

Labor and Industry Prosper

SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.
A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.
BY ALMA L. PARKER, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.



THE NEW STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh, say, can you see, by the far Eastern light,
What so proudly is hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, after many a fight,
In lands near and far, is so gallantly streaming?
And the thanks in our prayers, rising high in the air,
Give proof to the World that our flag is still there;
Oh, say, let that star-spangled banner be waved
O'er the lands we have freed and the peoples we've saved!

Oh, thus be it always, whenever we stand
Between the oppressed and a King's resolution!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made us a powerful nation!
And onward we must, for our cause it is just;
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
Let the stars-spangled banner in triumph be waved
O'er the lands we have freed and the peoples we've saved!

MARTIN SANE.

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?

McKinley with fields of waving grain; or Bryan with a wilderness of weeds?
McKinley with running spindles; or Bryan with rusting machinery?
McKinley with solid dollars; or Bryan with empty pockets?
McKinley with a full dinner pail; or Bryan with hunger at the door?
McKinley with roaring furnaces; or Bryan with dead ashes in the pit?
McKinley with crowded school houses; or Bryan with crowded soup houses?
McKinley with National industry; or Bryan with our markets free to foreigners?
McKinley with increasing business; or Bryan with general bankruptcy?
McKinley the practical statesman; or Bryan the air castle-builder?
McKinley the agent of prosperity; or Bryan the apostle of poverty?
McKinley the true and tried; or Bryan the theorist?
McKinley the reliable American; or Bryan the political acrobat?
McKinley the performer; or Bryan the promoter and false prophet?
The answer rests with YOU.

INCREASED WORK FOR CIGARMAKERS.

This is a comparison that will be appreciated, especially by those working in the tobacco and cigar industries.

The following are the official figures for the fiscal years ending June 30:

Cleveland's administration:	
1893	\$4,814,197,117
1894	4,066,917,433
1895	4,163,972,440
1896	4,239,755,943
Total	17,282,842,933
* Eight months under Harrison, McKinley's administration:	
1897	\$4,048,189,097
1898	4,910,537,397
1899	5,077,287,824
1900	5,965,170,381
Total	20,014,564,097
* Eight months under Cleveland.	

THE INCREASE UNDER MCKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION WAS 2,731,721,706 CIGARS.

At an average of 65,000 cigars per man per year, it would require more than 10,000 cigarmakers to supply this increase in production, and this does not include the additional number of people necessary to supply this extra 10,000 men with material.

WHO WILL TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CHANGING THESE IMPROVED CONDITIONS? THEY ARE AS GOOD IN ALL OTHER TRADES.

Wages to Be Paid in Good Money.

Now will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth?—President McKinley's speech at the banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Jan. 27, 1898.

HAS RECOGNIZED LABOR.

McKinley Gave More Appointments to Wage-Earners than All His Predecessors Combined.

President McKinley has recognized labor in appointments more than all his predecessors combined. The following are some of his appointments:

PETER B. LAIRD, stone-cutter and member of Local Assembly 1563 of the Knights of Labor, Brooklyn, New York—Commissioner of Immigration at Quebec, Canada. Appointed 1897.

DAVID HEALY, journalist, writer on labor topics for fifteen years, ex-chairman of National Executive Board of the Knights of Labor—Commissioner of Immigration at Vancouver, B. C. Appointed 1899.

CAMERON MILLER, coal miner, Secretary Miners' Union, Ohio—Immigrant Inspector. Appointed 1898.

FRANK SARGENT, Grand Master Brotherhood Locomotive-Firemen—Appointed member of Industrial Commission, but declined to serve owing to the desire of his organization to retain him as Grand Master.

M. D. RATCHFORD, coal miner, President United Mine Workers of America—Appointed member of Industrial Commission, 1898.

JOHN L. KENNEDY, printer, member of Typographical Union. Appointed member of Industrial Commission, 1898.

JOHN F. AQUILARI, printer. Appointed member of the Industrial Commission, 1898.

EDWIN C. MADDEN, locomotive engineer, member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Appointed Third Assistant Postmaster General, 1898.

W. G. EDENS, railroad brakeman, member of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Appointed Superintendent of Free Delivery, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES H. LITCHMAN, shoemaker, ex-Grand Secretary Knights of St. Crispin, ex-General Secretary of the Knights of Labor. Appointed member of Industrial Commission, 1900.

JOHN THOMAS, coal miner. Appointed Immigrant Inspector in territory opposite Buffalo, in Canada, in 1898.

ROBERT WATCHORN, advanced from Immigrant Inspector to Special Supervising Immigrant Inspector, 1899.

