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SUGAR SALARY ROLL.

THE ENORMOUS WAGES PAID BY THE SUGAR TRUST.

Workmen Who Earn From \$1.50 to \$7.50.

Every Day in the Industry—Better Paid Than in Any Other Industry—That Paid \$1.50 to \$7.50 a Day.

The chairman of the treasury department has estimated the consumption of sugar in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1914, at 2,424,200 pounds.

The sugar trust representatives used to claim that the cost of refining sugar was five-eighths of a cent per pound. Later they allowed that it cost only one-half cent, and later still they acknowledged it to be one-eighth of a cent per pound to refine sugar.

If we apply these various costs to last year's consumption, we get at the total cost of refining 2,424,200 pounds of sugar as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total cost of refining 2,424,200 pounds of sugar is \$303,025.00.

It takes 800 tons on an average to produce one million pounds of refined sugar.

It takes 2,424,200 pounds of sugar to produce one million pounds of refined sugar.

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in 1910, setting forth that the sheep transported out of the colony upon such penalties as may be thought fit by the governor and the council, in 1022 Virginia, by a statute, not only prohibited the exportation of wool, but offered a bounty as an encouragement to the raising of sheep, and the establishment of woolen manufactures by 22 different acts, which have since been repealed, except the law that this Virginia colony for every yard of woolen cloth made in the colony.

This protection was born in Virginia soil. The principle of protection to American industries was recognized in 1607, with a view to the developing industries, the general assembly of Virginia, at the public expense, established in 1607 a tariff of 10 pence for wavers. In 1608 a law was passed for the purpose of better converting wool, and later laws followed. The commissioners of the colony were given authority to build houses for the instruction of free children in the art of spinning and weaving.

And to further promote these objects laws were enacted in 1623 imposing heavy penalties upon the exportation of wool, and for the encouragement of the raising of wool in each colony a bounty of six pence of tobacco was provided for every person making a yard of worsted hose, or heavy woollen, or Scotch of a yard wide, and for every dozen pairs of men's or women's woollen worsted hose a bounty of 12 pence of tobacco was offered. The price of wool was fixed at six pence per pound for wavers, and for fleeces for 1623 Virginia passed an act for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, including those of wool, which was enforced by the king as hostile to English interests, for in her colonial policy England was a protectionist.

Our consumption of sugar last year was 4,242,200 pounds, which, at an average price of 10 cents per pound, would be worth \$424,220.00. An ad valorem tariff of 40 per cent upon this amount would amount to \$169,688.00. The total tariff of 40 per cent upon this amount would amount to \$169,688.00. The total tariff of 40 per cent upon this amount would amount to \$169,688.00.

FREE COAL AND TAXED SUGAR.

"The Consumer Pays What He Gets," the Democrats, So Says the Tax Man.

In considering the effect of free coal and a tax upon sugar it must be remembered that, according to the Democratic theory, the consumer pays the tax.

Our imports of coal in 1913 were 1,264,317 tons, which was collected at a rate of 75 cents per ton, or a total of \$948,237.75. This is the extent of the relief that would be accorded to the American people by free coal.

Our consumption of sugar last year was 4,242,200 pounds, which, at an average price of 10 cents per pound, would be worth \$424,220.00. An ad valorem tariff of 40 per cent upon this amount would amount to \$169,688.00. The total tariff of 40 per cent upon this amount would amount to \$169,688.00.

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