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**LIPTON UNABLE TO ATTEND TO PREVENT MONOPOLIES**  
Chicago Forced to Give Up One Day's Plans by Illness of Visitor.  
CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here today from the East, but his indisposition caused all plans for his entertainment today to be abandoned. His illness, however, is not serious. With him were Colonel Neill, the well-known yachting expert who accompanied the Baroness to this country, and Captain Valensine Webster, of the British Army.

## FOR NEW DUTIES

Britain May Resort to Retaliation.

### BALFOUR STATES POLICY

Protectionist Nations Have Too Great Advantage.

### EMPIRE'S TRADE AT STAKE

Premier Issues a Pamphlet on the Fiscal Policy and Steadfastly Ignores all Reference to the Proposition of Chamberlain.

#### BALFOUR ON PROTECTION.

I am a free trader, but not of the extreme which holds that the doctrine of free trade is so universal in its application and so capable of an exact expression that every conclusion to which it logically leads must be accepted without hesitation and without reserve.  
The only alternative is to do to foreign countries what they always do to each other, and instead of appealing to economic theories in which they wholly disbelieve, to use fiscal inducements, which they thoroughly understand.  
It cannot be right for a country with free trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals, self-deprived of the only instrument whereby their policy can conceivably be modified.  
Great Britain's sufferings must increase with the growth and spread of protection abroad and the absorption of new markets, for example, China.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Premier Balfour issued tonight the advance sheets of a pamphlet on the subject, "Insular Free Trade," in which he presents, at length, arguments in favor of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy. In introducing the pamphlet, Mr. Balfour says his purpose in issuing it is that it would be impossible to put all the important points of this question within the limits of a single speech, and therefore he says the pamphlet may be a fitting preliminary to the speech which he will shortly make. This undoubtedly refers to the speech Mr. Balfour will make at Sheffield, October 1.

**No Hard and Fast Free-Trader.**  
Mr. Balfour says he approaches the subject from the standpoint of a free-trader, as far as contemporary circumstances will permit. He continues:  
"I am a free-trader, but not of the pattern which holds that the doctrine of free trade is so universal in its application, and so capable of an exact expression, that every conclusion to which it logically leads must be accepted without hesitation and without reserve."  
The arguments presented throughout the pamphlet vary little from those already enunciated, but the Premier points out that as a result of England's policy of retaining a fiscal policy made for a free-trade country in a world of free-traders, not for a free-trade country in a world of protectionists, the rate of her export trade has not increased, and, in fact, it has seriously diminished.

Compared with past years, some departments show no increase, while others show symptoms of decay. The Premier asserts that there is no reason to expect an improvement. Meanwhile Germany, America, France, Russia, and even Great Britain herself, governing colonies continue to build up a protected interest within their borders.  
**Suffering for Old Mistakes.**  
Mr. Balfour says the mistakes made by the free-traders half a century ago have left Great Britain bearing all the burdens, and enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to the Empire. He devotes much space to the effect of protection upon combinations in countries in which protection exists. This, the Premier points out, is to the disadvantage of the British manufacturer who is unable to compete with the manufacturer who is able to sell abroad at a lower price than he charges for the same articles at home. He gives an instance of German steel in this particular, saying it is selling cheaper in England than the English manufacturer can possibly produce it for.

Mr. Balfour declares that the optimists who advocate a continuance of the free-trade policy, in spite of the injury worked by protection on Great Britain's interests, are foolish and their arguments little short of reckless. The only possible hope of a mitigation of the evil is through negotiation, which he says, can only appeal to self-interest in foreign protected countries, and in the case of the colonies to self-interest, coupled with sentiment. Mr. Balfour concludes:  
"Were I proved to be wrong, my opinion on the fundamental question would remain unchanged. Where we fail, others may succeed. It cannot be right for a country with free-trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals, self-deprived of the only instrument whereby their policy can conceivably be modified. The most essential object of our national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds with which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves. The precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is important, yet after all only a secondary issue."  
Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is a reprint of notes which circulated among his colleagues in the Cabinet in the early part of August, and are now published, he explains, because he thinks they might gain a larger circulation for which they were originally written. The publication of the pamphlet immediately after the momentous Cabinet Council held yesterday and today indicates that it embodies a statement of policy accepted or rather acquiesced in by the majority of the Cabinet. If this assumption is correct, it means an abandonment of the idea of preferential trade with the colonies, and the taxation of food, in favor of a system of retaliatory duties. Even this, however, is tentative.

