RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA

Leading Republicans of Minnesota Generally Support the President.

An Inquiry Prosecuted by Journal Correspondents in All Parts of This State Develops a Remarkable Preponderance of Sentiment in Favor of the Administration's Policy.

The question whether the republicans of Minnesota generally indorse the action of their delegation in congress in opposing the national administration in its Cuban reciprocity policy, having been suggested by the appearance of the president's last message, The Journal instructed its correspondents in fifty or sixty of the more important centers of the state to interview leading republicans and furnish this paper with the result of their inquiry. They were instructed to ask those interviewed whether they supported the Minnesota delegation or the president on Cuban reciprocity.

The Journal has been confident from the beginning of this Cuban reciprocity discussion, that the sentiment of the people of the state was in favor of carrying out our national obligations to Cuba by granting to that country the most favorable commercial relations. The result of this inquiry is a surprising preponderance of sentiment in support of the president on this proposition. The reader of the following columns of expressions from all parts of the state will find the subject discussed in many cases in such a manner as to indicate that it has attracted serious attention of leading republicans, and that they have well defined ideas as to what the proper attitude of the country and party should be toward this question. It is a conservative estimate, probably, to say that four-fifths of the people interviewed stand with the president.

MINNEAPOLIS

E. G. Potter—I am for reciprocity. We should cultivate closer relations with Cuba, and, as a means of doing so, reciprocity will be of very great aid. The president's views, I believe, are those that the business interests of the country approve. The situation does not call for action at our coming state convention or for an expression of opinion. The president's attitude, as expressed in his message, is certainly reasonable, though I do not seek to criticize the Minnesotans in congress.

Lowell E. Jepson, State Senator—Concerning the president's recent message of Cuban reciprocity and "the broad question of duty" resting upon him, I am free to say, notwithstanding our own local Minnesota interests, that, as far as President Roosevelt was concerned, I see no other course that he could either wisely or conscientiously have taken aside from that as contained in the plain, outspoken words of his message. In judging the wisdom of the president's present attitude, we must bear in mind two things, namely, that he represents the entire interests of the varied localities of the United States, and also of our vast domain, and, secondly, that, in our relation to Cuba, we have assumed a sacred responsibility, for the fulfilment of which our national honor is at stake; and, while it may be that the enactment of present reciprocal relations with Cuba, in some instances, might react against certain agricultural and manufacturing interests here in our own state, yet, as a loyal and patriotic citizen of this state, I see no other course for our president, as chief executive, than the one he has so fearlessly championed, and, in so doing, knowingly and regrettingly against the local interests of those sections from whence he has received his most enthusiastic admiration and support.

W. P. Roberts—The president seems to me to desire to impress upon congress the need of immediate action rather than a special course of action, though, of course, he urged reciprocity. His desire is to help Cuba. I am inclined to think it could, with entire safety, be left with the president to negotiate a treaty. There is possibly some need of hedging in accepting all that is said about the dire needs of the island. I have not a great deal of confidence in the judgment of General Wood aside from questions pertaining to his profession. However, he has been in Cuba a long time and his word should have a good deal of weight. Certainly something should be done, and, as I said, the president could be trusted to do that something and do it quickly. The argument in favor of action favoring the Cubans is greatly strengthened by commercial considerations. The United States should seize the opportunity to make her interests secure in the island and gulf region. I do not pretend to criticize the "insurgents." They are in a position to know well the conditions in Cuba. But something should be done.

E. E. Smith—I believe in reciprocity broadly speaking. I think reciprocity should occupy a larger place in congressional deliberations. Certainly special consideration is due Cuba, both in view of the peculiar relations the United States sustains to the island and because of the future of our commerce in the Antilles. I have no criticism to make of the attitude of the Minnesota delegation, but I incline toward the position of President Roosevelt.

Carl Wallace—Now is our chance. We ought to get a grip on things in the island region while we have that chance as a simple business proposition. From a purely sentimental standpoint, too, I am inclined to favor the president's attitude as against that of the Minnesota delegation in congress. We owe it to Cuba to give her every chance possible, and if we can aid the little republic in getting firmly established, after all that we already have done, it would only be completing a good work to do it. I approve the president's method of going at the problem.

W. S. Dwinnell—I am not prepared to express an opinion. I was in favor of reciprocity until I heard F. C. Stevens. After that I felt that I wanted to hear the other side. But I have not made up my mind yet as to which method would be the better to follow under all the circumstances.

