## DEPEW ON IMPERIALISM.

HOW HE ASSAILED M'KINLTY'S PRES IN 1898.

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Us-Means Centralization.

In the Chicago Times-Herald on May 22, 1898, Senator Chauncey M. Depew had the following interview, obtained and signed by George Grantham Bain and copyrighted:

When I asked Mr. Depew what he thought should be done with the Philippine Islands he drew in his breath and said: "That's a pretty big question." Then he pushed back his chair from his desk and swung around until he half faced me.
"If we should keep the Philippine

he half faced me.

"If we should keep the Philippine Islands," said Mr. Depew, "we would reverse the traditions of this Government from its foundation. We would open up a new line of policy.

"Let us see what that would mean in the first place it would mean the establishment of a military government over possibly ten millions of people 6000 miles away from us; it would mean the increase of our navy to the proportion of the navies of Europe."

"Not to the proportion of Europe."

"Not to the proportion of England's navy," I suggested.

"To the navy of France and Germany," said Mr. Depew. "It would mean the increase of our army to 150, 600—more likely to 200,000 men. It would mean the increase of our army to 150, 600—more likely to 200,000 men. It would mean that the United States Government would be brought in closer contact with the people than ever before in the history of this country.

"We have known that there is a Federal Government only as representing our flag, our nationality and glorious traditions, but we have not felt the burden of its support or been confronted with the possibility of the payment of an enormous annual military fax, except during the Civil War. In Europe, where great armies and navies are maintained, the people are taxed directly for their maintenance. Our revenues have been obtained heretofore by indirect taxation, with the exception of a slight tax on whisky.

"But with the increase of our expenditures by 100 per cent. the taxes to support the Government would be felt in our homes and in our offices. We would feel them in both the necessaries and luxuries of life—in our houses, in our carefages and in our wagons, in our carefages of the men with the continuation of the property—in every transaction of our every-day business life. For i

same for the new policy of the colonial empire furnishes food for consideration.

"What also does a world-wide policy mean to us? It means a centralization which would change materially the relations of the United States to the Federal Government. The control of these populous colonies would be centred at Washington, and we should have a centralization of power far beyond what the old Federalists ever dreamed of. You cannot have empire without all its attributes, and that means a practical revolution of our form of government and an abandonment of the beliefs which the fathers held when they established this Government in 1776."

I asked Mr. Depew if it was not possible to derive from these proposed colonies a revenue greater than the additional expenditure which their possession would involve. "How," said Mr. Depew, "by taxation? Every time you attempt to collect a tax from these people they would rise, and you would have to call on your military force to suppress them. And suppress them for what? For doing what John Hancock did? They might quote against us our immortal declaration that taxation without representation is tyranny."

Are There No Trusts?

nere no trusts? Ask Are There No Trusts?

Are there no trusts? Ask the men who used to work in the rolling mills. Are there no trusts? Ask the men who used to work in the bleyele factories. Are there no trusts? Ask the independent manufacturers or the small merchants, or anybody, in fact, except M. A. Hanna.

No trusts, indeed! The woods are full of trusts and every one is a menace to labor. But, there's a way to get rid of 'em and that way isn't by voting the Republican ticket, either.—Toledo Bee.

A Belated Discovery.

Chairman Hanna should have made his discovery that there are no trusts in the United States before the Republican platform was constructed and before President McKinley had written his letter of acceptance. It would have saved the platform makers and the President much anxious thought.

Insult to the Intelligence of American Workman.

American Workman.

The Republican campaign argument entitled "The full dinner pail" is at once a fraud and an insult to the intelligence and the morality of the American workingman.

A fraud, because in spite of all that a subsidized press and a "personally conducted" corps of campaign speakers can say, the administration of William McKinley has not meant unlimited prosperity for the American workingmen.

ed prosperity for the American workingmen.

The thousands of unfortunates who have walked the streets of all our great cities through the long cold months of every winter, willing to work, but with no work to do, and therefore no food, save the dole of charity, and no shelter, save the police station, are a terrible flaw in the picture of general prosperity.

The thousands of farmers of the Eastern States who sell the products of their hard toil to-day for the same price that they commanded four years ago and pay for the necessities of life an increased price, are not sharers in prosperity.

price that they commanded four years ago and pay for the necessities of life an increased price, are not sharers in prosperity.

The hundreds of thousands of men in our great cities whom intolerable wage conditions have forced to try the terrible remedy of strikes and who have found themselves beaten and baffled by the combinations of capital against which they fought, and who face the coming winter, impoverished by a summer of enforced idleness, know that the story of prosperity is a deceit and a snare.

