

MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

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MORRILL SEES ROOM OF CZAR IN REVOLT

Minneapolis Minister Says Revolution Is Sure to Follow Massacre

"Russia, Rev. G. L. Morrill, of the Rev. G. L. Morrill's discourse at the Unique theater, Minneapolis, yesterday. He preached against the principles of the government of the czar, and called attention to the rottenness of the institutions of the great empire which, he said, covered one-seventh of the surface of the earth and contained six-sevenths of the misery of mankind.

"The late uprising of the working people he justified and maintained that they had merely gone to their ruler with a peaceful plea for his existence, and had been met with charging Cossacks and showers of rifle bullets. He dwelt upon the palpable weakness of the Russian autocrat and took a line at the idea of the divine right of kings.

During the discourse he said:

"Russia contains one-seventh of the globe's land surface and six-sevenths of its misery. From the time semi-savage Peter the Great built St. Petersburg in a year, on the dead bodies of 100,000 slave laborers, his mad policy has been seen forced to make bricks without straw.

"Last Sunday Russia's position on the map of Christian civilization was exchanged for a corner in hell. In its lurid light read a history of tyranny, brutality, indulgence and corruption. Might made right. The working people had no rights, a selfish autocracy, a brutal bureaucracy, a murderous soldiery or a religious oligarchy were bound to respect.

Asked to see ruler

"Sick, suffering and starving the poor people asked to see their ruler. The humblest of them had the right to petition him for help—him whom they worshipped, had prayed for and to whom they had given their sons for the Japanese war. They came, led by no general but by a priest—with no followers but their wives and children—with no arms but the uplifted cross.

"Their labor grievances were fairly and briefly stated in meek propositions. They were all included in the prayer: 'Be merciful to us. Let us live.' Their attitude was one of peace and good will. Give us a voice in making the laws, let us have a constitution—right our wrongs, and the answer was bullets for bread, sabers for sympathy, and death for life.

"The 'little father' listened to his heartless advisers, turned a deaf ear to the cry for justice, ran away from personal duty and has been in cowardly hiding since.

The Mighty Fallen

"Czar of all the Russias! How are the mighty fallen! How has the descendant of Peter the Great become Nicholas the Simple? How has the ruler of the world's confidence and love of his people, which no future promise or performance can atone for?

"The divine right of kings is often the damnable wrong of the people. Nobility is a quality of mind and character, and not a condition of blood. Nicholas might rather have been killed and died the common man than live disgraced. Today he is a dwarf on the stage of European politics. The author of the Hague peace conference is the agent of pillage here at home and in the Orient. A noble opportunity was ignominiously evaded. He chose infamy instead of fame. He is a political puppet, and not a patriot.

"How can pity his ill advisers! It would have been a good thing for the czar and the nation if the soldiers' guns had been trained on the grand dukes and the military ministry. They have blinded Belshazzar's eyes to the handwriting on the wall. Weighted, wanting, divided. Weak, reckless ruler! All Russia's past lessons are lost on him.

Another Bloody Chapter

"Relentless Russia has written another bloody chapter in her history, punctuated with tears, paragraphed with groans, sewed with the knot, to be read and despised and to be remembered and punished by God.

"As in the time of Louis XVI, it will some day be no longer revolt, but revolution. The great world will dream of peaceful revolution will be repudiated. A heartless Vladimir and bloody Trepoff will find war to the knife. Then farwell cross and cross; welcome daggers and dynamite.

"The way to common goodness and greatness will be marked by the royal elite posts of barricades, bombs and blood.

"Last Sunday's plea of petitioners was the beginning of a sometime Russian revolution. The first will come from life; from prison light and from Siberian exile law. From destruction will grow reconstruction. From carnage will come the consolation of a red slaughter the safe republic will grow."

RIOTS WERE PLANNED

Agents of Russian Revolutionists Address Socialists

Capt. Alexis Gorgian, said to have been formerly an officer in the Russian army, is in Minneapolis with the avowed intention of arousing sentiment in favor of the Russian revolutionists and of enlisting recruits for the revolutionary forces in Russia.

Before the Workingmen's club in Minneapolis yesterday he made a sensational address, in which he painted the present conditions of Russia in lurid colors, and declared that the St. Petersburg and Moscow riots were but part of a carefully planned scheme for starting a national revolution, and that they had been timed to the minute. Capt. Gorgian asserted that the revolution would not end until the power of the czar had been forever broken and Russia had become a free country.

