

Friday, September 25, 1896.

BRYAN'S INDIA FAKE.

His Repeated Assertions Concerning India Wheat Proven False.

HON. JAMES BRYCE SPEAKS.

Denials by Members of the English Parliament and a Prominent London Merchant.

In the speech delivered by William Jennings Bryan to the farmers of New York assembled at Chautauque, the India wheat fake was revamped by the silver candidate for president. The assertion made by Mr. Bryan in his Omaha debate last May that the English speculators could drive great bargains in buying silver and trading it for India wheat to the detriment of the American farmer was reiterated and embellished by his fervid imagination so as to create the impression that the decline of silver has made India the most formidable competitor of the American wheat and cotton growers. As usual, Mr. Bryan talked at random without taking the trouble to acquaint himself with the actual facts.

The Bee now has the facts and the figures that effectually explode Mr. Bryan's India fake. Over two months ago the editor of the Bee directed a personal inquiry on this subject to Hon. James Bryce, who is now and has for many years been a member of Parliament and was a member of the British board of trade. Responding to this letter, under date of August 1, Mr. Bryce says:

"You are quite right in thinking that British merchants gain nothing at all from the closing of the Indian mints. The sharp competition, especially of the Hindoo native merchants, has reduced their profits and they lose heavily on the exchange between India and England in turning into English gold the silver prices they receive for the goods they export to India. The export of food stuffs from India has not, I gather, increased during the last few years, and the closing of the mints has not increased it. Manchester and our manufacturers generally complain that business with India is unprofitable. Our cotton industry is at present greatly depressed, but Britain at least gains nothing. You will, therefore, be safe in denying that there has been, or is, any bonus or benefit to British merchants or manufacturers."

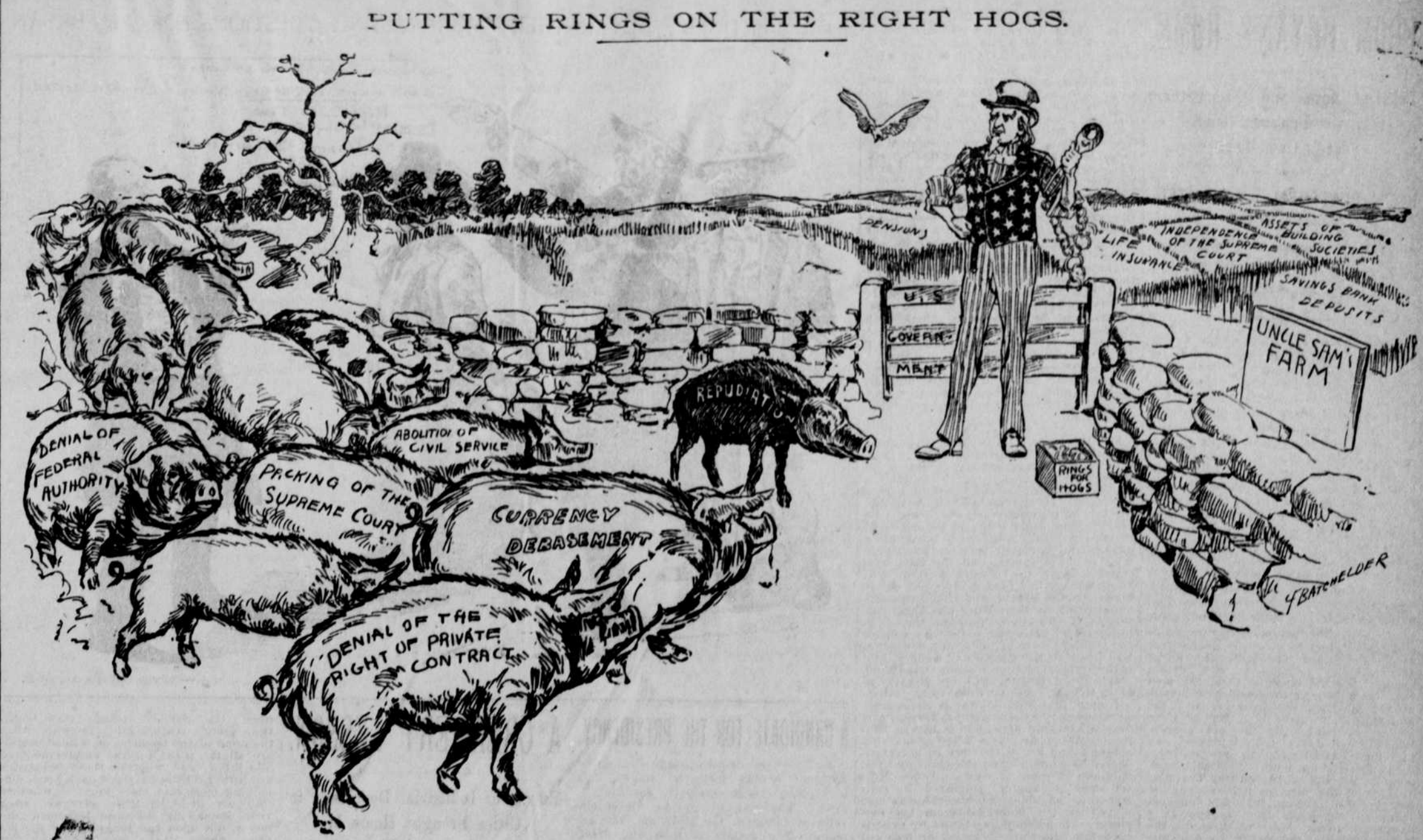
This letter has been supplemented by Prof. Bryce with an article prepared by his brother, J. Annan Bryce, a very prominent London merchant, who was for many years a resident of India. Mr. J. Annan Bryce says:

