

PROTECTION'S NEW GOSPEL

Fair Trade and Reciprocity
Are Necessary.

DIRECTOR ROBERTS' IDEA

Real Protection Means a Leveling
of Artificial Conditions.

THIS INCLUDES FOREIGN TRADE

World Market Is Necessary for the
Employment of America's
Growing Industries.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, April 27.—William E. Curtis
says in a Washington special to the Rec-
ord-Herald:

The high protectionists have called
George E. Roberts, director of the mint,
to account for a speech he made before
the Bankers' club of Chicago last Feb-
ruary, in which he said that "the policy
of a great commercial and exporting peo-
ple must be fair trade and reciprocity."

This is considered heresy, coming
from a prominent official of a republican
administration, and the American Econo-
mist, the organ of the high tariff senti-
ment, demanded from Mr. Roberts an ex-
planation of his faith, and his views as to
"the practical effect of fair trade and
reciprocity upon the output and the em-
ployment of labor in American productive
enterprises. That is, to what extent fair
trade and reciprocity would introduce
foreign merchandise and supplant produc-
tion in the United States."

Republican Statements.

In reply Mr. Roberts quotes from the
republican platform of 1896, which de-
clared that "protection and reciprocity are
twin measures of republican policy and go
hand in hand. Democratic rule has reck-
lessly struck down both, and both must be
re-established."

He also quotes from President McKin-
ley's inaugural address:

Our diversified productions are increasing
in such unprecedented volume as to ad-
monish us of the necessity of still further en-
larging our foreign markets by broader com-
mercial relations. For this purpose reci-
procity trade arrangements with other na-
tions should, in a liberal spirit, be carefully
cultivated and promoted.

Mr. Roberts also calls attention to the
reciprocity treaties which have been a part
of the policy of the present adminis-
tration, and, having been approved and
approved by President McKinley, cannot be
in conflict with principle of protection
as exemplified by his faith and works.

Foreign Markets.

It is a familiar fact that our sales of man-
ufactured goods abroad have been rapidly in-
creasing, that they now constitute an im-
portant part of our exports, and that our
manufacturers are eagerly and confidently
looking to extend this trade. It is demon-
strated that in many important lines we are
able to compete with all rivals, and already
these industries are developed to a degree
that requires foreign markets to keep them
employed.

From this time on it seems to me to be as
necessary and important to protect and assist
our manufacturers in foreign markets, to
guard them from sudden and hostile changes,
to remove the obstacles that restrict their
sales, as it is to give protection at home.
The object is the same. The two efforts are
parts of one system.

Good for Labor.

The best thing we can do for labor in the
United States is to guard and promote the
expansion of those industries which have
demonstrated their ability to go into all the
markets of the world and establish perma-
nent outlets for our products. In that class of
industries lie the greatest possibilities of de-
velopment.

This I understand to have been the purpose
aimed at in the reciprocity treaties nego-
tiated with France and other countries, and
which have so far failed of ratification.

Out of \$17,000,000 worth of manufactured
goods imported into the United States, for
instance, only \$4,000,000. It is not likely that
our share will grow while our goods bear heavier
duties than those of almost every other im-
portant country as is now the case. The
French duty on our goods is 10 per cent, the
German 15 per cent, the Japanese 25 per
cent, and the Chinese 30 per cent. The
French ports on our whole line of manu-
factures.

Real Protection.

Protection, as I understand and believe in
it, contemplates a leveling of certain arti-
ficial conditions, the offsetting of advantages
which long established competitors always
have, in prestige, in knowledge of the busi-
ness, in trained employees, in lower wages,
etc. It is designed to overcome the natural
tendency there is for every industry to build
up around its early beginnings, where skilled
labor is to be had and capitalists are familiar
with it.

It has been effectively employed to trans-
plant industries from the older countries to
the United States and to develop the wealth
of new material, which now, under a con-
sultatory policy, will enable us to give abundant
employment to labor at the highest wages in
the world and export its products to all
markets.

