



Sh-h-h-h!—Don't Disturb the Tariff.

REVIVAL OF CLEVELANDISM

Grover Can Well Afford to Look Pleasant.

BOURBONS REORGANIZE

Tariff and Trusts the Issues for Two Campaigns.

BABCOCK'S BILL AND TAWNEY

Congressman Morris, the Federal Judgeship and Legislation Necessary Thereof.

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

Washington, Nov. 21.—It is pretty generally admitted that the campaign of 1902, and possibly also that of 1904, will witness the revival of the Cleveland democracy and its restoration to party leadership.

Naturally, the question suggests itself, what will be the result to Mr. Cleveland of this return of his party to the ideas for which he has stood for so long, in the face of the most malignant criticism and abuse? It, of course, would be out of the question for him again to be a candidate for the presidency.

Bryan is dead politically. The men who were his principal lieutenants are either out of politics, like C. A. Towne of Minnesota, and former Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, or have become of second or third rate importance in the party councils, like Chairman Jones, former Governor Stone and Senator Teller.

TARIFF IN MINNESOTA. There is only one place in Minnesota—the first congressional district—where any particular schedule of the Dingley tariff has ever been made a campaign issue.

IN A FURNACE

A Pittsburg Man Chooses a Horrible Method of Suicide.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIP

There has been a lot of discussion in Minnesota regarding the new federal judgeship which congress, this winter or next, will be asked to provide for.

When the Minnesota delegation gets ready for the case the bill will be introduced and passed, but not before. Judge Morris of Duluth, who is a candidate for the appointment, could not accept the present session, but it will be introduced and passed, but not before.

JUD It is the general understanding in Washington that Judge La Moure of North Dakota is in earnest in his talk of becoming a candidate for congress and that before the winter is over he will be actively in the field.

LA MOURE FOR CONGRESS. It is likely that the two political parties will, for congressional purposes, divide the state into two parts, on each side of a line running from east to west between Grand Forks and Fargo, one congressman to come from the upper territory and one from the lower.

Washington Small Talk. Thomas H. Shevlin, of Minneapolis, will not return home until after the 1st of December. After the close of the reciprocity convention he will go to New York, where he will visit for a week, and then he and his son, who is in an eastern college, Messrs. McKnight and C. A. Smith will visit with him.

CUBAN CRISIS

Assertion That Salvation Will Come Only Through Annexation.

TIP FROM TUPPER

Canadian Statesman's Idea Regarding Reciprocity. Toronto, Ont., Nov. 21.—Sir Charles Tupper, late premier of Canada, who arrived here to-day, agreed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the wisdom of refusing to send delegates to Washington to seek reciprocity.

THE ECONOMIC conditions of Cuba are worse than ever in its history, even worse than at the close of the ten-year war. Its sugar is being sold at \$2.15 for 100 pounds, when it costs \$3.70 to raise it.

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FIZZLE IS COMPLETE

The Reciprocity Convention a Great Disappointment.

THOSE TREATIES DEAD

Resolutions Little Less Than Ridiculous Are Adopted.

NO LEGISLATION IS PROBABLE

Senator Nelson Gets Indorsement for His Bill to Create a New Cabinet Office.

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

Washington, Nov. 21.—The reciprocity resolutions are in effect a repudiation of the work of Commissioner Kasson, who negotiated the existing treaties, and a hint to the senate not to consider them.

There is now no doubt that these treaties are dead. The tariff people made their point in the convention and dictated the resolutions, the gist of which is contained in the closing clause of the first one, which, after favoring the principle of reciprocity, says that it should be put into effect, "only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming."

This is an impossible condition. No treaty which a foreign power can accept can possibly safeguard every American interest. The point of view regarding reciprocity in the late convention was wrong, just as it has been wrong from the first in New England. There was no thought of the greatest good to the greatest number of citizens, but much thought about the individual manufacturer who, here and there, under reciprocity, might be harmed. No treaties can be ratified as long as this point of view is unchanged.

Very, Very Disappointing. The convention has greatly disappointed those friends of reciprocity who expected that it would go on record in some such way as to impress congress. Instead, its resolutions do not depart in any essential particular from the very general advocacy of reciprocity contained in the Philadelphia national republican platform.

