

CANNOT STAND FOR BRYAN

Old Time Democrats Unable to Follow the Lincoln Man's Leadership.

WILL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Issues Championed by the Populists Compel Many Heretofore Loyal Democrats to Enter the Republican Ranks.

No check is apparent in the progress from the political desert held by the Bryanites to the fertile fields and prosperous communities of the republican realm. Many men who have been lifelong advocates of the principles of the conservative democratic party have found themselves unable to endorse the financial and economic vagaries of the Bryan school, the anarchistic sociology of the Altgeld end and the notions of patriotism as embodied in the doctrine of Aguinaldo, Pettigrew and Web Davis. Many of these followed Bryan four years ago because of the love for the party, but they now see how complex it was wrecked by the malcontents who treated it as a tool for the promotion of the conservative at Chicago and who resented their domination at Kansas City, and who, sorrowing for the destruction of their political temple, they turned to themselves and their country, requiring that they cast their lot with the party whose policy has ever been to build up and never to tear down, whose watchword is "forward and not backward," and whose motto is "the people first."

E. T. Farnsworth.

I never voted anything but the democratic ticket since 1896 when I voted for McKinley, for whom I proposed to vote this year. I intend that I am a good democrat, but I am against free silver and free coinage. I do not approve of anything the republican party stands for, nor do I with much reluctance that I leave the old party. While I did not agree with Mr. Bryan on the silver question in 1896, I did not consider that sufficient reason for voting against him. This year, however, when I see the democratic press exulting over every loss accruing to the soldiers of the United States in the Philippine Islands, I am constrained to leave the party whose candidates fail to respect the rights of the action. I was opposed to the war with Spain and did not approve of the Paris treaty. But now that we have acquired the Philippines as one of the results of the war and in a perfectly honorable and legitimate manner, I can see no reason for giving them up that we could have had for giving up Texas back in the '40s. We have acquired a footing in the far east that every other nation on the face of the earth has been striving to obtain for years, and we ought to take full advantage of the situation. This is no time for a step backward.

My principal reason for becoming a republican this year is because I cannot stay with a party that gives help and comfort to an enemy of the government. But at this old home I know hundreds of democrats who voted for Bryan in 1896 and have changed politics in this patriotic issue.

Enclid Martin.

Euclid Martin, for years a leader of the democratic party, chairman of the state committee and past president of the state term of President Cleveland, in 1896, his opposition to Mr. Bryan's candidacy this year than he was in 1896. Four years ago Mr. Martin denied his support to Bryan because he did not assent to the financial legislation promised by the Chicago platform; this year he finds the same objection to the Kansas City platform, and in addition, observes other reasons for making the defeat of the democratic candidate desirable.

Mr. Martin, who has just returned from an eastern trip, was asked:

"Is there any reason why sound money democrats who did not support Bryan in 1896 should favor him this year?"

"In the present political situation," he replied, "I am unable to discover any good reason why democrats favoring a stable currency, who refused to support Bryan in 1896, should support him now. His promises and predictions as a candidate in 1896 are unfulfilled and the disasters which he predicted are now before us. I am confident that I will vote for McKinley."

What do you think of the Kansas City platform as compared with the Chicago platform?"

"The platform of 1900, it seems to me, is in no wise better than that of 1896, and in some instances it is a step backward. I regard the continued agitation of the 16 to 1 ratio as detrimental to the best interests of the country and the attempt to make an issue of imperialism as entirely abortive."

Judge W. D. McHugh.

Judge W. D. McHugh of Omaha, for some years a leader of the democratic forces in Nebraska, is as strongly opposed to Bryan in this campaign as he was in 1896, when he booted the Chicago platform. In 1896 and 1897 Judge McHugh was among the most active workers in the republican cause in the congressional campaign, but in 1898, when the present presidential candidate forced the free coinage of silver upon the party of the state and made it a conspicuous and leading issue, the judge ceased to be one of his supporters.

"When Bryan was first put up as a congressional candidate," said Judge McHugh, "he was an unknown quantity. After his election he displayed marked ability as an advocate of tariff reform, which was at that time the dominant issue in the politics of the country. On the tariff issue I supported him for congress in 1892, but when later on he appeared as the champion of free silver, free riot and free everything else that he thought would make voters, I could not follow in his political company. I think I have a pretty clear insight of the man's character now. His actions during the first six or seven years have shown him to be a man who does not and will not hesitate to deceive the people when he believes such deception will advance his own political interests. He is absolutely selfish."

