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The circulation of The Times for the week

ended August 25, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, August 19, 1900.....19,428

Tuesday, August 21.....29,853

Wednesday, August 22.....29,729

Thursday, August 23.....29,667

Friday, August 24.....29,942

Saturday, August 25.....29,912

Total.....158,513

Daily average (Sunday, 19,428, excepted).....29,216

THE TIMES, in all its editions, Morning, Evening, and Sunday, will be sent to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed as often as desired.

The Russian Coup.

It may be said with strict regard for

truth that, in the diplomatic contest over

China, in which the world's leading powers

are now engaged, Russia has drawn first

blood. The Russo-American agreement to

withdraw from Peking and to treat for

peace with Li Hung Chang, has been ac-

cepted willingly by Japan, and that fact,

involving as it does the diversion of

three-fourths of the allied troops from

purposes of war, forces the other parties

to the recent hostilities to pause and re-

consider. Great Britain, Germany, and Italy

are not best pleased with the situation.

The two last named are not yet in accord

with the movement, and it is needless to

say that London is sulky, and the English

press decidedly inclined to grumble at

the Russian success. The opinion in the

United Kingdom is that, while the United

States is in a position to withdraw with-

out loss of dignity, Great Britain, Ger-

many, France, Italy, and Austria cannot

do so. The sentiment of the American

people is opposed to foreign wars,

and they might have added, that it is

hitherto opposed to such adventures

when conducted by the Executive in usur-

pation of the constitutional prerogative of

Congress. Generally it is confessed that

Muscovite diplomacy has scored again,

through an exceedingly clever alliance with

an entirely different brand of the article,

known to fame as the "little Brachet"

diplomat.

We may now reasonably expect to see

the game go on for some time in the way

outlined by the czar; but that does not

necessarily involve a certainty that it will

end satisfactorily or even peaceably. It

may be possible to get the Empress Dowager

and Kwang Hsu back into Peking, and to

bring them to some sort of terms; but

there is wide field for disagreement in

the nature of terms, and in the way they

are to be enforced. If the territorial in-

tegrity of the Empire is to be maintained,

and the heavy damages and indemnity

which will be demanded is to be payable

in money alone, it is difficult to believe

that causes of quarrel will not spring up.

The cessation of hostilities will find

China not only in a helpless condition to

raise or finance the new burden to be im-

posed upon her, but, according to the In-

dependent Statesman, Count Okuma, unable to

pay the current interest on the present

imperial debt of six hundred million taels.

The exactions of Russia, for the invasion

of the Amur country, those of Japan for

the murder of her Chancellor of Legation,

and those of the United States for the

attack upon our legation and the mas-

sacre of American citizens, together with

indemnity for the expenses of the war—all

these might be too impossible to bear.

Just since the new burden to be im-

posed upon her, but, according to the In-

dependent Statesman, Count Okuma, unable to

pay the current interest on the present

imperial debt of six hundred million taels.

The exactions of Russia, for the invasion

of the Amur country, those of Japan for

OTHER NEWS

and sacrifice any principles or

conscientious scruple with which formerly

he may have been troubled, in order to

support the party and the ticket of the

trusts of which he is a beneficiary and rep-

resentative.

In one of the Hanna organs we observe

the interesting statement, that the ad-

dition of this Colossus of roads is of im-

portance, because the large army of

workmen employed upon the "Big

Four" system has such complete confi-

dence in his judgment and knowledge of

what is best for them, that they are al-

ways eager to do whatever he wishes. In

the campaign of 1896, Mr. Ingalls went

over his lines, and made a few short spee-

ches to his men with the most satisfactory

results. Although a large majority of

them professed to have been Democrats, and

had intended to vote for Mr. Bryan, a

word from President Ingalls convinced

them that the dearest object of their lives

was to give their suffrages to William

McKinley, as the apostle and champion of

international bimetalism, civil service re-

form, the Declaration of Independence, and

the Constitution of the United States. It

is expected that Mr. Ingalls will at-

tempt to accomplish equally desirable re-

sults in 1900 and that, as he did four years

ago, he will be able to impress upon the

railway employes who wishes to retain

his place will do well to vote for and not

against the trusts and monopolies which

hold him and his kind in the galling bonds

of industrial slavery. Gehenna is full of

such "lifelong Democrats!"

