

THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

Washington Office—1410 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls.

Business Office. 28 Editorial Rooms. 15

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$3.00

Daily only, three months, \$8.00

Daily only, six months, \$15.00

Daily only, one year, \$28.00

Single copy, 5 cents

By carrier, 15 cents

By mail, 10 cents

cupidity of the Sugar Trust to prevent its sale. To that end the trust has notified jobbers that if they sell the refined product of the Nebraska factories it will not sell the cheaper grades, which are not manufactured by the Nebraska producers. It is said that as the result of this inhibition over \$100,000 worth of Nebraska sugar is now stored in the warehouses in Omaha. Efforts are being made to get Western jobbers to handle the home product regardless of consequences, and there is a strong home sentiment which favors the Nebraska sugar maker in the fight. There has rarely been such an insolent monopoly in this country as that which is attempting to control the immense sugar trade of the United States. It practically holds every jobber in its power by threatening to refuse to sell him sugar should he buy a small quantity of any competitor. It seems that there should be a remedy for such an outrage.

AN OFFICIAL VILIPER OF THE UNITED STATES.

A passage in a recently published selection from Coleridge's note books draws the line between a partisan and a patriot. "When a party man talks as if he hated his country," wrote Coleridge, "saddens at her prosperous events, exults in her disasters, and yet all the while is merely lating the opposite party, and would himself talk as a patriot were he in a foreign land, he is a party man. The true monster is he who abuses his country when out of his country." This distinction is well taken. Every person who finds the difference between criticism of one's country or fellow-countrymen at home and abroad. An American politician at home may say harsh things about the opposite party and they are overlooked or forgotten, but the same things said in a foreign country sound very differently. An American abroad should be for his country right or wrong.

Under the differentiation made by the passage quoted above our present ambassador to Great Britain seems to fill Coleridge's definition of a "true monster." In the United States Mr. Bayard is known as a narrow partisan. In Delaware he is known as a political boss and professional office seeker. The Wilmington (Del.) News says: "Since 1869, with a brief interim during Harrison's administration, he has held public office. He has lived and thrived at the expense of his country, for which he has never given any return worth dwelling upon. He could not be elected to a single office in the gift of the people." For years past he has been in the habit of criticizing the policies and practices of the Republican party without exciting special attention, and might have continued to do so if he had remained at home. But Ambassador Bayard in England occupies a very different position from Mr. Bayard in Delaware. What he might say in Delaware was of very little consequence, but what he says in England carries weight, and when he abuses the United States or the American people over there it hurts.

Within the last few months Mr. Bayard has offered two distinct insults to the American people. In a speech delivered at Old Boston, England, in August last he said: "The President stands in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes violent people, and almost as if he were his own way, and men who need to have that way frequently obstructed; and I tell you that no foreigner can ever legislate to govern the people of the United States."

Mr. Bayard was so intent on eulogizing Mr. Cleveland that he failed to see that this was an insult to the American people. If it had been said in this country it would have been understood and discounted, but uttered abroad it would of course be accepted at its full weight. Again, in a speech recently delivered at Edinburgh, and also referred to in the Journal, Mr. Bayard said: "In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection, which has done more to corrupt the public mind than any other single cause. Protection, now controlling the sovereign power of taxation, and almost as if he were his own way, and men who need to have that way frequently obstructed; and I tell you that no foreigner can ever legislate to govern the people of the United States."

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high. The system of appraisal and assessment is complicated compared with that of many other States. There is reason to believe that the methods of expending money in counties and townships are not always dictated by business principles. The one-man power of the township trustee is liable to abuse, and is abused. In short, the methods of doing public business in townships needs thorough revision after considering methods in other States.

A very potential influence in the State is on the side of almost limitless expenditure. An educated class insists that it is a function of the State to sustain universities. Quite regardless of the burdens of the people, there is a continuous demand for large expenditures for new institutions and the extension of old ones upon a scale which demands an expenditure indicating that those who make such demands never stop to consider that Indiana has a large State debt and is not a wealthy country. State, counties and townships pay for many things for which private corporations would not pay. That a printing contract has been let upon business principles is so rare that it is the subject of comment.

To revise the methods of taxation may require a revision of a constitution adapted to the Indiana of fifty years ago, but, to bring about a general reform in the methods of administration, constitutional revision is not needed. But who will undertake this work? It would be a wise thing for one of the "Republican love feasts" to select a committee of one from each congressional district to consider the whole subject and devise a plan which may be the basis of legislation. Suppose, instead of the usual exhortation and congratulation on such occasions, Mr. Claypool should bring up the practical subject of improving the methods of administration of county and local affairs so that the people may be relieved of a portion of the burden of taxation. Why, at this stage of Republican ascendancy in Indiana, should not those who are called the active leaders turn their attention to important local issues and thus prove to the people that they are more worthy of their confidence than the Democracy?

