

# BABCOCK'S IDEA TAKES

## His Tariff Bill Is Favored in the West.

# APPROVAL IS GENERAL

## Wisconsin Member Will Urge His Bill at the Next Session.

# HE COUNTS ON POPULAR SUPPORT

## Agitation May Help His Ambition to Represent His State in the Senate.

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

Washington, May 1.—Representative Babcock of Wisconsin does not hesitate to say that in his opinion the tariff will be the leading issue in the next presidential campaign, and he maintains that in taking the stand he does in favor of the removal of the tariff on steel and other trust articles, he is doing the republican organization an important service.

The arguments advanced by Mr. Babcock to prove that his position is logical and a long step in advance of present-day ideas need not be repeated here, for they are by this time familiar to all newspaper readers. The significant thing at this time is the rather startling and very important fact that in the western states, beginning with Indiana and Ohio and continuing west from there to the foot of the Rocky mountains, republican sentiment in favor of the Babcock idea is rapidly gaining ground.

Wherever the Babcock bill has been discussed in the public prints the discussion has been in its favor, whether the articles were written by republicans or by democrats. Wherever the politicians have congregated informally inside the district referred to, Mr. Babcock has been strongly endorsed. Influential republican newspapers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska, to say nothing of democratic newspapers in the Atlantic coast states of the south, have discussed the Babcock bill in a most serious way, and not one thus far has condemned it. The large majority has endorsed it unqualifiedly.

Republicans from the states named who have been called to Washington this spring on public or private business, when asked about the Babcock bill, have uniformly replied that it seemed to be a favorite in their several localities. Mr. Babcock himself has received many hundreds of clippings from republican newspapers in all parts of the country, nine out of every ten of which are friendly in tone, and in addition to this he has received hundreds of letters, many of them from men of whom he never had heard before, endorsing his position and wishing him success. Many of the writers of these letters are politicians, and in their several homes are officially connected with the republican organization in some way or other. Some of the writers are distinguished publicists, most of whom are from the east, who tell him that in their judgment the time is now at hand when the republican party, if it is to remain in control of the government, must adopt the Babcock idea. "In no other way," says one of these letters, "can the principle of protection be maintained."

What the outcome will be nobody can foretell at this time. Mr. Babcock will introduce his bill in congress next December and it will be referred to the ways and means committee. As at present made up—and there will be few if any changes in its personnel next winter—the committee is overwhelmingly opposed to the principle which the Babcock bill seeks to establish. Last spring, when the bill was introduced, every republican member of the committee save Mr. Babcock strongly opposed it. Not only that, but these members grew facetious and cynical when they referred to it.

But that really means little. If, as there is now a strong probability, sentiment in favor of the bill should strongly develop in the west, which for two presidential campaigns has been the debatable ground of the country, and bids fair to continue so for years, congress will be compelled to give it a respectful hearing and the ways and means committee will have to report it to the house as a preliminary to a long and earnest debate.

Mr. Babcock is counting strongly on popular support from the west, and he has his friends at work in several of the states preparing for an opening next year. He thinks that the opening will come, and that in some of the strong republican states, such as Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, his own state of Wisconsin, and perhaps in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the

Continued on Second Page.

# HEADED FOR NEW ORLEANS

## President McKinley To-day Is in Mississippi.

# PEOPLE BY THE ACRE

## Among Places Visited Are Vicksburg and Jackson.

# PRESIDENT'S NOTABLE SPEECHES

## His References to the Orient as a Market for the South Attract Attention.

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

Vicksburg, Miss., May 1.—Through the valley of the Yazoo the presidential special sped southward to-day to New Orleans. Although the president and his party did not reach the train after the big demonstration at the Memphis banquet last night until after 1 o'clock, the president was up early this morning. Several times he appeared on the rear platform and acknowledged the cheers of the crowds at the small stations.

# Notable Address.

Among the members of the cabinet, the president's speech last night, with its pointed allusions to the principle of subsidies as a means of enlarging transportation facilities for the expanding trade of greater America, with the brilliant picture he drew of the commercial possibilities in the orient under the "open door" policy in China, to which his administration has secured the adherence of the other powers, is regarded as an exceedingly important utterance and one that will instantly rivet the attention of the country. His reference to the action of the Tennessee legislature, which half a century ago claimed that the cotton trade of the orient belonged legitimately to the south, is considered particularly forceful.

