

# THE PEOPLES' INDEPENDENT PARTY CANDIDATES.



HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.



HON. CHARLES A. TOWNE.

## WASTED AMERICAN MILLIONS.

WHAT MACAULEY'S NEW ZEALANDER MAY SEE: THE SLAVE TRUST AND THE MONEY TRUST; THE WHIPS OF SOLOMON AND THE SCORPIONS OF HIS SUCCESSOR; MISERY OF THE PEOPLE AND A BANKRUPT NATION.

(E. F. Test in World-Herald.)

When Macauley's New Zealander comes to write the history of the American republic, and the attempt to institute an empire on its ruins, he will pass over such incidents as our bad faith to Cuba and the Porto Ricans; the slaughter of a few thousand Filipinos who loved liberty, and the lack of sympathy of this government for the republicans of South Africa.

He will dwell at length on its financial legislation, and condemn it as the colossal blunder of the ages. He will not such legislation as the beginning of the downfall of the great republic.

He will condemn it as the result of knavery rather than of ignorance. He will see the stealthy advance of the crime of '73, when the president and the nation awoke, astounded at the elimination of the standard silver dollar from the list of coins.

Falling to perpetuate the bondage of the black man through the slave trust, he will see the improvement to enslave all men—white, black, brown, yellow and red, through a gigantic money trust.

He will observe the first step, so sneaking it was several years before the people realized they were betrayed and robbed; that they had exchanged the whips of Solomon who made silver as stones in the markets of Jerusalem, for the scorpions of his successor.

He will not see the nation rent asunder, as the kingdom of Israel was then divided, but he will see a favored class enriched by the favors of the government, controlling the money of the nation and the world, doubling the weight of debts, depreciating the value of land and merchandise, closing the industries, turning honest laboring men into homeless tramps roaming up and down, seeking work when there was no work, women and children starved, the flocks and herds reduced, the price of farm products too low to pay the cost of raising, and men once affluent reduced to beggary.

He will not the cries of "the reapers" from their mortgaged farms, and contrast their lamentations with the extravagances of the Bradley-Martins and the manipulations of Standard Oil.

He will study the sweatshops of the east, the railroads plunging into bankruptcy, and the stifling of the mining industries of the continent.

With the elimination of the silver dollar he will not the immediate collapse of the banking house of Jay Cooke, the ruin of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the defeat of Thomas A. Scott in his efforts to procure funds in Europe to complete the Texas & Pacific.

He will wonder at the widespread panic of '73.

He will be startled at the indignant demand of the people to restore the dollar of the fathers in 1873, and he will be astounded at the veto of a republican president who refused his

sanction to the wishes of the people. In its restoration he will consider the fatal words "unless otherwise specified in the contract," by which the people were again betrayed into the hands of the money trust striking at their liberties and prosperity.

He will puzzle over the problem as to why men, rendered insane by their troubles, preferred suicide to life, why our prisons were filled, and why the poorhouses were crowded by the helpless indigent.

Going farther, he will see Great Britain closing the Indian mints to the private coining of silver and reducing the unfortunate natives to the deepest wretchedness, overwhelmed with poverty, plague, pestilence and famine, until millions perished from the earth.

Coming back to the United States, he will see an honored statesman repudiating his first sentiments, working hand in hand with favored plutocrats and using his high position to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law to increase the misery of his countrymen.

He will see a president of the United States, twice elected to his high position, overturning the traditions of his party and ignoring the institutions of his country to protect the interests of bondholders doubly enriched by the demonetization of one of the precious metals.

Further along he will see the treasury storing up 11,000 tons of silver coin and the secretary thereof turning the treasury into a free storehouse, with negotiable certificates passing from hand to hand, while England buys our silver bullion at half price, coins it at full (coinage) value and uses it against us in the markets of the world.

Still further he will find our gold dumped into this free warehouse and certificates issued therefor, to make way for the circulation of British gold in the markets of the orient and other countries, to enable Great Britain to hold the trade of Europe, Asia, Africa and America against the United States. While he sees this banker's free warehouse as it flourished, he will contemplate the inconsistency of this republic in refusing a warehouse to the farmer, or the merchant, for the free storage of his grain and merchandise, and free stock yards for his herds, on which certificates could be issued.

If a farmer's free warehouse was not permissible, he will ask, why was a banker's free warehouse permissible?

It is not the duty of government to operate free warehouses for any privileged class.

Finally he may turn to this statement, and assuming each fiscal and presidential term as beginning with the calendar month he will analyze the movements of silver under each administration and find this excess of imports over imports with the commercial and coinage value.