PUNCH AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Punch, which lives on a reputation of having once been humorous, but which is now as stupid as it is narrow, was in a recent issue a full-page cartoon in which there are but two figures, John Bull and Jonathan. The former is represented as saying: "Monroe doctrine! What is the Monroe doctrine?" And Jonathan answers: "Wa-a!—guess it's that everything everywhere belongs to us." If this even approximately represents Punch's understanding of the Monroe doctrine it had better open correspondence with some bright American high school boy and get posted on the subject. If there is any one thing that the Monroe doctrine distinctly does not represent it is the acquisition of territory by the United States. This government has at different times acquired new territory, but always by treaty, and never through the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. It paid France \$15,000,000 for the Louisiana territory, Russia \$7,000,000 for Alaska, and, strange to say, it paid Mexico \$15,000,000 for New Mexico and California at the close of a victorious war when it was in a position to dictate any terms of peace and really did dictate terms in the Mexican capital.

The American mode of acquiring territory, viz., by payment in cash, is very different from the British mode. England owns territory in all parts of the earth. Daniel Webster referred to her as "a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." Yet of all these possessions England never purchased an acre. She has acquired territory by war, by occupation, by aggression, by diplomacy, by chicanery, by adverse possession, by treaty, by the blessings of British government over savage tribes, and by other methods peculiarly her own, but never by purchase. Just now she is trying to steal a slice of Venezuelan territory under cover of a boundary dispute which she refuses to submit to arbitration, and in which her claim rests on a fraudulent survey made by a British commissioner and never assented to by Venezuela.

As the United States is really the most conservative and honest government in the world in the matter of acquiring territory, having paid cash for every new acquisition, it is rather hard to be caricatured as a land grabber, and that, too, by a British paper. When John Bull asked Jonathan what the Monroe doctrine was the latter should have answered: "It's a club we hold over the heads of European land grabbers like you to keep them from trespassing in the western hemisphere." Punch might not reply that in Jonathan's mouth, but it would have been true.

SOVEREIGN AND HIS KNIGHTS. The once potential organization known as the Knights of Labor has dwindled to insignificant proportions under the leadership of Sovereign. The wonder is that any intelligent men give it their allegiance while such a man is at its head. It is greatly to the credit of thousands who were once members of the Knights of Labor that Sovereign denounces thousands for revolting against his rule; that he should devote the first part of his address to denouncing such traitors and the remainder to falsehoods regarding existing industrial conditions. If any number of men should be led to believe the sentiments expressed by Sovereign in his address to his General Assembly there would be war between employers and employes or capital and labor. Because the great body of wage earners reject Sovereign as an irresponsible agitator, more amicable relations seem to exist between the two wings of the army of production than when such men as Sovereign had more followers. All his assaults upon the employer are disproved by the recent facts. If all of them were as grasping and conscienceless as he represents them to be, thousands of employes would not have found their wages advanced a few months since without asking they have. They had not asked because they have the intelligence to see that the conditions of the market would not warrant it, and for that reason were surprised when the advance was announced. Mr. Sovereign

may not know it, but the mass of intelligent wage earners do know that he utters an untruth when he represents that the condition of such people is growing worse as the years pass. They know that in the fierce competition in production wages have suffered less, and that, as the years pass, the portion of the result of production which labor receives is increasing. Moreover, it is too late for such men as Sovereign to rail at the money power, since intelligent people now know that the bulk of the money used by banking institutions and trust companies is made up of the savings of wage earners; that the creditor class throughout the land is the army of those who save from wages and small incomes—depositors in savings banks, shareholders in building and loan associations, and the holders of life insurance policies. It would be but fair to Judge Sovereign by himself, and, thus judging him, to declare that he is striving to hold the Knights of Labor together that for the assessments paid into the treasury of the General Assembly out of the earnings of labor he may be sure of his generous salary.

The vote of Colonel Bradley in Kentucky is 152,907, and of his opponent, Mr. Hardin, 147,704. In 1892 the Republican vote was 155,441, and the Democratic 154,461. In Harrison's vote was 155,124, and Cleveland's 154,124. The Populist vote was nearly a third less than in 1892, and the Prohibition vote only a little over one-half as large as in that year.

The Open Season. He pulled his gun— His loaded gun— Through the farmer's wife fence; And since that day— The birds are gay; He hasn't shot one "snice."

Same as a String. "Old man Bilgins must be awfully fond of his wife. I have often noticed him taking her pictures out of his pocket and looking at it as he rides along the road." "Yes, that's a system he has. It reminds him to stop in and order the groceries."

A Constitutional Lie. "Watts—I believe Briggs is a liar by instinct." "Potts—Oh, puhaw!" "Watts—But I do believe it. I asked him if he knew of any cure for a cold, and he said no. Just for the pure pleasure of lying."