George E. French—It is difficult to see how anyone having the best interests of Minneapolis or of the northwest at heart could stand against the growth of sentiment favoring reciprocity, I do not wish to speak authoritatively for the millers, but it is undoubtedly the fixed sentiment here that in reciprocity lies their hope for the future. We are primarily an agricultural and food-producing community. We want to sell our products to the world. Whatever may be the merits or defects of any particular bill, the broad principal of reciprocity should meet our unqualified indorsement. We cannot hope to sell forever to other countries and buy nothing from them. Some concessions must be made.

James Marshall—Anything that will tend ultimately to break down the tariff wall between our state and the great Canadian northwest will meet with the favor of the Minneapolis milling interests. And this is not that the millers are thinking of their own interests alone. The whole northwest stands to be ultimately benefited by every favorable development in the general fight for reciprocity anywhere, since it is all leading up to the time when sentiment will clamor for closer trade relationship with Manitoba and the northwest provinces.

Colonel G. D. Rogers—The chamber of commerce, as a body, has no views on this question. Speaking individually, however, I believe you will find sentiment here decidedly in favor of the general principal of reciprocity.

Henry Little—The attitude of the milling interests in the matter is pretty well defined. We want such reciprocal relationship as will enable us to do business with the world. The question as it applies to Cuba is in a way political, but the underlying principle seems the true one.

James S. Bell—The particular question is so intermixed with politics that one hesitates to discuss it. As a general proposition, however, the milling interests favor anything, of any nature, that tends towards closer reciprocal trade relationship. We want to sell flour to the whole world.

ST. PAUL

Peter E. Hanson, Secretary of State—Whatever promises our government made to Cuba should be carried out to the letter.

Captain C. C. Whitney, State Printer—While I think that the ends sought by both the president and the so-called insurgents are practically the same, I feel like fully indorsing the plan proposed by President Roosevelt. As far as the state convention is concerned, I do not look for any friction whatever. It is barely possible that congress will get together by that time and settle the problem in a satisfactory manner.

C. W. Somerby, Assistant Attorney General—I am satisfied that President Roosevelt's position is sound, and the only logical position for this government to take in relation to Cuba.

C. G. Schulz, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction—I think the president is right on the proposition, both from a business view and from a moral standpoint, considering the concessions and promises of mutual trade relations which we have made to Cuba.

Elmer H. Dearth, Insurance Commissioner—I dislike to take a position that appears to criticize our representatives in congress, but it seems to me that we have nothing to lose as a people by granting Cuba relief. Certainly the people of Minnesota can do nothing less than to indorse President Roosevelt in that matter and his administration generally. I absolutely admire President Roosevelt. He is without fear or favor in doing what he thinks is right, without regard to the possible political effect. In my opinion our representatives in congress will get together and see that it is to the interests of the party and of the country to do what is right for Cuba.

MANKATO

W. E. Young—The president is right, and a good many congressmen will, after consulting their constituents, suddenly come to his way of thinking.

H. L. Schmitt—I am in favor of free trade with the Cubans. I think Roosevelt comes nearer to that than the insurgent congressmen.

John Nyquist—My feelings are with the people who need help, and those who are better able should extend help. I think the president is a very good man and will do what he thinks is right.

T. W. Hart—My ideas are rather with the Minnesota delegation on general principles. I think they take the proper stand in the matter.

J. B. Richards—I believe the president is right in carrying out McKinley's plans and desires. He promised to do this when he took the office.

George Pond—We ought to have reciprocity that will extend national aid to the Cubans.

A. O. Eberhart—I think the policy of the president should be sustained.

Senator C. L. Benedict—I am willing to take the judgment of the Minnesota senators and representatives after they have studied the question carefully.

W. N. Plymat—I want to be set down as one of those who support the president's policy.

LAKE BENTON

R. S. Tucker—I am heartily in favor of the president's course.

J. E. Tucker—The stand of President Roosevelt meets with my approval, and I am willing to go on record as in favor of reciprocal trade relations with all nations where the same can be had without imperiling the interests of this country.

F. E. Tucker—Put me down as with the president.

Warren Miller—This is a question on which I do not feel fully qualified to speak, from a lack of its study, but in so far as I understand it I am in accord with the president, and in favor of such modifications of the tariff as will best meet the conditions as they exist now, not adhering to expedients to meet present conditions that may have been necessary in times past to meet conditions then existing.

E. S. Williams—So far as I am able to judge I favor the course of the president.

William Gile—The president is all right and his course in this matter meets with my approval. I believe in giving him the credit of trying to do what is right.

John McKenzie—The president's position on the Cuban reciprocity question is in accord with my views and meets with my approval.

