of the Day Are on Prominent Considered and and Live Topics

HOAR.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR AGAINST BRYANISM.

Denies Self-Government.

The Real Issue is the Preservation of National Pinancial Honor and Not Whether Aguinatdo Shatt Succeed.

By Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator.)

I am asked to state briefly why I think anti-imperialists should vote for President McKinley this falt. There is in my judgment such a thing as imperialism, and such a thing as anti-imperialism. The imperialist says the Philippine Islands are ours. The anti-imperialists say the Philippine Islands belong to The imperialists cay we will establish for them the

a right to establish for themselves such

a government se they think good and fit

for themselves. Now, President McKinley made the treaty, and Mr. Bryan, when its defeat was assured, came to Washington and gaved it. These two great political leadera, between whom you are to take your seice, are equally responsible for everyhing that has happened so far. When the treaty became the law of the land, public faith was pledged to pay \$20, 0,006 for sovereignty over the Philipine Blands, and that Congress, and not be people, should dispose of them hereafter. It became the constitutional duty of the President, until Congress should act, or declare otherwise, to reduce them to order and submission. The Supreme Court of the United States so held long ago. The only difference up to this point between President McKinley and Mr. Bryan to that President McKinley believed he was doing right, belonged to a party which had always been, as he himself had been, the champion of political liberty, in the past, and is right on all of the other questions that are at stake In the coming election, and is fit to be trusted with all new questions that shall arlie. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan thought the whole transaction wrong makes some thin and frivolous excuses for his conduct, and the party with whom he acts; and the men who surround him and will surround him as his counselors are men who have been the opponents of eighteenaness, equality and civil liberty always in the past, are wrong on all the other great questions that are at ctake it the present election, and are not, in my udgment, to be trusted with new ques-Jons, however important or vital, that

In the matter of imperialism there has been little practical difference between President McKinley and Mr. Bryan in the past. There will be little practical difference in the future. Mr. Bryan does not even promise to use his power as ex ocutive and commander-in-chief in call ing our troops from the Philippines. He only promises to call Congress together. He knows very well he cannot command even the strength of his own party to undo the mischief which seventeen of his own followers in the Senate, at his own matance, wrought when they ratified the treaty-Mesers. McEnery, McLaurin Morgan, Pettus, Sullivan, Allen, Butler, Harria, Teller, Krie and Jones (of Nevada) have not changed their minds Possibly Mr. Clay of Georgia and Mi Kenney of Delaware among his associates have done so. It is hopeless, even If the Democrata get a tie, or even a mafarity in the Senate, to expect them to accomplish anything in behalf of the independence of the Philippine Islands.

are to come up in the future.

In 1896 you regarded Mr. Bryan's campaign as a "passionate crusade of disbonor." You said its success would bring with it not only adversity, but disgrace. Would Its success not bring disgrace now? Mr. Bryan said at Topeka that if he were elected the free coinage of silver should be accomplished before another presidential election. Secretary Gage mays he can lawfully accomplish it hy executive power slone. Whether Mr. Cage in right in his construction of the powers of the President under existing hw. I will not undertake to sav. But will undertake to say that Mr. Bryan will not hesitate to use that power if he has the great authority of Mr. Gage for the lawfulness. I do not believe the man who promoted the ratification of the Spanish treats means business in this matter of the Philippine Islands, But do believe he means business in the mat ter of the free coinage of silver, in the matter of free trade, and in his purpose to reconstruct the Supreme Court. He means bad business. He means business which will overthrow prosperity and embarrasa manufacture; which will reduce wages and destroy credit; which will debauch the currency and render the standard of value uncertain; which will impair the obligation of contracts and the value of savings; which will hurt our credit and break our faith. All this you believe, as I do. You said so in 1896. You have been confirmed in your opinion by every thing that has happened since. Will ron support a candidate who, if he have his way, you admit will accomplish all these things, because he and his party give you an empty promise of justice to 10,000. 800 Asiatics, and at the same time threaten grievous injustice and wrong to 10,-

I will not rote for a candidate for the presidency, or help to bring a party into power who, while they plant one heel on he forehead of Booker Washington, and the other on the forebead of Robert small, wave the fing over Aguinaldo and GEORGE F. HOAR. Mabini. Wercester, Mans

900,000 Americans?

HORNBLOWER.

NATIONAL HONOR OVER COLONIAL QUESTIONS.

No Confidence in a Party that Why Judge Hornblower. De- Improvement Directly Traceable We Must Advance Commer- Miners and Stockraisers Are Better Chance for Rail oad Men clines to Support Bryan.

