

IT STILL HANGS
IN THE BALANCE

Workmen and Iron and Steel Manufacturers Spend Much Time in Settling the Trouble Between Them.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 31.—The outcome of the deliberations of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers, upon the proposition of the United States Steel corporation officials for the settlement of the strike is still hanging in the balance. While nothing definite was accomplished yesterday, the more sanguine element seems to be still in the majority and better news is hoped for to-morrow. From what could be learned in the night of the secrecy maintained, the strike and more conservative members were willing to accede to the proposition made to them by the other side, but the younger ones displayed a spirit of greater independence and a reliance upon the power of the organization to force better terms than those submitted to them. Newspaper men were refused admittance this morning to the hotel block, in which the Amalgamated association meets. This made it difficult to obtain any definite information and all sorts of rumors were circulated. It was stated that a meeting would be held elsewhere; that President Shaffer and Secretary Williams had left for New York last night; that several members of the board had gone to see Senator Hanna at Cleveland and that no meeting would be held today or until the national officers and absent members of the board returned. The report that Shaffer had slipped off to New York was untrue. At 10 o'clock only two men could be seen in the rooms of the Amalgamated association, one of them Vice President David Reese, who was vigorously working the telephone. Shortly before 11 o'clock a number of the vice presidents arrived. President Shaffer arrived at 11:10 and went at once to the conference room.

At noon the members of the executive board left the building for lunch. President Shaffer said there was a meeting this morning and that there would be another this afternoon. It is reported that Shaffer will meet the local manufacturers in conference at the Hotel Lincoln this afternoon. A number of manufacturers, it was said, were trying to get Shaffer off morning. Mr. Shaffer would not deny the report, but whatever conference was held would be at the Amalgamated headquarters and not at the Hotel Lincoln.

Secretary Williams' absence from the headquarters gives color to the rumor that he had left the city to meet some of the officers of the steel combination, to secure, if possible, a modification of the proposition made by the representatives of the combination at the conference on Saturday.

At 1:15, one of the national officers said he did not believe it would be possible to give out any definite information on the situation for two days at least. He said the matters before the board were of such importance that the greatest secrecy is necessary.

QUIT IN ALL SENSES.

San Francisco, July 31.—Everything is quiet in the strike of the teamsters and dock laborers this morning. A great many non-union men are at work, but the situation is but little relieved, business in many sections being at a standstill. No trouble of a serious nature has occurred.

A WEE ONE.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 31.—A strike of thirty men, members of the Amalgamated association, employed at the Carnegie steel mill, last night because of the discharge of one man, Patrick Frey, a rougher, was settled today by the reinstatement of Frey and the strikers returned to work. Frey had been active in organizing the men in the mill and the company was forced to close down the strike. The action of the men was a surprise to the mill managers as it was not known that the Amalgamated association had gained a foothold in the plant. The mill employees, 1,500 men and has been non-union since the Homestead strike in 1892.

NEGROES AT WORK.

Chicago, July 31.—Negro laborers are returning to Melrose Park the scene of the recent disturbance between whites and negroes. Twenty are said to have been given work in the Latrobe steel works. Henry Belling, village trustee, says nothing that will be done by the villagers to prevent negroes from working in the steel plant. The negroes who started to work are, however, having a hard time finding board and lodging.

Several of the negroes now at Melrose Park are from Alabama and were among those sent from the south when the trouble first occurred.

MOLDERS WILL SETTLE.

Chicago, July 31.—A settlement of the molders' strike is expected this week by Henry M. Hoyt, president of the National Foundrymen's association. The president of President Martin Fox of the International Union of Iron Molders, whose arrival is expected today, will, it is believed, result in a conference between the national officers and men, in which the present trouble will be adjusted.

COULD NOT FIND THEM.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 31.—Up to noon today newspaper men here had been unable to locate Messrs. Morgan, Davis and Tighe, of the Amalgamated association, reported to have started from Pittsburg for Cleveland last night. A canvass of the leading hotels at that place showed they had not registered. Senator Hanna did not appear at his office throughout the morning and a report was in circulation that a conference between himself and the Amalgamated representatives had taken place at his residence. He arrived at

his office soon after 12 o'clock, having come directly from his home. Asked if he had held a conference with Messrs. Morgan, Davis and Tighe, he said he had during the day, Mr. Hanna said:

"I am not at liberty to discuss the subject. I will neither deny or confirm the report that a conference was held this morning. It is true that I am interested, and to some extent directly connected with the efforts being made to settle the strike, but it would be most foolish for me to talk about what is being done."

