PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S LETTER ACCEPTING THE RESIDENT M'KINLEY'S letter Turning to the other associated parties, ports for the year 1900 over those of the ex-ocean transportation we pay annually to for- dren, and, with thrift and economy, lay we find in the Populist national platform ceptionally prosperous year of 1899 was eign ship aware over site on one We

important unofficial document is-

med in this country in a quarter of a century. The President takes the country into his confidence and throws a new hight upon the history of the past two years. Irrespective of its caustic arraignment of the critics of the administration and its forceful clinching of the fact that Bryanism means the "immediate" destruction of the gold standard and subtitution therefor of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, the letter is imrives the American people their first laws." knowledge of the statesmanship and conditions connected with recent epoch-making events.

The President, although by nature a mild and conciliatory man, can be arous ed to a point of dangerous combativeness, and when the mood is on him he becomes one of the most effective debaters we have had in this country for many years. In his letter he wastes no time in what might be called preliminary sparring, but, having definitely located the enemy's vital spot, which is the free silver heresy, he strikes at it with force and precision. The financial question, he says, may not be the paramount issue, but it is the immediate issue. "It will admit of no delay and will suffer no postponement." For has not the Democratic party declared for the "immediate" coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1? And is there any doubt that Mr. Bryan, who insisted upon the insertion of the silver plank in the platform, against the advice of the best men in the party, will use every means, If he is elected, to carry his principles into practice?

After paying the tribute of his regret that the Democratic party by its nominee and its reiteration of the free silver plank of 1896 has made it necessary for the voters to reaffirm their decision of four years ago in favor of the existing gold standard, President McKinley boldly picks up the gage of battle on the issue of imperialism. What that issue is he states most happily in a single paragraph near the end of his letter. After he has marshaled the facts which place the whole controversy in the clearest possible historical light before the reader, he 1 4455 31

question is hetween duty and desertion-the American verdict will be for duty. and against desertion, for the Reagainst both anarchy and Imperialism.

adopted at Sloux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900, the following declaration:

"We pledge anew the People's party never to cease the agitation until this financial all paid and all corporation money forever retired. We reaffirm the demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privilege, granted by law of

Declare Their Hostility.

The platform of the silver party adopted at Kansas City, July 6, 1900, makes the following announcement:

"We declare it to be our intention to lend our efforts to the repeal of this currency law, which not only repudiates the ancient and time-honored principles of the Americease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of sliver and gold into money at the present legal 379,520. ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, under which system all paper money shall be issued by the government, and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without exception."

Combine Against Gold.

In all three platforms these parties announce that their efforts shall be unceasing until the gold act shall be blotted from the war account there is a decrease of more statute books and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, shall take its place.

The relative importance of the issues I do not stop to discuss. All of them are important. Whichever party is successful will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines. One declaration will be as obligatory as another, but all are not immedlate.

It is not possible that these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms, as vold and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Otherwise their profession of faith is insincere. It is therefore the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue.

Facing Grave Peril.

Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overnrow of the wise financial legislation of the last year and revive the danger of the silver standard, with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirmed in its entirety by the Kansas City convention. Nothing has been omitted or recalled; so that all the perils then threatened are presented anew with the added force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four years ago the people refused to place the seal of their approval upon these dangerous and revolutionary policies, and this year they will not fail to record again their earnest dissent.

about half a million dollars for every day ought to own the ships for our carrying old age.

the homes and enterprises of the people. There has been an increase of over \$50,000,conspiracy is blotted from the statute book. 000 in the exports of agricultural products, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds \$92,602,220 in manufactures and in the products of the mines of over \$10,000,000.

Big Gains in Trade.

Our trade balances cannot, fail to give sat isfaction to the people of the country. In 1898 we sold abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than we bought abroad, in 1899 \$529, 874,813 and in 1900 \$544,471,701, making during the three years a total balance in our favor of \$1,689,779,190-nearly five times the portant in the historic sense because it March 14, 1900, and prior national banking period of 108 years from 1700 to June 30, balance of trade in our favor for the whole 1897 inclusive.

