

### THE AMERICAN NAVY

Work of Preparing It for the War with Spain.

Credit Should Be Given to Those Who Administer Its Affairs—Difficulty of Buying and Equipping Auxiliary Vessels—Doubling the Force of Sailors.

Under the present administration the navy has shown itself worthy of its best traditions. The great victories at Manila Bay and Santiago were in no sense accidents. They were the results of years of careful training of officers and men and the thorough preparation of the fleets for the crucial test of war. For this preparation, this readiness to meet the supreme moment for which a navy is constructed and maintained, those who administer the affairs of the navy should have credit. The glory goes to our heroes who are in command afloat, and to those officers and men who seize the opportunities of war to render conspicuous service; but in remembering them one should not forget those who labor without ceasing to secure the fleet in a condition of high efficiency, and to place at the disposal of the commanding officers an abundance of supplies, without which the fleet is powerless.

As early as Jan. 31, 1898, more than a month before the Maine was destroyed in the harbor of Havana, the Secretary of the Navy began to mobilize the ships of the navy and to take such measures as would place at the disposal of the officers in command the full measure of our naval force.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defense, a board was organized for the purchase of auxiliary ships, and after careful examination 102 ships of various types were secured at a total cost of \$17,356,850. Of these vessels but two, the New Orleans and the Albany, were strictly vessels of war. The others were merchant ships, pleasure yachts, tugs, etc., which were rapidly overhauled at the different navy yards provided with such light armor protection as was practical, and suitably armed.

Between March 16 and June 30 all these vessels were purchased and as rapidly as overhauled were placed in commission and put into active service. They were used not only as auxiliary war vessels, but to supply the fleets with coal and ammunition and with fresh water and fresh provisions. For the care of the sick and wounded the Solace was fitted out as a complete hospital, and to make repairs to vessels at sea the Vulcan was fitted out as a modern machine shop. In order to meet the increased demands on the navy yards, it was necessary to practically double the force between Feb. 15 and the middle of April.

In addition to the ships which were added to the navy by purchase, fifteen revenue cutters and four lighthouse tenders were transferred from the Treasury Department to the navy, and four of the great steamers of the International Navigation Company and one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were chartered. There were in all 128 ships added to the regular naval establishment, and it became at once necessary to provide officers and men to man them. For this purpose 225 officers on the retired list were ordered to active duty, 856 officers were appointed for temporary service, and the enlisted force was increased from 12,500 to over 24,000 men.

It was an enormous undertaking to make all these additional ships ready for war service, to secure the necessary guns for them, and to keep the fleets supplied with coal, ammunition and provisions. But this was only a part of the work which the Navy Department had in hand. For the protection of the coasts of the United States an auxiliary naval force was created, which was officered and manned by the naval militia of the United States. A coast signal service was established, which kept practically our entire coast line from Maine to Texas under observation, to give warning of the approach of an enemy's vessel or of suspicious craft of any kind.

The operations of the fleets of the Asiatic and North Atlantic squadrons are so well known that it is hardly necessary to speak of them in any detail. Their work was so well done that the power of Spain was swept from the sea, and Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, which she had misgoverned for centuries, were taken under her dominion.

#### How We Have Grown.

##### OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Fiscal year.	Amount.
1900	\$2,220,190,828
1896	1,062,331,612
Increase under McKinley administration.	\$557,859,216

##### WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED.

Fiscal year.	Number.
1900	7,500,000
1896	5,300,000
Increase under McKinley administration.	2,200,000

##### WAGES PAID.

Fiscal year.	Amount.
1900	\$3,125,750,000
1896	2,605,750,183
Increase under McKinley administration.	\$519,999,817

Five years ago when \$7,200,000 in gold left New York in one day for Europe it nearly started a panic, and extraordinary efforts had to be made to offset it. Now, New York bankers offer England \$25,000,000 as a gold loan, and are prepared to lend money to Russia and Sweden, and the announcement causes only a smile of complacency.

### McKinley Is Our Man.

McKinley's fame has had a boom since ever it began; No silver crank can win this year—McKinley is our man.

From north to south his fame resounds, And every breeze doth fan From sea to sea this glad refrain, McKinley is our man.

There's not a chance for Colonel B. To get his "Aunt" clan In sight of Washington, because McKinley is our man.

So let him hustle after votes And get them if he can, But on election day he'll find McKinley is our man.—N. H. R., in Eureka Republican.

#### DEMOCRATS, PONDER THIS!

Filipinos Ask Providence to Decree the Election of Bryan.