Not Exclusion and Isolation.

I deem it a mistaken interpretation of this
policy to teach that it means rigid exclusion
and isolation. I consider it the part of wis-
dom for those who favor the general policy
of protection to make such changes in the
schedules from time to time as are required
to adapt the duties to the constantly chang-
ing position of our industries and our chang-
ing relations to the commerce of the world.
I believe it is possible, in doing this, to se-
cure valuable concessions and guarantees in
foreign markets.

AMERICAN THIEVES IN PARIS

They Rob the American Express Co.
of 30,000 Francs.

Paris, April 27.—Three masked burglars
entered the American Express company's
office last night, surprised the watchman
asleep, gagged and bound him and escaped
with 30,000 francs.

The colored lad who acted as watchman
says the robbery was committed by three
men who spoke English, one of them with
a noticeable American accent. According
to the boy's story, he was awakened by
one of the men kneeling on his chest and
choking him. The man blew open the safe.
The force of the exploding charge was so
great that it twisted the boy's arms loose in
the safe. Burglar tools of American make
were left behind.

The watchman has been arrested, the
police not crediting his account of the rob-
bery.

CUBA MATTER NEARLY SOLVED

Delegates Will Favor Platt
Amendment.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN

He Will Appoint a Commission on
Economic Relations

WHEN A GOVERNMENT IS FORMED

But He Insists That the Political
Question Must Be Settled
First.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, April 27.—Secretaries
Root and Hay met this morning at the
White House for conference with the
president, understood to be preparatory to
an interview which the Cuban commis-
sioners are to have with Mr. Root this
afternoon. A prominent member of the
cabinet said to me to-day:

We believe that the Cuban matter is pretty
nearly solved, and that the commissioners
will recommend on their return home the ac-
ceptance of the Platt amendment in its en-
tirety. They seem disposed to do whatever
is reasonable and to appreciate the impor-
tance of some early understanding on the
disputed points, but their position is very
difficult.

At home the cry "Cuba libre" is interpreted
to mean only one thing, and until these gen-
tlemen met the president and his advisers
face to face for a frank consultation they
naturally could not get our point of view.
Now, we believe, they realize that what we
are proposing is as much in their interest as
in ours—perhaps more so, and the task re-
maining to them is to convince their asso-
ciates in Cuba.

I am not surprised at their making so
strong a stand on the intervention feature
of the program before they saw all its bear-
ings. The question is, after all, largely one
of diplomacy. Without the right, secured
by treaty, to intervene, we should be placed
in an unfortunate diplomatic position in case
we were obliged to step between Cuba and
some foreign power.

You know the Monroe doctrine is only a
national policy, not an international policy.
It confers rights upon us which other
powers are bound to recognize, and it would
be the aim of any power wishing to give
us trouble to place us in a false diplomatic
position by some act or threat which we
should feel obliged to meet with force, but
which was not actually a violation of the
law of nations.

If Cuba and the United States establish, de-
liberately, by treaty, a bond between them-
selves which would make it not only the right
but the duty of our government to protect
the young republic against aggression, you
can readily see how much better vantage
ground we should occupy in case of need for
resorting to arms.

I feel sure that the commissioners under-
stand this now.

—W. W. Jernam.

CUBANS IMPRESSED

Delegates Will Doubtless Report
Favorably on Platt Amendment.

Washington, April 27.—As a result of
the visit of the Cuban commissioners it is
evident that these gentlemen will re-
turn to Havana with a clearer under-
standing of the relations this government
would hold toward Cuba. They were met
in the spirit of broad friendship and an
evident desire to assist Cuba to realize in
the largest possible sense the ambition
of her people.

They have found the president, mem-
bers of his cabinet, senators and repre-
sentatives all earnestly in favor of doing
everything possible to give Cuba the long
desired measure of independence not danger-
ous to the welfare of this country. It has
been explained to them that the Platt
amendment was adopted to insure Cuban
independence in the conduct of her own
affairs and to guarantee that indepen-
dence by the power of the American army
and navy.