The recommendation of the convention that the reciprocity question be referred to a special commission for investigation and report is only a shrewd move on the part of New England republican politicians to give congress an excuse for not doing anything this winter, either with reciprocity or the tariff. Incidentally, it is hoped that if the subject can be kept out of congress it can also be kept out of the next campaign, and this is what is likely to happen.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota got a boom from the convention in an indorsement of his bill to create a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries. President Roosevelt, it has been understood for some weeks, will favor this bill in his message to congress.

Outlined by Hansbrough. Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota was deeply interested in work of the reciprocity convention. I asked him to sum up the situation for northwest readers of The Journal, and here is what he said:

The resolutions show that American manufacturers have increased 80 per cent in ten years. The American trade is not being gathered, otherwise it might have shown that this wonderful growth had taken place chiefly since the inauguration of the tariff. The tariff is the cause of the great increase in our manufacturing industries during the period mentioned.

The outcome of the convention is not a surprise to any one who has given thorough and impartial consideration to the great question of the American trade. It cannot be said that the convention was influenced by those who believe in the policy of letting well enough alone. We knew what the result would be. Senators and congressmen who session after session deal with the great questions and who are actuated by an honest desire to reach right conclusions were delighted to learn that the representatives of our domestic industries were coming together to discuss trade conditions, for out of such discussion must surely come a vast fund of information which would lighten legislative enactments.

THE ECONOMIC conditions of Cuba are worse than ever in its history, even worse than at the close of the ten-year war. Its sugar is being sold at \$2.15 for 100 pounds, when it costs \$3.70 to raise it. Ten per cent of the tobacco crop is unsold and sweating in the barns. There is not a candidate booked for office in the senate or in the congress who could sign his name for a \$5 check. All the successful industries of Cuba are dependent upon the United States and annexation is the only salvation of Cuba, for annexation means free trade with us.

My attitude on the trade question with the United States is perfectly expressed by the sentences of the late Sir John A. MacDonal: "If we cannot have reciprocity of trade with you, we will have reciprocity of tariff." My answer to a deputation from Washington, which might come seriously seeking a readjustment of tariffs with a view to reducing them, would be: "Will you first agree to submit the Alaska boundary question to an international arbitration?" This was the point upon which Lord Herschell and Sir Wilfrid Laurier broke off the negotiations at the last trade conference at Washington. I think they did so rightly, and the question should by no means be lost sight of now. The United States is unreasonable when it refuses to submit to the system which alone is recognized by the civilized nations of the world as the proper method in cases of dispute.

FLOR INTERESTS. Representatives Thereof Satisfied With the Convention's Work. Washington, Nov. 21.—A representative committee from the national reciprocity convention met here to-day.

Continued on Second Page.

REVISION IS BUT A DREAM

Republicans Fear They Will Lose the West.

GREAT BLUNDER NEAR

Warning of the Journal Seconded by Good Authority.

PRESIDENT SURPRISINGLY TIMID

Western Republicans See Their Party Going the Road That Leads to Destruction.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Walter Wellman, in a Washington special to the Record-Herald, says: Is the republican party to lose the west? This is the question which many members of congress from that section are anxiously asking. They fear that their party is about to make one of the greatest blunders in its history. They report that the people of their districts are almost unanimous for tariff reform. The demand for reciprocity and for a reduction of the tariffs on trust-controlled goods is very strong in the west among people of all parties. Representatives from that region say they are afraid they cannot be re-elected unless something be done. Yet they discover immediately upon their arrival in the national capital that nothing is to be done. They find the high protectionists in absolute control of the party, in command of both houses of congress. They quickly learn that the assertions frequently made in these dispatches that tariff revision is impossible at this time and that reciprocity is only a dream, were true statements of the situation. To-day they learned that the manufacturers' reciprocity convention has been captured by the high protectionists and that what was meant to be a policy of unselfishness, or at least of an enlightened selfishness, has been transformed into another scheme to perpetuate the sacred high tariff.

Worst of all, western republicans are discovering that President Roosevelt, with his his courage, has been subjected to so much pressure by the traditional tariffites that he fears to go any farther in his recommendation of reform than to urge general principles which congress will read and talk about and do nothing. Republicans for the most part perceive that there is scarcely a possibility that congress will respond in any way to the public opinion of their people.

