

PROTECTION EXPOSED.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE PAUPER LABOR CRY.

Report of Labor Commissioner Wright—Steel and Iron Making in Europe and the United States—Cold Facts About Pauper Labor—A Pitiless Arrangement of Protection.

Col. Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, has sent to Congress the most important report yet made by him. The subject of this report is the cost of production of iron and steel in their various forms, both in this country and in Europe. The efficiency of labor here and in Europe is also the subject of investigation, as well as the cost of living among laborers engaged in the various forms of the iron and steel industries.

This investigation is pursued in an absolutely non-partisan spirit. For this reason the facts brought out in the report are all the more damaging to the cause of high protection. The mass of facts and figures given by Col. Wright may be regarded as absolutely trustworthy and authoritative; and there can be no doubt that this report will play an important part in future discussions of the tariff. Its arsenal of facts will be used to meet the cheap talk of the protectionists about the pauper labor of Europe, and to refute their claim that the cost of production is so much less in Europe than to us as to make McKinley's high duties necessary for the protection of the American iron and steel industry.

The figures given by Colonel Wright were taken in every case from the books of the manufacturers and mine operators, and may be accepted implicitly. The report does not cover all the companies engaged in mining ore, making pig-iron, and manufacturing steel rails and other forms of steel. Naturally there was a disposition on the part of some to keep secret their methods of business and their profits. Thus the report contains information about only two American steel rail establishments, the eleven others reported being European. The other rail manufacturers here "showed a sensitiveness about giving information."

The report contains information about 618 establishments in this country and in Europe which are engaged in the various forms of iron and steel manufacture, and it required the labor of three years to collect the information embraced in it.

The cost of making pig-iron is examined in detail in 118 separate establishments. In the following table the cost of materials, of labor, and the total cost of making one ton of pig-iron in eleven establishments in Europe and even in the United States is given. The cost of materials includes, of course, all the iron ore, coke, coal and limestone as laid down at the furnace; and the column headed "labor" gives simply the cost of converting the ore into pig-iron. The establishments here quoted represent fairly the highest, lowest, and average cost in each case.

Locality	Cost of Materials	Labor	Total
Northern States.....	\$17.72	\$4.58	\$22.30
Northern States.....	13.23	1.19	14.42
Northern States.....	11.91	9.75	21.66
Northern States.....	11.63	1.36	13.00
Northern States.....	12.27	2.35	14.62
Northern States.....	11.47	1.18	12.65
Southern States.....	1.46	1.46	2.92
Southern States.....	7.13	1.85	8.98
Southern States.....	7.32	2.08	9.40
Southern States.....	8.57	1.31	9.88
Southern States.....	8.14	.55	8.69
Great Britain.....	9.29	.61	9.90
Great Britain.....	7.48	.74	8.22
Great Britain.....	6.45	.61	7.06
Great Britain.....	6.29	.79	7.08
Europe.....	6.59	.41	7.00
Europe.....	12.28	.91	13.19
Europe.....	14.21	.71	14.92
Europe.....	6.75	.47	7.22
Europe.....	9.81	1.24	11.05
Europe.....	9.01	.71	9.72
Europe.....	7.37	.75	8.12

The average cost of turning out pig iron at eleven American furnaces is \$23.10 a ton; in the eleven European establishments the cost is \$17.74, or a difference of \$5.36. And this \$5.36 is the basis for all the protectionist rant and twaddle about cheap European iron! To cover that slight difference—less than the present freight rates from Liverpool to New York—our wise protectionist law-makers impose a duty of \$6.72 a ton on foreign pig iron.

Another examination shows the entire labor cost in producing a ton of Bessemer pig iron, including the labor of mining and transporting the materials to the furnace. In five Bessemer establishments in the United States the average labor cost of a ton of pig iron is \$5.08. In one of these, however, the labor cost was abnormally high, being \$9.44. Omitting this one, the average of the other four was \$5.24 a ton. In the summaries of the report thus far made public, only one English establishment is given at which Bessemer pig iron is made. In this one the total labor cost was \$3.32 a ton, or only \$1.92 a ton lower than in the four American establishments. It is a significant fact that these four American establishments charge on an average \$3.70 a ton more for Bessemer pig iron than it costs to produce it, while the English establishment contents itself with a profit of \$1.73. The tariff of \$6.72 a ton enables the four American producers to net \$1.97 a ton more on their iron than the Englishman gets.