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

New York, July 31.—President Shaffer and Chairman Gary of the United States Steel corporation were in conference today with Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co.

TODAY IS FINAL.

It is believed that if President Shaffer cannot immediately impress the other members of the board with his views today, he will hold another conference tomorrow. Many, however, say that today will be the final test, and if a settlement cannot be effected at this sitting an extension of the strike to all of the union plants of the United States Steel corporation will be ordered. Manufacturers declare that if the workers do not return to work this time the profits of Mr. Morgan, all negotiations will be declared off, and no further conference will be possible.

A number of the board were not present this morning or this afternoon, and it is believed that they are out of the city on secret missions. The general sentiment seemed to be that the situation was more likely to become more critical than that a settlement would be reached at once. The terms proposed by the representatives of the big steel combination.

Among the reports that soon gained considerable circulation, was one that the Amalgamated board had prepared a counter proposition to that offered by the combination's officials, which had been taken to New York last night by Secretary Williams and trustee John Pierce. The proposition is believed to be an extension of the strike, and a further extension of the strike if the terms are not immediately accepted. It is certain that there will not be a final meeting of the board today, and as manager H. L. Davis says, there may be no definite information on the situation for a day or two.

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 31.—Dispatches from Wellsville say that the late through train last night carried National Trustee John H. Morgan, Vice President of the Amalgamated association, and Assistant Secretary Tighe, the Amalgamated association, en route from Pittsburg to Cleveland. They were on the sleeper, and nothing could be learned of their mission. One report was that they were going to see Senator Hanna, and another that their visit was in connection with the organization of the independent Crescent Tin Plate plant workers.

STRIKERS WERE RESTLESS.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 31.—The McKeesport strikers were restless all night, and there was more excitement at any time during the strike. Rumors of the company attempting to steal a march on the Demler-Wood men and trying to bring a train load of non-union men while the peace conference was in progress, which was patrolled on the alert, and the evident readiness of both the Wood and the Demler plants to start at a few minutes' notice increased the feeling of uneasiness that was prevalent, but no attempt was made at either plant to resume. The report that an agent was coming to town today to secure men for Wellsville kept the strikers on the anxious seat and 100 men kept watch night for night for the strikers.

Since the return last night of the McKeesport men who were in attendance at the conference, the feeling that a long strike is certain has become general and those closest to the national officers of the Amalgamated association seem to have least hope of any settlement being reached. It is currently understood that the terms asked by Mr. Morgan are nothing like the ones which were published as constituting the agreement and that they would force matters to about the same point they were before the strike.

At Duquesne and Homestead last night there were several small meetings, the same as all others. It is said that a strong Amalgamated lodge is being organized at each place and that a similar movement is on foot at Bradwood.

The situation at Wellsville and in the local plants closed down by the strike is unchanged. There is no excitement and the strikers are quietly awaiting the result of the executive board meeting.

STRIKERS BARRIED.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 31, 4:15 p.m.—Large numbers of strikers called at the headquarters this afternoon trying to get information. They were barred from the building. The same as all others. President Rees left the headquarters and, as usual, they had nothing to say. Several members of the board are still in the conference room.

Military Activity.

London, July 31.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Buda Pest says:

In consequence of the agitation in Albania, Austria has ordered every garrison in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be immediately placed on war footing. Additional regiments leave Vienna this week for Sarajevo and Banjika. All the officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

Schley's Letter Received.

Washington, July 31.—It was announced at the navy department today that the letter of Rear Admiral Schley, acknowledging the receipt of the precept to the court of inquiry and making certain suggestions with reference thereto, had at last been received. No

explanation of the delay in its arrival and no statement of its contents were furnished. Judge Advocate Lemly simply announced that the letter had arrived and would receive consideration. He declined to answer all interrogatories, basing his refusal upon the order of the secretary prohibiting officers from discussing the case. Captain Lemly departs on his annual leave Saturday, and the supposition is that Rear Admiral Schley's letter will be considered before that time, and that whatever action is to be taken on the admiral's representations will be taken at once.

Martial Law Suspended.

Buenos Ayres, July 31.—The chamber of deputies has approved the bill suspending martial law. President Roca will promulgate the bill today.