John R. Taylor—The president is all right and should be upheld in his position. He undoubtedly has a clearer and farther insight in the matter than some others who are coping with the question.

E. M. Kimball—If the president's ideas enacted into law will produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and so far as I am able to judge I believe they will, they are all right, and I favor his position on this question.

A. T. Titus of Verdi—I feel hardly qualified to pass upon this question by reason of a lack of information on the subject, but in the light of such knowledge as I have, would favor the "insurgents," as it seems to me that a modification of the tariff on Cuban sugar would result in a benefit to the sugar trust only.

HENDERSON

Peter Larson of Jessenland—I am in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, providing the people of this country are benefited thereby. I do not believe in benefiting the rich, but am always in favor of helping the masses. You may say for me that if reciprocity with Cuba means only to help make the rich richer, I am strictly against the movement.

John J. Mohre, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners—I have not studied up the matter to any great extent, but believe reciprocity with Cuba, providing it benefits the people of the United States in general, is not out of place. I nevertheless am not in favor of anything which will tend to make a few men richer at the expense of the consumers.

L. A. Guilbert—I believe in free trade. For example, the tobacco trust. The tax on tobacco has been reduced 3.3 cents per pound and the price of tobacco remains the same. By letting Cuba's products in free, we shall help the Cubans and not injure ourseves. Of course, my policy always has been the most good to the most people.

Judge Herrmann—We must give concessions for equivalent concessions, and in my opinion reciprocity is for the best of the masses of this country and will surely help the Cubans.

Representative Fred Sander—You may say that I am in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, because it brings us in closer relations with the island and at the same time may be a benefit to the people of the United States, but under no circumstances would I wish the rich corporations to reap benefits at the cost of the poor.

C. A. Bisson, Cashier of the Sibley County Bank—I am willing to abide by whatever the president thinks best for us. He has proven himself capable thus far to judge and provide for the wants of the people.

SPRING VALLEY

Burdett Thayer, Attorney—I am in favor of maintaining the rate of duty on sugar as is proposed by the house bill as amended.

Henry Russell, Editor of Vidette—I am for the duty on sugar as urged by the insurgents in the house.

Hart & Beagle, Leading Grocers—We are most earnestly in favor of protection on home industries.

J. C. Halbkat and John H. Halbkat—We are in favor of protection to home industries.

M. E. Molstad, Merchant—I am strongly in favor of supporting home industries and not Cuba.

Dr. J. D. Utley—I see no reason why this government should make the Cubans a present of money.

Kerry Conley—I am in favor of home protection and, therefore, am in favor of the bill as amended.

D. K. Michener, Member of Board of County Commissioners—I am in favor of protection to home industries—beet sugar and Jim Tawney.

E. W. Thayer, Postmaster—I am in favor of protection and believe it right and just to protect our beet-sugar industry in all ways we can.

ELBOW LAKE

H. W. Barker—I am with the insurgents.

County Attorney Schofield—Now that Cuba is an independent republic, it should be treated just the same as any other foreign country. We have discharged our obligations to Cuba, and I don't believe in fathering foreigners.

Dr. Larson, Coroner, Herman—I believe with the president. I think we should do something for Cuba.

B. E. Anderson—I am with President Roosevelt. I am satisfied he is right.

A. J. Hauge, Merchant—I can't help but think the president is right. His reasons, set forth in his last message, appear to me to be sound and reasonable. I agree with him fully.

T. E. Dybdal, ex-Auditor—The Cubans are entitled to concessions, and I agree with the president, even if it is not exactly to the advantage of this northwestern portion of the country. As a nation we should be magnanimous, and should not begrudge Cuba the tariff reduction proposed. Our representatives in congress may be technically right, and they may, perhaps, represent the sentiment of a majority of their constituents, who live within the confines of small sections or districts; but as citizens of the nation we ought to look upon the matter in a broader light.

Ex-Senator Canestorp—I think refined and raw sugar should come in on an equal footing; there should be no discrimination in favor of either. I agree with President Roosevelt that, from a humanitarian standpoint, we should do something to help Cuba. If I was satisfied the benefits derived from the reduction of the tariff would reach the Cubans, I would heartily second the president's position; but I am not satisfied as to this. I think, with the insurgents, that the tariff reduction would be of more benefit to others, perhaps, than the Cubans.

W. E. Landeene, Cashier First National Bank—The way I look at it, President Roosevelt is right in the position he has taken. We should not be selfish in considering a question of this kind.

