

The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 6, 1894.

The Weather To-day. For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, shows in the early morning, unsettled weather, and probably showers during the day...

ABOUT OURSELVES. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES can now and hereafter be purchased for 3 cents. The monthly subscription has been reduced to 35 cents beginning May 1...

WHEN THE BOOT IS ON THE OTHER LEG. Last Summer Governor Algeford had some anarchists, because the bomb-thrower being undetected, it could not be proved that these men incited him to murder...

Mr. Frederick MacMonnies has received from the French government the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his great fountain at the Columbian Exposition.

THE silence surrounding Major Moore is thick enough to cut with an ax. In the opinion of the New Orleans sugar exchange the tariff is a local issue.

THERE is such a thing as the Speaker of the House being too crisp on privileged questions.

JUDGE MILLER could easily hold the common-law brass band on a count of false pretenses.

If the income tax is, as its opponents call it, a tax on thrift, the tariff must be a tax on poverty.

CONGRESS is willing to keep a bounty on sugar. No doubt the sugar trust sweetens some of the members.

THE New York World informs the Senators who are in on the sugar deal that now is a good time to get out.

It will be a different Congress from the present one that will have sand enough to tackle the good roads problem.

WHEN Gen. Harrison says he does not intend to become a Presidential candidate in 1896 he winks with the other eye.

This docking of representatives for absence is folly. The more some of them stay away the better the country will be off.

It was a shoemaker's protest which Senator McPherson is said to have delivered to Senator Hill the other day—a sort of hand-made welt.

LAWYER DOUGLASS accuses Maj. Moore, of the police force, with drawing the color line in making arrests. Merely a black belt, Mr. Douglass.

OWING to the prevailing strikes coal is running short, we are told. The rumor is not true. There is plenty of coal in the mines, but the coal miners want decent wages for mining it.

An evening paper says that Judge Miller "took Life Pence down" yesterday. The evening paper may think so, but before we make up our minds about it we would like to hear from Life.

SOME of the members of the Senate suggest as a compromise that the income tax be tried for five years. That is a sugar-trust, held out to cajole Davy into again becoming "regular." Will it work?

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIE C. P. BRECKENRIDGE, "the man with passions," is billed to speak at Lexington and Paris, Ky. He is not booked for any female seminars or theological institutes this trip.

A SUGGESTIVE coincidence. The same newspapers which announced that compulsory vaccination was to be enforced in the District told of the death in Brooklyn of a school boy from vaccination.

SENATOR HILL opposes the income tax because his state pays 30 per cent. of it. All New York owns 30 per cent. of the surplus wealth, why should she not pay her proportion for the protection she receives.

THE ladies of the National Social Purity League listened a few months ago to a highly moral address from Breckinridge. Some of the Kentucky contingent are now returning the compliment.

NOT many years ago judges invariably decided that for workmen to organize for wages or to quit work in a body was criminal conspiracy. Now the courts here and there uphold labor organizations. Verily, "the world do move."

STENOGRAPHERS, isn't it, that all these coal strikes and coke shut-downs occur invariably at a time when the operators have their orders filled. And strange too, is the "accidental" regularity with which the prices of coal go up when the wages are being cut down.

THE Coxy movement in the Northwest is expensive. The Treasury Department has estimated a deficiency estimate of \$50,000,000 for the expenses of United States marshals in that section who pursued the train stealer's policy. That amount of money spent in putting the northwest Coxyites in the way of looking out for themselves would have made

the stealer of trains unnecessary and resulted in permanent good. But that isn't the way we do business these days. We crowd people in business and then hire professional leaders and pay them good money to keep the unfortunate there. Hence the \$50,000,000 deficiency.

SECRET service men may be a necessary evil in police circles, but the exploit of that one who induced Peter Cammons to talk through his hat against the government, by resorting to a pitiful tale of a freezing wife in Denver, and then had him arrested on suspicion at the Capitol steps Friday, is crowding the limit of justice.

