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House.

And still people are asking: What has

Bynum done for Indiana and the Seventh

district?

If the people want to preserve American

markets for American producers they

should send protectionists to Congress.

A good many people who sported the

rooster two years ago have discovered to

their sorrow that chickens come home to

roost.

After all, the great motive power in the

employment of labor is a market. Labor,

skill, capital and plant are impotent with-

out a market.

President Cleveland, Chairman Wilson,

Speaker Crisp and other Democratic lead-

ers join in assuring the country that the

present blow dealt to American industries

is but the beginning.

It seems very strange that Mr. Bynum

could not find a young man in the Seventh

district fit for the naval cadetship and was

consequently compelled to draft his own

offspring for the position.

Why are the American trunk railroads

hauling British tin-plate a thousand miles

for the same rate that they charge the

American maker for fifty or one hundred

miles? It is an outrage.

A large part of the Democratic stock in

trade has consisted in making the Southern

people believe that the Republican party

was their enemy. There is reason to hope

they are getting their eyes opened.

Why should the Democratic commis-

sioners of Marion county pay \$8 per thou-

sand feet more for lumber of the same

grade than does the Republican Board of

Public Works in the city of Indianapolis?

Because of the Democratic hard times

the Pennsylvania lines expended \$5,000,000

less last year for labor and the products

of labor than in the Republican year of

1892, which means that \$5,000,000 less

was paid as wages.

Now that nearly all of the criminal

causes of Marion county are tried in other

counties, why not ask the Legislature to

establish a special court in some other

county to try persons indicted for murder

in Marion county?

Is there any mystery connected with the

increase of taxation in Marion county 35

per cent. in four years, when the fact is

brought to light that the commissioners pay

a price and a third for lumber and \$60,-

000 for a \$60,000 bridge?

It is well that the labor organizations in

this county express themselves about the

policy of sending \$50,000 of bridge building

out of the State and paying \$75,000 for it.

But will they vote to continue the coterie

in office which discriminates against home

labor?

The New Zealand Herald of July 15

said: "There have been very few cable

messages from America more important to

the prosperity of this colony than that

published yesterday announcing the removal

of all duty on wool." Mr. Wilson ought to

go to New Zealand and receive another ban-

quet.

Vice President Howard, of the American

Railway Union, seems to be a bigger man

than Congressman Bynum. The latter's

pocketbook, when the pickpockets got

through with it, was found to contain four

Democratic committee for cutting out of the

campaign text-books the pages containing

his Wilson and Catchings letters. The fact

that the letters are referred to in the index

shows that they were originally embodied

in the book, while the absence of the pages

containing them shows they were removed

for a purpose. This is calculated to bring

Mr. Cleveland into ridicule and contempt

and injure his reputation as a statesman.

If the Donaldson suit succeeds he ought

to enjoy the committee from circulating

any more copies of the mutilated text-book.

THAT TIN-PLATE CONSPIRACY.

A resident of Elwood who is interested

in the tin-plate industry and who seems not

to know that the Sentinel's statements re-

garding anything affecting an American

industry attract no more attention among

intelligent people who know it than have

its assaults upon Governor Matthews and

the last Democratic Legislature, furnishes

some facts for the refutation of its state-

ment in an article in which a tin-plate

manufacturers' conspiracy was elaborated.

The statement of the Sentinel was that

the demanding of a reduction of the wages

of their employees by tin-plate manufactur-

ers is a "political bluff." In regard to the

price of tin plates the Journal's informant

says:

At the time the McKinley law went into

effect the price of tin plate for I C grade,

197 pounds to the box, was \$3.50

to \$5.50 per box. With the efforts of the

Whishmen to strangle the American indus-

try, aided by the railroads in the matter

of freight rates, this price has fallen to

\$4.75 and \$5.50 without any tariff

reduction at all, showing what benefits

were being secured even to the American

manufacturer of tinware under the opera-

tion of the McKinley tariff. At \$4.75 to

\$5.50 tin was about as cheap in the Amer-

ican market as it had ever been in the

history of the tin-plate trade.

The Sentinel in its article, which was de-

signed to create a prejudice against the

American manufacturer by asserting that

he would demand a reduction of wages to

help a political party, said that tin

plates have not been reduced in price,

when, as a matter of fact, the price of

plates was reduced a cent a pound when the

Democratic tariff bill went into effect.