J. S. Arneson, Judge of Probate—I am with the insurgents on general principles. Time will show they are in the right.

W. H. Townsend, Lawyer, Herman—I can tell you quick—the president is right.

J. T. Brackin—I think the president is right.

P. H. Clague, County Auditor—I have not given the question any special study, but in my opinion the president is right.

LONG PRAIRIE

J. F. Locke—I should unhesitatingly support the president. I believe he is right. Our national honor and credit demand that congress should carry into immediate execution the wishes of the president in this matter, and thus redeem pledges made.

Senator J. D. Jones—I heartily indorse the position of the president in the matter of his message to congress. I can but refer to the closing words of the president's message: "Now I ask that the Cubans be given all possible chance to use to the best advantage the freedom of which the Americans have such right to be proud and for which so many American lives have been sacrificed."

John Wait—I am in favor of reciprocal relations with Cuba, but they should redound to the equal interests and benefits of both the United States and Cuba. The United States has done a great deal for Cuba, and in the future the same attitude should be maintained, not with an eye single to the Cuban interests alone, but to the interests of the United States as well.

AITKIN

C. Graves—I believe the action of the president is right, and is justice toward Cubans.

C. P. DeLairette—I heartily indorse the action of the president, and fully believe him in the right.

D. L. Young—Our president is right as he always is in his actions.

E. B. Lowell—I am with our president in the stand he has taken, and believe he is only fulfilling the promises of the unfinished administratalon of McKinley.

Warner Potter—I have not given the matter as much thought as possibly should have, but fully indorse the action of President Roosevelt.

N. I. Cluff—I believe the president right and that we should deal fairly with our Cuban neighbors.

B. M. Hungerford—I have not read the question under discussion so as to be thoroughly posted, but pin my faith to our president.

E. A. Zum—Our president is right.

S. S. Luther—It is a duty we owe to Cuba.

J. Louks—The president is right, and while I believe in protection of home industry I am not an insurgent.

A. Lano—Our president's action is fully indorsed by myself.

J. McMonigal—Yes, I am heartily with our president in his stand upon the matter.

F. M. Shove—I believe the president is right as he always has been, and that in taking this stand is only one more proof of his promise to carry out the wishes of our beloved Wm. McKinley's administration.

Judge W. H. Harrison—I am pleased with the action of our president, and indorse the step he has taken.

George W. Knox—The president is right, and I can say his action fully meets my views.

J. S. Campbell, County Auditor—While our representatives seem to differ upon this question with our president, I fully indorse his action in the matter.

J. S. Spalding, County Treasurer—Of course the president is right and only following in the footsteps of the McKinley administration.

P. Larson, Register of Deeds—I believe the president is right.

Frank Heuse—Our president only acted for the good of all our people and I believe he is right.

A. E. Pfremmer—It seems that the president simply insists upon fulfilling the promises made the Cubans by the McKinley administration. No doubt the Minnesota representatives are honest in their efforts to protect the interests of the state, but as a matter of national honor, all promises, whether the bargain be good or bad, should be faithfully carried out.

AUSTIN

C. D. Belden—The insurgents are fighting for a principle. They do not propose to allow the eastern republicans to dictate absolutely in the future. The whole tariff is really involved in this Cuban reciprocity question. If the beet sugar interests are to give way in Cuba's interests, why not get some reduction on the trust-made products of eastern corporations? On the other hand, President Roosevelt's demands are reasonable and in accordance with the general demands and expectations of the people. I expect to see substantial relief granted to Cuba by the present congress.

O. W. Shaw—Great parties move like great armies, deliberate and sure. The country is pledged for the relief of Cuba, having accepted the assurances given by both Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt regarding this. There is no doubt in my mind that some compromise position will be honorably found and the Cubans will be relieved. The question of method is of less importance to me.

C. L. West—While I think the general sentiment here is in sympathy with President Roosevelt on the Cuban reciprocity matter, there is no disposition to precipitate a fight. Our congressmen will concede all that is necessary in order to do justice to Cuba and at the same time keep in touch with the president.

S. Sweningsen—Our Minnesota congressmen, including both senators, are agreed in their position on the Cuban tariff question and they will keep together. They know what they are about. I should hate to see any serious conflict, but they will hang to their present position and await consequences.

R. E. Shepherd—There is merit on both sides of the Cuban tariff problem. The president speaks in unmistakable terms of what his position is. I expect to see the whole matter adjusted amicably without prejudice to either the congressmen on the one side or the president on the other.

G. Seebach—I admire President Roosevelt for the stand he has taken on the antimerger, antitrust question, and no one doubts that on the Cuban matter he is sincere and honest. I have a good deal of confidence in the wisdom of our congressmen to get at the right of the matter.

