

tion of the papers in order to be among the first to answer advertisements offering work. The press estimates that there are about 135,000 idle people in New York City who would go to work if they had an opportunity.

The cigarmakers of St. Paul gave a benefit for the unemployed cigarmakers. Ten thousand cigarmakers are out of employment in New York.

A cut of wages has been announced in the Carnegie mills at Beaver Falls, Pa.

The Monongahela Amalgamated association is furnishing coal and food to the poor. Tacoma's Labor day celebration surplus will be given to the unemployed of that city.

The city employes of Indianapolis will give 2 per cent of their wages to the unemployed.

The police of Chicago say that every freight train brings into that city from one to twenty hungry men.

On account of a posted notice of a cut of 20 per cent in wages the glass workers of Kokomo, Ind., have struck.

There are 124,400 live people reported in Chicago. Four thousand of these are in the building trades alone.

The building trades workers at Cleveland, O., have declined to cut down the length of their day to give the idle a show.

In Boston teamsters are now working about 14 hours per day for \$9 to \$11 per week.

The Lincoln Street Railway company has made a cut on wages of 10 per cent.

Fifteen cigarmakers have been thrown out of employment at Grand Island on account of the closing down of one of the cigar factories. The proprietor reports that on account of light trade he has no enough manufactured goods on hand to supply his trade for six months or more.

Frankfort milliners there are 801,000 people out of employment.

Oliver & Roberts wire mill in Philadelphia closed down 1,500 men thrown out of work.

The Oliver Lock and Furnace company of Uniontown, Pa., has reduced wages 17 per cent.

Found a review of 1893 says in commercial distress and industrial depression it was the worst for 50 years.

Comptroller of the Federation of Labor urged the issue of bonds to the government for the relief of the distressed.

The wages of 250 employes of the Little Falls, N. Y., knitting mills were reduced 10 per cent on Jan. 1.

The miners are greatly dissatisfied at Dayton, Tenn. Trouble is expected at any time unless more satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The miners at Slope coal mines in Sillsville, O., went on a strike against a 15 per cent reduction, and day laborers against 30 per cent.

Pittsburg has over 2,500 men employed in the two mills. That is the largest number that seem to make any great difference in the ranks of the army of unemployed.

The Empire woolen mill at Clayville, N. J., has closed down. 400 men are without work.

Two thousand are idle and 3,000 are working on short time at Harrisburg, Pa.

The Clinton rolling mill at Pittsburg has given notice of a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.

A 30 per cent reduction is what now faces the employes of the Lincoln silk works at Colasauqua, Pa.

A reduction of 10 per cent has been made at the Hunker machine company's works of North Adams, Mass.

An article in the Journal of the Knights of Labor announces that nearly all of the factories that have resumed business have done so after reducing the former wages of employes.

There are 20,000 idle coal miners in Ohio. At Sedalia, Mo., marble cutters struck against a cut of 10 per cent.

Cincinnati unions have established a place in which the unemployed may sleep. The Southington, Conn., cutlery shop has announced a cut in wages of from 5 to 25 per cent.

A general reduction in wages, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, went into effect at the Nonantum Worsted company's mills at Newton, Mass., where 700 hands are employed.

State Labor Commissioner Brentlinger says there are 38,000 persons out of employment in the largest town in Colorado and 2,355,000 unemployed in the United States.

The Eight watch factory, which five months ago had 3,000 men, has cut 1,500 and put them on five days a week, has further reduced the days of labor to three days a week.

Hills to improve the Riverside park and Riverside drive in New York will be introduced in the New York legislature to give work to the unemployed.

Troy, one of the liveliest and most prosperous cities of the Empire state, has sent to congress a monster protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. It is a petition signed by 75,000 persons, contains 8,875 names and weighs over 800 pounds.

The miners in Mendota, Mo., have been notified of an immediate reduction from 88 to 64 cents. The men are not organized.

The Thyner tool company, North Oxford, Mass., will make a cut of 25 per cent in wages. Three hundred men will be affected.

Wages of all outside men have been reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.25 at the King coal mines at Como, Colo., to \$2 a day.

The funds obtained for relief purposes at San Francisco are to be expended for improvements at Golden Gate park. The committee decided that \$1 a day should be the rate of wages for all employed out of the relief fund.

Cleveland iron workers have been cut 10 per cent.

