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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The first meeting of the campaign in Lebanon was a gratifying surprise to party leaders because it indicates that Republicans are awake and in earnest.

The Liberty Congress, under pressure, resolved that it "deprecated" the action of Southern Democrats in depriving 500,000 voters of the right of suffrage. Mr. Bryan has not yet been heard from on this topic.

President Boutwell and Secretary Winslow, of the Anti-Imperialist League, seem not to be very enthusiastic over the practical carrying into effect of their purposes by Dr. Leverson, a member of their association.

Because the utter insignificance of the Liberty Congress will not be known to Aguinaldo, its resolutions sent to him by his Hong-Kong Junto will do vastly more to inspire resistance than the twaddle of Dr. Leverson.

Of course, Mr. Towne beholds a landslide for Bryan on the question of imperialism, as he saw it four years ago on the question of 16 to 1. Mr. Towne has a vivid gift of prophecy, only it must be inverted—the outcome being the opposite of the prediction.

The voracious Associated Press reported "about 300 accredited delegates" in attendance at the Liberty Congress on Wednesday. The entire crowd in Tomlinson Hall—delegates, local Democrats and innocent on-lookers—did not exceed 200 on that day, and numbered, perhaps, 250 yesterday.

Col. Charles R. Codman, of Boston, who was chairman of the Liberty Congress committee on resolutions, has not been a Republican since 1864. He bolted Mr. Blaine as a free-trader, and has been a mugwump ever since, possibly voting for McKinley in 1896. Mr. Storey would doubtless feel offended if called a Republican.

A few days ago the Sentinel declared that the President's party has been trying to "belittle the outrageous steals in Cuba." This is not quite true; the outrageous steals in Cuba amount to less than the amount which the Taggart regime paid for Riverside Park above its real value. That action the Sentinel has been trying to belittle for two years.

The Anti-Imperialist who did not believe in Bryan was scarcely accorded the freedom of speech in the Liberty Congress. Mr. Osborne, who is at least a gentleman and a man of means, was insulted while speaking by the question: "How much did Mark Hanna pay you to come here?" It was a Democratic crowd, made up largely from the Democrats of this city.

On Friday evening of next week Hon. William Dudley Fouke will speak in the English Opera House on the general topic of imperialism. Mr. Fouke is one of the independents who believes in expansion and has no fear of the spook of imperialism. No man in the country has given this subject a more careful study and no man is better qualified to set forth the facts. If Mr. Fouke should devote his time to answering the speech of Mr. Bryan he will do it so well that no other man need undertake the task.

The man who, like ex-Governor Boutwell, asserts that there would not have been any need of sending troops to China if the President had undertaken to open the way to Peking by diplomacy shows that he is either so far in dotage that he cannot grasp recent occurrences or has no respect for his own judgment. Everybody knows that Peking was closed to diplomacy before the alarm was given to the nations. Mr. Boutwell has been so severe upon Republican leaders that it is proper to say a word of him. For years he was the object of mugwump sarcasm in Massachusetts because he was a dull man. He made no mark as secretary of the treasury, and he was so unsatisfactory in the Senate to the people of Massachusetts that they supplanted him in 1877 by electing Mr. Hoar in spite of the fact that all of the federal officers were for him. When he left the Senate he was given the work of revising the statutes of the United States. Since that time Mr. Boutwell has had little attention from the people of Massachusetts. It is enough to say that the Republicans of Massachusetts dropped him nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The claim of a number of so-called Anti-Imperialists that the representatives of the United States in the Philippines held out to Aguinaldo the promise of independence has been refuted by several able men, but no one of them has stated the falsity and absurdity of that claim as clearly and comprehensively as does Mr. Fouke. It is a masterpiece of refutation of the claim of the champions of Aguinaldo by the confessions or complaints of Aguinaldo himself. It leaves no ground upon which Aguinaldo's friends can stand. Coming from a man who has a national reputation as an independent in politics, this presentation will have great weight with all those who