> Whose Elevation to the Supreme Bench Was Beaten by D. B. Hin.

New York.) Judge William B. Hornblower of New York, who was nominated to the Supreme bench of the United States by President Cleveland, and whose confirmation was beaten in the Senate for purely personal causes by David B. Hill, has made the following statement why he, a Democrat, cannot support Bryan:

I have been repeatedly asked during the past few weeks what, in my judg ment, is the duty of a Gold Democrat who is also an Anti-Imperialist, in the for. The anti-imperialists say they have pending presidential campaign. The Schurz, Mr. Shepard and Mr. Olney. my way clear to reaching their conclusions. The same reasons which compelled me to oppose Mr. Bryan in 1896 compel me to oppose him in the present campaign. All the beresies, financial and Populistic, which were embodied in the un-Democratic, crazy-quilt platform of 1896 are readopted without any attempt at modification or mollification by the Kansas City platform. The 16 to 1 plank is expressly reaffirmed and redeclared, and this at the instance of Mr. Bryan himself. I cannot support a candidate who still adheres to a proposition which, to my mind, is a monstrosity and which, if carried into effect, would in my judgment produce untold disaster to all classes of the community and bring dishonor and humiliation to our nation. The fact, if it be a fact, that recent legislation has made it difficult for Mr. Bryan to carry into practice his arowed principles does not, it seems to be; make it any the more right to vote for a man who still maintains these principles. It is quite within the possibilities that during his administration, if he should be elected, a complete change might be effected in the political composition of both houses of Congress, and the verdict of the people expressed at the polls in favor of Mr. Brran's election as President might be carried into effect. It will cer

> It is not to be forgotten that Mr. Bryan is not only the candidate of what is left of the Democratic party, but he is the candidate also of the Populist party, and has accepted the nomination on their plat form. The radical notions of the Populists, if ever carried into effect in this country, would reduce popular govern mept to a position where we should be the laughing stock of the nations, and would produce a reaction in the minds of the voters which would carry us far in the direction of domestic imperialism, which I suppose will be conceded to be of vastly more moment to us and to our posterity than colonial imperialism. deed, the chief objection to colonial imperialism is its probable effect upon our domestic institutions, and its tendency to wards enlarging the powers of the executive as between the executive and the legislative departments of the govern ment, and towards increasing the powers of the Federal government as between itself and the States.

'ainly be Mr. Bryan's duty, according to

his expressed declaration, to do what in

him lies to bring about this result.

The question as to what is the "paramount issue" in this campaign is one on which men may honestly differ. It seems to me, however, that the most important issue before us at the present moment is whether our domestic affairs are to be thrown into confusion and exposed to disaster. The rights and wrongs of our colonial possessions must in this emergency be subordinated to the rights and wrongs of our own affairs.

Furthermore, I am by no means satisfied that Mr. Beran would be a safe person to whom to intrust the imperialistic questions which will confront us in the future. In my indement he ought to have made his fight at the time when the treaty with Spain was before the Senate. He should have upheld the hands of such dissenting Republicans as Sena tor Hoar, and he should have opposed the bitter end the principle of buying for eign peoples without their consent and in the midst of a war for independence on their part. By supporting the treaty Mr. Bryan made himself a party to its compact, and is, more than any other one man, except Mr. McKinler, responsible for the situation. The treaty was ratified, the purchase money was paid, the islands are in our possession. In my judgment, the question of their future and of our future, as determined indirectly by their future, must wait until we knowledge. Never before in the history have settled the question of the present, of the United States has the output of States, or whether popular approval shall | years, if ever, have the prices been so he given to the vagaries, whims, and fal- high. Never before was so large a prolacies of the Populists and Bryanites, portion of Southern products shipped with all the resulting disaster and dis- from Southern ports. Never before has

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.

New York, Sept. 18.

"What I denounce is a Protective Tariff. It is false economy and the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country."-William Jennings Bryan in a speech in the House of Representatives, 1894, advocating the passage of the Wilson Gorman Free Trade Tariff Law.

SCOTT.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS UNDER PROTECTION.

to Protection.

Opinion of a Leading New York Jurist | Acknowledged and Understood by Southern Business Men and Planters, Whose Sympathies Are with Republicanism.

Senator, of West Virginia.)

The South is the citadel of Democracy in this country; it has also always been the citadel of free trade. Twenty-five years ago a protectionist Southerner was almost as rare as a white blackbird. The overthrow of the old Whig party had practically eradicated that element of poitical society in that section.

