

HOPE INSPIRES REPUBLICANS

Industrial Distress Unheard of—The Laborer Finds Plenty of Work at Good Wages—Good Prices for Farm Products.

AN ENORMOUS INCREASE IN VOLUME OF MONEY

The Republican Party Not the Party of Imperialism, Proven by the Records of Deeds Performed—Fusionists in Congress Defeat the Proposition of Constitutional Amendment Giving Congress the Power to Control Trusts.

NATIONAL ISSUES OF THE PARTY SUMMED UP IN FEW WORDS

The Recent Populist State Convention Dominated by Fusion Office-Holders—A Portion of the National Platform of 1892 Reproduced—Names Taken From the Roster of the Delegates—No Hope of Reform by Fusion Populists.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23, 1900.—The republicans enter upon the campaign this year inspired by resplendent hope. Unexampled prosperity to the farmer, laborer and business man, the direct result of republican policies crystallized into law, is of itself a sufficient solution to the political problems, and completely explodes and dissipates the fallacy of the fusionists. The wild and fallacious predictions of Bryan, as to the ills and woes that would be visited upon the people in the event of republican success four years ago, have been completely shattered. Instead of industrial distress have come good prices for the farmer's products, good wages and plenty of work for the laborer and good patronage and prompt payment to the business man.

The republicans promised in the event of success the enactment into law of such policies as would stimulate industry and remedy the ills bequeathed by the Cleveland administration. This promise has been kept. The factories have been kept open, labor has found good employment at good wages, the consequent increase in consumption has advanced the value of farm products, and after four years of republican management the commercial and industrial situation has reached that point in prosperity never before attained in the history of the nation.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

As a result of the financial legislation promulgated by republican statesmanship the volume of money has, in the last four years, increased over \$500,000,000, and a financial policy has been established which insures equality of money, and places this government, from a fundamental standpoint, foremost among the civilized nations of the world. The wisdom of this step has been demonstrated already in more ways than one. First of all it has reduced the rate of interest to the borrower so that now, right here in Nebraska, where four years ago as a result of lack of confidence in the stability of fusion dogmatism and the fear of fusion success, money was hard to obtain on the best collateral at any rate of interest, money may be borrowed at rates as low as five per cent. This has compelled the creditor to share the burden with the debtor and has contributed aid and comfort to the debtor—the one most needy of it and least able to bear additional hardships.

And the inauguration of the gold standard as a fixed policy has gone more than to reduce the rate of interest. It has brought money out of hiding, has placed it in circulation—building and operating factories, building homes, purchasing farms and farm machinery, more clothing, more food, more education; in short, more everything for all classes. Today no other nation enjoys a more substantial credit abroad or at home, and no other nation can present such a splendid example of domestic tranquility, peace and happiness.

FINANCE AND TARIFF.

It is but natural that sound financial legislation accompanied by judicious tariff laws should result in commercial and industrial prosperity and progress. Under the McKinley administration new avenues of commerce have been opened, so that in the last year, with a large increase in domestic consumption, this country produced and sold in excess of its imports products of the value of upwards of \$600,000,000. The net profit of the producer, comparing the prices of today with those of four years ago, was in excess of \$150,000,000. Thus the difference in the market prices alone between the democratic administration of 1896 and the republican administration of 1900 put \$150,000,000 on the export trade alone into the pockets of the producers of the United States. The producers received a corresponding benefit on domestic consumption, so that the net profit on the whole approximates an amount that large as to almost challenge comprehension.

THE LABORER.

Nor has the farmer alone been benefited. The laborer has reaped equal benefit. Annual labor has advanced fully 25 per cent and skilled labor has advanced fully 30 per cent. True there have been strikes, but in no instance has there been a strike against a reduction in wages, but in every instance for an increase in wages. Another thing to be considered is that a laborer must be at work, must be employed, in order to strike. Unemployed labor cannot go on a strike—it was in this condition that labor found itself under democratic rule. In 1896 the great cry was sympathy for the unemployed. Men stood for hours and days and weeks on street

corners and in front of labor bureaus the country from east to west and from north to south in search of work whereby an honest living might be obtained.