ADOLPH J. YOU, locomotive engineer, member grievance committee B. of L. E.—Special Immigrant Inspector, Puzos Sound district. Appointed 1899.

ROBERT D. LAYTON, axmaker, member of the Axmakers' Union, ex-Grand Secretary of the Knights of Labor—Special Immigrant Inspector. Appointed 1898.

T. V. POWDERLY, Commissioner General of Immigration, appointed 1897. Was initiated into the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union in 1870, and remained a member until the dissolution of the organization in 1877. He became a member of the Knights of Labor in 1874, and is still a member. Was a member of the Industrial Brotherhood from 1874 to the dissolution of the organization in 1878; is an honorary member of seven different labor organizations in as many States.

This list, and it falls far short of being complete, shows that President McKinley has given more appointments to labor than all of his predecessors since the foundation stone of the government was laid.

PLENTY—STARVATION.

Of course it does not strictly pertain to the subject to record an interesting fact with regard to the general labor situation in Omaha, which presumably is a typical Western town, but it may nevertheless be recalled that the Omaha World-Herald was Mr. Bryan's personal organ in 1896, and during that campaign it made the prophecy daily that in the event of McKinley's election the depression and distress among the working classes would be widespread. The best proof of the falsity of this prophecy is found on the want pages of the World-Herald. A recent issue at hand contains the advertisements of two females and seven males who want situations, while on the same page the "help wanted" advertisements ask for 107 females and 115 males. This is in addition to the "agents wanted," and does not include the advertisement for 1,000 men for railroad work. The calamity prophecy was a failure in Mr. Bryan's own State, as it was elsewhere.

Omaha had its share of hard times in 1893-1894.

Wage Earners.

"The whole free silver movement is a conspiracy against wages."—Bourke Cockran, 1896.

Wages under free silver:

Unskilled labor.....10c to 20c per day
Skilled labor.....20c to 40c per day

Mexico—
Unskilled labor.....45c to 60c per day
Skilled labor.....50c to \$1.80 per day

In the United States under gold basis:
Unskilled labor.....\$1.00 to \$1.50 per day
Skilled labor.....\$2.00 to \$5.00 per day

Which is the best for you?

Ask the Railroad Men.

Railroad men are prosperous beyond precedent. If you do not believe it, ask them. The condition of the railroad men is shown by the following short tables:

Men employed 1899	928,924
Men employed 1895	785,034
Increase	143,890
Wages paid 1899	\$522,967,836
Wages paid 1895	445,508,201
Increase	\$77,459,635

Employment Seeks Labor.

We have gone from industrial depression to industrial activity. We have gone from labor seeking employment to employment seeking labor. We have abundant and unquestionable currency the world over, and we have an unsurpassed national credit—better than it has ever been before in our history.—President McKinley at Clinton, Iowa, Oct. 11, 1898.

BRINGING THE QUESTION HOME TO THE WORKERS.

Never before have the wage-earners of the United States been better off than during the years 1897-1900—under the administration of President William McKinley. Before casting his vote the wage-earner should ask himself these questions:

Is work easier to get than it was in 1895?
Are wages higher?
Am I living up to a higher standard?
Am I saving more money than I did then?
Am I better able to educate my children?
Are my fellow men in better condition as a class?
Is it not a fact that the vast army of wage-earners are better off physically, mentally and financially than they were?
What has become of the vast number of unemployed men who, during the last Democratic administration, walked the streets of the cities and canvassed the farms for work?
Let the wage-earner ask himself these questions and then let him ask whether he wants to vote for the restoration to power of a party that brought the country to the verge of ruin, that stayed manufacturing by its low tariff theories, and whose success would be to incite panic, a loss of work and an unsettling of the prosperous business conditions the country over.

If the wage-earner will do this, and vote as he knows is true, there will be no doubt about the success of the Republican party in this election.

LET HIM KEEP IN MIND WHETHER HE HAS NOT FOUND WORK MORE REGULARLY UNDER MCKINLEY THAN HE DID UNDER CLEVELAND, WHEN DID HE HAVE TO LAY OFF THE MOST?

MORE WAGES ARE PAID, MORE MEN EMPLOYED.

Whenever the wage-earner is tempted to believe that the men who toll in the factories and workshops are no better off than formerly, ask him to think back four years only. He knows.

When he asks for figures, give him these:

WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED.	
Fiscal year.	Number.
1890	7,500,000
1899	5,330,000
Increase under McKinley administration	2,200,000

WAGES PAID.	
Fiscal year.	Amount.
1900	\$3,125,750,000
1899	2,605,750,183
Increase under McKinley administration	\$519,999,817

An army of two million more wage-earners, an additional pay-roll of half a billion dollars is the Republican record.

