



AND the friends of Bushnell and Foraker—where are they?

The Democratic party believes in treating the Filipinos like the Cubans.

SOME of the badges worn today consist of a piece of yellow ribbon, at the tail end of which dangles a miniature brown jug. To be in accord with the eternal fitness of things a barrel should be alongside the jug. And let it be labeled: "MARK'S BARREL!"

FROM the present outlook, Alliance will not be depopulated Saturday owing to the Republican campaign owing to the Alliance Leader.

And a bird's eye view at this end of the line does not show Akron to be over populated—especially by the friends of Messrs. Bushnell and Foraker.

THE weather clerk proved to be a very accommodating gentleman after all, postponing an equinoctial storm for the sake of Mr. Hanna's campaign opening.

But perhaps the weather clerk thought that if it was going to be a "frost," he would take care that they could not blame it upon the weather.

COL. DICK's political clearing house was a long time opening today, but it seems to be in full blast this afternoon.

Some of the Colonel's political creditors, particularly those whose only reward was an invitation to shake the hand of Nash, are content with a remarkably small dividend upon their long standing claims.

THE Hon. John R. McLean's interview with the Pittsburg Post, replying to Bourke Cockran's speech at the Chicago Trust Conference, is published in full in our supplement today.

No interview published in years has attracted so much attention as this one, so destructive as it is of the favorite claims of the agents of the trusts and the Gold Standard. Read it.

WHY WE DID NOT JOIN IN.

Last Tuesday the typewritten translation of an article that had appeared in the Akron Germania, attacking local officials of the Northern Ohio Traction company, was sent to the DEMOCRAT office with the request that it be published.

The DEMOCRAT took no position in respect to either side of the controversy because it did not believe in encouraging Akron's business men to quarrel over the Street Fair. The Fair was past. It had been an unquestioned success. So why should the DEMOCRAT have added fuel to the pent up flame of enmity and ill-feeling that may have had its origin in the Street Fair project?

The editor of the Germania makes the DEMOCRAT's non-publication of his article the pretext for an attack hardly less severe than he has visited upon the street railway officials.

Several days before the Akron Street Fair was held, and before the complaints in regard to running cars through the Fair district had accumulated—complaints in comparison to which, to use the reiterated statement of the Akron Germania, all others were a "mere bagatelle"—the DEMOCRAT was invited to take part in an organized attack upon the local officials of the Northern Ohio Traction company. The attack was not to begin until after the Fair.

The Akron Germania cannot compel the DEMOCRAT to join in any attack that savors of persecution or blackmail. The DEMOCRAT does not approve of using its columns to fight personal battles.

The DEMOCRAT did not approve of the running of cars through the fair district, and told what it thought of the matter at the time.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PRACTICE DRILL—Members of the Akron police force and Chief of Police H. H. Harrison had a drill and revolver practice at Lakeside park Friday afternoon. Many excellent scores were made.

Miss Margaret Cole of Conneaut is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Cleveland of South College st.

"PRODIGALITY OF PROMISE, PARSIMONY OF PERFORMANCE."

BY JUDGE CHARLES R. GRANT.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is to be the chief figure at the Republican campaign opening held in this city today. As an author of some note, as an ex-officer holder in various positions with a creditable record, as a brave soldier during his brief term of service, and as the chief magistrate of the largest commonwealth of our union, Governor Roosevelt is entitled to, and therefore will, receive a respectful welcome at the hands of our people, without regard to partisan preferences.

The primary mission of Mr. Roosevelt among us is, however, to promote the candidacy of the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, and to speak for, and commend to our citizens, the platform of his party adopted by the late Columbus convention. His political views and conduct, therefore, both past and present, become fair subjects of discussion and comparison.