DETECTIVE HORNE is a remarkable sleuth hound. He assumed a deep disguise and a false name and joined Coxy's army at Hancock, Md. After eleven days in camp he discovered "secrets" which a corps of newspaper men had been publishing from day to day, and which the commonwealers were striving their best to disseminate. Great is the mystery of the secret service Department of Justice.

A MOB of misguided men and women coke strikers at Soudale on Friday ran up against several too well guided Winchester. The casualties were about twenty, all foreigners. Human rights and property rights were both outraged. Respect for good order and civilization was weakened. These outbreaks are becoming chronic. Repression by force has not worked a cure so far. Who will invent a humane remedy?

REPRESENTATIVE CLAUDE A. SWANSON, of Virginia, one of the younger members of Congress, paid close attention yesterday to the statement of Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads on the question of a postal telegraph.

Mr. Hubbard with questions, and for a new member exhibited an unusual amount of information on the matter under consideration.

Few foreigners have had the honor of wearing the red ribbon. MacMonnies is said to be the youngest foreign artist so honored. This decoration is a graceful compliment paid the foreign artist; won by a Frenchman it means much more.

The finest picture, the noblest service to his country will not win it, if, on his past record, there has rested one shadow. Not a half dozen American artists have been so honored. To Mr. MacMonnies it is but a just tribute, of which his hosts of friends in America are justly proud.

THE government has entered into an investigation of the Carnegie-Frick armor plate frauds. The line of defense will be to not deny the charges, but to shift the blame. They do these things better in China.

When great and good and rich men like Carnegie and Frick are caught in crime they stand up manfully and admit the crime and then pay some poor person liberally to undergo the punishment, even to the death penalty.

AROUND the Capitol it is confidently asserted that Hon. Justin R. Whitner, representative from the Seventh district of Michigan, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the state.

Now, it is safe to say that for food and clothing and coal and lights and laundry and incidental expenses, taking the average of living, each person spends \$5 a week in our stores. Then the average wage of people who work in the stores is \$1.50 a week.

It is really too bad that the Italian laborers aforesaid could not have content with the wages paid them, for most of them must know by this time, if they know anything, that the principal reason for their employment was that their labor could be bought cheaply.

"Give a dog a bad name and kill him," was never more applicable than at present. The arguments of a large class of the community, and that not the poor or unlearned, consists in calling names, and not often waiting to see whether they fitted before applying.

Free trade has been condemned by unscrupulously arousing a religious prejudice and confounding it with free thought and free love, which in turn are misused terms for infidelity and immorality. The name of freedom should be cherished by Americans, instead of being falsely applied to mean and degrading ideas.

Tariff reform is another phrase which begs the question. It is a change and usually a reduction of the tariff, but whether it is an improvement is not so clear just now. Honest and dishonest men are terms which, if admitted, settle all discussion; but the justice of compelling the debtor to discharge his obligations in a constantly appreciating currency, while the value of his products are as continuously falling, cannot be settled in such offhand and contemptuous manner.

But the two words that are mangled and misapplied most frequently and by people who should know better are anarchy and socialism. When a man is heard arguing against either doctrine he may be able to define them, but the one indulging in denunciation and abuse is generally ignorant of the theories he is assailing.

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modern flat, than to erect individual and isolated dwellings. The socialist believes in extending the powers of government until it embraces every industry and forms a gigantic and universal trust, when every one will have a government job and be part of that government, a cog or screw in the vast machine.

These ideas are as far distant as we from the antipodes, and are based on opposing principles, and yet people who would resent the imputation of filletary insist on confounding them. Secretary Herbert is the latest illustrious example. There are several socialistic ideas engrafted in the national, state, and municipal governments of this country.

Call things by their right names and hypotheses between socialism. There has been an anarchy, in its common acceptance of law-breaking, as advocated by the local authorities by Coxy and his footsore men.