Maj. Arlington U. Betts of Toledo, Ohio, a brave soldier now serving in the Philippines, writes to friends in his home city that the Tagal rebels in the islands are constantly encouraged by men of the Bryan stripe to continue killing our soldiers, and that the rebellion there can be suppressed most effectually by ballots cast in the United States next November.

When the American troops took the town of Tabaco, in Luzon, they found posters everywhere bearing a proclamation, a copy of which Maj. Betts sends in his letter. Note well the following extract:

Here is indisputable proof that the insurgent Filipinos are kept well informed of Mr. Bryan's utterances. They know his sympathy with them. They are encouraged to keep on shooting American soldiers in the hope Bryan will replace McKinley and usher in "happy hours."

What do the Democrats of the United States think of this?

Are they willing to have Bryan, the Populist put them on record as allies of the rebellious Filipinos?

Let them ponder these things, as American citizens, before next November.

#### THE SOUTH EXPANDS

### Prosperity the Issue in the Presidential Campaign.

Col. W. A. Hemphill, of the "Atlanta Constitution," Says Democratic Leaders Must Fight Against Prosperity, and All Other Issues Are Subordinated.

Col. W. A. Hemphill, president of the Atlanta Constitution Company, was recently in Chicago. He is enthusiastic over the future of the South, and his experience as a newspaper man gives weight to his utterances. In the Chicago Evening Post he said:

"Democratic leaders will find that the great battle of the ballots will have to be fought, so far as the Democracy is concerned, against prosperity. All other issues are subordinated to this one of prosperity, and the prosperity of the South is now enjoying an increase in volume. It will be something marvelous with winter, if the present rate is continued. With cotton selling at 8 to 10 cents, the South is assured great good times. I have made investigation and I am safe in saying that the deposits in Southern banks today are double what they were a year ago. Nearly every national bank has taken advantage of the law to issue notes up to the legal limit.

"If a man were to borrow an expression from the game of poker, the South has a great hand—she has four kings. These are cotton, coal, iron and lumber. The world is the market of the South for these supplies in the crude state. But the people have awakened to the fact

### What People Are Saying.

Candy is one of the luxuries. When times are hard and money scarce, we feel it, I tell you we do. The last three or four years show a vast increase in our business. There has been improvement each year over the preceding one, and this year the prospects are that business will be better than it has been for six years. The general trade throughout the United States in the last four years has increased fully 50 per cent. In some cases it has doubled, the increase being especially noticeable in large establishments. This business is essentially an indicator of the moment. Supply equals demand. We cannot store our goods away in barns and warehouses and wait for the market to rise or the trade to come to us. Instead we are controlled by the demands of the hour. Take the chocolate trade alone. Americans are only now beginning to awaken to the nutritive and delightful qualities of good chocolate and chocolate candies. Europeans have been familiar with this for years. During the past year or two our trade in this line has increased by bounds until to-day half of our customers call for chocolates. I am a Democrat, but am free to say that while conditions exist as they do at the present time, it would be wise to let well enough alone and make no change.—C. F. Gantner of Chicago, ex-Alderman, Democrat, and candy manufacturer.

Our business has been more prosperous in the last three years than in the entire previous history of the company. This is true not only of Chicago, but elsewhere. It is chiefly due to two causes. Not only has the telephone established itself as a necessity to business and private interests, but it is also owing to the pronounced prosperity which has been general throughout the country. As I said, the growth of the Chicago company in these years has been equal to the entire growth before that time. Personally I believe that any material change in the present policy of government would affect all lines of business most disastrously.

I belong to neither party. I vote in local and national elections as my independent judgment dictates. Nebraska is prosperous. Four years ago the times were very hard. Our farmers burned their corn for fuel. Then it was that Mr. Bryan argued for free silver as the only remedy for those apparently hopeless conditions. The country did not take his remedy, and yet got well. What is the inference? Mr. Bryan's remedy was not much of a remedy as he thought it. Mr. McKinley will be re-elected because of the prosperity now existing. A very large percentage of the citizens will pay no attention to free silver, imperialism or anything else than our great prosperity.—J. A. Smith, Humphrey, Neb.

The whole situation can be expressed in a sentence. The country is enjoying a most wonderful period of prosperity. The country at large, the individual corporations and the people themselves have been successful to a degree under the present administration and the Republican party deserves universal support, and what is more to the point, I believe will have it. The country is greater than any man or any party, and with wise men at the helm, as there have been during the last four years, to direct this country of ours, conditions will continue to improve and we shall reap the benefit.—C. F. Hutchinson of the Commercial Exchange Bank of Chicago.

