

THEY DODGE TAXES.

THE "HONEST MONEY" MEN OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Public Plunderers to Shield Themselves Within the Folds of Old Glory—Waving the Flag with One Hand and Plundering with the Other.

Chicago, Sept. 28, 1896.—Special.—The Chicago gold bug papers announce that a movement is on foot to decorate the streets with American flags and bunting in honor of the "honest money campaign."

Imitation is the sincerest flattery. The flag adjunct to the gold standard cause had its start one afternoon in the New York Stock exchange. The zealous patriots and patrons of American labor and industry who compose this exchange had finished a hard day's work. They had hammered down several industrial stocks on encouraging McKinley news, and were feeling good. A leading gold broker was seized with an inspiration. Pinning a McKinley badge to his breast, he professed an American flag and marched around the hall. Other stock brokers and money lenders followed him. The press accounts declared "that scores of well known Democratic stock brokers wore Bryan badges from their breasts and joined in the parade."

This was the inception of the flag movement in behalf of honest money. It must have been an inspiring sight. Future generations will shed tears when they read how Mr. Ickelheimer, of the well known firm of Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. (maintainers of the national credit), dashed his Bryan button on the floor, and declared for McKinley, honesty, sound money and for his beloved country.

Bluff old Ben Johnson once said: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

A modern philosopher declared that "waving the flag with one hand and plundering the pockets of the people with the other is a form of patriotism which is becoming altogether too common in this country."

The honest money men of Chicago should lose no time in spanning the downtown streets with flags. Next to honest assessments the Chicago millionaire loves honest money.

Let us throw a little light on these "honest money" citizens who are about to slip over with patriotism. You will get no information concerning them by reading the Chicago papers. Here are a few facts about Chicago millionaires who are now raising a corruption fund to insure the triumph of honest money:

Without an exception they are tax dodgers.

By systematic bribery, perjury and fraud they evade the payment of their taxes and throw the burden of maintaining government on the small property holders and the working classes.

By reason of these crimes on the part of Chicago honest money millionaires, the city treasury is bankrupt, the streets are unpaved, and unswept, public school facilities are lacking, and the various municipal departments are the laughing stock of other cities and a disgrace to Chicago.

Every tax dodger in Chicago is for McKinley, honest money and a permanent gold standard.

They should raise the flags at once. It will not be the first time the folds of Old Glory have shielded public plunderers.

In 1872, after the great fire had swept out of existence the larger part of the city, the assessed valuation of Chicago was \$347,000,000. The population was less than 400,000.

Today, twenty-four years later, with a population of not less than 1,600,000, Chicago property is assessed at \$237,000,000. Look back at those figures of 1872. What do you think of it? According to the sworn statements of Chicago property owners the city is worth \$100,000,000 less today than it was twenty-four years ago. It may be that this is on account of the crime of 1873. If so, it is a bad showing for the gold standard.

Property in the down-town district which recently sold for \$750,000 is scheduled and assessed at \$65,000. Great railroad corporations owning city real estate and property worth \$25,000,000 are assessed at \$300,000. One piece of property—a sixteen story building—worth \$1,250,000, pays taxes on \$65,000.

There are some honest money people for you. They are going to drape their buildings with flags and proclaim to the open-mouthed world their honesty, purity and patriotism. They are not in favor of repudiation. They demand that the people of the United States shall pay their debts. They insist that every American dollar shall be just as good as any other American dollar—unless it is invested in their buildings. They are the guardians of the public morals; the keepers of the public conscience;

Who has to pay the taxes which these millionaires evade? The farmers of Illinois. His farm is assessed at nearly its full value. What is left after the Chicago board of trade has absorbed its share of plunder, is taken by the tax collector and poured into the public treasury to be expended in protecting the property of Chicago's honest money patriots.

Waving a flag with one hand and plundering the people with another is a good form of patriotism which is becoming altogether too common in this country.

Mr. Bryan talks because about 50,000 persons a day insist upon it.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

BRYAN'S SAYINGS.

Extracts from the Speeches of the Democratic Candidate.