So desperate became the conditions that in large cities free soup houses had to be established at public expense to feed the honest unemployed. What are the conditions today? Labor finds honest employment everywhere that allows it to live in luxury. In fact the laborers are so scarce that work is left undone for want of men at any price. Harvest is dragging for want of men to gather in the grain and a perplexing question that will soon confront the farmers of Nebraska is how they will gather in the enormous corn crop that is now assured.

IMPERIALISM.

One of the great bugaboos discussed by fusion orators and editors is that of imperialism. The republican party is and always has been the anti-imperialist party. Not only have party platforms stated this but the whole work of the republican party through its representatives proves the fact conclusively. During the past four years the party has made the Hawaiian Islands into a republic. It has wrested from the Empire Spain, Porto Rico, and has given to those islands a republican form of government. It has wrested from the Empire Spain, Cuba, and has already given her such freedom as Cubans never dreamed of. It has wrested from the Empire Spain, the Philippines, and besides quelling an insurrection there it has established schools and is even now preparing those people for self-government. In regard to China, it has demanded the open door and in this demand stood out against the powers of Europe. In its work on every hand it has been anti-imperialist and no charge to the contrary can be truthfully made.

THE NATIONAL ISSUES.

In the national campaign the issues will be clear, and from a republican standpoint might be summed up as follows: The record of the administration in successfully handling great questions. The progress and prosperity of the country at the present time. The assured continuation of such conditions with the republicans in control. Such are the issues and along this line will the stories be told. On the other hand, the fusionists have taken up the dead and four times condemned fallacy of 18 to 1. They cry imperialism when every evidence points to the fact that the republican party is the anti-imperialist party and that in the last session of congress nearly every fusionist voted against the proposition of a constitutional amendment whereby congress could control trusts. They cry out against expansion when every forward step made since we nullified our contract with England in '76 has been the result of expansive methods. Every expansion of our territory has meant an expansion of our commerce and our industries and has opened up markets for every producer in America.

DOMINATED BY OFFICEHOLDERS.

A reference to the platform of the people's party, adopted at the first national convention held in Omaha July 4, 1892, shows that the party strongly condemned office holders participating in conventions. We reproduce below that part of the platform and follow it with a list of names of delegates to the recent populist state convention held at Lincoln. The names are taken direct from the roster and are only a partial list of those officeholders of the state who participated in that convention. The platform reads as follows: "We, the people's party, at the outset, to secure permanent control of the party organization unaffected by the interest of those in public service, do hereby in national convention assembled at Omaha on this 4th day of July, 1892, establish this ordinance as the fundamental law of party organization, viz.: "No person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument under the federal or any state or municipal government, including senators and congressmen and members of the legislature, state and local, shall be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of the party, and a copy of this ordinance shall be annexed to every call for any future convention."

How this fundamental law of the party was observed at the late fusion convention is best shown by a reproduction of a partial list of officeholders who participated as delegates in said convention. It is but an incomplete list and does