The report also includes the figures showing the cost of producing steel rails. The surprising result of Col. Wright's investigation is that it actually costs less for labor, on an average, to convert steel bars into rails in the United States than in England, and considerably less than on the continent of Europe. The average for the two American establishments reported is \$1.41 per ton; for the three English establishments, \$1.83; for eight establishments on the continent, \$2.45. As some of the American mills refused to give information, it is highly probable that the true American labor cost is less than \$1.41.

Such figures as these are the most damaging facts against protection that it is possible to imagine. They simply crush the protectionist's case and drive him out of court with all his rot about European cheap labor.

An Unguarded Confession.

The protectionists appear to be doomed to tell the truth about the tariff despite themselves. One of their favorite assertions, which they all squeak from McKinley down, is that the foreigner pays the tariff tax. But here is a paragraph from the Boston Commercial Bulletin, which was evidently written when the editor was off his guard and had forgotten his office as defender of the faith according to McKinley: "The McKinley bill is kicking up a serious row in Canada. The Canadian farmers would be very glad to get their combining wheels here free under reciprocity. These wheels are Leicester or Cotswood, and cost 22 cents in bond or 34 cents duty paid, an almost prohibitory price. It was paid,

however, last week for a lot of 100,000 pounds tag and top in Hamilton, Ont., by the Pacific Mills."

Now these Pacific Mills are a well-known woolen manufacturing establishment of Massachusetts. And yet the foreigner pays the tax!

SUGAR TRUST IN HIDING

HOW THE OFFICERS OF THE TRUST AVOID EXAMINATION.

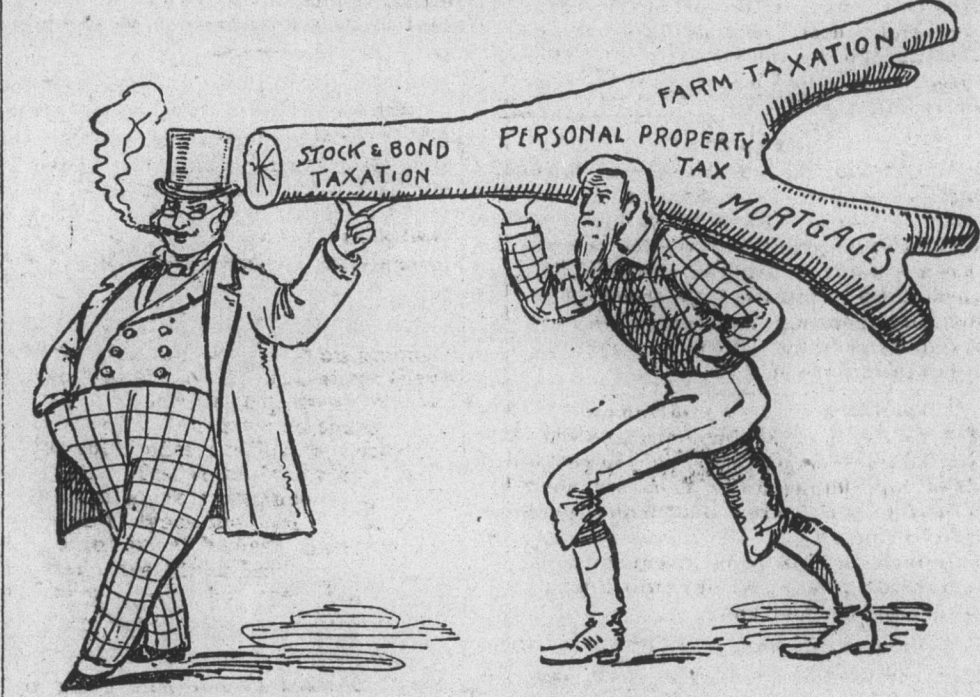
The Treasurer Off on Business—President Not to Be Found—Great Profits of the Trust—Watering Stock to Deceive the Public—How the Tariff Helps the Trust.

A committee of the New York Legislature has been investigating the affairs of the sugar trust. This trust has for some years been one of the greediest and best fed among the many combinations which have been begotten and nurtured by our tariff laws. It was stated some time ago, by Messrs. Willet & Gray, the highest authority upon matters pertaining to the sugar trade, that the profits of the sugar trust have been \$10,000,000 per annum. This is a profit of 30 per cent on the capital, which is \$50,000,000. But this capital is the result of watering its stock. How this stock watering went on may be seen from the testimony of Mr. John Moller, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Moller said that he had been a stockholder in the Baltimore Sugar Refining Company. This company was absorbed by the sugar trust in October, 1887, and the stockholders received in payment \$1,050,000 in sugar trust certificates.

