itself enough to discredit them in the eyes of all good citizens, whether Republicans or genuine Democrats. Moreover, the attitude is entirely futile. The leaders among our opponents are doubtless uneasily conscious that their free-silver policy would be disastrous to the welfare of our country; but, having played the part of demagogues, they must now reap the fruits of their action. If they came into power their mere possession of power would throw this country into convulsions of disaster. They would be obliged to make war upon the principles of sound finance. The victory of Mr. Bryan would mean such a strengthening of the foes of honest money as to powerfully impress every wavering mind in the Senate, so that free-silver legislation could possibly pass both houses, and no secretary of the treasury who would accept office under Mr. Bryan could do anything but follow a course of action which would plunge our financial system into chaos. If the farmer, the business man, and the wageworker want prosperity to continue they must make up their minds that the incoming of Mr. Bryan would mean terrible and widespread disaster.

"A word as to trusts. Beyond a question the great industrial combinations which we group in popular parlance under the name of trusts have produced great and serious evils. There is every reason why we should try to abate those evils and to make men of wealth, whether they act individually or collectively, bear their full share of the country's burdens and keep as scrupulously within the bounds of equity and morality as any of their neighbors. But wild and frantic denunciation does not do them the least harm, and simply postpones the day when we can make them amenable to proper laws. Hasty legislation of a violent type is either wholly ineffective against the evil or else crushes the evil at the expense of crushing even more of good. We need to approach the subject both with firm resolution to abate the evils, and in a spirit of hard common sense as we search for the means of abating them.

"One of the first things to obtain is publicity. We must be able by law to find out exactly what each corporation does and earns. This mere publicity itself will effect something towards remedying many evils. Moreover, it will give us a clearer idea as to what the remaining evils are, and will therefore enable us to shape our measures for attacking the latter with good prospects of success. Immoderate attack always invites reaction and often defeat. Moderation combined with resolution can alone secure results worth having. Let me point out to you that within the last two years we have in New York established a franchise tax under which the corporations which owe most to the State, but which had hitherto largely escaped taxation, have been required to pay their just share of taxation. This law has resulted in putting upon the assessment books nearly two hundred millions of property which had theretofore escaped taxation. It represents ten times over more than our opponents ever did in that State, or, so far as I know, in any other State, have done to remedy the inequalities which can justly be complained of; and yet we did it without any demagogic outcry, and we did it in no anarchic spirt, but simply as the friends of order and liberty, of property and individual rights, who intended temperately but firmly to insist upon justice for all. In other words, we made our performance square with our promise.

TAMMANY'S ICE TRUST.

"Contrast this with what our opponents in that State did. The leader of the Democratic party in my State and the gentleman who ran against me for Governor on an anti-trust platform, and who served on the committee on resolutions at Kansas City, which drew up their present platform, are both of them very loud in their denunciation of trusts. They say a great deal more against them than I should say, because I am hampered by the fact that I want to have my deeds always make good my words. When we come to deeds, however, we find that in a particularly flagrant trust, the ice trust, the two gentlemen referred to stand foremost among the stockholders, the same stockholders including a number of the New York city officials, and this in spite of the fact that the city itself had dealings with the trust. Such a condition of affairs calls for but scant comment from me. You can hope for but little from men who in other words play the demagogue about trusts; you can hope for infinitely less when these very men join to public denunciation of trusts private ownership in them.

"In many points there is a curious similarity between this campaign of 1900 and the campaign of 1864 when President Lincoln was re-elected. Not since the close of the civil war have we ever had an administration which did so much to uphold the honor and interest of America as President McKinley's, and not since the close of the civil war, not even in 1868 or 1898, has it been of such vital consequence to overwhelm a political party as it now is, for the success of our opponents would mean to the country a disaster fraught with the gravest consequence. There is a close similarity between the arguments used by the Populistic Democracy of the moment, and by their analogues, the Copperheads of 1864; and exactly as in 1864, so now we appeal for the support of all good citizens. We have a right to ask that the old line Democrats stand with us, for the old line Democracy always championed hard money and expansion. Moreover, more fortunate than in 1864 we can now appeal to all good men North and South, East and West, to the sons of the men who wore the blue and the sons of the men who wore the gray alike.

"Not only was the Spanish war the most righteous foreign war undertaken by any nation during the lifetime of the present generation, but it welded this country once and for all into an undivided nation. Our generals included not only men who fought on the Union side in the civil war, but men who had with equal gallantry and equal devotion to what they deemed their duty, borne arms for the South—men like Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee and many another whom I could mention. All alike were Americans and the country cared nothing where they came from, because it took equal pride in them all. That Dewey was borne in Vermont concerned them no more than that Hobson was born in Alabama, or that Funston came from Kansas and Hale from Colorado. As we in the time of the war appealed to all men who were good Americans, so now in preserving the results of the war, in justifying what we did two years ago, we appeal again to all good men, whatever their political affiliations have been in the past, whether they come from the North or the South, the Atlantic or Pacaific coast, to stand with us because we stand for the honor and interest of our common country.

LIKE IT WAS IN 1864.

"In 1864 the Democratic platform denounced the further prosecution of the civil war just as the Kansas City platform denounces the further prosecution of the war in the Philippines to-day. Moreover, in 1864 the platform contained precisely the same frantic assertion that civil liberty and private rights had been trampled on and that justice and liberty demanded an immediate effort for the cessation of hostilities—much of what is put in the two platforms could be interchanged on this point, and in 1864, there was the same hypocritial sympathy expressed for the soldiers and sailors that is expressed again in 1900; in each case the expression of sympathy for the soldier coming in as a tag to a declaration of hostilities to the cause for which the soldier was fighting, a declaration which was certain infinitely to increase the work and danger of the soldier.

