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.

Mr. Higgins (a friend of Whittier who

present at this conversation, but came

mate of Aguinaldo-that the President

Certainly he would be if it was the end

of a series of propositions such as Bryan

has presented to the American people,

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 protec-

The American duty as a protector is to

stand off the powers named by Whittier

-England, Russia, France, Germany,

We have already the answer of Agui-

It is a question whether the Americans

are to pay their expenses while in the

service of Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo's state-

ment 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 Democratic party has submissively

embodied the Aguinaldo plan in its plat-

form, and Mr. Bryan has exploited it in

his speech, and as a personal contribution

he has slung in the Monroe doctrine in

such a way that if he were President of

ternative of backing squarely out of it,

or warring with all the nations of Eu-

It is well known that there has been a

good deal of correspondence between the

malcontents of this country and the in-

surgents of the Philippines, and the

symptoms are that Bryan and Aguinaldo,

who constitute a mutual admiration so-

ciety, have been directly or indirectly in

Each of them would feel himself hon-

ored to have so distinguished a corre-

spendent. They have much in common.

own country and is in a state of confi-

about would be of soothing the enemy he

denominates "our ally" by entering into

an alliance with him, offensive and de-

of letter writing, and they have worked

their three points down fine. The Philip-

form and the Philippine proposals of Mr.

Bryan in his acceptance speech are in

the nature of a protocol, and if the Unit-

Aguinaldo as a protector, and do it for

army to do it with, Aguinaido would not

Bryan offers him plainly to play his

as a trump card to scare Europe. Bryan

has invested everything he has got in the

respect between Aguinaldo and Bryan.

Neither has ever been elected President.

but both are assuming the duties of the

Bryan hasn't as yet appointed himself

to anything. Aguinaldo can teach him

Veterans Indorse McKinley.

Veterans of the G. A. R. held the

opening business session of the encamp-

department, played the leading role at

The Illinois commander, in his turn,

was tendering the hand of greeting in be-

half of his department and was lauding

the heroes that Illinois had turned out

and that Illinois, hand-in-hand with the

nation, now felt proud of. Lincoln had

been cheered. So had Grant and Logan.

ing and his collar was gradually wilt-

ing beneath the strain of oratory.

By this time the ex-judge was perspir-

"And we have been proud of a com-

rade who has occupied the presidential

chair for four years," be shouted-the

veterans in every corner moved closer-

"and for four years more we will be

The cheers that greeted the speaker

were beyond anything given during the

the Grand Army is with Comrade Mc-

MURAT HALSTEAD.

There is a striking resemblance in one

be foolish enough to offer objections.

Malay business.

moved, silent.

proud of him."

The first thing Bryan would think

confidential communication.

dence that he is going to be.

Why not directly?

naldo: "A detail to be considered here-

and Japan is to be included, and what

Gen. Whittier, of Gen. Merritt's staff, | subject of a protectorate for some time called on Aguinaldo by appointment at without getting any satisfactory results." Malolos (see page 498, Senate Document 62, Treaty of Peace papers) and accompanied him) felt that Aguinaldo had a business talk with him. The sub- had been simply repeating a lesson, but stance of this conversation has become I did not feel so sure of that. Buen Camuch more important since the Demo- mino, a close friend of Aguinaldo, was cratic party has committed itself to the Aguinaldo policy in the Philippines and in and gave his opinion-he was an intisince the Democratic candidate for the presidency has accepted that program, was in favor of an American protectoadded to it the Monroe doctrine, and is rate 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 which proposed plainly the turning over the intrusion of Europe with the Asiatic annex of the American doctrine of Mon-

There occurred between Gen. Whittier and the Tagal tyrant a thorough conversation on the subject of this American torate will be vital. protectorate of the Philippines. 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 quote his are Americans to get for all this? own official report of the conversation):

"I started the talk by announcing to Aguinaldo that I was to leave in a few after." 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 | the 27th of August, 1898. 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 will be noted that Gen. Whittier expressed himself fully and clearly. He the United States he would have the al-

"Aguinaldo replied rather naively, that his people were divided into two parties rope that are determined to pursue their -those in favor of absolute independence and those of an American protectorate that the parties are about equal; that he is waiting to see who will have the majority, in that case to take his position.'

This report of what Aguinaldo had to say about a division of opinion between independence and an American protectorate is much more interesting just now than it ever has been. This conversa tion was nearly two years ago. Aguinaldo had made himself troublesome at Baccoor, and his removal to Malolos, it is evident now, was a step that meant pre- | Each anticipates being the ruler of his parations for war with the Americans. He found he was not to be admitted to Manila, and made choice of a position on the railroad from which he expected to turn and capture the city. He was engaged in this work when Gen. Whittier called upon him, and cluded the pene- fensive. This would require a good deal trating question asked him by saying:

"The parties among his countrymen in respect to absolute independence or an pine resolution in the Democratic plat-American protectorate were about equal. and he was waiting to see who would have the majority to take his position."

