HANNA ANALYZES BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Democratic Leader Again Switches His Issue.

Bryan and Bryanism Punctured at an Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the **Commercial McKinley Club** in Chicago.

naldo as long as he is hiding in the bushes Three thousand people tried to crowd and shooting down from ambush our boys into the quarters of the McKinley Commercial Club in Chicago, Sept. 18, to see and hear Senator Hanna. On that occasion Senator Hanna made the following speech:

I take for my text Mr. Bryan's views on the minor issues of the campaign as set forth in his letter of acceptance published to-day. Just before the Democratic convention at Kansas City many pilgrimages were made to Lincoln, Neb., by Democratic missionaries at the urgent call of Mr. Bryan. This was for the purpose of putting Bryan's pet scheme of free silver in the platform.

But, if you remember correctly, that issue was only placed in the platform by a majority of one vote of the committee. Now Bryan has relegated the silver issue to the rear, and brings out imperialism as the chief issue. Bryan gained this issue when the treaty was made with Spain in which the Philippine Islands were purchased. He went to Washington and by his own influence forced certain Democratic Senators to adopt the treaty, in order that the Democratic party might fight against it in the coming campaign. That proves that Bryan has not the courage to stand by his own convictions.

Bryan's letter speaks of trusts. Yet h does not mention the ice trust or the cotton bale trust. In the latter Senator Jones is heavily interested. Every one knows the story of the ice trust. As Bryan declares that the trust is one of the main issues of this campaign, I can say that we are ready to meet him on that proposition as well as on any other.

Hanna's Relations with Labor. Bryan also makes much ado concerning the conflict between capital and organized labor. For myself, I have this to say: I was the first man in Ohio to red ognize organized labor. It was in 1871, when I was in the coal business in Cleveland, Ohio. John Seaney and John James, President and Secretary of the first bituminous coal miners' organization in the fUnited States, called upon me and stated that the miners had organized into a union.

As I was a leading coal operator, the two gentlemen urged me to use my influence in organizing the operators. That was my first experience with a trust. I organized the operators in the district in which I was interested, and during my entire experience there we never had a strike or trouble of any kind.

I want to make this statement here, once and for all, in reply to all these charges and insinuations with reference to my aspect toward labor: If any man In the United States of America can bring into my presence a man who has ever worked for me and truthfully state and substantiate that I have refused to

veys the Monroe doctrine to Asiatic wa-Urges All to Work for McKinley. ters. Whoever heard of such a thing? The Monroe doctrine is founded purely and simply on the determination on the but get as many of your neighbors who ye into all the world and preach the gospart of the government of the United are undecided upon these questions, per- pel to every people.' Wasn't that a co States that no foreign country should in- haps for want of knowledge, as you can, incidence to remind me of Bryan's pious terfere in the western hemisphere. Mr. to vote as you do; make it your business remarks on the same text? Bryan would do what? Spread it all over to secure one more vote for the President the world and we would stand behind and of the United States, and that small effort will put us on a perfectly safe basis. oners. But the schmart young lawyer defend it. What do you call that if it isn't imperialism? As a result of that Won't you do that much for your family? procedure we would find ourselves in-Won't you do that much for the national Johannes and cross-kvestion him. Jogood? Haven't you pride enough to do volved in all kinds of foreign wars. (A voice-That is right.) That is true-and that much for the national honor, integ- and didn't have much experience. By yet Mr. Bryan is for peace. He was for rity, and the flag? (Voices: "Yes, yes.") and by Johannes could not stand peace when he resigned from the army All right, then do it. Good-by. so much fun at his expense, so and he has been for peace ever since. I

HUGO DENKENSPRUCT

not for peace, and I know that the ma-Relates One of His Experiences as Jusjority of the people of this country are not for peace, with that brigand Aguitice of the Peace.

(By William E. Anderson.)

"Yes, you are right, Jonathan, Mr Bryan will do good to his own party talking about political equality, liberty and the rights of man, for it was always hard for his friends to make such things work in this country among the American-born colored citizens. But it is a little late to do any good in those States where Mr. Bryan will get nearly all the votes cast. No, you are wrong, Jonathan. The very many kvotations he makes from Washington, Lincoln and others isn't quite a case of the "Devil kvoting scripture." It goes a long way ahead of that and just fits the case I am about to tell you.

