

JUGGLED STATISTICS

MORE OF CARROLL D. WRIGHT'S FALLACIOUS FIGURES.

His Smooth Scheme for Raising Wages—On Paper—Uses Absurd and Impossible "Averages"—Wage Statistics of Census Worthless.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, is again earning his salary, and serving the Republican party and the trusts back of it, by publishing fallacious wage statistics. He is, perhaps, our smoothest juggler of statistics. He can give, and has given, points to our new director of the census, Mr. S. M. D. North, and that is saying much for Mr. North as an unenviable record in this respect.

Mr. H. L. Bliss in his pamphlet, "Our Juggled Census" has not only demonstrated the crooked methods of our census officials and the absolute worthlessness of its wage statistics, but he has shown, by their own admission, that both Mr. Wright and Mr. North are knowingly pontificating the errors of our census statistics. One of these errors consisted in changing the "average" number of wage earners to mean average, not for the actual time employed, but for twelve months.

By this change the "average" wages in a "short period" industry which runs for six months only, are double what they should be.

Thus, if a canny man runs six months in a year, employs regularly 100 persons, and pays \$19,500 in wages, the average earnings of the employes are \$195 each or \$7.50 per week. Mr. North, however, used another method in the 1900 census. He added together the average number of wage earners for each of the six months and then divided by twelve, the number of months in the year. He then divided the total wages paid by this "average" number. Observe the result in the above case, which is typical of series of industries. One hundred multiplied by six equals six hundred, six hundred divided by twelve equals fifty, the "average" number of employes; \$19,500 divided by fifty equals \$390, the yearly earnings of each employe, which is at the rate of \$15 per week.

Thus, by this jugglery of "average" not only are apparent wages double the actual wages, but an average is obtained which is actually only one half the lowest number employed at any time. Of course, such "averages" are impossible and ridiculous, although the 1900 census is filled with them. Of course, such "averages" are a slick device for raising apparent wages or to cover up in Federal affairs, and in addition to prosecuting those trusts that are robbing the people, further relief would be had by repealing those schedules of the tariff law that allow so many combines to sell their products cheaper to foreigners than to our own people.

MAKING FRUITS DEAR

UNCALLED FOR ACTION OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Interests of Home Consumers Disregarded, in Harmony With Fallacious Protectionist Theory—The Entire Idea is Essentially Unjust.

Our ever enterprising and indefatigable secretary of agriculture has scored another triumph. It appears that for a year he has been busy trying to establish a European market for American fruits, and now he finds himself able to announce that he has succeeded.

The experts of his department, we are told, have conducted a series of experiments by which they have demonstrated that perishable fruits by proper handling and packing, the use of refrigerator cars and plants and trans-Atlantic steamers can be laid down in London just when there is the greatest scarcity there, and the highest prices can be obtained.

The point of special interest is that these fruits have been shipped to London, Paris and Hamburg and disposed of at a profit 100 per cent greater in some instances than could be secured in the United States.

This point is of interest because it follows that the fruit will go where it can be sold at the greatest profit, leaving the home market bare. The only way to keep the fruit at home is to bid up the home price.

This, of course, will be very good for the producers, but how about the home consumers? They will have to pay more for fruit or go without. If this result were brought about by the honest enterprise and efforts of the fruit growers consumers would have no just ground of complaint. Every producer has a right to seek the best market for his product, and any government law, regulation or activity that hinders him is unjust.

But by what does a department of the government maintained at the expense of all taxpayers conduct experiments, also at the expense of all taxpayers, for the purpose of benefiting a class of producers at the expense of consumers, who belong to all classes? This kind of government activity is essentially unjust, but it is in harmony with the protectionist theory, which assumes that it is right and wise for the government to help selected classes of producers get higher prices from consumers than they could get by their own lawful and unaided efforts.

The Treasury Not a Gold Cure.

Though the whole world is doing an unprecedented business and a large part of it is finding the balance on the right side of the ledger, financial interest is again centered in Wall street. The speculative situation is causing anxiety in all great trade centers and the lack of money with which to meet the daily obligations is growing more perplexing. This only means that our speculators are borrowing heavily abroad to sustain an inflated speculative position. It does not tend in the least to relieve the situation, because the loaners on the other side are raising rates and taking advantage of American conditions with the true financial instinct. But the question again arises as to whether these speculators should be allowed to go their own way or whether the government should come to their relief when they mire themselves. We are restraining ourself to restrain all other causes for encouraging reckless speculation and taking money from the legitimate channels of trade. Why not make laws for the safe regulation of Wall street to the extent, at least, of serving notice that the United States treasury is not a gold cure and that the street must either keep sober or take the consequences.

Roosevelt's Nominations Rejected.