#### Corn and Candy.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 1899, the consumption of corn for glucose, the consumption of corn for glucose and its by-products amounted to over 27,000,000 bushels, which is equivalent to the whole yield from one million acres, based on an average of 27 bushels of corn to the acre. From one-third to one-fourth of the glucose product of this same year went directly into the manufacture of candy, according to a statement which is made by one of the leading authorities in the glucose trade. The prosperity in the candy trade which is directly responsible for such a big part of last year's great consumption of glucose, and the absorption at good prices of a large portion of the 1899 crop of the corn growers of the West, was directly due to the general prosperity. When the mills are closed, and the workman cannot fill his dinner pail with the necessities of life, candy is a luxury for which there is little demand. That candy can now be eaten in the families of workmen is one of the best evidences of prosperity that there is.

#### Simon Grey's Family.

### A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

BY ALMA L. PARKER, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

#### CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

"Well, if that's your opinion, I must ask one favor of you, and that is that you do not tell it in Boonsville. If you were a laboring man, you'd be a Populist. Wages are low. Hogs in Boonsville are only worth a little over 2 cents per pound, corn 12 cents a bushel, and everything else to correspond. Now, one thing sure, something is wrong, and we are in favor of a change. A few years ago I had a flock of sheep, and we were making money with them, so thought it would be a good scheme to buy more. I also needed more hogs, but I didn't have the money necessary to buy them, so I mortgaged my place to get it. Well, most of the hogs I bought died with the cholera. I don't suppose that was the government's fault, but wool has gone down to almost nothing, and all I have left is the mortgage."

"Wait a moment," said Ezra. "You say that a few years ago wool was a good price. What kind of a money basis had we then?"

"Gold, I reckon."

"Then you admit that prices can be good, with gold for the standard money?"

"No, not as good as they ought to be."

"Oh, yes, Simon. I remember, you wrote me the fall of '92 that hogs were 8 cents. Didn't that satisfy the farmer?"

"I suppose that such as them that had hogs was satisfied."

"Well, if they didn't have, it wasn't the government's fault. Cattle were a fair price, too, I believe, and all other live stock was valuable property, in spite of the awful fact that we had gold for the standard money, and Harrison, a Republican, was President of the United States. Of course, prices are regulated more by supply and demand than by anything else."

"Well," said Simon, "supply and demand have nothing to do with it, and will you please explain why we are having hard times now, when gold is still the standard?"

"Simply because there is now a lack of confidence, which did not exist in '92. This is the principal reason, although the low tariff policy of this Democratic administration has hurt us. The low tariff laws have closed hundreds of factories, shutting men out of employment, and it has knocked the bottom out of many industries. That's the trouble with wool. The sheep raisers in Australia can raise sheep much cheaper than the farmers in this country can, and now they can bring their wool over here, and sell it without paying anything for the privilege. They can undersell farmers here until they have to go out of sheep-raising entirely. The cause of lack of confidence is the fear of Bryan's election. The silver dollar now passes for 100 cents, because it is backed up by gold. If we stopped backing it up with gold it would fall to its market value, which, at the present time, is only about 50 cents. Of course, when the silver dollars fell to 50 cents, everybody would pay their debts with it, and keep back the gold money. It would be all that would circulate."

"In your opinion," said Simon. "Now, I'll tell you how things will be if McKinley is elected. It won't matter how scarce hogs, cattle, or products are, or how great the demand, they won't be worth raising if the Republicans win, and these goldbugs continue to have control of the markets. I am living in hope that no such awful calamity will befall us, and I do believe McKinley will be the worst defeated candidate that ever ran for office, and I hope Glen Harrington will be the next worst. He's the fellow the Republicans in this county have put up for Superintendent of Schools to run agin Vinnie. Rather singular, too, when he's her beau. But to return to my subject. Men who have studied the subject say that conditions among farmers will be about ten times as bad as they are now. Money will be so scarce many will be obliged to live without any. Times will get in such an awful condition that with some brave leader like Coxe, a great army will be raised. I prophesy that there will be the awfullest war this world has ever seen. It will be labor against capital."

"Wait and see if your prophecy comes true, Simon. It is the only thing that will convince you of your mistake. You will find that our country's all right, after all. It has been said that America is just another name for opportunity. That country where a day's work will buy most of the necessities of life is the country most blessed of heaven. Men are afraid to spend gold now, for fear of free silver; that is the reason we do not see any at present."

"Ah, Ezra, that's not the reason. It's because England is grabbing it all up. She is glad we have gold for our standard money."

"That's probably what your paper tells you," said Ezra, "but there is no truth in it. The enlightened nations found it necessary, in trading with each other, to have a universal standard of money, and they chose gold, because they considered it the one metal steady

enough for the purpose. It was not a conspiracy against the United States. We had at that time more gold mines than any other country."