H. O. Basford—This Cuban matter will come out all right. The Republican party will fix it up satisfactorily among themselves without any serious break. It is merely a difference of opinion as to methods.

F. P. McBride—Our congressmen are away from the people and do not realize how deeply the masses feel on this Cuban relief question. Sound them and you will find the common people in full accord with President Roosevelt in his present position with reference to Cuban reciprocity.

ORTONVILLE

Diligent search has failed to discover a single republican, leading or otherwise, in this vicinity, who does not heartily support the president's Cuban policy.

MORRIS

Ward Stone—I am very emphatically in favor of President Roosevelt's policy for reciprocity with Cuba. I am in favor of reciprocity all along the line.

H. L. Smith—I am with the insurgents.

W. Lee Colyer—I believe in the differential on sugar as outlined by Page Morris in a paragraph I read to-day. I don't think we ought to sacrifice our interests for the Cubans, though we ought to give them whatever we can without doing so.

S. A. Siverts—I am with the president.

W. C. Bleknell—So far as I can see, we have nothing in this part of the country to suffer by the president's suggestion, and we certainly owe it to Cuba to give her at this time whatever aid we can.

Fred E. Smith—I am with the president. It seems to me that we have led Cuba to believe that we would favor her in this way, and I feel that we are under obligation to redeem our intimations.

Charles Lee—I am with the president. It seems to me that it is about time that we were doing much along the line of reciprocity, and we particularly owe it to Cuba to help her right now.

George W. Beise—I am certainly with the president. We spent money and blood to free the Cubans and start them toward independence, and we ought not to drop them now that they've just got on their feet.

Edwin J. Jones—Of course I'm with the president.

C. R. C. Johnson—Why, I'm with the president; why not?

J. W. Harris—Sure, I'm with the president.

J. A. Johnson—With the president, of course. I don't know what those so-called insurgents mean down there.

Pete W. Ross—I am with the president. We owe it to Cuba to aid her now in this way, to put her on her feet financially, as we have already spent blood and money to assist her in her freedom.

APPLETON

Senator E. T. Young—I have felt all along that our full duty to Cuba would not be performed till we had established trade relations with the new republic favorable to her as well as ourselves, and consonant with our paternal attitude toward her. Those upon the ground always have better information on such a subject than one remote from the scene, but from this distance it would seem that the president is right. If those opposing Cuban reciprocity are in favor of tariff revision, so as to remove the present tariff from trust-made articles and from lumber, they undoubtedly represent the sentiment of this region. But I cannot see the force of the claim that tariff revision will be at all advanced by opposing Cuban reciprocity.

A. D. Countryman—In my judgment the message of the president is simply an earnest appeal to congress to fulfil a moral obligation, that is to take some action toward relieving Cuba from its financial depression. I do not read it as a threat or as attempting to dictate to congress. The so-called "insurgents" undoubtedly represent the sentiment of the rank and file of the party so far as their stand may be taken as an indication of an intention to revise the tariff, but it seems to me the present fight is largely one between two very selfish interests, each trying to gain the most advantage for itself. I don't believe the president's message will injure him with the people, but rather strengthen him, for they love directness and honesty of purpose, and these the president has in large measure.

CALEDONIA

The republicans of this county indorse the president's administration and favor reciprocity with the Cuban republic.

F. A. Duxbury—President Roosevelt is right in his position on the Cuban question and his action is a justification of the faith which the people have in him.

James O'Brien, E. K. Roverud and E. C. Hellickson—We favor the president's plan of reciprocity with Cuba. The theory of the insurgents is based upon probable frauds of speculators; that of the president upon the independent duty of a powerful parent towards a helpless child.

O. K. Dahle—Selfishness should not deter this nation from completing its grand mission of charity towards the infant republic. Ample relief, however, should be afforded in liberal trade concessions to the island, tempered by the great principle of reciprocity.

ANOKA

G. H. Wyman—I think the president's stand is with the people and commend the action taken by him. Cuban interests should be looked after by the United States, and whatever discrepancies creep in with Cuba reciprocity can be attended to later on.

Henry Lee, Member of Last Legislature—If reciprocity is of any use anywhere it is certainly good in Cuba. I take my stand with our president on this matter.

W. J. Annon—I think the keynote of the situation was expressed in McKinley's speech at Buffalo. I am always with the Minnesota delegation in congress, but can't take the same views as the insurgents in this matter.

Mayor N. H. Hanson—I heartily agree with the president. Think he has taken the right stand.