The amount of actual capital represented by the various concerns which were absorbed by the trust was \$15,000,000, the remaining \$35,000,000 being watering stock. This watering was of course done to disguise from the public the enormous gains which the trust was making.

Now an operation in simple arithmetic will show the actual profits of this tariff trust. A profit of \$10,000,000 on a watered capital of \$50,000,000 is equal to 20 per cent earnings; but on the actual

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The farmer gets the worst end of our system of taxation.

value of the capital, which is \$15,000,000, the profits were 66 per cent.

It is no wonder that the officers of the trust got out of the way in order to avoid the examination into its affairs. The secretary and treasurer, it was announced, had gone to New Orleans "on business," a thing which he had done on a previous occasion when the trust was about to be investigated. It was stated by the committee's sergeant-at-arms that he could not find Mr. Searles, the treasurer of the trust anywhere, that all search for him had been in vain. The officer had also made attempts to serve subpoenas on Mr. Havemeyer, the President of the trust.

Thus Mr. Moller testified that the Baltimore company had just been closed up by the trust in order to limit the production of sugar, and thus raise the price. This was actually done, but the trust did not succeed in keeping the prices up as high as it had put them. One of the stockholders of the trust testified that the competition from Claus Spreckels and the other independent refiners had prevented the trust from maintaining the prices at the point to which it had raised them.

As the time draws near when raw sugar is to be admitted into the country free of duty, it is well for the people to be reminded that they will not yet escape from the grasp of the trust. Although raw sugar goes on the free list, the duty on refined sugar will be 50 cents a hundred weight, which is actually higher protection than the trust had under the old law. Claus Spreckels said that 40 cents a hundred afforded him ample protection, and McKinley fixed the duty on refined sugar at this point in the bill as it passed the House. The Senate raised the duty to 60 cents. When, however, the bill was in conference committee there was a long wrangle over the sugar duty. The New York Tribune, one of the most extreme high-tariff papers in the land, reported during that wrangle that one of the most conspicuous lobbyists seen flitting back and forth about the doors of the conference committee rooms was this same John E. Searles, who now hurries off to New Orleans when the trust is under investigation. His chief "counsel" on this occasion was the notorious Col. W. W. Dudley, of blocks-of-five fame.

The result was that the Senate and House split the difference, and refined sugar was put at 50 cents a hundred. As the trust was able to make 66 per cent under the old law, it ought to have no difficulty in making still more under the McKinley law. So, although sugar will be much cheaper at an early day, the trust will be in a better position than ever to gather in its tariff spoils. The trust may have a legal right to its existence and to its higher profits due to protection; but the people are fools to continue voting for members of Congress who go to Washington and pass tariff laws in the interests of rich and powerful monopolies.

New Candidate for Protection.

When men in Florida want protection for their industries they have an old-fashioned and pathetic way of flinging themselves upon the ground, bemoaning mother earth with their tears, and lifting up a lamentation before the great McKinley. Here is how the orange men of that State concluded their petition last year: "To you gentlemen of the North, gentlemen of the East, gentlemen of the West, a sister State holds out her imploring hands for succor, and sends through us, from the bosom of her blossom-laden orange groves, the prayer

for protection on her nursing industry. Protect us now and the future will enable Panama to send her fragrant greetings to every man, woman and child in the United States, holding a penny in their hands, and across the waters to the marts of the world, we can compete with those that have prayed your honorable committee to grant petitions from them that would mean ruin to thousands of our people."

Now, Florida seems to have a fair prospect to create two new industries which are up to the present unknown in the United States. It is reported that somebody has found a bed of meerschaum in that State, and an attempt is being made to introduce the cultivation of the camphor tree there. Crude gum camphor and manufactured meerschaum are both on the free list as raw materials needed by our manufacturers. But how long can this continue? Will not Florida's weeping committee soon discover that meerschaum comes from Asia Minor, where there are inexhaustible supplies of the cheapest pauper labor in the world—where the poor laborer does not get meat to eat but once a week and has to make slaves of his wife and children? Will they not discover, too, that gum camphor comes from Japan, another country of pauper labor? The services of the weeping committee may be needed again to "stretch forth their imploring hands for succor."

SELLING LARD ABROAD.

An Example Showing the Value of the Farmer's Foreign Market—The Foreign Effect of Our McKinleyism.