"But we haven't enough money; that's the trouble," interrupted Simon.

"The quality of money is vastly more important than the quantity. If money were too plentiful it wouldn't be worth as much. We would have to carry more in our pockets to buy the same things we buy now with less, so it is unnecessary. What we need is to have the money we have to circulate, which it won't do while there is fear of free silver. Times are hard because of the fear of its success, but suppose it were a reality; why! there'd be the worst panic ever known in the history of this country."

Simon and Ezra Grey now arrived at home, and there was no more said on politics for a while. Political Simon's family—Cynthia, Jimmie and Johnny and the girls—were all delighted with Uncle Ezra.

The day wore away; chore time came, and the family scattered, to do the work assigned to each one. Ezra Grey was now left alone with Cynthia and the little boys, and he determined to have a conversation with his sister-in-law.

"What do you get for butter out here, Cynthia?" Ezra ventured to ask.

"About 8 cents, or near it. Gettin' lower every year. Eggs have been so cheap it don't pay to keep chickens any more. The Lord only knows what will become of us if McKinley's elected President. Simon says we'll all go to the poorhouse, but I don't see how Warble County's got to provide a poorhouse large enough to hold everybody that would have to go there."

Ezra Grey could not help but laugh at Cynthia's idea of Republican times, and he wondered to himself if this was a fair example of the Populist sentiment.

"Uncle Ezra," said Jimmie, "you must be sure to vote for Bryan. Money will grow on trees, I s'pect, if he's elected. My pa's goin' to vote for him all right. Pa's President of the Farmers' Alliance in Warble County, and President of the Bryan Club in Boonsville; and I s'pect his vote will count a whole lot. Before you are here very long you'll hear pa and Vinnie quarrel. Vinnie has a Republican fever, and he's runnin' agin her for Superintendent, and pa says political opponents should be enemies, and that she mustn't even speak to him. But she does speak to him, in a loving way, too, and goes to church with him, in spite of pa. My! but pa gets mad sometimes. I guess he'd like Glen Harrington all right if he was a Populist, but he says Republicans are either scoundrels or they lack sense."

It's hard to tell how much more Jimmie would have told his uncle had not Cynthia hustled him out doors in a hurry.

Uncle Ezra had now been at his brother Simon's for a number of weeks. Many arguments they had had, and all were in good humor, which was rather singular, considering Political Simon's disposition. Vinnie had listened with keen interest to their long discussions, and had just acknowledged to Uncle Ezra that she believed his side of politics was right, but as she had said before, she intended to let time prove all things to her.

One evening as they were seated at the supper table Jimmie, the boy orator of the family, blurted out: "Say, pa, Vinnie's gone and turned Republican. What do you think about that?"

"What—do—I—think—about that?" Simon repeated slowly, while a look of horror was depicted on his countenance. "I don't believe it. Vinnie's too smart a gal for that."

"Ah, pa, but ain't Uncle Ezra smart, and ain't he Republican?"

"Yes, my son, he's smart; but he has not yet seen the light."

"Ezra," he said, "I dare say, when you do see things as they are you'll be a bright and shining star for the silver cause."

Ezra laughed, and so did Vinnie, which Political Simon was quick to observe.

"Ezra," he said, "I hope you haven't been stuffing Vinnie with any of your Republican doctrines."

"I dare say, Simon, that Vinnie has enough mind of her own not to be stuffed, as you call it."

"Well, Vinnie," said Simon, "I have this much to say to you. If you ever take such a ridiculous notion as to turn Republican, don't you ever mention it. After all your raisin' and home trainin'; after all the Populist party has done for you—if you—after all that has been done for your benefit, turn and say you are a Republican; have your name written with the Goldbugs—Vinnie Grey! I'd be ashamed of you!"

"Simon," said Ezra, "did it ever occur to you that you might be mistaken? These Populist papers and speakers tell you that the Populist party is the party for the poor man. They are arraying capital against labor, and they tell you they are on the side of labor. But, Simon, didn't it ever occur to you that they might be false friends—that they are not telling you the truth?"

(To be continued.)

### McKINLEY'S FARM FERTILIZER



#### A DEMOCRAT ON FILIPINOS.

Gen. J. F. Smith Tells of Their Virtues and How to Govern Them.

Brig. Gen. James F. Smith of the volunteer army is a Democrat. He was appointed to the colony of the First California volunteers by a Democratic Governor, James H. Budd. After the conclusion of the treaty with Spain, he was sent to Negros island as military governor. Before the Spanish war he was a practicing attorney in San Francisco, and in the army his legal talents have been employed extensively in the Philippines. Here is what he says about the people of Negros. He was asked:

"And do you believe in the people and their possibilities?"