C. I. Cook—The stand taken by the president is right. We have made promises to Cuba which we ought to fulfil.

Thomas Sharkey, Alderman—The United States should have absolute free trade with Cuba.

R. W. Akin, Banker—Make no different tariff rate to Cuba than we would to any other country. The same with Porto Rico, Hawaiian islands, etc.

T. J. Abbett—I think we should be very liberal with Cuba in the matter of reciprocity. First, because we are under obligations to them, and in the second place, because of their sugar industry.

G. H. Goodrich, ex-Mayor—Am in favor of a reduction in tariff in this instance. The reduction on sugar favors Cuba, and also consumers in the United States. I think the president's position is exactly right.

T. G. McLean—I take my stand with the president in this as well as any other question.

S. A. Carlisle of Linwood, Anoka County—I am not with the insurgents by any means. The action of the president is commendable.

Will A. Blanchard, Lawyer—The sugar industry has passed that stage where it requires any aid from our government.

G. S. Pease, Editor Union—I see no reason why it should not be granted. The president's stand is right.

J. C. H. Engel, Lawyer and Politician—I believe that the stand taken by our representatives to be right. Also that a reduction in tariff means a favor toward the sugar trusts. I have entire confidence in our Minnesota delegation.

Herman Perske, Register of Deeds—We have helped Cuba up to this point; is it fair to leave her to herself in the last hour? Am in favor of giving them all the reductions and more that we have any other country. Should they fail in their present attainment we would be partly to blame.

J. A. Caswell, Member Sixth District Congressional Committee—This is another tempest in a teapot like the Porto Rican tariff agitation which got so many people excited. I don't believe that the people in general are further interested in the matter than to see that Cuba gets a fair deal, and so far as I can see there isn't much difference in the propositions for them, as a whole. The big dealers and planters and speculators are the ones that are creating the disturbance, and I don't believe that either of the great parties is going to make much capital out of the fight.

CROOKSTON

The sentiment of leading republicans of Crookston seems favorable to the president in the Cuban matter.

Judge R. J. Montague—President Roosevelt is right on the present phase of the Cuban question, and should be supported by congress.

Elias Steenerson—I am a believer in Roosevelt and think he desires the best things for Cuba, at the same time being unwilling to take any action that wil be detrimental to the industries of his own country.

N. S. Gordon—I do not want to see congressional action that will work an injustice to the farmers of the west or the beet sugar industry, and at the same time increase the profits of the sugar trust. It is the Cuban planter and not the American refiner that needs the aid, and if a measure can be framed along these lines it should be done. We owe something to Cuba, and should discharge our obligation in good faith, and I think that reciprocity measures beyond those that apply to other countries should operate in her case. If the president is taken at his word, and desires that proposed legislation be safeguarded so that the sugar trust will not be the beneficiary of the bill, he and the insurgents should have no difficulty in getting together. Roosevelt is generally near to the bedrock of truth and justice, and I believe he occupies that position in this instance.

SLEEPY EYE

F. H. Buelow, Postmaster—I do not think a great nation like this should fear competition from a little country like Cuba. President Roosevelt is right, sincere and honest, and his recommendations will meet the approval of the people who believe that the kindliest possible sentiments should exist between Cuba and the United States, and that after sacrificing so many lives and so much treasure, we should not hesitate to go still further and return a favored nation clause for the favored nation clause so willingly granted us in the constitution of that new-born nation. It should be a pleasure as well as a duty.

J. M. Olson—I have always favored reciprocity with Cuba, and at this time favor the removal of all duty on Cuban sugar. The president's message is indorsed by the people of this state, no matter what stand our congressional delegation may take. To say that we dare not grant relief to Cuba because we fear that the sugar trust will reap benefit therefrom is a very cowardly argument. What a spectacle for the nation to look at is a congress that dare not relieve Cuba because it fears the sugar trust. The relief is needed at once. The people and government of Cuba plead for it. And I believe they know their own wants and know fully as much about what will benefit Cuba as does the average congressman. Let congress grant the relief wanted now, and I have full confidence in the ability of the people and government of Cuba and the people and government of the United States to take care of the sugar trust afterwards. As to the beet sugar industry, Minnesota has not now any beet sugar industry independent of the sugar trust, and the state is not likely to have any independent beet sugar industry. But if relief to Cuba shall be found to affect injuriously any beet sugar industry at home, then I am in favor of fostering and building up an independent beet sugar industry by some other method than a tariff on Cuban sugar.