Brave Message.

Vardoe, Norway, July 31.—The America, the flagship of the Baldwin-Zeigler North Pole expedition, which sailed from Tromsø, July 1, reached here and proceeded last night direct for Cape Flora, Franz Josefland, Mr. Baldwin sends a farewell message to the United States as follows:

"All I can wish one of the best efforts. We will stand by our flag."

Philippine News.

Manila, July 31.—Lieut. Croft of the Nineteenth infantry, with a mounted detachment of Cebu scouts, has had an encounter with sixty insurgents. Seven of the rebels were killed and thirteen taken prisoners. Of Lieut. Croft's force two privates were slightly wounded.

The Philippines commission has passed the Manila civil charter which will go into effect immediately. The tax on real property has been amended, being fixed at ten cent for the present and 2 per cent after 1902.

Tomorrow all the military cable and telegraph lines will be opened for commercial use.

This Terrible Business.

Bilboa, July 31.—The position of affairs upon the house causes much anxiety. Great difficulty is experienced in the settlement of certain securities in which the operations have been large. Money is most scarce for carrying over and rates are extraordinarily high.

Anarchist Arrested.

Zurich, Switzerland, July 31.—An anarchist named Gubelin was arrested at Vindikon last night by order of the prosecutor general, on information received from Paterson, N. J. Many documents were found at his lodgings.

Whist Tournament.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 31.—A big program of plays in the various whist contests is on this afternoon, including the first round for the associate members' trophy, third round for the Hamilton club trophy; first session for the American Whist League trophy, and the fourth round in the progressive pairs' contest.

The contests for the various trophies will continue until Saturday.

Corset Waisted Revolution.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, July 31.—Doctor Rangel Gardias at the head of 500 men, has revolted against President Cordero of Venezuela. The insurgents are near Santo Domingo de Tachera, on the Colombian frontier. The Venezuelan government has sent 10,000 troops to the scene of the uprising. The situation is grave. Other outbreaks are expected. The whole country is ready to rise against President Castro. Constitutional guarantees have been suspended and complications with Colombia are feared.

Eastern Temperature.

Chicago, July 31.—Temperatures at 7 a.m.: New York, 78; Boston, 72; Philadelphia, 78; Washington, 30; Chicago, 66; Minneapolis, 62; Cincinnati, 74; St. Louis, 74.

Among the Socialists.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—After the election this forenoon of Max S. Hays, of Cleveland, Ohio, as chairman of the day, the National Socialist convention voted on the question whether "immediate demands" should be eliminated from the platform, reported yesterday afternoon. The vote resulted in a decision to retain the word in the platform. The substitute offered by Prof. Herron then came up. On vote was admitted as part of the platform. Prof. Herron's substitute embodied:

"The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines."

"The progressive reduction of the hours of labor, the increase of wages."

"State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age."

"The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose, and the workers be secured the full product of their labor."

Describes the "Pool."

New York, July 31.—The Herald prints the following concerning the movement of the pool, or pool, whose alleged attempt to form a grain pool had attracted the attention of George H. Phillips and the postal authorities:

A young man applied last Thursday to John L. Condy, No. 6 Wall street, for a desk room. He gave the name of Phillips and said that he had come from Manila, Canada west, as a representative of a large cement manufacturing firm. Mr. Condy paid \$15 for one month's rent in advance.

"He brought nothing with him and Mr. Condy has not seen him since. People have called frequently for Phillips' mail, saying that he was at the Grand Union hotel, but no mail came for him and no such man is known at the Grand Union."

According to George H. Phillips, of Chicago, the person attempting to organize the two million dollar pool in September corn sent out circulars under the title of Phillips & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 6 Wall street.

Conferring on Marillo.

Washington, July 30.—Arturo D. De Briard, the Colombian consul general at New York, is in the city in consultation with the officials of the Colombian legation in regard to the situation in Colombia and especially with reference to the seizure of Marillo, one of the aides of General Uribe, the revolutionary leader at Cartagena, Colombia, some time ago. According to officials at the legation the passport with which Marillo was armed stated specifically the peaceful mission upon which he was journeying. The officials do not believe that his seizure will give rise to a diplomatic incident with Germany. The officials at the legation took the idea that General Uribe has invaded Colombia with 15,000 men. They knew, however, that he has purchased arms in Belgium and that he went to Curacao and from there to the Venezuelan frontier, where he has been lately arrested. According to all the information obtained here, however, and the legation has news from the seat of government at Bogota up to the 25th, the invasion had not yet taken place and no battles have been fought.