THE Star of last evening contains a most interesting table, which shows its circulation in Washington and Georgetown by streets and avenues, as compared with the number of houses and stores. The footing up shows a most gratifying result.

But what interests us most in the Star's table is the fact that through it we are enabled to get a correct idea of the number of vacant houses. It seems that Washington proper contains 2,359, or about one in sixteen and a half, and Georgetown 225, or about one in fourteen.

THE question we ask here is, Why is every fifteenth house (about) vacant? We all know there is sufficient population in and around Washington to more than crowd every house in it; and we know also that all this population would prefer to live in the city if they could.

That population cannot live in this city because it cannot afford to pay the rents charged. The Star may not be a sufferer in its circulation because of this; it may reach out to the suburban dwellers, and whether he is a yearner or not yet know whether he is a protectionist or a free trader; also by Gen. Francis A. Walker, a gentleman who is responsible for the census of 1880.

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What class of people is it whose "profits" go on, rain or shine, good times or bad times, even increasing, but never to any marked extent decreasing? Certainly not the employing capitalists whom Messrs. Wright and Walker ask to divide profits with their employees.

There is only one class; it is the land-owning class—the ancient and honorable guild of landlords. What has the "Association for the Promotion of Profit Sharing" to say about a division of the "profits" of landlordism? Some time ago, while the bread funds and clothing funds were being raised for the destitute, one of the New York papers stated that as a matter of fact what seemed to be needed most was a fund to pay the rent of the poor, who were constantly being ejected from their homes.

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wages; a refusal, often blunt and insulting, and then the strike! Once on, and the strikers filled up with bad whisky, the leaders soon lost control. The dreadful scenes of violence and lawlessness with which the country has been regaled at altogether too frequently recurring intervals, especially in the coal and coke regions of Pennsylvania, followed as a natural corollary. Sometimes the strikers won, but more generally the employers came out victorious. Now men were imported as fast as the steamers could bring them across the Atlantic, the leaders of the mutiny were speedily weeded out, business went on as formerly, and the labor question was solved, for the time being, in the particular industry affected by the strike.

THE, in brief, is a history of the labor outbreaks, not alone in the coal and coke regions of Pennsylvania, but it is also applicable to a considerable number of other industries in several different states. A remarkable fact in this connection is that a large majority of the strikes and lockouts of the last two decades have occurred in the great manufacturing centers—in those sections of the country where, if a certain school of politicians tell us to be true, there ought to be not only permanence of employment, but in which the highest rates of wages should prevail.

Can there be any doubt that the inordinate greed of the trusts, the corporations, and the manufacturing interests in bringing to this country vast hordes of ignorant and vicious laborers solely on account of their cheapness is mainly responsible for the distressing conditions which now extend throughout the entire continent?

And herein we find the explanation of the Coxy and all kindred movements. It is a case of cause and effect. The chickens have come home to roost.

Gen. Harrison's zealous friends are running his nomination announcements on the tetter-plotter plan. The Populist-Democratic fusion in Kansas has given the two members thereof an added appreciation of the old saw, "distance lends enchantment to the view."

It looks like collusion between retail coal dealers and coal miners. It remains for the Ashland Retail Coal Dealers to nominate Miss Pollard and try the case before a jury.

Mr. Pence should reduce his anglo-manic name to plain sense. The woolen goods schedule seems to suffer from wet-blanking.

The Senators who were yesterday long as to sugar are to-day long as to faces. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, is wise in preferring his representative seat to a Senatorial one, where the facts are just now very numerous.

And the jewelry stores are exhibiting lumps of coal in doses of the strike region. Now that a Pittsburg alderman has been tried, Chicago and New York feel a temporary relief from loneliness.

The government will benevolently pay ex-Mayor DeWitt C. Creger, of Chicago, \$100 for superintending an Indian warehouse, and the Chicago Times will again quiver with editorial agony. Chicago is jealously watching for the attendance at the Antwerp fair on "Antwerp day."