are seeking the truth. In this, the second, campaign of education it is fortunate that a man of Mr. Fouke's character, independence and ability has entered the field as an educator. One of the champions of Aguinaldo, a traitor to his country, declared in an interview published yesterday: "I would refer to the fact that the word of Aguinaldo to that of McKinley, Dewey, Oils and others. There is no doubt that he speaks for the larger part of those who are championing Aguinaldo, but Mr. Fouke stops the mouths of those who have placed a halo upon the head of Aguinaldo by using his words to refute the claim they make for him."

THE PARAMOUNT THING.

After his defeat, four years ago, the immediate friends of Mr. Bryan attributed it to the naturalized voters in cities, who, they said, were either frightened or driven to vote for McKinley by capitalists and employers. Just now the Bryanite leaders would have these harsh words forgotten. In turn they would frighten the German-American voters with the spook of imperialism and the Irish-American with absurd stories of alliances with Great Britain. The New York Press presents a few facts which those people seem to have ignored. The foreigners who have become American citizens are money savers. In New York the savings bank deposits of the foreign-born citizen make an enormous total. In New York city and Brooklyn there are three distinctively German savings banks with 120,000 depositors and \$55,000,000 of deposits. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, with \$7,000,000 depositors and \$50,000,000 of deposits, is largely a German institution. The ten savings institutions in New York and Brooklyn have 70,000 depositors and the enormous aggregate of \$54,000,000 deposits, a large part of which belongs to the foreign-born or their children.

In 1896 the Bryanites did not take the millions of savings bank deposits into account when they made wild claims of carrying Eastern States. When the vote was counted in all these States it was apparent that these savings bank depositors had voted very largely against Bryan. The intelligent naturalized voters are not very likely to trouble themselves about American militarism when a probable population of about 75,000,000 has a standing army of less than 25,000 men, but those of them who have deposits in savings banks will be pretty sure to vote against 16 to 1, as they did four years ago. Indeed, they have greater cause to vote against silver now because the certainty of the gold standard for four years has given them so full employment that they have increased their savings as never before. No talk of a paramount issue will distract this class of voters, whose money is in many savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations and life insurance policies, from the fact that Mr. Bryan insisted that 16 to 1 should go into his platform.

THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE.

A year or so ago, when Edwin Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe," aroused so much comment, an offer of prizes to the amount of \$700 was made through the New York Sun to the writers of poems which should best express a sentiment in opposition to Markham's and glorify honest labor. The name of the prize giver was kept secret, but the Sun now announces that it was the late Collis P. Huntington. Markham's shallow and meretricious philosophy angered him. He had been a man with a hoe himself. He had begun at the bottom of the ladder, but never considered himself a "brother to the ox." He ceased to do manual labor as time went on, but he was always a man with the hoe in the sense of being always a hard worker at whatever presented itself for him to do. His letter in regard to the Markham poem is worth reproducing for the benefit of the young men who have imbibed false ideas of the dignity of labor. He wrote:

"Either the 'Man with the Hoe' is a type of the great masses who use farming implements for a living, or else he is an exception. If the latter, then the strength of his argument lies in the concealment of his weakness; and, if the former, then the poem does wrong to a man who has done his duty as a citizen, every one of whom ought to resent Mr. Markham's attempt to throw discredit upon the honest and healthful occupation of their fathers. The field has become distasteful to them, and in many cases they have grown to be ashamed of it and their backs are turned to the soil. In particular, there are multitudes of young men, the younger sons of the titled people, who have been taught that common labor or work in the trades is beneath them. They must have money, but they must earn it only in a 'genteel' way.

"These are the men without the hoe—the real 'brothers of the plow'—the men of the story? Who shall best sing the bitter song of the incapables who walk the earth, either in either the 'genteel' or the 'plow' dependent upon them because they have lost that true independence of soul that has made them self-reliant laborers with their hands, who wield the hoe and is the master of his destiny?"