SPANISH OFFICER
PRAISES SCHLEY

Says it is Absurd and Unpatriotic to Criticise His Conduct.

BROOKLYN WAS IN HOTTEST

Politics Basmirch the Lily Whiteness of the Navy's Honor—There Should Be a Separation.

New York, July 31.—The Madrid representative of the Journal and Advertiser has obtained an interview from Captain Diaz Moreu, who commanded the Cristobal Colon during the naval conflict off Santiago. Says Captain Moreu in reference to the movements of Admiral Schley:

"All the American officers, without exception, did their duty in the naval battle of Santiago. It is absurd and unpatriotic to make any imputation in the case of Admiral Schley. The Brooklyn was in the thickest of the fight throughout. She was at the mouth of the harbor when we tried to pass out, and engaged us with a terrific fire, doing frightful damage to the end. In the pursuit of the Colon we surrendered to the Brooklyn, forty-five miles west of Santiago. The Brooklyn landed a shell just ahead of my ship, but there was nothing left for me to do but run ashore."

"I should say that Schley was not only brave but very competent, as is Sampson whom I know personally. I don't know Schley."

"Schley directed that our officers retain their personal effects. A coward is never generous. The suggestion of cowardice probably comes from cowards."

"I have read in El Mundo Naval that this attack upon an honorable naval officer has a low political basis. The navy should be left outside of politics."

Body Found.

Chicago, July 31.—A special to the Tribune from Racine, Wis., says:

The body of C. E. Penick, the banker of Charleston, Iowa, and brother of ex-Senator Penick, was discovered floating in Lake Michigan last evening, not a hundred feet from where he fell into the lake from the steamer Virginia on Friday. The general opinion is that the victim fell from the boat while sleeping on the upper deck, and that it was not a case of suicide.

Lucky Dogs.

New York, July 31.—The annual field trials for Bengies will be held under the auspices of the National Beagle club at the country estate of W. C. Whitney, at Roslyn, L. I., the last week in October and the first week in November. An especial feature this year will be made of the young dogs.

Will Know Tomorrow.

Kansas City, Mo., July 31.—A special to the Star from El Reno, O. T., says: Commissioner Richards called "all ready" at eight o'clock this morning and the third day's drawing at the great land lottery was begun with a

rush. The weather was cool and bracing, and everybody felt anxious to hurry the drawing through as fast as possible. The crowd pushed and jostled each other in a good-humored way to get as close as possible to the platform. Two thousand names will be drawn from each wheel today and enough tomorrow to make a total of 4,500 from each wheel. The story of success or disappointment for the 165,000 remaining home-seekers will then have been told.

Conterfeits Jailed.

Deadwood, S. D., July 31.—Three men are in jail here on the charge of counterfeiting. They were arrested in their cabin seven miles west of Elmore, in Spearfish canyon, and gave their names as Wm. Portland, Jerry Burnett and Jo Delisch. At a preliminary trial today they pleaded not guilty.

A complete outfit was captured for the manufacture of dollars, halves, quarter and dimes, and quantities of silver and other metals to make the alloys.

Ten Eyck Has Retired.

Worcester, Mass., July 31.—Edward H. Ten Eyck, world champion amateur sculler, announced today that he had retired from racing forever. He retires a champion who has never been beaten in a race.

The Unspeakable Again.

Constantinople, July 31.—The excitement among the Albanians at Frishmina is becoming more acute. The Christians are reported to be in a desperate condition and foreign ministers here have renewed demands at the Frishmina kiosk that the government protect the lives and property of the Christians.

Lavine in Practice and Procedure.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 31.—President Schurman of Cornell university announced that Frank I. Lavine of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed to the chair of practice and procedure in Cornell law school in the place of H. E. Redfield, who resigned to accept a similar position in Columbia university. Mr. Lavine is a Cornell graduate of the class of 1889.

English Races.

London, July 31.—Avidity won the Goodwood plate at the Goodwood race meeting today. Raid came in second and E. Corrigan's Semper Vigilant, (Thorpe), finished third.

Raid was disqualified for bumping and swerving and St. Levan was placed third.