not contain the names of hosts of subordinate officials and employes who sat as delegates in the convention. Senators and Congressmen—W. V. Allen, Madison; William Neville, North Platte; J. S. Robinson, Madison. District Judges—C. Hollenbeck, Fremont; J. A. Grimison, Schuyler; Douglas Cones, Pierce; E. L. Adams, Minden; J. R. Thompson, Grand Island; C. A. Munn, Ord; H. M. Sullivan, Broken Bow; W. H. Westover, Rushville; J. J. Harrington, O'Neill. State Officers—Governor W. A. Poynter, Albia; C. J. Smyth, Omaha; W. F. Porter, Merrick; J. F. Cornell, Verdon. Members of Legislature—J. S. Canada, Minden; Thomas Farrell, Central City; F. J. Hale, Battle Creek; F. M. Howard, Aurora; A. J. Knepper, Octavia; J. E. Miller, Majors; W. A. Morgan, Allen; W. D. Schaaf, Springfield; G. J. Spohn, Superior; Charles Crockett, Niobrara; T. J. Flynn, Omaha; T. F. Memminger, Madison; O. S. Moran, Creston; J. R. Morrison, Chester; J. W. Tanner, Fullerton; W. H. Taylor, Exeter; W. J. Taylor, Merna; F. A. Thompson, Clay Center; G. P. Watson, Pierce; A. J. Weaver, Falls City; J. H. Wright, Ruskin. State Institutions—Dr. S. P. Tracey, Milford; Dr. J. S. Bennett, Kearney; Dr. I. C. Canine, Geneva; Thomas Welch, Lincoln; Dr. J. T. Steel, Hastings; Rod C. Smith, Shelton; E. Von Forrell, Kearney; J. N. Campbell, Kearney; G. N. Smith, Kearney; W. F. Bryan, Hartington; J. S. Sprecher, Schuyler; D. Rowden, Omaha; E. E. Thomas, Omaha; C. A. Whitford, Washington; C. D. Casper, David City; S. E. Starrett, Central City; G. W. Ledigh, Nebraska City; P. L. Hall, Wahoo; D. H. Wentworth, Hastings; Dennis Sheedy, Hastings; V. E. Wilson, Omaha; O. Grothman, St. Paul; J. M. Gilchrist, Nebraska City; J. J. Cardwell, Nebraska City; A. H. Hipple, Omaha; George Corcoran, York; Ed. P. Smith, Omaha; J. F. Coad, Omaha; J. C. Dahman, Omaha; R. E. Herdman, Omaha; P. H. Barry, Greeley; H. M. Casebeer, Lincoln; C. J. West, Lincoln; H. C. Demaree, Lincoln; Thomas Welch, Lincoln; L. W. Edwards, Lincoln; C. S. Jones, Lincoln; F. H. Jewell, Platte Center; James Whitaker, Falls City. Clerk District Court—Fred J. Mack, Albia; F. A. Sucha, Schuyler; C. F. Orr, Broken Bow; J. M. Hurley, Ponca; J. M. Cruickshank, Fremont; G. H. Cleaver, Alma; C. Guenther, Columbus; J. S. Crawford, Wahoo; H. M. Davis, Ord; F. P. Heston, Bartlett. County Treasurers—W. L. Brookley, Hasung; P. W. Murphy, Alnsworth; C. F. Bodinson, Kearney; Fred Hoffmeister, Imperial; Theodore Griess, Clay Center; Jacob Kas, Chadron; E. M. Humphreys, Greeley; H. K. Henry, O'Neill; C. Apple, St. Paul; G. E. Lundgren, Niobrara; W. McLaughlin, Lincoln; J. G. Beshar, Columbus; D. D. Remington, Seward; H. F. Washburn, Rusaville. Register of Deeds—George Mitchell, Clay Center; N. H. Mapes, Schuyler; A. F. Walla, West Point; G. W. Ellsworth, Fullerton; W. R. Wyatt, Falls City. County Commissioners—W. R. Wood, Sidney; C. R. Peterson, Chadron; E. Manning, Beaver City; John Callis, Stanton; W. C. Beers, Hebron; Fred Lindberg, Sidney; George Kittle, Hayes; R. Saling, St. Paul; J. J. Hughes, Madison; J. G. Stroble, Nebraska City; William O'Conner, Wahoo; H. Maskenthine, Stanton. Sheriffs—G. W. Secord, Clay Center; A. C. McLeod, Schuyler; H. W. Phillips, West Point; J. R. Cameron, Beaver City; W. Waddington, Beatrice; F. F. Dunn, Elwood; P. Hansen, St. Paul; W. F. Bonawitz, Fairbury; H. A. Patrick, West Point; Matt Leach, Fullerton; J. C. Byrnes, Columbus; T. E. Housh, Rushville; H. D. Heuch, Ord. Surveyors—R. C. Beatty, Lexington; F. F. Ashly, Bloomington. County Attorneys—E. D. Kilbourne, Neligh; E. M. Davison, Newport; A. M. Morrissey, Valentine; G. H. Thomas, Schuyler; G. G. Martin, Fremont; George W. Shields, Omaha; W. Miller, Elwood; J. G. Thompson, Alma; W. R. Ellis, Niobrara; H. H. Mauk, Neligh; H. F. Barnhart, Pierce; E. E. Stanton, Osceola; C. E. Woods, Rushville; T. S. Nightengale, Loup City. County Clerks—J. M. Conklin, Neligh; S. M. Smyser, Alliance; John J. Graham, David City; George Mitchell, Clay Center; N. H. Mapes, Schuyler; A. F. Walla, West Point; G. W. Tillman, Minden; Henry Vogler, Kimball; P. B. Clark, Niobrara; F. Wersing, Taylor; G. W. Ellsworth, Fullerton; George E. Schneider, Falls City; J. P. Hale, Red Cloud; E. S. Heston, Bartlett. County Judges—A. H. Bowen, Hastings; Charles Plumleigh, Hartington; H. C. Palmer, Clay Center; I. Woolf, Chappell; C. M. Miller, Alma; J. C. Thomas, Niobrara; E. C. Ewing, Central City; W. M. Peebles, Nelson; W. A. Garrett, Holdrege; John Gagnon, Falls City; J. H. Barry, Wahoo; A. W. Comstock, Pender. County Superintendents—J. W. Baumgardner, Alliance; J. J. Tooley, Broken Bow; H. J. Hopeman, Dakota; Claude Smith, Lexington; C. Smyrah, Geneva; E. M. Hunsong, Bloomington; T. V. Norvell, O'Neill; C. Manuel, St. Paul; F. A. Carmony, Fairbury; C. W. Crum, Madison; A. Softley, Grant; L. H. Leavy, Columbus. "How the mighty have fallen." "What do the honest reformers of Nebraska think of such a record? To them the record must be appalling. The independent thinkers among the fusion populists must certainly see that they are being led to where no reform can be expected."