The great value of the farmer's foreign market may be seen from our exports of lard. The exports of lard during January show an increase of over 6,000,000 pounds over the exports during January last year, the figures for this year being 133,989,334 pounds, and last year 127,640,435 pounds.

Our lard exports are growing rapidly, as the following figures will show:

THE WAY IT WORKS.



The farmer gets the worst end of our system of taxation.

The values of these exports were as follows:

1888.....	\$23,000,000
1889.....	30,000,000
1890.....	30,000,000

This vast quantity of lard was of course paid for in manufactured goods of various kinds. Is it not true, then, that the freer admission we give to foreign goods the greater will be the foreign demand for our lard and all other products? And is not the other side of the question equally true, that the more we obstruct importation the more we drive away foreigners from buying in our markets?

The farmer, more than anybody else, it interested in the foreign market. His exports of meat and dairy products alone are almost equal to all the exports of our manufacturers. In 1890 our exports of farm products were over 74 per cent of all exports; while exports of manufactures were less than 19 per cent. The farmer, therefore, has four times as much interest in the foreign market as the manufacturer has.

From this fact the important conclusion follows: When we raise a high tariff wall to protect our manufacturers and thereby arouse a spirit of retaliation against us in foreign countries it is mainly our farm products that are affected. It is believed that Germany and France would by this time have withdrawn their prohibition of our pork if we had not entered upon the wild and extravagant protection scheme embodied in the McKinley law. France is now engaged in framing a new tariff law, and although our protectionists always classify France among "the poor and poverty-stricken nations of the earth" from which they assert that we need protection, yet France herself is now putting up duties against us upon the pretense that she cannot compete with the products of American labor. Many of the changes made in the French tariff will bear heavily upon our farm products, and it is even proposed to withdraw the prohibition of our pork and substitute a duty nearly prohibitory.

This effect of our tariff in stirring up adverse legislation in foreign countries is one of the ways in which protection hurts our farmers which is too little considered by them.

ASTONISHING success has attended the efforts of Dr. Lannelongue, an eminent specialist of Paris, to give intelligence to an idiot girl. Though four years old, the child could neither walk nor stand, and never smiled or took notice of anything. The doctor concluded that the abnormal narrowness of the head obstructed the growth of the brain, and in May last he made an incision in the center of the skull, and cut a piece of bone from the left side of it. The result was marvelous. Within less than a month the child could walk, and she is now quite bright, playing, smiling, and taking notice of everything around her.

There is no limit to the development of trusts and combinations to maintain prices. One of the latest cases reported is that of the manufacturers and dealers in corks, who recently adopted a uniform price list for all corks. The McKinley duty on all manufactured corks is equivalent to a large increase on the more common grades.

When the redskin's foot the shoe And not the moccasin is worn, First there's discomfort, squeezed of toes, Then comes the Indian corn.

ONE WEEK IN INDIANA.

A COMPLETE COLUMN OF HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

The New Legislative Apportionment—Silver Vein Discovered—Burned to Death—Child Scalded—Coal Found.

New Apportionment.
The following is the Legislative apportionment of the State which has passed the House, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate, as it is the Democratic caucus bill:

SENATORS.	
Posey and Gibson.....	1
Vanderburg.....	1
Vanderburgh and Spencer.....	1
Dubois and Perry.....	1
Orange, Crawford and Harrison.....	1
Davies and Martin.....	1
Clark and Scott.....	1
Lawrence and Jackson.....	1
Sullivan and Greene.....	1
Washington and Floyd.....	1
Clark, Scott and Jennings.....	1
Clark and Jefferson.....	1
Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland.....	1
Monroe, Brown and Partolomew.....	1
Shelby, Johnson and Brown.....	1
Hendricks and Morgan.....	1
Clark and Owen.....	1
Vigo.....	1
Parke and Vermillion.....	1
Putnam and Montgomery.....	1
Marion.....	3
Shelby and Decatur.....	1
Hancock and Rush.....	1
Henry and Fayette.....	1
Wayne.....	1
Delaware and Randolph.....	1
Grant and Madison.....	1
Adams, Jay and Blackford.....	1
Huntington and Wells.....	1
Clinton and Tipton.....	1
Boone and Hamilton.....	1
Tipton.....	1
Warren and Fulton.....	1
Newton, Jasper and Benton.....	1
Pulaski, White and Carroll.....	1
Lake and Porter.....	1
Laporte.....	1
St. Joseph and Starke.....	1
Marshall and Fulton.....	1
Elkhart.....	1
Kosciusko and Wabash.....	1
Newton and Allen.....	1
Allen.....	1
Noble and DeKalb.....	1
Lagrange and Steuben.....	1

REPRESENTATIVES.