Meriden, Conn., cutlery company cut wages 15 per cent.

Street railway men at Grand Rapids, Mich., have been cut 10 per cent.

The Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie railroad has cut wages 10 per cent.

The employes of the Miller piano factory at Wakefield, Mass., refused to accept a cut of 20 per cent and the works have closed down.

The mechanics at Mare Island navy yard have had their wages reduced from 25 to 50 cents per day.

The Victory cotton mills at Schuylerville, N. Y., have made a second reduction of 10 per cent in wages.

The Greenwood Cotton company of Wintstead, Conn., employing 1,700 hands, has shut down industries in that city.

On account of the employes refusing to accept a 25 per cent reduction in wages the Riverside Iron and Steel company of Renwood, W. Va., shut down the works.

Factories at Passaic, N. J., have reduced their working force 25 per cent.

Mayor Brown of Paterson, N. J., says that 15,000 are idle in that city.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Agricultural Classes Almost Exclusively Depended Upon for Them.

Farm Products Absolutely Necessary for the Sustenance of Men and Horses.

Rash and False Statements of Bryan Regarding These Matters.

Official Figures Disprove Arguments of the Democratic Leader in His Speeches.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech accepting the populist nomination for president, made on August 23 at Topeka, Kan., departed from the plan followed in his Indianapolis speech accepting the democratic nomination, and discussed all the issues peculiar to the populists. In talking on these questions he made many rash and false statements in regard to certain conditions which he declared to exist. In his speech to the farmers he laid especial stress upon the fact that they were not benefited by the republican prosperity, and in speaking of militarism and imperialism and their effect upon the farmers, he said:

"Looking at questions from the standpoint of the producer of wealth, rather than from the standpoint of the speculator, the populist recognizes in militarism a constant and increasing burden. The army worm, which occasionally destroys a field of wheat, is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which invades every field of industry and which exacts toll from every crop. If 10,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers, and placed as a burden on the backs of those who remain, it means longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifices for those who toil. The farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill life positions in the army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence, exert influence at Washington."

This statement, especially as to the farmer and his relation to the army, is so far from the truth, and is so easily disproved, that it excites suspicion. In the first place, Mr. Bryan must know that the law provides that all army contracts must be advertised for, and bids opened, before they are awarded, and that no special class is favored in giving them out.

Figures showing the expenditures by the quartermaster's department from April, 1895, to and including June, 1900, make it plain that nearly \$50,000,000 has been expended by the United States for the purchase of supplies and materials for the army which have been produced by the farmers. So that when Mr. Bryan says that the farmer, while "he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, he states what is untrue. Official figures of expenditures in the subsistence department of the war department show that in the purchase of American products during the years 1898, 1899 and to June 30, 1900, the articles purchased for rations were mainly direct products of the farm, such as beef, bacon, flour, cornmeal, beans, rice, potatoes, canned tomatoes, molasses, soap, pork, hard bread, peas, hominy, onions, sugar, vinegar, pepper and candies, and during that period the subsistence department expended \$33,147,617.63 for these rations. So much for the subsistence department.

The quartermaster's department shows, on account of purchase of forage, fuel, stationery, cavalry and artillery horses, wagons and means of transportation (other than railroads, boats, etc.), harness, clothing and equipment, materials and manufactures and lumber, from April, 1898, to June 30, 1900, that \$48,803,036.89 has been expended.