They now understand that the republican party is assuming a Bourbon attitude in reference to the tariff, and is going the road that leads to destruction. They appreciate now the wisdom of the late president, who foresaw this danger, who feared the party would stand in its old position until public opinion had swept on past it and would sooner or later be thrown out of power for its pains. To obviate this danger was the latest effort of that statesman, and had he lived he would now be deploring his great skill and influence as a leader and as a manipulator of men to the achievement of his task.

Tariff Reform's Best Friend. It reads almost like a paradox to say that in the death of William McKinley the cause of tariff reform lost one of its best friends, but such is the truth of current history. Western representatives say that persistence in the policy of "letting well enough alone" of maintaining the needlessly high tariff rates, of shifting the issue to internal revenue reduction in order to save the customs tariff from retaliation, of permitting greed and selfishness to rule and ruin the wholesome effort to extend reciprocity, will inevitably raise up more free traders among the American people than all the preschments of the tariff and the tariffers have been able to do in a quarter of a century.

Special to The Journal. St. Peter, Minn., Nov. 21.—Senator John A. Johnson (dem.), says: "Governor Van Sant has declared that he will fight the consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern to prevent the passage of this state prohibitive such a consolidation. The federal supreme court upholds this law. The executive of the state, therefore, has the power to thwart the will of James J. Hill and his associates. The support of every citizen, no matter what his politics, will be given to the executive in any attempt it may make to prevent the union of competing lines. The supreme court held that the legislature could pass an act that would prevent any possibility of such a consolidation. If legislative action is necessary such an act should be passed. If called upon I would cheerfully vote for any bill that would frustrate the designs of the billion-dollar syndicate. It is the duty of the state to prevent the consolidation at whatever cost. The rights of the public may be preserved."

Brower, Hunt and Daggett. Special to The Journal. St. Cloud, Minn., Nov. 21.—Senator R. B. Brower says: "I hope that Governor Van Sant will employ every means at his command to prevent this attempted merger of two parallel and competing lines of railway. If legislation or financial aid for the carrying on of the battle royal is necessary an extra session of the legislature can properly be called. The people are with the governor and the governor is with the people."

N. K. Hunt, member of the house from Sherburne county, says: "I am quite firm in my belief that existing laws are sufficient if rigidly enforced, to prevent any merger antagonistic to the general prosperity of the northwest."

Oscar Daggett (dem.), member from Benton county, says: "Has any one given the matter little thought, but am with the people to prevent any consolidation contrary to their best interests in this state."

Special to The Journal. Little Falls, Minn., Nov. 12.—Senator C. B. Buckman says: "I have given the practical consolidation of the parallel and competing railroads. He says: 'The present laws of the state were intended to prevent any such result, and I hope that the state authorities will find them effectual. If there are any defects, and they can be remedied by further state legislation; I favor the passage of such laws as the conditions warrant.'

Special to The Journal. Fairbault, Minn., Nov. 21.—Senator A. W. Stockton says: "If the present laws will not prevent consolidation laws should be enacted that will. There are several New Jersey companies doing business in the state now and for the legislature to pass laws excluding one corporation and allowing others to do business here would be class legislation and it is doubtful whether they would hold, in the courts."

Special to The Journal. London, Nov. 21.—King Edward has checked the thrifty British nobles and others who proposed to line their pockets with American and continental gold by the sale of their seats in Westminster Abbey for the coronation ceremonies by decreeing that, except in official capacity, none but British subjects are to be present. He has directed that the mere fact of any seat being sold dispossesses both the holder and the nominee from the right of occupying it. It is understood that large sums have been offered, both in America and Europe, for seats.

LAWMAKERS STAY BACK OF VAN SANT

Canvass by Telegraph Shows Their General Approval of His Attitude Toward R. R. Merger.

Eastern Financial Press Concedes the Effectiveness of Agitation If It's Based on Real Grievance.

It is already evident that the legislature of Minnesota will heartily support Governor Van Sant in his campaign against the great railroad merger. Already The Journal has published interviews with a number of leading members of both houses of the legislature and, almost without exception, they have been earnestly in favor of fighting the consolidation with every resource. Herewith a number of interviews are given with members who could be reached by wire through Journal correspondents.