Pony.....	1
Gibson.....	1
Vanderburg.....	1
Vanderburgh.....	1
Shelby.....	1
Rush.....	1
Perry.....	1
Knox.....	1
Knox and Pike.....	1
Greene.....	1
Davies.....	1
Dubois and Martin.....	1
Boone.....	1
Harrison.....	1
Floyd.....	1
Washington.....	1
Clark.....	1
Clark, Scott and Jennings.....	1
Jefferson.....	1
Ripley.....	1
Dearborn.....	1
Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland.....	1
Ripley, Franklin and Union.....	1
Franklin.....	1
Decatur.....	1
Bartholomew.....	1
Monroe and Brown.....	1
Johnson and Benton.....	1
Morgan.....	1
Owen.....	1
Putnam.....	1
Hendricks.....	1
Sullivan.....	1
Vigo.....	1
Parke.....	1
Sullivan, Vigo and Marshall.....	1
Vermillion.....	1
Montgomery.....	1
Fountain.....	1
Madison.....	1
Madison, Putnam and Clay.....	1
Marion.....	1

Minor State Items.

—Legislatures of many other States will copy Indiana's school-book-law.

—An ambitious LaPorte County man has patented an ingrowing toe nail protector.

—As a result of the Murphy meetings at Morristown that town is now without a saloon.

—Tipton City Council passed an ordinance to increase saloon license from \$100 to \$250.

—The Hamilton County Alliance is trying to raise \$5,000 to build an elevator at Noblesville.

—George W. Walker was crushed to death by a descending cage in a coal mine at Evansville.

—Mrs. Rebecca Miller, one of the first women that settled in the Wabash valley, died at Peru, aged 92.

—A company, headed by D. J. Mackey, will develop the canal-coal fields of Davies and Martin counties.

—M. O. Nisley, of Tippecanoe County, shot an arctic owl which measured fifty-four inches from tip to tip of wings.

—The house of Alexander Beasley, near Linton, was robbed of a gold watch and several hundred dollars in currency.

—The 3-year-old daughter of James Pritchard, of Franklin, was fatally burned, her clothing catching fire at a stove.

—The new natural-gas company of Shelbyville are about completing their first well, with prospects of a fine flow of gas.

—W. F. Pettit is at work in the chair shop of the Prison North. He is confident the Supreme Court will grant him a new trial.

—While doing switch work in the yards in Muncie, Mark Morton, a Big Four freight brakeman, had his right hand badly mutilated.

—Hydrophobia is raging in Shelby County, farmers having lost many cattle and hogs from mad-dog bites. John Reinhardt had to kill two fine horses.

—Louis Stanton, aged 19, went out hunting near Sandborn, and was found dead next morning, with a portion of his head blown off, near a boat, and a part of his body in the water. His death was accidental.

—The 3-year-old child of John Henry, of Tipton, fell into a tub of boiling water and was scalded so badly that it died.

—Mary Ural, wife of John Ural, killed last year by a premature blast at Scanlan's stone-quarry, at St. Paul, has brought suit against John Scanlan for \$10,000.

—Oliver Lee, a young man, while trying to board a moving train at Hazelrigg station, fell between the cars and was mangled in a horrible manner. He lived about one hour after the accident.

—The Etna powder-works, located near Millers, blew up. No one was hurt, but some half a dozen buildings in the vicinity were badly shattered.

—A cow killed at Seymour had in her stomach half a pound of horseshoe nails, a bunch of needles, a half-dollar coin and a miscellaneous stock of hardware.

—Mrs. Francis Adkins, of New Albany, remained in a trance for thirty-six hours. She was greatly excited over her child having falling against a hot stove.

—Lewis Letz, proprietor of the Crown Point Machine-works, was seriously injured by the bursting of an emery-wheel while running at a high rate of speed.

—Joseph Melcher's and James McBaron's houses, near New Albany, were destroyed by a tornado. Mr. Melcher had both legs broken and three children were badly hurt.

—The American Wheel Company has signed the papers for the removal of the hub and spoke factory from New Market to Crawfordsville. This was secured through the efforts of the Crawfordsville Land and Improvement Company.

—Mrs. Quick, the wife of a railroad employe, her baby, and Miss Jackson, a boarder, were found unconscious in their residence at Fort Wayne, being asphyxiated by gas escaping from a coal stove. It was at first thought all were dead, but after several hours' work by physicians, they recovered consciousness and will probably recover.

