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**Democratic Watchman.**

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 13, 1899.

**BRYAN A SURE WINNER.**

The outlook for Democratic success next year never was brighter. Mark Hanna in an interview says the Republicans are sure to win. Mark could not possibly say anything else. He believes in persistency, especially the persistency of falsehood. Confidence of expression and positiveness of assertion, he thinks, are effective. But the Republicans are not going to win next year, and we will tell why.

It was the workmen's vote that elected McKinley in 1896, not that the working class loved him more than Bryan, but the Republicans' persistent assertion that McKinley's election would result in the instantaneous return of the good times and abundant employment had its effect. We heard Senator Cullom positively assert that within 15 minutes after McKinley's election the long looked for prosperity would come trotting along. But it did not come in 15 minutes, 15 weeks or 15 months. "General Prosperity," as he was dubbed, did not reach us until he had made a protracted march all over the world. Cullom's utterance nor McKinley's election did not hasten him. He came when he was ready, and it would have been the same whether McKinley or Bryan was chosen president. But it was well for Bryan he was not elected in 1896. His election would have been blamed for prosperity's tardiness, and he and his party would have suffered in consequence.

The working people are now more independent and will vote more in accordance with their convictions than their wants, and that is with Bryan and the Democratic party. The Republican party is handicapped with a president who has broken un-American ground, who has needlessly shed the blood of many of our best boys, has waged a wicked war against a distant people seeking the blessings of a government of their own, has enormously increased taxation, has encouraged commercialism to the extent of courting an abhorrent foreign alliance, has insulted and belittled the nationalities of our most numerous citizens of foreign birth and alienated the votes of that portion of them that had been habitually voting the Republican ticket for years. He has kept in position military commanders who would only allow lying dispatches to be sent to the newspapers and thereby conspired to deceive the American people.

Thousands upon thousands of voters who formerly voted with the Republican party are turning from it in disgust and dismay, wondering what the next dishonor is to be that will bring upon the republic. Those who think that the glamour of military glory and conquest will be effective for the benefit of the party in power will find themselves vastly mistaken. Treason to Republican Democracy and the substitution of imperialism will not be tolerated, for there is yet and will be forever belief in the Declaration of Independence, in the bill of rights and the words of Washington in the hearts of the American people. We have had enough of militarism, and the reversion to stronger every day.

The Democratic party was never in better condition for a vigorous fight. It had never before better weapons of offense and defense. It is now free of the trammels of slavery and the trammels of the money power and is no longer the organized hypocrisy that it was before Bryan and the Chicago platform. Bryan will be the candidate in 1900. He will have a united and enthusiastic party at his back and is as sure to win as the sun shines.—South Chicago Democrat.

**Pingree Lauds Bryan.**

At the St. Louis meeting of governors Governor Pingree ventured a comparative analysis of the speeches made at the Chicago trust conference by William J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cockran. Some of his deductions were as follows:

"Cockran placed the dollar above the man—that is, such is the logical outcome of his reasoning and his position. Bryan placed the man above the dollar. The former is the commercial view. Mr. Cockran is undoubtedly an orator. The trust could hardly have chosen a more effective champion. He held his audience spellbound and charmed by the beauty of his diction. One could not have condemned bad corporate management in more scathing terms than he did. He threw bouquets at the laboring men. This was done with a purpose. It is evidently the plan of the trusts, first, to make laboring men believe their own salvation is in a fostering of the trust, and second, to intimidate them or modify their zeal by claiming that labor unions are, in fact, trusts and that warfare on trusts is warfare on labor unions. I predict that labor will not be deceived. Mr. Bryan's answer to Mr. Cockran that trusts intrude money and debase mankind is complete and sufficient."

**Prosperity Item.**

At the employment agencies in the cities everything seems to be booming along nicely. It is reported that a great number of men have applied for work, and they all got jobs, doing housework, cooking, washing dishes, scrubbing, etc. Verily, prosperity hath worked wonders.

—If the American people want an object lesson in militarism, let them look at France. That empire, bristling with bayonets, is burdened with an army that bleeds it to death. So enfeebled has the fabric become that it shakes and totters to its ruin on the mere attempt to do justice to one person whom the army officials have foully and infamously wronged. Military France is to-day too weak to do a decent act.