Mr. Balfour in his speech October 1, expected to elaborate and explain in his case and then the Cabinet will closely watch its reception by the conservative delegates.  
**No Mention of Chamberlain.**  
In short, the great question of free trade versus protection, so far as the Cabinet is concerned, is still undecided. What will be Colonel Secretary Chamberlain's attitude in the burning question of the moment. The most striking feature of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is that from the beginning to the end it does not refer to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. There is not a word about the threatened breaking up of the Empire or preferential tariffs, and the colonies are scarcely mentioned. On the contrary, the whole line of Mr. Balfour's reasoning is opposed to tariffs for purely protectionist purposes. Hence Mr. Chamberlain is faced with the alternative of either abandoning preferential tariffs or prosecuting his campaign unsupported by Mr. Balfour.  
On the sovereign question, Mr. Balfour says: "The most momentous, perhaps the most permanent victory for free trade was won, when, under the National than on economic grounds, interstate tariffs were forbidden in the United States."  
**Trade Not on Verge of Ruin.**  
Neither does Mr. Balfour admit that Great Britain's trade is on the verge of ruin. He says:  
"Judged by all available tests, both the total wealth and the diffused well being of the country are generally greater than they have ever been. We are not only rich and prosperous in appearance, but also I believe in reality, I can find no evidence that we are living on our capital."  
The Premier thinks that this is because protectionist tariffs are less than they look, and protectionist countries and the British colonies, "are still our most important customers."  
He contends, however, that Great Britain's sufferings must increase with the growth and spread of protection abroad and the absorption of new markets, for example, China. Mr. Balfour says further:  
"The only alternative is to do to foreign countries what they always do to each other, and instead of appealing to economic theories in which they wholly disbelieve, to use fiscal inducements which they thoroughly understand."  
An illustrative table is appended to the pamphlet, showing British exports to protected and unprotected markets, and the value of British exports since 1880.

**WILL CUT WAGES**  
Metal Trades to Clash With Machinists.  
TAKES IN WHOLE COUNTRY  
Ten Per Cent Reduction in the Present Scale.  
LABORERS NUMBER 100,000  
Changed Trade Conditions Make Manufacturers Begin the First Movement Since 1890 for Less Pay—Unions Will Fight.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—(Special.)—The National Metal Trades' Association has started a movement to reduce the wages of machinists all over the country 10 per cent. If this reduction is accomplished it will affect 100,000 machinists, both union and nonunion.  
Wage agreements with the local unions affiliated with the International Association of Machinists expire January 1, 1904, and preparations are being made by the manufacturers to insist upon a reduction when the negotiations for new agreements begin.  
James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, declares the machinists will not brook any reduction of their present wages.  
Fierce competition and diminution of business are given as the cause of the manufacturers wishing to reduce wages. At the present time, and for several years past, manufacturers of machinery have been working their factories with both night and day shifts. Work has been plenty, and the shops have been unable to keep up with their orders. These conditions have changed within the last few months, it is said, and manufacturers foresee that unless they can get more work they will be obliged to discontinue the night force.  
Labor leaders declare this is the first movement that has been made since 1898 for a reduction of wages, and they are unable to understand why it should come at this time.

**WILL MEET ROOSEVELT.**  
Score of Prominent Men Will Discuss Various Matters.  
OYSTER BAY, Sept. 15.—At Ellis Island tomorrow President Roosevelt will meet nearly a score of men prominent in public life, with whom he has made arrangements to talk about various matters of interest and importance.  
This afternoon Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, who recently made a trip to the Philippines to study economic conditions on the islands, had a conference with the President, touching particularly labor problems of the archipelago.  
Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany the President on the two days he will be the guest of the President's sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, of New York.

**BANKGUTTED BY FIRE.**  
Explosion in Basement Causes the Wreck of Seven-Story Building.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Broadway National Bank building at No. 27 Broadway, corner of Park Place, was gutted by fire early this morning. At 2 o'clock there was an explosion in the basement from some unknown cause, and the fire immediately followed the elevator shaft

## HIS RESIGNATION EXPECTED AS CHANCELLOR OF THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER.



**THE RIGHT HON. C. T. RITCHIE.**

to the roof. The interior of the seven-story building was soon ablaze, but the prompt work of the fire-department prevented the spread of the flames to adjoining buildings. The structure was one of the oldest in its neighborhood. The Broadway National Bank had moved to new quarters several weeks ago.

**Fire in Candy Store Causes Big Loss**  
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 15.—A fire which originated in Klonsky's candy store here tonight caused a loss of \$200,000.