"You tell me that we must have a gold standard because England has. I reply to you that we will have bimetallicism and then let England have bimetallicism because we have bimetallicism."

"There is no ground upon which the opposition is willing to fight this battle. They dare not declare in favor of the gold standard, because all history teaches that nothing but suffering has followed the experiment of a gold standard."

"We have been opposed to the importation of criminals and paupers from abroad and we shall oppose the importation of a financial system which is criminal and which makes paupers wherever it goes."

"The vote—not the bosses—ran the Chicago convention and I am proud to be the nominee of the convention which gave expression to the hope, the aspirations of the common people of the democratic party."

"The gold used in the arts is increasing every year, and we shall reach a time—in fact, some insist that the time is already reached—when the total amount of gold produced every year will be needed for the arts, and leave no annual product to keep up with the demand for money."

"When these republican politicians refuse to tell the American people what kind of a system they would have they must not expect the American people to put their financial affairs in the hands of those who do not know what ought to be done, or, if they do know, are determined not to let anybody else know what they know."

"They tell us that the election of the Chicago ticket will drive gold from this country. I want you to remember that the mere nomination of a candidate for president on a free silver platform has been bringing gold to this country for many weeks."

"If it is desirable to have money come from abroad, then it is evident that we have not enough money here now, and if we have not enough money now it is better to let the money come out of our mountains and be our own money than to borrow from abroad and have to pay it back with interest some time."

"We are sometimes accused of using extravagant language. But we do not have to use extravagant language. Whenever we want to be very emphatic we turn back to the utterances of men like Mr. Carlisle, who are now worshipping the gold calf, and use their language to show what emphasis was before their hearts were turned from the people to Wall street."

"I am the nominee of three conventions, but I do not appeal to the votes of any man on the ground that I am nominated by his party. I have a higher claim to your suffrages than party ties can give me. I appeal to you as the only candidate to the presidency who believes that the American people can have a financial policy of their own."

"The republican platform adopted at St. Louis declares not that the gold standard is good, but that it must be maintained. How long? Until the American people are tired of it? No; they are tired of it now. Until the people desire to get rid of it? No; they desire to get rid of it now. How long? Why, we must maintain it until foreign nations desire us to get rid of it, and will let us get rid of it."

"In my judgment the income tax is just. It is not war upon property, but it is a demand that those who have property and who demand the protection of that property by federal laws should be willing to support the government to which they look for that protection, and not seek to use the instrumentalities of government for their own benefit and throw the burden of supporting that government on the backs of those not able to bear it."

"These assistant republicans whose hearts are willing, but whose flesh is weak (laughter) may as well understand now that the contest in which we are engaged is not a contest for this year alone. I believe we shall win now. But whether we win now or not, we have begun a warfare against the gold standard which shall continue until the gold standard is driven from our shores back to England."

"The Republican platform declares we must maintain our present financial policy not until we get tired of it, but until foreign nations get tired of it and consent for us to abandon it. To my mind, no more infamous proposition was ever indorsed by any party, and I cannot believe as I look into the faces of tens of thousands of free Americans throughout all these states that they are willing to trust the destinies of the people in the hands of foreigners, whom we can only reach by petition."

"If anything is wrong with our laws we can correct them at the ballot, but if we transfer the legislative power from Washington to Lombard street our ballots cannot reach them, and we can simply go upon bended knees and beseech sympathy and compassion from those who have never known sympathy or compassion. Those who are denominated as money changers have never in all the history of the human race listened to anything but force. They have no heart. They cannot feel. They know nothing but greed and avarice, which have no conscience to which you can appeal."

"Democrats who believe in tariff reform and republicans who believe in protection are able to get together when both recognize that the money question is superior to the tariff question. A populist leader in this state well expressed the idea when he said that, while he believed in populist doctrines, yet he was willing to lay some of them aside until he could get others. For instance, he said, while he believed

in the government ownership of railroads, he did not want the government to own the railroads as long as the Rothschilds owned the government."