Late editorials in the New York Sun would seem to make the famous motto "If you see it in the Sun, it's crow."

PROFIT SHARING. There has recently come to our notice a letter or circular issued by the "Association for the Promotion of Profit Sharing." This circular is signed by the present Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, a man who has studied the labor question for fifteen years and does not yet know whether he is a protectionist or a free trader; also by Gen. Francis A. Walker, a gentleman who is responsible for the census of 1880.

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the public by doing out some charity to his employees, just as Andrew Carnegie builds a free library or a music hall or gives \$500 a day to a free soup fund.

The interests of capitalists (not monopolists) and labor are identical. In competitive industries, when the general rate of profits is high, wages are invariably high and labor is steadily employed; when the general rate of profits is low, wages are low and labor is frequently unemployed. There is, therefore, a natural "profit sharing" more just and more exact than any artificial system that could be devised.

The question is, What causes these periods of stagnation when there are no profits? Why is it that in a land so capable of supporting the whole population of the world and in a state of civilization like ours we have always many thousands, and sometimes hundreds of thousands of men unable to find an opportunity to make a living? It is because labor and capital are drained of their very life-blood by excessive rent. It is because land, city lots, farming lands, coal fields, forests and water rights, are everywhere withheld from use, forcing up the price and the rent of what is in use; it is because land, the natural reservoir and source of all wealth, the basis of all production, is becoming more and more inaccessible to those who would use it and is concentrating in the hands of a smaller and smaller class; it is because, in addition to the drain of rent the workers are subjected to the drain of a billion dollars a year in taxes, based on improvements in taxable and industry, most of all which fall in the end on the consumers least able to pay.

And the remedy is the single tax, which will take ground rent for public use, thereby destroying the selling value of land and making it easy to procure, which will fall as heavily on unused and undeveloped lands as on the best used lands, thereby making it unprofitable for any one to hold one foot more land than he could use to advantage, which would permit the abolition of all taxes on industry and the products of industry.

MR. WARNER ON SUGAR. A Luminous Statement of Facts—The People Versus the Trust. This country uses, roughly, 4,000,000,000 pounds of refined sugar a year. Of this the sugar trust supplies about 85 per cent, the remainder being furnished by so-called "independent" refiners, who are either in collusion with the trust or blackmailing it—using its prices as a normal for their own, and hence constituting no actual rivalry.

The sugar trust has three distinct advantages which do not depend upon the tariff: First, handling, as it does, one-fourth of the entire amount of sugar consumed in the world, our United States consumption being considerably over one-fourth of the world's use—and possessing unlimited capital, it has perfected a purchasing combine which embraces every country where raw sugar is produced, and consequently secures its supplies from one-eighth of a cent upward per pound less than any possible rival.

Second—The House of Representatives struck out this protection to the sugar trust and left it to earn its own living. Third—As reported to the Senate Finance Committee by its subcommittee, the tariff bill proposes a revenue duty on sugar graded according to polariscope test, and amounting to about \$1.27 on the amount of standard refined sugar sufficient to make 100 pounds of refined sugar, with a special discriminating duty of \$1.40 per 100 pounds on refined and other sugars above 98 degrees. This schedule was open to the criticism that it unduly burdened raw sugars of 97 and 98 degrees. Subject to this defect, of prospective rather than present importation, the schedule thus proposed (after allowances for net weight) gave the trust an extra bonus of one-eighth to one-sixth of a cent—in most cases approaching the former rather than the latter figure—thus making the trust at the expense of the American people of about \$4,000,000 a year, and distributing something less than \$1,000,000 a year to the congenial "independents."