The chairman of the convention in 1864 made a speech in which he declared that every lover of civil liberty throughout the world was interested in the success of the Copperhead party. This is just the same type of appeal that is being made now, and it is just as baseless in one case as it was in the other. In 1864 the name of liberty was invoked to secure the continuance of slavery. In 1900 it is invoked to secure the abandonment of American honor and to throw the Philippines under the rule of a corrupt and tyrannous oligarchy. In 1864 the cry of imperialism was raised exactly as it is now raised, with just as little basis. The Indianapolis Sentinel, for instance, declared that if Mr. Lincoln was re-elected there would be 'no longer a republic in the United States, but a consolidated empire.' On every hand Lincoln was denounced as a tyrant, a shedder of blood, a foe of liberty, a would-be dictator, a founder of an empire—one orator saying, 'We also have our Emperor, Lincoln, who can tell stale jokes while the land is running red with the blood of brothers.' Even after Lincoln's death the assault was kept up, and in 1868 the same party declared that if Grant was inaugurated as President the American people would 'meet as a subjugated and conquered people amid the ruin of liberty and the shattered Constitution.'

"Of course, in 1864 militarism as a threat was worked with infinitely more apparent justification than it can now be worked. We did have big armies in the field then, whereas now our army, including not merely the regulars, but volunteers, is not half as large relatively to the population of the country as is the New York city police force relatively to the population of that city. To appeal now to the average man to beware lest he groan under the burden of the soldiers is a good deal less rational than to appeal to him in New York or Chicago to beware lest he groan under the weight of the numbers of the uniformed members of the fire department. We have a regular army practically no larger in proportion to the population than it was a century ago. We use it just as we use the police force and fire department in great cities, and it is not a whit more dangerous to our liberties and does not add as much to our burdens as either of these.

THE PHILIPPINES.

"Now, a word specifically as to the Philippines. It is in connection with the Philippines that Mr. Bryan has chiefly harped upon the 'consent of the governed' theory. As a matter of fact, we cannot too clearly keep in mind that the success of the Aguinaldian rebels would mean not liberty for all Filipinos, but liberty for a certain blood-thirsty section to oppress a great majority of their fellow-countrymen. Under Spanish rule the Filipinos were treated with intolerable cruelty. The Aguinaldian leaders have, wherever their power has extended, continued a system almost as bad. The chief victims of this system have been not the Americans, but their fellow-Filipinos; for their hatred and cruelty have been exhibited chiefly at the cost of their fellow-countrymen who have had the good sense and genuine patriotism to realize that the true interests of the islands lay in the American government.

"So far as I am aware, not one competent witness who has actually known the facts believes the Filipinos capable of self-government at present or believes that such an effort would result in anything but a horrible confusion of tyranny and anarchy. Judge Taft, President Schurman, Professor Worcester, Bishop Potter and all our army officers are a unit on this point. The institutions of a free republic cannot at a leap be transplanted into wholly alien soil among a people who have not the slightest conception of liberty and self-government, as we use the words. You might as well try to transplant a full-grown oak into alien soil.

"Remember that to surrender the Philippines now to a little band of military usurpers would be to surrender the islands to bloodshed and misery. Our stay in the islands is the condition precedent of peace. With us expansion means, as it always has meant, peace. When we took New Mexico it meant that we gave to that Territory peace, and saved it from the quarter of a century of bloody fighting which followed for old Mexico. When we expanded west of the Mississippi it meant that we put a stop to the tribal warfare which had endured for ages among Sioux, and Crow, and Cheyenne and Pawnee. So now the establishment of our rule in the Philippines means to give the islands peace, and it is the only chance they have of getting peace or of getting good government.

"To contract instead of expand means cruel war, cruel despotism for the islands which we would abandon. We have a right to ask the support of every lover of peace, of every believer in peace, for the righteous policy we have pursued in the Philippines. No statesman worthy of the name, no patriot or philanthropist who is entitled to a moment's hearing before the bar of mankind will maintain that the principles of the Declaration of Independence means that no man throughout the world, no matter what his crimes or his limitations, is to be excused from the observance of law and order if he happens to think that lawlessness and disorder suit him best.

WHAT LINCOLN SAID.

"As has been shown again and again, neither Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, nor Lincoln, the man who did most to make the facts of our national life correspond with that same doctrine, ever dreamed for a moment of giving it such interpretation. Lincoln, in one of his great speeches at Springfield, June 26, 1857, thus alluded to the framers of the Declaration of Independence:

"'They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all were then actually enjoying equality, nor yet that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact, they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the right, so that the enforcement of it might follow as fast as circumstances would permit. They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society which should be familiar to all and revered by all; constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and, even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all peoples.'

"I received the other day a letter from Captain Moffett, of the First Dakota Volunteers, giving his experience with the prisoners in Manila prison when that city was captured. Of the 1,500 prisoners, 1,100 were released. It appeared that they had been tortured and wronged in the most terrible way, and most of them had not even been tried for the crimes they were alleged to have committed. Over half of them were probably entirely innocent. I cannot even enumerate the tortures habitually used by the Spaniards on these Filipino prisoners, and when I read such letters as these of Captain Moffett, and such letters as that I shall quote from the gallant son of a gallant Confederate officer, my blood boils at the foul slanders of the men who dishonor the name of America by attacks on our policy and our soldiers in the Philippines.