C. W. Lyman.

C. W. Lyman, president of the Commercial National Bank of Omaha, who never voted anything but the democratic ticket until 1896, is this year a staunch republican. He does not deny his support to Colonel Bryan on the silver issue, but goes into the republican ranks because he considers the democratic candidate as unsafe on the personal qualifications of the fusion candidates. "I think," said Mr. Lyman, "that our country would have been much better off if Dewey had sailed out of Manila harbor immediately after sinking the Spanish ships. It is my opinion that all we need from the Philippines is a cooling station for the convenience of our tourists. I do not agree to the idea that it would be to the commercial advantage of the United States to annex the Philippines in any way whatever, as I think every dollar's worth of trade we would gain there would be lost to us in the Philippines. I believe in our possession now of the Philippines is the unintended result of the war with Spain, and it devolves upon us to discharge the responsibility we have thus taken upon ourselves in a conservative and honorable manner. I have no faith in that sort of statesmanship which presumes to determine at this time what will be the best to do with the Philippines five or six years hence. I prefer the more reasonable policy of President McKinley, which has the virtue of practicality. While, as I said before, I do not now believe in the permanent retention of the Philippines by this government, I must grant that it is a question that can be best solved as events transpire. I believe in the avowed purpose of the republican party to give to the Philippines the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties as a nation. I believe that the measure should be determined by the history of the next five years, which will demonstrate the degree of ability for free government possessed by the Filipinos.

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and inconsiderate of the interests of his fellow public.

"His public speeches, in which he promises to do much to everybody but himself, are calculated to benefit no one but himself. In 1896 he found the people of the country in depressed circumstances and told them that their deliverance depended solely upon the election of himself to the presidency and the immediate free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1. The people rejected him and his money theory and have since become prosperous. Now Bryan would if he could abandon the issue upon which he made the campaign of 1896, but his plans were carried. The Sioux Falls convention, by nominating a candidate for the vice presidency against the will of Bryan and his managers, showed that the populists were by no means tractable. In order to satisfy the populists it was necessary for Bryan to insist upon the reiteration of the 16 to 1 issue in Kansas City.

"The free coinage issue is a bad one for the Bryanites to handle this year, after the country has recovered from the hard time without having adopted the course which in 1896 they declared would be the one and Bryan refused to abandon their silver policy. He again offers himself to the people that unless they adopted the free and unlimited coinage of silver business would never revive and the country would go to ruin. This year he tells them that unless they adopt his policy, the Philippines islands freedom and liberty will be endangered and the very existence of the republic threatened.

"Bryan as president would be a menace to the well as to commerce. The president has ever been to do with the foreign relations and a president of Bryan's stamp would have us involved in international difficulties upon the slightest provocation. Bryan is an extreme of the worst kind in the present administration, and the problems that arise from the administration of the affairs of the nation demand a temperate consideration which he is incapable of giving to anything.

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more conservatively erected, being the Philippines we have assumed a very great responsibility, so great that its discharge cannot be trusted to the radicalism which Bryan certainly represents."

Thomas B. McPherson.

Thomas B. McPherson, president of the Omaha Cattle Loan company and cashier of the Union Stock Yards National Bank, South Omaha, says that if the government undertakes, or even threatens to undertake, the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 we can have no stability in our currency. Experience has demonstrated that the party of free silver cannot be maintained at a fixed rate of exchange on that line would prevent capital seeking either permanent or temporary investment with the result that factories would be closed, new enterprises abandoned, improvements would cease and thousands of men would be thrown out of employment. If the people vote to discontinue or threaten the stability of their currency they force capital to take care of itself as best it can. When disaster comes to a country capital suffers as much as anything.

Mr. McPherson says he is a democrat, but not of the Bryan brand; that democracy has heretofore stood for the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, but under its present leadership, standing for the greatest evil to the greatest number, he will vote for the republican ticket. The election of Bryan this year, Mr. McPherson says, would endanger the existing prosperity and bring about a contraction of the currency which would send interest rates skyward. Four years ago the rate of interest was 10 per cent; now it is plentiful at 7 and 8. The money handled at South Omaha to carry on the tremendous operations of the livestock interests of Nebraska and surrounding states belongs to eastern capitalists who are not in the present financial system as well as faith in the stock industry. In the last four years the receipts of live stock at this market have more than doubled, and prices have increased, advanced, the supply of money has increased and the rates of interest have decreased.

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ALL FORMER RECORDS BROKEN

Nebraska Trade and Traffic Shows an Unprecedented Growth.

Gain of Nearly 1,000 Per Cent in Sales

Average Increase in the Number of Traveling Salesmen Will Exceed 50 Per Cent of the Number Employed in 1896.

Interviews with managers of wholesale and manufacturing firms of Omaha in regard to the present condition of business as compared with that of 1896 show that there has been a gain in sales of from 20 to 500 per cent (but one firm reporting a gain of less than 20 per cent), a considerable proportion of the increase being at from 75 to 100 per cent; that the increase in the number of employees is from 15 to 200 per cent and that the increase in salaries ranges from 25 to 50 per cent.

Lumber Dealers.

It is only in prosperous times that there is an active demand for lumber. If farmers have poor crops or receive low prices for what they have to sell, they spend no money in building new dwellings, or repairing old dwellings and the farmers' lack of prosperity is at once felt by the resident in town and city, who is thereby compelled also to avoid every form of expenditure except for absolute necessities. For this reason the showing made by Omaha lumber dealers is proof positive of the increase in the number of people living in the wide radius of territory covered by the trade of the firms referred to.