"But we are notified that we cannot maintain the parity because Mexico cannot. Every man who thinks that this nation is no greater than Mexico ought to vote the republican ticket. It is the only place that he will feel at home. (Applause.) This nation can do what Mexico cannot do. This nation can create a demand for silver ten times as great as any demand that can be created in Mexico, and if there is a republican who still doubts that this nation is greater than Mexico, let him remember that the United States and Mexico together may be able to do what Mexico cannot do alone."

"We apply the law of supply and demand to money. We say that the value of a dollar depends on the number of dollars and that you can raise the value of a dollar by making the dollars scarce, and we charge that our opponents are in favor of making the money scarce because they are controlled by those who want money dear. If you are in favor of dear money you ought to vote the republican ticket. If you are in favor of making money the only thing which is desirable to own and making property the thing that everybody wants to get rid of, you want to vote the republican ticket, because the republican party proposes to continue the present financial system, the object of which is to make it more profitable to hoard money and get the increase in the rise of the value of the dollar than to put that dollar to work employing labor and developing resources of this great country."

Plutocracy Illustrated.

In answering a correspondent the New York World quotes from the census of 1890 to show that 8,000 families own over \$12,000,000,000—over twelve thousand million dollars—of the wealth of the United States.

At such a time as this, the World is not likely to be accused of assisting the democratic party. So, accepting its figures, let us see what they mean.

The total assessed value of all real and personal property in Nebraska under the census of 1890 was \$184,000,000; of Missouri, \$887,000,000; of Illinois, \$909,000,000; of Kansas, \$347,000,000; of Kentucky, \$647,000,000; of Tennessee, \$382,000,000; of Colorado, \$220,000,000; of Texas, \$780,000,000; of Alabama, \$258,000,000; of Mississippi, \$166,000,000; of Indiana, \$856,000,000, and of California, \$1,101,000,000.

The combined assessed wealth, real and personal of these twelve great states of the west and south as shown by the census of 1890, foots up between six and seven billions, while the combined wealth of 8,000 plutocratic families foots up over twelve billions—nearly twice as much.

What more need be said?—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

THE BENEFITS OF SILVER.

How Free Coinage Would Affect the Farmer Who is Mortgagee.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

How would the free and unlimited coinage of silver affect the farmer who has a mortgage on his farm?

2. How would it affect the one holding the mortgage? OHIO FARMER.

1. The only way in which a farmer usually raises money to pay his mortgage or the interest on it is by selling his products. If these are constantly falling in price it is the same as though his mortgage and the interest on it were getting greater. In other words, it takes a greater number of bushels of his products to procure the same number of dollars. Suppose, instead of borrowing \$1,000 and agreeing to pay \$60 a year interest the farmer had borrowed 1,000 bushels of wheat when wheat was worth \$1 a bushel, and had agreed to pay sixty bushels of wheat per year interest. There then would have been no doubt of the fairness of the transaction. If he had borrowed it for ten years he would have delivered sixty bushels of wheat every year, and at the end of ten years would have returned 1,000 bushels of wheat, and everybody would have said that he was an honest man. The farmer who ten years ago, however, borrowed \$1,000 and agreed to pay \$60 a year interest, has found that he has to give more than sixty bushels per year to pay his interest, and that if his debt is now due it will take more than 1,000 bushels of wheat to procure \$1,000 to discharge the debt. In other words, year by year, the dollar has imperceptibly increased in value until, within twenty-three years, it has become twice as valuable when measured in all commodities in general. The farmer does not understand how this has been done. He knows that it is very distressing to him, but if he objects he is told that he is an anarchist and a repudiator, and the man who demands twice the value he loaned is considered honest. The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver would stop the fall in prices of farm products.

2. The lender of money should receive, when the loan is due, money whose purchasing power is the same as that which he loaned. He is entitled to no more; he should receive no less. The trouble with the gold standard is that year by year it has been giving an unearned increment to money lenders and holders of securities calling for a fixed number of dollars. We maintain that by using all the gold and all the silver we could get as money we should have a dollar whose purchasing power would not be increasing year by year and thereby robbing the debtor. At the same time it would return to the creditor the full amount to which he is justly entitled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, in his sermon at the First Presbyterian church, made the following allusion to the presidential campaign: "During the last six presidential elections I have been urged to enter the political arena, but I never have, and never will, turn the pulpit in which I preach into a political stump. Every minister must do as he feels called on to do, and I will not criticize him for doing what he considers his duty; but all the political harangues from pulpits from now until the end of November will not, in all the United States, change one vote, but will leave many ears stopped against anything that such clergymen may utter the rest of their lives."