# Share in Prosperity.

In reply to the welcome extended by the mayor and citizens, the president spoke as follows:

It gives me very great pleasure to receive the official greeting of the mayor and the warm-hearted touch of the people as they give us a greeting in their historic city. The highest expression of satisfaction at this most cordial reception is in the single word, that you make me feel at home. Nowhere in my native state of Ohio could I receive warmer or more sincere welcome than I have received at the hands and from hearts of the people of Mississippi and in the moment that I have to enjoy with you I can only make my acknowledgments and congratulate you on that you share in the universal prosperity and contentment so characteristic at this time of every part of our common country.

"We know that whatever others may say or think this to us and for us is the best country in the world. It is the land we love and it is the land of possibilities and opportunities to every child that dwells beneath the folds of our flag. I have been glad not only to be greeted by the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, but by the Confederate veterans and by the people at large, but no welcome could be so sweet to me as that of the fresh young school children of the city of Vicksburg.

To one and all I return my sincere and heartfelt thanks and leave with you the wish for your happiness and your prosperity.

# at Jackson.

Jackson, Miss., May 1.—The presidential train arrived here at 11 o'clock. A white reception by Mayor Harrison and the Union League Club by a detachment of cavalry. At the Union League Club an informal reception will be held. Governor Yates and Mayor Harrison will welcome the president. At 1 o'clock the president and party will be the guests of the National Business League and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at a banquet at the Coliseum. There will be 1,500 guests and 5,000 spectators in the boxes and balconies. The president and party will leave Chicago for the east at midnight.

# Chicago's Entertainment.

Chicago, May 1.—President McKinley and party will arrive in Chicago at 3:30 p. m., June 14. They will be met at the depot by Mayor Harrison and the reception committee and escorted to the Union League Club by a detachment of cavalry. At the Union League Club an informal reception will be held. Governor Yates and Mayor Harrison will welcome the president. At 1 o'clock the president and party will be the guests of the National Business League and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at a banquet at the Coliseum. There will be 1,500 guests and 5,000 spectators in the boxes and balconies. The president and party will leave Chicago for the east at midnight.

# Memphis, Tenn., May 1.—The presidential special train pulled out of the union station at 1:30 a. m. for Vicksburg, which it was scheduled to reach at 3:30 a. m. At 10 a. m. it will start for Jackson. After stop of a few minutes at the latter city the special will go on to New Orleans, arriving there at 4:30 p. m.

# AT MEMPHIS

# President Discusses the Extension of Commerce.

Memphis, Tenn., May 1.—This city gave the president and his party a notable welcome last night. There was a parade, a reception in Court Square, where McKinley spoke, a reception by the Twentieth century club and a banquet. At the banquet the president referred to the resolution passed by the legislature of Tennessee in 1847 advocating and urging the construction of a great transcontinental railroad to the Pacific coast. Continuing, he said:

"That was the thought, that was the purpose, that was the spirit of the people of Tennessee fifty years ago—no question as to whether it was to be the central line or the southern line or the northern line; the real question was the connection of this great north and south of ours with the Pacific ocean, thus leading us out to the great markets in the orient. What our legislature a half century ago resolved should be done has already been accomplished. We do not have one, but we have five lines connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific—the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Atchafalaya, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, making five transcontinental lines connecting the two oceans. The government of the United States assisted in the building of these roads. It guaranteed, away back in the sixties, \$64,000,000 of the Pacific railroad bonds, and became responsible for their payment, and took a second mort-

# POWERS MOVING VAN

## Von Walderssee, Manager.

# WHERE EVERY DAY IS MOVING DAY.

## Empress Dowager—No, I don't want any van; I do my own moving and choose healthy localities.

# LAKE STRIKE ENDS CONGRER A "BARKIS"

## Trouble With Engineers Practically Settled by Concessions.

# BOATS WILL RUN IN A FEW DAYS

# Steel Corporation Is Expected to Agree With Its Men Tomorrow.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 1.—The strike of the marine engineers is practically settled on a basis of mutual concessions.