"The simple truth is that we rescued those islands from the hideous tyranny of the Spaniards and the anarchy of the corrupt and bloody insurgent chiefs. We are now rapidly establishing a stable government, and wherever we have succeeded in establishing that government, we have already given to the natives such justice and liberty as neither they nor their forefathers have ever known throughout the ages. No blacker wrong could be done them than to turn them back to their own devices to work out their own destruction.

PROTEST AGAINST BRYANISM.

"I have spoken of the cruelties committed by the insurgent natives, especially upon those natives who refused to join in the insurrection. Many of the officers whom I knew before Santiago write me about affairs in the Philippines. I cannot, as a rule, make public their names. From one series of letters, however, I desire to quote to you certain extracts. They are written by as gallant and honorable a man as ever breathed, a Democrat, a Southerner, a son of a most gallant Confederate officer. In them he writes as follows:

"'We have worked and planned to get these people who cared to be friendly and accept our protection to come into town. We succeeded. Many of the Filipinos came in and were given houses. Those without food were supplied, the sick were doctored, etc. Now, it is the earnest endeavor of all the insurgents to burn the town, kill or carry off the people, men, women and children. They treat their prisoners with great cruelty. There is terrible suffering among the amigos when we cannot protect them. I hear continually and believe they are waiting for the November election and will be active until then. Our troops entered a new town not long ago and called in the chief local officer for a talk. The matter was laid fairly before him as to whether he wished to join with us or go with the insurrection. Being a thinking man, he hesitated a few moments, and then fairly took the breath from the officer by asking him whether Bryan or McKinley would be elected this fall. He joined us only after being assured that there was no possibility of Bryan's being elected. I would certainly vote the straight Republican ticket if I were home. * * *

"'I cannot understand how our own country should do so much to encourage the insurrection and cause the loss of so much life. In this island I know that the army of insurrectoes and guerrillas is kept alive by people at home. Bryan's campaign is most closely followed. The speeches of public men who oppose expansion, and in doing so praise the 'Filipino bravely struggling for his liberty,' are translated into the several dialects and issued as circulars. From an intelligent prisoner the other day I learned that the people were assured that Bryan would be elected and that our ships would be withdrawn and the massacre of Americans would be the order of the day. If you doubt this I wish you would see their barbarous mutilation of the prisoners and wounded that they take. I do believe that if Bryan and his sympathizers cannot make their campaign without such acts and speech as are traitorous to the government in time of war, it would be more generous and noble to hold their opinions in abeyance until we can straighten out this tangle. If Bryan is defeated and the country gives the administration the right support we can finish up this job here without great loss of American life and without great punishment to the natives. * * *

CRUELTY OF BRYAN'S FRIENDS.

"'This town, one of the worst on the islands, is now practically on a self-sustaining basis and the municipal affairs managed by the natives themselves. I begin to believe things will shape up here within a few months. We made an expedition last month to the mountains to the relief of some Americanista natives held prisoners by the insurrectos. We found them and their condition and place of confinement were horrible beyond description. Their crime was living in a town protected by American troops, and the cruelty with which they were treated was equal to the sort inflicted by our Indians in their worst days. Their favorite punishment is to break the legs of their prisoners with stocks or making them sit down on live coals of fire. Wouldn't they make a fine class to govern here? The insurrectos governed this island (Leyte) for about a year and a half before we came. Their plan was to sell the offices to the highest cash bidder, and each purchaser sold the offices under him in like manner. The same plan held good of the municipal offices. Naturally the most intelligent natives are now on our side, and I believe firmly that the best classes will become capable of an intelligent administration of their internal affairs.'

"Now with these extracts in your mind I wish you to remember that our opponents' proposition is that we should turn over to unspeakable torture at the hands of those who have been fighting us the men, women and children who have been friendly to us and who have trusted in our honor and power. It seems to me difficult to stigmatize such a proceeding in sufficiently hard language. The proposition is not to give the Filipino bandits who have been fighting us the right to work their wicked will on their fellow-countrymen who have been friendly to us. Such an act would be not merely one of culpable folly and weakness, but one of the basest treachery and inhumanity.

"I have in my possession letters from Mr. George F. Booker, the geologist, who was out in the Philippines for considerably over a year, and during a large part of the time acted as a staff officer to Gen. James Franklin Bell. In June, 1899, Mr. Booker, while visiting a lignite deposit in the Island of Negros under the escort of some California volunteers, was attacked by the insurgents. A savage fight ensued and the insurgents were repulsed, their leader, Gen. Vincente Ornedo, being killed. Upon his person was found a list of Filipinos who were to be killed by the insurgents if victorious. The list of slaughter thus coolly made up contained the name of the wife of a Swiss gentleman at whose ranch they had just spent the night. Mr. Booker quotes instance after instance of the assassination of friendly natives by the hostiles. These outrages were much more common than outrages against the Americans, although I need not recall to you that on Feb. 15, 1899, Aguinaldo's government issued an order, quoted in General Otis's annual report, for the massacre of all Americans and Europeans in Manila.

GENERAL BELL'S TESTIMONY.

"I have spoken of General Bell. In one of his letters the following phrase occurs: 'The dismal incompetence of the Filipinos for self-government is much more apparent now than it was then. It would probably be impossible to find any fairly competent white observer in the islands who regards the natives as able to maintain order here or to protect the persons and property of foreigners. Their lack of appreciation of the idea of freedom as understood by Americans has been illustrated by astoundingly arbitrary and cruel decrees which were put into force as far as practicable, and by the cold-blooded assassination of one of their ablest generals.'

"To give to such men the right to oppress others in the name of liberty would be the merest travesty on the principles of right.