ipon that question; because in warning "During my term as justice of the the laboring people of this country against peace in this town we had a great deal of trouble with tramps. They used to get into the school houses to sleep and at last they got so bold, a school house wasn't good enough for them. They be gan to profane the churches. Big Jo hannes, neighbor Smith's son, was constable and he at last arrested a gang in the Methodist church down there. He had not much experience, you see; and a trusts. We keep the protective tariff schmart lawyer from the village was up before me to defend them. That man own definition for trusts. I say we are really was a fine pleader; and as he knew the Bible kvotations well, he made a good impression on the court. He said that his friends, the defendants, went from the school houses to the church to get religion; and that the Lord was where two or three were gathered together in His name,' and so on. Then he pulled

from one of the tramps and said his cli-Now you do yours. Do yours by not ents were in church to have divine woronly depositing your vote for McKinley, ship. I remember the text. It was, 'Go

> "The lawyer got along so well that I about made up my mind to kvit the prisdidu't know it so he began to go for big hannes' was the only witness, you see, so much fun at his expense, so he got mad and yelled out: "That may all be, Mr. Lawyer, what you say. You seem to know that the notes of the sermon you got from that big hobo were his own notes; but I know what you don't know, and that is that the gang you say he was preaching to ore out of the pulpit Bible all the book of Genesis and Exodus, including the ten ommandments, to light their pipes with while they listened to the sermon.' Then I reversed my decision, Jonathan, and

> ARE SOLDIERS TO BE PAID IN SILVER?

sent those fellows to the calaboose,'

A Pertinent Inquiry from an Old Soldier Still Unanswered.

In Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, No. 1, he said that if he was elected to the office of President of the United States next November that as soon as he was inaugurated he would immediately call an extra session of Congress and give freedom to the inhabitants of the Phlippine Islands and recall the army of the United States, which would include the bringing home of the "Stars and Stripes. If elected President of the United

States Mr. Bryan will become commander-in-chief of the army. This being the Will Mr. Bryan pay the soldiers of the United States of America in silver? It is very important that the soldiers

of the American army understand this matter clearly and distinctly as to what Mr. Bryan's intentions are in the mateer. OLD SOLDIER.

New Castle, Pa., Sept. 1, 1900.



Democratic Platform Adopted at Kansas City, July 4, 1900.

The Farty (Democratic) Stands Where It Did in 1896 on the Money Question .-- William J. Bryan at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1900.

Nominated:

For President-WILLFAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska. Vice-President-ADLAI E. STEVEN-

SON of Illinois.

PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own -freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faitful observance of constitutional limitations.

State Rights.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic or republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its as sertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Money Question.

Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the mon etary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonctizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodifies produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending classes at home and abroad; prostration of indusry and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to gold monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American. and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed out independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come by its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

Immigration.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the price of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacture.

Congressional Appropriations.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We, demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befit a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House, relative to contempts in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Pacific Funding Bill.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Pensions.

Recognizing the just claims of deservng Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of an enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

Cuba.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

The Civil Service.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based on merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities of all citizens of ascertained fitness.

No Third Term.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and



out the notes of a sermon which he got

meet at any time and anywhere any man in my employ, that I have ever intentionally done any man a harm, that I have ever insisted on lowering wages to any man who works for me, or who can truthfully say that I have done evil to him, 1 will resign from the United States Senate to-morrow. (Great applause.) I made the proposition in 1897 I have found no takers, and it is still open. (Laughter and applause.)

Republican Party Against Trusts. Now, then, about this trust question, a few words more. I would like to have Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat tell me what a trust is. I don't believe there is a trust in the United States, for every State law and national law will destroy any trust that comes within its jurisdic tion; and the only laws, State and national, that have ever been put upon statute books were enacted by the Republican party. (A voice-Never enforced.) Yes, they are enforced. (Voices-Put him out.) No, don't put him out. I don't want to put anybody out. (A voice-He is a good Democrat; he shoots in the Tear.)

We have no objections to the Demo cratic party being opposed to trusts, but they have got no patent on it. (Laughter.)

Bryan's Policy for Philippines. Now, then, one word more with reference to the position of Mr. Bryan upon this Philippine question-and it has been iso thoroughly exploded that I won't mention it except in passing. I recited to you the part that he took in the execution of that treaty, and the authority that he used with his party to ratify the treaty, and I think I have convinced a great many of my hearers that his purpose and motive was not patriotic. He tells the people of the United States what he will do if he is elected President of the United States. His first act would be to haul down the American flag in the Philippines. (A voice: "He never could do

Then he would establish a stable gov ernment-he doesn't say republican gov erument-and probably put Aguinaido a the head of it. Then he said that he would establish a protectorate by the United States, pull down the American Hag, withdraw our soldiers from the soil and leave our buried dead there unde the supervision of Aguinaldo, renounce every vestige of power, which has comto us legally and lawfully, and then estab lish a protectorate-which means what It means that the government of the United States would be obliged to protecthe government of Aguinaldo from all for eign foes and interference. And what would be the result?