**Where Are the Poets?**

Every advance of humanity in the world's history has been heralded by some great poet whose muse has been lighted with celestial fire. The early Christians gave us the sweet hymns of salvation which still continue to sound through the arches of grand cathedrals and are also heard in unbragous groves from the united voices of vast multitudes of devoted men and women.

The Psalms of David are as fresh, thrilling and beautiful as when they first resounded through the hills and vales of Palestine. The crusaders marched for the rescue of the Holy Sepulcher to the inspiring strains of sacred music. The thrilling notes of the people's song of freedom, the "Marseilles" hymn, was the redemption of France in the last century and is yet the war cry of liberty throughout the earth. "The Star Spangled Banner" is the child of our second war with England and is still a blessed inspiration to brave Americans everywhere.

And the poets had as much to do with the civil war as did the war department.

You old men remember how you were thrilled with enthusiasm unspeakable when you first heard the patriotic words, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong!" or that other magnificent hymn of liberty loving men, "We'll rally round the flag, boys; we'll rally once again, shouting the battle cry of freedom!" You all remember how brave men went into battle with thousands of voices singing, "John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave; his soul goes marching on." Your old blood still rushes like fire through your veins when you hear the lofty strains of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord!"

In every crisis of our history up to this time the poets have come to our assistance with patriotic anthems. But where, oh, where, are all the poets now? Where is the poet of the Philippine war? Where, oh, where, is he? Is it possible that we are fighting in a cause so wicked that the sweet numbers of poetry cease to flow? Is there no versifier to immortalize the names of McKinley, Alger and Otis, no lofty muse to commemorate horse doctors and embalmed beef? Couldn't Hanna hire some poetical imbecile at so much a verse? Couldn't the warlike preachers adapt the occasion to some of the songs of Solomon? Yes, we need a war poet right off. Where is the poet of imperialism? The world is waiting for him in anxious suspense.—Nonconformist.

**Willing Victims.**

As matters stand today the American people seem to exist only for the purpose of being despoiled. They seem to exist only as a convenience for the sharks and as food for birds of prey. If no remedy can be devised for these conditions, then the word "statesmanship" is a term of reproach and stands for "imbecility" and the word "politician" should be added to the eternal infamy, said John P. Altgeld in his Cooper Union speech. You ask, "Can these monopolies be destroyed?" I answer, "No." Most of them cannot be destroyed, and, what is more, they should not be destroyed. Concentration and monopoly can greatly cheapen production, and if the people at large got the benefit of it, then concentration and monopoly would shorten the hours of labor and advance civilization. They would improve the condition of all men and of all women.

The trouble now is that the benefits of cheapened production do not go to the people, but go into the pockets of a few greedy men. And those men are not satisfied with simply pocketing the profits from cheapened production; but, having an absolute monopoly of the market or of the carrying business, so far as it affects certain communities, they arbitrarily mark up the price of necessities or of transportation so as to make the people pay nearly twice as much as they should. And this is not all, but they then resort to corruption and bribery in a man to eternal infamy, said John P. Altgeld in his Cooper Union speech. You ask, "Can these monopolies be destroyed?" I answer, "No." Most of them cannot be destroyed, and, what is more, they should not be destroyed. Concentration and monopoly can greatly cheapen production, and if the people at large got the benefit of it, then concentration and monopoly would shorten the hours of labor and advance civilization. They would improve the condition of all men and of all women.

**The Philippine Issue.**

The Philippine situation has been simplified for the Democrats. They have been contending that if the administration would promise the Philippines the same sort of government that was pledged to the Cubans there would have been no necessity for the long, costly and bloody war that has ensued. They insist that if such a promise were made now the war would come to a speedy close—the Filipinos would throw down their arms, and diplomacy would accomplish what war has failed so far to do. McKinley has made this impossible and must take the full consequences of the terrible struggle that must yet ensue before the liberty loving Tagals are crushed by superior force. From a political standpoint the Democrats have reason to rejoice at the issue he has made.—Chattanooga News.

