

Rico, and the \$600,000,000 of sugar tax paid into our treasury.

According to H. O. Havemeyer, in his last "President's Annual Report," we are now contributing \$36,000,000 a year to the sugar growers, as follows:

	Tons.	Share.
Louisiana planters.....	350,000	\$12,600,000
Domestic beet.....	150,000	5,400,000
Hawaii.....	250,000	12,600,000
Porto Rico.....	150,000	5,400,000

By taking the figures of Mr. Havemeyer and other refiners, Mr. W. L. Churchill, a large beet-sugar manufacturer of Michigan, shows that the refiners are making a net profit of \$100,000 a day or \$36,000,000 a year. Thus, according to their own testimony, we are contributing \$72,000,000 a year or \$5 per family to the cane and beet-sugar "infants" which are now disputing with each other as to which shall run our government and dictate the division of the spoils.

Our total sugar tax, including the import duty of 1.95 cents per pound on refined sugar and a countervailing duty of .31 of a cent on German and .81 of a cent on French sugar, all of which is utilized by the trusts, is at least 2.25 cents per pound. We consume 5,200,000,000 pounds of sugar a year. Our total sugar tax, then, is \$117,000,000, of which \$63,000,000 reached our treasury last year and \$54,000,000 was divided, partially or impartially, between our sugar statesmen-refiners and cane and beet-sugar growers and producers. Out of this \$54,000,000 the sugar trust must, of course, meet the incidental expenses of conducting the government. The remainder is all "velvet" to them.

As great as are the direct "stakes" of our political sugar interests, they are exceeded by the indirect stakes to be won or lost by the Cuban-reciprocity deal. The sugar production of Hawaii increased over 2,000 per cent. under the free admission of sugar into the markets of the United States, and sugar lands there increased in value from a few dollars to hundreds of dollars per acre. By donating \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year to Hawaiian sugar-land owners we are adding from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 to the value of their lands. The removal of 25 per cent. of the duty on Cuban sugar would

give about \$12,000,000 a year to the Cuban sugar-land owners—mostly Americans or other foreigners—and add \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 to the value of their lands. Annexation would add \$400,000,000, or more, to these values. Of course, then, Cuba would soon be supplying—as it is proper that it should—nearly all of our sugar and the value of the beet and cane sugar lands in this country—including those of Hawaii and Porto Rico would shrink quite perceptibly.

These are the great stakes being played for by our Havemeyers and Oxnards on our political chess-board, with 77,000,000 of us as pawns, and which will be continued in our next Congress and, in fact, our Congressional elections. That these are the real stakes is evident from the fact that as soon as he discovered that he was going to lose unless he could succeed in making it a drawn game, Mr. Havemeyer, according to reports, began to buy beet-sugar lands and factories.

Mankind will be doubly blessed when it succeeds in divorcing sugar and politics; when it can have the one without the other. Sugar will then be far cheaper and politics far less corrupt.

BYRON W. HOLT.

NEWS

President Roosevelt's campaign tour (p. 376), which he resumed on the 19th, with a view to canvassing the Western States, came to a sudden end at Richmond, Ind., on the 23d, in consequence of the necessity for a surgical operation upon his leg for an abscess. The abscess was located on the left shin between the knee and the ankle, and is supposed to have resulted from one of the bruises Mr. Roosevelt received in the recent trolley accident (p. 345) in Massachusetts. His physicians at Richmond issued a bulletin prior to the operation in which they pronounced the President "entirely well otherwise;" and after the operation, which consisted, according to the medical report, in the removal of two ounces of "perfectly pure serum," the secretary to the president, Mr. Cortelyou, issued a bulletin stating that although from indications the President should make a speedy recovery, it was

deemed absolutely imperative that he remain quiet and refrain from using the leg. Accordingly all his speaking engagements were canceled and he returned at once to Washington, where he arrived in the evening of the 24th.

Mr. Roosevelt had spoken on the 20th at Cincinnati, where he argued against the possibility of curing trust evils by revising tariff schedules, and advocated as his remedy for the trust evil, publicity first, and next, a constitutional amendment giving the Federal government power over corporations doing an interstate business. He had spoken also at Detroit. This was on the 22d. The burden of his speech there was reciprocity with Cuba. At Logansport on the 23d he delivered his speech on tariff revision, which was to have been delivered at Milwaukee. In this speech he declared the need to be some machinery by which, while perpetuating the policy of a protective tariff, we shall be able to correct the irregularities and remove the incongruities that are produced by changing conditions. He proposed no particular machinery for that purpose, beyond saying that there are two or three methods and that his personal preference would be that no action should be taken except after a report from a body of experts.

The Ohio campaign for home rule and just taxation which Mayor Johnson of Cleveland and Herbert S. Bigelow, the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, are conducting has met with increasing success and is of growing interest. After the large tent meeting of the 15th at Bowling Green (p. 376), the campaigning party went to Napoleon, in Henry county, which is Democratic, and where Johnson forced the Democratic candidate for auditor, not without difficulty, to pledge himself before a meeting of 5,000 people, that if elected he would do all in his power to make the railroad valuations the same as those of the farmer and the cottager, and that he would not ride on the railroads with a pass. The next meeting was held on the 17th at Defiance, in the Democratic county of that name, where nearly as large an audience assembled, and where Mayor Johnson exacted the same promise from the Democratic candidate for auditor of that county. On the 18th the meeting was held at Paulding, a place of 2,000 inhabitants, in Paulding county, a Republican locality,