—Charles McComb and George Grayson claim that they have discovered a large vein of silver ore three miles from New Albany. The discovery was made on the east bank of Silver Creek by the two men, and they believe they have a valuable find. Some of the ore was sent to an assayer in Chicago, who found it to contain a large percentage of silver.

—Mrs. Eliza McGraw, of Cambridge City, was given a verdict in the Circuit Court at New Castle for \$1,000 damages for slander against Walter Marrott, a prominent Wayne County farmer. The judgment is the largest ever given in that county for slander, and would have been \$2,500 but for one juror, who held out for 1 cent only.

—The Martinsville City Council has granted the Martinsville Electric Light and Power Company the privilege of erecting poles and wires along the streets and alleys. The franchise granted was not an exclusive one, and provides that the company shall have work commenced within six months. They will furnish light for business houses and residences, and power for manufacturing purposes.

—The Martinsville Butter and Cheese Association have their buildings completed. The machinery is expected to arrive soon. When it is placed in position they will begin operations, which will be about the last of April. Much interest is being taken by the farmers in the creamery business and dairy interests, and a general advance in the dairy interests throughout the county is predicted.

—In April, 1890, Mrs. Mate A. G. Fair, who was then pastor of the Church of God, of Greensburg, on her return from church one night fell over an obstruction in the sidewalk which had been caused by a natural-gas ditch. Her shoulder was broken and she was otherwise injured. For this injury she sued the city for \$5,000 damages. The cause was compromised by the payment of \$375 and costs, of which the city and gas company each pay one-half.

—A company has been formed at Bloomington that promises to be a wonderful assistance to the development of Monroe stone land. The company is to be known as the Louisville, Bloomington & Chicago Prospecting Company, and has a capital stock of \$100,000. They have already purchased stone land and intend opening a number of quarries at once, to be in operation by June 1. Mr. Gathwright, of Louisville, is president, and James Kasell is Secretary and Treasurer.

—John Phillips, of Clay Township, Morgan County, has a wooden clock that has kept time accurately for seventy-two years. The clock is of the wall-sweep pattern, being seven feet high. It was bought by Simon Hadley, in the year 1819, in North Carolina, for \$22.50. He kept the clock until his death, when it was sold for 50 cents to Jerry Rowan. Mr. Rowan sold it to Mrs. Phillips, daughter of Mr. Hadley, and it has remained in their family ever since. Mrs. Phillips values it very highly.

—Seymour Thompson, a young man, was employed for the fourth year to teach a district school in Marion Township, Boone County. The trustee has just asked the County Superintendent to revoke his license because he has been guilty of improper conduct towards the scholars. Thompson was in the habit of kissing three of the best-looking maidens as they arrived for the morning session. The other day he showed indifference towards one of them, and this put his otherwise still sea to roughness. The jilted girl told her mother, and from that the entire neighborhood arose up in arms against him. The parents refused to let their children go to him another day. When his school was called to order next day, but a single boy was present.

—Mt. Olive people have found quite a "picking" of gold along the streams there of late, thought to have been washed out of the hills by the recent rains.

—Secretary of State Matthews and Auditor of State Henderson have issued certificates of appointments to the members of the State Board of Health. The certificates state that Governor Hovey refused to participate in the appointments, holding that the law under which they were made is unconstitutional.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

In the House, Feb. 21, the Oppenheim tax bill was considered in committee of the whole. The bills amending the Barrett ten-year-street-improvement act, was advanced to a third reading with an amendment exempting Indianapolis from the application of the bill. Mr. Claypool introduced a bill, which passed under a suspension of the rules, authorizing the sale of a certain tract of land at Fairview, in Rush County, which had lapsed to the State from a defunct college. Mr. Culp introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint three members of the legal profession, one of whom shall be the Attorney-General, to prosecute the claim of the State against the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad. It was referred to the Committee on Education, because the money to be recovered belongs to the school fund. Mr. Fippen introduced a bill giving women the right to vote at municipal elections.

In the Senate, Feb. 23, the bill imposing a license of \$200 on cigarette dealers was indefinitely postponed. This virtually kills it. The following bills were passed: authorizing boards of school commissioners in towns of 30,000 and upward to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for construction of new library buildings; licensing itinerant vendors. The fee and salary bill passed the House with a clause exempting officers elected last November from its provisions. The Oppenheim new scheme of taxation was considered in committee of the whole occupied nearly the entire session. A resolution by Mr. Gent to strike out the provision which