Among the mysterious disappearances of

the summer none is more strange than

that of a gentleman in New York whom

Senator Hanna refers to as "Teddy." Just

after the Philadelphia Convention this

sprightly individual appeared to think

that he was to be the whole Presidential

campaign, just as he once was the whole

war in Cuba. But for a month, in fact,

his voice has been silent, and he is nowhere

in evidence. The horrible suspicion is abroad

that Hanna has him muzzled and tied up

in the headquarters cellar.

One of the finest arguments for the Mc-

Kinley "full dinner pail" that we have

encountered is furnished in a despatch to-

day from Fall River, Mass. It states that

the manufacturers' association has de-

creased a ten per cent reduction in the

wages of thirty-five thousand cotton mill

operatives, to take effect September 17.

This act is doubtless preliminary to a

general lockout two or three weeks before

the Presidential election, when labor will

be told to vote for the trust ticket or go

unemployed during the winter. The

"sound business methods" of Hannaism

are great things!

As another evidence of McKinley pros-

perity, the Sugar Trust yesterday ordered

an immediate advance of five points on all

grades of refined sugar. The recent meet-

ing between Mr. Hanna and the trusts in

the offices of the New York Life Insur-

ance Company is supposed to be the reason

of the new extortion, although a shortage

of raw material is assigned as the cause. All

Americans hereafter, when they sweeten

their morning coffee, will have the proud

satisfaction of feeling that they are con-

tributing to the Republican corruption

fund.

The British residents of Yokohama, New

York, are about to give a dinner in cele-

bration of British victories in South Af-

rica, and Lord Pauncefote has been invited

to speak at the banquet. The proposed feast

is pleasant evidence of the hold Britain's

ability to extract a great deal of comfort

from a very little success.

IRON TRUST SUSPECTED.

Shutdown of a Virginia Plant Attributed

to Its Influence.

BRISTOL, Va., Aug. 31.—The depart-

ure from Bristol of some of the leading

men who have been associated with the

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company in

the manufacture of iron is taken as an

indication that the company does not in-

tend to put its furnaces in blast again

soon. The company's furnaces and iron

properties in Tennessee, Virginia, and

Kentucky are all idle. Treasurer Craig

of this company, when he was in New

York some time ago said that exorbitant

freight rates was the chief source of em-

POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

A Queer Procedure.—Upon the de-

mand of Mr. Hanna the Hon. B. O. Odell

has promised to retain the chairmanship

of the Republican State Committee and

to manage the campaign in

New York, though he is making New York

Government. That he will be nominated for

this office there can no longer be any

doubt. All precedents will be ignored

when Odell accepts both the nomination

and the State chairmanship. If the state-

ment of his intention to do this were not

made in such positive terms it would be

hard to believe. A phase of the matter

of special interest is that Mr. Hanna has

boldly asserted his right to interfere in

the New York local situation. The report

is that Mr. Hanna told Odell that he

had intended to nominate Odell for

Governor if Odell did not agree to remain

at the head of the State organization and

manage the campaign in New York.

Odell's reply was that he had already

approved this programme, or, in fact,

that Mr. Platt was consulted at all by Mr. Hanna.

Now, if Platt wishes to remain nomi-

nally to manage the New York cam-

paign—of course, Platt will be the

actual manager—Odell will have to break

his promise to Hanna. The question

is, however, whether it is naturally being

asked, should Mr. Hanna consider it nec-

essary or advisable to meddle at this

inure in local affairs. The answer is

being given in the affirmative. It is not

interfering and did not intend to in-

terfere in any way with the party man-

agement of the State. He only

wishes to see that as well as Roosevelt,

was opposed to Odell's nomination

for Governor until it was made plain that

the Platt machine could elect Odell.

Platt still holds the National Chair-

man's position with apparent composure

in the presence of the inevitable. Obviously,

however, something has happened during

the past few weeks which has changed

radical change in Hanna's disposition, and

now he feels emboldened to threaten Odell

with defeat for the gubernatorial office.

It is possible that Mr. Hanna has

grown suspicious of Platt and Odell?

Manifestly the lobbyist is satisfied

with the arrangement, but he is not for his

election, otherwise he would not accept

the nomination. It is very well understood

that the Platt machine could elect Odell.

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Manifest