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.

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 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 the intrusion of Europe with the Asiatic annex of the American doctrine of Mon-

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 becity, and the General added (to quote his own official report of the conversation):

Aguinaldo that I was to leave in a few after." days to appear before the peace commission, and that I had a very friendly feelmany of their good qualities, their quiet, tive 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 will be noted that Gen. Whittier ex-

"Aguinaldo replied rather naively, that his people were divided into two parties -those in favor of absolute independence and these 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 any about a division of opinion between Independence and an American protectorate is much more interesting just now than it ever has been. This conversation 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 preparations for war with the Americans, own country and is in a state of confi-He found he was not to be admitted to dence that he is going to be. 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 eluded the penetrating question asked him by saying:

"The parties among his countrymen in respect to absolute independence or an 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 giving a straight answer to a strong queswould 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 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 change of opinion, but they must consider that they are without any navy and without capital, which is greatly needed for the development of the country; that the Philippine government alone did not possess the element of strength to insure 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 accession of power under American aus-

port is quoted as follows:

taken from us."

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

To this be 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

people. "And what, then, would America get

from this?" said I.

"which would be settled hereafter." Gen. Whittler adds: "We pursued this Kinley heart and soul.

Gen. Whittier, of Gen. Merritt's staff, | 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 oninion-he was an intimate 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, 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 There occurred between Gen, Whittier and independent of any other authority. Then the time comes when the protectorate will be vital.

was in favor of an American protecto-

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

We have already the answer of Agui-"I started the talk by announcing to naido: "A detail to be considered here-

It is a question whether the Americans are to pay their expenses while in the ing for the Filipinos and admiration for service of Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo's statement of what he meant was made more cleanliness, temperance and great imita- 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 slung in the Monroe doctrine in such a way that if he were President of pressed himself fully and clearly. He the United States he would have the alternative of backing squarely out of it, or warring with all the nations of Euope that are determined to pursue their colonial system.

It is well known that there has been a good deal of correspondence between the malcontents of this country and the insurgents of the Philippines, and the symptoms are that Bryan and Aguinaldo. who constitute a mutual admiration solety 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

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 tion. Mr. Whittier told him, and it 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 seriously, for precisely the objections to 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 attitudinizes 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.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

Veterans Indorse McKinley.

Veterans of the G. A. R. held the opening business session of the encampprosperity would come by the gradual ment Aug. 29 in Chicago. Joel M. Longenecker, commander of the Illinois department, played the leading role at and increasing glory of our common coun-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 sents and yelled 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- maily to the city, sat close by, grim, unmoved, silent.

"But the civilized nations of the world | The Illinois commander, in his turn, would see that our possessions were not was tendering the hand of greeting in behalf of his department and was landing 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.

By this time the ex-judge was perspiring and his collar was gradually wilting beneath the strain of oratory.

"And we have been proud of a comrade who has occupied the presidential pines are not as pleasant now as we "What New York has been, facing a production and distribution that he him- them is as good as the other; gold is chair for four years," he shouted the the Filipinos held all the country and veterans in every corner moved closer-

proud of him." The cheers that greeted the speaker were beyond anything given during the That would be a detail," be said, encampment. There is no doubt of itthe Grand Army is with Comrade Me- San Juan were revelations to the na development."-Extract from Chicago so, increasing the quantity of sales. In of the United States, Extract

My Dear Boy-As an American citizen I 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 possesgained among the nations of the earth, have brought to us a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought; and, if we are true to ourselves and to righteousness, the God of nations will guide us in the

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 heartly 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

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS-NO. 4 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 opsions, and the position which we have pressed of other lands and races. And in the present trouble in China the Unit ed 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 in 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. 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 YOUR FATHER. national glory.

Remember.

REMEMBER '92. During the cambusy to take an active interest in poli-Remember the result:

Consternation. Loss of confidence. Empty pocketbooks. Vicious tariff laws. Emergency bond issues. Losses in business. Assignments. No employment.

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

Distress.

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

LABOR WANTED.

we stopped and read the following bulletins: WANTED. WANTED. Men for sawmill work in Minne-sota. \$1.35 per day, Camp cooks for the woods. Teams for city Sawyers for White Rude Lumber Company. Woodmen in Rhinelander, Wis, \$26 to \$30 per month. Five men for clay-Teamsters and scraper holders in city. Hands for harvest fields in North Dakota. Good pay. Ten laborers in city. \$1.50 per day. Pay every week. Hotel cooks. Men wanted for North Dakota. Ten men to work on dam at Somer-Woodmen; the Pine River Lumber Ten men for fencing in Iowa. \$1.75 per day. 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

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, *******************

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.

ble. When Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee put on the blue and called them selves "Yanks," when the sons of the Union soldier and the sons of the Confederate soldier, side by side, won vic tories for America, the heart of the prospectively of Indianapolis, in com-North and the South came together. I rejoice with joy unspeakable that I have | said: lived to see the day when I and my com-

ly than now. The American spirit is transact their foreign business, don't you be one bit afraid, my boy, that merce.

have a profound pity for anybody on the lean merchant been furned,

will do the same in the future. tions abroad. Hitherto their idea has American, Aug. 20, 1900,

Hearst for Expansion.

