

# BRYAN'S AVOWED AID AND COMFORT TO AGUINALDO.

## Indications that the Democratic Leader and the Filipino Insurgent Have a Very Satisfactory Mutual Understanding.

### AGUINALDO WANTS US TO SUPPORT HIS "REPUBLIC."

We Are to Hold the Bag and Keep Off Other Nations, While He Is to Get All the Benefits—Aguinaldo Admitted that His People Were Divided as to Policy.

Gen. Whittier, of Gen. Merritt's staff, called on Aguinaldo by appointment at Malolos (see page 498, Senate Document 62, Treaty of Peace papers) and had a business talk with him. The substance of this conversation has become much more important since the Democratic party has committed itself to the Aguinaldo policy in the Philippines and since the Democratic candidate for the presidency has accepted that program, added to it the Monroe doctrine, and is pressing the campaign upon the theory that the "paramount" issue is a protectorate for the Philippines after we surrender them and to cover them against the intrusion of Europe with the Asiatic annex of the American doctrine of Monroe.

There occurred between Gen. Whittier and the Tagal tyrant a thorough conversation on the subject of this American protectorate of the Philippines. Gen. Whittier told Aguinaldo that in a few days he would go to Paris to appear before the peace commission sitting in that city, and the General added (to his own official report of the conversation): "I started the talk by announcing to Aguinaldo that I was to leave in a few days to appear before the peace commission, and that I had a very friendly feeling for the Filipinos and admiration for many of their good qualities, their quiet, cleanliness, temperance and great imitative power, and a possibility of learning almost any profession or business; that I would like to be able to present to the commission his and his people's views and demands and what relation they expected to hold to the United States in case we decided to keep the islands."

It is a question whether the Americans are to pay their expenses while in the service of Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo's statement of what he meant was made more than two years ago. He said the same thing to me, with a little less detail, on the 27th of August, 1898.

The Democratic party has submissively embodied the Aguinaldo plan in its platform, and Mr. Bryan has exploited it in his speech, and as a personal contribution he has stung in the Monroe doctrine in such a way that if he were President of the United States he would have the alternative of backing squarely out of it, or warring with all the nations of Europe that are determined to pursue their colonial system.

It is well known that there has been a good deal of correspondence between the insurgents of the Philippines, and the symptoms are that Bryan and Aguinaldo, who constitute a mutual admiration society, have been directly or indirectly in confidential communication.

Why not directly? Each of them would feel himself honored to have so distinguished a correspondent. They have much in common. Each anticipates being the ruler of his own country and is in a state of confidence that he is going to be.

The first thing Bryan would think about would be of soothing the enemy he denominates "our ally" by entering into an alliance with him, offensive and defensive. This would require a good deal of letter writing, and they have worked their three points down fine. The Philippine resolution in the Democratic platform and the Philippine proposals of Mr. Bryan in his acceptance speech are in the nature of a protocol, and if the United States is ready to submit to serve Aguinaldo as a protector, and do it for nothing, maintaining a great fleet and army to do it with, Aguinaldo would not be foolish enough to offer objections.

Bryan offers him plainly to play his game and has put in the Monroe doctrine as a trump card to scare Europe. Bryan has invested everything he has got in the Malay business.

There is a striking resemblance in one respect between Aguinaldo and Bryan. Neither has ever been elected President, but both are assuming the duties of the office, each attitudes as the personification of the nation.

Bryan hasn't as yet appointed himself to anything. Aguinaldo can teach him the trick. It is the profound faith of each that he is by and for and in himself an E Pluribus Unum.

subject of a protectorate for some time without getting any satisfactory results."

Mr. Higgins (a friend of Whittier who accompanied him) felt that Aguinaldo had been simply repeating a lesson, but I did not feel so sure of that. Buen Camino, a close friend of Aguinaldo, was present at this conversation, but came in and gave his opinion—he was an intimate of Aguinaldo—that the President was in favor of an American protectorate.

Certainly he would be if it was the end of a series of propositions such as Bryan has presented to the American people, which proposed plainly the turning over to Aguinaldo the American army and navy whenever he has a government in his own hands stable as to his authority and independent of any other authority. Then the time comes when the protectorate will be vital.

The American duty as a protector is to stand off the powers named by Whittier—England, Russia, France, Germany, and Japan is to be included, and what are Americans to get for all this?

We have already the answer of Aguinaldo: "A detail to be considered hereafter."

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### Veterans Indorse McKinley.

Veterans of the G. A. R. held the opening business session of the encampment Aug. 29 in Chicago. Joel M. Longenecker, commander of the Illinois department, played the leading role at the meeting, which took place in the Studebaker Theater, and before he had finished his part President McKinley had received the indorsement of veterans, representing posts throughout the United States. The outburst came spontaneously and suddenly and the ex-judges commendation was emphasized with a five-minute demonstration, in which aged men forgot their years and clambered upon seats and yelled frantically. All this happened while Mayor Harrison, who had just welcomed the veterans formally to the city, sat close by, grim, unmoved, silent.

