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Bryan Conquers

He goes into "the Enemies Country" and they not only Surrender but Split the air with their Shouts of Welcome.

"WE WISH TO REMAIN A FREE PEOPLE."

The People Crowded Around Madison Square Garden in Numbers that could not be counted for hours before Bryan was Announced to Speak.

GREAT SWARMS OF PEOPLE JAM THE STREETS

No Ovation Ever Given in New York to an American Citizen Equals the Enthusiastic Greeting Given to Bryan.

IMMENSE POLITICAL CHANGE SINCE 1899

Then there was only one Prominent man, the Economist St. John, who would Extend to him a Welcome.

BUT WILLIAM J. BRYAN HAS NOT CHANGED

He Stands for the same Principles now that he did then—the East has made an "Unconditional Surrender."

POPULIST PRINCIPLES BOUND TO CONQUER.

Sod house Political Economy and Theories of Government Subdue the East—Bryan will be President.

Victory at Last in Sight.

During the week Bryan made a tour through Ohio where he was everywhere greeted with larger crowds, except in a very few places, than ever gathered to hear a public speaker before. Then in company with Golden Rule Jones and ex-Attorney General Monnett he started for New York.

In the enthusiasm and masses of people who greeted him in New York there is no precedent in the history of politics. The crowds were so immense that there was no way to make an estimate of the numbers. The anxiety to hear him was so great that the people assembled in immense throngs around Madison Square Garden four hours before the time announced for his appearance. The doors were opened at 5 p. m. an unprecedented thing for an evening meeting, and the rush was so great to obtain entrance that hundreds of policemen and over two hundred ushers were swept along ahead like driftwood on a roaring flood. In no minutes the largest audience room in America was crowded to the last inch of standing room, where the people patiently waited for over two hours for Bryan's appearance.

When Bryan at last stepped upon the platform such a shout went up as was never heard in Madison Square before. The cheering continued for fifteen minutes and appeal after appeal had to be made to the audience before quiet could be restored.

All the streets of New York along which Bryan passed were so jammed with people that it took the exertion of a very large body of police to force a way through for Bryan's carriage. A dinner was given him at the Hoffman House and at the table were several men who have been prominent in

the republican party, among whom were E. M. Shepherd, Webster Davis and ex-Attorney General Monnett. The press reports say that wine glasses were placed at Mr. Bryan's plate the same as at the others, but that he drank no wine.

There were two other meetings addressed by Mr. Bryan during the evening beside the one at Madison Square. The Cooper Institute meeting was the most enthusiastic ever held in that historic building.

We populists who saw Bryan walk into the railroad ticket office at Lincoln and buy a ticket to New York in 1896, when he said laughingly as he stepped on the train "I am going down into the enemy's country," can not fail to reflect upon the advance that populist principles have made since that time. When Bryan got to New York, there was but one prominent man to extend to him the hand of welcome. He took him to his home and entertained him the best that he could. He is not now alive to see the surrender, but his name will ever be precious to those of us who have so many years fought the fight against plutocracy—St. John, the banker, who dared to defy the whole money power and stand for the people. He was one of our martyrs, who was driven by makes and hate from the position he occupied and finally to an early grave. His name is a household word in the farmers' homes of Nebraska.

This tremendous outpouring of the people unmistakably portends the election of Bryan. He will spend four more days in New York and wipe up the earth with the plutocrats in the same manner that he did his republican antagonist the first time he ran for congress.

school in the sod school houses of Nebraska. Several other distinguished professors have given evidence of late that they have learned something from the pop farmers of this state. But that is not all that Prof. Goldwin Smith, LL. D. A. M., etc., has learned from the pop farmers. The following could be duplicated from a thousand speeches made by pop farmers in the last ten years. Still talking about this plutocracy he says:

THE TARIFF TRUSTS

Havemeyer Boldly Declared That "The Tariff is the Mother of All Trusts."

While Havemeyer publicly declared that the tariff was the mother of all trusts, that is not strictly true. But many of the trusts are distinctly tariff trusts and among them the most prominent of the whole lot is the sugar trust. Remove the tariff on raw sugar and the Havemeyer sugar trust would not last a month. The farmers and laboring men of America would then buy their sugar for half what the trust forces them to pay for it now. The stock of the sugar trust as official-

ly reported is \$75,506,000, more than half of which is water. On that watered stock they paid in dividends for the years 1894 to 1899, 12 per cent. The tariff protection is 75 per cent.