Four hundred and thirty-six million dollars of gold have been added to the gold stock of the United States since July 1, 1896. The law of March 14 1900, authorized the refunding into 2 per cent bonds of that part of the public debt represented by the 3 per cents due in 1908, the 4 per cents due in 1907 and the 5 per cents due in 1904, aggregating rank among the nations of the earth. can people before the Constitution was \$840,000,000. More than one-third of the adopted, but is violative of the principles of | sum of these bonds was refunded in the first the Constitution itself; and we shall not three months after the passage of the act. and on Sept. 1 the sum had been increased more than \$33,000,000, making in all \$330,-578,050, resulting in a net saving of over \$8,

Government Saving Money.

The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1900 were \$79,527,060 in any other power. excess of its expenditures.

Need of the Canal, While our receipts both from customs and "We shall fall to realize our opportuni internal revenue have been greatly increasties, however, if we complacently regard ed, our expenditures have been decreasing. only matters at home and blind ourselves to Civil and miscellaneous expenses for the fisthe necessity of securing our share in the cal year ending June 30, -1900, were nearly \$14,000,000 less than in 1899, while on the valuable carrying trade of the world. "I now reiterate these views.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.



of the year, and these sums have gone into trade with the world, and we ought to build them in American shipyards and man them with American satiors. Our own citizens Republican party. The future of the merit should receive the transportation charges | system is safe in its hands. During the present administration as oc-

now paid to foreigners. casions have arisen for modification or I have called the attention of Congress to amendment in the existing civil service law this subject in my several annual messages. and rules, they have been made. Important In that of Dec. 6, 1897, 1 said:

amendments were promulgated by executive "Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this their principal purpose the exception from their personal and religious rights. All percompetitive examination of certain places inend our merchant marine should be improved volving fiduciary responsibilities or duties and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do of a strictly confidential, scientific or execunot do it now. We should be the laggard no tive character, which it was thought might beneficent purpose will receive the reward better be filled by noncompetitive examinalonger." In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said: tion or by other tests of fitness in the dis-

'Our national development will be one-sided cretion of the appointing officer. Value of Merit System.

and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority the marked improvement of the public serfor legislation which shall give to the counvice. try maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its is made the basis for appointments to of

fice in our new territory. "The past year has recorded exceptional The American people are profoundly grate activity in our shipyards, and the promises ful to the soldiers, sailors and marines who of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are have in every time of conflict fought their abundant. Advanced legislation for the procountry's battles and defended its honor. tection of our seamen has been enacted. Our The survivors and the widows and orphans coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and

of those who have fallen are justly entitled to receive the generous and considerate care since, shows its results for the past fiscal of the nation. year unequaled in our records or those of

Few are now left of those who fought in the Mexican war, and while many of the veterans of the Civil War are still spared to us their numbers are rapidly diminishing and age and infirmity are increasing their de pendence. These, with the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be neglected by their grateful countryment. The pension laws have been liberal. They should be justly administered, and will be. Preference should be given to the soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows and orphans, with respect to employment in the public service.

It is gratifying that the experience of more

The merit system, as far as practicable,

Kept Faith with Cuba.

We have been in possession of Cuba since the first of January, 1899. We have restored order and established domestic tranquillity. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked, and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sanitary condition of the island. We have stimulated industry, in .. troduced public education, and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the inhabitants.

The qualification of electors has been settled and under it officers have been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba. These local governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our military establishment has been reduced from 43,000 to less than 6.000.

An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September under a fair election law already tried in the municipal elections, to choose members of a constitutional convention, and the convention, by the same order is to assemble on the first Monday of November to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the island will rest. All this is a long step in the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba.

On the 25th day of April, 1898, Congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, Practical civil service reform has always 1808, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish had the support and encouragement of the fleet in Manila Bay. On May 10, 1898, Maj. Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila. and directed among other things to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in order under date of May 29, 1899, having for their homes, in their employments, and in sons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this of its support and protection."