Following Capt. Gorgian, Dr. Adolph Hirschfeld spoke at some length. Dr. Hirschfeld, who is a native of Russia and was once arrested there upon suspicion of having incited revolutionary talk.

In his speech he declared that Russia was ripe now as it had never been before for a revolution. He said that many of the nobles were discontented with the czar's rule and that the revolution would be complete disorganization both on account of the war with Japan and of the growing feeling of discontent over the turn which affairs were taking under the rule of the czar. Dr. Hirschfeld predicted that as the revolution progressed the army would join with the revolutionists and that a speedy and remarkably bloodless peace would be accomplished, if a socialist government would prevail.

The meeting was attended by an audience that jammed the capacity of the hall and attracted extensively from Minneapolis, particularly with the Socialist element. It is said that Capt. Gorgian will continue his speeches throughout the Northwest.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS PUSHES DOWN THE LID

License of the One Saloon Revoked at Town Meeting

The license of the lone saloon at Columbia Heights has been revoked and the town meeting is very strong in its favor. The meeting was held at the town hall Saturday night and was attended by a large number of citizens. The license of the saloon, which is located just across the Anoka county line, is considered to be the finest natural site for a suburb of Minneapolis. On account of the fact that it is situated in a different county from Minneapolis the government of the place will have to be kept separate. One of the advantages of this separation is that the rate of taxation is much less in Columbia Heights than in suburbs in Hennepin county, even more distant from Minneapolis than Columbia Heights.

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LUMBER DEALERS TO HOLD CONVENTION

Retailers of the Northwest Will Gather in Minneapolis Tomorrow

What gives promise of being the largest gathering of retail lumber dealers ever held in the Northwest will open Tuesday in Minneapolis. It is expected that fully 2,000 lumbermen will be in attendance, and they will come from nearly every town and city in Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas. Likewise a large number are expected to attend from Wisconsin. The convention meetings will be held on the fourth floor of the court house, while the business sessions will be held in the Lyceum theater. The convention will last four days.

BIG TRUNKS ON WAY TO GENERAL ENGLISH

Express Matter for Organizer of China's Reform Army Attracts Attention

Three heavily laden trucks consigned to Gen. English, Canton, were objects of great interest about the union depot in Minneapolis yesterday, for Gen. English is the mysterious man who is said to be in command of the Chinese positions as commissioned officers in the imperial reform army of China.

The three trucks were labeled, "handicrafts, tools, and other goods for the Chinese army." They were consigned to the express from Chicago to Yakont. People generally were wondering whether the trucks contained ammunition, uniforms, or a fresh batch of blank commissions.

TWO PASTORS PREACH FAREWELL SERMONS

Rev. M. B. Morris and Rev. P. J. Slonaker Will Go to New Fields

Rev. M. B. Morris, of Bethany Congregational church in Northeast Minneapolis, preaches his farewell sermon last evening. He has been pastor of the church for four years and retires to accept the position of field secretary of the Windom institute in Windom, the Congregationalists' denominational academy.

Rev. P. J. Slonaker, pastor of Highland Park Presbyterian church, bade farewell to his congregation last night. He returns to Pennsylvania to take charge of a church.

WILL HOLD INSTITUTES IN LOCAL CHURCHES

W. C. Pearce, of Chicago, to Conduct a Series of Sunday School Meetings

W. C. Pearce, of Chicago, will have charge of a series of five Sunday school institutes to be held in Minneapolis, beginning Wednesday evening. The institutes will be held at the following churches: First Congregational church, a rally for the down-town churches; Monday, Lyndale Congregational church; Tuesday, Lumnay Baptist church for the south town district.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE DESCRIBES CUTTING OF FOREST RESERVE

Are Confident They Can Find Men Who Killed Special Policeman

After having spent six weeks in diligently chasing every possible clue which it was thought might lead to the discovery of the identity of Special Policeman Meyer S. Grodneck's slayers, the Minneapolis police are at last convinced that they are upon the trail of the right men, and they assert that it is only a matter of a day or two until the guilty parties are placed under the arrest. Who these suspects are, if their names are known, or where they are to be looked for, Superintendent Doyle, of the police department, does not say, but he does declare that he is confident that his men have finally struck the right trail and that arrests will result within a short time.

How Grodneck Met Death

Meyer S. Grodneck, a night watchman employed to guard the property of Deere, Webber & Co., Third avenue north and First street, was found on the morning of Dec. 31 lying in the middle of First street north, in a pool of blood, which oozed from a bullet wound in his thigh. Detective Joe Rhoades, who had been attracted to the spot by the sound of a revolver shot, made the discovery.