The full dinner pail means more than a man's immediate wants; it means the opportunity to earn and save and prosper.

Think back four years.

LABOR BETTER EMPLOYED THAN EVER BEFORE.

Look at this:
Membership of labor organizations employed in 1897, 1898 and 1899, from official reports of the unions:

Crafts.	—Employment of total membership, Per cent.—			Crafts.	—Employment of total membership, Per cent.—		
	1897.	1898.	1899.		1897.	1898.	1899.
Agents	100	100	100	Iron, steel and tin workers	85	85	100
Bricklayers and stone masons	75	75	75	Longshoremen	100	100	100
Broom makers	70	75	75	Leather workers	100	100	100
Barbers	70	80	80	Meat cutters and butchers	50	50	50
Bookbinders	70	80	80	Musicians	70	70	70
Bicycle makers	90	90	90	Metal workers	70	70	70
Boiler makers and iron-fitters	50	50	50	Machinists	70	75	100
Brickmakers	50	75	75	Mill workers	60	80	84
Blacksmiths	50	75	75	Oil and gas well workers	50	50	50
Brewery workers	80	80	80	Potters	50	50	50
Bakers	80	80	80	Steel and copper plate printers	85	85	88
Butchers	80	80	80	Printers	80	80	80
Boot and shoe workers	50	75	75	Patent makers	70	85	100
Conductors (railroad)	50	75	75	Stonemasons	50	60	65
Coopers	85	85	85	Spicers (cotton mules)	100	100	100
Curtain (finery) operators	90	90	90	Sieve makers	50	50	50
Core makers	40	45	45	Stove makers	75	75	75
Carpenters	70	75	75	Strait employees	75	85	100
Cigar makers	80	85	85	Street railway employees	75	75	75
Engineers (locomotive)	50	75	75	Seamens	50	50	50
Engineers (coal-holding)	75	75	75	Tailors	60	75	85
Electrical workers	100	100	100	Tin-plate workers	80	80	80
Engineers (stationary)	90	90	90	Telegraphers	90	90	90
Firemen (stationary)	90	90	90	Theaters	70	75	75
Firemen (locomotive)	90	90	90	Railroad laborers	70	80	85
Glass-bottle blowers	100	100	100	Textile workers	85	85	100
Engineers (marine)	80	85	85	Tobacco workers	60	75	85
Garment workers	50	60	60	Upholsterers	50	70	90
Gold beaters	100	100	100	Weavers (elastic gore)	97	97	98
Hatters	75	75	75	Wood carvers	55	70	85
Hatters (fine)	75	75	75	Wood workers	50	80	98
Iron molders	70	80	80				

Average.....56.4 69.1 92.7

Agents are employed mostly on commission. Their entire membership are always employed, though not always earning wages. Their pay depends entirely on their sales.

Reference to the table of increase of membership of trade unions will show that those reporting practically the full membership employed in 1897 have experienced a phenomenal increase in membership since that year, clearly demonstrating that McKinley prosperity has reached them.

Many More Factories Running.

The preliminary report of the census bureau completely disproves the assertion that the small manufacturing establishments have been driven out or absorbed by the larger ones. The number of factories, large and small, in the United States in 1899 and 1900 compare as follows:

Year.	Number.
1900	528,028
1890	322,038
Increase	205,990

Bryan a False Prophet.

"If McKinley and the Republican party are successful, and put in power for the next four years, wages will be decreased, hard times will come upon us and over the land the price of wheat will go down and the price of gold will go up, mortgages on our homes will be foreclosed by the money lenders, shops and factories will close. We will export no goods and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use; thus will ruin, want and misery be with us."—William Jennings Bryan, 1896.

New Michigan Factories.

There are in Michigan 1,005 factories which were not in existence in 1897. These factories employ 23,000 people, whose yearly wages amount to about \$1,500,000. Of these some had employment in 1897, but many had not. The volume of idle labor has been so decreased that the lumbermen, though offering higher wages than they did in 1896, find it hard to get men to work in their camps.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

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CHAPTER IX.

Healing of the Breach.

In spite of Simon's protestations, Mr. Murphy, the Irish traveler, succeeded in spending the night at the Grey residence, and in the morning, with jolly good humor, went his way. "That's just the kind of fellows that are in favor of expansion, Ezra," said Simon. "What does he know about such things?"

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"Ezra Grey! Who can you point out among our nation's noted men that were expansionists?"

"Well, Simon, there were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and many others."

"Why," said Simon, in astonishment; "Jefferson and Jackson were Democrats."

"To be sure they were, but they must have been in favor of an expansion policy, for during their administration our country expanded greatly. Washington was an expansionist and yet the Democrats and Populists say they are standing in line with him."