Dr. Tamayo, secretary of state in Gen-
eral Wood's Cuban cabinet, gave out the
following statement:

There is no doubt that we will present a
favorable report to the convention. Under
no circumstances will there be any conflict
between us and the United States govern-
ment. We are not chiefly interested in
the economic aspect of the relations.
Our products of sugar and tobacco must
find their chief market in this country. If
we receive special tariff advantages it will
mean more for Cuba than all other con-
cessions. Indeed, our principal object in com-
ing here is to ascertain what this govern-
ment will do in the way of tariff inducements.

The Alternatives.

Behind the banquets, receptions and
formal greetings to the Cubans there is a
firm mandate of congress that by failure
to accept the Platt amendment the Cubans
will forfeit the right of an independent gov-
ernment. On the other hand, the Cubans
are assured that acceptance means the
withdrawal of the military forces as soon
as the officers of the new republic are
fully qualified. This is the hard, cold
proposition which the Cuban commis-
sioners will take back to their respective
countries, and which is expected to
bring the convention to terms.

Exchange of Views.

General Pedro E. Betancourt, one of
the most influential members of the dele-
gation, said:

"I think I can say for myself
and my associates that the discussion has
produced an agreeable impression upon
us. It has shown a very earnest effort
on both sides to deal with the subject
in such a spirit of fairness and honor as
would reach a conclusion satisfactory to
all concerned."

It was made plain to us

that your public men approached this sub-
ject in a spirit of disinterestedness and of
unselfishness, and that their concern was
chiefly as to the interests of Cuba. In
so far as the interest of the United States
is concerned, the discussion has shown
that the view was maintained that
nothing could be entered into for the ultimate
interest and benefit of Cuba.

"Our purpose is chiefly to se-
cure and to give information
and then to go back and report to the con-
stitutional convention as to the views held
here and as to how the views in Cuba are
received among the responsible authorities
here."

ECONOMIC COMMISSION

President Insists That Political Re-
lations Must Come First.

Washington, April 27.—The members of
the Cuban commission called on the presi-
dent to-day to bid him farewell. Senor
Capote urged that something be done at
once toward reciprocal trade relations
for the benefit of the Cubans.

The president replied that nothing could
be done on economic lines until the politi-
cal questions were settled, and that it
would be necessary for the Cubans to
form a government before any negotia-
tions could be entered into.

He assured the delegation that as soon
as the Cuban government was formed he
would appoint a commission to con-
sider economic relations.



DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

Mr. Bryan, the Candidate—I notice you advertise in your paper for a man to succeed you as presi-
dential candidate. I have had some experience in that line and would like the job.

Mr. Bryan, the Editor—You're just the man for the place.

FILLING UP THE ARMY

No Trouble Is Expected Over
Enlistment.

SERVICE FOR RECRUITS

Two Battalions of Every Regiment
Will Go to Manila.

NEW INDIAN AGENT AT SISSETON

It Is Expected That Another Ap-
pointment Will Be Made
Within Eight Months.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, April 27.—The announce-
ment that it is the purpose of the presi-
dent, following the suggestion of General
Miles, to hold the new army down to 75,
000 men, of whom 40,000 are to go to the
Philippines, 5,000 to Cuba and 1,000 to
Porto Rico, 30,000 remaining in this coun-
try, gives an opportunity for definite cal-
culation that did not exist before.

In anticipation of the passage of
the army bill, the war department
began recruiting for the new army
last December, and in that month 1,500
men were enlisted. In January the num-
ber was 2,450; in February, late in which
month the army bill passed, it was 2,750;
in March the number was 3,750; thus far
in April the enlistments have reached
2,400. Here is a total of 13,000 men en-
listed in five months; or about one-
third of the number that will be needed
in the Philippines alone. But added to
the 13,000 there are about 35,000 men al-
ready in the regular establishment, bring-
ing the grand total of the army up to
about 48,000, which is 28,000 short of the
proposed grand total of 76,000.