THE 1896 THREAT RENEWED.

It is most unfortunate that the allied forces of reform have renewed the threat of 1896, without abatement or modification. They denounce the gold bill and demand that it be repealed. Therefore, with all its dire consequences to credit and confidence, to business and to industry, the menace of 18 to 1 still hangs over us. The scattered forces of the enemies of sound currency are being rallied and the public must once more unite and overcome the advocates of repudiation and there must be no relax in energy until the battle for public honor and honest money shall again triumph. Moonlight nights are too bright for burglars and for lovers. Men like bullets, need to be aimed right to hit the mark.

THEY DID THE SAME.

DEMOCRATIC PRECEDENT FOR FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.

War in New Mexico After Its Conquest by Direction of Democratic President Who Claimed "the Fullest Right of Sovereignty"—Official Records.

Little by little it becomes apparent that the Democratic criticism of the methods of the present Administration in regard to newly acquired territory is a criticism of the methods followed by its own leaders and Presidents. All of the vast territory added to the area of the original thirteen States was under Democratic control, and the leaders of the party, in and out of office, planned and plotted and schemed to add the islands of Cuba and Hawaii as long as a desire for more slave territory stimulated them to activity. Driven from their former positions by these developments, they now undertake to criticize the fact that the President is using the army to put down the insurrection, notwithstanding the fact that the treaty with Spain was ratified by Democratic votes after that insurrection had begun. It seems hardly credible that men could attack the President for carrying to a finish a war that was in existence when the purchase of the islands was authorized by their own party leaders. Yet such is the fact. The attack of the Filipino forces upon our troops in the Philippines, began on February 4, 1899, and on that same night Aguinaldo issued his proclamation declaring war against the United States. Yet it was not until February 6, two days after, that the treaty was ratified, and that by ten Democratic and three Populist votes. The statement has also been repeatedly made that some of these votes were cast for the treaty by the "advice and consent" of William Jennings Bryan.

By this action the leaders of the Democratic and Populist parties deliberately bought a fight already going on, agreeing that the United States should pay \$20,000,000 for it, and in so doing placed upon the shoulders of President McKinley the duty of carrying it on. He could not do otherwise. Yet they are criticizing his course, though, of course, it is well understood that the criticism is for political effect only.

But the leaders of the Democratic party did, in another similar case, just what President McKinley is now doing, and did it by the direction of a Democratic President. Papers compiled by the War Department show that, after the conquest of New Mexico by the military forces of the United States was accomplished by the campaign of 1846, General Kearney, the officer in command, organized a civil government for the occupied territory, and filled the executive and judicial offices by appointment. These civil functionaries entered upon the discharge of their duties in apparent unconsciousness of exposure to more than ordinary peril. In December, 1846, the native inhabitants organized a conspiracy to overthrow the United States authority in New Mexico. On the night of January 15, 1847, the governor, the sheriff, the circuit attorney, the prefect, and a number of others, citizens and officials of the United States, and Mexican supporters of United States authority, were assassinated in the town of San Fernando de Tayos. On the same night seven other Americans were killed at Arroyo Hondo and two at Rio Grande. It was then apparent that the insurrection was general, and the purpose was to kill all the Americans and those Mexicans who had accepted office under the American Government.