Administration.	Average Commercial Value.	Average Coinage Value.	Difference.
Johnson	\$ 52,586,508	\$ 51,024,249	\$ 1,562,259
Grant, First	70,302,283	68,288,570	2,013,713
Grant, Second	85,922,106	83,135,237	2,786,869
Hayes	30,086,009	33,648,583	3,562,574
Garfield-Arthur	35,952,434	41,380,282	5,427,848
Cleveland	49,534,511	64,385,324	14,850,813
Harrison	49,371,559	66,232,603	16,861,044
Cleveland	113,557,361	224,754,794	111,197,433
McKinley, three years	81,234,968	176,789,919	95,554,951
Totals	\$568,436,227	\$814,611,563	\$246,175,336

Prior to 1873 he will see that under the administration of Johnson and Grant the coinage value of silver was less than the commercial.

After 1873 there was a steady decline of the commercial value under Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur.

Under Cleveland's first administration the profuse use of the warehouse prin-

let down the bars. This was continuous under McKinley, with the free warehouse principle still at work.

British financiers fooled the American people into the belief that silver was cheap; that to advocate it as a money standard was disgraceful. But under Cleveland and McKinley, exports of silver, mainly on British account, rose prodigiously, greater than at any other known period in the history of the republic. Instead of coining the silver bullion and shutting off Great Britain they sold it at commercial value, and lost the difference between the coinage value to the extent of \$206,752,000 in seven years, and \$95,555,000 under the administration of William McKinley in three years.

In seven years, under the administrations of Cleveland and McKinley, the American people imported an excess of a little more than \$100,000 in gold over the exports to compensate them for this gigantic mismanagement of their finances.

### MONEY AND MEN.

A New York financial paper, possessing exceptional sources of information, reports the following as the "earnings" of some of the principal trust companies of that city for the year 1899:

	Per Cent.
Central Trust	263
Farmers Loan and Trust	88
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust	80
Union Trust	78
U. S. Mortgage and Trust	80
State Trust	50
United States Trust	47
Mercantile Trust	44
Manhattan	42 1/2
N. Y. Security Trust	41
Continental Trust	41
Guaranty Trust	40

Meanwhile the farmer who makes 4 per cent on the cost of his farm is lucky, the workman who will average \$15 a week the year round is exceptionally fortunate, and Wall street wonders why these classes do not share in its enthusiasm over revived prosperity.

It is not necessary to be a populist to discover in these figures a most unjust disproportion between the earnings of money and the earnings of men.

### REPUBLICAN PARTY AND TRUSTS

Republicans are not going to destroy all the trusts—just the hurtful ones. Whenever you divide trusts into good trusts and bad trusts and let the republican party draw a line, you will find that every trust that contributes liberally in a campaign is a good one, and that the bad ones are the stingy ones that refuse to come down. There is no good monopoly in private hands; there never was and never will be until God sends angels to take charge of the monopolies.

"You cannot have industrial despotism and political independence, and the republican party stands today for industrial despotism and industrial aristocracy as dangerous to human liberty as the landed aristocracy against which Jefferson contended in the early days of the republic. A landed aristocracy is innocent compared with the aristocracy that the republican party is creating."—W. J. Bryan.

### ASSIMILATION IMPOSSIBLE

It has always been true when the white race has gone to the tropics. The Netherlands have dominated Java for 300 years, and yet there are less than 60,000 people in Java of British birth out of 25,000,000. Spain had dominated the Philippines for 300 years, and yet there are less than 10,000 resident Spaniards in the Philippine islands out of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 people. England has dominated India for 150 years, and yet there are only 100,000 people of British birth in all India out of 300,000,000; and if you think the Indians are about to have the English there, let me tell you that it takes a British army of 70,000 to take care of the 100,000, and it takes a native army of 140,000 to help the British army of 70,000 take care of 100,000.—W. J. Bryan, Los Angeles, Cal., April 16, 1900

### LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

London manufactures \$10,000,000 worth of umbrellas annually.

The Cunard steamship company accounts for the past year show a profit of \$1,200,000, and a dividend of 5 per cent on the ordinary shares is proposed.

In America Japanese service is not cheap. A Japanese going out to service expects to get \$25 a month, no matter what he does, and a chef will have from \$35 to \$50. On a yacht a man will get from \$50 to \$100.

One of the largest railroads on the Pacific coast has decided to substitute oil in place of coal as fuel in its engines. It is claimed that considerable work will be saved, and that it is much cleaner and will not create any smoke or ashes.

In New York there are 5,000 idle cigarmakers. Last week it was officially announced by the committee that \$12,500 had been paid out to 3,500 strikers. The union strikers each received \$3 and the non-union strikers \$3 each.

A Philadelphia firm of iron workers has refused to furnish the war department building in Washington with a tube-cutter, needed in the engine room, on the ground that, being Quakers, they disapprove of war and cannot sell material to any building connected with war.