Some Fortunes of War.

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the than a year has vindicated these changes in city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August, 1808, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended, and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizers to conduct the hegotiations on the ratt of the United States: Hon. William R. Day of Ohio, Hon, William P. Frye of Minnesota, Hon. George Gray of Delaware and Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York.

Forced Into Conflict.

In addressing the peace commission Before its departure for Paris, I said:

"It is my wish that throughout the negotlations intrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dietates of humanity and the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement and no ambition of conquest.

"Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquility, which shocked the moral sense of mankind and which could no longer be endared.

High Sense of Duty.

"It is my earnest wish that the Unired. States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should be as scrupulous and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action. . . . Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of the common good under the domands of civilization rather than to ambitious designs. . . .

Without any original thought of comple

As a campaign document the letter is regarded as phenomenally strong. But It is more than a campaign document. It is a contribution to history. The President deals candidly with the American people. He is not afraid to tell them what he has done or why he did it. He deals in facts rather than in arguments.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

President's Views on Free Silver and the Philippine Question.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. Sept. 8 .- To the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. Chairman Notification Committee-My Dear Sir: The nomination of the Republican national convention of June 19, 1900, for the office of President of the United States, which, as the official representative of the convention, you have conveyed to me, is accepted. I have carefully examined the mlatform adopted and give it my hearty approval.

Upon the great issue of the last notions election it is clear. It upholds the gold tandard and indorses the legislation of the resent Congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The sta bility of our national currency is, therefore, secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the government.

Same Issues Involved.

In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant and the country is enjoy ing the fruits of that victory. Our antag onists, however, are not satisfied. They com pel us to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won.

While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present atisfactory financial condition of the government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the ssue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another and we financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith.

All Loyal to Silver.

As in 1896, the three silver parties are united under the same leader, who, immediately after the election of that year, in an address to the bimetallists, said:

"The friends of bimetallism have not been wanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race-and they will continue the warfare against it." The policy thus proclaimed has been ac cepted and confirmed by these parties. The allver Democratic platform of 1900 continues the warfare against the so-called gold conspiracy when it expressly says:

"We reiterate the demand of that (the Chicago) platform of 1896 for an American fnancial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and tion of the free and unlimited coinage of liver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1. without waiting for the aid or consent of cny other nation.

The Paramount Issue.

So the issue is presented. It will be noted that the demand is for the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is value. immediate. It will admit of no delay and (will guffer no postponement.

Faithful to Pledges.

The Republican party remains faithful to its principle of a tariff which supplies sufficient revenues for the government and adequate protection to our enterprises and pro ducers, and of reciprocity, which opens foreign markets to the fruits of Americau labor and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms. The time-honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first piedges of Republican victory to be written into public

The present Congress has given to Alaska a territorial government for which it had waited more than a quarter of a century; has established a representative government in Hawali; has enacted bills for the most liberal treatment of the pensioners and their widows; has revived the free homestead policy.

In its great financial law it provided for the establishment of banks of issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the benefit of villages and rural communities, bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking within the reach of moderate capital. Many are already availing themselves of this privilege.

Some Convincing Figures.

During the past year more than \$19,000,000 of United States bonds have been paid from the surplus revenues of the treasury, and in addition \$25,000,000 of 2 per cents matured, called by the government, are in process of payment. Pacific Rallroad bonds issued by the government in aid of the roads in the sum of nearly \$44,000,000 have been paid in satisfactory condition, showing on Sept. our surplus money to Europe. 1 \$135,419,000, in addition to the \$150,000,000 hope a permanent triumph for an honest gold reserve in the treasury. The government relations with the Pacific railroads being received from these roads, the greater

part in cash and the remainder with ample securities for payments deferred. Instead of diminishing, as was predicted four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per capita than it has ever been.

\$26.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$26.85 on Sept. 1. 1900. Our total money on July 1, 1896, was \$1,506,434,966; on July 1, 1900, It was \$2,-1900.