This statement was followed by a reference to the depression now prevailing throughout the country, and he said that never within his memory had "so many people literally starved to death as in the past few months." He believed the country was better off after every crisis, and that the Almighty would settle the controversy between the metals.

Silver and Farm Prices.

Iowa wants free silver because it will give silver prices for the products of her farms. Our crop of corn in 1895 was 285,000,000 bushels. The market value on a gold basis was \$48,500,000. On a silver basis it would bring \$97,000,000, or an increase in the circulation of Iowa for corn of \$48,500,000 in one year.

The total crop product of Iowa farms for 1895 was, gold valuation, \$168,235,420. To measure it on a silver basis it would bring \$336,470,840, an increase in the currency circulation in Iowa for one year of \$168,235,420. Perhaps some doubting Thomas may think free silver would not do this. For an answer, I point to silver countries, where the price of farm products is practically double ours to-day. I point to the circular of President Ives of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad, who admits that farm products would rise in price, but says railroad charges are fixed by law, and the company would be paid in silver, and must pay interest and bonds in gold, thus losing the difference in exchange. Suppose the company does suffer the loss of the exchange, would not its share of that \$168,235,420, the silver price, over and above the gold price of the crop of 1895, more than recompense them for the loss in exchange, and is the volume of their business regulated by law? It must be borne in mind that Iowa is an agricultural state, and to lessen the value of her crops is to cut off the life-blood of her commerce.

For fifty-two weeks in the year Iowa merchants are sending money east to pay for goods. One year would drain our state of all our currency, were it not for the crops of Iowa farms, which return the money, thus acting as a balance-wheel to trade. To lessen the price of farm products is to cut off to that extent the golden stream from the tills of Iowa's merchants, causing a congestion of money in the east, which destroys business in the west, and in the course of time reacts on the eastern or manufacturing states also. For this reason free silver is preferable for Iowa to protection, as the farmers are really the foundation of national prosperity, and it were better for the whole nation to tax manufacturers and give a bounty on each bushel of crops raised than to tax the farmers by protection for the benefit of the lesser industry, manufacturing. JOHN OLANCY.

Clinton, Iowa, Sept. 4.

A Plan for Fair Play.

The New York Independent exposes the journalistic conspiracy to misrepresent and belittle Mr. Bryan's candidacy, and warns those engaged in it of the danger of a reaction. It said in its last week's issue: "The fact that we do not accept Mr. Bryan's financial theories and that we repudiate the platform on which he stands is no reason for not doing him full justice. By a number of the leading New York papers he has not been fairly treated. It was evident before he reached New York that they would discredit him by fair means and unfair, and they created for him a predestined failure. Not half of those who sought admission would get into the hall. The night was insufferably hot, and it was nothing against his ability as a speaker that hundreds or thousands who came from curiosity went out to make room for yet others. It was a disappointment to many that he read his speech; but he could scarcely do anything else, considering his representative character and the importance of the occasion. Of course, a manuscript read is a different thing from an oration spoken, but it is no novelty. Mr. Bryan's voice was clear and strong, easily heard all over the immense hall, and it was a pleasure to hear it, so admirably was it modulated and so excellent was its quality. Those who heard Senator Hill read from manuscript a long speech, without a gesture from beginning to end, observed with pleasure how Mr. Bryan occasionally put down his notes, especially toward the end of his address, and they could easily believe the stories of his magnetic power. Those who have belittled him as a public speaker in the strength of what they call his failure' in Madison Square Garden are speaking for political effect."

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Don't Forget Homestead. Mr. McKinley told his Homestead excursionists that protection never engaged in the work of putting down wages. Yet, no longer than 1892 Hon. John M. Palmer, McKinley's auxiliary running mate, declared in a speech in the United States senate that the policy of protection and McKinleyism was responsible for the work of shooting down wages at Homestead.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

BRITAIN TO COLLECT DEBTS AT MOUTH OF THE CANNON.