Richard Croker's Joe Ullman, (L. Reiff), won the race for a sweepstakes of £5 each, with £100 added, for two-year-olds and upwards—six furlongs. Lily Palmer, (C. Jenkins), second, and M. I. Noyla, (J. Reiff), third.

Tennis Tournament.

New Castle, N. H., July 31.—Wet courts again delayed play in the Wentworth tennis tournament today, and only one match was played this forenoon.

Preliminary round singles: R. C. Seaver beat F. J. Sulloway, 6-4; 6-3.

No Tooth in This.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 31.—Mark L. Wilson, a theatrical manager, aged about 40 years, committed suicide during the night by inhaling illuminating gas. In one of Wilson's pockets was a badge of the order of Elks issued by lodge 174 of Tacoma.

Midway Closed on Sunday.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 31.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the American exposition held last evening it was decided that the midway at the exposition should be closed next Sunday.

SALT LAKE ROOMING HOUSE EVIL.

It is Proving the Downfall and Ruination of Numerous Young Couples—Another Case Showing it Should be Abated Forthwith.

Almost every day there are evidences at the police station of the infamous rooming house evil with which the city is now afflicted. Disreputable resorts flourish on half a dozen streets on the strength of signs indicating that a respectable business is being conducted under the "Furnished Rooms" cloak.

Wayward boys and girls find no difficulty whatever in securing lodgings for a night in any of these dens. The question of age cuts no figure. All they have to do is pay the price and they are accommodated. That was instanced last night in a manner most shocking to contemplate when a lad seventeen years old and a girl fourteen years old were admitted to the Daft block just as though they were husband and wife.

There have been several unsavory escapades in this block of late, and it is well known to the police department, who have it under their ban. The case especially referred to above came to light early this morning when Officer Simpson went to a room in the Daft building and arrested Nellie Kilbourne, and later Harry Wiggins, a news agent 17 years of age. Wiggins is now locked up in the city jail charged with rape and the girl is under detention in Chief Hilton's private office.

The details of the story as related unsparingly by the girl, are most shocking. She says she met Wiggins about three weeks ago, and that two weeks ago he took her to the Metropolitan rooming house on west Third South street and their accomplished their ruin.

Last evening the girl left the home of her parents at 808 west Second North, saying she was going to a party. She came up town and met Wiggins on Second South. After walking around the streets for some time Wiggins took her to the Daft block and leaving her downstairs, went to make arrangements for the room. This was about 10 o'clock. After going to the room Wiggins sent out for some beer, which they drank. She says that about 1 o'clock this morning, Wiggins left her in the room saying he had to go to see his mother who was coming in on a train. A few minutes later he sent three messenger boys one

after the other to the room, and one of them was caught there when Officer Simpson put in an appearance. The girl was undressed and in bed at the time. She was arrested and taken to the police station but her companion was allowed to go. At the station she unflinchingly told the officers the circumstances of her downfall.

She said that two weeks ago when she went to the Metropolitan house with Wiggins, she had a companion with her and a friend of Wiggins' was with them. She said they all remained in the house over night. The girl who was with her at that time is Lily Gurkey of West Jordan. The Gurkey girl is only sixteen years of age.

After securing a description of Wiggins from the girl, Officer Simpson went to the Oregon Short Line depot, where he located the young man as he was making preparations to go out with a train. When informed of the charge against him he made no denial of it.

The Kilbourne girl is the daughter of R. M. Kilbourne, a laborer at the Rio Grande depot. Her parents have been apprised of the girl's arrest and the circumstances leading up to it, and they are grief stricken over the terrible affair.

The police are very much incensed over the case and say that nine-tenths of such affairs can be traced directly to the Oregon Short Line depot, where there is only one remedy for the growing evil, and that is to pass a law preventing boys under the age of twenty-one years, from entering the messenger service.

"That is where the great trouble lies," said Sergeant Brown this afternoon. "As soon as these boys go on the messenger force they are thrown into an evil element and kept there. They come and go as they please and are never questioned. It is an easy matter, too, for them to engage a room in nearly any of the houses. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the girls in the reform school today are there as a result of association with messenger boys. Though young in years they are as old as most men in knowledge of the evil side of life."

In the police court this afternoon when the complaint was read to young Wiggins, he said he was not ready to plead now, and the case was continued until next Monday afternoon. He defaulted \$3,000 bonds Wiggins was taken to the county jail. Assistant County Attorney Loofthorow asked that the Kilbourne girl also be placed under bonds to insure her appearance in court to testify against the defendant.