Prosperity in General.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more promising than they have been for independence.

many years; probably more so than they States are enjoying a full share of these imindustrial development. . The money lender receives lower rewards hostilities.

for his capital than if it were invested in active business. The rates of interest are

lower than they have ever been in this counpower.

Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and

than \$95,000,000. There was required \$8,-"A subject of immediate importance to our country is the completion of a great 000,000 less to support the navy this year than last, and the expenditures on account waterway of commerce between the Atlantic of Indians were nearly two and three-quar- and Pacific. The construction of a maritime canal is now more than ever indispen-

ters million dollars less than in 1899. sable to that intimate and ready communi-The only two items of increase in the public expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pencation between our eastern and western seasions and interest on the public debt. For ports, demanded by the annexation of the Hawallan Islands and the expansion of our 1899 we expended for pensions \$139,394,929, and for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on influence and trade in the Pacific. "Our national policy more imperatively this account amounted to \$140,877,316. The

net increase of interest on the public debt than ever calls for its completion and conof 1900 over 1809 required by the war loan trol by this government, and it is believed was \$263,408.25. Bonds Speedily Taken.

While Congress authorized the government to make a war loan of \$400,000,000 at the beginning of the war with Spain, only \$200,000.000 of bonds was issued, hearing 3 per cent interest, which were promptly and patriotically taken by our citizens.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to r duce our revenues or increase our expendi- ural and ordinary competition, thus entures, the Congress at its next session should hancing prices to the general consumer, are reduce taxation very materially.

Fifty years ago we were selling govern ment bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent interest. Now we are redeeming them with a bond at par bearing 2 per cent Interest. We tion. since Dec. 31, 1897. The treasury balance is are selling our surplus products and lending

Europe Is Our Debtor.

One result of our selling to other nations so much more than we have bought from have been substantially closed, \$124,421,000 them during the past three years is a radical improvement of our financial relations. The great amounts of capital which have been borrowed of Europe for our rapid, material development have remained a constant drain upon our resources for interest and dividends and made our money markets liable It was \$21.10 in 1896. It had increased to to constant disturbances by calls for payment or heavy sales of our securities when ever money stringency or panic occurred abroad. We have now been paying these 062,425,490, and \$2,096,683,042 on Sept. 1, debts and bringing home many of our securities and establishing countervailing

credits abroad by our loans and placing ourselves upon a sure foundation of financial

In the unfortunate contest between Great have ever been. Prosperity abounds every- Britain and the Boer states of South Africa where throughout the republic. I rejoice the United States has maintained an attithat the Southern as well as the Northern Inde of neutrality in accordance with its well-known traditional policy. It did not maintain a bimetallic price level; and as proved national conditions and that all are hesitate, however, when requested by the part of such system the immediate restora- contributing so largely to our remarkable governments of the South African republics, to exercise its good offices for a cessation of

Did What We Could.

It is to be observed that while the South African republics made like request of other try, while those things which are produced powers, the United States is the only one on the farm and in the workshop, and the which complied. The British government labor producing them, have advanced in declined to accept the intervention of any

Ninety-one per cent of our exports and imincreasing growth. The amount of our ex- ports are now carried by foreign ships. For keep the home in comfort, educate the chil- of the realization of these ends.

Plans for Porto Rico.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of tax. ation, and in these respects have the same

power and privileges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States and a much larger measure of self-government than was given to the inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson. A district court of the United States for Porto Rico has been established and local courts have been inaugurated all of which are in operation.

The generous treatment of the Porto of our own country and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island. While they do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United States, Congress complied with my recommendation by removing, on the 1st day of May last, 85 per cent of the duties and providing for the removal of the remaining 15 per cent

on the 1st of March, 1902, or earlier if the legislatare of Porto Rico shall provide local that the next session of Congress, after rerevenues for the expenses of conducting the ceiving the full report of the commission apgovernment.

Island Is Profited.