Organized labor in New York has resolved to inaugurate a movement on the lines of the demand for public ownership. It will start at first with an agitation specifically for municipal manufacture and distribution of ice. Delegate Lord stated that the American Ice company had brought 300 drivers to New York from New England and was paying them \$1 a day less than the union rate for truck drivers.

"A large number of railroad men," says Congressman Dooliver, "live in our state, and when we consider that the railroads are employing 100,000 more men than they did in 1895, and are paying out fully sixty million a year more in wages, you will see what an important factor railroad work is to the country. The roads made good money last year, but this has not been at the expense of the farmers, because the freight rates are lower than they were four years ago. I am within the mark when I say that there were over 200,000,000 tons more freight carried by the railroads last year than in 1895."

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is generally the small fish that make the biggest fish stories.

There probably never was a woman so fondless that she didn't have some one to tell secrets to.

The plea of the British soldiers for better clothing might indicate that they are marching to rag-time.

It would seem that the people in Mafeking had suffered enough without Alfred Austin writing verses about it.

"Madam" asked the honest photographer, who failed in business, "would you prefer a likeness or something really handsome and artistic?"

Willie—I had a funny dream last night. Papa—Did you; what was it? Willie—I dreamed I had an automobile, and I only had a nightmare.

Smuggled tobacco confiscated by the British customs authorities was formerly burned in the huge furnace, known as the queen's pipe, but for some years past this has not been done. Instead, the tobacco is sent to the public asylums for the benefit of the inmates.

The Medical Journal says that the curved pages of the ordinary book are injurious to the eye of the reader. The curvature necessitates a constant change of the focus of the eye as it reads from one side to another, and the ciliary muscles are under a constant strain. Moreover, the light falls unequally upon both sides of the page, further interfering with a continued, clear vision field. It is suggested that the difficulty might be obviated if the lines should be printed parallel to the binding, instead of at right angles with it.

## FOR BRYAN.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS WILL SUPPORT HIM.

## PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Reaffirms Allegiance To Bimetallism and Denounces Trusts and Imperialism.

New York.—(Special).—The democratic state convention today elected these delegates at large to the democratic national convention:

David B. Hill, Richard Croker, Ed. R. Murphy and Augustus Van Wyck. Alternates—Frank Campbell, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., C. Morgan Sanford and James Shevelin.

Electors at Large—Frederick Cook of Rochester and Robert C. Titus of Buffalo.

The platform adopted contains no explicit reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896, but a declaration that the party in the state will support the platform of the Kansas City convention. The platform declares against war tax in time of peace, declares for parity of gold and silver as currency, demands abolition of all customs and tariff duties between Porto Rico and the United States, condemns trusts and monopolies and entangling alliances, demands just and liberal pension laws and election of United States senators by the people and favors the nomination of W. J. Bryan.

The convention gave promise of being very stormy, but ended quietly. The particular feature of the convention was the domination of affairs by ex-Senator Hill. The silver men profess to be satisfied with the result.

The democratic central committee tonight elected Frank Campbell chairman.

### SCORES ROOSEVELT.

The convention was called to order at 11:15 by Frank Campbell, chairman of the state central committee, who announced the selection of John T. Norton of Troy for temporary chairman.

Mr. Norton on assuming the chair attacked the administration of Governor Roosevelt, saying in effect that he had no wish to the executive office by false pretenses; that instead of "doing his own thinking" the governor had taken his orders from Senator Platt.

At the conclusion of Mr. Norton's speech the roll of delegates was called and then the customary resolutions, including one providing for the reference of all resolutions to a committee, were introduced and adopted.

The convention took a recess until 3 p. m.

It was an hour after the time set for the reassembling of the convention when Temporary Chairman Norton rapped for order. The committee on contested seats reported in favor of the sitting delegations from Allegheny and Chautauque counties. The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Eliot Danforth for permanent chairman.

### DANFORTH APPLAUDED.

Mr. Danforth was constantly interrupted by applause, especially in his allusions to the Boers and America's lack of aid. The mention of bimetallism as an issue created great applause. Allusions to Mr. Bryan caused a tumult of hand-clapping and cheers. Mr. Danforth finished at 4:23 amid great applause.

### LIST OF DELEGATES.

It was within fifteen minutes of the time set for the close of the convention by the lessers of the hall when Senator McKee, chairman of the committee on electors and delegates, entered the hall. He presented his report and when the name of Augustus Van Wyck was read there was a storm of hisses which the Tammany and Kings county delegates vainly tried to drown with applause.

The list, including district delegates, was read also and the report was adopted without a dissenting vote, as follows:

For delegates at large: David B. Hill of Albany, Richard Croker of New York, Edward Murphy of Rensselaer and Augustus Van Wyck of Kings. Alternates: Frank Campbell, Seymour Van Zandt, James Shevelin and Jacob Ruppert.