Aguinaldo had this habit of avoiding ed States is ready to submit to serve giving a straight answer to a strong ques-Mr. Whittier told him, and it nothing, maintaining a great fleet and would be well for Mr. Bryan to make a memorandum of what Whittier said to Aguinaldo, and for the people of the United States to study it closely and game and has put in the Monroe doctrine seriously, for precisely the objections to Philippine independent government that existed then exist and are more obvious now. Gen. Whittier said:

"I pointed out to him that it would probably be useless to try to bring those in favor of absolute independence to any office, each attitudinizes as the personifichange of opinion, but they must concation of the nation. sider that they are without any navy and without capital, which is greatly needed for the development of the country; that the trick. It is the profound faith of the Philippine government alone did not each that he is by and for and in himself possess the element of strength to inan E Pluribus Unum. sure the retention of the islands without the assistance of other governments. They would be at the mercy of any of half a dozen powers striving to take either a part or the whole of the islands, and they must consider that their greatest prosperity would come by the gradual ment Aug. 29 in Chicago. Joel M. accession of power under American aus- Longenecker, commander of the Illinois

This was to the point and Aguinaldo the meeting, which took place in the was disturbed. There isn't a particle of Studebaker Theater, and before he had doubt that he had already fully made up | finished his part President McKinley had his mind to make war for complete in- received the indorsement of veterans. dependence without any expectation or representing posts throughout the United desire to please the United States, but it States. The outburst came spontanewas too early for him to avow his pur- ously and suddenly and the ex-judge's pose. He knew perfectly that his views commendation was emphasized with a of carrying on a personal government five-minute demonstration, in which aged could not be acceptable to the people of men forgot their years and clambered the United States. The reply of Agui- upon seats and velled frantically. All naldo to Whittier and remarks upon a this happened while Mayor Harrison. further question are of sensational pith who had just welcomed the veterans forand moment now. Gen. Whittier's re- mally to the city, sat close by, grim, unport is quoted as follows:

"But the civilized nations of the world would see that our possessions were not taken from us."

I replied: "How has it been in China, where England, Russia, France, Germany, etc., all strive to control terri-

To this he could make no reply. I further asked what that side would expect America, acting the role of pro-

tector, to do. He said: "To furnish the navy, while the Filipinos held all the country and

administered civil offices with its own people." "And what, then, would America get

from this?" said L. "That would be a detail," he said, encampment. There is no doubt of it-"which would be settled hereafter."

Gen. Whittier adds; "We pursued this Kinley heart and soul.

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS-NO. 4

My Dear Boy-As an American citizen am happy over the vast progress made by the United States during the adminstration 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, in the present trouble in China the Unithave brought to us a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unex- cious diplomacy. pectedly and unsought; 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. shaking among the dry bones and in-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 honest, be true, be Christian, and BE 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

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 ed States is winning the esteem of the world, not only by the success of our arms, but by our careful, dignified, judi-

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 dications 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. 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 YOUR FATHER. national glory.

Remember.

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

Consternation. Loss of confidence. Empty pocketbooks. Vicious tariff laws. Emergency bond issues. Losses in business. Assignments.

Distress. Do not make the same mistake this Spanish-American war finished the trou- year,-Marion, Ark., Herald.

No employment

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:

istration, 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

every city in the land, and the lesson it teaches is obvious.-Waseca,

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

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

ble. When Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee put on the blue and called themselves "Yanks," when the sons of the Union soldier and the sons of the Confederate soldier, side by side, won vic-North and the South came together. I rejoice with joy unspeakable that I have said: lived to see the day when I and my comrades in arms for the Union can clasp gratulate each other on the prosperity and increasing glory of our common coun-

territory. It has been going on for a and Hawaii, will all turn to this great new. When the trust dropped down uply than now. The American spirit is transact their foreign business, that of expansion. It was an American boy who set the hen on forty-seven eggs day than it was then, but men find gold and smaller ones. and told his mother that he did so be- in new ways now. The great captains cause he "wanted to see the blamed old of industry no longer delve it out of the thing spread herself." To keep spread- earth, but win it in the less rugged but ing is an instinct of Americanism. And quite as profitable line of trade and comdon't you be one bit afraid, my boy, that | merce. the old mother American eagle will not

she can find. have a profound pity for anybody on the | ican merchant been turned. earth who does not live under the prosessions. True, affairs in the Philip- tile. pines are not as pleasant now as we every place it has touched hitherto, and becomes civilized, and the Pacific, like will do the same in the future.

tions abroad. Hitherto their idea has American, Aug. 29, 1900.

Hearst for Expansion.