Judging the future by the past, the next actions of Aguinaldo would be such as to shock the civilized world; and, if for no other reason, the nations would interfere In the interests of humanity as we did in Cuba. Hut if for selfish reasons and European people should make up their minds that they wanted a foothold in that archipelago, and propose to take it, what would be the duty of the United States government under Mr. Bryan's bleas We would have to say, "No, hands off."

Funt of Intellectual Acrobat.

foat, an accubat ion't in it, when he con- done their duty.

Do not let us take any promise from any candidate or any man whose whole record has shown that his overawing ambition is to be President of the United States. He will ride any issue, he will climb on to any platform that is made for him, he will preach any doctrine, he will even abuse me to be President of the United States.

am for peace. I'm a Quaker. I am for

peace, but not peace at any price. I am

Bryan Switches Issues.

But Mr. Bryan has already been driven

from his position on imperialism. He

knows now what many of us knew in the

beginning-that it was only one rooster

he would fight it as long as he could.

Now he has got his last gamecock, Trust,

and that goes into the pit for the next

thirty days, and the Republican party

will be prepared to meet him on all such

questions, and if I had the time and voice

and opportunity I would like to speak to

every laboring man in the United States

this huge monster, the trusts, in the same

breath he says that the Dingley bill is

Now, we are getting to know where we

stand with the laboring people when we

come to the tariff, and we won't allow

him to evade the issue that he has made

on the bald proposition that the protect-

ive tariff principle goes hand in hand with

principle there and we will furnish our

at home on that proposition because we

have at the head of our national ticket

that great advocate of protection, Will-

am McKinley; because in him we have

the best friend of the United States; and

there isn't a laboring man in the city of

Chicago, or in the State of Illinois, or in

the United States, who knows anything

about public affairs, who knows anything

about the career of President McKinley,

that does not know from actual proof the

fact that during his whole public life he

is the only man that the workingmen of

this country always felt at liberty to call

upon to support their interests, and he

never failed them. And he is just as

much their friend to-day as he was fifteen

Bryan and the Laboring Men.

And now let me ask what has W.

Bryan done for the workingmen of this

other voice: "Yes, he charged us half a

Came near saying damn. Not a thing.

His career in public life is available to

every man. His short service was mark-

ed and made conspicuous by his opposi-

tion to the tariff bill. And what has he

done since to show any particular inter-

est in the working people of this country?

He tells them what he would do. He is

prolific in promises, rosy in painting the

picture as to what would be the result of

his administration, but I charge you.

workingmen, turn away from that picture

and look upon the other; and the other is

dollar to hear him talk.") Not a thing.

An

country? (A voice: "Nothing."

years ago.

McKinley.

the incubator of trusts.

that he was going to put in the pit, and

in blue. (Applause.)

Most Important Issues.

Now, bringing these issues home to each and every individual, I want to bring them there because I expect and I know that every man who goes to the polls on election day having heard the arguments in the case, having considered how the decision of these issues will bear upon his personal interests and those of his family. will cast that ballot intelligently in his own interest and not in Mr. Bryan's. But there is a further responsibility which omes to every man and to every woman who can influence a man.

I say that the importance of the issues in this campaign at this time and under hese conditions is greater than ever be fore in the history of our country. I say so because I believe it, because I know that any reversing of the present policy of the administration of this government. any change in that administration, would bring about a condition of things in the business and industrial interests of this ountry that would dwarf the flood and storm at Galveston it would mean a hurricane that would carry before it every interest, it would be a flood that would ingulf the property and the material inerests of every man, woman and child that enjoys the present prosperity.

Where Interests Are.

There is no question where your interest is, because every year, every month. and every day of the administration of William McKinley has been an object lesson. Every man who has an insurance on his life for the benefit of his family, every man who has his deposits in a say ings bank or a loan association where he has gathered together perhaps the sav-

ings of a lifetime, where he believes it is safe, and it is, although that money that he deposits in a savings bank is not there for they don't keep the maney in their caults. What do they do with it? The avest it in securities, in bonds and more gages, antisfying themselves that the property behind those securities is per welly good for the bean made-and it is ader all normal conditions. But sup using that Mr. Bryan should be elected God forbid. (A voice-Amen'h Supcoving he should be. Remember 1803.