Professor Gamble, Pastor M. E. Church—I think there can be no question in the minds of right-thinking American citizens as to the position the president has taken. We can talk as we please about reciprocity, but it is bound to come. We cannot be a world power and ignore reciprocity with such nations as Cuba and Canada. It is a commercially correct proposition.

August Schultz, Farmer—I am inclined to favor the position of our senators in this matter. They are men of ripe experience and their opinions should be given considerable weight.

Rev. J. Russel Holst, Rector All Souls' Church—I strongly favor the president's views and believe heartily in his recommendations. We do not want to help the sugar trust, but I do not think that the adoption of the president's ideas would affect that interest for more than the present season. Conditions may have been such as to give the trust the advantage so far, but that matter will regulate itself.

Senator Somerville—I am in favor of doing something for Cuba and favor liberal reciprocity relations. Do I fully indorse the president's position? Fairly so. I believe that we not only owe the Cubans liberal trade arrangements as a duty, but I think it is also a good commercial proposition.

August Schweiger, Merchant—As long as we have a high tariff we need not only reciprocity arrangements with Cuba, but with other countries as well. I favor the president's position.

T. G. Weber, Merchant—I have followed with interest the statements made pro and con on this question and think Roosevelt is not only right now, but that time will prove that his recommendations were the best. He is certainly a great statesman and a great president.

H. G. Hays, Editor—Duty, expediency and justice would all be served by a prompt and enthusiastic indorsement by congress of the president's recommendations. This clash between the executive and the insurgents is diverting, but it is going to make trouble if lugged into the campaign this fall.

F. J. Peabody, Express Messenger—Most decidedly I favor the position of the president. I favor Roosevelt's proposition, or rather McKinley's, position, for this is one of the recommendations that the present chief executive is only reiterating. The republicans in congress should stand for this to a man.

Others who support the president's policy the Rev. F. W. Fritze, pastor German M. E. church; A. H. Pickle, insurance; P. Gallagher, real estate; W. W. Smith, banker; O. W. Hagen, L. A. Glatigny, H. H. Meyer, druggist; C. Salkowski, clothier; Dr. F. P. James, A. A. Glotzbach, druggist; H. N. Bell, furniture.

MARSHALL

The sentiment of leading business men of Marshall is overwhelmingly in support of Roosevelt's position. Interviews with some twenty-five leaders disclose but a single person in sympathy with the insurgents, and that is Representative John G. Schutz. Among those unqualifiedly indorsing the president's position are F. W. Sickler, cashier Lyon County National bank; E. S. Frick, cashier First National bank; M. Sullivan, retired lumber dealer; W. S. Dibble, retired banker; R. M. Addison, hardware merchant; Julius Humphrey, land agent; J. C. Burchard, agent North-Western railway land department; C. F. Case, editor Reporter; C. P. Shepard, register United States land office; A. R. Chace, farm implements; J. P. Watson, hardware merchant; A. C. Chittenden, general merchant.

The above list clearly represents the political sentiment of Marshall and probably of Lyon county.

STILLWATER

According to their own statements the leading republicans of Stillwater have paid little attention to the Cuban reciprocity question, and many prominent men refused to express an opinion.

E. W. Durant—It is a question to which I have given so little thought that I do not consider myself capable of expressing an opinion.

Elmore Lowell—I have been in sympathy with the reciprocity proposition and I feel that it would be a good thing.

George H. Sullivan, city attorney—I am with the president in this matter, regardless of the attitude of some of our representatives.

Ludvig Simonet—The president should be supported.

Oscar Ostrom—I am in favor of reciprocity, and I feel that the country should support President Roosevelt.

H. T. King—The president is entitled to support on this question.

W. C. Masterman, Chairman State Republican Central Committee—I am with the president in his efforts to do what is necessary to assist the nascent republic for whose existence the country is responsible, and do not believe the congressional delegation from this state is opposed to such effort. In the other questions involved I am with the so-called insurgents in their endeavor to safeguard the interests of the west.

PRINCETON

Interviews with leading republicans here indicate absolute confidence in President Roosevelt's position on Cuban reciprocity. Following are opinions gathered:

D. Armitage, President Village Council—President Roosevelt has taken the only rational view and Cuban reciprocity is but the

If your Furs are with us they are safe.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

Goodfellow's

GEO. LOUDON. GEO. D. DAYTON. J. B. MOSHER.

Silk Leaders of the Northwest. Now at Seventh and Nicollet.

Try making a Shirt Waist yourself, but use McCall Pattern.