His advocacy of that platform in all its parts, in the light of his own former deliverances upon some of its phases, would be an interesting thing to hear, but just now some people who have read this declaration of the last of the 19th century Republicanism are curious to know which of its two planks on the question of the civil service, which are merely destructive of each other, he will endorse as orthodox Republican doctrine upon that matter. The real opinion of Mr. Roosevelt in this respect ought to be of value. From 1889 to 1895 he was a member of the National Civil Service Commission, during which time his views upon this subject were advanced and emphatic, and at once thereafter he had some interesting experience as one of, or rather as the Police Commissioners of New York city; still later, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he had abundant opportunity to find out the difference in efficiency between partisan and non-partisan work in public positions, and its influence, for good or ill, upon the public welfare. In all these relations it is believed that his uniform voice was in favor of the reformed service, and it gave forth no doubtful sound at any time.

It is, I think, greatly to the discredit of the Democratic party that it has not pronounced in favor of civil service reform as a rule of political conduct, although one of its most illustrious members was the author of the first formative legislation upon the subject, and it was a Democratic President who did more to energize and extend it practically than all other agencies put together. But the Democratic organization has never played the hypocrite by pretending to advocate this cause, and then emasculating all force out of it, and least of all has it in the same platform declared both for and against it.

The Republican policy, on the contrary, in this respect, as finally summed up in the Columbus platform and in the practice sure to follow upon its endorsement this year at the polls, has been, and is, without parallel for its duplicity and false pretense. It is a record of prodigality of promise and parsimony of performance, of profusion of profession and stringency of practice, of an alluring bait to the mugwump and the solid backed meats of the funeral to the politician. Now let us look at the evidence of this assertion.

REPUBLICAN PROMISE.

That the Republican party has for more than 20 years past posed as the sponsor for, and the peculiar and unadulterated champion of a reformed civil service is too clear for controversy or dispute. In 1876 its national platform contained the following:

"5. Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The influence in appointment should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places when harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country."

In 1880 the principle thus enunciated was stated anew and the party pledged its efforts to carry it into execution in these words:

"9. The Republican party, adhering to a principle affirmed by its last National convention, of respect for the Constitutional rule covering appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical and complete."

In 1884 its platform declared that: "The reform of the civil service so conspicuously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system already established by law, to all the grades of service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that damage to free institutions which lurks in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

In 1888 it renewed its solemn vows on the subject so near to its heart, and, with a parting curse to the mugwumps, said:

"The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884, and continue to adhere to the Democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom, of purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: 'The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform systems already established by law to all the grades of service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.'"

Still later, in 1892, its declaration of principles contained a brief but determined deliverance upon the same question, as follows. Mr. Roosevelt being at the time one of the men to whom the execution of the law thus commended was especially commended:

"We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws relating to the same."

In the St. Louis convention of 1896, no backward step (on paper) was taken, and the time-honored promise of reformation was not only repeated, but an enlarged application of it was pledged, thus: "Civil Service Reform.—The Civil Service Law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable."

"In his letter accepting the St. Louis nomination Mr. McKinley adopted this plank of the platform of his party unconditionally, and in his inaugural address of March 4, 1897, he reiterated his pledge in the following unmistakable words:

"Reform in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by zeal in behalf of any party because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted."

REPUBLICAN PERFORMANCE.

Thus much for Republican promises. Let us next look at Republican performance.

Near the close of May last the Republican State convention for Ohio was about to assemble at Columbus. Judge Nash was the candidate of Hanna, which was but another way of saying that he was the candidate of the National Administration. The opposition to him was serious, and embracing as it did the young and energetic blood of the party, the Administration upon the merits of the contest was already beaten on the threshold of the convention. Something must be done to whip the recalcitrants into line. The spoilsman had long been denouncing a retrograde step in the line of civil service reform. Grovesenor, the admitted mouthpiece of the Administration in the House of Representatives, had been loud in denunciation of the whole system as a fraud and a humbug, and the