March 4, 1897, William McKinley inaugurated.

April 1, 1897, sugar at wholesale, \$3.47 per 100 pounds.

Special session, 1897, Dingley tariff enacted.

March 4, 1898, sugar, \$4.99 per 100 lbs.
 Jan. 1, 1900, sugar, 5.05 per 100 lbs.
 May 22, 1900, sugar, 5.20 per 100 lbs.
 May 23, 1900, sugar, 5.30 per 100 lbs.
 May 26, 1900, sugar, 5.40 per 100 lbs.
 May 31, 1900, sugar, 5.50 per 100 lbs.
 June 1, 1900, sugar, 5.60 per 100 lbs.
 June 14, 1900, sugar, 5.70 per 100 lbs.
 June 26, 1900, sugar, 5.80 per 100 lbs.
 July 5, 1900, sugar, 5.90 per 100 lbs.
 July 9, 1900, sugar, 6.00 per 100 lbs.
 Sept. 1, 1900, sugar, 6.15 per 100 lbs.
 Sugar consumption U. S.,
 lbs. 5,000,000,000
 Rise of 1c per lb. equals, \$50,000,000
 Campaign fund rise, May-July, 1900, 0.8c, 40,000,000

April 1, 1897, to Sept. 1, 1900, 2.5c, \$125,000,000
 In Kansas, for instance, the sugar trust at 140,000,000 lbs. consumption at 2c rise over 1897 price) aggregates \$2,800,000.

In Nebraska, the consumption of sugar is not quite as large, but the trust has compelled the citizens of this state to stand and deliver something over \$2,000,000. Most of that amount has been taken from the farmers and wage workers. Every time you go to town the sugar trust lays its thieving hands on you and holds you up for some amount. It is as much a robbery as if Havemeyer had a man at every entrance to the city with pistol or gun ordered you to hold up your hands while he searched your pockets.

Deitrich at Superior said: "Our flag floats over the slave pens and harem of the Sultan of the Sulus. Shall we haul it down? No."

Poynter at Hebron said: "In the discussion of our treaty with the Sulus I cannot condemn our policy more strongly than by quoting the words of Lincoln when he said: 'When a man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs another against his will, that is despotism.'"

A Gage county German farmer said: "If you people had lived in Germany or any other European country with a great standing army you would say the United States with its volunteers was too good enough for you. Our army tax is good enough already."

GRANT ON IMPERIALISM

His Dying Testimony Against Forcing Government Upon any People Without Their Consent.

General Grant on his death-bed in July, 1885, was visited by a company of Mexican journalists, and being unable at the time to speak, communicated to them in writing the following: "My great interest in Mexico is dated back to the war between the United States and that country. My interest was increased when four European monarchies attempted to set up institutions on this continent, seeking Mexico a territory adjoining us. It was an outrage on human rights for a foreign nation to attempt to transfer her institutions and her rulers to the territory of a civilized people without their consent. They were properly punished for their crime. I hope Mexico may soon be in an upward and prosperous departure. She has the climate, and she has the soil, she has the climate, and she has the minerals. The conquest of Mexico will not be an easy task in the future."

The quotation is made from an article written by Mr. Hamlin Garland and published in McClure's Magazine, May number, 1898, page 94, and can be used as a fair comparison with the Filipino question of today.

THE GLASS TRUST

Roosevelt Makes a Speech in Which He Gives It His Hearty Endorsement.

At Alexandria, Ind., Mr. Roosevelt said: "I am informed that in a speech here Mr. Bryan admitted that he stood on the plank of the Kansas City platform which demands that all products made by large corporations shall be put upon the free list. To that doctrine the republican party is unalterably opposed. Glass is made by large corporations, such as Mr. Bryan describes. The republican party will never permit Mr. Bryan to have his way and throw down the barrier of protection that interposes between the American worker and his underpaid Russian rival."

The Plate Glass trust and the Window Glass trust have doubled the price of glass within the past two years. Does anybody happen to have heard of their doubling wages? They sell glass cheaper at Boston than at Pittsburg, because Boston is just inside the 100 per cent tariff wall and at Pittsburg the unhappy consumers can be compelled to pay railroad as well as customs taxes.