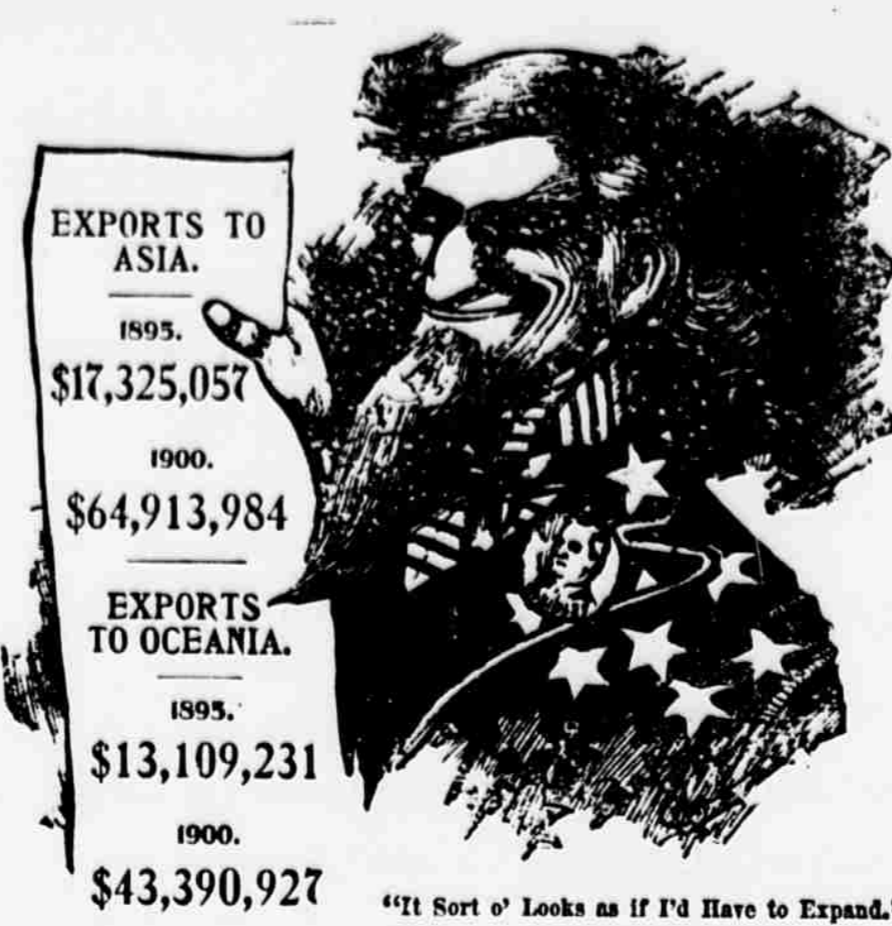
Of this forage, oats, hay, straw, etc., come direct from the farmer. Horses and mules, as well as the lumber purchased, were American products, while the many millions of dollars expended for clothing, equipment and material, represent wool and cotton grown by farmers in the United States. Instead of the farmer having as dangerous an enemy in a large standing army as he has in the army worm, figures from the war department thus show that he has been greatly aided and helped by the army, and has had a market for his products.

To show exactly the amount of money expended by the quartermaster's and subsistence departments of the war department, the following official figures are given in answer to Mr. Bryan's charges that the army has not helped the farmer, but that he has been benefited:

EXPORTS TO ASIA.	
1895.	\$17,325,057
1900.	\$64,913,984
EXPORTS TO OCEANIA.	
1895.	\$13,109,231
1900.	\$43,390,927

FARM PRODUCTS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR THE SUSTENANCE OF MEN AND HORSES.	
Forage (oats, hay, straw, etc.)	\$6,082,915 10
Fuel (wood and coal), stationery, etc.	2,771,476 36
Cavalry and artillery horses	1,740,053 24
Draught horses and mules	2,282,949 26
Wagons and means of land transportation, other than railroads, boats, etc.	2,116,990 34
Equipment, harness, etc.	482,374 19
Manufacture of clothing and materials	29,961,096 14
Manufacture of clothing and equipment	2,123,709 02
Purchase of lumber	1,132,830 64
Total	\$48,803,036 89
Total farm products	\$53,147,617 63
Total	\$101,950,654 52

JOHN S. SHRIVER.



BUSINESS OPINION.

Solid Southern Men Hope for McKinley's Re-election.

Becoming Awakened to the Necessity of Advocating the Republican Policy of Protection and Expansion.

The south is becoming thoroughly awakened to the fact that the politics of the republican party—protection, expansion and sound money—are those that will best promote the industries of that section of the country. The Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, has collected another broadside of southern opinion on the issues of the day, this time from bankers. The southern bankers as a rule coincide with the opinions of the manufacturers, and here is what some of them say:

E. L. Foster, vice president of the bank of Anderson county, Coal Creek, Tenn.: "While I was a democrat, and voted three times for Cleveland, I do not see what could be done—other than a mere human standpoint—that would be more disastrous to the business interests of the country, and therefore to every interest, than the election of Bryan. The gold standard of money must be maintained, imperialism or no imperialism."

A. S. Reed, cashier, Bertram, Tex.: "While a very large majority of people in this section will vote for Bryan for president, because he is their party nominee, still the honest conviction of the best business men is that they would really prefer to see Mr. McKinley reelected, believing that such reelection would tend to insure a continuance of the present prosperity."