President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate some rather shady appointments for one who claims to be ardent civil service reformer, and the Senate has done good service by refusing to confirm them.

The two most notorious cases are W. M. Byrne, the Adickes striker, for Attorney for the district of Delaware, and Major Plimley, as assistant treasurer of the United States at New York.

The latter was dismissed from the postoffice in New York for using his position to borrow money from the banks, he being at that time the custodian of the funds of the money order department.

Whatever opinion the people may have about the Crum nomination, which the President has sent twice to the Senate and so far has not been confirmed, there is no doubt that the New York and Delaware nominations above mentioned will not bear public scrutiny and are unpleasant reminders, even to the friends of the President, that he is not above playing personal politics. The control of the national Republican convention is the stake President Roosevelt is playing for and some queer politics may be expected during the time before that convention.

Suicides and Prosperity.

One of the many peculiar and inexplicable features of our present unparalleled prosperity, which is enriching thousands and impoverishing millions, is the great increase in the number of suicides under it. Apparently the more the country prospers, the more people there are who cannot stand the pace and who fall by the wayside, often by their own hands.

While the number of suicides is probably on the increase in other cities as well as in the country at large, yet we have figures only for Chicago. The Record-Herald of March 13 says that there were 356 suicides there in 1900, 399 in 1901 and 439 in 1902. That this rapid increase is now being kept up is evident from the fact that there were 75 suicides in January and February and that on the first Sunday in March nine persons in one day took this route to eternity.

Legislatures Are Deteriorating.

The decline of the legislature has been one of the most pronounced features of American public life ever since the foundation of the national government. Many of the colonial and early state legislatures were quite respectable bodies and contained much of the best talent of the country. It

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

CATTLE—There was a very light run of cattle, and as all the packers had to have a few cattle the market ruled active and strong from start to finish. There were comparatively few beef steers in the yards and buyers started out early and bid strong prices for the desirable grades. In a good many instances sales were made at 30 to 40 cents higher than the same kinds brought yesterday. The light and handy weight cattle there were in good condition showed the most improvement. The cow market was also active and strong, the 900-lb. grade could be quoted 50¢ higher. The good handy weight heifers and also handy weight cows were good and fat were picked up in a hurry. All kinds of cows and heifers, though, with the exception of canners sold to better advantage than they did yesterday. Bulls, veal calves and stags all sold at fully as good prices as were paid yesterday. There were very few stockers and feeders in the yards, and as the end of the week is at hand the demand was moderate. Anything strictly choice would probably have sold readily at steady prices, but the common and fair to good kinds were rather neglected, and if anything, sold a shade lower.

Two Months "on the Road."

What a remarkable "swing around the circle" is this western tour which President Roosevelt begins on April 1 and continues, if nothing happens to prevent, until June 5. If this program is carried out the President will show himself and find something to say in several hundred towns located in thirteen or twenty states and territories. The physical strength required to carry through such an undertaking as this is very great and no President who has preceded Mr. Roosevelt since the days when railroads have existed has been equal to it. No President has ever succeeded in showing himself to so many people, and the people who Mr. Roosevelt will have done if he shall succeed in making all the visits and "calls" that are on his schedule during the nine weeks after April 1, 1902. Some people will say that the President is going on an electioneering tour and it may be frankly admitted that he would not exert himself so strenuously to meet the Western folks if he did not hope and expect to be the candidate of his party for the Presidency in 1904.

Henderson in His Right Place.

From a fulsome eulogy of ex-Secretary Henderson by his private secretary, published in an Eastern periodical, we learn that heroic figure quit the Congressional race last fall for the sole reason that he could not and would not endorse the Iowa idea. He is simply not afraid of anybody or of anything. He simply could not endure the thought of living in the same state with an idea that he abhorred. Mr. Henderson will take up his residence in New York as an attorney for one or two months, in which place a Senator, which capacity he will not be troubled with ideas inimical to monopolies and trusts—pernicious.

Abridging Freedom of Speech.

Miss Taylor, the war department clerk, who was dismissed by Secretary Root for speaking and writing critical of the administration's policy in the Philippines, has failed in her effort to secure reinstatement through the district courts, but will appeal her case. This litigation may not produce results so far as Miss Taylor is concerned, but it will serve for some time to come as a reminder of that interesting period in Mr. Roosevelt's administration when he and Messrs. Root and Long undertook, with some success to abridge freedom of speech in the United States.

Depew's "Statesmanship."

Senator Depew recently read a carefully prepared speech in favor of ratification of the Panama treaty. He took part in the debate, it appears, as if seeking to restrain all other causes for encouraging reckless speculation and taking money from the legitimate channels of trade. Why not make laws for the safe regulation of Wall street to the extent, at least, of serving notice that the United States treasury is not a gold cure and that the street must either keep sober or take the consequences.