Mr. Huntington was a remarkable man, but probably no words of his ever spoke his true character better than those quoted above. The Sun adds that he was not fully satisfied with any of the poems in competition, as none expressed precisely his sentiments. The prizes were duly awarded, however.

WHERE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IS NEEDED.

Most of the Bryan orators devote much time to talking about the Declaration of Independence, as if there were some danger of its being lost or forgotten. In the States of the North the reading of the Declaration of Independence is a part of many public celebrations, while in the South it has always been ignored and denounced. If the Declaration of Independence is the basis of equal rights and privileges in the laws and the institutions of the States Mr. Bryan's friends should go to those States of the South where there is need of the fundamental doctrine of the Declaration, and not waste their time in States which recognize human rights in their laws. Mr. Bryan will receive the solid electoral vote of the South. In what Southern States are there any adequate laws for the protection of labor? In what Southern States is agricultural labor paid so miserably as in those States which are sold for Mr. Bryan? In Georgia, and probably in other States of the South, the colored laborer who falls to work out his season according to contract can be put in prison; in what Republican State can any man be placed in jail

for leaving his employment, even if he contract for the season? Many of the States which have been Republican have laws regulating the hours of labor for women and minors, the payment of wages, and giving labor the first claim upon its product. The one State which has not had a Democratic Legislature in forty years, Massachusetts, has led in legislation designed to improve the condition of labor. It is one of the few States in which the household goods of the laborer are exempt from taxation; it was the first State to limit the hours of labor in factories, and the State which now has the fewest hours of labor in a week. It is the State which first enforced the weekly payment of wages in money, and has made war on the sweat shop. The other States of the North which voted for Mr. McKinley in 1896 are in the same list.

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BRYAN'S HOME AGAIN

W. J. AND HIS WIFE WELCOMED BY FELLOW TOWNSPEOPLE.

Handshaking at Their Residence Followed by a Reception at the State Capitol.

SPEECH BY THE CANDIDATE

HIS REASONS FOR GADDDING ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

Petitioner of His Position on National Questions—Alarmist View of Expansion.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 16.—Bryan gave a hearty welcome to Mr. Bryan upon his return home to-day at 2:30 p. m. He was met at the depot by a large crowd and was escorted to his residence. There was a speech there and handshaking with both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and the crowd dispersed. In the evening a reception was given in the State capitol grounds which partook more of the nature of an official function. The banquet will take the form of a celebration of the seventeenth birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph.

PERSIA IS ADVANCING

BECOMING ONE OF THE ENLIGHTENED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Agent of the Shah Now in America Examining Trolley Lines—Teheran to Have One.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The Shah of Persia has had an agent in this country for a number of years. The agent, who is now in America, is examining the electric trolley systems of Greater New York preparatory to introducing electric travel between Teheran and a port on the Caspian sea. These ninety-three miles of trolley will be the longest electric railway in Asia.

The Shah's agent, John Marsden Ward, an Englishman, has been in this country for fifteen years attached to the personal service of the Shah and has resided at Teheran. Frequent trips to Europe have kept him in touch with the progress of invention and art. He is a protégé of B. B. Hottel, the American inventor, and has introduced into the Shah's capital the telephone and other modern appliances. Since his arrival he has been investigating the trolley systems in this city, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan having furnished him every facility. Mr. Ward was found at the Soor shipyard at Bay Ridge, whither he had gone to give an order for a launch for the Shah's use at his winter residence on the Persian gulf near Busra, the Bussora of old "Sinbad the Sailor."

"I go to Philadelphia next week," he said, "to visit the Baldwin locomotive works with a view to making a report on engines for use on the new railroad between Teheran and the Persian gulf. One and possibly a second line of railway will be pushed to the limit with the possible haste. The roads will be built largely by Russian capital and Russian engineers."