—A year ago Cornell University secured 90,000 acres of woodland in the Adirondack Mountains for the exclusive use of her forestry department. The land has been divided into a number of sections and several seed beds have been laid out in which there has been planted over a million small trees of different varieties. The students of forestry will study the theory of the subject from October to April, and from then until Commencement they will study the practical side of forestry. Cornell University is the only college in the United States which has a forestry department. Prof. John Gifford was recently elected to the Chair of Forestry in the University.

**A Modern Pecksniff.**

In speaking of our attempted conquest of the Philippines the president says, "Rebellion may delay, but it can never defeat its blessed mission of liberty and humanity." What a pity it is that Dickens had never met McKinley when he wrote about the life and public services of Mr. Pecksniff! He could have then built for us a much more accomplished hypocrite. There is no rebellion in Luzon. The president knows that, and so does everybody else. The Philippines were never subjects of ours. They were ever free people with an established government when we commenced the war. Our only claim to their country is a bogus title bought from Spain. If after the Revolutionary war England had sold the American colonies to Spain, the title of Spain would have been exactly the same to this country as ours is now to the Philippines.

The president talks about "our blessed mission of liberty and humanity," a mission of beer, Bible and rapid fire; mission that, according to Otis, has already destroyed 5,000 human lives; a mission that has bombarded cities filled with helpless people and produced widespread starvation by setting fire to ripened harvests; a mission that rewards Mohammedans and kills Christians; a mission for conquest and greed; a holy mission for the murder of the innocents! Yes, it is a blessed mission of liberty to enslave 8,000,000 freemen, a blessed mission of humanity to kill all those who refuse to be slaves!

But the friends of the president say that he is going to give them freedom some day. When is that, in God's name? Is it after the best people over there are all dead? Is it after 10,000 brave Americans have been killed by a combination of bullets and malaria? Is it after we have spent a thousand millions wrung from the patient toil of the poor? If the president designs freedom for the natives, why doesn't he tell them so? Why does he not say, as congress said to the people of Cuba, You are and of right ought to be free and independent? If the president would say this to the people believed him, the war would cease, rifles and swords would be laid to rest, armies would be disbanded, and a happy people, redeemed and free, would joyfully engage in the useful pursuits of peace.—Nonconformist.

**Money Production.**

The ascertaining of truth and the promulgation of correct views of human affairs and transactions would be aided very much by an effort were made to use words with accuracy. Nothing is more honorable than making money—that is, the producing of something by which the world is enriched. The farmer who raises crops of any kind or causes anything to be that did not exist before, anything of real use in the world, may be truly said to make money, to increase wealth, whether he succeeds in accumulating or not.

The man who goes down into a mine and gets out coal or metallic ore makes money, and those who take the coal and ore and produce iron, steel, zinc or lead make money. They add to the useful stores of the world, and there is no other way of truly making money.

In every economical discussion clear distinction should be made between the various means of getting power over the products of labor which are availed of by the shrewd and unscrupulous and the actual production of wealth by the application of labor to the soil or by taking raw materials of various kinds and putting them in forms for use.

We have read of late that certain men have made their millions by the formation of trusts. Is the world enriched by their efforts? Nothing of the kind. They have simply promoted the capitalization of the earning power of certain business enterprises and induced some of their fellows to buy interests in the expected future earnings. For this service to limited classes they have taken to themselves large rewards in various shapes, expected to be realized in many instances as the fruits of monopoly or by the manipulation of legislation in the interest of private undertakings, but there is no real making of money, the world is not enriched by the value of a single grain of sand, and the consideration of this and all kindred subjects would be greatly simplified if those who see the truth clearly would not permit of such schemes of nonproducers to draw on the wealth of the world in the terms that are justly applicable only to real production.—Alden S. Huling.

**Hanna's Unfortunate Slip.**

Mr. Hanna made a "break" as soon as he opened his mouth to the interviewers in New York. "My observations of England," he said, "are that it is a country with a good political system. It is fully as good as ours." If Mr. Hanna's Ohio opponents are sharp, they will serve the implications of this remark. It means that, in his opinion, a monarchical form of government is just as good as a republic. Some of Mr. Hanna's critics think that a monarchy is what he is lending us to. Be more careful next time, Mr. Hanna. This will be a critical campaign.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

**Time to Lance the Boil.**

The Carter case has assumed the shape of a ripe and malignant boil on the neck of the administration. If the president be well advised, he will make haste to lance it.—Philadelphia Record.