Fourth—As reported by the Senate Finance Committee to the Senate, the assessment of duty according to the polariscope test was so extended as to include 98 degree sugars, and a special addition to make 100 cents per 100 pounds to the duties otherwise assessed upon all sugars, either testing above 98 degrees or in color above No. 16, Dutch standard. The effect of the change between the old and the last proposed schedule was, first, to correct the defect above noted, and second, to exclude by a duty which became more and more oppressive as their sugar became more and more refined the numerous grades of cheap white sugars refined by processes other than that used by the trust, thus giving it and its collaborators a specially secured monopoly of all supplies of white sugars in the United States, a matter of comparatively small but fast increasing importance. The effect, therefore, was first practically to prohibit any importation of refined sugars except upon terms which would give to the trust a special bonus of one-eighth cent upwards—the immediate profit secured to American refiners being, however, about the same under the subject committee's proposition—the present advantage of keeping out sugars refined by other processes not being much more than enough to make up for the slight decrease in the specific protection given high-grade sugars.

Fifth—The terms of the surrender now proposed to the trust, as outlined by Mr. Havenmeyer's demands, which seems to have been

One of The most serviceable and becoming suits that any man can wear is a BLUE or BLACK SERGE. Other fabrics come and go in public favor, but SERGES are ALWAYS POPULAR, always FASHIONABLE, always DRESSY, and always RELIABLE, at least OURS are. Those of you who have worn them season after season can testify to that. When you get ready for a new one come in and see US. The assortment this season is far ahead of all previous ones. You know what good value our \$15 serge suit has always been, a model for others to try and equal. Well this season we give you still a better one at that price. The very same grade that you'll see marked \$20 in other stores right here in Washington.

Robinson, Chery & Co. Twelfth and F Sts. N. W.

conceded by the Democratic caucus of the Senate, are as follows: (a)—An ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on all sugars, raw and refined. (b)—An additional specific duty of one-eighth cent per pound upon all sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard. (c)—A discrimination of one-tenth cent per pound against countries giving export bounties on refined sugars.

The effect of (a) is, not merely to reduce the revenue duty on the trust's raw material and transfer it, in the shape of protection, to the bonus secured it, but to give to the trust a special protection of 40 per cent. on the difference between the net purchase price in foreign countries of its own supplies and the invoice for custom house appraisal and the export invoice price of foreign refined sugar. This difference is composed of two factors: (1) The actual margin between the price of raw and refined sugar at the foreign exporting refineries necessary to cover expense and waste and give a living profit, and (2) the amount by which the transport of refined sugar hither is less than that of raw material from the points where it is bought by the trust, the original net foreign price being in each case the basis for assessment of duties.

Refined sugars start hither mainly from Dutch, German and British ports, whence freight westward are uniformly low, as the main trade is eastward; and in Germany, either from interior points in Germany, or from Cuba, Java, etc., whence the freight hither must pay for part of the return voyage as well as consumption being considerably over one-fourth of the world's use—and possessing unlimited capital, it has perfected a purchasing combine which embraces every country where raw sugar is produced, and consequently secures its supplies from one-eighth of a cent upward per pound less than any possible rival.

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Several members who have been trying hard to get appropriations for buildings or additional salaries are now giving up in despair. There probably never was a time when bills of this character received the scrutiny as well as the opposition that they are getting to-day.

It may be a good thing in the long run and teach good Democratic economy, but several members—Democrats, of course—have complained to me that if the party knew its business as well as the Republicans, it would vote a dozen or more, where some action would return Democratic Congressmen in the Fall.

The International Typographical Union people are working hard this time to carry out their proposal for government control and ownership of telegraphs. Mr. Randall told the Western Union representative at the hearing that the Government might be able to get a better fight this time than they ever had before.

There is a vast difference in the wealth of members of Congress. Not a few are men of large means, others are comparatively or absolutely poor. Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, is a millionaire several times over from his investments in street railway lines and his steel rail factory. F. G. Newlands, the Populist silver man from Nevada, is also a multi-millionaire and an enormous owner of Washington and suburban real estate. W. F. Draper, of Massachusetts, is a large property holder, and would vote a dozen or more, where some action would return Democratic Congressmen in the Fall.

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