"No man can profess the doctrines our political foes profess as regards the Philippines without being speedily lured into positions ever more destructive of the national honor. The extremists among them of every grade have actually been attacking the President for what he has done in China, and one of their leaders even had the wild folly to state that the Boxer outbreak in China was due to our possession of the Philippines. The sapient gentleman might just exactly as well have stated that our occupation of the Philippines produced the disturbances in the rings of Saturn. It is noteworthy that the first result of the militarism complained of in the Philippines has been to enable the President to take the lead in protecting our minister and our missionaries in China. It is difficult to know which to admire most—the cool-headed moderation with which the President throughout the Chinese difficulty has refused to allow this country to take a vindictive attitude or to do more than exact just, or, on the other hand, the steadfast and unswerving resolution with which he is insisting that this justice must be obtained.

"My fellow-citizens, the truth as regards the present situation is simply and clearly that the American people now have to decide whether or not they will play the part of a great nation nobly and well. It is with the nation as with the individual. None of us respects the man whose aim in life is to avoid every difficulty and danger and stay in the shelter of his own home, there to bring up children unable to face the roughness of the world. We respect the men who go out to do a man's work, to front difficulties and overcome them, and to train up their children to do likewise. So it is with the Nation. To decline to do our duty is simply to sink as China has sunk. If we are to continue to hold our heads high as Americans we must bravely, soberly and resolutely front each particular duty as it arises, and it is because of the great truth contained in this principle that we appeal to every man—Northerner and Southerner, Easterner and Westerner—whether his father fought under Grant or under Lee, whatever political party he may have belonged to in the past—to stand with us now when we ask that the hands of President McKinley be upheld, and that this Nation, instead of shrinking in unmanly terror from its duty, shall stride forward to use its giant strength for the upholding of our honor and the interests of mankind in doing that part of the world work which Providence has allotted to us."

SPEECHES DURING THE DAY.

Addresses to Large Crowds at Bay City, Saginaw and Elsewhere.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 7.—During the day Colonel Roosevelt delivered several speeches en route to this city. The special train, which left Detroit last midnight, arrived at Bay City at 7 a. m. Accompanying the Governor were Chairman Diekma, of the Republican state committee; Col. A. T. Bliss, of Saginaw, candidate for Governor; some of the Michigan congressmen and several press correspondents. The Governor was driven to Central-avenue Park, escorted by a company of local Roosevelt Rough Riders. In his speech Governor Roosevelt said:

"The great issue that we have before us this year is whether we shall continue the policy that gives to every man a chance to earn his living if he wishes to do so. That is the great issue. That is what we need. We want conditions such that a man of thrift, industry and business sagacity can use those qualities to the best advantage. Here in Michigan you know for yourselves, without it being necessary for me to say so, the definite difference between now and four years ago in any of your industries—in the beet sugar industry, think of the difference now, think of what the conditions are now, and you will deliberately plunge us back into industrial chaos if you reverse the policy to which the Nation is now committed. That is the greatest issue.

"Secondly comes the issue of keeping the flag up in honor where it has been placed in honor. You of Bay City sent your sons to the Spanish war, as their fathers before them had gone to the great war. It was a small war, but it showed the spirit of the people. It showed that they had not forgotten the lesson taught in the great contest of 1861 to 1865. You did not let us contract in 1865, and we won't contract now. The issues are the issues of national prosperity and national honor, and the American people must give but one ear when such questions are asked."

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

When the Roosevelt train reached Saginaw a large crowd greeted the Republican vice presidential candidate at the station. A procession was immediately formed and it escorted the visitors to a stand erected in the center of the city, from which Gov. Roosevelt spoke for five minutes. Pointing to a banner carried by a marcher, Governor Roosevelt said:

"The issue of the campaign is contained in that second placard: 'Let well enough alone.' 'Old man Well Enough' is 'Old man Good Enough,' and it is best to leave him alone. We have been doing well, year by year, and are doing better. Let the American people have the good sense to keep in office the man under whose administration we have achieved our present prosperity. This is more than a party contest. We appeal to all the old school Democrats, because we can trust the old school Democracy, especially in this State, the State of General Cass, who was a Democrat of hard money and expansion. We appeal not only to all good Republicans, but to all good Democrats and all good Americans to stand with us. We, in this country, care nothing where the man was born, or what his trade may be, whether he was born here or abroad. If he is a good American and a good citizen, proud of the honor and reputation of the country, we clasp hands with him and challenge the right to his support in this contest for national well-being, for the honor of the flag and the honor of the country. In brief, my fellow-citizens, this contest is fundamentally a contest for the conditions at home which have been obtained under the wise administration and legislation of the past four years, and for the upholding of the honor of the flag in the face of all the nations of the world."

Colonel Bliss, Republican candidate for Governor, State Chairman Diekma and others made brief speeches.

SHOULD STAND TOGETHER.

The special train arrived at Owossa at noon and a stop of twenty-five minutes was made. The speakers' stand was only a block from the station, so practically all of the time was available for speaking. Governor Roosevelt, Colonel Bliss, Philip T. Colgrove of Hastings and Representative Fordney of Saginaw were the speakers. Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I feel specially pleased to see here in the audience men who wear buttons which show that in the years that tried men's souls—in the war of 1861 to 1865—they stood for liberty and their country. As in 1860 we had a right to ask that all good Americans should stand together, no matter what might be their party affiliations in the past, so now we have a right to ask that all men who wish their country well, materially and morally, who are proud of the honor of the flag which you brought through to Appomattox, shall stand together when we are threatened with dishonor. We have already expended much in the Philippines. It is not merely a question of whether the land that has been watered by the blood of the youngest and best or our youth is to be turned back, to be contested for by savages, or to fall a prey to the first great European power that chooses to take it. We have introduced into the Philippines not merely order, but we have introduced liberty, and such liberty as they have never known before in their history. The only way in which you can guarantee liberty to the ordinary Filipino is to keep the flag up and not give the islands up to the rule of a greedy and bloodthirsty oligarchy.