**Perils of Militarism.**

Nations contemplating the influence of the militarist spirit on society will not miss the significance of the display of militarism at its strongest now being made in France.

—Profanity is not only a vile and disgusting habit, but it is a potent demoralizer of its immediate victims as well as of many who come in close contact with them.

**Menace of Militarism.**

When the American people fully realize the significance of the fact that their own country is safe under the military protection of but one regiment and two battalions of infantry, while an army of 100,000 men and the expenditure of millions of dollars are expended necessary to the mere inauguration of a colonial system in the eastern hemisphere, the question of foreign expansion will have reached the proper basis for intelligent figuring.

Under this realization thoughtful Americans will begin to doubt the wisdom of a policy which would settle upon a government already supreme in one hemisphere and able to maintain its supremacy with but a skeleton military system, a burden of colonial conquest calling for the creation of an army far larger than was ever necessary to legitimate American expansion on this continent. They will not be able to recognize in the Philippines, nor in any other territory possible in the old world, either the inducement or the righteous cause warranting such a sacrifice.

Imperialists demanding a surrender of American principles and a repudiation of the Monroe doctrine for the sake of foreign conquest are leaving out of their reckoning that sound American loyalty to the teachings of the founders of the Union and that sound American common sense through the exercise of which the Union has so greatly prospered in counting upon American acquiescence in their un-American policy. They will encounter this spirit at the polls, however, in the national campaign of 1900, as they encountered it in the Eighth congressional district of Missouri on Aug. 29 last, and the signs are extremely favorable for a national expression of sentiment strictly in line with that voiced so overwhelmingly against Imperialist Voshell in Missouri.

Unwittingly, but with a logic as powerful as unintentional, an imperialist administration is presenting a striking object lesson of the blessings attendant upon American adherence to American principles and of the burden and danger inseparable from expansion into the old world. The Monroe doctrine never received a stronger indorsement than is found in the spectacle of the United States of North America tranquil and safe under the protection of less than 2,000 soldiers, while 100,000 are needed to enforce the government's repudiation of that doctrine, with a prospect of an increasing demand dark with the menace of a militarism that should never be possible in a free and self governing country.—St. Louis Republic.

There is one feature of present discussion that does not shed a very favorable light on the purposes and projects of the Republican party in the Philippine Islands—namely, the fury with which the administration organs resent criticism of and opposition to the Republican policy in those islands.

Nothing could be more significant than the readiness with which men otherwise sane and sensible employ the terms "traitor" and "treachery" as descriptive of those who, honoring the flag and willing to die for the principles of which it is the emblem, are keenly anxious that it should have the same meaning abroad that it retains at home. We do not hesitate to say that there is something suspicious in the heat manifested by the Republican organs when the wisdom and justice of their Philippine policy are called in question.

The plain object of this free employment of the terms "treachery" and "traitor" is to stifle discussion. It is an effort to make weak-minded and weak-necked people believe that the manifest destiny of the republic is to engage in foreign conquests and to subject alien peoples to a state of vassalage. It is true that these epithets belong to the ammunition of the lowest order of partisans, yet we now see them employed indiscriminately by men who are supposed to know the meaning of words.

If it is "treachery" for freemen to oppose and run counter to a foreign policy hatched in a cabinet meeting and in no part or parcel indorsed by the people, how long will it be before "treason" will consist in opposing a domestic policy of that party? How long will it be before all who presume to vote against the Republican candidates will be rounded up, driven into transports and hustled off to some Devil's island set apart for "traitors"?

We observe with keen pleasure that this loose and flippant employment of the epithets "treason," "treachery" and "traitors" is bringing about a wholesome reaction in those sections of the country where a reaction against Republicanism is essential to the health of the body politic.—Atlanta Constitution.

**Early or Late Conventions.**

The talk of holding earlier presidential conventions than usual next year is not likely to be received with approval outside of political circles. There is nothing to be gained by such a move, while there is a distinct disadvantage in it for most people. A political campaign is invariably a disturbing factor in the business world, and the earlier the political conventions are held the longer will the business interests of the country be adversely affected.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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