"For Mr. Rosewater's guidance I have made up the annexed statement, which shows in parallel columns the exports of wheat from the United States, Argentine, Russia and India up to 1873 before the fall in silver and rupee exchange became pronounced. You will observe that while the exports from the United States, Russia and Argentina are on the whole increasing, those from India are falling off, and that in the year 1895 the exports from India were the same as in the year 1877. Of course it does not do to reason on individual years, such as there may be special circumstances, such as famine, or other causes, which short years. For instance, 1878 and 1879 were the years of the great famine in India and 1892 was the year of the famine in Russia.

Dividing the last twenty years into periods of five years each, we will see that during the last three five-year periods the exports from India have been falling off, while those from the United States, Argentina and Russia have been increasing. Although the rupee and silver exchange has been steadily falling with silver, the figures prove conclusively as regards Indian wheat, which has always been the great boy with the American silver man, that the export has had nothing to do with the fall of silver or rupee exchange. The silver man would be more sensible if he were to take alarm at the growing exports from Argentina and from Russia. Rupee he could not do anything about, but because railways were built into districts previously inaccessible. In India the providing of railway facilities stimulated the extension of irrigation, and the result, for instance, in the Punjab, where millions of acres were brought into cultivation under irrigation as soon as the opening of the railway to Karachi made the export possible. But in India there no longer remains any large new field to be opened up, and in most of the wheat-producing districts which depend on irrigation I believe as much water is now taken out of the rivers as they can give. America therefore need not fear India much in the future, even if silver and rupee were likely to go lower, which they are not."