It will be observed that practically every man interviewed declares that, if existing legislation does not furnish the remedy for the consolidation evil, he stands ready to vote at an extra session for laws that will. Not only do the members personally support the governor in his attitude, but many of them report a healthy public sentiment among their constituents in the same direction.

If the opinion of these men, so near the people, counts for aught, the governor has done the right thing at the right time and has the support of the people therein. The interviews are as follows: Representative J. F. Jacobson. Special to The Journal. Madison, Minn., Nov. 21.—Representative J. F. Jacobson says: "I have full confidence in Governor Van Sant in relation to the railroad consolidation scheme. He will be given all the support he needs in his efforts to prevent the combine. Governor Van Sant, has more back-bone than many of his supporters give him credit for and I believe the interests of the state will not be allowed to suffer if he can prevent it. The present laws are very stringent regarding the consolidation of parallel and competing lines in this state. But that if new measures are needed to thwart the present deal they will be provided at the special session which will undoubtedly be called."

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Special to The Journal. Long Prairie, Minn., Nov. 21.—Senator E. J. Jones says: "I heartily approve the state taken by Governor Van Sant. It is course impossible to determine what effect this Northern Securities agreement will have upon the business interests of the northwest, and no one can say whether it will be beneficial or injurious to the state. It is, however, a matter which should be prevented if possible, and the governor will be justified in fighting for every point. I do not believe it possible to prevent the sale on an exchange of lawful property, but the people, through the legislature, can compel the use and management of such property to be beneficial rather than detrimental to their interests."

Special to The Journal. Appleton, Minn., Nov. 21.—Senator E. T. Young makes the following statement: "I believe the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, through the instrumentality of the Northern Securities company, is an illegal attempt to do indirectly what could not be done directly. A law prohibiting the consolidation of two parallel competing lines of railway is clearly violated by the formation of a new corporation to own a controlling interest and dictate the management of both. This method of consolidation is more obnoxious than a direct consolidation of two parallel competing lines of railway. The franchise and privileges of the old corporations are retained while their management and control are placed elsewhere. A law to forfeit the charter of any corporation organized in the state which transfers a controlling interest in its stock to a foreign corporation might be wise. The new consolidation is evidently formed to prevent any future reduction of transportation rates. The corporation should use the entire power of the state to prevent and thwart such a purpose."

Special to The Journal. Blue Earth, Minn., Nov. 21.—J. A. Armstrong, representative, says: "It is yet a question with me whether this combination will be bad for the northwest. If so, it should be prevented if our laws are such that it can be. If not, suitable laws should be passed. The interests of the people should be fully protected."

Special to The Journal. Fergus Falls, Minn., Nov. 21.—O. O. Sageng (pop.) says: "It strikes me the attorney general should begin proceedings at once and do whatever can be done under the present laws (to prevent the merging of the western roads. If additional laws which will stand is another matter."

Special to The Journal. Austin, Minn., Nov. 21.—Senator S. Swenington says: "Nine-tenths of the people are with Governor Van Sant in his fight against the railroad merger. They see great danger in the gigantic deal. If the sovereign state of Minnesota can regulate the railroads which enter it, the welfare of the people demands that such authority be given. Governor Van Sant's course is all right and will be watched by the people of the country at large and if he can prevent the proposed consolidation, he will make himself one of the most popular men in the state."

Special to The Journal. Preston, Minn., Nov. 21.—Senator R. E. Thompson says: "The combination or consolidation of parallel lines of railroads in the state of Minnesota is against the spirit and intent of the laws of the state, and if the purpose of the Northern Securities company is to acquire control or to manage parallel lines of railroad, I think the same is illegal and such a company should not be allowed to operate in the state. I am opposed to the consolidation of parallel lines under one management, for it would destroy competition and tend to maintain exorbitant rates."

Special to The Journal. Oatwonne, Minn., Nov. 21.—Senator William Gausewitz says: "If the present law, if it becomes necessary to take any action, and attorney general should push the case immediately. If it is not and the legislature can pass a law to meet the case, I think such a course should be pursued. I am not sufficiently informed to know what the state can do, but think that it should prevent the merger if possible, and if it becomes necessary to convene the legislature I believe that that body would back the governor in any measure looking to the state's best interests."

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