Men's 50c and 65c Underwear at 39c

Will you share with us this windfall of men's summer underwear? There are two hundred dozen, not too many when you hear of a Goodfellow bargain, perhaps not enough.

You will find them in the Bargain Boulevard, as convenient and pleasant a place to shop as there is in the store, and right in the heart of it.

Men's flat woven, super Egyptian silk finish Balbriggan Underwear in a grade that would seem low-priced at 50c.

The shirts have French neck, are double stitched, have self front and heavy pearl buttons and are silk bound.

The drawers have sateen band, double gusset, heavy pearl buttons, drawer supporters and are specially well made, for this quantity only..... 39c

Men's fancy knit, Jersey ribbed underwear of fine combed Egyptian cotton, worth 65c a garment.

The shirts have French neck and satin front, silk finished; also heavy pearl buttons and covered seams.

The drawers have sateen band, bicycle seat, covered seams, heavy pearl buttons and drawer supporters, for this quantity only..... 39c

Women's Outer Wear

Summer is a good time to get acquainted with the benefits of our ready-to-wear store for women.

Kimono house gowns, a comfortable style made of the cool dimities in the delicate colorings so fitting for indoors, made with flare sleeves..... $2.75

Lawn house gown, low neck, elbow sleeves, colorings of pink, blue and white and black; neck and sleeves trimmed with insertion; deep flounce at bottom $2.25

Shirt Waists of fine French percale; made Gibson style, stock collar; patterns of wide range..... 50c

Shirt Waist of best quality French chambray, in plain blue, link and rose, stock collar, Gibson fashioned..... $1.00

White India linon shirt waist; the front has fine tucks and inserting—surprisingly good for..... 75c

☞ Second Floor

Drapery Items

Are you watching the doings on the third floor? We want to make the drapery store indispensable to you, and the way we believe we can do it is to make such prices as these:

Sateens for bed sets, 36-in. wide, six designs..... 12½c

Real Battenberg and Marie Antoinette lace curtains, ten pairs in the collection, our $10 ones, for..... $8

☞ Third Floor.

Notions

"Buttons, buttons, who—" but it is not only buttons that are missing when you want them most, but little things like these:

The "Lacey" hook-and-eye, new, saves labor. Per card..... 10c

Columbia safety pins, nickel and black. 5c kind..... 3c

"Satin Gloss" crochet cotton, all colors..... 4c

The "Sigsbee" skirt yoke, black and white..... 12c

☞ Second Ave., rear

Belts and Bags

Black patent leather belts, 75c kind..... 50c

Wrist bags of walrus, seal and suede, 50c quality..... 39c

14-in. Grain leather bags, extra value..... $1.25

☞ First Ave.

Drug Sundries

Everything we sell in this department will save enough pennies to amount to dollars in a short time, for these things you need often.

Tarine Oakum paper, moth preventive. 100 sheets..... 20c

Lyon's Tooth powder, only..... 16c

Rubber bulb syringe, three hard rubber screw pipes..... 50c

☞ First Av. rear.

Embroideries

Your summer dress will look just as well and your purse will be the better off for these savings.

Cambric edges, 5 in. wide, worth 15c..... 10c

Nainsook and cambric insertings, worth 18c..... 12½c

Cambric flouncings, 12 in. wide, worth 35c and 40c..... 25c

Nainsook and cambric all-overs, worth $2.25 and $2.50..... $1.50

☞ Third Ave.

Silks

Two interesting items that should find many a waiting want.

Domestic Pongee Silk, the dependable material for midsummer gowns, 23 in. wide, the 59c kind for..... 39c

Domestic Pongee, 26 in. wide, the 75c kind at not even the cost of making..... 49c

☞ Silk Place.

Corsets

Summer is the trying corset time. Wrong corsets try your health as well as your temper. Trust us to have the kinds that are right at every point.

LaGrecque belt models are the best for full or stout figures; they are boned with the patent aluminoid boning, colors white, drab and black. Prices $7.50, $5.00 and..... $2.75

LaGrecque lattice ribbon corset, the ideal one for medium and slender figures, is the lightest, most comfortable and fashionable one made; colors, white, blue, pink; prices $3.25 and..... $1.50

The Wade corset, "Julia Marlowe," "Otis Skinner" and "Calve," are being closed out at..... ½ Price

☞ Second Floor.

GRAND FORMAL OPENING

Tuesday, June 24,

Afternoon and Evening.

Souvenirs and Orchestral Music, 2:30 to 5:30.

Vocal and Orchestral Music, 7:30 to 9:30.

Goodfellow Dry Goods Co., Now at Seventh and Nicollet.

Defective Page