"When the purchase of Louisiana was agreed upon through the treaty made by President Jefferson with Bonaparte, the anti-expansionists fought it on the ground that the Constitution made no provision for our holding 'foreign territory.' But in spite of the people that fought the idea, he purchased Louisiana, thereby adding over a million square miles to the area of this nation. If the anti-expansionists of the day had prevailed, that vast area west of the Mississippi would today be a foreign country, and the United States an inferior power."

"Now, let's look at General Jackson, the Democratic idol. Without authority from the government at Washington, he invaded Florida and demonstrated the fact that it was completely at the mercy of the United States. His cession to us by Spain was largely due to his persistence. He looked into the future, and saw the advantage of our possessing a coast line to the Gulf. Jackson was an expansionist."

"When Texas asked for annexation to the Union, the Democratic party was in power. The Whigs bitterly opposed the proposition."

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"Well, Ezra, you never can convince me that the Philippine war is right. You might argue all your breath away, and I would still think McKinley was making a great mistake."

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"Wasted?" said Cynthia. "Yes, that's right, Ezra. Every time you try to convince Simon that he's mistaken about anything you're just wastin' your breath. He's one of these kind of fellers that's perfect. He never makes mistakes," said Cynthia, sarcastically. "Now, I believe," she added, "that when a person sees their mistakes they ought to rectify 'em. Now, I made a mistake when I argued against the Republicans and predicted that they would make hard times. Time has proven that, and I am ready to rectify it. I don't want to be agin ivrything, as Mr. Murphy said, especially when everything's all right."

"Say, pa," said Jimmie, "ma's turned Republican, and Anna jest told Mary, out in the yard, that she's agoin' to see Vinnie, and Mary said she guessed she'd go to, in spite of what you say. Too bad, pa, that you have got so much trouble."

"If he's got trouble, he has no one to blame but himself," said Cynthia.

Then Jimmie ran out of the door, shouting:

"Hurrah for McKinley!" and Johnny took up the cry, till anybody would have supposed the whole family to be thoroughly Republican.

This riled Political Simon up to such a height that he soon forgot his resolution, and jumping up, said he guessed he'd have to make a few corrections in his family; and by the sound of the yelps given by Johnny and Jimmie it was evident that they were the first corrected; then he proceeded to tell Anna and Mary how they would have to do if they remained at home; and then in his rage swore that Ezra was the cause of the whole rumpus.

No more was said that day, and Simon Grey was left with his meditations.

The next morning, as soon as he met his family, he said to Cynthia:

"Send for Vinnie, mother, and we will have a family reunion."

You can guess, my readers, what an effect that remark produced. Why, Cynthia, Anna, Mary and the boys all tried to embrace him at once, and they all cried for joy.

Vinnie was sent for post haste, and the following morning as Cynthia was preparing a "big" dinner for the prodigal child, the sound of carriage wheels were heard.

"It's Vinnie and Glen," they all whispered, and everybody scrambled to embrace her first. Simon was on hand, and with tears in his eyes helped her alight, and asked her to forgive him.

We will leave our hero here, 'mid pleasant family surroundings, and my readers can imagine for themselves how Simon Grey cast his ballot in November, 1900.

(The End.)

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Then Jimmie ran out of the door, shouting:

"Hurrah for McKinley!" and Johnny took up the cry, till anybody would have supposed the whole family to be thoroughly Republican.

This riled Political Simon up to such a height that he soon forgot his resolution, and jumping up, said he guessed he'd have to make a few corrections in his family; and by the sound of the yelps given by Johnny and Jimmie it was evident that they were the first corrected; then he proceeded to tell Anna and Mary how they would have to do if they remained at home; and then in his rage swore that Ezra was the cause of the whole rumpus.

No more was said that day, and Simon Grey was left with his meditations.

The next morning, as soon as he met his family, he said to Cynthia:

"Send for Vinnie, mother, and we will have a family reunion."

You can guess, my readers, what an effect that remark produced. Why, Cynthia, Anna, Mary and the boys all tried to embrace him at once, and they all cried for joy.

Vinnie was sent for post haste, and the following morning as Cynthia was preparing a "big" dinner for the prodigal child, the sound of carriage wheels were heard.

"It's Vinnie and Glen," they all whispered, and everybody scrambled to embrace her first. Simon was on hand, and with tears in his eyes helped her alight, and asked her to forgive him.

We will leave our hero here, 'mid pleasant family surroundings, and my readers can imagine for themselves how Simon Grey cast his ballot in November, 1900.

(The End.)

Pennsylvania Savings Banks Deposits.

Number.	Amount.
1899	\$24,886