Col. Sterling Price was then commander of the army of New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe. He learned of the uprising and attendant atrocities, January 20th, 1847, and that the army of insurrection was marching against Santa Fe. He took prompt and vigorous action and marched out to meet the insurgents with a force of about 400 men. There were many serious and sanguinary engagements, but the enemy was no sooner dislodged from one position than it took refuge in another, and maintained a determined resistance throughout. The losses were heavy on both sides. Owing to the mountainous character of the country, and the fact that the campaign took place in the winter time, the American forces suffered many hardships before reaching the town of San Fernando de Tayos, where the governor and party had been foully assassinated. A particularly severe engagement occurred at Pueblo de Tayos, which had been strongly fortified. The insurgents took position in a large church which they had pierced with embrasures for rifles. The Americans were compelled to retreat to Fernando.

The following day they returned and renewed the assault, but the artillery fire seemed to have no effect upon the church walls. Ladders were then made and holes cut in the walls with axes, through which the soldiers with their hands threw fire and lighted shells into the interior. Another assault was made on the church door, which again failed, with loss. The artillery was then brought up within 60 yards, and after 10 rounds had been fired, one of the holes which had been cut with the axes was widened to a practicable breach, through which a storming party entered, dislodged the enemy, and took possession of the church. The next morning the enemy surrendered. The loss sustained by them was about 150 killed. The sum-

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Hardly a party, large or small, traders or soldiers, crossed the plains of New Mexico without being attacked. Many men were killed and large numbers of horses, mules, and cattle driven off. In the latter part of 1847 comparative safety was secured by stationing the troops at various points. Of the insurgent prisoners, fifteen or twenty were executed by sentence of court-martial. The others were turned over to the civil authorities. The events resulting from the insurrection did not escape the attention of Congress. That body on July 10th, 1848, passed a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the existence of civil government in New Mexico and California, their form and character, by whom instituted and by what authority and how they were maintained and supported; also whether any persons had been tried and condemned for "treason against the United States" in New Mexico. President Polk replied to said resolution in a message dated July 24th, 1848, in which he discussed the character of military government, taking the broad position that such a government may exercise "the fullest rights of sovereignty," thereby explaining the action of the military authorities in suppressing the insurrections. The records show that a similar course of action was followed in suppressing the insurrection in California in 1848, and re-establishing the sovereignty of the United States.

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Hardly a party, large or small, traders or soldiers, crossed the plains of New Mexico without being attacked. Many men were killed and large numbers of horses, mules, and cattle driven off. In the latter part of 1847 comparative safety was secured by stationing the troops at various points. Of the insurgent prisoners, fifteen or twenty were executed by sentence of court-martial. The others were turned over to the civil authorities. The events resulting from the insurrection did not escape the attention of Congress. That body on July 10th, 1848, passed a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the existence of civil government in New Mexico and California, their form and character, by whom instituted and by what authority and how they were maintained and supported; also whether any persons had been tried and condemned for "treason against the United States" in New Mexico. President Polk replied to said resolution in a message dated July 24th, 1848, in which he discussed the character of military government, taking the broad position that such a government may exercise "the fullest rights of sovereignty," thereby explaining the action of the military authorities in suppressing the insurrections. The records show that a similar course of action was followed in suppressing the insurrection in California in 1848, and re-establishing the sovereignty of the United States.

THEY DID THE SAME.

DEMOCRATIC PRECEDENT FOR FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.

War in New Mexico After Its Conquest by Direction of Democratic President Who Claimed "the Fullest Right of Sovereignty"—Official Records.