The committee on resolutions reported the platform, which was adopted. Its planks follow:

"While recognizing the fact that as the nation grows older, new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perhaps, we insist that the fundamental principles of democracy which have been so frequently approved by the voice of the people must ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government.

"We hold to the doctrine that public taxation should not be imposed for private purposes and adhere to the principle of a tariff for revenue only. We are opposed to governmental partnership with protected monopolies and we demand that import duties, like other taxes, should be impartially laid.

"We assert our opposition to the continuance of the war taxes in times of peace.

### NO MONEY QUESTION.

"We favor both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, the money of the constitution and of our fathers—each to be maintained at a parity with the other in purchasing, debt-paying power—which has been the steadfast stand of the democratic party since the days of Jefferson, who declared that 'the monetary unit must stand on both metals.' We pledge our best efforts to continue the work of monetary reform.

ports to continue the work of monetary reform.

"We are opposed to that foreign policy of the present administration, commonly known as 'imperialism,' which contemplates, in accordance with British theories and practices, demands large standing armies for purposes of subjugation, impoverishes the people with vast expenditures, creates hordes of officials to rule over people who should be permitted to rule themselves, disregards the principles of the Declaration of Independence and materially changes the nature of our republican form of government. We earnestly protest against the wrongs, the usurpations and suicidal follies involved in such an un-American policy. There is no place for subject colonies under the American flag. The constitution does not contemplate the establishment of colonial systems.

"We demand that our solemn anti-war pledges made by congress to Cuba and to the world should be speedily fulfilled in good faith, preserving our national integrity and honor.

"We maintain that the constitution follows the flag over every integral part of the United States, affording the inhabitants the protection and benefits of its guarantees of life, liberty, and habeas corpus, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, trial by jury and uniform tariff laws.

### NO RIGHT TO GOVERN.

"A republican congress has no more right to establish or govern a territorial or a colonial system outside of the constitution than it has to create a king. We demand that every part of our possessions shall be governed according to American principles.

"Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets. We condemn President McKinley and a republican congress for a flagrant violation of this plain duty, for their hypocrisy and inconsistency.

"We express our unqualified opposition to those immense combinations of capital commonly known as trusts, which are concentrating and monopolizing industry and business, crushing out independent concerns of limited means, destroying competition, restricting opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production, raising prices and by reason of their alarming multiplication throughout the country are rapidly creating a condition which is becoming intolerable.

"These trusts and combinations are the direct growth of the policy of the republican party, which has created, and fostered them. It receives their support and solicits and accepts their prodigious contributions to aid in its retention in power, incapacitated and unwilling to abolish and destroy them or even to properly regulate and control them.

"The necessary relief by legislation or otherwise for the correction of these evils can only be received from their opponents and not from their tools, associates and apologists.

### SOLIDLY FOR BRYAN.

"The democratic party pledges itself that if entrusted with power, in either the state or nation, it will devote its best energies to the relief of the people from these oppressive monopolies."

It declares for the "vigorous maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and expresses opposition to any alliance with any foreign government.

"The democracy of New York favors the nomination of William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for president of the United States at the coming convention, and the delegates selected by this convention are hereby instructed to unite with the democracy of the other states of the union in making such nomination, and we pledge the unfailing support of the democracy of New York to the platform adopted at such convention."

The convention adjourned at 5:55 p. m.

### THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

Try To Defeat Stone for National Committeeman.

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special).—A protracted wrangle in the credentials committee over ten contesting delegations from St. Louis and three from Kansas City, blocked the deliberations of the Missouri state democratic convention, that met here to name a full state ticket. In both instances it is a contest between police machine and anti-machine factions. The indications are that the anti-machine men will win a majority of the seats. The committee will probably remain in session all of tonight. The committees out of the way, the convention, it is believed, will finish its work promptly. The resolutions will more than likely endorse Bryan and reaffirm the platform of 1896, and condemn imperialism and trusts. The only important feature of the day was the rumored effort of National Committeeman William J. Stone's enemies to block his way, both to re-nomination as national committeeman and delegate at large to the national convention, with the idea of getting him out of the race to succeed United States Senator Vest in 1903.

At the evening session the credentials committee was still not ready to report, and the convention adjourned promptly until 9:30 tomorrow morning. The committee was in the midst of a wrangle that may last all night. The sentiment favors the seating of the anti-machine delegates, but the police crowd are making a hard fight.

As President McKinley will be in Canton, O., on the Fourth of July, preparations for a big festival are being made, and Governors Roosevelt and Nash, Senators Hanna and Foraker, and Admiral Dewey have been invited to be present.