The Slave Pension Swindle.

Senator Hanna's bill to pension the ex-slaves is anything but a boon to the class for whose benefit it is proposed. It has developed a new pension swindle which the liberated slaves are the victims.

Cunning and rascally emissaries are traversing all parts of the south spreading among the ignorant negroes the illusory promise which the Hanna bill contained. It is read to the benighted members of the emancipated class, most of whom have heard of the "generous" Hanna, and they believe that it is a law already or will become a law.

In this belief they are easily persuaded to pay all the money that can raise either as a commission to the pension attorney or to promote the passage of Senator Hanna's bill. The emissaries by whom they are defrauded are "smari" colored men or white men who have secured their confidence.

Such are the fruits of Senator Hanna's ex-slave pension bill. He cannot be proud of it as an "act of statesmanship."

No Pension for Officeholders.

A proposal to establish a civil pension list in the city of New York, to be maintained out of a fund raised by taxation, is being seriously discussed and there is danger that it may be provided for by law. The scheme has been endorsed by Comptroller Groun, who says he thinks it would improve the public service. If this idea prevails in New York it will be cause for regret, because it will set an example that other municipalities are bound to follow. The proposal should be defeated in the public interest, however. The people of the United States are not ready to establish a civil pension list, nor should they be asked to contribute money for any such purpose. There is no reason why any general or special officer in a civil capacity should be pensioned, unless the pension is provided out of a fund to which he and his associates have contributed voluntarily.

John Hay's Bad Bargain.

John Hay has made a good many bad bargains, but the one involving the Panama canal is probably the worst of them all. Just how bad it will be developed from time to time as complications arise. No such colossal national enterprise was ever before entered upon with so few safeguards for the country which footed the bills.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF A WOMAN.

What a Woman Says About Western Canada.

Although many men have written to this paper regarding the prospects of Western Canada and its great possibilities, it may not be interesting to give the experience of a woman settler. I am now in the West, the agent of the government at Detroit, Mich. If the reader wishes to get further information regarding Western Canada it may be obtained by writing any of the agents of the Government appearing elsewhere in this paper.

The following is the letter referred to:

Hilldown, Alberta, Feb. 5, '02.

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I think this will be the garden of the Northwest some day, and that day not very far distant. There has been a great change since we came here, and there will be a greater change in the next five years. The winters are all anyone could wish for. We have very little snow, and the climate is fine and healthy. Last summer was wet, but not to an extent to damage crops, which were a large average yield and the hay was immense—and farmers were a broad smile accordingly.

We have good schools, the government pays 70 per cent of the expense of education, which is a great boon in a new country. Of course churches of different denominations follow the settlements. Summer picnics and winter concerts are all well attended, and many of us are employed as in the East. Who would not prefer the pure air of this climate with its broad acres of fine farms, its rippling streams, its beautiful lakes, its millions of wild flowers, its groves of wild fruit of exquisite flavor, its streams and lakes teeming with fish and its prairie and bluffs with game, to the crowded and stifled state of society in the East. I would like to go home for a visit some time, but not to go there to live, even if presented with the best farm in Michigan. Beautiful Alberta, I will never leave it. And my verdict is only a repetition of all who have settled in this country. This year I believe will add many thousands to our population. And if the young men, and old men also, knew how easy they could make a home free of all incumbrance in this country, thousands more would have settled here. I would sooner have 100 acres here than an acre of any other part of the world. Everything good is on the highway—Emerson.

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Towns Along the Elkhorn Road Get Mail Facilities.

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"But, as you know, I did find the genuine remedy after all and I had not been taking Dodd's Kidney Pills very long before I knew that they were an honest remedy that would do all and more than was claimed for them. They cured me, made a well man of me and I am now as sound as I ever was."

"I can testify that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a genuine remedy for Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble."

National Art Theater.

NEW YORK—The committee appointed in February to formulate a plan for the endowment of the National Art Theater project has announced that the plan is the formation of a corporation such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in which membership and not stock shall control. Subscriptions are to be solicited. Andrew Carnegie and other wealthy men will subscribe. No subsidy is expected from the government.

Threatened to Lynch Trainmen.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Walter Kruger, aged 8 years, was killed and his 10-year-old sister, Ella, who was leading him, was fatally injured by a rapidly moving Wentworth avenue car Friday night.

Patriotism Against Canal.

COLON—Alexandria Oreille, one of the ministerial congressmen for the isthmus, is opposing the Panama canal treaty on the ground that it is better to suffer poverty than indignity. He says Colombia should do its utmost to facilitate the opening of the canal, but patriot rejects the sale of a single foot, and seems to allow a foreign government to exercise its jurisdiction over territory received as a free legacy.