where a stormy day and night reduced the audience to 1,000. The illness of the Democratic candidate for auditor here prevented a repetition of the pledging process publicly, but the candidate privately authorized Mayor Johnson to speak for him. As elsewhere, Mayor Johnson announced that he had tried to get similar pledges from Republican candidates for auditor, and was prepared to recommend, regardless of party considerations, all who gave that promise, but they avoided him. The meeting of the 19th was held at Van Wert, in Van Wert county, which is Republican. Though the population of Van Wert is but 7,000, and the night was rainy, the tent was filled to overflowing with about 5,000 attendants. Here Mayor Johnson was unable to get the pledge of either candidate for auditor; but the Democratic candidate turned up at a subsequent meeting and pledged himself as Johnson required, after Johnson had charged at Van Wert that both candidates seemed to be in collusion with the railroads. It was at the Van Wert meeting that a question about Bryan elicited this response from Mayor Johnson:

I believe that Mr. Bryan is a man who loves liberty and who is enlisted with us in the fight against monopoly and special privileges. I was with Mr. Bryan in Congress for two years, and I learned to admire him and to believe in his sincerity. I reckon Mr. Bryan among my dearest friends. I have never been a free silver man, but I have always been a Bryan man.

At Delphos, in the Democratic county of Allen, there was an audience on the 20th of 3,500; and at St. Marys, in the Democratic county of Auglaize, where the meeting was held on the 22d, about 4,000 people attended. The meeting of the 23d was at Lima, in Allen county. This is a Democratic county, but the day was wet and in the evening it stormed, and only 3,000 were in the tent. But the meeting was especially interesting on account of the serious questions, answered as seriously, that were propounded by Republicans.

This campaigning tour is reported for the Cleveland Plain Dealer with extraordinary powers of interesting and picturesque yet faithful description, by Carl T. Robertson, who, in one of his dispatches, referring to Mayor Johnson's red automobile, says:

The "red wagon" is leaving a trail of mangled auditors along its progress

through the State. On the road ahead they are building earthworks and fortifications against its attack. The Republicans fare badly enough, but the Democrats suffer far worse, for it is the recognized leader of their own party that smites them, and they shudder at the approach of inevitable political death.

The significance of this allusion will be better understood when it is remembered (see vol. iv., pp. 83, 100, 115, 172) that it was the board of auditors that first frustrated Mayor Johnson's attempts to have railroad property valued upon the same basis as other property—60 per cent. instead of 10 or 15 per cent. of market values.

To supplement this speaking campaign a unique and instructive campaign document has been issued in quantities sufficient to place it in the hands of every voter in the State. The portrait of Bigelow, the leading candidate, surmounts two smaller portraits, one of Mayor Johnson with the words "equal taxes" and the other of Senator Hanna with the words "special privileges," these two phrases being described as "The Issue." Two or three cartoons lighten up the reading matter, which consists chiefly of a chronological statement in briefest and most intelligible form of the experience of Mayor Johnson with privileged corporations, auditors, boards of review and the courts, regarding local taxation, railway taxation, ripper litigation, 3-cent street car fares, etc. One column of statistics, grouped by counties, shows that the taxes paid by steam railroads in 1900 were \$2,149,979.83, that they should have paid \$5,933,764.61, and that therefore the ordinary taxpayers of the various counties had to make up an aggregate of \$3,783,784.78 which railroads ought to pay.

The complexities of Ohio politics are further complicated by a disagreement between the State senate and the lower house, now in special session (p. 376) for the enactment of a municipal code. On the 16th, the senate, in committee of the whole, adopted the "board plan" of government as proposed by Gov. Nash and approved by the Republican caucus; while the subcommittee of the code committee of the lower house completed what is now called the "state plan"—so-called because modeled after the Ohio state government.

The report of this subcommittee was made on the 17th to the full committee and adopted. It gives even less power to mayors than the "board plan" does, and thereby still further distributes and minimizes responsibility to the people of the municipalities. On the 3d the senate in committee of the whole inserted a clause restoring the 50-year franchise for street cars, in the interest of Senator Foraker's road in Cincinnati, which the courts have held to be unconstitutional. The Democrats and one Republican voted against this clause; the rest of the Republicans voted for and carried it. The same body by a strict party vote—the Republicans for and the Democrats against—adopted on the 24th Senator Hanna's plan regarding street franchises.

Republican politics in New York this week becomes interesting in consequence of the assembling of the State convention. It met at Saratoga on the 23d. Ex-Congressman Quigg was made temporary chairman and State Senator Ellsworth permanent chairman. After permanent organization the convention adjourned for the day. A controversy then broke out among the leaders, which, according to the Chicago Tribune (Republican), "threatened to disrupt the party in the State." Though this battle was ostensibly between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, yet, says the Tribune, "as a matter of fact, it was a struggle between two of the greatest financial interests of America for control of New York; it was J. Pierpont Morgan against E. H. Harriman, with all the old Northern Pacific bitterness involved." It seems that Platt is a Morgan man, while Gov. Odell is a Harriman man. Platt had slated for candidate for lieutenant governor, George R. Sheldon, a New York banker of Morgan affiliations, and Odell broke the slate by refusing a renomination if Sheldon were to be his running mate. After a bitter conflict lasting all night, Sheldon agreed to withdraw, and Senator Higgins was slated in his place. Accordingly, on the 24th, Gov. Odell was renominated for governor and Mr. Higgins was nominated with him for lieutenant governor. The platform approves Roosevelt's administration and declares:

We look forward with confidence to his election to the presidency in 1904, and so far as this convention has the