H. F. Schweer, cashier First national bank, Denton, Tex.: "I firmly believe that Bryan's election would bring financial disaster over our beloved country, degradation to our flag wherever it floats; McKinley's election, continued prosperity; and all nations honor our flag wherever it is thrown to the breeze."

R. W. Showalter, assistant cashier, Ritchie County bank, Harrisonville, W. Va.: "Democrats and republicans both say that times are better now than ever before in the country's history. McKinley, protection and sound money is the cry from all lips. Joseph S. Davis, cashier First national bank, Albany, Ga.: "The conservative business men of the south, almost without exception, regard the doctrine of free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver as a menace to the country's prosperity. But what the result would be should Mr. Bryan be elected, would require a precedence beyond human to declare with certainty."

W. E. Satterfield, cashier People's national bank, New Iberia, La.: "The country has never been so prosperous as since the election of Mr. McKinley. We want to see his good work continued. No Bryan."

G. W. Saxon, president Capital City bank, Tallahassee, Fla.: "The political party that maintains an honest, stable currency, with open doors for foreign trade, will, in my opinion, best subserve the business interests of the country."

J. K. Ragsdale, Blair, S. C.: "The average business man believes that the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency of the United States would cause a money panic."

deney would be very disastrous to every business interest in the country. William Powell, cashier Bank of Culloden, Culloden, Ga.: "I am a northern. While he (Mr. Bryan) might not be able to foist his free silver issue upon the country, it would be dangerous to give him the chance to do so, and only for the race question. I believe that this would be the verdict at the polls of many thousands of the voters of Georgia."

O. F. Luttrell, cashier Bank of Brewton, Brewton, Ala.: "It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the leading business men that the business and commercial interests of the country will be best subverted by the election of Mr. McKinley. No one denies that the election of Bryan would be adverse to all business."

J. B. Carter, president Gribble-Carter Wholesale Grain company, Sherman, Tex.: "As for presidential candidates I do not think it advisable to make a change at this particular time."

C. W. Arnett, Fairmount, W. Va.: "Bryan's election would mean disaster to business, destruction of public confidence, the return of panics, the reduction of work and wages, and the repetition of the scenes of hardships which filled the land during the last democratic administration."

O. G. Bourman, Citizens national bank, Hillsboro, Tex.: "I believe that the business interests of the country would be injured less by the election of President McKinley than Mr. Bryan."

E. A. Shipley, clerk and master chancery court, Jonesboro, Tenn.: "I have no doubt that the business interests of the country would be best subverted by the election of Mr. McKinley, and a large majority of the voters share with me in this view, as will be attested by the ballots cast here in November."

RESULTS OF BRYAN'S LETTER.

First Results of the Democratic Candidate's Letter of Acceptance.

The response by Aguinaldo is prompt and to the point. Bryan's letter came out only a few days ago, and Gen. MacArthur reports the results. "Considerable activity throughout Luzon. Fighting reported in districts heretofore quiet. In Ilocan province very numerous small affairs. Country north of Pasig very much disturbed. South of Pasig same conditions."

It is well to keep Lawton's prophetic words in mind: "If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observation, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of the fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

Expansion in Trade.

The rapid growth of our business with Japan in rails and machinery during the past four years is an indication of what may be accomplished in that quarter in the future under proper encouragement. Four years ago American rails were unknown in Japan, but at the present they more than double in quantity the rails which come from England, which up to 1896 constituted the chief source of supply. It is believed that Americans have it in their power to practically control the supply of rails and railroad material generally with Japan during the next decade. As an indication, it is cited that the Carnegie company signed a contract at Kobe for 8,000 tons of rails at a price of \$5.28 per ton under the lowest English bid. The men who manufacture these rails contribute to the well being of the farmers whose hardy feed and clothe them—Hurdware.

Who Owns the Factories?

Massachusetts is one of the leading manufacturing states in the union. In 1899 there were 4,740 factories, of which 3,461 were owned by individuals, 1,188 by independent corporations and 91 by industrial combinations. The individual manufacturer is the largest element by long odds in the state's industrial enterprises.

PROVES PROSPERITY.

The Nation's Condition Shown in Labor Day Demonstration.

Striking Contrast Compared with the Conditions Which Surrounded the Same Class of Men Four Years Ago.

