

# The Advocate

N. R. P. A.

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## PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**JAMES B. WEAVER,**

OF IOWA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**J. G. FIELD,**

OF VIRGINIA.

## PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE TICKET.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,  
**STEPHEN H. ALLEN,**  
Pleasanton, Linn county.

For Governor,  
**L. D. LEWELLING,**  
Wichita, Sedgewick county.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
**PERCY DANIELS,**  
Girard, Crawford county.

For Secretary of State,  
**R. S. OSBORNE,**  
Stockton, Rooks county.

For Auditor,  
**VAN B. PRATHER,**  
Columbus, Cherokee county.

For Treasurer,  
**W. H. BIDDLE,**  
Augusta, Butler county.

For Attorney General,  
**J. T. LITTLE,**  
Olathe, Johnson county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
**H. N. GAINES,**  
Salina, Saline county.

For Members of Congress.

First District.... F. J. CLOSS, Troy.  
Second District.... S. S. KING, Kansas City.  
Third District.... T. J. HUDSON, Fredonia.  
Fourth District.... E. V. WHARTON, Yates Center.  
Fifth District.... JOHN DAVIS, Junction City.  
Sixth District.... WM. BAKER, Orwath.  
Seventh District.... JERRY SIMPSON,  
Medicine Lodge.  
At Large..... W. A. HARRIS, Linwood.

The editor of the Alliance paper at Lawrence has skipped the country, leaving a number of his confidential advisers in that city and county financially worse off than before they made his acquaintance.—*Emporia Republican*.

He has undoubtedly been reading the record of Geo. T. Anthony in the *Leavenworth Times*, and the example was too much for him.

REPUBLICAN editors and managers express much solicitude respecting soldiers' pensions in case the People's party should come into power. Should the People's party get control of the government, pension claims will be adjusted on a basis of service in the army and navy of the United States, and not on a basis of service to any political party.

### GEO. T. ANTHONY'S SPECIAL PLEADING.

We listened to the effort of the would-be congressman on Thursday evening last as he endeavored to demonstrate the blessings of a protective tariff to the American people. The little unpleasantness at Homestead, Pa., seemed to embarrass him somewhat, but he succeeded in wading through the usual platitudes of such occasions with his characteristic dexterity as a special pleader.

In speaking of the wages paid to Homestead employes he mentioned the price paid to the highest skilled labor, and he talked to his audience as though none of them ever read anything for themselves. Had the people been totally ignorant of the facts, and depended upon him for a statement of them, he would have left the impression upon his audience that the employes of the Carnegie works were all receiving from \$250 to \$275 per month. As his audience were mostly reading people, he succeeded in demonstrating to the satisfaction of all present his intentional and very marked unfairness in thus presenting a one-sided view of the case. Had he cared to give the facts he might have presented a scrap of the testimony taken by the congressional committee appointed to investigate the difficulty.

From the testimony of Mr. McLuckie, Burgess of Homestead, he might have gained some very interesting facts had he been searching for the simple truth. It seems that the much boasted sliding scales of Mr. Carnegie's workmen, which is supposed to possess such remarkable elasticity, and to afford the workmen such fair opportunities to participate in the profits of the company's business, is all based upon the price of a single product of the works—steel billets. As the price of steel billets should go up the price of labor should advance, and when the price of billets should go down the price of labor should go down.

Having secured the assent of the workmen to the wonderful "sliding scale," which was heralded over the country as a triumph of practical co-operation in the manufacture of American steel, the magnanimous Mr. Carnegie, the great philanthropist and humanitarian, was ready for business.

It seems from the testimony there had been difficulty on a former occasion in the satisfactory adjustment of the sliding scale which had been settled at the time not altogether to the satisfaction of the company. At this point we will introduce a little of Mr. McLuckie's testimony, in order to give an insight into the business. He says:

I believe there are three points in it (the new scale) that differ from the old scale. The first is a change in the minimum, the second is the change in the time of expiration of the scale, and the third a reduction in wages. The converting department shut down June 29 on account of a disagreement between the company and its employes. I have heard there was some trouble at the mill occasioned by the attempt to land Pinkerton men, but did not witness the battle. On invitation of the committee to make any statement I desire, I wish to be put on record to this effect: I think it a most gigantic conspiracy on the part of this company and its representatives, aided and abetted by vicious legislation, created with a view of depriving the workmen of this

country of their most sacred rights under the constitution, of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I think that the fact has been pretty clearly demonstrated, and if an opportunity were afforded, I think we would have no difficulty in establishing the truth.

That opinion is based on observation and the preparations, building of fences and bringing in of Pinkerton guards, and the consequential management of that mill. Three years ago at this same mill we had trouble of a similar character. After considerable trouble the firm finally signed the scale. The capacities of the mill were at that time quite limited.

