

The Sun

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1919.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will in all cases send stamps for our purpose.

The Great Betrayal.

We copy a noteworthy statement from our esteemed contemporary Vainish:

Here are the names and addresses of the leaders of the Ways and Means Committee:

- CHARLES WATSON, Chairman, W. Va., population, 1,000.
THOMAS WATSON, Chairman, W. Va., population, 1,000.
THOMAS WATSON, Chairman, W. Va., population, 1,000.

Unfortunately force has been conferred upon this presentation of the Wilson committee through their betrayal of the Democratic platform.

There is a group of Democrats in the Senate, and another group in the House of Representatives, who have come to be known as cuckoos.

The present efforts of Mr. CLEVELAND's echoes in Congress are directed entirely to the suppression of debate upon his Hawaiian policy.

Everything indicates that it would be exceedingly agreeable to Mr. CLEVELAND if Congress would drop Hawaii, and let the matter stand where his message left it.

But if right, justice, and the higher law required Mr. CLEVELAND, upon his own responsibility, to attempt the destruction of the Provisional Government in Hawaii,

the restoration of monarchy by means of secret intrigue, why do not the same considerations of moral right and justice to LILOUKALANI, require Congress, using its broader authority, and, if necessary, its war-making power, to take up and carry out openly the secret undertaking in which Mr. CLEVELAND has failed?

Why is it that no one of the cuckoos in Congress has offered in either House a resolution declaring that LILOUKALANI is rightfully the Queen of Hawaii; that she was deposed solely through the unwarranted interference of a representative of the United States Government, using improperly the name and military force of this country to that end; and that it is therefore the duty of the American Congress to procure her reinstatement upon the throne, even if that can be accomplished only by declaring war upon the usurping Provisional Government?

Such a resolution would be welcome to the friends of Hawaii, and it ought to be welcome to the friends of Mr. CLEVELAND. Why is it not introduced? Why is it that instead of responding manfully to the trumpet tones of Mr. CLEVELAND's royalist and fantastic proclamation, the so-called Administration Senators and Representatives content themselves with ingenious but ineffective attempts to put the whole question to sleep?

No Democrat in Congress has yet raised his voice in favor of the further pursuance of a policy, which if morally right in the case of the Administration, has equally imperative moral claims upon the Federal Legislature, and with no constitutional obstacle in the way.

Has the CLEVELAND policy of infamy not a single supporter in the Fifty-third Congress, even among the cuckoos?

It is possible that any stammer may bring news of a great and important change in the Government of Hawaii, brought about without first obtaining the permission of Mr. CLEVELAND.

The apologists for the GRESHAM-BLOUNT-CLEVELAND policy have always made much of the fact that the Provisional Government is a mere makeshift affair, intended to last only until annexation, and that since Mr. CLEVELAND does not want to have Hawaii annexed, it ought promptly to go out of existence. Mr. CLEVELAND himself, in his recent message, dwells on "the further fact that in any event the Provisional Government, by its own declared limitation, was only to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

In this he finds one reason for hoping that after his assurance that such union could not be consummated "they would submit to the monarchy which he desires to raise over them."

The point was frivolous, because the Government was not to go out of existence unless terms of union should be arranged, but, on the contrary, was to continue until those terms should be agreed upon, whether that period should be three months, three years, or three centuries. It is only the anti-annexationists who give the Provisional Government a specific length of days. But if the accounts from San Francisco are correct, Minister THURSTON left that port about a week ago for a purpose that will end all such quibbling. He returned to Honolulu to advocate making the Provisional Government permanent, and Hawaii an independent republic under a written Constitution.

It has long been obvious that the alternative was not, as Mr. CLEVELAND and possibly a few other people imagined, between annexation and monarchy, but between annexation and an independent republic. Had he carried out his fatuous and outrageous project of setting up the throne, and the Queen on it, it would probably have been torn down again at the first opportunity. Indeed, the relief of his supporters, especially in Congress, at learn-

ing that the Queen's love of revenge has upset Mr. CLEVELAND's plan, is most palpable. The thought of using American influence to destroy civil liberties and to restore a monarchy, is so abhorrent that the prospect of abandoning that scheme and leaving the Queen to her fate, is for most of them like awakening from a nightmare. Even KROBROFF is hilarious. "It is the unexpected which usually happens," he writes. "The practical question now is for the United States to say where the Queen's refusal leaves the Government of the United States. To me it seems that to use a phrase of the street, it lets the United States out. It leaves us nothing more to do than Hawaii. Further interference would, it seems to me, be only mischievous."

Mr. CLEVELAND's own backers, in fact, are delighted at the destruction of his plan, and are ready to support any policy which Mr. THURSTON has success in his errand, and the Provisional Government becomes permanent, the relief of this country from the disgrace with which the President threatened it, will be still further assured.

Our Fleet at Rio de Janeiro.

There is about to be assembled at Rio de Janeiro, under Admiral BESHAM, the most formidable American squadron that ever dropped anchor in a foreign port.

