 50 per cent dirt and other foreign substances, the Louisiana product is 99 per cent pure.

George A. Harter's Birthday. George Abram Harter, president of Delaware college, was born in Lettersburg, Md., November 7, 1852, and received his education principally at St. John's college, Annapolis. After his graduation he became an instructor at Delaware college, Newark, Del., and two years later he was appointed principal of the Lettersburg grammar school. In 1881 he resigned this position, going to Hagerstown to accept the position of professor in mathematics and modern languages at Delaware college. In 1888, professor of mathematics and physics. He was elected in 1896 president of the college. Dr. Harter is a member of the Delaware state board of education and is prominent in numerous educational and scientific societies.

People Vs. the Bosses. From the Woodburn Independent (Rep.). Next year promises to be a very interesting one politically in the history of Oregon. An attempt will probably be made to ring in the "assembly" plan, and the ones selected by that "assembly" will have hard work squaring themselves with the dear people. But it may be that the Democrats will also have an assembly, in which case the fate of the direct primary system will be left in the hands of the people. If the "assembly" is endorsed by the people at the direct primary, it will come here to stay and the bosses come into their own again.

Union county's assessment will total about \$17,000,000.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

The Frozen Ocean—By Eugene Sue

(From the "prologue" to "The Wandering Jew.") The month of September approaches its close. The equinox has brought back darkness and the northern tempests; night is about to replace one of the short and gloomy days of the polar sky, by a sombre violet color, is feebly lit by a sun without heat, whose wan disc, hardly elevated above the horizon, pales before the dazzling whiteness of the snow which hides from view the vastness of its steppes. Toward the north this desolate is bounded by a coast bristling with black and gigantic rocks; at the foot of the Titanic piles lie enchained the leobound ocean, having for motionless billows huge mountains of ice, whose blue summits disappear in the distance in snowy vapor.

One of those imposing phenomena which strike with terror all animated beings, from the most daring to the most timid. An aurora borealis, that magnetic spectacle so frequently in the polar regions, suddenly bursts forth. In the horizon appears a half circle of dazzling brightness. From the center of this luminous focus immense columns of light jet forth, which, rising to measureless heights illumine heaven, earth and sea. Then the reflections of these rays, intense as those of a conflagration, glide along the snow of the desert, empurple the blue of the ridges of the mountains of ice, and color with a dark red the black rocks of the two continents. After having attained this magnificent climax, the aurora borealis grows gradually pale, and its brightness is extinguished in a luminous mist. At this moment, owing to a singular effect of the aurora frequent in these latitudes, the American coast, although separated from Siberia by the breadth of an arm of the sea, appears so near that it would seem as though a bridge might be thrown from one world to the other. On the Siberian cape, a man on his knees, extended his arms toward America, and a young and beautiful woman responded to this gesture of desolate wretchedness by pointing toward heaven. For several seconds these two tall figures appeared thus pale and shadowy in the parting rays of the aurora borealis. The mist thickened gradually and all was lost in the growing obscurity. Whence came these two beings, who were thus in the polar solitude, and who were the two creatures brought together for an instant by a deceptive aurora, but who seemed separated for

The REALM FEMININE

Charity Work for Women.

"I only a little bridge could be built from the island of Want to the island of Need, how both would benefit!" sighed Lady Wolterton when told of the needs of a certain charitable institution. "Lady Wolterton evidently realized that 'In idle wishes souls supernally stay. Be there a will—and wisdom finds a way.'"

for she at once went to work on a bridge of needwork which has not only done the most good, but which has also grown the stronger with the flight of time. There are now many bridges such as that first one, which was built at Dorsetshire, England, in 1832. They are to be found all over the world and are known as Needlework Guilds.

An American traveler in England learned of the work of the guild, which had already grown to great strength, and was so impressed with the idea that he brought the humane idea to America. The American Guild, which was founded in part after the English pattern, was founded in Philadelphia by Mrs. John Wood Stewart in 1856, and has grown up to its present numbers 315 branches in 25 states.