The effect of the trust system on the protected glass industry has been thus described by the National Glass Budget, of Pittsburg:

The price of domestic glass must be kept at such a figure that the worst equipped and poorest managed misfit factory can keep its neck above water, and unfair prices must be squeezed out of the home-builders who consume annually between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 boxes of domestic glass, in order to be able to fitter a portion of it away in a differential in the shape of a bonus to jobbers in a vain attempt to keep out 600,000 to 800,000 boxes of the importation of the goods which would reduce prices.

WHAT YOU RAISE WHEAT FOR

The Farmers of Twelve States plow and Sow And Reap And All The Wheat They Raise Won't Pay The Cost of Militarism.

The crop of wheat in twelve of the largest wheat-raising states as given in the report of the secretary of agriculture for 1899 was as follows:

State	Bushels	Value
California	33,743,000	\$3,921,000
Indiana	25,361,000	16,231,000
Iowa	18,195,000	10,007,000
Kansas	36,468,000	18,963,000
Minnesota	68,223,000	37,522,000
Nebraska	20,791,000	10,187,000
North Dakota	51,788,000	26,296,000
South Dakota	37,723,000	18,864,000
Ohio	39,398,000	25,398,000
Oregon	21,949,000	11,833,000
Pennsylvania	20,472,000	13,512,000
Washington	21,710,000	11,072,000

Total value, \$220,906,000
 Now let us look at the price we pay for McKinley militarism, \$150,000,000
 Annual cost of the army, \$75,000,000
 Annual cost of the navy, 75,000,000

Total cost for one year in time of peace, \$225,000,000
 What wisdom is there in keeping the farmers of twelve states toiling the year round when the whole product of their labor is to be paid out to support an army and navy? But if we are to have imperialism, long before its full fruition is completed, we will have an army and navy twice as large as what we have now. If you want that, you know how to vote to get it.

HOW THE TRUSTS DO IT.

An Interview With a Merchant Who Had To Deal With Them And Knows Just How They Control Prices.

In interviews had with retail merchants on the subject of the trusts and the war tax much inside information has been gained as to methods of trust restraint upon competitive commerce, and the effect of its war tax upon consumers.

With reference to trusts, the Standard Oil trust is the largest, most powerful and most unscrupulous. Its methods of restraining competition in trade are various and far-reaching. It has practical control of shipping rates through secret agreements as to rebates with the railroads, whereby a rebate is given on every shipment, which makes it impossible for the small producer and refiner to market his goods. It resorts to every means to drive small refiners out of business. It has been known to seek injunctions against the use of certain transportation facilities, and failing in the attempt, it has solicited signatures to a petition declaring the refinery a public nuisance. It has raised the price of oil \$1.50 per barrel within the last year. The defense is, like that put forward by the sugar trust, that oil is so cheap that no one need be deprived of its use.

Second in strength is the Sugar trust. In answer to the question of whether sugar was selling today at a higher price than it did ten years ago, a large retail merchant said that it was sold now for less, although the price has been raised recently, and is now 24 cents per pound higher than it was two years ago. The retailer proceeded:

"The sugar trust has many methods of coercion. For instance, a merchant whose business will average say \$200,000 per year cannot buy direct from the trust, but must purchase from the jobber in his state. The trust first commenced to selling to merchants of the above class nothing less than ten barrel lots. This was raised to twenty-five barrels, then to fifty barrels and now to 100 barrels. Then came the notice that purchases would have to be made from the jobber. If a merchant asks for a quotation from a jobber in another city on a 100-barrel lot, he is informed he must pay whatever price is asked by his own jobber, and must pay the freight on the shipment. Thus he is forced to deal with one of certain jobbers and buy at a price fixed by the trust. If it is found that two merchants are dividing a lot, the jobber is compelled to sell for that price or be refused dealing with the trust."

When asked, "how about beet sugar?" the retailer said, "I do not handle it at all, but the beet sugar industry is commonly supposed to be controlled entirely by the sugar trust." It has been pretty well shown by testimony before congressional committees and commissioners that the supposition is well based. Incidentally, the merchant stated that Arbuckle was supposed either to be in the trust at present or soon would be.