"I wish I had an opportunity to talk to you at length on more than one issue. There is this difference between us and our opponents in this campaign. It is that we are willing to discuss at length and stand by our positions, not only on every issue we raise, but on every issue that they raise, whereas our opponents, headed by Mr. Bryan, won't only talk on the issues we raise, but they won't even talk on the issues they have raised themselves."

At Leingsburg the train made a brief stop and Governor Roosevelt shook hands with as many as could get to him, and he talked to those who could hear him from the rear platform of his private coach for two minutes, when the special train resumed its journey.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Escorted by the Commercial Travelers' Club of Michigan's capital city, Governor Roosevelt, on arrival at Lansing, drove to a large tent which had been erected on Michigan avenue, two blocks from the station, and spoke to an enthusiastic audience. In his speech Governor Roosevelt said:

"I want to dwell upon one or two points. Our opponents assert that the issue of having a dollar worth 100 cents is no longer an issue of the first rank. The one indispensable requisite to financial and industrial prosperity is a sound currency. We cannot get long if we do not have an honest and stable currency. The currency question is a question that goes to the root of our national well-being, and the only excuse for disturbing the currency would be the belief that it is an issue of the first importance. Either it is the greatest issue that can be raised or those raising it are guilty of the greatest wrong to their fellow-citizens. There can be no greater issue than the issue that goes to the well-being of every home in the land and that goes to upholding the national honor.

"Next November all over the country we will vote as Americans, not merely as men of New York, Michigan, Maine or California. You cannot have an issue raised which shall be an issue in one part of the country and not in another. You cannot talk like a sucking dove of it east of the Mississippi river and roar about it like a lion west of the Mississippi river. If you have a good currency it will be a good currency in all parts of the country. If our opponents believe in free silver to the extent of specifically reasserting it in their platform at Kansas City, then they have no excuse save a lack of sincerity in not insisting upon it with equal plainness in every platform in the land. It is important that we should have intelligence and common sense in our representation at Washington. It is even more important that we should have sincerity, and what can you say, either of the intelligence or the sincerity of the party that four years ago said that if the gold standard was not abolished we would have four years of hard times, or of the sincerity of that party which says now that it is for free silver strong, so far as free-silver men are affected, but not strong enough to hurt the feelings of the men who have a preference for gold. I see in the audience man after man who bears the button that shows in times that tried men's souls they proved their truth by their endeavor. They were loyal to life itself, for the Union and for the cause of freedom. A good soldier has to have courage, but that is not enough. I don't care how patriotic and brave he is, if he thinks he knows it all and is not willing to obey orders, his usefulness as a soldier is impaired.

"Now, it is just so in civic life. You have got to have honesty in finance, in administration of national, state and municipal governments. You have got to have courage with honesty, but that is not enough. I do not care how honest and brave a man is, if he is a natural-born fool he is worth nothing. You have got to have common sense. Courage, honesty and common sense enter into every problem, from the currency to the Philippines. In this campaign of 1900 we are making a campaign like that of 1864. We are fighting on more than a party issue and we think we have a right to appeal to all men—North, South, East and West—whether in the past they have been Republicans or have belonged to the Democracy, to vote for hard money and expansion, to stand with us and work and speak for the re-election of the man who embodies in his policy the principles of sound administratin and honesty, and who has induced prosperity at home and upheld the flag abroad—William McKinley."

John Proctor Clarke followed Mr. Roosevelt in a ten-minute talk, which warmed up the audience greatly, and other speakers of local reputation concluded the meeting.

At Jackson Mr. Roosevelt met a large number in the public square and spoke for ten minutes. He said that to elect Mr. Bryan now would undo the work done in 1896 and reverse by one stroke the whole industrial system, which had been set going so well during the past four years.

Short stops were made at Eaton Rapids, Charlotte and Hastings, where good-sized crowds had assembled. No speaking was done, but a good deal of handshaking was accomplished.

NO POLITICS IN W. C. T. U.

"PRAYER CHAIN" NOT SANCTIONED BY THE INDIANA SOCIETY.

Officially Discountenanced by the National Organization—Interview with Mrs. Stevens, President.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The prayer chain league started by some Indiana members of the W. C. T. U. with the object of contributing to the defeat of President McKinley was officially discountenanced at a meeting of general officers of the organization yesterday. It was decided to issue an official notice that the scheme was not sanctioned and that it was not inaugurated by the state officers of the W. C. T. U. in Indiana.

"We have decided to send out word that we are not in favor of the prayer chain league," said Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the national W. C. T. U., who, with Miss Anna M. Gordon, vice president, returned to Evanston yesterday from the state conventions of Minnesota and South Dakota. "The movement was not sanctioned by the Indiana state officers nor will they take part in it. The idea of a chain when connected with money is bad enough, but it is still worse when it involves the subject of prayer. Moreover, we feel that to declare against President McKinley is to come out for Mr. Bryan, and as the W. C. T. U. has always kept out of politics we cannot do this."

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon will remain at Rest cottage until Monday, when they leave to attend seven consecutive state conventions in the East. Before their departure the outlines of the programme for the national convention to be held in Washington, beginning Nov. 30, will be made. Among the subjects that are to be presented to the delegates at that convention is that of the army canteen and the selling of liquors in the Philippines.