Significant Threats Uttered Against the United States by Gold Bug English Papers—Cowardly Attitude of American Tories.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3.—War with England is threatened by the American representatives of the English bondholders and Shylocks, in the event that Bryan is elected. It is not an idle threat. The money power is desperate and will not surrender its clutch on the throats of the American people without a fight. Here are two recent editorial expressions from well-known London newspapers:

London, Sept. 22.—(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)—London newspapers are now more fully realizing the importance of the presidential election in the United States to Great Britain and the continent. The Daily Telegraph says that the American department of the stock exchange 'is a veritable sick room, because "English capitalists will never take their interest from the United States in depreciated currency," and it goes on to say that "the adoption of bimetallicism, or as it would become later, the silver standard, in America, would practically mean the repudiation of their debts, and it is this sort of thing which leads to the withdrawal of envoys and declarations of war."

The following is from the London Times and Echo, a paper of enormous circulation, owned by Passmore Edwards, an Englishman of enormous wealth:

"The election of W. J. Bryan—a young man from Nebraska, an impassioned orator, but hitherto an unknown politician—as the democratic candidate for the presidency seals the adherents of the democrats to the silverites. The gravity of the situation can hardly be exaggerated. It is by no means so certain that Mr. Bryan may not be elected, and if he should be, and congress decrees that silver, which is today worth half a crown a pound, shall be worth 5 shillings, and that all national gold bonds shall be paid in silver, there will be war between this country and the United States before this time next year. The great capitalists who forced Gladstone to occupy Egypt will compel any government in office here to declare war against America, sooner than that their holdings of American bonds shall shrink to half values."

Threats of this kind will not deter the American people from rejecting, by an enormous majority, English domination and a British financial system. This is the same England which the United States has on two memorable occasions defeated in war, and there is yet enough manhood in America to defend our homes against English greed and aggression. It is the same old fight over again. The American Tory, who hung upon our rear and made secret and open war against American liberty, yet exists in New York, Chicago and other great money centers. He yet longs for an American monarchy. He yet believes that the republic is a failure. He does not disguise his hatred of the common people. He is now plotting for the disfranchisement of those who cannot qualify on a property basis. His purse is open to Mark Hanna. His daughter is either married to or scheming for a marriage with an English lord.

If the election of William Jennings Bryan means war with England, we must prepare for war. Bryan will be elected, and in the war which will ensue, the English aristocracy and their American allies, the hereditary Tories of New York and elsewhere, will be wiped out of existence. They never won a fight against American freemen and they never will.

SINCE THE LEADING NATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, DEMONETIZED SILVER, THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY FALL IN THE LEVEL OF PRICES WITHIN OUR BORDERS. BITTER EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT ALL WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE FACTS THAT THE ABANDONMENT OF BIMETALLISM AND THE ADOPTION OF THE SINGLE GOLD STANDARD WAS A MISTAKE THAT HAS CURSED BY ITS DIRE CONSEQUENCES THE MOST CIVILIZED PORTION OF MANKIND. IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT THE GOLD STANDARD MEANS DEAR MONEY AND CHEAP GOODS, CHEAP LABOR AND HARD TIMES. A RETURN TO BIMETALLISM IS INEVITABLE. INDUSTRY IS THROTTLED BY MONOMETALLISM. BRYAN STANDS FOR THE OLD AND BETTER FINANCIAL SYSTEM, WHICH GAVE US A STABLE AND, THEREFORE, AN HONEST DOLLAR.

In 1895 we lost over \$48,000,000 on our foreign trade as the result of the fall of prices during that single year. And the fall of the prices of our products was due to the rise of the purchasing power of the English gold sovereign—a sovereign which Wall street is trying to make an absolute despot over all America.

Mr. George's opinion that the republicans are losing ground in the agricultural districts ought to be well founded. The farmer who can keep on voting himself more mortgagee at high rates of interest is indeed a hopeless dunce.

The fathers did not wait for any international agreement in 1776, and why should we not feel the same independence in 1896?

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