The object of the guild is to provide new clothing and household linen for the needy poor as well as institutions which do charity work. The guild is absolutely nonsectarian in character and membership is open to men, women and children. There are no money dues and the requirements for membership are simple—two new garments a year.

Each town or city has the simple organization of a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, while under these, work directors who must deal with at least 10 members, each of whom must contribute two new garments. There are ladies who act as directors or ladies to work with them. Each director must have one "money member" which insures a voluntary gift of any amount in the form of cash. There is an annual collection and the clothing is distributed according to the votes of the directors.

There are probably many who have never heard of the guild and its work who would be glad to add their mite toward the alleviation of suffering among the poor. The guild clashes with the work of no other club or organization and affords room for all those with limited means and who are young and old, for those who can knit and those who are at a loss for some way to spend their spare time and money.

The work of the guild has been going on for eight years in Portland, and last year the guild distributed something like 1000 garments. There is apprehension, however, that the number of garments is going to fall behind this year, and there is a great need for more directors to carry on and build up the work.

In the distribution of garments the individual poor are given the first thought, and after that the institutions are supplied as far as possible. The guild does not wish to depreciate the value of suitable castoff garments, but according to its charter it cannot accept them. Great stress is laid upon the word "new," for it is asserted by workers among the needy that a moral influence is exerted by the wearing of new garments.

Portland is fortunate in not having the conditions of abject poverty which are found in the east, but there is still great work to be done here. Of the thousands of garments distributed in our advertisements, yearly in charitable and other charitable institutions of this country, many are insufficiently clad. It is said that with all the munificent legacies left for charitable purposes, and the aid of the funds which can be used to supply suitable clothing for outgrowth patients. The donations of the Needlework guild do not begin to meet the demands in these directions.

Take the case of the Boys' and Girls' Aid society in Portland. It is necessary to burn the clothing of nine out of ten of the children who are received into the home. It requires six garments to fit out a child, and the 235 children of that institution needed 1410 garments last year. The society has no means of supplying these clothes except through donations and the need of that one institution placed beside the 2000 garments purchased and distributed in Portland last year, gives a fair idea of the great value of the guild's work and the imperative need for increased membership.

Two plain, new garments a year is not much for most women to give, yet if 1000 more Portland women came into the guild, what a wonderful work their two garments each would do, and how little money it would cost. The number of garments to be contributed by each member is not limited to two and, in addition, two pieces of household linen may be substituted if preferred.

The annual collection day in Portland is November 5, and there is yet time for non-members who wish to contribute to do so. The annual exhibition and sale will be held in the Unitarian chapel, Seventh street, on November 10, and all garments which have been contributed for this year are open to inspection for that one day. They will be distributed on the following day.

The Needlework guild is one of the least burdensome and most useful charitable organizations in the country, and one which is deserving of all the support which can be given it. There are no fees, fines or dues, and it offers a rare opportunity for those who would like to do charity work but who have no time to take it up extensively. It would be indeed, difficult to find any means whereby the giving of such a mile, two new garments a year, could be turned into so great a power for good.

This Date in History. 1895—Lewis and Clark's party arrived at the mouth of the Columbia river. 1506—John Jay was born. 1800—The second term as governor of Georgia. 1811—General Harrison defeated the Indians at battle of Tippecanoe. 1814—General Jackson, at the head of the Tennessee militia, drove the British from Pensacola. 1864—Samuel Medary, governor of Kansas territory, died at Columbus, Ohio. Born in Montgomery county, Pa. 1872—Alexander Mackenzie formed his government in Canada. 1882—Grover Cleveland elected governor of New York. 1848—Hester's Algonia wrecked on Lake Superior, with loss of 37 lives. 1905—Homer A. Wood, ex-governor of Minnesota, died in Minneapolis. 1909—Auro-Hungarian cabinet resigned.