The vessels already there include the flagship Newark, Capt. TERRY, of 4,083 tons displacement, mounting twelve 6-inch rifles, together with ten rapid-fire guns, three Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and four Gatling in the secondary battery, and making 19 knots at her best; the Charleston, of 4,040 tons, having a trial record of 18.9 knots, and mounting two 6-inch and six 6-inch rifles, with a secondary battery like the Newark's; and one more Hotchkiss cannon; the Detroit, of 2,000 tons, Commander BROWN, mounting ten 5-inch rapid-fire rifles, eight smaller rapid-fire guns, and two Gatlings, and making 18.71 knots on her speed trial.

The war ships now added are, to begin with, the San Francisco, 4,083 tons, Capt. WATSON, which has already left Trinidad for Rio. She is a 20.1 knot flyer, carrying a battery like the Newark's. Next, the best all-around vessel we have in commission, the armored cruiser New York, Capt. PHILIP, is hurriedly preparing to leave this port, and the best information is that she goes to Rio. She is a big 8,150-ton cruiser, having 8 1/2 inches of steel on her two turrets, 12 inches on her barbettes, 4 inches on her sides, and a thick curved steel deck. She carries six 8-inch and twelve rapid-fire 4-inch rifles, besides twelve rapid-fire guns and four Gatlings in her secondary battery and four Whitehead torpedoes, and she reached 21 knots on her trial. She will be the best vessel of any nation at Rio. The double-turret monitor Miantonomoh, Capt. WALLACE, commanding, of 3,930 tons, is likewise under orders, presumably, also, for Rio or for the Gulf. She is a slow vessel, making but 10 1/2 knots, but she has the powerful armament of four 10-inch rifles in a pair of compound armor turrets 11 1/2 inches thick, besides eight pieces in the secondary battery. Her sides are protected by seven inches of armor.

Here are six vessels, five of them modern steel cruisers and two of them armor-clads. It is further understood that the Bennington, Commander THOMAS, may be ordered to Rio from the Mediterranean. She is a 1,700-ton gunboat, of 17 1/2 knots speed, carrying six 6-inch guns, besides nine pieces in her secondary battery. Possibly she may be directed instead to the Gulf of Mexico, whither the Kearsarge has already been sent, and it is a good station for a reserve for Rio.

Why is all this demonstration made? The answer given by the Washington authorities is that it means the protection of American rights and interests at Rio; and they are also not loath to allow the further inference to be drawn, that it is meant to uphold the Monroe doctrine, if put in jeopardy there. That is all right, but perhaps if the truth were known, there is a feeling of relief in being able to turn public attention from Honolulu to Rio, and by an extra demonstration of zeal for American interests in Brazil to offset the miserable sacrifice of American interests in Hawaii. Certainly the navy may be congratulated on having at Rio a more agreeable task than the one it has feared at Honolulu.

If it be true that there is any fresh danger of European interference in favor of monarchical institutions in Brazil, we may thank the CLEVELAND-GRESHAM Hawaiian policy for contributing its share to that increase of danger. The attempt to crush free government in Hawaii, and the open declaration of a purpose to restore there the Provisional Government, crowned with the announcement of Mr. CLEVELAND's message of his opinion that "dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own" ought not to regulate our conduct, may well have encouraged the friends of monarchy, so far as the relations of this country to it are concerned, in Brazil and everywhere else.

Mr. Gladstone Holds His Own.

The events of the last week in England have demonstrated that Mr. GLADSTONE has lost no ground in the House of Commons or with the people at large, yet they are scarcely reassuring as to justify an appeal to the constituencies before an effort is made to abolish plural voting and to improve the registration laws.

The strength of the government has, of late, been subjected to three sharp tests, of which the House of Commons and to one test at the ballot box. The first of these in point of time was the acceptance by Mr. GLADSTONE of a radical amendment to the Parish Councils bill, an amendment directly contrary to the declaration previously made by Mr. FOWLER, who has the bill in charge. This amendment gave the parish councils, in which, of course, it may happen that Nonconformists will constitute a majority, power over elementary trust funds, provided these had not been given expressly for Anglican Church purposes. It was thought possible that many of the country's fashionable Liberals, including especially those country gentlemen who still adhere to Mr. GLADSTONE, would refuse to sanction his leader's change of attitude on this question, but discipline prevailed, and the amendment was carried by about the usual majority. Then came what was practically a motion of want of confidence in the Ministerial programme with regard to the increase of the navy. The London newspapers, with but few exceptions, had for some weeks previously been engaged in exciting misgivings with respect to England's capacity of self-defense, estimates being printed to show that at the end of a few years the naval force of Great Britain would be surpassed by that of France and Russia combined. So sensitive is English public opinion with respect to the country's preponderance at sea that it would have surprised no one had Mr. GLADSTONE parried the attack of the Opposition by announcing the purpose of building a number of new war ships. As a matter of fact, Mr. GLADSTONE did nothing of the kind; he declared that the Government, while hold-

ing itself responsible for the maintenance of the nation's superiority on the ocean, would reserve the disclosure of its naval plans until the proper occasion, that is to say, until the whole budget for the next financial year had been laid before the House of Commons. The division which followed, the Government was sustained by the normal majority of about forty. Lastly, the House of Lords sent down the Employers' Liability bill, rendered worthless for trade-union purposes by an amendment allowing workmen to contract themselves out of its provisions. The Commons, under Mr. GLADSTONE'S leadership, refused to assent to this amendment by considerably more than the average majority.

