

DEMOCRATS KICK AT FARMERS' PROSPERITY.

Farm Products Advance More than the Goods that Farmers Have to Buy at the Stores.

EVIDENT CAUSE OF MORTGAGE CANCELING

Since McKinley Has Been at the Helm Farm Products Have Advanced 45 Per Cent, While Articles Bought by Farmers Increased Only 19 Per Cent.

The Democratic fault-finders base their efforts to create discontent among the farmers in 1900 upon a different plane from that of 1896. Then their complaint was that the prices of farm products were too low. Now they complain that the farmers are too prosperous and the prices of their products are too high.

Mr. Bryan was nominated in Chicago on July 10, 1896, and again at Kansas City on July 5, 1900. Let us take the quotations of the first week in July, 1896, and July, 1900, the respective dates are brought as nearly as practicable to the dates of his respective nominations.

Nobody will question the fairness of selecting wheat, corn, oats, lard, pork, beef, cotton, wool, hay and butter as ten representative articles of farm production, nor will anybody question the fairness of selecting sugar, tea, coffee, rice, petroleum, leather, cotton cloth, tin plate, and Bessemer pig iron (the basis of all agricultural requirements in iron and steel) as ten representative articles of farm consumption.

The tables which follow show the prices of the ten articles of farm production and of an equal number of articles of farm consumption at the dates named and the percentage of increase in each article, also the average increase, at the date of Mr. Bryan's second nomination as compared with the prices at the date of his first nomination:

The prices of ten principal articles of farm production in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent. of increase in 1900 over 1896:

Articles of Farm Production.	July 2, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	Per cent. of increase.
Wheat, per bushel.....	.65 1-2	.88	35
Corn, per bushel.....	.33 1-2	.49 5-8	48
Oats, per bushel.....	.21 3-4	.28 1-2	34
Lard, per lb.....	.17 1-2	.27 1-2	58
Mess Pork, per bbl.....	\$ 8.75	\$14.00	60
Beef, family, per lb.....	8.5 1	12.00	41
Cotton, per lb.....	.09 13-16	.10 1-16	10
Wool, Ohio XX, per lb.....	.17	.28 1-2	68
Hay, per ton.....	14.02	15.58	11
Butter, per lb.....	.131	.18	37
Average increase.....			45.8 per cent.

The prices of ten principal articles of farm consumption in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent. of increase or decrease:

Articles of Farm Consumption.	July 3, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	Per cent. of increase or decrease
Rice, per lb.....	.04 1-2	.05	11
Sisal, per lb.....	.12 1-2	.05 3-4	64
Petroleum, per gal., in bbls.....	\$12.25	\$16.50	35
Tin Plate.....	.0930	.0785	14
Coffee, per lb.....	.054 7-12	.0483	40
Leather, Oak, per lb.....	.13 1-4	.09 1-8	31
Sugar, per lb.....	.28	.35	25
Tea, per lb.....	.0460	.0500	8
Cotton cloth, unbleached, yd.....	.14 1-2	.141	0.7
Average increase.....			19 per cent.

*At New Orleans. †Export prices. ‡Import price; does not include war tax.

It will be seen by an examination of the tables that in every article of farm production named there has been an increase in price ranging (with a single exception) from 35 per cent to 68 per cent, or an average increase in the entire series of articles of 45.8 per cent.

In the list of the articles of farm consumption there is a reduction in price in two of the articles named, while the increase in the other articles ranges much lower than that of the farm products, the average increase for the entire series of articles of farm consumption being 19 per cent.

Thus we see that in ten representative articles of farm consumption, the average increase has been 19 per cent, while in the ten equally representative articles of farm production, the increase has been 45.8 per cent.

Now to take the single item of farm production upon which the fault-finders base their arguments and by which they measure all articles of farm consumption, namely, wheat. How do you suppose it happened that they have selected this particular article "wheat," by which to measure everything else? There is no reason; its average in the United States in 1896 was practically double that of wheat, its production four times as many

and which has been widely discussed in the study of national economic questions of late years. Why not measure by this?

A glance at the table which shows the relative prices of articles in 1896 and 1900 will answer this question. It happens that the percentage of increase in the price of wheat is less than that of any other article of farm production, since wheat is more directly affected by the production in other parts of the world where crops have been generally good during the last two seasons.

Wheat has only advanced 35 per cent from 1896 to 1900, while corn advanced 48 per cent, mess pork 60 per cent, lard 68 per cent and wool 68 per cent. Now it is easy to see why the Democrats "happened" to select this particular item "wheat" by which to measure everything else, simply because it shows a smaller increase in price than almost any other article in the list.

Yet they are gravely marching through the agricultural regions of this country stating to the farmer that "a bushel of wheat in 1900 will buy less of the articles which you consume than a bushel of wheat would buy of those same articles in 1896." Let us accept the challenge.

Mr. Bryan's first nomination occurred on July 10, 1896, and his second nomination on July 5, 1900. The records of the bureau of statistics show that the highest price of "No. 2 red winter wheat," a standard grade by which all others may

be measured, was, on July 9, 1896, in the New York market, 64c per bushel, and on July 5, 1900, was 88c per bushel.