The H. F. Cady Lumber company reports a gain of nearly 1800 per cent in sales of lumber in 1899, an increase in traveling salesmen and an increase of 25 per cent in salaries.

The Chicago Lumber company has profited to the extent of a 75 per cent increase in sales, has doubled the number of traveling salesmen and pays out twice as much in salaries as in 1896.

The Roseberry Lumber company reports a gain of 20 per cent in trade, with an increase of a like amount in employees and salaries.

The C. N. Dietz Lumber company is now doing double the amount of business done four years ago, has doubled the number of men on the road and has increased the pay roll 75 per cent.

The C. L. Chaffee Lumber company has increased its business 100 per cent since 1896.

Wholesale Groceries.

Paxon, Gallagher & Co.'s sales show an increase of 74 per cent, the number of traveling men has been increased 70 per cent and wages have been increased 53 per cent.

Meyer & Raapke are now doing a third more business than in 1896, employ 15 per cent more traveling men, and have increased salaries 10 per cent.

McCord, Brady & Co. have increased their business 60 per cent, their number of traveling men 75 per cent and their pay roll 50 per cent.

M. L. May & Co., who have been in business only two years, report an increase of 88 per cent in trade on one year, of 23 per cent in employees and of 36 per cent in wages.

Allen Bros. say their sales have doubled since 1896, with an increase of 33 per cent in traveling men, of 60 per cent in employees generally and 50 per cent in wages.

Farm Machinery, Etc.

The Kansas City Hay Press and Manufacturing company reports an increase of 25 per cent in business since 1896.

The Kingman Implement company has increased five in the number of traveling salesmen and other employees 5 per cent, with an increase of 65 per cent in the pay roll.

Crane, Chamber & Co. have doubled the number of traveling salesmen, have increased salaries 35 per cent and their sales 140 per cent.

The Drummond Carriage company reports an increase of 125 per cent of sales, of 75 per cent in employees, of 33 per cent in salaries and 100 per cent in pay roll.

Norton's Vending Iron works are doing three times the amount of business done in 1896, while there has been an increase of 175 per cent in the number of employees, with an increase of 20 per cent in salaries and of 200 per cent in the pay roll.

Avery Manufacturing company is now doing 75 per cent more business than in 1896, employs double the number of men, has increased salaries 25 per cent and their pay roll is 125 per cent greater now than it was then.

The Janesville Machinery company reports a gain of 10 per cent in business since 1896.

The Sattley Manufacturing company's business shows an increase of 75 per cent in four years, of 100 per cent in traveling salesmen, of 15 per cent in salaries and of 115 per cent in pay roll.

Wagner Bros. farm implements, report an increase of 50 per cent in sales, of 50 per cent in employees and of 60 per cent in pay roll.

Miscellaneous.

The F. E. Sanborn company, manufacturer of feed for stock, employs 150 traveling men and agents where twenty-four was sufficient to do the business in 1896; their office force has increased from six to thirty and the business has increased 50 per cent.

The Great Western Tye Foundry people are now doing 60 per cent more business than in 1896, have increased their force 30 per cent, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company, manufacturers of ball-cutter tables, report an increase of 550 per cent in sales over 1896.

The Carpenter Paper company gave employment to thirty-three people in 1896 and to seventy-three in 1899.

The Marshall Paper company gives employment to double the number of people employed in 1896 and sales have doubled.

The Ribbel Paper company's sales show an increase of 165 per cent; of employees 50 per cent; salaries a like amount and double that increase in pay roll.

The Western Mercantile company reports an increase of 100 per cent over sales of 1896, a 40 per cent increase in employees and an increase in salaries.

The Richardson Drug company has increased its sales 40 per cent since 1896, with an increase of the same ratio in employees.

Marks Bros. Sattley company's sales show an increase of over 50 per cent; an increase of traveling men one-third; doubled local working force; increased salaries 10 per cent and pay roll 200 per cent.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. report that since 1896 the sale of scales has increased 275 per cent, employees 100 per cent, pay roll 94 per cent and traveling salesmen 131 per cent.

E. Smith, wholesale dry goods, now employs thirty-three salesmen, where nineteen was sufficient for the same four years ago and there has been a 75 per cent increase in other employees.

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E. E. Bruce & Co. employ 75 per cent more traveling men now than in 1896, with an increase of 10 per cent of other employees, of 10 per cent in salaries and 25 per cent in pay roll.

E. H. Sprague & Co. have increased their force of traveling men 125 per cent in four years, salaries 40 per cent and pay roll 150 per cent.

Hier & Co.'s increase in employees has been 83 per cent, salaries 45 per cent and pay roll 55 per cent.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing association, Adler & Heller, Riley Bros., Gladstone Bros. C. R. May and W. Wollstein & Co. all report an increase in business.

The business of the Creamery Package Manufacturing company has increased 70 per cent over that done last year; the Omaha Tent and Awning company has doubled since 1896, with an increase of over 100 per cent in the number of people employed; the Midway Glass and Paint company's books show a 50 per cent increase over last year and a 60 per cent increase in salaries, and Klapp, Woodard & Co. are doing a