The cracker trust is very strong and is known by the name of the National Biscuit company. Its method of freezing out competition is very similar to those of the other trusts. In one case a manufacturer of crackers and cakes in considerable quantities declared his purpose of holding out against the trust. The employees of his factory numbered, perhaps, 100, and for some time he successfully withstood the efforts of the trust to ruin his business. Finally, however, he was forced, by repeated cuts in the price of crackers and small cakes, to sell out to the trust. By this nearly 100 men were thrown out of employment. The product of the trust factories has risen in price from time to time, and although the quality of the goods put out by it has proven in many cases to be very

much inferior to those made by private factories, they sell in the market at higher prices.

The Baking Powder trust is, after the sugar trust, perhaps the most remorseful in its methods. Denials are constant that there is a baking powder trust, but the facts show differently. It is supposed that Price of Chicago, and the Royal company control the industry. The Royal company employs, instead of ordinary salesmen, men who might be called traveling inspectors. They visit the stores of merchants and either by questioning or by general observation see what brands are handled by him. If it is found that other brands than that of the Royal company are sold, every effort is made to prevent them from handling them in the future. There are other and better brands than the Royal, but a demand that is general and wide-spread is created by the enormous expenditure for advertising purposes. The other brands sell for from 10c to 15c per pound cheaper than the Royal. Some of these brands are much better than the Royal, but the call for them is very much less. The Royal company when they find a retailer selling the Royal brand for less than 45c per pound refuses to sell him another pound.

Merchants are furnished a written agreement which they are compelled to sign, stating that they will not sell Royal baking powder for less than 45c per pound. The powder costs the trust from 15c to 18c per pound to make.

The Twine Trust

The twine trust exists by the grace of the Dingley bill. The cost of twine is a considerable item in every farmer's outgoes. See what McKinley has done for you on this subject. The price of twine as taken from the United States treasury bulletin has been as follows:

MCKINLEY'S INAUGURATION.

Date	Manilla	Sisal
March 4, 1897	4c	3 1/2c
March 4, 1898	4 1/2c	4 1/4c
March 4, 1899	7 1/2c	7c
March 4, 1900	14 1/2c	9c

Increased in 3 years, 250 per cent. The McKinley colonial policy of subjugation of the Philippines is in part responsible by paralyzing the production of Manila fiber, and two New Jersey trusts organized and protected under the McKinley dynasty do the rest. If you want that item of expense to continually grow larger, you know how to get it. Vote for the party under whose lease of power the twine trust will see to it that you never pay any less for twine than you do now.

INFANT INDUSTRIES

They Are Capitalized for More Than Nine Hundred Million Dollars But Still Must Be Fed From a Tariff Bottle.

The average protective tariff on iron and steel is 45 per cent. They are put by Mark Hanna and McKinley among the infant industries that must have protection or perish. Their capitalization is as follows:

Federal Steel Co., N. J.	\$20,000,000
Am'n Bicycle Co., N. J.	30,000,000
Am'n Car & Foundry, N. J.	60,000,000
Am'n Iron & Steel Mfg., Pa.	20,000,000
Am'n Smt. & Ref., N. J.	65,000,000
Am'n Steel Hoop, N. J.	33,000,000
Am'n St. & Wire, N. J.	90,000,000
Am'n Tin Plate, N. J.	50,000,000
Nat'l Enameling (tinware)	20,000,000
N. J.	29,000,000
National Tube, N. J.	80,000,000
Pressed Steel Car, N. J.	25,000,000
Republic Iron & Steel, N. J.	55,000,000
14 other iron and steel mfg. trusts	180,000,000

Total iron and steel "infants" \$977,000,000
 Average dividends for 1899, 6 per cent.
 Total profit of hardware trusts, 1899, \$58,600,000 on a capitalization two-thirds fictitious.

Besides the above is Carnegie's big two hundred million trust that turns over to him in profits \$23,000,000 a year. All of them are tariff trusts which could not exist without the prohibitive duties which now exist. They have a complete monopoly of the market. No foreign manufacturer can pay the 45 per cent tariff and compete with them, but they compete with all foreign manufacturers by selling goods in foreign markets at one-half what they charge American citizens for the same things. When you buy wire fencing, just remember that the trust sells it in Argentina and South Africa for half what you pay for it and then go and vote accordingly.

THE WIRE TRUST

It is an Infant Industry Because it is Not Yet Two Years Old and Must Be Protected.