Immodiately capital is withdrawn from he avenues of business panic seizes and lethrones confidence and we find a condi-

ion of things that sends values down the oboggan slide until they are cut in two and quartered; and the property that is opresented by the securities in the vaults d these banks covering your deposit i educed in value. That is your property. it doesn't belong to the savings bank o he life insurance company. It is yours rou have put it in their custody for sale cooping. They are doing their duty. They have builded vaults of deposit secur-have employed men of integrity and whil

ity to invest your money and protect your Mr. Bryan has performed a wonderful interests, and therefore I say they have Increase in number

PEOPLE'S BANK DEPOSITS SHOW IMMENSE INCREASE. **Prosperity Has Come to the**: People.

deposits.

580, 106 in 1804.

1890.

Sele1,394

443,321

1,001.183

The one supreme test of prosperity is the money in the bank. This is a selfevident truth. If a man's family is well State and National . .\$1,155,191,588 \$1,830,116,140 clothed and fed and in a comfortable private ... home, and besides this he can put money Loan and trust cos. 239,504,892

in the bank, it must be admitted that he is prosperous.

In the following unparalleled showing of the increase in the number of deposits Increase in am't of from the dark days of the Democratic Wilson bill regime in 1894 to the glorious days of McKinley prosperity, the most 1894 \$520 marvelous of all is the increase in the 1800..... number of depositors and in the amount of deposits in the savings banks of the country. These banks are particularly

the ones where the wage earners of the country put their savings. Mr. Bryan says the people are not pros scrous. So say all his calamity followers. We commend to them the following official figures from the report of the an increase of almost one and three-quar-Comptroller of the Currency of the Unit- ter billions of dollars to the credit of the ed States for 1890. They are unanswer-

TOTAL UNITED STATES.

-Total No. depositors. 15514 Bank. State and private ... 502,756 Loan and trust com-

able

panies 205,368

2,100,547 tion of President McKinley? of depositors

Free Silver.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such egislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-

ender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Bond Issnes.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which in exchange for bonds and at an enor mous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from -Total amount of deposits.the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public 418,281,267 and private.

Tariff for Revenue.

1899

576,724,117

1894.

214,442,510

Savings., 1,265,450,416 1,782,974,481

Average Deposits in All Banks,

? star2 per bank account in 1800.

We hold that the tariff duties should be evied for purposes of revenue, such du-Total ...,\$2,874,589,406 \$4,608,096,005 ties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not disriminate between class or section, and

\$1,733,506,599 that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and conomically administered. We de nounce, as disturbing to business, the Re-602 publican threat to restore the McKinley Since the Democratic days of 1894 there law, which has been twice condemned by has been an increase of 2,100,547 bank the people in national elections, and depositors in the whole United States. which, enacted under the fulse plea of This number more people have had protection to home industry, proved a oney to deposit during McKinley proscolific breeder of trusts and monopolies. curiched the few at the expense of many. The total amount of money deposited estricted trade and deprived the prothe credit of the people was \$2,874. lucers of the great American staples of

cecess to their natural markets. Until In 1890 it was \$4,008,000,005, showing he money question is settled we are op used to any agitation for further hanges in our tariff laws, except such people who had bank accounts in the five as are necessary to make the deficit in years since the country was suffering the evenue caused by the adverse decision agonies of a Democratic administration. of the Supreme Court on the income tax. Not only has there been this vast in-

The Income Tax.

rease in the aggregate amount of money There would be no deficit in the reveplaced in the banks, but the average one but for the annuiment by the Suamount of each bank account has inpreme Court of a law passed by a Demcreased from \$520, in 1894, to an average coratio Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform devisions of that court for Who will say that the promises of the nearly one hundred years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to Who will say that the advance agent of 7.655.414 prosperity has not visited the American people under the Republican administra- by the ablest judges who have ever at on that bench. We declare that it is the partially completed.

have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Corporate Wealth.

The absorption of wealth by the few, he consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and formation of trusts and cools require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Admission of Territories.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories giving the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Demoratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citions

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

Mississippi River Improvements.

The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior people easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Contiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legsiation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Webster Davis on McKinley.

"Listen, my Democratic friends and wighhurs, for I have friends and neighhors in this city, which is my home; listen to what I am about to say. When the Democratic party untugonizes and attacks the administration of President Me-Kinley, upon its policy in Cuba, Porto Rice and the Philippine Islands, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS CAMPING IN THE GRAVEYARD OF DEAD isst hs." From a speech delivered by the Hon. Webster Davis in October, issues, to the Republicana of Kansas City, its enactment which had been overruled Mos. when the first meeting was held in the first convention hall that was only