When there are millions of dollars piled up in New York and other financial centers waiting for investment, it follows that money is cheap, in the sense that it does not cost much to borrow it. The capitalists with capital for investment makes the rate of interest low, and consequently investors, capitalists, large banking and other financial institutions have great difficulty in lending their money out safely at a percentage larger than three or four per cent. The credit of the United States government is now so good that government bonds can easily be sold which yield an income of only two per cent; but the credit of foreign governments, or at least several of them, is not so good as that, and not having money of their own in their financial centers which can be borrowed at a low rate of interest, or borrowed at all, they naturally come to the country, or the financial centers of the country, where there is plenty of money. Such a thing as sentiment never actuates a person or a country borrowing, or a person or a financial institution lending. It is a matter of business. Money lenders get as much as they can, and money borrowers pay as little as they must. New York is today the financial center of the world, because it is better able to lend money to all corners than any other city of the world.

The demonstrations in every city and hamlet in this country on Labor Day, when the industrial populations poured through the streets in marching order, were certainly gratifying, whether regarded merely as a picturesque display of the forces of society or as a token of the united spirit which guides the destiny of the nineteenth century workman. Rank after rank the marchers in labor's great annual parade presented the most convincing evidence of the industrial prosperity that prevails throughout the United States. In its personal appearance, as well as in numbers, the testimony admitted of no question. For hours an army of well-fed, well-dressed, cheerful workmen filed through the streets of all large cities, and in small hamlets the parades were none the less marked. This year's Labor day parade was essentially a demonstration of the employed fairly aglow with the sign of satisfaction, of plenty of labor at more remunerative wages than labor has known in six years. This year's demonstration was the largest, the best-dressed, the best-fed and the best paid procession of workmen this country has ever seen. There was expansion in its step, its smile and its waist measure.

Scarcely four years ago, under the last Democratic administration, there was a great agitation for free soup houses, where the workmen who were out of work, under President Cleveland's administration, could get free soup to keep them from starving. Those same workmen, under only a couple of years of William McKinley's administration, are now eating sirlin steaks, and the grounds where the thousands of soup houses stood four years ago, are now covered with factories, employing thousands of men at good wages. Yet the democratic party leaders, from Mr. Bryan down, are trying to have the workmen to vote to go back to the soup house condition again. The American workman will not vote himself out of a good steady job at good wages for all the soup houses that the last Democratic administration produced. They are all voters. Every man who holds in his hand an implement of labor also holds a ballot. For the first time in the history of the labor movement in this country and under a republican administration, the general prosperity of the country includes the prosperity of labor. The steadily increasing prosperity in the business world was distinctly reflected in the neat and satisfied appearance of the different organizations. The men and women marched like people who are self-confident and self-assertive—who know that they are a mighty force in the work of widening and strengthening the nation's fields of industry. They marched like men who dignified labor by stamping it with their own manliness.

Of all our annual exhibitions none is more impressive than that of Labor Day. It is a grand demonstration of wealth-producing forces, and of the opportunities which come to men in this free country under a republican form of government and administration. The thousands of workers who make up these annual parades are in truth, as is often said, the brawn and sinew of the nation, but they also represent a progressive intelligence such as it would be impossible to discover in the same citizenship of other lands. From their ranks will spring many of the men of affairs and influential public men of the future.

Questions of politics should not be mixed with the principles which are at the root of all labor organizations. Labor is organized for purely economic purposes. But this year the issue at stake is one which vitally affects the economic welfare of the whole people, and it is only natural that the workmen should regard it as worthy of their best study, both as individuals and as members of trade organizations. They will not let democratic calamity howlers fool them, as they have not yet forgotten the last "democratic times" of only a few years ago. We hear of their philanthropy and immense donations to the poor, but when they give a dollar they take two dollars off the workers' wages.

A majority of the people of this country don't want to ruin the industries of the country nor do they want an aristocracy of class. They want a government by and for the people, such as we have had for the past four years, and will have for the next four, labor voting—selfishly, perhaps—for its own prosperity.

When the workingman is prosperous, the whole nation is prosperous.

Better Lend Than Borrow.

Mr. Bryan "views with alarm" the fact that Americans are lending money to Great Britain, Germany and Sweden. He thinks the lenders are unpatriotic. Americans are glad to have money to lend. Under a democratic administration they had to borrow \$262,000,000 abroad, and that in gold. Mr. Bryan's election would mean a return to that undesirable position.