The wire trust was organized in New Jersey in January, 1899. At its organization it started out in this way:

Capital stock	\$90,000,000
Classes consolidated cost	20,000,000
Water	70,000,000
Profits first year	15,000,000

A good share of that \$15,000,000 of profit was taken out of the pockets of hard-working Nebraska farmers. They will soon be called upon to decide whether they want that sort of thing to continue. We will know when the votes are counted just how many mullet heads there are.

The price of barbed wire, January 1, 1898, was \$1.85. The price January 1, 1900, was \$4.25. The trust exported, according to the government reports of exports and imports, \$98,240,000 pounds, which they sold to foreigners for forty per cent under the price that they charged American consumers.

THE INCOME TAX

In the Better Days of the Party it imposed Such Taxes and the Supreme Judges Appointed by Lincoln Decided Them Constitutional.

There is not a principle formerly advocated by the republican party that it has not repudiated in the last few years. Perhaps the most complete flop of all the flops it has made has been on this question.

On August 6, 1861, the republican party, then in full control of the government, passed an act imposing a tax of 3 per cent on all the excess of income over \$800. Thus the very first republican dealings with the income tax included the exemption of all incomes under a certain figure—the very thing that is now denounced by republicans as an illegal discrimination.

On July 1, 1888, the republican party went even beyond that, and introduced what it now condemns as the populist scheme of a graduated rate. It exempted incomes under \$600, taxed those between \$600 and \$10,000 at 3 per cent, and levied a tax of 5 per cent on the excess over \$600 when the total income exceeded \$10,000.

As a further proof of the complete abandonment of the principles that the republicans formerly advocated, we call attention to the constant assaults made upon Bryan in which he is called an anarchist because he points out to the people the two ways in which the income tax decision can be overcome. The two ways were suggested by a member of the supreme court appointed by Lincoln. Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion, says:

"But the serious aspect of the present decision is that by a new interpretation of the constitution it so ties the hands of the legislative branch of the government that without an amendment of that instrument, or unless this court, at some future time, should return to the old theory of the constitution, congress cannot subject to taxation—however great the needs or pressing the necessities of the government—either the invested personal property of the country, lands, stocks and investments of all kinds, or the income arising from the renting of real estate, or from the yield of personal property, except by the grossly unequal and unjust rule of apportionment among the states. Thus undue and disproportionate burdens are placed upon the many, while the few, already entrenched behind the rule of apportionment among the states on the basis of numbers, are permitted to evade their share of responsibility for the support of the government or dined for the protection of the rights of all."

Desperate Bosses

The republican bosses are making a campaign of sheer desperation. The Cincinnati Enquirer thus sizes it up: "Messrs. Hanna, Roosevelt and Beveridge are all on the stump, to say nothing of the bedridden performance of the vaulting Stewart of Nevada. Hardly an incident of the campaign can be simply stated without becoming a virile argument for Bryan and Stevenson."

PACIFIC COAST FOR BRYAN

Republican Newspapers and Leading Citizens Bear Testimony to That Fact.

There is no doubt in the minds of the fusion managers that their candidate will carry states this fall that he never carried before. Mr. Bryan is stronger everywhere than he was in 1896 and when the votes are counted there will be some painful surprises for the republicans. Nowhere in the country is the situation more encouraging than on the Pacific coast, a region on which has been confidently claimed by the republicans and as confidently conceded by the general public to McKinley. But the people are taking the campaign in hand themselves and quietly making up their minds to vote for the people's candidate next month. The vote on the coast will be a shock to the administration and the Chinese issues, which is just beginning to be understood in that section, will clinch the situation.

The following editorial from the Oakland (Cal.) Transcript, bearing date Saturday, September 22, 1900, a leading republican organ on the coast, shows the trend of public opinion there, as even the republicans see it: "There is no disguising the fact that the republicans have a campaign on their hands which will require more than ordinary effort to make the party victorious. The arguments advanced by the democracy for a change of administration, the whoop-up against the trusts and the yell of imperialism, and the trade against English influence, are all having an effect in bringing votes to the Bryan column. Here in Oakland, the banner republican county of the state, there has been a big change of opinion from that of two and four years ago. This change has been quietly effected and it is not uncommon thing to hear republicans of life-long standing announce their intention to vote for Bryan. Particularly is this the case with voters of foreign birth. We do not intend to say that the country will go democratic, but its majority will be greatly lessened unless the republicans arouse themselves to some form of activity."