public mind was thus educated up to what Mr. Hanna had predetermined in this respect. Mr. McKinley, standing in righteous fear of the eastern "reformers," among whom Governor Roosevelt had been one of the apostles, for a long time,—that is as long as he could, hesitated and temporized and exhibited his characteristic infirmity of purpose in putting off final action. But as the time for the Columbus convention drew near putting off would no longer do. A smell of the loaves and fishes was a necessary bait to allure the faithful to desert the candidates to whom they were pledged, and to come into the Administration camp. And it was forthcoming. Mark Hanna's little finger was thicker than the loins of the law, and his demand was potent enough to cause an unblinking breach of near a generation of solemn promises. McKinley knew that the spoilsman wanted an abrogation of civil service rules, and they wanted it badly and wanted it right away. For once he had to do something. To be sure the mugwumps would be offended, but he knew too that he would not want their assistance before next year, at which time, by "holding up" all current legislation, he could again "throw a scare" into the campaign and so bring them back to their allegiance; whereas the prospective converts to Nash had to be settled with at once. Hanna sent forth his rescript, and the response that came from the White House appeared in the press dispatches as follows:

"Washington, May 28.—President McKinley today issued an order removing absolutely from the operation of the civil service law about 5,000 of the most important places among the 65,000 in the classified list.

"These include hundreds of places that pay good salaries and should be and are now filled by men who are especially qualified for the duties."

Mr. McKinley has so modified the rules that it is now possible to appoint "the faithful to laborers" positions without examination and then advance them to any position however high, without having to close competitive examination.

"The order of the president is an indirect nullification of practically the whole civil service system."

It afterwards turned out that the only mistake in this statement was that Mr. McKinley's order withdrew from the operation of the civil service rules only 5,000 places. According to the report of the reform league the number was 10,000.

Without comment on the discrepancy between ante-election promises and this yielding to partisan demands after election was over and the sneer safely garnered in, I come to state a still wider divergence of performance from pledges.

In less than a week after this executive order was issued the Columbus convention nominated Nash, and likewise adopted a platform. This contained two deliverances, one at the head and the other near the tail of it. The first was in these words:

"The Republican party of Ohio reaffirms the principles declared by the St. Louis platform."

And the other reads thus: "We commend the President for the judicious modification of the civil service rules, recently promulgated."

Here then we have, embodied in the same declaration of political doctrine, an unequivocal promise, by its adoption of the St. Louis platform, that the civil service law shall be maintained and extended, followed by a commendation of the breaking down of that law and narrowing its sphere of operation. The party mechanics who framed this platform and put it together, either assumed that the rank and file would swallow their political provender with no questions asked, or they presumed upon their ignorance of the reciprocally destructive character of these two deliverances. And they were right in so concluding, for the convention cheered equally lustily when each was read. They hurrahed for the pledge of civil service reform, and they hurrahed over its violation; they were for it and they were against it; they commended it, and in the same breath they denounced it. And that is the Republican creed which the voters of Ohio are asked to adopt and vote for.

Which one of these declarations will Mr. Roosevelt endorse in his speech today? It is hard to see how he can support both. They are irreconcilable and destructive of each other. Nevertheless he comes here to advocate that platform as an entirety; it will require skillful carving to do so.

ROOSEVELT'S RECORD ON CIVIL SERVICE.

If we were to rely on his former utterances made before he too became a politician there would be no doubt as to his position.

In those days Mr. Roosevelt wrote a life of Thomas H. Benton, in which, on pages 71 and 72, he uses this vigorous language:

"Jackson's administration derives a most unenviable notoriety as being the one under which the 'spoils system' became, for the first time, grafted on the civil service of the nation; appointments and removals in the public service being made dependent upon political qualifications, and not, as hitherto, upon merit or capacity. * * * The greatest single stroke in its favor had been done by the instigation of Crawford, when that scheming politician was seeking the Presidency, and to further his ends, he procured the passage by Congress of a law limiting the term of service of all public officials to four years, thus turning out of office all the fifty thousand public servants during each presidential term. This law has never been repealed, every low politician being vitally interested in keeping it as it is, and accordingly it is to be found on the statute book at the present day; and though it has the company of some other very bad measures, it still remains very much the worst of all, as regards both the evil it has done and that which it is still doing."