So much for the unshaken hold still retained by the Prime Minister on the popular branch of the Legislature. The election at Ayr, which took place on Thursday, afforded an opportunity of judging whether he is as strong with the constituencies also as he was before the passage of the Home Rule bill. In the last Parliament, Ayr was represented by a Conservative, but at the general election of 1912 a Gladstonian, Mr. LEES, carried it by a majority of about five hundred. Owing to his acceptance of a municipal office, Mr. LEES was recently obliged to vacate his seat and offer himself for reelection, whereupon the Conservatives made the most strenuous efforts to recover possession of the district. They put forward a candidate of great local popularity, and endeavored to promote a schism in the Gladstonian ranks by inducing a Socialist to solicit the suffrages of workmen. At the last moment, however, the Socialist candidate withdrew his name, and the result was that Mr. LEES was reelected, although by a majority reduced to below three hundred.

The Ayrington election proves that the masses of English workmen do not hold Mr. GLADSTONE in any sense responsible for the hardships and privations to which the depressed condition of British industry has subjected them. On the contrary, they are unflinching supporters of the Employers' Liability bill and his efficient interposition between the coal miners and their employers, has convinced the whole body of workmen that they have far more to expect from him than from any Unionist Prime Minister. The fact that, nevertheless, the Gladstonian majority at Ayrington fell off, bears conclusive testimony to the obstacles presented by the registration laws to the faithful expression of popular opinion.

When we remind the reader that, in England, a workman must live twelve months, and may have to live twenty-three months, in a given voting precinct in order to be registered, the disabilities imposed on working people by the present registration laws will be sufficiently manifest. But, it may be said by those who favor an immediate dissolution of Parliament, there is no certainty that the House of Lords will accept a bill embodying the needed improvements of the registration process. The answer is that, if the Lords throw out a bill intended to secure to workmen the right of voting, by reducing to three months the period of required residence in a given precinct, they will do it at their peril. After such an attempt to disfranchise the proletariat, it would be idle to talk of Conservative Democracy, and useless for a Unionist to request the suffrages of workmen. All that Mr. GLADSTONE has to do is to keep faith himself, and thus force his opponents to reveal themselves in their true colors.

Of course, the whole political situation in Great Britain may be suddenly changed, should there turn out to be any foundation for the rumors, said to be rife in London, that an outbreak of war early in the spring is impending, and that the intended victim of the war is England. We have reason to believe that so much credence is given to the reports that a leading London newspaper has already engaged an experienced war correspondent. That is a matter, however, to which we may recur hereafter. For the moment, we repeat, Mr. GLADSTONE seems to be as firmly planted in the House of Commons and in the constituencies as he was at the opening of Parliament. His majority has never been large, but it is always there when it is wanted. It is undoubtedly the most heterogeneous majority that any English Minister has had behind him, and yet it has seldom been surpassed for cohesion and trustworthiness. The fact bears the most impressive witness to Mr. GLADSTONE'S personal ascendancy.

The Problem of the Unemployed.

A movement has been started among men of wealth to raise a large fund by subscriptions, to be expended in providing employment for the unemployed in this city.

Their purpose is to save honest and industrious people out of work from the deplorable and degrading necessity of accepting aid by giving them employment, and to do for which they will be paid in wages.

The Health Department, after a partial canvass of the tenement houses, estimates that the number of the unemployed in New York already exceeds 60,000, and that this great number will be increased largely after the temporary activity of the holiday season is over. The superintendent of the Charity Organization Society puts the number now out of employment at not less than 100,000, and this larger estimate is confirmed by the opinions and information of the officers in charge of the employment bureaus of the various labor organizations. Both of these estimates include only those who are willing to work, and who work regularly when they find employment. It is remarkable that this enormous idleness is not met, as a rule, by any account of the disolute idlers who are always at hand to prey on charity. These unemployed are men and women who do not want charity, but want work by which to earn their own bread.

The information obtained by both the Health Department and the labor organizations shows that these unemployed include workers in nearly every trade and every industry, skilled and unskilled. About one-third of them are common laborers. The remainder is made up of men and women discharged from factories, lines of transportation, domestic service, and nearly every skilled employment. It is remarkable that this enormous idleness is not met, as a rule, by any account of the disolute idlers who are always at hand to prey on charity. These unemployed are men and women who do not want charity, but want work by which to earn their own bread.

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