But since then a great change has been gradually going on. The growth of protectionist sentiment in the South during the last quarter century is one of the most important developments of recent from nature's bountiful supplies of the political history.

It is a fact susceptible of ample proof | Providence has given us, we have demonquestion is by no means a simple one, that whenever we have had a protective strated that we can by modern machinand I can well understand and appreciate tariff the whole country. North and ery turn out more manufactured goods look back it all seems like a hideous the position taken by such men as Mr. South, has prospered, and whenever we than we can use. Therefore we must not nightmare, have had a low tariff, or practically free only seek markets elsewhere, but we For my own part, however, I cannot see | trade, the country has suffered from hard | must create new markets for our produc-

try that can be named there has been commercially at least.

EAMES.

AMERICANS-ARE NATURAL PIONEERS.

cially, Being Producers.

ate New Openings for Our Goods-Expan-ion Natural in a Nation's Life.

Co., of New York.)

How any man at all interested in the advancement and welfare of this great country can preach the doctrine of antiexpansion is more than I can understand. Anti-expansion means contraction,

at least that would be the result. Unless we seek markets for our goods outside of the limits of our own country we cannot advance commercially. We are a country of producers. Not only do we draw ground, but, by using the ingenuity fered so severely in business matters and tions. To do this our country must have In every branch of productive indus- at least a footbold in other countries,

EXPORTS HAWAII: 1895 \$3,723,057 1900 \$13,509,148 PARTICIPATE PARTIC EXPORTS PHILIPPINES: 1895 \$119,255 1900 \$2,640,449

"It Sort o' Looks as If I'd Have to Expand."

this progress, improvement and profit is these countries for American goods and was \$1,308,000. due mainly to the Republican protective | manufactures are becoming more numertariff, operating according to the fixed ous every day, gold standard.

Southern business men in regard to the | and from what they have said to me per principle of the tariff and other fundamental business principles during the dence in us alone was what made them

fact, quite revolutionary. inhabitants realize that the Republican tariff on coal and iron has been the mak-State also appreciate the rise in prices of farm products, which they see is due not so much to bountiful crops as to a good market for those crops. The fecent tremendous increase in the foreign demand for American coal is also appreciated at its full value by the West Virginia people, and they are fully aware that it has been rendered possible by the protection afforded to home products by

the Dingley tariff The banking house of Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore, all of the members of which are prominent Democrats, have ome out with a circular to their clients and correspondents all over the South, in which they advocate the defeat of Bry an and the re-election of McKinley, on account of the great benefits to the South which have accrued from the workings of the Republican financial and commer-

cial policy during the last four years, In brief, no section of the country has had a larger share of the general prosperity during the present administration than the South, and it has been due mainly to the operation of the Republican tariff and currency laws, as the Southern husiness men now understand and neand that question is whether honesty, in- | the Southern iron ore and pig-iron, lumtegrity and common sense shall be ap- ber, coal and coke, been so large as it has plied to the financial affairs of the United | been in the past two years; and not for money loaned there at such low interest. All this has occurred under the gold standard and the protective tariff. A few years ago the South had practically no monufactures; it has now over \$1,000, 000,000 invested in factories, paying over \$350,000,000 in wages, and producing between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 products yearly. Most of this increase has been secured under the present administration, and is directly due to the

operation of the Republican policies.

N. B. SCOTT.

I wish to say right here from my own The change of opinion among the knowledge of the business men in Cuba. sonally, that I am sure that their contipresent campaign has been wonderful; in | continue business on the islands and feel that there was a future for them. With-In West Virginia the feeling in favor out an exception the business men from of protection is very strong; in fact, the Havana and other cities in Cuba have stated frankly to me that if the United States should withdraw entirely ing of the State. The farmers of the Cuba they themselves would feel obliged to go out of business; that all business confidence would be shaken.

> Speaking especially of fabrics manu factured from cotton, think how important it is that we find new markets for our cotton goods. Of the nine to twelve millions of hales of raw cotton produced in this country two-thirds of it is exported and made up into cotton cloths ahroad. The exportation of the raw ma terful in itself is an immense factor in our foreign trade and commerce, but how much better it would be, instead of sending two-thirds of the raw cotton abroad and using one-third in manufacturing goods in this country, to export one-third and use two-thirds here, exporting the finished product, thereby doubling the number of our mills and factories and giving employment to twice the number of operatives.