The great armies of miners who are even now in revolt against conditions that made their lives only produced to the component of the first of th

How the Trusts Steal Savings.
"I earn the same wages I did two
years ago. I have no new expenses.
I am more careful than ever about
my expenditures. Yet I find that
where I had two or three dollars of
my wages left at the end of the week
two or three yers ago I have nothing
left now."

oft now."
That paragraph expresses the hought of many a workingman. He conders why it is that he saves nothing now, even with greater economy, then he had a little balance left in is pocket at the end of the week exercitive.

ing now, even with greater economy, when he had a little balance left in his pocket at the end of the week heretofore.

The explanation is that given by the Anthracite Coal Miners' Union. Living expenses, they assert, have "increased fully thirty per cent. In two years." The trusts make the difference. By artificially enhancing the cost of living they draw from the pockets of the workingman the little balance each week that formerly swelled his savings. Many a workingman wonders why the wage that formerly supported his family runs short now. The answer is the same. A trust made increase of the cost of living, "fully thirty per cent," means the loss of his savings to one workingman and pinching and debt to another.

A Puzzle.

A Puzzle.

If the people of the Philippin ands are incapable of managing own affairs and must be shot into

dssion— Why does Mr. McKinley apply the rincipal to the Christian population chicipal to the Christian population hich wishes to set up a republic un er American protection; And refuse to apply it to Sulu, where has granted autonomy under Amer

ne has granted autonomy under American protection to a Mahometan despot, has guaranteed polygamy and slavery and has granted subsidies to the royal harems?

Why treaties and subsidies for Mahometan polygamists and slave-holders? Why fire and sword for enlightened Christians?

ened Christians?

The Mask Pulled off.

The effort to hide imperialism in this campaign has failed at every point. Imperialism taxes Porto Rico without her consent; it imposes military rule on Cuba long after Cuba should have had her own chance; it loots Cuban revenues; it carries on a war of subjugation and externination in the Philippines. The mask is pulled off, and President McKinley could not say today, "Imperialism is impossible."

Sheltered by the Taylor.

Sheltered by the Tariff.

Talking about trusts, there are fifty or sixty very obnoxious ones that would have to go out of business if the tariff shelter under which they rob should be taken away. There is no honest opposition to trusts that does not go to the root of the evil by insisting upon the repeal of all legislation which encourages their formation and fosters their growth.

By the Trusts, For the Trusts.
President McKinley entered into a government by the people, of the people, for the people, for the people, the closes his first term as the chief operator of a Government of the people, by the trusts, for the trusts.

## THE "FULL DINNER PAIL" FAKE. TRUTHS ABOUT TRUSTS.

PROTECTED BY REPUBLICAN CON GRESS AND ADMINISTRATION.

GRESS AND ADMINISTRATION.

An Article Which Shows How Silly is Hanna's Assertion That "There is Not a Trust in the Entire United States"—A "Definition" For Depew.

Senator Hanna says "there are no trusts. Senator Depew calls for "a definition."

The name was originally given to a number of independent corporations combined to create a monopoly and vesting their power of action in a single trustee. It was decided by the Supreme Court that corporations could not lawfully combine in this way, and so they adopted the device of merging their existence and identity in one great corporation.

The name changed. The thing continued. Instead of a trustee acting for separate corporations there is a president and board of directors representing the several corporations welded into one. In either case the aim and the result are the same—the creation of a private monopoly. If anything, the cohesion is now more perfect—the power is greater.

The Anti-Trust law of 1890 declares that—
"Every contract, combination in

power is greater.

The Anti-Trust law of 1890 declares that—

"Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade \* \* is hereby declared illegal."

Judge Barrett, in his decision in the famous sugar case in New York State, thus defined a monopoly:

"A combination, the tendency of which is to prevent competition in its broad and general sense, and to control and thus at will enhance prices, to the detriment of the public, is a legal monopoly. \* \* Nor need it be permanent or complete. It is enough that it may be even temporarily and partially successful."

There are hundreds of such monopolies in the country to-day, and neither the Republican Congress nor Administration has done anything to prevent or to punish them, but both have done much to promote and protect them.

The history of the window-glass industry for twenty years has been a history of a succession of pools, lockouts, agreements fixing prices and rates of wages on the one side, and on the other of strikes and their accompaniments.

On account of our natural facilities we ought to be making the best glass in the world, but we make poor glass in the world.

paniments.

On account of our natural facilities we ought to be making the best glass in the world, but we make poor glass for which the consumer pays double price.

The American Glass Company was formed in 1895. It was a selling agent for eighty-five per cent. of the factories. It was succeeded in October, 1899, by the American Window-Glass Company. The capital of this corporation is \$17,000,000. The value of the property represented by this capital is about \$6,000,000. Since 1895 the prices of window-glass have been about doubled.

It is stated in a glass manufacturers'

of window-glass have been about doubled.

It is stated in a glass manufacturers' periodical that the pool made \$700,000 in 1890, \$1,750,000 in 1890 and \$2,000,000 in 1890, \$1,750,000 in 1898.