"Yes," said Judge Timmony, "this girl will be here when this case comes up. Her bonds will be fixed in the sum of \$500, and in default of the same she will be turned over to the sheriff."

SILVER ISSUE
IS STILL ALIVE

Bryanites in Ohio Hold a Convention and Listen to a Speech by Temporary Chairman Root of the Gathering.

Columbus, Ohio, July 31.—Following the conference here last night of the Populists regarding the nomination of a state ticket and a more perfect organization of the People's party in Ohio, there was held in this city this afternoon and evening a state convention of the advocates of free silver and other issues not covered in either the Democratic or Republican state platforms.

The convention was called immediately after the recent Democratic state convention by George A. Groot of Cleveland and others who were dissatisfied "because the present Ohio Democratic platform did not refer to Col. W. J. Bryan or reaffirm either the Chicago or the Kansas City platforms," and for other reasons set forth in an elaborate call issued July 15.

In his keynote speech as temporary chairman, Mr. Groot reviewed the conditions that brought about this movement. He insisted that it was not a movement of so-called "Bryan Democrats" alone but of all those who advocate free silver and was opposed both to the Democratic and also to the Republican party as at present organized and controlled.

The attendance was so small that the convention was held in the parlors of the Great Southern hotel, and the newspapermen present constituted a majority of the gathering.

A conference was held at the rooms of Mr. Groot during the forenoon, at which it was decided to nominate a full state ticket this evening and select a state committee to manage the campaign for the independent movement.

The platform adopted at the conference in Cleveland, July 17, which has been generally circulated in printed form for subscribers by mail, was endorsed. This platform re-affirms the Kansas City platform, endorses Bryan and declares especially for free silver. It also includes the following plank:

"We demand that all money that is manufactured to be used in this country as a medium of exchange, whether it be gold, silver or paper, shall be coined by the government and distributed among the people without the intervention of banks, and that every dollar of it shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private."

Mr. Root, who was elected temporary chairman, delivered the following speech:

Mr. Groot's Speech.

At a conference in Cleveland recently composed of men who believe in the doctrines set forth in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, it was concluded, after deliberation, that the political situation required that some definite action be taken with reference to the course to be pursued by the supporters of those platforms and of Mr. Bryan at the coming election. It was decided, since the recent so-called Democratic convention had deliberately repudiated those platforms and Mr. Bryan, that the only proper thing to do was to either refuse to vote or to put a separate ticket in the field. The latter course was adopted.

ARE NO BOLLTERS.

Instead of our being bollters, the convention recently assembled was composed of bollters; it was a bolting convention, for it bolted the national Democratic platforms and abandoned our leader, who made the fight upon them. The platform adopted by it is meaningless and lacks political virility. It is destitute of principle and offers no political issue. It is a platform adopted in order to secure votes from the opposition merely.

APPROVAL OF GOLD STANDARD.

They say that the money question is dead, since two elections the people have approved of the gold standard, and therefore there is no reason why the Kansas City platform should be endorsed, or Mr. Bryan, either. If the money question is dead, then the party itself must be a corpse. It could not possibly have any reason to exist if that question be dead, for with that question omitted from the platform nothing remains worth contending for. If it be dead, by the same token the questions of tariff, of imperialism, of expansion and of government by injunction are dead.

NOT FOR OFFICE NO.

The recent convention was dominated and controlled by trust magnates and their paid attorneys, and those who believed in the gold standard. The followers of Grover Cleveland were there in force. They did not conceal their identity, but made known to all that they were there for the purpose of taking the first step in this state towards demolishing the Kansas City platform and installing in place and power the advocates of the gold standard. They succeeded in controlling the convention, in making their nominations, and drafting the platform, but they will fall utterly in driving the democratic voters of this state into the camp of the gold contingent in November next; especially those who believe that the money question is the paramount one. We are now asked to swear allegiance to those who sought to destroy the party during the last two campaigns and to abandon and stamp upon the principles for which we fought and struggled then. Our implacable enemies have become our leaders and they are seeking to become our political masters. If they succeed in their efforts, it will be the fault of the Bryan Democrats of this state. Those who have struggled in this cause have done

so, not for office, but to secure better conditions for the people.