> It is not probable that we will ever gain very much of a foothold on Chinese shores, for it does not seem to be the desire of the people of this country at large that we should expand to that extent. But we have the Philippine Islands, practically forced upon us by circumstances, which in the near future will prove to be one of the most valuable territorial acquisitions that we have made since the original thirteen States were organized. Not only can we, in time, supply the seven or eight million inhabitants of those islands with practically everything that they do not raise or manufacture themselves, but we can use the islands as a stepping-stone to Aslatic countries. The majority of the large Hongkong and in Manila, as well as representatives in New York; this will complete the chain of commercial intercourse between this country and China.

> What we need to expand our trade and commerce with other countries is a broad and liberal policy by this government such as the present administration has

JOHN C. BAMES.

WARREN.

WHAT REPUBLICANISM HAS DONE IN WYOM NG.

Receiving Good Returns.

Must Seek Markets Elsewhere and Cre- Senator Warren Tells Why the West Will Return Good Majorities for Mckinley and Roosevelt This Year.

(By Judge William B. Hornblower of By Hon. N. B. Scott, United States (By John C. Eames, of the H. B. Claffin By Hon. Francis E. Warren, United By William H. Baldwin, Jr., President States Senator.)

> The people of Wyoming are vitally and intensely interested in the ontcome of the present campaign. Wyoming has been State but a little over eight years, and of this period four years each of Democratic and Republican government have served to impress upon the minds of its people two distinct and impressive ob ject lessons. The first period was dur ing the Democratic administration from 1803 to 1896 inclusive, in which we sufwhen our material conditions were con fessedly so devoid of hope that as we tions suggest a local independence which

> The second period of four years is that formed by the McKinley administration At the outset of it we were awakened to life and hope. During this time our industries, depressed and unprofitable under Democratic policies, have become prosperous, and our business ventures remunerative and satisfactory. ranches, farms, cattle, sheep, mines and railroads of our State all give substantial remotely the skilled labor necessary in returns to the capital and labor expended upon them, and our people, instead of being constant borrowers, are now pay ing their debts and becoming lenders.

Bryan's scare heads - "Expansion, Im perialism and Militarism"-are not an issue of the campaign in Wyoming. This State is the product of expansion. Every foot of its area of 97,000 square miles was formed from territory acquired by acts of expansion such as the fonisians purchase, the seizure of the Oregon country, the Mexican treaty, and the California purchase, and all this without the consent of the governed.

One of our Wasming volunteers who when the war broke out, was a leading Democratic politician of the State, who went to the Philippines as a private and through merit won a commission, recently wrote home as follows:

"I would like to be home so that I could vote against Bryan. I hope he will be defeated so badly that the buga | positions. boo word Imperialism will never be beard again."

The chief industries in Wyoming are live stock raising, farming, coal mining and railroad operation. Sheep, cattle and horse raising form the greatest industry of the State. During the four years of Democratic administration, and under the direct operations of the Wilson tariff law, the condition of the sheep and wool industry in Wroming was appailing. Sheep brought less than one increased activity and increased profit | Our occupancy of Cuba and Porto Rico | dollar a head; wool sold for five centa during McKinley's administration as has assured us of the greater part of the and sometimes less per pound, and mutcompared with the previous low tariff of trade with those islands. The influence ton shipments would scarcely realize the Cleveland's administration. In these for good has not stopped there, but it railroad freight to market. During that and shared equally with the North. All countries of America. Inquiries from valuation of all the sheep in the State

> But with the McKinley administration and the Dingler tariff of 1897 sheep, which could scarcely find a purchaser at a dollar a head, now sell for four dollars. Wool now brings from fourteen to seven teen cents. Mutton now sells for fron four to six cents a pound on foot. And the assessed valuation of sheep in Wy oming is now \$5,426,493, a gain in four tears of over 300 per cent

> The contrast between the cattle in dustry under Democratic and Republi can administrations is almost as startling. From 1893 to 1897 depression and ruin was the rule. But, as in the sheep business, the election of McKinley and inauguration of Republican policies wrought a marvelous change. Mixed herds of cattle for the past three yours have sold for thirty to thirty-five dollars a head; calves bring fifteen to twenty dollars a head, and steers now net the cattle raiser from forty-five to fifty-five dollars each. The assessed valuation of cattle in the State now amounts to \$6. 154,600 and is rapidly increasing.