The Illinois commander, in his turn, was tendering the hand of greeting in behalf of his department and was lauding the heroes that Illinois had turned out and that Illinois had hand-in-hand with the nation, now felt proud of. Lincoln had been cheered. So had Grant and Logan. By this time the ex-judge was perspiring and his collar was gradually willing beneath the strain of oratory.

"And we have been proud of a commander who has occupied the presidential chair for four years," he shouted—the veterans in every corner moved closer—"and for four years more we will be proud of him."

The cheers that greeted the speaker were beyond anything given during the encampment. There is no doubt of it—the Grand Army is with Comrade McKinley heart and soul.

### "DEAR BOY" LETTERS—NO. 4

My Dear Boy—As an American citizen I am happy over the vast progress made by the United States during the administration of Wm. McKinley.

It is true that the increase of our wealth, the enlargement of our possessions, and the position which we have gained among the nations of the earth, have brought to us a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unthought; and, if we are true to ourselves and to righteousness, the God of nations will guide us in the future as in the past.

It is also true that there are some sad things to contemplate in this connection. War is always sad, and we have had practically three wars on our hands. None of them could be foreseen four years ago. We were pushed into them and it is a good thing that we had so wise a pilot at the helm in this critical period of our nation's history. But while there are things that make one sad, there are many more to make one glad, and it is of these things that I wish to speak.

First—The better state of feeling between the North and the South. You were born since those old days and can have but little idea of the intense bitterness engendered by the Civil War. It was a common saying at the close of the war that it would take several generations for the enmity to pass away. Men thought it impossible that North and South should come together heartily during the lifetime of the men who fought the battles and the women who gave their husbands and their sons to the Northern and Southern causes. Gradually the feeling between the sections became better. We made a long stride forward during the summer that Garfield lay dying and the whole nation, North and South, watched by his bedside in anxiety, hope and fear. But the Spanish-American war finished the trou-

been that the Yankee is simply a shrewd trader and inventor, with no soul beyond the Almighty Dollar. It was an awakening to them to discover that American gunners are the best in the world, that American warships are unequalled, that American soldiers are unsurpassed in courage, discipline, intelligence and efficiency, and that Americans fight, not merely for money, but for ideas, for liberty and for the deliverance of the oppressed of other lands and races. And in the present trouble in China the United States is winning the esteem of the world, not only by the success of our arms, but by our careful, dignified, judicious diplomacy.

Fourth—I rejoice in the increase of the nation's wealth. In Cleveland's time we were a nation of borrowers. Now we are a nation of lenders. We are a happy and prosperous people.

Meanwhile, the twentieth century dawns upon us with tremendous possibilities in store. Just what is before us we do not know. But there is a mighty shaking among the dry bones and indications of tremendous steps forward toward the coming of the kingdom of God. My part in life is nearly done, but you, my son, will live to see the mightiest epoch in the world's history. Be honest, be true, be Christian, and BE AN AMERICAN.

Do not vote to "Swap Horses While We Are Crossing Streams." Vote to keep at the helm the man whose steady brain, loving heart and true hands have under God guided the ship of state so safely through peril to a new birth of national glory. YOUR FATHER.

### Remember.

REMEMBER '92. During the campaign of '92 you thought you were too busy to take an active interest in politics. Remember the result:

- Consternation.
- Loss of confidence.
- Empty pocketbooks.
- Vicious tariff laws.
- Emergency bond issues.
- Losses in business.
- Assignments.
- No employment.
- Distress.
- Do not make the same mistake this year.—Marion, Ark., Herald.

## LABOR WANTED.

In a recent visit to St. Paul the writer passed up Third street and near the Merchants' Hotel a man was busily engaged in tacking up signs in front of an employment agency. This attracted our attention and we stopped and read the following bulletins:

Men for sawmill work in Minnesota. \$1.65 per day.	Camp cooks for the woods.
Teams for city work.	Sawyers for White Rude Lumber Company.
Five men for clay-bank.	Woodmen in Rhineland, Wis. \$20 to \$30 per month.
Teamsters and scraper holders in city.	Hands for harvest fields in North Dakota. Good pay.
Hotel cooks.	Ten laborers in city. \$1.50 per day. Pay every week.
Ten men to work on dam at Somerset, Wis. \$1.75 per day.	Men wanted for North Dakota. \$2 per day.
Ten men for fencing in Iowa. \$1.75 per day.	Woodmen; the Pine River Lumber Co., Moran, Wis. \$28 per month and board.