On this point the Journal's informant

says:

The Sentinel can go down to the Dug-

dale Can Company and make them an offer

to supply them with 10,000 boxes of I C

coke plates, 100 pounds to the box, at a

price of \$3.50 and find it will be de-

clined. This nullifies the lie of the Sentin-

el to the effect that tin plate has not

been reduced in price.

A reduction of the price of tin plates

a dollar a hundred means a fall of 20 per

cent. To say that such a fall in price

cannot affect the industry and the wages

of the labor employed in making plates

is more than absurd. In this connection

it may be said that the reduction asked

for by the manufacturer of plates affected

about 15 per cent of the workmen in a

plant employing 350 men, namely, the

"rollers," the "heaters" and the "doublers"

—men who are getting in this country

\$5.47 and \$5.38 per day, against \$5.00, \$2

and \$2.50 in the Welsh works, and where

common labor costs from \$5.50 to \$5 per

week. Attention is also called to the cable-

gram of a few days ago stating that the

employees in one Welsh factory went to

work at a reduction of 20 per cent. after

being idle for nearly two years.

As was stated on Saturday, American

railways are carrying English tin plates

at rates which discriminate outrageously

against the American competitor. For in-

stance, the railroads charge 25 cents a

hundred pounds from New York to Kan-

sas City, while they charge 33 cents from

Elwood, and the rate from New York to

this city is only 1 cent more than from

Elwood. Thus the British plate manu-

facturer, the American railroads and the

Democratic Congress seem to be in a con-

spiracy to ruin the growing tin-plate in-

dustry in this country unless it can com-

pete by reducing wages to something like

the British standard. For the present, and

for the purpose of destroying the Amer-

ican tin-plate industry, the British makers

have made the price lower than it has

been for years. It is very natural that

the Sentinel should join the foreign man-

ufacturer against the American and turn

upon him its only instrument of warfare,

falsehood.

PEANUT POLITICS.

As an exhibition of peanut politics nothing

smaller has occurred than the attempt

to make political capital against Vice Pres-

ident Morton for having employed an Eng-

lish coachman. Americans are somewhat

accustomed to exhibitions of this kind, and

when a man is nominated for office they

expect to see his public and private record

pitilessly ventilated, but the line ought to

be drawn somewhere. The color of a man's

underwear and the nationality of his house-

hold servants should escape attack from his

political opponents.

Mr. Morton had hardly made known his

acceptance of the Republican nomination

for Governor of New York before the

charge was sprung that he had violated the

alien contract labor law by importing an

English coachman. The charge was no

sooner made public than an immigration

inspector left Washington with a warrant

signed by the Secretary of the Treasury for

the coachman's arrest. The arrest was

made and the man was turned over to the

custody of the commissioner of immigration,

who placed him under surveillance prepara-

tory to sending him back to England. An

appeal to the acting Secretary of the Treas-

ury for the man's discharge on the ground

that he is a domestic servant and, there-

fore, not embraced in the prohibitory

provisions of the contract labor law, failed

to elicit any reply, and at last accounts he

was still under arrest.

The circumstances clearly indicate that

the machinery of the Democratic party in

New York and Washington was set in

motion simultaneously to create the im-

pression that Mr. Morton had violated the

law in question. He has done nothing of

the kind. The law, which was passed in

1885 and received the vote of every Repub-

lican Senator, including that of Benjamin

Harrison, makes it unlawful for any cor-

poration or person to prepay the transpor-

tation, or any way assist, the importation

or immigration of any foreigner

or foreigners into the United States

under any contract or agreement

to perform labor or service therein.

After receiving the penalty for violation of

the law it continues: "Provided, that the

provisions of this act shall not apply to

professional actors, lecturers or singers, nor

to persons employed strictly as personal

or domestic servants." A coachman is

nothing if not a domestic servant. He is

as much so as a butler, a cook or a

chambermaid. If not a domestic servant,

what is he? As to the manner of the man's

employment Mr. Morton says:

Howard has been constantly in my service

since 1881, 1884, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895,

and 1896. I have employed him as a coach-