Grodneck told an incoherent story of an attempted hold up when the detective found him lying in the street. He tried to verify his story. Grodneck was removed to the Swedish hospital where he died. The police, after some little investigation, inclined to the belief that Grodneck had accidentally shot himself. This theory was dispelled, however, by an ante-mortem statement of the murdered man.

Police Have a Clue

Prominent citizens of Minneapolis raised a fund of \$500 to be paid upon the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers. The police went to work upon the case with renewed energy. Sergeant Martin Ginsberg and Detective Grandjean were detailed exclusively upon the case. The results which have met their labors are told in the fact that they have now definitely certain that they are upon the trail of the real murderers.

On the morning Grodneck was shot, and shortly after that time Grodneck had fallen. The hat was identified as one worn by a visitor in George Martin's saloon, "First street and Second avenue north, on the fact that Grodneck, Martin, an ex-policeman, furnished an excellent description of the man and his companion.

The police are at a loss to know whether the shooting was inspired by personal enmity or whether the men were trying to burglarize the Martin saloon.

BUILD BEEF COOLER OF MAMMOTH SIZE

Structure to Cost \$550,000 Begun at Chicago Stock Yards

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Work on a "four-story beef cooler, 240x160 feet, to cost \$550,000, was begun yesterday by Schwarzhild & Sulzberger, who are erecting the structure at the Chicago stock yards. This beef cooler, which will be completed in sixty days, will be the largest in the stock yards and possibly in the world.

Heretofore the packing concerns have erected tall buildings as beef coolers. The packing firm of Schwarzhild & Sulzberger has decided to build a cooler in the beef cooler which burned several days ago.

Those walls were able to stand the terrible heat, but the walls of the new building will be made of brick and can stand a test like that all right. The new building will practically have double walls.

"The fire has not injured us as much as some persons think," he continued. "Our plants at Kansas City and New York have supplied our Chicago trade. Today we will begin killing cattle."

INDIGESTION?

Offer All Stomach Sufferers a Full Dollar's Worth of My Remedy Free to Try

I can afford to offer a full dollar's worth free because my remedy is not ordinary. Ordinary medicine is not a cure. My remedy treats the causes that produce the symptoms. My remedy is not a cure. My remedy treats the causes that produce the symptoms. My remedy is not a cure. My remedy treats the causes that produce the symptoms.

ARCH-BIGAMIST IS EXPERT CHEMIST

Continued From First Page

An insidious drug to them that caused death, not directly, but by producing a disease that ended in nephritis, or acute Bright's disease. Death often ensued within three weeks after marriage to Hock.

Hock, who is now fifty years old, is also charged with being the head and front of a gang of swindlers that operated through matrimonial advertisements inserted in German newspapers throughout the country asking for women who desired to marry.

His operations, the police are of the opinion, have extended over a dozen years, but it was not until the sudden and mysterious death of the woman known to be his fifteenth wife that the police investigation began. Then a mass

DESCRIBES CUTTING OF FOREST RESERVE

Bureau Tells How Work Is Being Done in Minnesota

Globe Special Washington Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—A description of the work now being done in cutting off the pine timber from the proposed Minnesota national forest reservation, according to the provisions of the Norris act, has been given out by the bureau of forestry. When completely established this reserve will contain about 225,000 acres. Of this area 105,000 acres have already been selected by the government. Under the terms of the Norris act 95 per cent of the pine timber thereon must be cut. This pine has been sold and the work of cutting was actively prosecuted last year. Nine logging camps were established, and the cutting began early in the year. Two camps, which worked under a system of summer railroad logging, shut down for the season in November. The other seven camps, in which winter logging is being done, are still running.

The most interesting of the several operations, from a forester's standpoint, was on sections 15, 16, 17, and 21 of township 145, R. 30. Section 15 was estimated to have the heaviest stand of timber in the former Indian reservation. The very dense growth made it especially difficult to carry out with the best results the law requiring 95 per cent of the timber to be left standing for reseedling or reforestation of the land. When trees were cut together that, after felling, the ground is almost completely hidden by their stumps, it is no easy matter to select single trees or small groups of trees, so situated that their neighbors can be felled without injuring them. This was, however, successfully done.