To my mind it is an evidence of a concerted movement to get rid of the money question and place the party in the same position it occupied for thirty years previous to 1896. During that period it was a party of negation. Since 1896 it has stood and fought for affirmative principles.

SEES THROUGH IT.

If the Democratic party were right in 1896 and in 1899 upon the money question and that question is not settled, then why should that party in Ohio abandon it in 1901? If the convention were right during those campaigns it is right now. If politics is to be carried on for the purpose of securing office alone, then why bother about great principles that involve the well being of men? The gold standard advocates, both Democrat and Republican, tell us that the country is in a prosperous condition that the idle are employed; business is good and the people are contented. If this condition prevails, then why try to overthrow the Republican party out of place and power, for has not that party furnished this condition? These statements, however, are not true. They are made to deceive the unwinking. This condition does not exist. That the people of this country are apparently prosperous is true, but that prosperity is not the result alone of the increase in the money supply, but is due to the expansion of credit in the country.

FICTITIOUS PROSPERITY.

Can it be said that a country is prosperous when the debts of the people are constantly increasing? The increase in the debts of the banks in four years of more than six thousand millions of dollars is surely not an evidence of prosperity. Can it be said that the money question is dead with these facts staring us in the face? To my mind these facts alone are a conclusive proof of the fact that the people of this country are not only not prosperous but that they are becoming hopelessly bankrupt. Debts are not evidence of prosperity; they are evidences of adversity, rather.

THESE ARE FIGURES.

Another evidence that tends to prove that the people are not prosperous is furnished by the trusts themselves. The great manufacturing industries of the country have within the past five years lost more than \$100,000,000. They have lost more than \$100,000,000 in the price of the things they manufacture and control and in combining they have increased their stock "inabilities and bonded debt from less than four thousand millions of dollars to over twenty thousand millions of dollars. This is, of course, conclusive proof that the money question is dead. The total debt of the people is more than ten thousand millions of dollars more than the assessed value of all their property and more than half of the real value of all the property they own and control. This is another evidence that the money question is dead. If these facts alone are not enough, it can be said that the people are prosperous, that the money question is dead? And yet, in face of these facts, every gold advocate and every plutocrat will tell you with the greatest assurance that the country never enjoyed such prosperity as it does at the present time.

SATISFIED WITH BRYAN.

Already can be heard on every hand the statement that we must get an issue that we can win upon; that Bryan has led us to defeat twice and now must get a principle that we can bring us victory. The champions of the gold standard are deriding Bryan, denouncing the principles for which he stood, and are paving the way for the control of the next national convention in order to nominate some man who will be the tool and servant of Wall street. Will the bollters be able to control the convention? If they should, and it now seems quite certain that they will, the party that was done in 1896 will have to be done over again. If it should be, the Democratic party, as such, thereafter will cease to be a factor in the national politics. Shall we assist them in the work? Shall we strengthen their cause with our votes and influences?

DON'T GIVE UP.

Shall we publicly acknowledge to the world that we, voters of Ohio, turn our backs upon the principles upon which we stood simply because we were defeated twice? The fight in which we have been engaged is one for principle, and we should not abandon the struggle until we are utterly exhausted. We should present to the enemy a united front, and be actuated by one common purpose, and we should not permit ourselves to be led from our course by the advice of those who, as nominees, who seek to control both parties.

VERY PERTINENT.

It is not a question of policy or of expediency; it is a question of principle which confronts us—and he who is actuated by principle in his political conduct cannot (and do justice to himself) vote the ticket that was recently placed in nomination by the alleged Democratic convention at Chicago. In 1896 the Democratic convention at Chicago said to the world that all those who did not believe in the doctrines set forth in the platform adopted by it could have no place in the party; that those who have dominated before in the interest of Wall street should no longer control the party. They selected a leader and under his banner two great campaigns were fought. That we did not win was no fault of his. That we did not win was no fault of those who stood with him. That we did not win was because the money trust was able to control by one process or another sufficient of the voters to defeat us.

AT LEAST, BE DUTIFUL.

We are now in this state called upon to say whether we shall submit to the domination of the same class of people who dominated the Democratic party previous to 1896, or whether we shall, in accordance with our convictions, vote for our principles and select men who are willing to stand for them. We did not win in 1896, but we will not elect our ticket, but we will not elect ourselves, to our country and to our fellowmen.