The writer had reason the other day to visit West Oakland and it was surprising to note the change of heart on the part of many who, in the past, had been staunch adherents of McKinley. Imperialism was the reason given by some, trusts and the friendliness of the administration toward England by others. These arguments are being used with good effect by democratic missionaries and if the republicans do not combat them and show their futility, they will be treated to a surprise of an unexpected kind."

The Life of Bryan

(Written by Harvey E. Newbranch.)
 In the list of premiums offered by The Independent for new subscriptions will be found "The Life of Bryan," by Harvey E. Newbranch. It is an authentic history, a valuable book, elegantly illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth. Here is what Mr. Edmisten, chairman of the state committee and vice chairman of the national committee, says concerning the book: "Lincoln, Neb., Sept., 1900.—Hon. H. E. Newbranch, Lincoln, Neb.—My Dear Sir: I have read your book entitled 'Life of Bryan' and am very much pleased with it. It is well and ably written, and depicts the salient features of Mr. Bryan's life in a clear and discriminating manner. There are very few biographies in which the interest of the reader is sustained and unflagging from beginning to end. This is one of them, and I am glad to endorse it. Very truly yours,"

"J. H. EDMISTEN, Chairman."
 If you want a copy read the special premium offer on another page.

"THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN"

The Spectrums that Reside Under the Shadow of Wall Street are About as Big Fools as Exist.

Let some of the pop farmers out in this state cast their eyes over the following production which appeared in a paper called the "Country Gentleman," published at Albany, N. Y.

The National Irrigation association is circulating a very interesting map of the United States, to which we take much pleasure in directing attention. This precious body was organized, it seems, to make congress into irrigating and then throwing upon our already over-supplied market for agricultural land, about a hundred millions of acres now arid, to the enormous injury of every man who now owns a farm, and therefore, since agriculture is the basis of all our American industries, to the enormous injury of the people of the country, save and except those who are directly interested in the "development" of the arid region. Well, their map makes the meridian of 98 degrees the dividing line between "Humid America" and "Arid America," and gives the population east of that line as 52,218,000; west of it, 4,404,000. That is to say, according to their own showing, considerably more than five-sixths of the owners of the arid land—with individual exceptions, of course, about in the proportion, probably, of the proverbial drop in the bucket—are directly interested in keeping it arid. All the same, the one-sixth who live around and about it, and want to "develop" their new regions, are ceaselessly plotting to get it into market, while the rest of us pay the expense. It would be a good idea this fall to ask every candidate for congress, not only whether he will actively support the Groul bill just as it stands, but also whether he will vigorously oppose every project for bringing into market in any fashion, or for giving away to the states in which it may happen to lie, any arid land now the property of the people. Unless he answers both questions with an unqualified yes, farmers at least will be very foolish to vote for him. Political considerations are all very well in their way, but no farmer can afford to let politics interfere for a moment with his business.

That is all the sense that the "country gentlemen" brought up under the shadow of plutocratic influences seem to have. These "gentlemen" are all in favor of McKinley expansion, they want to annex far away islands of the sea to provide for the increasing population of the United States. But expansion of business, farming and factories at home, they are opposed to. They say it will produce "overproduction." If 50,000,000 of people could be furnished constant employment in what is now called the arid region, and by the impounding of the waters that produce the destructive floods on the lower Mississippi, save millions of appropriations to protect the farmers there, furnish a market for the products of thousands of workers in the eastern mills—if that could be done at a very small cost to the general government—it would be a calamity to the farmers of the United States! That is what this "country gentleman" thinks. What do you think of his brains?

THE LUMBER TRUST

The farmers of Nebraska produce no lumber, but they consume immense quantities of it. Why a farmer or any other citizen of Nebraska should vote for a tax on lumber is one of those things that no pop can find out. The biography of the lumber trust is as follows:

Dingley tariff on lumber, \$1 per M. Price raised since 1896, 6 times. Amount of raise, per M. feet, \$3.50. On Chicago shipments, 1899, alone, \$6,300,000. Lumber trust raised wages 10 per cent, but raised prices 33 per cent. Trust tax beats wages by 23 per cent.