Preparing for Roads

The first work undertaken in the four sections mentioned, after locating the two summer camps, was opening up and grading the roads for the logging railroads. These roads were cut through the heaviest stands of timber, and it is noteworthy that they required the cutting down of a strip of forest considerably narrower than a wagon road would have involved. From 785 acres of these four sections there were cut between Oct. 8 and Nov. 15 some 16,311,785 board feet of white and red pine. From all except 100 acres of this area brush and debris smaller than eight inches in diameter were cleared and built into compact piles as the logging progressed.

These piles were burned between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15. The brush and debris on the remaining acres were piled and will be burned at a later time in the spring. So carefully was the burning done that even in and around section 16 it was completed without injury to the 5 per cent seed trees. The area covered by the fires by which the brush and debris were destroyed was only about 7 per cent of the cutover land.

The contractors running the seven winter camps are also doing their cutting, hauling and brush burning under the supervision of the bureau of forestry. Each of these camps has a headquarters larger area this season than did the two camps already mentioned. The timber purchasers have until July, 1908, to finish the cutting and removal of the timber from the sections already sold.

At the meantime the investigation of the police continued after the exhumation of the body, with the result that the information contained in the following chronological table was gathered. The table is in brief the story of Hock's life, so far as it is known, a life so replete with sudden marriages and deaths and disappearances that it is the deed of a criminal made famous by contemporary history and the pseudo "heroes" of nickel novels.

Chronology of Operations

1854.—Johann Hock was born in a little town of Germany.

1872.—Apprenticed in Vienna and began the study of drugs and medicines; graduated four years later.

1876.—Married his first wife, Annie Hock, in Vienna.

1883.—Emigrated to the United States with his first wife, who had become a helpless invalid; settled in New York for several years, where she died.

1885.—Appeared in Chicago, having married again, and resided at 285 Keely street; first furnished for him by her husband, who was a member of the firm of Fred Magerstadt & Co. Three weeks later she died.

1887.—June.—Resided at 481 Franklin street; first furnished under the name of Hock by Magerstadt's firm; a month later his wife, whom he had taken, died.

1894.—Rented flat at 108 North Western avenue under a name not known to the police, after having married; first furnished by Magerstadt's firm; two months later she died.

1894.—(June).—Married Mrs. Julia Steinbrecher, 333 West Belmont avenue. Two months later she died suddenly ill and died at 44,000. Before her death she accused Hock of poisoning her. Her funeral was stopped by the coroner, but was permitted to proceed when Hock produced a burial certificate, signed by Dr. Grimme. Hock disappeared after the funeral.

1895.—Arrested under the name of C. A. Calton and charged by Mrs. Janet Spencer, 357 Wabash avenue, with having eloped and married her in 1895. She charged Hock with deserting her two months after the marriage and taking with him several hundred dollars belonging to her.

1897.—Arrested under name DeWitt C. Cudney on complaint of Calie Charlotte Andrews, who said she had met him at the Wellington hotel, had married him and been deserted two hours after the ceremony. He taking \$500 belonging to her. Police then identified him as abductor of Hilda Stevens and implicated him in diamond robbery.

1897.—(Later).—Appeared in Wheeling, W. Va., and married woman under the name of Jacob Huss. She died very suddenly three months afterward, leaving Hock property worth \$25,000. Immediately after the funeral Hock left Wheeling.

1898.—Reappeared in Chicago, having married again and furnished flat at 1266 North Dearborn street under the name of Martin Dotz. Three months later, in June, his wife died. Hock was arrested, charged with swindling the Simon Strauss Furniture company. He was sentenced to a year in the bridge prison.

1899.—Appeared in Chicago, having married a woman under the name of Mrs. Mary Schmitt. She returned to Chicago, together with the woman's fifteen-year-old daughter. Nothing was heard of Hock or his wife since. A few months later she died under circumstances

of startling information began to pour in.

Hock disappeared Jan. 20, two days after he had married the sister of the woman known to be at least his fifteenth wife.

It is found that he has been married seventeen times or more.

Eleven of the wives died under mysterious circumstances.

Three of the eleven died suddenly after Hock was seen to administer to them a white powder. In none of the cases was a powder among the medicine prescribed by the attending physicians.

Hock married women under more than a dozen aliases.

He is known to have been employed by the notorious poisoner, H. H. Holmes, in the latter's "castle," where Holmes practiced and buried many of his wives before his arrest.

It was last Dec. 12 that Hock's luck began to change. He married Mrs. Mary Fisher, whom he had met through an advertisement inserted in a German newspaper. They lived together happily, for Hock seemingly was devoted to his wife and all went well.