"We are not yet certain what form our action on the question of the army canteen will take," said Mrs. Stevens yesterday, "but it will probably be in the form of a petition to both houses of Congress. When we present our petitions testimony will also be offered by officers and enlisted men that the canteen is an evil in the army."

Opposed to the Pledge.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 7.—The Bloomington organization of the W. C. T. U., which is one of the largest in Indiana, at a meeting last night unanimously adopted a resolution opposed to the petition sent out from state headquarters to pray daily that William McKinley might be defeated for President. Mrs. James K. Beck, who has been president of the State Union and held other important offices, was strongly against signing such a petition. Mrs. Beck said the union had many friends and workers in all parties, and that God did not place McKinley in the presidential chair and therefore should not be asked to remove him. Mrs. Siebenthal insisted that the union was nonpartisan in all its work. Mrs. J. T. Clark doubted if W. J. Bryan would be any better for the temperance work. A vote was taken and it was unanimously against the pledge.

NO TRUTH IN IT.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

ion to-day and nominated Francis G. Newlands for Congress. A. L. Fitzgerald was nominated for supreme judge, J. N. Evans for regent of the university, long term, W. W. Booher, regent, short term, and John Dennis, John H. Weber and Richard Kirman presidential electors. The platform indorses the Chicago and Kansas City platforms; holds that the silver question is one of the important questions of the campaign; opposes trusts; condemns the administration's Philippine policy; extends sympathy and moral support to the Boers; opposes alliances with foreign nations; objects to lotteries and prize fights; favors shorter hours for labor; eulogizes Francis G. Newlands and invites co-operation of the Southern Pacific Company in building up the State.

Ohio Campaign Opens To-Day.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—All arrangements have been completed for the formal opening of the presidential campaign at Youngstown to-morrow afternoon. It is expected that fully 35,000 visitors will be present. Among the speakers will be Senators Depew, Foraker and Hanna, Governor Nash, President Schurman, of Cornell University, and others.

Rally at Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 7.—Richard Yates, Republican candidate for Governor, Private Secretary John Oglesby, M. O. Williamson, candidate for state treasurer, and H. J. Hamlin, candidate for attorney general, visited Decatur to-day. Yates spoke this afternoon and left for Bloomington. Other candidates took part in the rally to-night.

Col. A. T. Shaw for Congress.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Col. Albert T. Shaw was to-day nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth congressional district for representative in the Fifty-sixth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Chickering, and for representative in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Two Burglars Captured.

ATHENS, O., Sept. 7.—Local officers, accompanied by Pomeroy police, went to Canaanville, east of here, this morning, and after a running fight, captured James Watkins and Henry Williams, who will be taken to Pomeroy to answer a charge of safe-blowing. A full set of burglars' tools was secured on the men. They were surprised, but showed fight, and twenty-five shots were exchanged. Watkins was shot in the leg. John Clair, alias George Woods, was arrested on the same charge yesterday.

Gas at 40 Cents 1,000 Feet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Directors of the Municipal Gas Company, at present engaged in a war with the Ogden Gas Company here, to-day held a secret meeting, issued a call for a meeting of the stockholders to increase the capital stock to $5,000,000. The Municipal uses the People's Company mains. The prices of gas in territory touched by both the Municipal and the Ogden was to-day 40 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The Ogden is making yearly contracts at that figure. The former price was $1.

Arrest of a Kansas Banker.

YATES CENTER, Kan., Sept. 7.—E. A. Runyon, a banker, was arrested last night, charged with embezzlement of $12,000. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn to by County Treasurer J. S. Culver, in behalf of the officers of the Citizens' State Bank, of which Runyon was cashier.

Woman Fatally Stabs a Woman.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Sept. 7.—In a fight here to-day between two women, Lilly Russell and Ellen Porter, the latter was seriously stabbed, and afterwards died from the wounds inflicted. The Russell woman escaped to the mountains, but was later captured by the police.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

MADISON COUNTY SAFE

DEMOCRATIC POLL SHOWS THAT IT WILL GO REPUBLICAN.

Vigo County Will Have Two Regiments of Rough Riders—Uniforms for Thompson Club.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 7.—One result of the sixty-day poll, which has just been taken in Madison county by the Democrats, is the slump in betting on the part of Democratic sports and betting men. The Democrats have been given the word that the county is Republican by a safe figure, and they are now freely admitting that it will be carried by the national, state and county tickets. They have settled their fight in the county now upon their candidates for sheriff, Manville Moore, and for prosecutor, E. E. Edwards, both of whom are officeholders. The Republicans have taken new courage and are determined to wipe out the disgraceful defeat of part of the county ticket of two years ago. There is not a spot of disaffection in the county now, and the organization was never so thorough and compact. A number of Anderson orators are being drafted for duty in other parts of the State. Among those who have received calls are E. E. Hendee, J. T. Ellis, M. A. Chipman, M. M. Dunlap and John W. Lovett.

TWO REGIMENTS OF ROUGH RIDERS.

Vigo County Will Have One in City and One in the County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 7.—The Thompson Club has accepted an invitation from the Harrison Club, of Brazil, to take part in the Republican demonstration there next Tuesday night, when Senator Burrows, of Michigan, is to speak. The Thompson Club is having made a handsome banner of dark red silk, bearing a picture of the late Col. Richard W. Thompson. Uniforms for eighty-two of the members have arrived and will be worn for the first time Tuesday night. The club will go to Brazil on the new trolley line in special cars. The club will soon have a drum and bugle corps.