In the fall of 1895 we passed this same employment agency and this is what we saw on the bulletin board:

WANTED.	WANTED.

In 1895, which was the last year of the Democratic Cleveland administration, there was a mob of idle men in front of this place begging for a job, while in 1900, the closing year of McKinley's administration, there are plenty of jobs looking for men which the employment agent cannot supply.

This same condition was and is true of Minneapolis, and no doubt of every city in the land, and the lesson it teaches is obvious.—Waseca, Minn., Journal.

Conditions are the same everywhere. Here is a sample poster that is on every fence, gate, door and post in a Michigan town:

MEN WANTED!

Inquire S. Gill, Superintendent, Coal Dock, Gladstone, Michigan.

### Hearst for Expansion.

Bryan's Chicago paper, the American, owned by W. R. Hearst of New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Denver and prospectively of Indianapolis, in commenting on the growth of San Francisco, said:

"The manufacturers and the producers of the United States reaching out for new markets to the westward will send their products into San Francisco for transportation to the great steamers lying in her spacious harbor. The people of the East, of China, India, the Philippines and Hawaii, will all turn to this great port to make their purchases and to transact their foreign business."

"The rush for gold is no less great today than it was then, but men find gold in new ways now. The great captains of industry no longer delve it out of the earth, but win it in the less rugged but quite as profitable line of trade and commerce."

"There is a fascination to-day to the man who sends his ships bearing his goods to the far-off islands of the distant East, to sing, but toward which only within the last decade has the face of the American merchant been turned."

"The golden age of San Francisco's romance is not yet passed. Once she had the miner who conquered nature. She soon will have the international merchant who conquers the seas and the prejudices of people now unknown and hostile."

### Equality of Money.

Here is the American people stand on the edge of a new era we propose to equip our business world with the best tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We propose to send our ships into all parts of the world as we have raised our flag in the uttermost parts of the earth. And we want it understood in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia, and the islands of the sea, that there is no longer a debate in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American people is.

We are going to write in the laws of this country what is already the practice of our government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold. When a man comes to the counter of our treasury we are going to lay down two coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver dollar. We are going to say to him:

"There are the standard coins; one of them is as good as the other; gold is the standard and silver is conformable to that standard. And the credit of the United States is out to make one just as good as the other; take your choice."

And, for one, I believe that when it is in there it will maintain the gold standard and a just equality of all the coins of the United States.—Extract from speech of Congressman Dolliver.

# A DRUMMER DISCUSSES FORMATION OF TRUSTS.

## They Have Never Succeeded in Creating a Monopoly Because There Never Can Be a Monopoly of Brains—Competition Always Open.

### WHEN THEY GET GREEDY THEY BREAK THEIR OWN BACKS

As They Transact Business on a Large Scale, They Are Able to Buy Cheaper and to Sell Cheaper to All Consumers—No Trust Can Hold a Monopoly.

I have been a drummer for fourteen years, have traveled enough throughout the country to know that human nature and business conditions are about the same everywhere, and have learned, because the question has come right home to me, considerable about trusts.

Perhaps this seems like an over-confident statement, but I want to say that if any drummer, or anybody else, can gain as much as I am now writing, I should like to hear from him. In this discussion we must, like busy men engaged on a hard business proposition that actually concerns us, eliminate all the pipe dreams, all the cheap stories, all the Hungarian jokes, all the stuff and nonsense; we must get right down to cases—as I will now.

First—Remember that trusts are big combinations for business purposes; bigger and bigger, if they are necessary, and can do themselves good by being bigger and bigger; smaller and smaller, or falling to pieces altogether, if they can't do themselves any good.

It is a little vulgar to say that everybody is "out for the dust," but everybody is, just the same. To be a little more exact, let us believe, because it is perfectly true, that anyone who has gone into a trust, or has helped to form a trust, has done it for what he expects to be his own advantage. Anyone who is opposed to a trust will succeed in interfering with it, or breaking it up, just in proportion as he, and not the trust, is working in harmony with some economic law.

Economic law is a large-sounding expression, but I know what it means. Years ago, no matter how many, there weren't any factories; people made things at home. Afterwards they gathered in factories and made things there. Then came machinery, which displaced many of the work people. This was a hardship to them, but they couldn't help it; and after they got over feeling badly, they were glad to live under the new conditions.

Years ago Jones & Son, or Jones & Co., had capital enough and brains enough to do everything that was required of a business concern. After a while no partnership had money or brains enough for the business requirements of the time. Then corporations were necessary. By the way, corporations are chartered by State legislatures, and what State legislatures do for them, or to them, they can undo—provided, of course, nobody is wronged in the process. Please keep that all in mind, because it is important. It is important to know that corporations, and after them trusts, are creatures of the law and can't transcend the law, and since we, the people—the people, Mr. Sulzer would call us—elect the lawmakers, it is our own fault if the laws don't suit us.