Death Quickly Follows

But Jan. 2, 1905, she fell ill. She suddenly developed symptoms of nephritis and acute stomach trouble. Jan. 12 she was dead and the mourning of her husband brought sympathetic neighbors for Hock around to the house at 6420 Union avenue, where the couple lived. Hock was inconsolable; he would not let his wife be buried until he had written a letter sufficient to mitigate his great grief. He attended her funeral, to all outward appearances, a broken-hearted man.

But in the meantime Hock had married Mrs. Emilie Fisher, the sister of the wife he had just buried. While his wife, Mrs. Welker-Hock, lay dying he had inserted another matrimonial notice in the German newspaper and Mrs. Fisher had replied, not knowing that she was writing to the husband of the dying sister.

She had entered the home of the couple and nursed her sister, Hock's wife, still unaware that the man who wooed so lovingly by the dying woman was an impostor. She was, however, oblivious, she had written the following letter in answer to his advertisement:

Mr. John Hock—Sir: In reply to your advertisement you inquire for a life companion, willing to be married with a respectable man, who has no money, though he is not possessed of any money, but without love I would not marry.

I am very young, about forty-six years of age. I have a daughter, nineteen years old, who will shortly marry. She is employed in a good family. I am living in good circumstances. Should you be inclined to answer this letter kindly address—Mrs. Emilie Fisher, 372 Wells street.

After the funeral of his wife and his marriage to Mrs. Fisher, Hock induced her to turn over to him \$750 of her money, which he said he wanted to pay off the mortgage on the house on Union avenue. Mrs. Fisher-Hock was willing to do so, and Hock, who had, to Hock and did so without a word.

The couple went to the home of Mrs. Fisher, 372 Wells street, after their marriage. While Hock sat in a rear room, a woman called—his name was Mrs. Bertha Sohn, 428 Sedgewick street—and denounced Hock as a swindler. Hock went out the back door. He has not been seen since.

Deserted Wife Reports Case

The words of Mrs. Sohn and the disappearance of Hock induced Mrs. Fisher-Hock to make complaint to Inspector Shippy, of the East Chicago avenue police station, last day.

"I fear my sister has been killed," she told the inspector.

"So do I," replied Shippy, and detailed several of his men on the case.

Their investigation proved so startlingly productive of results that the inspector and Coroner Hoffman decided to search the body of the fifteenth wife, Mrs. Marie Welker-Hock, exhumed and examined.

The body was taken from the grave in Oakwoods cemetery last week and the kidneys, heart, lungs and stomach turned over to a chemist, whose name is at present kept secret, who, assisted by several of the prominent physicians of the city, will examine the body of the woman, who is believed to have been poisoned.

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that aroused the suspicions of the attending physician.

1894.—Reappeared in Chicago in January and married Mrs. Marie Welker on Union avenue. He deserted her after securing \$1,000 from her.

1894.—(June).—Reappeared in Milwaukee and married Mrs. Lena Hock, who died suddenly three weeks later, leaving him \$1,500. Hock left Milwaukee immediately after the funeral.

1894.—(December).—Reappeared in Chicago and married Mrs. Marie Welker on Dec. 12. She died Jan. 11, leaving him \$500. Her body was exhumed after burial and is being examined by the city chemist for traces of poison.

1895.—(January).—Married Mrs. Emilie Fisher, of the same address as the woman who had been married to Hock and resulted in the investigation which revealed his Jekyll and Hyde character.

Associated With Poisoner Holmes

Impelled by the belief that the man, known to have been employed by H. H. Holmes, the arch poisoner, may have been the author of the crime, he buried his victims in some of the houses he owned, the police have begun an organized and systematic search for the bodies of the victims of the man in this city, and the same is being planned in other cities where Hock has lived. The houses will be literally torn apart for traces of a guilty wife, to be discovered by the city chemist.

Rencke, also known as Mrs. Emma Warnecke, 375 Ward street, who was married to Hock in 1894, told him that he left her as soon as she told him she did not have any money. The woman is now in destitute circumstances and the police have been forced to care for her.

But Hock, despite the untiring vigilance of the police of every city in the country, is still at liberty. Somewhere, maybe within the very city where the search for him is hottest, he is hiding, waiting for an opportunity to bring his skill into play again. He has not only women and against the authorities he so often baffled.

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SHAW MAKES CLEAR DRAWBACK PROBLEM

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This, of course, applies to flours as well as to other manufactures.