**STORM LOSSES GROW.**  
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 15.—Further news of the storm continues to arrive, though a large part of the storm-wrecked area has not yet been heard from. Wires are still down and it is impossible to get trains through on account of washouts. Three negroes were killed by falling timbers at the camp of the Cumber Lumber Company near Gainesville. Another was probably fatally hurt. Several houses were wrecked.

**Florida Knows Many Industries Are Crippled and End is Not Yet.**  
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**Snow Still Falling in Wyoming.**  
CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 15.—A heavy snow storm has been in progress here since Sunday, and shows no indication of abating. A great deal of snow has fallen, but it melts almost as soon as it strikes the ground.  
From Laramie comes reports of a fall of 15 inches of snow during the past 24 hours. Telephone and electric wires were broken by the weight of the snow, and last night the city was in darkness. Reports from the country state that the grain crop in Albany county has been ruined.

**Nearly a Blizzard in Colorado.**  
DENVER, Colo., Sept. 15.—Reports from the northern part of the state are to the effect that a storm has prevailed there during the past 24 hours. In a number of places snow fell and the storm approached the proportions of a blizzard. In the mountains it has been snowing for several days. In the neighborhood of Buena Vista a high wind prevailed, causing the snow to drift. In many places it is reported to be ten feet deep.

**Wisconsin Prepares for a Flood.**  
LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 15.—Heavy rains north of here are responsible for a rise of three feet in the Mississippi River at this point during the past 48 hours. The river is eight and a half feet above lowwater mark, and is rising an inch an hour. Farmers on the lowlands are preparing for the third flood of the year.

**Railroad Wires Working Again.**  
ST. PAUL, Sept. 15.—The Great Northern Railroad today succeeded in establishing telegraphic communication along all portions of its system. The railroads were all in much better shape today.

**Tornado Destroys Schoolhouse.**  
MOULTREE, Ga., Sept. 15.—A tornado, which struck this section today, destroyed the county schoolhouse, those in the building escaped. Three negroes were seriously injured.

**CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.**  
**The Balkan Situation.**  
Knights Templar of America may send well-drilled men to aid Bulgarians. Page 2.  
Bulgaria will take no steps for war until Powers reply to her note. Page 2.  
Russia is said to be to let Turkey subdue Bulgaria, then she will seize the land. Page 2.  
Austro-Slavic rivalry starts for Europe to be in Vienna when rulers confer. Page 2.  
**National.**  
Perry Heath appears safe from being found guilty of any deliberate connection with postal frauds. Page 3.  
Fate of L. Williams, of Alaska, who seeks 1904 Fair appointment, is still in the balance. Page 3.

**Political.**  
District Attorney Jerome tells why he deems Mayor Low unworthy of re-election. Page 3.  
Chicago Democratic Club will boom Mayor Harrison "for anything he wants." Page 3.  
**Domestic.**  
Metal Trades begin movement to reduce wages of machinists all over country 10 per cent. Page 1.  
National Congress opens at Ogden with the largest attendance in its history. Page 3.  
National Dressmakers declare war on high-heeled shoes and will revolutionize fashions. Page 2.  
**Foreign.**  
Premier Balfour advocates retaliatory duties against protectionist nations. Page 1.  
Alaskan boundary commission hears oral argument of Canada. Page 7.  
**Pacific Coast.**  
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County exhibits at the State Fair at Salem are of unusual excellence. Page 4.  
Mrs. Sutton is identified at San Francisco as the woman who bought strychnine from clerk. Page 4.  
Woolgrowers of Oregon in annual convention at Baker City; address of President Belts. Page 5.  
**Commercial and Marine.**  
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Short selling the feature of stock trading at New York. Page 13.  
San Francisco produce quotations. Page 13.  
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**Sports.**  
Scores of Pacific Coast League: Portland 4, Seattle 3; San Francisco 9, Sacramento 4; Oakland 4, Los Angeles 4. Page 11.  
Scores of Pacific National League: Spokane 10, Butte 2; Salt Lake 6, Seattle 3. Page 11.  
George McMillan elected captain Multnomah football team. Page 7.

**Portland and Vicinity.**  
Evidence offered to police committee against Special Officer Roberts reflects on Chief Hunt. Page 1.  
Damage suit of J. H. Davis against his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hannah Nicolai, on trial. Page 8.  
Navigation committee of Chamber of Commerce investigates cause of delay on Columbia Jetty. Page 14.  
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Ticket agents entertained at Carnival. Page 12.