Again, on pages 74 and 75, the aroused and indignant civil service reformer goes on to say:

"A perfect reign of terror ensued among the office-holders. * * * Appointments were made with little or no attention to fitness, or even honesty, but solely because of personal or political services. Removals were not made in accordance with any known rule at all; the most frivolous pretenses were sufficient, if advanced by useful politicians who needed places already held by capable incumbents. Spying and tale-bearing became prominent features of official life, the meaner office-holders trying to save their own heads by denouncing others. The very best men were unceremoniously and causelessly dismissed. * * * Indeed, it was upon the best and most efficient men that the blow fell heaviest; the spies, tale-bearers and tricksters often retained their positions."

Still further, on pages 76 and 77, he says: "In the 'Thirty Years' View' he (Benton) again writes, in language which would be appropriate for every advanced civil service reformer of the present day, that is, from every disinterested man who has studied the workings of the 'spoils system' with any intelligence: 'I consider sweeping removals, as now practiced by both parties, a great political evil in our country, injurious to individuals, to the public service, to the purity of elections, and to the harmony and union of the people. * * * It converts elections into scrambles for office, and degrades the government into an office for rewards and punishments; and divides the people of the union into adverse parties, each in its turn, and as it becomes dominant, to strip and proscribe the other.'"

WHERE DOES ROOSEVELT STAND NOW?

Very much more to the same purport, and in equally denunciatory language, is to be found in the same book. The reader cannot mistake the then opinion of the writer of it in regard to a line of policy which the Columbus platform at once commands and condemns. We shall see which horn Mr. Roosevelt will take.

His position in this respect has an added importance from the fact that he is the reputed residuary legatee of Mr. McKinley for the presidency five years hence. This arrangement, if there is an arrangement, partakes of the nature of the temptation of the mountain,—the promise in either case having no title to the thing promised, and in regard to which the people in 1901 may have something to say; but on account of it a greater interest will be felt in knowing whether Mr. Roosevelt with the presidency in prospect is still the vigorous and plain-spoken civil service reformer that the author of the life of Benton was, or whether he advocates the first or the second declaration of the Columbus platform upon the subject. He is also the author of an address denominated "A Strenuous Life," and being a "strenuous" man, it is not to be supposed that he will avoid advocating either. He is known to hate hypocrisy. It remains to be seen whether he will approve of a declaration so hypocritical that it can be read to directly opposite conclusions.

There will be a special meeting of the Akron Democratic Club at headquarters next Wednesday evening. Every Democrat in the city is urged to attend. JOHN McBRIDE, President.

Notice to Contractors. There will be a special meeting of the Akron Democratic Club at headquarters next Wednesday evening. Every Democrat in the city is urged to attend. JOHN McBRIDE, President.

Joe Polshek's Banquet Liquor House, southeast corner Main and Exchange sts., was opened to the public in a most auspicious manner today. Not only was a fine lunch given with every glass of beer sold, but to every purchaser of 50 cents worth of goods, a numbered ticket, entitling the holder to a prize was presented. Three hundred dollars worth of prizes will be given away during next week. Mr. Polshek comes to Akron from Columbus. He has had large experience in the liquor business and it is his intention to conduct a first-class, up-to-date wholesale and retail liquor house.

Mrs. Chas. Harbaugh of Mansfield is visiting at the home of Dr. S. H. Sturgeon today.

JOE POLSHEK Opens a New Liquor House, Corner Main and Exchange.

Joe Polshek's Banquet Liquor House, southeast corner Main and Exchange sts., was opened to the

CELEBRATED

Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Wedding.

Beautiful Gifts.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lotan Hartle

—Beautiful Gifts.

At noon Tuesday, September 19, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lotan Hartle of Stow Corners was the scene of a very pleasant social gathering, their friends and neighbors having assembled to celebrate the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Hartle's marriage.

Since September 19, 1849, they have traveled life's journey as man and wife.