Come down to the present time in this matter of the development of industry. This matter of the development of production, manufacturing and commerce, is, according to economic laws; that is, according to things as they must absolutely happen, according to things that couldn't happen any other way. Just as machinery has more and more replaced hand work—greatly to the advantage of the manual laborer in the end—because he could turn to better things and could make more money at it, and could buy the necessities and the luxuries of life cheaper, because they were made cheaper by machinery and could be sold cheaper—so on the financial end of it, in the way of providing and using capital, in the matter of selling in all kinds of markets, there has been a corresponding change; big capitals taking the place of small ones, smart fellows going out and tackling all the problems of invention, economics, traveling, selling, advertising, etc., instead of old-fashioned ones. The corporation is pretty old, the trust fairly new. When the trust dropped down upon us nothing new happened in particular except that bigger and bigger corporations were to take the place of the older and smaller ones.

Here we are, then, down to the present time. Business was bad around '93 and '94. Hundreds, yes, thousands, of manufacturers, jobbers and merchants were flattened out; first, by the uncommonly hard conditions brought upon them by the Cleveland panic, and then by a kind of structural weakness in their business caused by the violence of competition.

These hard times, making this too violent competition more weakening than it could ever have been under other conditions, made the formation of trusts, all of them that could possibly be formed, very easy. The manufacturer wanted to reduce the violence of the competition or to do away with it altogether. He was tired of worrying. He wanted peace. He saw, too, that there were economies in production and distribution that he himself, working alone, could never realize, and that his competitors worked together—buying larger quantities than ever before together, making things up together, selling them together, cutting the price a little together perhaps, and, if so, increasing the quantity of sales. In the new scheme was a chance to live.

There was peace. There were economies that could be effected and that he was a fool not to effect. There was a chance to steady things and know whether he had anything in the world or not. Possibly there was a chance for profits again.

This was the chance for the promoter and the underwriting banker, or whatever you choose to call him, as well as for the manufacturer. If the manufacturer hadn't been in the condition described, the promoter and the banker couldn't have done anything with him—or for him. It required cash money, or its equivalent, in quantities, to buy, or partly buy, one plant here and another plant there. This the underwriter could furnish. It required the promoter to see about it all. But the promoter's employment didn't last long. Where is the promoter now, by the way, and where is the underwriting banker?

Things have been going so well in the last two or three years that the manufacturer, the man who used to want to combine, doesn't want to combine any longer. He isn't tired, he has plenty of capital, his machinery is buzzing, he is selling twice as much stuff as before, probably just as much abroad as at home. There is a chance for all. Competition is active, but buyers are set bargaining about the price quite so much, or at least they have got some money with which to buy something once in a while.

This isn't saying that trusts are not now forming, and that many more of them, a great many more, will not be formed. They are forming, and they will be formed; but they will only be organized successfully where there is some economic reason, some reason in good business economy and judgment, why two, or twenty, or two hundred concerns should pool their issues, cut expenses and lop off the dead stuff and get there in their business style, whether ten men or a thousand men are required to do it, whether a hundred thousand dollars or a million dollars are required to do something in this, that or the other part of the world, or in any old part of the world.

Now without going into definitions too much—especially since we are agreed that a trust really is—let me say that a trust, in the right acceptance of the word, is not a monopoly. It can't be, or if it thinks it can be, let it try! Ten to one, yes, a thousand to one, it knows better than to try. The Standard Oil Company is not a monopoly, and I'll wager, if the truth were known, that it makes money by its methods just as much as it does by the volume of its business.

Judge Gary of the Federal Steel Company—a little two hundred million dollar corporation—which doesn't monopolize the steel business as I notice, and probably never will while Andrew Carnegie and a few other good scrappers are in the field—says that a well-organized and well-managed trust is all right up to the point where it tries to monopolize its product. There it over-reaches itself. It gets into danger, it invites competition, and this, mind you, is the competition of giants and not of pigmies.

Mr. F. O. Matthiessen, once the chairman of the manufacturing committee of the sugar trust (and I don't know of a higher authority that could be cited), says that the Glucose Trust, which, I believe, he organized and is at the head of, is in the field for only about seven per cent for its stockholders; that it would be folly for them to try to squeeze more out of the consumer for their investing capitalists; that plenty of money and plenty of brains (for brains and money are two commodities that nobody in the world can corner in a thousand years) could go right into the field against them and level them down to the seven per cent basis as quickly as Brother Bryan can turn a political handspike. The Glucose Trust, you understand, might not hesitate to squeeze an eight or a ten per cent dividend out of the consumer if it thought it could succeed in doing so. It can't succeed, and it knows it.

A DRUMMER.  
(To be continued.)

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