Thus far there is no conflict of opinion as to the effect of the proposed tariff on a drawback on the exportation of articles produced in part from imported and in part from domestic material when the amount of imported material is equal to the amount of the duty on the article. It is conceded, of course, that the amount of imported material used in the manufacture of a barrel of flour does not appear to the eye. In an analogous case Attorney General Olney held that the amount of imported material used in the manufacture of a barrel of flour does not appear to the eye. In an analogous case Attorney General Olney held that the amount of imported material used in the manufacture of a barrel of flour does not appear to the eye.

Opinion Was Overruled

This opinion, I repeat, overruled the opinion of Attorney General Olney, and is binding upon the question of the drawback on the exportation of articles produced in part from imported and in part from domestic material when the amount of imported material is equal to the amount of the duty on the article. It is conceded, of course, that the amount of imported material used in the manufacture of a barrel of flour does not appear to the eye. In an analogous case Attorney General Olney held that the amount of imported material used in the manufacture of a barrel of flour does not appear to the eye.

Gives An Example

Worked out in an actual example we have in this proposition. The American miller can import four bushels of wheat, paying \$1 duty thereon, and when he exports a barrel of flour, the product of this wheat, he receives a drawback of 99 cents as the market value of the entire product of the imported wheat. The question submitted to the attorney general is whether the American miller can import two bushels of Canadian wheat, paying 50 cents in duty, blend this with two bushels of American wheat, export a barrel of flour, and recover any portion of the duty he has paid. It has from the beginning seemed a little strange to me that there should be so much objection to the consumption of a barrel of flour made of American wheat. Believing the question has not been fully presented to your body, I have taken the liberty to reply somewhat in detail to your very courteous resolution. I have carefully avoided the legal questions involved. My aim has been rather to invite careful investigation of all phases of the question than to support a conclusion.

—Walter E. Clark.

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TICKETS W. B. DIXON, 365 Robert St. N. W. P. A., St. Paul

TIBET PAY BIG SUM TO ENGLAND

Younghusband Fixed Indemnity Despite Brodrick's Protest

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A voluminous blue book issued on Tibet affairs has unusual interest as revealing strong friction between the government and Col. Younghusband, concerning indemnity, which Younghusband fixed at \$3,750,000, payable in five annual installments, which would have resulted in British occupation of the Chumbi valley for seventy-five years.

Mr. Brodrick, secretary of state for India on Sept. 12 telegraphically suggested a reduction to \$1,250,000. Col. Younghusband's response to this and other government dispatches strongly deprecated the idea of the treaty as tending to defeat the object of the mission. Finally a lengthy correspondence between Secretary Brodrick and Lord Curzon, of Keddleston, the viceroy of India, ended in the government accepting the situation as regards the \$3,750,000 indemnity, but reserving the right to reconsider the government's policy.

namely, free raw material for the foreign trade.

During the speech Mr. Springer interrupted: "Will the gentleman permit me to ask if that applies also to wool?" To this Mr. Brodrick answered: "It applies to anything they choose to import for purposes of manufacture."

It therefore appears that possibly you may have slightly misunderstood the meaning of the Dingley tariff act and the preceding McKinley tariff act. The schedules were enacted for the purpose of protecting the American producer within the American market. The American producer will not be able to compete in foreign markets, however it might try. Taking this view of the case you will recognize that the encouragement of American producers for the American market and drawbacks on the exportation of American exporters are consistent.

Interprets Dingley Law

If I understand the Dingley law correctly, it is in effect saying to the American producer, artisan and farmer, you shall have protection within the American market. Whoever invades the American market must pay duty upon the articles which he makes invasion. But the same law says that the American producer will employ American labor, pay American wages, you shall have every possible advantage in your effort to get into the markets. You shall have free iron, free steel, free wheat, free flour, free everything except labor. You will not be able to compete in foreign markets, however it might try. Taking this view of the case you will recognize that the encouragement of American producers for the American market and drawbacks on the exportation of American exporters are consistent.

From a letter I have already said it will appear that the real issue involved is quite unimportant. The American manufacturer has the unquestioned right to export his product and pay no duty. He also has the unquestioned right to import foreign goods for export. American wages must be paid, so that the American laborer shall be able to produce American goods. The Dingley law is consistent with itself, and does no violence to the principle of protection. From a letter I have already said it will appear that the real issue involved is quite unimportant. The American manufacturer has the unquestioned right to export his product and pay no duty. He also has the unquestioned right to import foreign goods for export. American wages must be paid, so that the American laborer shall be able to produce American goods. The Dingley law is consistent with itself, and does no violence to the principle of protection.

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