Bryan's Chicago paper, the American, owned by W. R. Hearst of New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Denver and menting on the growth of San Francisco, way of providing and using capital, in the

rades in arms for the Union can clasp of the United States reaching out for new big capitals taking the place of small the hands of our former foes and con- markets to the westward will send their ones, smart fellows going out and tackgratulate each other on the prosperity products into San Francisco for trans- ling all the problems of invention, econ shipment to the great steamers lying in omics, traveling, selling, advertising, etc. 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 poration is pretty old, the trust fairly territory. It has been going on for a and Hawaii, will all turn to this great new. When the trust dropped down up hundred years, and never more glorious. port to make their purchases and to on us nothing new happened in particular

that of expansion. It was an American "The rush for gold is no less great to- tions were to take the place of the older equip our business world with the best 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 time. Business was bad around '93 and into all parts of the world as we have thing spread herself." To keep spread earth, but win it in the less sugged but '14. Hundreds, yes, thousands, of man raised our flag in the uttermost parts of ing is an instinct of Americanism. And quite as profitable line of trade and com-

be able to hover safely over all the eggs man who sends his ships hearing his the Cleveland panic, and then by a kind there is no longer a debate in the United You see, my boy, I think that the best East, the islands of which the poets love caused by the violence of competition. of the American people is. thing the whole world can do is to settle to sing, but toward which only within thing the whole world can do is to settle to sing, but toward which only within These hard times, making this too vio We are going to write in the laws of down quietly and he United States. I the last decade has the face of the Amer lent competition more weakening than this country what is aircody the prac-

could wish, but "wait till the clouds roll civilized Europe, that will the City of self, working alone, could never realise, the standard and silver is conformable 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 administered civil offices with its own sand for four years more we will be every place it and the Pacific, like and his competitors worked together. United States is out to make one just as the Atlantic, becomes a highway of trade buying larger quantities than ever he good as the others; take your choice. Third-I rejoice at the increased re- between nations rivaling each other coir fore together, making things up togethspect for our country among the untions in the struggle for trade and all that er, selling then together, cutting the in there it will maintain the gold standof the earth. Mania 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 column

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.

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 turer hadn't been in the condition depaign of '92 you thought you were too if any drummer, or anybody else, can gainsay what I am now writing, I should 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 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 There is a chance for all. Competition 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 ed successfully where there is some econopposed to a trust will succeed in inter- ness economy and judgment, why two. fering with it, or breaking it up, just in working in harmony with some economic true business style, whether ten men or

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 much-especially since we are agreed factories and made things there. Then came machinery, which displaced many trust, in the right acceptance of the word, ship 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 proaccording 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, "The manufacturers and the producers there has been a corresponding change; except that bigger and bigger corpora-

Here we are, then, down to the present ufacturers, jobbers and merchants were the earth. And we want it understood flattened out; first, by the uncommonly in Europe and America, in Africa, in the old mother American eagle will not "There is a fascination to-day to the hard conditions brought upon them by Asia, and the islands of the sea, that goods to the far-off islands of the distant of structural weakness in their business States as to what the standard dollar

it could ever have been under other con- lice of our government, that every obliearth who does not live under the pro- "The golden age of San Francisco's ditions, made the formation of trusts, all gation of the United States shall be paid tecting folds of the star-spangled banner. romance is not yet passed. Once she had of them that could possibly be formed, in gold. When a man comes to the count Every drop of your father's blood is the miner who conquered nature. She very easy. The manufacturer wented to ter of our treasury we are going to lay American, and it tingles with delight at soon will have the international mer reduce the violence of the competition or dawn two coins before him, the gold dolthe sight of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the chant who conquers the seas and the pre- do away with it altogether. He was fired | lar and the silver dollar. We are going Philippines added to our American pos- judices of people now suknows and hose af worrying. He wanted peace, the say to him: sessions. True, affairs in the Philip tile. the new scheme was a chance to live. speech of Congressman Dolliver.

I have been a drummer for fourteen | There was peace. There were economics 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 manufacscribed, the promoter and the banker couldn't have done anything with himor for him. It required cash money, or 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. 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 organizomic reason, some reason in good busior 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 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 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 duction, manufacturing and commerce, is, 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.

Doiliver's Object Lesson in Commercial Credit and Trade.

Here as the American people stand on the edge of a new era we propose to tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We propose to send our ships

We are going to write in the laws of "There are the standard coins; one of