It is interesting to note in this connection that within the last four years of that debt, reaching \$130,000,000, principal and interest, belonging to the government of the United States, \$124,000,000 has been paid into the public treasury and the balance secured, thus giving us not only the principal of the aid we gave these roads, but interest at more than 3 per cent.

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# JUDGES MAY RESIGN

## San Francisco Court Likely to Resent the President's Pardon of McKenzie—Attorney General's Recommendation.

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# MINERS' STRIKE

## Forcible Protest Against the Export Tax on Coal.

London, May 1.—At a meeting of the Miners' Federation in London this morning, attended by delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, it was recommended that all miners quit work unless the coal tax was withdrawn.

# TOWN BURNED

## Twenty-one Buildings Taken by an Incendiary Fire at Kensett.

Special to The Journal. Mason City, Iowa, May 1.—Fire yesterday practically wiped out the town of Kensett in Worth county. Two elevators, four store buildings, a livery stable and residences, numbering in all twenty-one buildings, were consumed. The fire was of incendiary origin and started in a livery stable. The loss will exceed \$50,000.

# BUCKET SHOP PENALTY

## It Goes Into Effect To-day—Only Four Shops.

To-day the penalty for non-payment of the bucket shop tax goes into effect. The amendment to the war tax revenue law provided for an additional tax of \$50 per year, making the total of \$100 per year from July 1. The first quarter tax of \$12.50 additional took effect April first, and should have been paid by the first of May. The penalty for non-payment is 50 per cent.

# MARSHALL'S CHANCES

## Regarded as the Leading Candidate for Grain Inspector.

L. D. Marshall is the leading candidate for chief grain inspector, and his appointment is likely to be announced by the commission in a day or two. Mr. Marshall is an old grain man and is now in the employ of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator company as a traveling inspector. His headquarters are in Minneapolis, but his residence is at Crookston. He has never been prominent in politics. Should he be appointed, he will not displace E. S. Relsch, until the close of the crop year, about Aug. 1.

# RIVAL FOR THE HOLLAND

## New Submarine Boat Can Stay Under Water Thirty Hours.

Roma, May 1.—Experiments are impending at Spezia with a new submarine boat, invented by Engineer Pullino. It is said that the new boat is speedier than any of her class yet constructed, and that she is able to remain under water for thirty hours.

# PHILLIPS' DOUBLE CORNER

## SAID TO CONTROL OATS AND CORN

Chicago, May 1.—Developments on the board of trade to-day are said to indicate that George H. Phillips has successfully formed a corner in both May corn and May oats. On May contracts he took in about 2,500,000 bushels of corn and 1,500,000 bushels of oats this morning.

# ROCKEFELLER TO BUILD

## Will Erect Palace on the Palisades Along the Hudson.

New York Sun Special Service. Pocantico, Hills, N. Y., May 1.—It appears to be a certainty that John D. Rockefeller will erect a palace on the summit of the Hykunt Hill, on his estate here, this summer. He is now building a granite stable which will cost \$300,000. The house will cost between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, and will occupy one of the highest sites along the northern bank of the Hudson. It will be surrounded by private park, rolling lawns, connected by terraces and Italian gardens. Mr. Rockefeller will spend the summer here.

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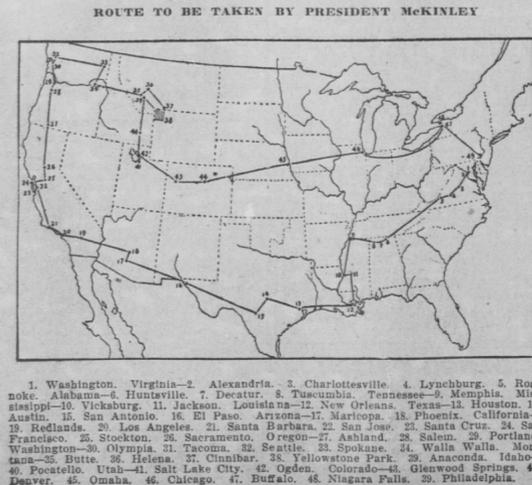
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YOU SHOULD CALL OR WRITE FOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT ONCE. A. W. WARNOCK, Excursion Manager, Journal.