The glassmakers take the full bentfit of their enormous protection, and as foreign glass costs more in the interior than on the seaboard by reason of the cost of transportation, consumers of American glass in the interior pay more for the domestic article than do consumers on the coast. A box of glass, for example, costs at Pittsburg fourteen cents more than the Boston price.

The duty on glass is between eighty

The duty on glass is between eighty and 100 per cent.

Besides this great trust we have the following trusts in the glass industry:

The Pittsburg Plate-Glass Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000. It has about doubled prices in the last two years. It pays very low wages—from \$1.35 to \$1.80 per day.

The National Manufacturers' Association has advanced its prices ten to fifteen per cent.

The National Glass Company is new. It is a combination of makers of tableware and has \$4,000,000 capital.

The Macbeth-Evans Glass Company owns about half the producing capacity of lamp-chimney plants.—New York World.

Freedom of Discussion.

The suspension of freedom of discussion is one of the strongest signs of the imperialism which seeks to make itself permanent.

Republicans make objections to a discussion of the Philippine question pending the suppression of an alleged rebellion.

pending the suppression of an alleged rebellion.

They object to Mr. Bryan's criticism of the Philippine policy because he supported the ratification of the treaty which removed Spanish sovereignty. If the treaty had not been ratified, then a state of war would have existed, pending which criticism would still have been denounced as "stabbing the army in the back."

Take it what way we may, discussion seems to be out of order. Will the organs kindly inform us when liberty of speech will be in order again?

An Expense.

An Exposure.

Some months ago the Republicans were boasting of the thoroughness with which they had established the gold standard. Now even Secretary Gage is ambitious to prove that the Republican enactment is so filmsy that it could be easily destroyed by a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury.

The Republican papers which are insisting in one breath that Mr. Bryan stands no chance whatever of being elected President are discussing in their next breath Mr. Bryan's probable cabinet appointments after he is inaugurated.

### INSTINCT.

When you were but an infant,
Whatever you might find,
You tried to put into your mouth;
Such is the childish mind.
A unnof coal, a rattle
Your fists and e'en your feet
Would move you to inquiry:
Now, is that good to eat?"

"Now, is that good to ca."

And later, when ambitions,
With years, began to grow,
You dreamed sweet dreams of glory,
But had to work, you know.
You labored at your duty,
And asked, when 'twas complete,
Not: "Is the thing ideal?"
But: "Will it help me eat?"
—Washington Star.

# HUMOROUS.

· Hoax—There's a proof that our days are numbered. Joax—What? Hoax— The calender.

Nell—She doesn't show her age Belle—Show it? I should say not. She won't even tell it.

won't even tell it.

He—Would you be mad if I kissed you just once? She—Yes; I would. The idea—only once!

"Misfortune always travels fast."

"That's right; the more rapid the pace a fellow goes the quicker it overtakes him."

a fellow goes the quicker it overtakes him."

"Aha," exclaimed the heavy tragedian. "The plot thickens." "It's about time," cried one in the audience. "It's been pretty thin so far."

Nell—He looks like a man who has been disappointed in love. Belle—He is. He advertised for a girl with \$5.000,000 and didn't get a single reply.

She—I didn't know you had a sister. Mr. Smart. He—Oh, yes; I've got nine of them. "You haven't really?" "Yes; one by birth, and eight by refusal."

Tramp—Can you oblige me with a

Tramp—Can you oblige me with a little help, lady? Lady—I'm afraid not. My help all left this morning. It's very hard to keep servants in the suburbs.

"What are you up so early for?" asked the old hawk. "O, just for a lark," replied the young bird, using one claw for a toothpick; "and I got him, too."

"Ah!" cried Mr. Algo when she refused him; "I can never love another."
"No." she said; "I realized there was no room in your heart for any one but yourself."

"I saw Miss Gabble talking to you this morning. I don't suppose she gave you so much as a chance to open your mouth." "O, yes. I yawned quite frequently; she couldn't prevent that!"

Her Father—So you want to more.

the saw and so control the state of the same of the sa

## Proper Precaution.

He-I'm going to shave myself here-

after.
She-Won't you cut yourself?
"No; I won't have any razor enough for that."



A Farewell.
My Lirest child, I have no song to give

No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray;
Yet, ere we part, one lesson I can leave you,

For every day.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;
Do noble things, not dream them, all day long;
And so make life, death and that vast forever
One grand, sweet song.
—Charles Kingsley.

Ant's Aunt Gives Picnic.

The ant's aunt had to give a picnic, because she had been invited to so many places by all her relatives, and she thought it was time to pay back some of the invitations.

"But it will be such a bother," said the ant's uncle, when he heard about it.

"Don't be foolish, now," replied the ant's aunt. "We cannot go in society without going to some trouble."