One Bill Worthy of Praise.

In the general criticism of the ineffectiveness of the special anti-trust legislation passed during the late session it has been frequently overlooked that there was at least one bill enacted which is likely to prove of public benefit. This was the act authorizing the expedition of government cases against combinations. Under its provisions whenever in the opinion of the attorney general it is in the interest of the country to press for a judicial determination it is made possible to have this class of cases advanced out of their regular order of hearing.

John Hay's Bad Bargain.

John Hay has made a good many bad bargains, but the one involving the Panama canal is probably the worst of them all. Just how bad it will be developed from time to time as complications arise. No such colossal national enterprise was ever before entered upon with so few safeguards for the country which footed the bills.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF A WOMAN.

What a Woman Says About Western Canada.

Although many men have written to this paper regarding the prospects of Western Canada and its great possibilities, it may not be interesting to give the experience of a woman settler. I am now in the West, the agent of the government at Detroit, Mich. If the reader wishes to get further information regarding Western Canada it may be obtained by writing any of the agents of the Government appearing elsewhere in this paper.

The following is the letter referred to:

Hilldown, Alberta, Feb. 5, '02.

Dear Sir—I have been here now nearly five years, and thought I would write you a woman's impression of Western Canada—in Alberta. There are several ranchers in this district who, in addition to taking care of their cattle, carry on farming as well; their herds of cattle number from 100 to 200 or 300 head, and live out all winter without any shelter but the poplar bluffs, and they come in in the spring in good order. Most of the ranchers feed their cattle part of the time, about this time of the year, but I have seen the finest fat cattle I ever saw that never got a peck of grain—only fattened on the grass. You see I have learned to talk farm since I came here—farming is the great business here. I know several in this district who have made a fortune on the farm till they came here, and have done well and are getting well off.

I think this will be the garden of the Northwest some day, and that day not very far distant. There has been a great change since we came here, and there will be a greater change in the next five years. The winters are all anyone could wish for. We have very little snow, and the climate is fine and healthy. Last summer was wet, but not to an extent to damage crops, which were a large average yield and the hay was immense—and farmers were a broad smile accordingly.

We have good schools, the government pays 70 per cent of the expense of education, which is a great boon in a new country. Of course churches of different denominations follow the settlements. Summer picnics and winter concerts are all well attended, and many of us are employed as in the East. Who would not prefer the pure air of this climate with its broad acres of fine farms, its rippling streams, its beautiful lakes, its millions of wild flowers, its groves of wild fruit of exquisite flavor, its streams and lakes teeming with fish and its prairie and bluffs with game, to the crowded and stifled state of society in the East. I would like to go home for a visit some time, but not to go there to live, even if presented with the best farm in Michigan. Beautiful Alberta, I will never leave it. And my verdict is only a repetition of all who have settled in this country. This year I believe will add many thousands to our population. And if the young men, and old men also, knew how easy they could make a home free of all incumbrance in this country, thousands more would have settled here. I would sooner have 100 acres here than an acre of any other part of the world. Everything good is on the highway—Emerson.

Western Matters at Capital.

Towns Along the Elkhorn Road Get Mail Facilities.

WASHINGTON—The general superintendent of the railway mail service Friday advised Senator Millard's secretary that in response to a petition filed by the senator before leaving Washington from citizens of Neligh, Antelope county, urging that additional mail service be forwarded to that office by the Chicago & North-western railroad freight train No. 2, and also that dispatch therefrom be arranged by train No. 28, the matter has been looked into, and it has been found possible not only to arrange for the additional exchange desired by the postoffice at Neligh, but also to furnish a like supply for the postoffice at Oakdale, O'Neill, Atkinson and Stuart, all of which are on the same line of railway.

When You Buy Starch.

Buy Defiance and get its 16 oz. for 50 cents. Once used, always used.

The Largest Ballroom.

The biggest ballroom in the world is not at any European court, but at Government House, Melbourne. At the time it was designed the architect consulted the governor of the period as to its size. "Do you know anything about ballrooms in other parts of the world?" asked the governor. "Only the one at Buckingham palace," replied the architect. "Then build our ballroom a third bigger than that," said the governor. It is accordingly Melbourne folks may be proud of their huge ballroom, but it is a costly luxury to be governor.

Disappearing Glaciers.

Last week the federal government of Switzerland made known the result of a year's observations on a matter of great interest to tourists—the slow but steady wearing away of the glaciers. Special attention was directed to the glaciers of Valais, and here it has been ascertained that twelve have decreased by three to sixteen meters, the latter figure having reference to Findelen, in Zermatt. On the other hand, a glacier in the Simplon has grown in size, while another at Zanderoun has increased by twenty-four meters.

A Farmer's Good Story.

Velpen, Ind.,