During this intermediate period Porto 1899, will make provisions for the sure ac-Rican products coming into the United States pay a tariff of 15 per cent of the rates under the Dingley act and our goods going Combinations of capital which control the to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The duties. market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people by suppressing nat-

ernment of Porto Rico and no part thereof obnoxious to the common law and the public is taken by the national government. All of the duties from Nov. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of \$2,250,-523.21, paid at the custom houses in the United States upon Porto Rican products, destitute and for schools and other public purposes. In addition to this, we have ex-

pended for relief, education and improvement of roads the sum of \$1,513,084,95.

Military Force Cut Down.

The United States military force in the slands has been reduced from 11,000 to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute for the most part the local constabulary.

Under the new law and the inauguration of civil government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing: her imports penses, but aside from this, do we not owe steady and remunerative employment and are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments years have been more satisfactory to Ameri- incident to a change of national conditions, she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this nation.

For the sake of full and intelligent under standing of the Philippine question and to give to the people authentic information of thing but embarrassment in the future. The the acts and aims of the administration, I employment should continue to wait upon present at some length the events of import indemnity for the cost of the war, are questance leading up to the present situation. The purposes of the executive are best revealed and can best be judged by what he and humanity appeal to the President so has done and is doing.

Every Move for Peace.

It will be seen that the power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine peoples, and that force has been employed only against force which stood in the way by Spain to the United States. It was also

or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms at Manila impose apou us obligations which we cannot disregard. The march of events rules and overrules human a tion. Avowing unreservedly the purpose which has animated all our efforts, and still solicitous to adhere to it, we cannot be unminiful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose grow'h and career, from the beginning, the Ruler of Nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization."

Shirked No Responsibility.

On Oct. 28, 1890, while the peace commission was continuing its negotiations in Paris. the following additional instruction was sent:

"It is imperative upon us that as victore we should be governed only by motives. which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that Ricans accords with the most liberal inought | we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest.

"It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. . . . Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the istands to another power. Nor can we invite another power or powers to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain.

Only One Honorable Course.

"Consequently, grave as are the responsibilities and unforeseen as are the difficulties which are before us, the President can see but one plain path of duty, the acceptance of the archipelago. Greater difficulties thus paid and collected both in Porto Rico and more serious complications-administraand the United States are paid to the gov- tive and international-would follow any other course.

"The President has given to the views of the commissioners the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced, in the light of information communicated to the commission and to the under the laws existing prior to the above President since your departure, he has been mentioned act of Congress, have gone into influenced by the single consideration of the treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the duty and humanity. The President is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence rather than from any real or technical obligation.

Could Not Abandon Them.

Again, on Nov. 13, I instructed the commission:

"From the standpoint of indemnity, both the archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war exan obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course, or could we permit their barter to some other power? "Willingly or not, we have the responsiblilty of duty which we cannot escape.

· · · The President cannot believe any division of the archipeiago can bring us anytrade and commercial side, as well as the tions we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty strongly that he can find no appropriate answer-but the one he has here marked out."

Terms of the Treaty.

The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec. 10, 1898. By its terms the archipeiago, known as the Philippine Islands, was ceded provided that "the civil rights and political

Publicity will be a helpful influence to check this evil. Uniformity of legislation in the different States should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and

Honest co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, create monopolies and control prices should be effectively restrained.

Best Friends of Labor.

The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for give it every encouragement for advance. ment. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three can workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or

financial policy of the government would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign market for American products labor, and with the present gold standard the workingman is secured against payment

for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor a short day is better than a short dollar. One will lighten the burdens, the other lessens the rewards of toll. The one will promote contentment and independence, the other penury and want.

Speaks for Good Wages.

The wages of labor should be adequate to

what is useful and necessary in business operations is essential to the wise and effectlve treatment of this subject.

pointed under the act approved March 3,

Would Restrict Trusts.

welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies

against the public good, and should be made

the subject of prohibitory or penal legisla-

complishment of this great work.