So the ant's uncle said that it would be all right, for he always said something of that kind when his wife talked about giving a party.

He was sleeping early the next morning, when his wife woke him and said: "Benjamin, Benjamin, did you remember to get the lemons and the sugar?"

san: Benjamin, Benjamin, in du you remember to get the lemons and the sugar!"
"No," replied the ant's uncle, as he rolled over again in bed. "The grocery store was closed."
"Then you will have to go into the kitchen of the man's house and get as much as you can carry before the cook gets up."
"The last time I was there," muttered Benjamin, "I nearly got blown up with the kerosene can."
By the time the ant's uncle got back to his house he found more than a hundred ants of all kinds walking up and down and carrying all kinds of provisions.
"You are very late," said the ant's

ind its up."
It that sprung be sharp it is the sprung in the sprung be sharp in the sprung be sharp it is the start of the sharp it is the sha

came to a place where a whole lot of men and women were sitting in a circle while the mosquitos ate them. The men and women were eating pickles and dry sandwiches and trying to look happy. Uncle Benjamin hurried down the middle of the tablecloth and calling, "Children, children," at the top of his voice. Everywhere he went he met some of those miserable little children who had run away from their own picnic. He found them sitting on the edge of a sponge cake dangling their feet and kicking holes in the leing. They were perched on loaves of bread and up on top of a plate of sliced ham, they were playing hide and seek. Some of them had climbed up into a great big tin reservoir. There were all their clothes on the edge and they were having a swim.

"Didn't I tell you not to go near the water?" asked Uncle Benjamin, shaking his cane. "Now, where do I find you?"

"It isn't water," said all the chil-

water?" asked Uncle Benjamin, shaking his cane. "Now, where do I find you?"

"It isn't water," said all the children ants; "it's lemonade."

It took the ants' uncle more than as hour to get all the children together.

"Why don't you come away from here?" he said. "Don't you hear all the men and women talking and saying that it would be such a delightful place here if it were not for those miserable ants?"

"They didn't say a word," replied the children, "until you came."

This made Uncle Benjamin so angry that he swung his cane and chased all the children before him back to the place where the table of the ants' picnic had been spread. Way over to one side was the ants' aunt all alone. She had her handkerchief to her eyes, and was crying as though her heart would break.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the world uncle Benjamin "What in the world

"Why, can't you see?" replied the ants' aunt. "A miserable man came this way and stepped right on the table and when he lifted up his foot everything was ruined."

"Come on, children," said Unclu Benjamin. "Let us all go back to the men's picnic. After he has treated us this way, he deserves that we should tease him and all his family."

That is the reason that, when men and women give picnics, all the ants in the neighborhood go and plague them.

Fishing with Birds.

In this country the fisherman is a man who uses hook and line or the net in following his profession, and folks would stare with wonder to see him start off with a flock of birds to help in catching fish. Yet this is done in China. There the Chinaman may be seen in his sampan surrounded by cormorants, which have been trained to dash into the water at his order, seize the fish and bring them to the boat. Should a cormorant capture a fish too large for it to carry alone, one of its companions will go to its assistance and together they will bring it in.

If the Chinaman wishes to catch tur-

It in.

If the Chinaman wishes to calch turiles he will do so with the aid of a
sticking fish or remora. The fish has
on top of its head a long disc or sucker
by which it attaches itself beneath
moving objects such as shar's, whales,
and the bottoms of ships rather than
make the effort necessary to indepenment movement.

make the effort necessary to independent movement.

The fisherman fastens the remora to a long cord tied to a brass ring about its tail and when he reaches the turtle ground puts it overboard, taking care to keep it from the bottom of the boat. When a turtle passes near, the remora darts beneath hir and fastens to his shell. Struggle as he will the turtle cannot loosen the grip of the sucker and the Chinaman has only to haul in on the line, bring the turtle up to the boat and take him aboard.

The sin-Eater.

Many customs are still practiced at less and less frequent intervals in the remote parts of Great Britain of which we have little ken. A good example of this is the sin-eater, who plays such an important part in the Gaelic funeral of the old sort.

His task is to consume all the sins resting on the soul of the dead, thereby enabling the corpse to rest peacefully in its grave.

In view of the responsible and not altogether enviable nature of his office, it is not surprising that the sineater is invariably some poor and unforunate person; for happier circumstances would naturally incline him to avoid such a profession, which is taken by himself and everybody else with the utmost seriousness. As a symbol of the sins committed during the lifetime of the deceased, a loaf of bread and a jug of beer are laid upon the corpse. The sin-eater is then inroduced and proceeds with much ceremony to eat the bread and drink the beer. Naturally enough the goes through the ordeal with a certain amount of zest, for he is not infrequently hungry, though the possessor of a well-developed taste for malt liquors.

What proves that a led horse spirit? A le(a)d horse must be a of metal (mettle).

What part of a boat is the product