The statistical exhibit accompanying this statement is exhaustive and convincing in support of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Bryce. In 1873 the export of wheat from the United States to England was 45,701,000 bushels; from Russia, 47,045,000 bushels; from Argentina, 1,250,000 bushels; and from India, 1,250,000 bushels. In 1877 wheat exports from the United States had reached 107,420,000 bushels; from Russia, 57,120,000 bushels; from India, 2,500,000 bushels; and from Argentina, 42,000,000 bushels. In 1881 wheat exports from the United States had reached 223,813,333 bushels; from Russia, 109,875,000 bushels; from India, 27,000,000 bushels; and from Argentina, 42,000,000 bushels. In 1885 wheat exports from the United States had reached 340,000,000 bushels; from Russia, 140,000,000 bushels; from India, 15,100,000 bushels. The average price of wheat in Bombay from 1860 to 1875 was \$1.20 per bushel, which was equal to the price of one ounce of silver. From 1876 to 1880, while silver was going down, the average price of wheat at Bombay rose to \$1.40 per bushel. Between 1881 and 1885 the average price of wheat at Bombay was \$1.10 per bushel, and from 1886 to 1890 \$1.01 per bushel, although silver had been tending upward. From 1891 to 1895 the average price of wheat at Bombay was 95 cents per bushel. Had wheat followed the price of silver it should have been only 68 cents per bushel.

Cotton exports from India to Europe have been equally at variance with the theories advanced by Mr. Bryce. In 1874 India exported 1,236,882 bales and in 1875 1,241,526 bales. During the five years following its cotton export was below 1,000,000 bales. In 1870 it was only 641,438 bales. During the five years ending with 1895 the cotton export from India has been steadily decreasing. In 1891 it was 1,028,417 bales; in 1892, 954,000 bales; in 1893, 887,771 bales; in 1894, 797,070 bales; in 1895, 625,000 bales. In contrast with this the United States exports of cotton have been steadily increasing. In 1890 they amounted to 5,020,913 bales; in 1891, 5,820,770 bales; in 1892, 5,801,411 bales; in 1893, 4,431,220 bales; in 1894, 5,307,500 bales; in 1895, 6,965,358 bales. Thus it will be seen that the India hogbear has no foundation, but has been conjured up for political purposes by Bryan, Harvey and all the apostles of silver.—Omaha Bee.



I was passing through Iowa some months ago, and I got an idea from some hogs. [Laughter.] An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. As I was riding along I noticed these hogs rooting in a field, and they were tearing up the ground, and the first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property. And that carried me back to the time when as a boy I lived upon a farm, and I remembered that when we had hogs we used to put rings in the noses of the hogs, and then the thought came to me, "Why did we do it?" Not to keep the hogs from getting fat. We were more interested in their getting fat than they were. [Laughter.] The sooner they got fat the sooner we killed them; the longer they were in getting fat the longer they lived. But why were the rings put in the noses of those hogs? So that, while they were getting fat, they would not destroy more property than they were worth. [Laughter and great applause.] And as I thought of that this thought came to me, that one of the duties of the government, one of the important duties of government, is the putting of rings in the noses of hogs. [Applause.]

[From W. J. Bryan's Labor Day Speech.]

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Nine Points About Silver and Protection.

- First—That there is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis.
- Second—That free coinage will not raise the price of American wool one cent while foreign wool is coming in free of duty and is crowding American wool out of the home market.
- Third—That there is not a gold standard country in the world that does not use silver along with gold and keep its silver coins worth twice as much as their bullion value.
- Fourth—That the free coinage of silver will not start a single factory in this country, when under the Democratic tariff the products of foreign labor are shipped into this country cheaper than they can be made here.
- Fifth—That there is not a silver standard country in the world that uses any gold as well as silver.
- Sixth—That free silver coinage will not create a demand for labor when Democratic free trade makes the supply many times greater than the demand.
- Seventh—That there is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has.
- Eighth—That free silver is not going to increase the price of nor the demand for farm products so long as the American workingman, who is the principal consumer, is kept in idleness by transferring his work to the hands of foreign workmen through the medium of free trade.
- Ninth—That there is not a silver standard country in the world where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work, and it is largely these men's products that have come into this country by the grace of Democratic free trade, and wiped out the prosperity we enjoyed prior to 1860.—Zanesville Times.

Free Silver and Degradation.