The Rough Riders Republican Club received fifty new members one night this week, which brought the membership up to 700. James S. Barcus has under consideration the tender of the position of colonel of the regiment. The intention is to divide the Rough Riders of the county into two regiments, one for the city and one for the outside townships. There will be a big smoker at the clubrooms Monday night.

Politics at the Fair.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 6.—The Montgomery county fair will open in this city next Monday, and as an innovation the political campaign of the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties will be opened on the fair grounds during the fair. Tuesday the Democrats will have an all-day meeting, with H. C. Bell, of Marshall, Ill., deputy commissioner of pensions under Cleveland, and John W. Kern, of Indianapolis, as speakers. Wednesday the Republicans will open their campaign, with Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, and C. B. Landis as speakers. Thursday the Prohibitionists will have their innings, their speakers being Elder M. W. Harkins, of Anderson, and Governor Aaron Worth. The prospects for a big agricultural exhibit are very flattering and the entries for the races show some very speedy horses.

Clubs Organizing in Decatur.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Sept. 7.—The Republicans of Greensburg organized a McKinley and Roosevelt Club last evening, with the following officers: Gus Goyert, president; Frank Robbins, treasurer; Luther D. Braden, secretary. The club was addressed by Thomas E. Davidson in a well-worded and logical speech, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Similar clubs are organizing throughout the county, and they are addressed by local speakers. They report good results, and that those who left the party two years ago on local issues are now joining the clubs and are enthusiastic for the success of the whole ticket.

Largest Ever Organized.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Sept. 7.—The Republicans of Seymour and vicinity held a rousing meeting to-night and organized a McKinley and Roosevelt Club, which starts off with a larger membership than any Republican club previously organized here. The officers elected are: President, L. W. Bartlett; vice president, W. H. Burkley; secretary, J. E. McKinney; treasurer, B. F. Schneck. Brief speeches were made by O. H. Montgomery and John M. Lewis. A movement was started also to organize a first voters' club, which will be perfected within a week.

Mr. Hanly at Winchester.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WINCHESTER, Ind., Sept. 7.—J. Frank Hanly made the opening speech of the campaign in this county here to-night, to a large and unusually appreciative audience. Gordon's rink, one of the largest audience rooms in the city, was filled to overflowing. Mr. Hanly confined his argument to the discussion of imperialism, trusts, finance, and a comparison of conditions under Republican and Democratic rule. Throughout his address was both logical and eloquent and greatly delighted his auditors.

Watson in Fayette County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7.—James E. Watson has delivered speeches at Fayetteville, Columbia and Everton, in this county, the past three nights, and will open the campaign in this city to-morrow evening. All his meetings have attracted unusually large crowds for this early in the campaign, and to-morrow evening promises to be a record breaker.

In League with Democrats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SALEM, Ind., Sept. 7.—George A. Clark, Prohibitionist candidate for lieutenant governor, spoke from the Democratic stand here this evening. Bills for the meeting were printed in the Washington County Democrat office, and the Democratic martial band drummed up the crowd, which was composed principally of Democrats and numbered about 150.

No Apathy at Fort Wayne.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 7.—W. L. Taylor delivered to-night the first Republican speech of the campaign, opening the county headquarters. He spoke to a packed house. The applause was constant and the meeting a success. R. B. Hanna also made an address which was wildly cheered. There is no apathy in this county except among the Democrats.

SNAPPERS OUT AGAIN.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

the whole country in a few days unless the flatteners are settled with.

Talk of New Organization.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 7.—There is no change in the window glass workers' condition this evening in Muncie's two factories, about one-half of the regular force of men being at work, while the other men are walking the streets. They declare the factories will not be running more than a couple of days longer, for the reason that no glass is being worked after it is blown into the cylinder shape, the managers having not attempted to work nonunion men in the flattening rooms after the meeting yesterday, and no attempt will likely be made. It is stated that there was already a movement on foot to commence a reorganization of L. A. 300 with all branches of the trade, and then put forth a solid front to fight the American Manufacturers' Association, regardless of President Burns. Men in the independent factories will aid the striking men in their struggle while idle.

Different from All Others.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FAIRMOUNT, Ind., Sept. 7.—The town of Matthews, ten miles east of here, has located a factory which will be the only one of its kind in the United States. It is known as the Indiana Lead Glass Company. They have the exclusive right to manufacture an improved form of lamp chimney which is absolutely smokeless. The new company will not only manufacture the patent globe, but the old style, and also lantern globes, pressed glassware used in combination with crockery or metal fittings, glass novelties, window and plate glass, fruit jars, bottles and dishes. They were recently incorporated for $60,000 and will employ from 150 to 200 skilled workmen.

Doing Good Work at Fairmount.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FAIRMOUNT, Ind., Sept. 7.—Both the Big Four and the Bell window glass factories in this city, owned by the trust, are running full blast in every department, except the cutting room. Flatteners have been hired by the managers and they commenced work this morning. The new workmen have been selected mostly from the "shove" boys and lehrtenders, on account of their knowledge of the furnaces. This evening the managers stated that the new flatteners were doing nicely, and in two weeks' time they would be turning out first-class work. They were admitted as active members of L. A. 300 at once.

Four Factories Running.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MATTHEWS, Ind., Sept. 7.—Four out of the five window houses have started in this city with a full force of workmen. The league cutters and flatteners who have stock in these factories have signed the L. A. 300 scale. The Star window house, which is still uncompleted, will put in fire in about ten days and employ all L. A. 300 workmen. The Winslow bottle house has started with a full force of workmen and is working on two continuous tanks. The Kauffeld chimney house is still idle, but the workmen think the scale will be signed in a few days.