At the war department to-day the opin-
ion was expressed that there would be no
trouble in securing all the men needed
for foreign service; but it was admitted
that the enlistments had fallen off con-
siderably, on account of the reports that
the war was practically over.

General Corbin is very anxious to have
it known that all men new enlisting will
see the Philippines, either at once, or as
soon as their regiments can be put into
proper shape. At least two battalions of
every regiment are to be ordered to the
Philippines, and the battalion remaining
at home is to be used to keep the two
active battalions full. All recruits will
be put into these home battalions at first,
and as soon as they have been "licked
into shape," they will be sent out to re-
lieve battalions who had been in active
service for the required time.

Only 5,000 men will be required for
Cuba, and only 1,000 for Porto Rico. The
home detachment of 30,000 is no larger
than it is always; but now, instead of
being composed of recruits, it will be
composed of returned regulars, all re-
cruits being sent abroad at the earliest
possible moment.

The return to the
heirs of Robert E.
Lee, by order of
President McKinley,
of the Washington
Washington, relics which
were taken from the Ar-
lington estate during the war for safe-
keeping, and have since been in the cus-
tody of the government, will deprive the
national museum of some of the most
interesting pieces of its Washington col-
lection, though by no means all of it. The
greater part of the collection was pur-
chased by the government in 1878 from
the Lewis heirs.

The articles brought over from Arling-
ton include the celebrated Cincinnati
china plate, the most of Washington's
army tents, and many articles of house-
hold furniture.

TOLD TO PAD HIS GRADES

A Wheat Inspector's Serious
Charge.

AN INVESTIGATION SURE

Chief Deputy Inspector Knatvold
and Mr. Tunnell Involved.

800,000 BUSHELS IN QUESTION

Railroad and Warehouse Com-
mission Takes Up Charges—State-
ment by Knatvold.

Sensational charges have been filed with
the railroad and warehouse commission,
involving the standing of two members
of the grain inspection force at Minne-
apolis.

E. W. Knatvold, chief deputy inspector
at Minneapolis, and George H. Tunnell,
his first assistant, have been summoned
to appear before the commission Monday
morning and defend themselves against
the charges, which are made by B. F.
Benson, a deputy inspector.

Benson asserts that Knatvold and Tun-
nell tried persistently to influence him to
change his report on certain wheat
"mixed" in the Union elevator by J. G.
Adams & Co. He graded the wheat "re-
jected," and in spite of repeated solici-
tations from Knatvold and Tunnell, as he
says, he refused to raise the grade to
"No. 3." It is said that the amount of
wheat involved is 800,000 bushels.

Affect Reputation of Grade.

The charges involve not only the repu-
tation of the grain inspection department
but they tend to affect the standing of
Minnesota grades which have always been
above reproach. It is of vital interest to
the grain dealers and grain growers of the
northwest that this standard be kept in-
tact before the whole world, and the scan-
dal will without doubt be sifted to the
bottom. If the charges are sustained,
they will result in the dismissal of the ac-
cused men.

Knatvold and Tunnell will be permitted
to take with them whatever witnesses
they want, and Benson has also been sum-
moned to tell his story. The commission-
ers are well informed already but have not
heard the defense. The disputed wheat
has been shipped out, but samples have
been preserved and will be produced at
the hearing.

Affair Kept Secret.

The story has been jealously guarded.
The Journal inquired at the office of the
commission this morning for a copy of
the charges, but as only one member
of the commission was present, all in-
formation was withheld. Benson's story
is as follows:

J. Q. Adams & Co. had been buying wheat
for export and mixed some 150,000 bushels
in the Union elevator. Benson inspected the
cars as they came in, grading all the way
from "rejected" to "No. 2." When it was
mixed and ready to ship he inspected it "out"
and declared it "rejected" wheat. The
"out" inspection is always more rigid than
the "in," because the department has to
content continually with the "mixing" evil,
and if wheat is on the doubtful line be-
tween "No. 3" and "rejected" it is given the
lower grade. There was no doubt about it
in Benson's mind, however, and he unhesi-
tatingly declared it "rejected" wheat.