Labor, today, has reached its crisis. This is a very simple proposition, to anyone who looks at it with common sense and reason, but one on which Bryan and free silver, it votes away one-half of its wages. It will vote its organizations and unions out of existence. For degraded labor that is a drug on the market, too poor to save a penny, too feeble to lift its head against wrong and oppression, cannot maintain an organization against power and wealth. It will vote its children into ignorance and toil from their earliest years. It will vote its women into the tilling of its fields, into drudgery in brick yards and into slavery in the very mines which silver men will operate for their own advantage, at the expense of everyone in the United States who works for wages. It will vote itself into bondage from which it cannot escape in our day and time. The statistics of every free silver country in the world will prove this proposition to be true.

MAJ. MCKINLEY'S HOME

A Household Truly Homelike and Entirely Free from All Ostentations.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO CANTON.

The House Where the McKinleys Have Made Their Home for Twenty-five Years.

Sojourning a few days recently near Canton gave opportunity for a charming visit to that new center of attraction.

Canton is alive with enthusiasm, the courthouses, business places and private houses are decorated with flags, portraits of Maj. McKinley, national colors and various national and patriotic devices.

It is easy to recognize the McKinley residence by the lawn, which is worn brown and bare by the delegations that continue to come from all parts to pay their respects to the future occupant of the white house.

Never before have women taken such an active interest in the presidential campaign, and never before since the nomination of President Lincoln have women's hearts been so stirred over the condition of the country, and while many are interested because of the main issues of the campaign, all are interested in the Republican nominee for president, because of his standing as a man and a citizen, and his social and family life.

The residence of Gov. and Mrs. McKinley is homelike, and free from ostentation. A porch extends along the entire front of the house, some fine old trees cast a grateful shade upon the lawn, and beds of flowers attract the sight. We step into the softly carpeted hall, furnished with easy chairs and a comfortable sofa, and a moment more, and we are received by Mr. McKinley.

The reception room, on the right of the hall as one enters, is used as an office, and here at all times of the day Mr. McKinley receives news and telegrams that are communicated directly to his residence, of such matters as pertain to and are of interest to the campaign.

While he talks his secretary occasionally hands him a telegram which he reads without interruption to the conversation.

Mr. McKinley will remain in Canton most of the time until after the election in November. It has been his intention to take a short trip to some point on the sea coast, but he has decided to remain in Canton. "I have no wish," he said, "to shut myself away from the people."

Speaking of the activity of the women in the campaign, he said: "I am glad the ladies have such confidence in me." It was glad to respond: "We do have great confidence in you, Mr. McKinley, more than it has ever before been our opportunity to express."

FARMERS AND TARIFF

Home Demand Supplies the Chief Market for Agricultural Products.

WHERE THEIR INTEREST LIES.

Effect of Curtailing the Purchasing Power of the Men Employed in Factories.

We export about one-third of the wheat grown in the United States either in the form of flour or of wheat. We export only about 5 per cent. of our corn crop. The exportation of other grain is as a rule trifling in quantity, although the very low price of oats for the past two years, owing to heavy production and a falling off in the home demand for consumption by street railway horses and driving horses, has led to a considerable foreign movement in this grain. Of our meats we probably export about 10 per cent., although exact statistics are not available on this point.

These figures are sufficient to make it plain to the intelligent farmer that the home market is his great market, and that any causes which reduce the home demand for provisions directly injure the farming interest.

Besides the staple articles of grain and meat, there are a multitude of farm products for which there is no market at all except the home market. This includes the whole range of perishable fruits and vegetables, and also includes to a very great extent the dairy products. Other important items are poultry and eggs. All thrifty farmers know the value of home markets for such articles as these, and know, too, that much of the profit farming comes from the minor products of the farm.

If we are to have increased home consumption of farm products, we must have labor generally employed, and at fair wages, in the towns and cities. To keep the farmer well employed it is essential under the present conditions that we should have protective duties upon a large range of foreign-made articles. This is no longer a matter of theory, about which intelligent men dispute. It was held for a time by the advocates of free trade that the superior intelligence of the average American workman and the superior quality of the machinery he used would be a sufficient protection to insure our own markets for our own manufactured products. This is a delusion which no intelligent man now advocates.