"I do with all my heart. The more I see of them, the better I like them. In ten years I think that they will be the most American Americans in the world. Atkinson's articles have been circulated in the Visayan language and have done us a great deal of harm, unless we want to keep the rebellion alive."

Gen. Smith does not give much opportunity for his one-time political allies to shout.

#### The Plan that Failed.

The Filipino insurgents, some time before the war broke out between the United States and Spain, got up a schedule of their grievances against the rule of the Spaniards. There were over twenty specifications, not one of them would be possible under the American flag. The Filipinos who were induced to take up arms against the United States, after the Spanish rule was broken, were in the enjoyment of liberties unheard of in all their experience. The only thing they complained of was that the United States did not turn them over to the one man of their race who claimed to own them, and the whole country also, without a shadow of authority from the inhabitants. The Aguinaldo plan was, after he had appointed himself, to proclaim that the people had ratified the appointment and then become lord of a thousand islands because he had been appointed and ratified as the successor in despotism of the departed Spaniards.

The Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining Company at Calumet, Mich., owns 2,400 houses, which it rents to its employees at \$1 a month for each room in a house. In spite of this immense number of houses, nearly all recently built, so prosperous are the miners at Calumet that the cry is constantly for more houses and better ones.

The country rich in natural resources remains comparatively poor while it contents itself with supplying the world market with the material in the crude state. We expect to revolutionize the business with manufacturing.

"Take the staple of cotton. The output is 10,000,000 bales, worth, at a low estimate, \$300,000,000. If manufactured into finished products the crop would be valued into the billion figures. Georgia puts out about a million and a quarter bales each year. What a world of money that product will leave with the State when it is sold as a finished product. We of the South have been bobbing up in the North for several years, and we have the itch for manufactures.

"Atlanta is growing—the whole country is growing. There are contracts awaiting fulfillment in our city to-day for \$6,000,000 worth of new buildings. I recall the time, and it is but thirty years ago, when this sum would represent the entire value of the structures in Atlanta."

This representative newspaper publisher from Georgia speaks from the shoulder, so to speak, and regardless of political feeling. Senator Morgan's attitude on the expansion question, claiming, in brief, that the new territory of the United States opens a market for the staple products of the South, Col. Hemphill says, evidently finds much favor in the South, for the Senator has been most effectively indorsed by the people of his State.

#### Corn and Candy.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 1899, the consumption of corn for glucose, the consumption of corn for glucose and its by-products amounted to over 27,000,000 bushels, which is equivalent to the whole yield from one million acres, based on an average of 27 bushels of corn to the acre. From one-third to one-fourth of the glucose product of this same year went directly into the manufacture of candy, according to a statement which is made by one of the leading authorities in the glucose trade. The prosperity in the candy trade which is directly responsible for such a big part of last year's great consumption of glucose, and the absorption at good prices of a large portion of the 1899 crop of the corn growers of the West, was directly due to the general prosperity. When the mills are closed, and the workman cannot fill his dinner pail with the necessities of life, candy is a luxury for which there is little demand. That candy can now be eaten in the families of workmen is one of the best evidences of prosperity that there is.

ly. Ours would suffer with the rest.—John M. Clark, President Chicago Telephone Company.

I belong to neither party. I vote in local and national elections as my independent judgment dictates. Nebraska is prosperous. Four years ago the times were very hard. Our farmers burned their corn for fuel. Then it was that Mr. Bryan argued for free silver as the only remedy for those apparently hopeless conditions. The country did not take his remedy, and yet got well. What is the inference? Mr. Bryan's remedy was not much of a remedy as he thought it. Mr. McKinley will be re-elected because of the prosperity now existing. A very large percentage of the citizens will pay no attention to free silver, imperialism or anything else than our great prosperity.—J. A. Smith, Humphrey, Neb.

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"I voted the Republican ticket first when Abraham Lincoln was a candidate, and I have voted it ever since. In my opinion it is the patriotic duty of every man who is in the habit of voting the Republican ticket to keep to his allegiance."—Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan (claimed by Bryanites).

President McKinley's eminent services commend him most favorably to the people, and a change for an inexperienced incumbent would create panic and work disaster.—T. C. Early, an eminent lawyer and lifelong Democrat of Cripple Creek, Colo.

On such subjects as expansion I thought with the ancient Romans that it was right never to cede any land or boundary, but always to add to it by honorable treaty, thus extending the area of the republic.—Andrew Jackson.