DELUDED BY MR. BRYAN

FILIPINOS ENCOURAGED TO HOLD OUT BY POPOCRATIC SPEECHES.

Translation of a Rebel Proclamation—Murderous Methods of the Nebraskan's Patriots.

RICHLAND, Mo., Sept. 7.—Miss Edna Ellis, of Carthage, who is visiting here, received a letter this morning from her brother, Mr. Arch Ellis, now doing duty as a soldier in the Philippines. Mr. Ellis is a member of Company G, Thirty-second Infantry. He is stationed at Balooga. Following is an extract from his letter:

"A sergeant of our company got hold of a proclamation that had been sent out among the people here. It was written in Spanish, and had the name of an insurgent leader attached to it. The sergeant translated it into English and read it aloud to us. The writer begged the people to hold out for a while longer. He desired that they carry on the war until after the election. He said that if McKinley were elected they would have to accept peace and make the most of it, and if McKinley was not elected they would be able to get much better terms, as the opposition party was opposed to the war in the Philippines. The writer also spoke of the war in China, and thought, perhaps, the United States would get into that and drop these islands. These people seem to think that if they carry on the war and Bryan is elected that he will take the soldiers off the islands. The natives here often ask us if we are for Bryan or McKinley. They say Bryan is mucho wano—very good—and that McKinley is mucha milo—very bad.

"I will tell you how they keep up the war around here. Several times in the last month we have been awakened in the middle of the night by firing out in the edge of town. They fire about thirty or forty shots, and quit. The soldiers do not like to be disturbed in the night and they swear if they get hold of that nigger they won't 'do a thing to him.' We always refer to these natives as the man with the gun. They are worse than the man with the hoe. We cannot understand why this firing is done. The bullets never come near. I guess the nigger gets out there and shoots into the air just to wake us up and let us know the war is still going on. The firing has always been in a bamboo thicket, about one-quarter of a mile back of our quarters. The soldiers go over there but the 'nigger' is always gone before the soldiers arrive."

MUTINY IN A PRISON.

Incident That Shows the Ferocity of Mr. Bryan's Friends.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Manila newspapers just received at the War Department give details of a desperate mutiny among the native prisoners in Bilibid prison, which resulted in the death of four and the wounding of fifteen of them. The report states that the outbreak came without the slightest warning. The commandant and other officials of the prison were going about their duties on a hot summer afternoon, the 16th of July last, when a little wizened Filipino, serving a life term, assumed a crouching attitude and began to creep up behind the native foreman, giving utterance like a wild beast. The effect was electrical on the other convicts. In an instant the muttering had grown into a wild roar, and every prisoner was making for the keepers with murder in his eye. The senior captain of the native guard, when he commanded the little mob to disperse, was slashed across the back of the head with a bolo. Then the infuriated men started for the gateway of the prison to overpower the guard and escape. They were met by Major Rogers, the commandant, and a small portion of the guard, who fired a volley into the ranks of the fugitives. Three men fell, and this seemed to check the prisoners for an instant, but their leader, a Filipino of the most desperate type, urged them on. Though already wounded by the first fire, his spirit was unbroken, and four times the rifles spoke before he fell. Then, like rats in a trap, the prisoners tried first one gateway and then another, and very probably would have overpowered the small guard and made their escape had not American prisoners themselves come to the rescue and helped to capture the fugitives. A few more volleys from the reinforced pursuers, and the prisoners scurried to their quarters in abject terror.

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Wrought-Iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water.

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimming, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe, from ½ inch to 12 inches diameter.

KNIGHT & JILLSON,
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S. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

FAIR WEATHER TO-DAY.

Showers Throughout Indiana Probable on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

For Ohio—Fair on Saturday, with cooler in southern portion. Showers Sunday; brisk northeasterly winds.

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair on Saturday. Probably showers on Sunday; brisk east to northeast winds.

Local Observations on Friday.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	W'ther.	Pre.
7 a. m.	30.07	70	72	N'east.	Cloudy.	0.00
7 p. m.	30.02	78	63	N'east.	Clear.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 83; minimum temperature, 68.

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation for Sept. 7:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	71	0.10
Mean	76	0.00
Departure	*5	−0.10
Departure since Sept. 1	*50	−0.38
Departure since Jan. 1	*53	−3.83

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga.	60	86	82
Bismarck, N. D.	66	84	78
Buffalo, N. Y.	62	70	64
Calgary, N. W. T.	48	58	54
Chicago, Ill.	60	70	66
Cairo, Ill.	76	92	86
Cheyenne, Wyo.	52	82	74
Cincinnati, O.	70	88	82
Concordia, Kan.	66	96	92
Davenport, Ia.	60	76	74
Des Moines, Ia.	60	80	76
Galveston, Tex.	80	92	86
Helena, Mont.	58	74	68
Jacksonville, Fla.	76	84	80
Kansas City, Mo.	64	88	82
Little Rock, Ark.	72	92	86
Marquette, Mich.	48	74	68
Memphis, Tenn.	74	94	88
Nashville, Tenn.	70	94	90
New Orleans, La.	80	86	80
New York city	72	84	70
North Platte, Neb.	66	94	80
Oklahoma, O. T.	70	92	88
Omaha, Neb.	60	86	80
Pittsburg, Pa.	70	88	80
Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.	56	72	66
Rapid City, S. D.	68	90	72
Salt Lake City	60	86	82
St. Louis, Mo.	68	86	82
St. Paul, Minn.	58	78	76
Springfield, Ill.	62	82	74
Springfield, Mo.	72	90	84
Vicksburg, Miss.	70	92	84
Washington, D. C.	72	84	80