Then came the McKinley tariff bill, reducing the tariff on the very identical article on which our wages were based, viz, steel billets, and raising the tariff on all other articles of production. It was a gigantic conspiracy to rob the laboring man of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

The Carnegie company hold the mortgages on their employes' property to a considerable extent. There are employes who have bank deposits; to what extent I don't know. Our people, as a general thing, believing the Pinkertons to be a horde of cut-throats, thugs and lawless invaders, employed in the subjugation of honest labor into accepting the demands of capitalists, accounts for their dislike of the Pinkertons. There would have been no resistance to a lawfully constituted authority of the state. There has been, however, in the coke region, and in many other parts of the country.

Judge Taylor here interposed an objection to any such "sweeping declarations," as he termed them.

Mr. Oates—Your idea, then, is that the company, after having obtained a scale of wages based on the market value of steel billets, caused the duty on steel billets to be reduced.

Mr. McLuckie—Yes, sir. They shortly converted the Duquense works into a billet plant, increased the production, flooded the country so that prices may be reduced, and thus affect our wages. The Duquense produces large amounts of billets.

Judge Taylor—I understand you to give it as your opinion as to the cause of reduction on the selling price of billets. The reduction of the duties thereon and the increased production by this company.

Mr. McLuckie—That is the idea exactly, sir. Question—How could this company make more money by selling their billets cheaper?

Answer—Simply because it is a very small item in the productive capacity of their mills.

Question—Why should the firm want this reduction, when they certainly lose by it.

Answer—Because every article produced is based on that particular item of steel billets. They can do it without the tariff, if they had our scale signed and our wages based on the prices of these billets; they could have done much better than they have done. If they could get the minimum basis low enough it would pay them to take all the tariff off.

Question—Do you know the difference between here and England in the price of billets?

Answer—I understand \$7 difference. There was a conspiracy by this company to do by legislation what they did not succeed in doing with the deputies three years ago.

Judge Taylor—You think this conspiracy consisted of who?

Mr. McLuckie—I think the Pacific railroad people were connected.

Question—And who else?

Answer—H. C. Frick and the Carnegie interests. I think there was a large circle if you care to gather them up.

Question—Any members of Congress?

Answer—The bill was passed.

Question—Then a majority of congress must have been in it?

Answer—I did not say so. I am not here for the purpose of insulting this committee.

Here is the scheme in a nutshell. Having secured the agreement of the workmen to the "sliding scale" based upon the price of steel billets, the company at once proceeds deliberately and systematically to secure a reduction in the price of this product of the works, and, as usual, congress stands ready to render all needed assistance in carrying out the plan. The first step was to secure a reduction in the duty on steel billets, while it was increased on all the other products of the company's manufacture. The next step was to convert the Duquense works into an exclusive billet plant in order to flood the country with an "overproduction." By this forced process, a result of deliberate conspiracy, the price was forced

down and the wonderful "sliding scale" was made to take a slide downwards.

Mr. Anthony did not think it worth while to mention these trifling matters, any more than the other unimportant fact that all the workmen were not receiving \$275 per month for their services. If the people of Kansas were not a reading people he might perhaps deceive enough of them to gain a respectable vote in the state; but such deliberate concealment of facts, and evident unfairness in the treatment of questions of public interest must forfeit the respect of intelligent and thinking men and women.

#### A PROPOSITION TO MR. BURTON.

In your speech in this city on Thursday, the 14th inst., we understood you to say that the government cannot make money, and that it was absolutely necessary for the government to borrow money to carry on the war.

If we correctly understood you, we now offer you the columns of THE ADVOCATE to any reasonable extent to prove these propositions. We deny that there is any other authority under the constitution of the United States to make money than the authority of the government.

We deny that there is any other American money in existence except that which has been made by this authority.

We deny that the government ever borrowed a single dollar to carry on the war after the first six months from its beginning.

We deny that a single dollar of the interest bearing bonds of the United States were ever issued to obtain money to carry on the war.

We challenge you to prove your propositions. This is a campaign of argument, you know, Mr. Burton. Please give us your proofs.

#### WHAT THE PROHIBITIONISTS THINK OF FARMER SMITH.

We clip the following from the proceedings of the recent Prohibition convention in this city:

Mrs. S. F. Grubb, of Lawrence, president of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as a logical conclusion we feel less faith in the proposed "enforcement of the prohibitory law" by the Republican party if they succeed in electing their ticket from the fact that the man who heads it, A. W. Smith, deliberately insulted ex-Governor St. John for the sole reason of his being, and because he was the apostle of prohibition, and through him the Prohibitionists of Kansas. He did this when he introduced the measure into the state legislature to change the name of the county called after St. John.

The resolution was received with cheers, and was adopted unanimously.

#### WATCH THEM.

THE ADVOCATE gave the warning last week that this state was being colonized for the purpose of defeating the will of our citizens at the coming election. A clipping from the *Kansas Commoner*, published in another column of this issue, shows that Wichita has received an installment from Tennessee. Watch these fellows. They have been brought here for corrupt purposes. No former resident of another state can gain a residence that will entitle him to vote at the coming election. Challenge every devil of them and see that they do not vote.