Bryan's Chicago paper, the American, owned by W. R. Hearst of New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Denver and tories for America, the heart of the prospectively of Indianapolis, in commenting on the growth of San Francisco, way of providing and using capital, in the

"The manufacturers and the producers of the United States reaching out for new the hands of our former foes and con- markets to the westward will send their products into San Francisco for transshipment to the great steamers lying in her spacious harbor. The people of the instead of old-fashioned ones. The cor-Second-The expansion of American East, of China, India, the Philippines hundred years, and never more glorious- port to make their purchases and to on us nothing new happened in particular

"The rush for gold is no less great to-

"There is a fascination to-day to the goods to the far-off islands of the distant of structural weakness in their business You see, my boy, I think that the best | East, the islands of which the poets love | caused by the violence of competition. thing the whole world can do is to settle to sing, but toward which only within down quietly and be United States. I the last decade has the face of the Amer-

tecting folds of the star-spangled banner, romance is not yet passed. Once she had Every drop of your father's blood is the miner who conquered nature. She American, and it tingles with delight at soon will have the international merthe sight of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the chant who conquers the seas and the pre-Phlippines added to our American pos- judices of people now unknown and hos-

could wish, but "wait till the clouds roll civilized Europe, that will the City of by." The flag has brought blessing to the Golden Gate be as Asia gradually that would be realized the moment he to that standard. And the credit of the the Atlantic, becomes a highway of trade | buying larger quantities than ever be- good as the others; take your choice.' Third-I rejoice at the increased re- between nations rivaling each other only fore together, making things up togeth-San Juan were revelations to the na- development."-Extracted from Chicago

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.

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 gainsay what I am now writing, I should concerns us, eliminate all the pipe dreams, all the cheap stories, all the Hunwe must get right down to cases-as I

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 fering with it, or breaking it up, just in

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 peepul, 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 necessaries 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 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., poration is pretty old, the trust fairly except that bigger and bigger corporations were to take the place of the older

Here we are, then, down to the present time. Business was bad around '93 and into all parts of the world as we have '94. Hundreds, yes, thou ands, of manufacturers, jobbers and merchants were the earth. And we want it understood flattened out; first, by the uncommonly hard conditions brought upon them by be able to hover safely over all the eggs | man who sends his ships bearing his | the Cleveland panie, and then by a kind | there is no longer a debate in the United

> These hard times, making this too vio lent competition more weakening than this country what is already the pracit could ever have been under other con-"The golden age of San Francisco's ditions, made the formation of trusts, all gation of the United States shall be paid of them that could possibly be formed, in gold. When a man comes to the counvery easy. The manufacturer wanted to ter of our treasury we are going to lay reduce the violence of the competition or down two coins before him, the gold deldo away with it altogether. He was tired lar and the silver dollar. We are going of worrying. He wanted peace. He to say to him: saw, too, that there were economies in "What New York has been, facing a production and distribution that he him- them is as good as the other; gold is self, working alone, could never realize, the standard and silver is conformable and his competitors worked together- United States is out to make one just as

I have been a drummer for fourteen | There was peace. There were economies years, have traveled enough throughout 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 himor for him. It required cash money, or like to hear from him. In this discussion its equivalent, in guaranties, to buy, or we must, like busy men engaged on a partly buy, one plant here and another hard business proposition that actually 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 progarian jokes, all the stuff and nonsense; moter 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 manu-First-Remember that trusts are big facturer, 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 not haggling 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 organiztrust, has done it for what he expects to ed successfully where there is some econbe his own advantage. Anyone who is omic reason, some reason in good busiopposed to a trust will succeed in inter- ness economy and judgment, why two, or twenty, or two hundred concerns should pool their issues, cut expenses and proportion as he, and not the trust, is lop off the dead stuff and get there in working in harmony with some economic true business style, whether ten men or a thousand men are required to do it, 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 what 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. Mathiessen, 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 handspring. 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.)

EQUALITY OF MONEY.

Dolliver's Object Lesson in Commercial Credit and Trade.

Here as 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 raised our flag in the uttermost parts of in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia, and the islands of the sea, that States as to what the standard dollar

of the American people is. We are going to write in the laws of tice of our government, that every obli-

"There are the standard coins; one of

And, for one, I believe that when it is spect for our country among the nations in the struggle for trade and all that er, selling then together, cutting the in there it will maintain the gold standof the earth. Manila Bay, Santiago and makes for the highest type of national price a little together perhaps, and, if and and a just equality of all the coins so, increasing the quantity of sales. In of the United States.-Extract from the new scheme was a chance to live. speech of Congressman Dolliver.

••••••••••••••••••••• LABOR WANTED.

Washington and the Arm
Camp cooks for the woods.
Sawyers for White Rude Lumber Company.
Woodmen in Rhinelander, Wis. \$26 to \$30 per month.
Hands for harvest fields in North Dakota. Good pay.
Ten laborers in city, \$1.50 per day. Pay every week,
Men wanted for North Dakota. \$2 per day.
Woodmen; the Pine River Lumber Co., Moran, Wis. \$28 per month and board.
same employment agency and this
WANTED.

This same condition was and is true of Minneapolis, and no doubt of

*********************************** MEN WANTED!