His Creed. "I suppose you are a Socialist, or Anarchist, or something?" asked the lady of vague ideas. "Madam," replied Mr. Brokedown Baldwin, "I am a passive altruist."

What in the name of common sense is that? "I believe in being helped all I can."

THE TURK AND THE POWERS. The Sultan refuses to take hints. It is now about time to make the hints take the more influential form of bayonets and gunpowder. Ordinary talk doesn't seem to affect the Sultan. After a while some of the warships may come along and give him a blowing up.—Philadelphia Times.

England and the Sultan. England and the Sultan, for however much she may dislike him as the head of the Ottoman empire, she cannot but respect him as the hereditary head of the religion of the millions of the faithful Indians.—Detroit Tribune.

Each day the atrocities reported from Armenia grow more horrible in their details. England and the Sultan are morally responsible to discuss the situation and have not passed the point where they may say that "interference may be necessary."—Detroit Free Press.

back off from each other a distance of five feet. They then run full tilt together, head to head. Finally one ram dropped dead with a completely smashed skull.

In Littleton, N. H., five years ago, the pastor of the Congregational Church was taken by Rev. Mr. Frost, a scholarly, but unfortunately not a strong man. His wife died, and he was left alone and gradually became an expert in ministerial work. She then began to study theology and to preach. Her husband, who had been a minister, was now a layman, and she had been installed in his place.

The first wife direction Mary Anderson received came from Charles Cushman. "Do not begin at the bottom of the ladder for I believe the drudgery of small parts in a stock company without encouragement, and the friction of co-acting nature would be crushing to the lowest round, advocate beginning at the lowest round, and believe you may be more by continuing as you have begun."

Sultan Abdul Hamid II. is fifty-three years old and is the thirty-fourth monarch of the Turkish dynasty. His salary is \$100,000 a year. He is a very religious man, and he is a very good ruler. He is a very good ruler. He is a very good ruler.

Know this: Who boasts of wisdom's crown May live to own his folly; A single shot sometimes brings down That which escaped the volley. Indianapolis.—May W. Donnan.

FOREIGNERS NOT ALL OWING TO THE ALLEN ELEMENT. We recently called attention to the striking facts that Milwaukee, the American city which is most largely foreign in its constituents of its population, is, by the confession of former New Englanders who are residing in that city, more temperate than Boston; that the rate of pauperism and crime is exceptionally low; that the school system is highly efficient; that the municipal government is better than that of many cities, like Baltimore, where the foreign element is largely Irish and Italian. Equally striking is the claim made by the St. Paul Globe, and, apparently, by other newspapers, that the State which has the largest proportion of foreign-born voters of the whole forty-four, with the exception of its neighbor, Dakota, "is in the very front rank in providing for the reformation of the criminal and the care of the dependent population."

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Mr. Gladstone, in remarking that the Sultan of Turkey had been given by God as a curse to mankind, uttered a thought that the whole Christian world can approve. "What becomes of the Sultan of Turkey which he occupies is of little note compared with the greater question involving the relations of the great nations. Peace among them must be maintained, and it will be maintained only if the political judgment of Europe are permitted to prevail."—Detroit Tribune.

What becomes of the gathering fleets of Europe will probably have to speak in the only European language which the Turk seems to fully comprehend before he will be satisfied that the powers of the world are united in their determination to solve the Eastern question. The Porte may find that the time to make a peace proposal is past.

England has no desire to lose India or to risk its loss, for England's government realizes that Russia would not hesitate to hold forth the inducement of universal reformation, and that the Sultan would not be so foolish as to refuse to accept it. Russia is orthodox Greek at home, but her statesmen do not stir up trouble by interfering with the faith of Asiatic peoples.—Boston Transcript.

Helpless to preserve order or to meet the requirements of peace, the Porte is still capable of savage and stubborn war. That it would ultimately be its vain in obvious, but that the Sultan would surrender without a struggle is hardly possible. Such a struggle, however, would be very dangerous to all the powers ranged on one side and Turkey on the other. That is the only way in which the Sultan could be civilized who hopes for.—New York Times.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Dr. Lillian Hamilton, an Englishwoman, has been appointed chief physician to the Emir of Afghanistan. The Princess of Wales, so they say, once confessed that her favorite dish was Yorkshire pudding, her favorite art millinery, and her favorite occupation mending her own business. The Wellesley girls voted recently on woman suffrage. The result was 30 votes for and 20 against. The rest of the students of 228 in number, either for lack of interest in the question or absorption in their work, did not vote for it. Only the purest water is employed by the Chinese in washing the finer grades of silk. Ordinary well water in its natural state is unsuitable, and is purified by a process of filtration. Two prize races in Pike county, Pennsylvania, fought a duel to the death one day last week. Their method of combat was to

back off from each other a distance of five feet. They then run full tilt together, head to head. Finally one ram dropped dead with a completely smashed skull.

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