Little by little it becomes apparent that the Democratic criticism of the methods of the present Administration in regard to newly acquired territory is a criticism of the methods followed by its own leaders and Presidents. All of the vast territory added to the area of the original thirteen States was under Democratic control, and the leaders of the party, in and out of office, planned and plotted and schemed to add the islands of Cuba and Hawaii as long as a desire for more slave territory stimulated them to activity. Driven from their former positions by these developments, they now undertake to criticize the fact that the President is using the army to put down the insurrection, notwithstanding the fact that the treaty with Spain was ratified by Democratic votes after that insurrection had begun. It seems hardly credible that men could attack the President for carrying to a finish a war that was in existence when the purchase of the islands was authorized by their own party leaders. Yet such is the fact. The attack of the Filipino forces upon our troops in the Philippines, began on February 4, 1899, and on that same night Aguinaldo issued his proclamation declaring war against the United States. Yet it was not until February 6, two days after, that the treaty was ratified, and that by ten Democratic and three Populist votes. The statement has also been repeatedly made that some of these votes were cast for the treaty by the "advice and consent" of William Jennings Bryan.

By this action the leaders of the Democratic and Populist parties deliberately bought a fight already going on, agreeing that the United States should pay \$20,000,000 for it, and in so doing placed upon the shoulders of President McKinley the duty of carrying it on. He could not do otherwise. Yet they are criticizing his course, though, of course, it is well understood that the criticism is for political effect only.

But the leaders of the Democratic party did, in another similar case, just what President McKinley is now doing, and did it by the direction of a Democratic President. Papers compiled by the War Department show that, after the conquest of New Mexico by the military forces of the United States was accomplished by the campaign of 1846, General Kearney, the officer in command, organized a civil government for the occupied territory, and filled the executive and judicial offices by appointment. These civil functionaries entered upon the discharge of their duties in apparent unconsciousness of exposure to more than ordinary peril. In December, 1846, the native inhabitants organized a conspiracy to overthrow the United States authority in New Mexico. On the night of January 15, 1847, the governor, the sheriff, the circuit attorney, the prefect, and a number of others, citizens and officials of the United States, and Mexican supporters of United States authority, were assassinated in the town of San Fernando de Tayos. On the same night seven other Americans were killed at Arroyo Hondo and two at Rio Grande. It was then apparent that the insurrection was general, and the purpose was to kill all the Americans and those Mexicans who had accepted office under the American Government.

Col. Sterling Price was then commander of the army of New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe. He learned of the uprising and attendant atrocities, January 20th, 1847, and that the army of insurrection was marching against Santa Fe. He took prompt and vigorous action and marched out to meet the insurgents with a force of about 400 men. There were many serious and sanguinary engagements, but the enemy was no sooner dislodged from one position than it took refuge in another, and maintained a determined resistance throughout. The losses were heavy on both sides. Owing to the mountainous character of the country, and the fact that the campaign took place in the winter time, the American forces suffered many hardships before reaching the town of San Fernando de Tayos, where the governor and party had been foully assassinated. A particularly severe engagement occurred at Pueblo de Tayos, which had been strongly fortified. The insurgents took position in a large church which they had pierced with embrasures for rifles. The Americans were compelled to retreat to Fernando.

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HOW WAGES INCREASED.

Factory Pay Rolls Have Doubled in Five Years.

Akron, O.—"In the campaign of 1896, Mr. McKinley made one remark which went to the hearts of the people from one end of the country to the other. It was, 'Open the Mills.'" said General Charles Dick, secretary of the Republican National Committee. "Those three words met with a responsive chord from those tens of thousands who had been idle during the last Democratic administration, and the empty dinner pail brigade went to the polls and voted for a full dinner pail, and for the opening of the mills. "In order to gain some idea of the effect of restoring the home market to our own people, the Republican National committee sent out blanks to members of the National Association of Manufacturers, asking them to kindly furnish us with the number of men whom they employed in each year from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, as well as with the total amount of wages which they had paid during the same years. "We have received 200 replies. These show that there was a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 200 factories until the year 1893, after which there was an immediate drop of 10,000 men in 1894. But under President McKinley's administration the increase in the number of men employed by these same factories has been startling. In 1894 they employed 90,483, in 1897 they employed 109,600; in 1898 they employed 131,428 men, and last year they employed 174,645 men. In short, the number of wage earners employed by those same 200 factories has increased from 90,483 men in 1894 up to 17