**What Roberts Said of Graft Money.**  
SPECIAL OFFICER ON TRIAL  
Chief Hunt Keeps Watchful Eye on Witnesses.  
MAYOR ADMITS ALL EVIDENCE

**Investigation of Charges Made Against Policeman Develops Interesting Testimony—How the Privilege Was Extended.**  
Excerpts of Evidence at Investigation of Special Officer Roberts Yesterday.  
W. F. Geisler, Owl saloon: "Roberts told me that the money he collected was not all his; that it had to be cut a good many ways."  
Japanese woman in Bad Lande: "I paid Roberts \$1 every time I had trouble. That was about once a week."  
Roberts: "Never took a dollar from a woman except when she called me to throw out a drunk."  
Chief Hunt: "I had no arrangement with the North Third-street saloon-keepers about dancing."  
Mayor Williams: "I want the matter fully investigated. If anyone connected with the police department has been doing wrong, I want to know it."  
Police methods were brought to light in so startling a way at the investigation of Special Officer Jack Roberts yesterday that the main issue became a merciless examination of Chief Hunt's management of the North End.  
The Roberts' case was almost lost sight of for a time as Councilman A. F. Fiegel, the attorney for the prosecution, turned the searchlight full upon Chief Hunt, while the Chief for his part, fought for his official life while defending himself against the relentless questions of the lawyer.  
Evidence accumulated so rapidly that nothing more was done yesterday than for the prosecution to close its case, with the possible exception of a few minor witnesses who were not present. The investigation was adjourned until Saturday afternoon, when the defense will bring forward its case.  
Five Japanese women of the Bad Lande testified that they had paid various sums of money to Roberts for protection from undesirable customers. One dollar was paid each time.  
Five North Third-street keepers of combination houses testified that they had paid money to Roberts in order that dancing might be permitted in their houses. As high as \$5 a week had been collected from these men according to the testimony.  
Special Officer Roberts denied that he had ever taken money from women except when he had exerted himself to throw some unwanted man from their places. He denied ever having received any money so collected with Chief Hunt.  
Chief Hunt denied having authorized any arrangement with the saloon keepers whereby they could conduct dancing.  
Though much of the testimony had no direct bearing upon the charges of graft which have been preferred against Officer Roberts, yet the probe now in the hands of Mr. Fiegel is not to halt far from the bottom.  
Mayor Williams has declared that the trial shall go on, let the testimony develop what it may. At the close of yesterday's session he made the following statement:  
"This examination ought properly to have been confined to the allegations of misconduct on the part of Roberts, that was the sole issue, and if I had been presiding as Judge I should have ruled out all this other evidence. But I know very well that if I had said a word on the subject of the evidence being irrelevant it would have been reported in the newspapers tomorrow morning that I was afraid to have any investigation of these matters. Therefore, I made no ruling on the subject, but allowed Mr. Fiegel to go on into an examination of the officers and the Chief."  
**Wants All Charges Investigated.**  
"I want the matter fully and thoroughly and completely investigated. I do not want anything concealed. If anybody connected with the police department has been doing wrong I want to know it and I will have it corrected if it is within my power."  
Contrary to the decision of the police committee of the Executive Board, composed of Sig Sichel and C. F. Beebe, the investigation meeting was not held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, but in the committee room adjoining the Mayor's office. It appeared that spectators were not desired, and though many interested men in different walks of life applied for admittance, none but the city officials, the witnesses and the reporters was allowed to hear the trial.  
At the head of the table sat Mayor Williams. At his right sat Roberts, the accused man. At his left reposed the figure of Chief Hunt. When a witness gave evidence against Roberts, the Chief sat upon the edge of his chair and glared at the person with an awe-inspiring glare. When Roberts' attorney, W. T. Hume, was doing the questioning, the Chief sat back comfortably in his chair while the crowd's feet around his eyes wrinkled with satisfaction. With "Billy" Hume at the helm the police department would certainly be cleared of all odium.  
As Attorney Fiegel began to hit the head of the police department the Chief changed places with Roberts so that he could more readily get the ear of the attorney. Frequent conferences were held behind the Mayor's back. Sig Sichel and General Beebe sat opposite the witness chair. Mr. Fiegel spread his legs along the lower part of the table.  
Both Roberts and Chief Hunt appeared nervous. When witnesses gave compelling testimony this nervousness diminished.

**CUT MANY WAYS**  
What Roberts Said of Graft Money.

**SPECIAL OFFICER ON TRIAL**  
Chief Hunt Keeps Watchful Eye on Witnesses.

**MAYOR ADMITS ALL EVIDENCE**

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(Continued on Page 10.)