The extension of commerce by steamship lines all over the world, the laying of submarine telegraph cables, the world-wide habit of travel, the cheapness and convenience of transportation, and the general spread of intelligence by newspapers has put the entire civilized and semi-civilized globe in close business relations. Our ingenious labor-saving machines are being introduced into China and Japan, and an important improvement is made in inventions in this country that is not immediately known in all parts of Europe. The skill and producing capacity of the mechanics and operatives of other countries are constantly being increased by the introduction of competition and by the introduction of new methods and machinery. Labor all over the world is tending to a common level.

Now the thoughtful farmer will readily see that if we were to keep up the ability of our own shop and factory population to consume his product in liberal quantities we must maintain an exceptional rate of wages. If through such free-trade legislation as Mr. Bryan and his followers advocate we are to lower our American wage-earning population to the standards of living prevailing in the manufacturing countries which compete with us, there would be a great surplus of farm products in this country for which there would be no home market. We must put up a tariff wall to keep out a flood of such articles as we can produce in our own country, or we will soon be deluged with cheap wares and fabrics from Japan and China as

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well as from the low-paid labor countries of Europe. The farming industry is unquestionably in a depressed condition today, and the cause is not far to seek. Look at the hundreds of silent factories with their smokeless chimneys, all over the country, from Nebraska to Maine, and form, if you can, an estimate of the immense multitude of people formerly employed in these establishments, who are now eking out a poor living as best they can in other vocations, many of them, no doubt, in farming and gardening, where they have become competitors with the men who formerly supplied them with food. If the free-trade movement led by Mr. Bryan goes on to its natural conclusion, whole lines of industry which have survived the Wilson bill will be ruined and hundreds of thousands of employes will be thrown out of work.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

"I would willingly defend free trade with my life," said Mr. Bryan in his first speech in Congress, and as he is now defending free silver with his tongue only it is easy to see to which policy he is most devoted.

Democratic orators and organs may evade the tariff, but the workmen of the country cannot, for to them it presents the unavoidable issue of work and prosperity or idleness and poverty.

While the Popocrat demagogues are shouting "Down with the rich," the Republican party advances with the cry, "Up with the poor," and proposes the enactment of measures that will provide work for the workers and prosperity for all.

Sam Jones is nothing if not expressive. He declares that he would rather climb a ladder with an arful of cels than to undertake a fuse with the middle-of-the-road-Populists.

The workman does not want a cheaper dollar. He wants steady employment paid for in dollars as good as gold.

The simplest way to elect McKinley is to vote for him. Mr. Hourie Cockran observes to his fellow Democrats, and that remark contains all the wisdom of all the ages.

The one question Bryan never answers is the simple one, "How about free trade?"

The Bryan party is made up of all kinds of factions, led by all sorts of cranks, and if it should get into office it couldn't work together.

In denouncing wealth the Democratic organs are consistent with their party, for it has done everything it could to make the people poor and keep them so.

The Republican pledge to promote the free coinage of silver by international agreement offers the only solution of the money problem which good business men can accept, and for that reason even the Democrats among them are working with the Republican party this year and will vote for McKinley.

Any Popocrat who believes that Bryan can carry Kentucky when Palmer is a native and Buckner a native and a resident of the Blue Grass state, doesn't know the Kentucky nature.

It is easy to see from Thomas B. Reed's speeches down in Maine that he is perfectly serene and happy. But then he usually feels that way. He was born so.

Mr. Bryan errs in saying that it is his curiosity that draws people to his meetings. It is both interesting and profitable to study a man who, in this civilized country in this age of the world, apparently thinks that wealth can be created by legislation.

"What gain would we make for the circulating medium," asked the late James G. Blaine eighteen years ago, "if we coin a man who, in this civilized country, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out?" The question is still unanswered and still timely.