President Lincoln said in his first inaugural address: "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government."

Mr. Bryan wants to say in his first inaugural address: "Scuttle."

LOANING MONEY.

Bayings of the People Are Placed in the Hands of Money Lenders.

When there are millions of dollars piled up in New York and other financial centers waiting for investment, it follows that money is cheap, in the sense that it does not cost much to borrow it. The capitalists with capital for investment makes the rate of interest low, and consequently investors, capitalists, large banking and other financial institutions have great difficulty in lending their money out safely at a percentage larger than three or four per cent. The credit of the United States government is now so good that government bonds can easily be sold which yield an income of only two per cent; but the credit of foreign governments, or at least several of them, is not so good as that, and not having money of their own in their financial centers which can be borrowed at a low rate of interest, or borrowed at all, they naturally come to the country, or the financial centers of the country, where there is plenty of money. Such a thing as sentiment never actuates a person or a country borrowing, or a person or a financial institution lending. It is a matter of business. Money lenders get as much as they can, and money borrowers pay as little as they must. New York is today the financial center of the world, because it is better able to lend money to all corners than any other city of the world.

This condition of affairs proves that our own country was never so prosperous as now. It could not be true without these millions of hundreds of millions of dollars piled up in New York, seeking investment at these low rates of interest. It also illustrates that the big financial institutions, wherever located, cannot prosper unless the country as a whole has made the money and has put it in their hands for saving or investment. The savings banks scattered throughout the country, the life insurance companies, the financial institutions of whatever kind, depend for their very existence in the last analysis of things, first, upon the fact that people have money saved up, which they can place with these persons or institutions for investment, and, second, that they have such confidence in the general business outlook, and also such confidence in the integrity of the persons and institutions in question, that they place their money on deposit with them. It is this money, the money of all the people, that is loaned out to such would-be borrowers as can put up sufficient collateral.

The presence of this great mass of money in the financial centers seeking investment at rates no matter how low, so far from being a bad sign, as Mr. Bryan and his organs claim (though we have never been able to see why), is the best possible evidence, in itself, a perfect index, of the prosperity of the country. It is positive proof that the present prosperity of the country is unprecedented. When we say that a man is a creditor, when we know that he has money to lend, we mean to say that there is no better way of saying that he is prosperous. When a nation is called a creditor nation, it is only perfectly fair to assume that the same conditions exist with regard to the whole country; in fact, it is mere clap-trap to assume anything else.

REV. SAM JONES ON TRUSTS.

Wealth and Brains Combined Do Much for the Good of the People.

"The large trust and combinations already formed and being formed by aggregations of capital are considered hurtful to the masses and the common people. This is a theory. Practically, a thing may be so, and theoretically it may be very untrue. When we speak of trusts and combines we think of the Standard Oil trust, the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, etc. When the Standard Oil trust was formed I was paying 40 cents a gallon for kerosene oil; I am getting it now for ten cents a gallon. I was paying 12 1/2 cents for sugar several years ago, but when the combines set in we got it at 5 1/2. When the whisky trust was organized I was in hopes it would put up whisky where the poor devils couldn't get it, but they have seemed to cheapen that down to where they can pay the government \$1.10 a gallon revenue on it and yet sell it for \$1.27, which demonstrates that they are making it and letting the public have it at about 17 1/2 cents a gallon, including the barrel."

"There is no doubt about the aggregation of wealth, with brains controlling it, that they can manufacture any article cheaper than it is or has been manufactured on a small scale. I have watched the progress of events and the processions as they marched. I have yet to know of a single instance where combines and trusts hurt the masses or permanently raised the price of any product."—Rev. Sam P. Jones.

Lumber Mills Busy.

There is a big demand for men in the northwest, particularly in Washington and Oregon. Circulars are being distributed in Chicago calling for 1,000 men at wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.25 per day. The demand for lumber caused by prosperous times in California and in expansion of trade across the Pacific, has done it.

Activity in Manufacturing.

The capital invested in Massachusetts' manufacturing interests in 1898 was \$408,317,396. In 1899 it had increased to \$443,908,875, a gain of over \$35,000,000.

NOTE—Issued from the Publicity Office, Omaha Branch, Republican National Committee, 508 Bee Building.