> Under the past four years of Repub icanism, Wyoming has grown to be an important factor among the coal-producing States. During the four years of Democratic rule, with the same number of mines as at present, the annual production was 2,439,311 tons as against 4,500,000 tons per annum during the past two years of the McKinley administration. The increase in production means more miners, more days worked,

better pay. The most hopeful feature of Wroming's business condition is to be found in always to recognize the responsibilities the fact that its local banks now carry of railroad men, and has given its agus the credits of its business people. The pathy to them in their reasonable a deposits of Wroming banks have increased four-fold in the past four years and shown an intelligent understanding the number of depositors has increased five-fold. Western banks are now as in- have not acted fairly and wisely the dependent of the East as the East is of have not been supported by the s Europe, and it will be difficult, I think, have been refused their demands by for Mr. Bryan to convince our people railroads and have learned that of that this comfortable state of affairs is must prevail. not due directly to the wise and patriotic policy of the Republican party.

In 1896, when four years of depression and disaster had almost driven our p Shanghai houses already have branches to despair, Bryan carried the State by about 250 plurality. Now if the people will spare time from business, from the ranch and from the mine to go to the polfs, this plurality will not only be lost to Mr. Bryan, but the McKinley and Roosevelt electors will carry the State by a substantial majority

FRANCIS E. WARREN

United States Senator Chesenne, Wro.

BALDWIN.

CONSOLIDATING ROADS ASSISTS THE EMPLOYES.

than Ever Before.

A Return to the Old System of High Freights, High Pares and Jerkwater Railroads is an impossibility.

of the Long Island Railrond.)

To appreciate the significance of the calve of railroad consolidation to the public, it is only necessary to attempt to conceive of a return to former conditions. The small independent railroads, with their relatively small number of ployes, each road with its own standards of equipment dependent upon the idiosyncrasies of its principal officers or directors; each road with responsibilities to the public as a carrier only to the extent of its own short line all these limital would permit to the railroad the employment of labor on the basis of "supply

for its small demands. On the other hand, the gradual graveth of large systems composed of many and small lines produces a new and constant ly growing responsibility to the gubili until fluxly a point is reached where the law of supply and demand affects but transportation service. The function per formed by railroads has become too im portant to the body politic to permit of any solution of these serious labor and wage questions, except by intelligent consideration on the part of the representatives both of the management and of the

The effect of consolidation has brought many good results to the employee: An increased ability on the part of the rallreads to pay higher wages; to employ more men; an improvement to standards of tracks and equipment, which has reduced the hours for a day's work and has made the service less dangerous. It has also made the employment of men in the service more regular throughout the year and thus kept together a regular force, and has developed a code of stand ard rules, governing the army of employes, which have dignified their en ployment and made more permanent their

The saving by consolidation is due to the ability to develop business econom-

Conversely, the business of any trunk line to-day could not be handled by a series of independent lines with varying standards, at the present rates which are profitable to the larger lines. With the improved efficiency and economy of transportation, rates have constantly declined and traffic has been continually devel ed. With increased density of traffic the number of employes has been increase ed in proportion and has been paid a higher wage. The improved facilities and higher speed of trains have made the benefits the South has fully participated has extended to all the Spanish-speaking four years the highest annual samessed day's work for a trainman, not one hundred miles as a maximum, but as a m imum, so that to-day, with high apred trains, the trainman may earn in two hours' time a wage higher than he care ed in earlier days in five hours time Even though the wage per mile run were the same to-day as in past years, the astual work which the trainman can pape sically do within reasonable hours oftentimes 100 per cent greater. The la comptive engineer of to day may average easily one hundred and seventy-five miles per day, and at an increwsed rate of your over the one-hundred-mile day of the

> In railroads, more than in any class of labor in this country, we have seen the results of wise leadership on the part of the trade unions. Both capital and labor aim at monopoly; the best result is all tained only when intelligent counsel pre vails. The railroads are moving on to ward greater consolidations and with con stantly increasing benefit to their mills employes and to the public. More an more each year the managements of rail roads acknowledge their public due more and more each year the operation of railroads is becoming a government function, so that, as I see it the bee condition will be reached when the p lations between the government and the railroads are intelligently defined. with the management and operation left the hands of private persons. The idea condition is to so operate the railroad as to approach an ideal governmental operation and yet to retain the ownershi in private capital.

> The history of railroad wages has shown that the public has been willing mands. The employes, as a rule, have the reasonable wage, and when the

> > WM. H. BALDWIN, JEE

New York.

REMEMBER!

"If there is anyone who belle Gold Standard is a good that it must be maintained, him not to cast his ballet cause I promise him it maintained in this than I am able to get rid o