Asked for No. 3.

Knatvold and Tunnell, he says, asked him
to reconsider and give the wheat a "No. 3"
grade, arguing that it was going out of the
country, anyway, and would make no differ-
ence. He refused, and the wheat was re-in-
spected. On the reinspection some of the
cars going out were graded "No. 3," but
on the whole the other inspector had to sus-
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Kaiser to Fight THE UNITED STATES

British Press Asserts That Germany Is Making
Preparations for a War With
America.

Argument Is That Germany Will Back Up Its
Colonists in South America—England's
Position.

New York Sun Special Service

London, April 27.—Germany is preparing for war with the United States.
This is the keynote of many warning articles issued by the British press. A
sensational editorial along this line appears to-day in the Saturday Review.

The immense expansion of the German navy is pointed out as a sure sign that
the Kaiser is preparing for offensive and defensive measures with a power that must
be principally reckoned with upon the sea.

It is asserted that the growth of the navy in Germany is not along the line of
vessels fitted to carry large bodies of troops for landing, as would probably be done
if England was the object of attack, but that the type of vessel most in evidence
is the speedy cruiser and the new submarine vessel, of which so much is heard.
With the navy forming, the article declares, the battlefields are not far to seek and
that they will be on the shores of Brazil and Chili.

The Review gives a page to a description of the resources of South America and the
hundreds of thousands of German settlers now in Brazil and Chili. Furthermore
the article points out that these settlers, many of whom are in actual if not nominal
control of huge provinces, are eager to take matters into their own hands, and that
Germany must perforce protect them.

This is contrasted with the cry of the United States, "America for the Americans,"
and fears are expressed that the Monroe doctrine will be the nucleus of the greatest
war of modern times.

A concluding statement affirms that it would not be good policy for Great Britain
to interfere in the matter or to "oppose Germany's legitimate aims," and that an al-
liance with the United States "would not only be ludicrously absurd and in opposition
to our own interests, but it would arouse every other nation to a death struggle
against a genuine Anglo-Saxon menace."

OPPOSE THE PARDON

San Francisco Judges Take a Strong Stand
Against Releasing Alex McKenzie
From Jail.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, April 27.—At last the long looked for statement from the judges of
the local court of appeals at San Francisco has arrived. It came to hand to-day,
addressed to Attorney General Knox, and it is adverse to the pardon of Alexander
McKenzie, each of three judges taking a strong stand against the president's grant-
ing the pardon.

Attorney General Knox is in Pittsburgh to-day and the letter was opened by an
assistant and turned over to the solicitor general, who this afternoon will telephone
General Knox, asking him what is to be done.

It is impossible to anticipate Mr. Knox's reply, although the matter will be hand-
ed up to President McKinley at once in some form. Whether Mr. Knox will recom-
mend the pardon in the face of the action of the judges cannot be said, but McKen-
zie's friends think he will.

The judges base their adverse recommendation upon their belief that McKenzie's
offense was willful and was not committed on the advice of an attorney. They say
it was a plain case of intent to disregard the order of the court and that the punish-
ment was not severe in view of all the facts. They point McKenzie in dark colors
and say there is absolutely nothing in the case warranting executive interference.
The fact that the judges oppose the pardon does not seem to surprise McKenzie's
friends here. They say they looked for nothing else.

—W. W. Jernam.

Meanwhile more wheat was going into
the elevator and being mixed in, and Knatvold
and Tunnell, Benson declares, repeatedly
urged him to grade the cars loaded for ex-
port up to "No. 3." The quality was no
better, however. The wheat was much of it
light and imperfect, and some of it smelled
musty, bordering dangerously on the "no
grade" classification. He continually re-
fused