About 100 guests were present, and all enjoyed a hearty good time. Rev. Wm. J. Crum, pastor of the Stow church, was present to assist in receiving and welcoming the guests in behalf of the bride and groom of 50 years ago. The house was tastefully decorated with golden rod, autumn leaves and clusters of grapes, presenting a very beautiful appearance.

When the guests were taking seats around the dinner table, on which a bountiful repast had been spread, Elder L. Southmayd of Akron, escorted Mr. and Mrs. Hartle to two beautiful rockers, presents from their friends.

Elder Southmayd also delivered some appropriate remarks relative to marriage, a pleasant life and the grandeur of golden wedding anniversaries. He was followed by Rev. F. M. Green of Stow, who offered a fervent prayer, after which the excellent dinner was served. The sociability at the table was most enjoyable, giving an especial relish to the viands.

Among the guests present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Jones and daughter, Columbus; Will Cruise, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Chittendon, Mrs. Foster and Miss Wilcox, Hudson, relatives of the bride, and many others from Akron, Cuyahoga Falls and Stow.

Elder L. Southmayd and wife of Akron, were present at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hartle, 50 years ago.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

After spending a few pleasant hours in social chat, the friends left, leaving as tokens of their regard for the memorable bride and groom, many beautiful gifts of gold, silver, hand-painted china and many other kind remembrances.

RUINOUS TO LABOR

Would Prove the Annexation of the Philippines.

GOMPERS' APT NOTE OF WARNING.

Coolies Would Swarm into the United States, and Engrave Our People and Our Very Civilization—Colonial Expansion the Death Knell of the American Wage Earner.

Having been invited to deliver an address by the national committee of the Chicago peace jubilee in connection with that event in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 1898, the president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, delivered the address from which these extracts are taken:

"A foreign war as a cure for domestic discontent" has been the device of tyrants and false counselors from time immemorial, but it has always led to a Waterloo, a Sedan, to certain decadence and often utter ruin. In our country we are perhaps too powerful to incur outside disaster; but we shall certainly court worse evils at home if we try to banish the nation's sense of justice and love of right, and prevent it from striving earnestly to correct all proved errors.

"If the Philippines are annexed what is to prevent the Chinese, the Negroes and the Malays coming to our country? How can we prevent the Chinese coolies from going to the Philippines and from there swarming into the United States and engulf our people and our civilization? If these new islands are to become ours, it will be either under the form of territories or states. Can we hope to close the floodgates of immigration from the hordes of Chinese and the semi-savagery coming from what will then be part of our own country? Certainly, if we are to retain the principles of law enunciated from the foundation of our government, no legislation of such a character can be expected.

"In a country such as ours the conditions and opportunities of the wage-earners are profoundly affected by the view of the worth or dignity of men who earn their bread by the work of their hands. The progress and improvement in the condition of the wage-earners in the former slave states have been seriously obstructed by decades in which manual labor and slave labor were identical. The south now, with difficulty, respects labor, because labor is the condition of those who were formerly slaves, and this fact operates potentially against any effort to secure social justice by legislative action or organized movement of the workers. If these facts have operated so effectually to prevent necessary changes in the condition of our own people, how difficult will it be to quicken our conscience so as to secure social and legislative relief for the semi-savage slave or contract laborers of the conquered islands?"

MR. DOOLEY

Expounds Lucidly the Conditions in the Philippines.

"I know what I'd do if I was Mack," said Mr. Hennessey. "I'd hit a flag over the Philippines, an' I'd take in the whole lot iv them."

"An' yet," said Mr. Dooley, "it's not more than two months since ye learned whether they were islands or canned goods. If yer son Paddy was to ask ye where the Philippines is, cud ye give him any good idea whether they was in Rosolia or jus' west iv th' thracks?"

"Mebbe," sudden," said Mr. Hennessey, haughtily, "but I'm frakin' thim in, anyhow."

"So might I be," said Mr. Dooley, "if I cud on'y get me mind on it. Wan iv the worst things about this here war is th' way it's makin' puzzles for our poor, tired heads."