Now let us follow the same general plan adopted in the other comparisons and by selecting ten principal articles of farm consumption, obtain their relative prices in the New York market in 1896 and 1900, at the dates nearest Mr. Bryan's nomination, and thus find out what quantity of each bushel of wheat, at the prices named at these two dates, would have bought. The articles of farm consumption selected for this comparison are equally representative with those of farm production above named, namely, sugar, coffee, petroleum, rice, salt, leather, cotton cloth, starch, mackerel and cut nails.

The authority for the prices is the same as that already utilized—the bureau of statistics.

In every case the quantity of these representative articles of farm consumption which a bushel of wheat would buy in 1900 is greater than a bushel of wheat could have bought in 1896.

Purchasing power of one bushel of wheat at the date of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, respectively, in ten different articles of ordinary farm consumption, basing the price of each article upon that quoted in the New York market at the respective dates:

ARTICLES.	Price on		Quantity which one bushel of wheat will buy	
	July 10, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	July 10, 1896.	July 5, 1900.
Wheat, per bushel.....	64c	88	1	1
Coffee, per pound.....	13	9 1/2	4 1/2	9 1/2
Leather (oak), per pound.....	28	31	2 1/2	2 1/2
Rice, per bushel.....	4 1/2	5	13 1/2	17 1/2
Petroleum, refined, per gallon.....	7 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
Sugar, granulated, per pound.....	4 1/2	5 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Salt, per 100 pounds.....	9 1/2	11 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Cotton cloth, uncolored, per yard.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Starch, per pound.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Cut nails.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Mackerel.....	5 1/2	4 1/2	12 1/2	17 1/2

bushels and its actual value, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, nearly double that of wheat. Why did they not select corn as a standard of measurement? Again, there is the item of provisions, of which we are the world's greatest producer. Why not measure by that? Then there is wool, in the production of which the farmer is greatly interested

These statements are all official and may be verified from the public records of the bureau of statistics available in any standard library. The figures and prices in every case are given, and every man can determine whether the assertions of the Democratic fault-finders and "prophets of evil" in 1900 are any more reliable than they were in 1896.

HIGHER PRICES FOR THE FARMERS.

Hearst's Chicago American (Democratic) of Sept. 20, gives the following table, which shows how prices of farm products advance under McKinley prosperity:

	A Week Ago.	To-day.
Flour, per barrel.....	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.70
Cornmeal, per ton.....	23.00	24.00
Cheese, per pound.....	.10 1/2	.11 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, per pound.....	.11	.11 1/2
Smoked Side Meat, per pound.....	.09	.09 1/2
Lard, per pound.....	.08	.08 1/2
Peas.....	Advance of 10 per cent.	

"BRYANISM IN WEST, CROKERISM IN EAST."

Reasons Why James H. Eckels Will Vote for McKinley.

Cleveland's Comptroller of the Currency Urges All to Unite and Give Bryanism its Deathblow as a Disturbing Factor.

The political outlook in the West is, I believe, generally satisfactory to those who are opposed to Mr. Bryan and the things for which he stands in public life. In the extreme West his most ardent friends are ready to concede that he has lost much ground since the campaign of 1896, and unless he can reconquer himself in the Middle West and East, his defeat will become a matter of certainty. The Pacific States, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Kansas will all be found to be against him.

the affairs of the Philippine people properly. I do not myself believe he can. Mr. Bryan's plea for the most dependent of this country by the destruction of what he terms "imperialism," as exemplified in the administration of our affairs in the Philippines, loses its force when it is remembered what he pledges himself to carry out at home, in matters which go to the personal and property interests of every citizen of the republic, no matter how small such interests may be. It would be the height of folly in this campaign to forget the very important effect which Mr. Bryan's election would have upon the business interests of the country. In the minds of those who carry on the affairs which make up our business world he is associated with uncertainty and doubt. It will not do to say that these interests are selfish and ought to receive a lesson, for the greatest sufferers will be those who are most dependent upon the largest daily activity in business. No one would suffer so much as the laborer, for he must have steady work, day in and day out. He has no reserve capital from which to draw, and the curtailment of business operations means the curtailment of employment of labor, with attendant distress and idleness.

Dangerous to Labor Interests.
I look upon Mr. Bryan as the most dangerous man to the labor interests today in public life. In the first instance he is a demagogue, possessed of a certain quality of oratory which appeals always to prejudice. In the second, he is well grounded in no branch of political economy and unsound in all. He would be more unpopular with laboring men, if elected, than it is claimed, he is popular with them now, because his success would paralyze business for a long time at least, during which time the laborer of necessity would be without employment.

Then, too, the laborer would soon discover how utterly futile Mr. Bryan's efforts would be to make better his condition by making war upon his employers. The laborer certainly cannot be benefited by a policy which is directed wholly toward the unsettling of values, the reduction of the purchasing power of his wage and the enactment into law of views which, tested by experience and history, are wholly unsound.

I believe President McKinley ought to be re-elected as largely as possible by Democratic votes. Under the present domination of Mr. Bryan a conservative Democrat can find no place of influence in the party. Those who now return to it after rejecting Bryanism four years ago will find themselves without voice in the administration. They go back to accept Mr. Bryan's views. He does not accept theirs. They indorse him—he does not indorse them; and, once elected, they are not in a position, after changing front, to protest against his radicalism. By voting for him they do, in fact, indorse him, despite a mental reservation that they do not approve of his public utterances and Populist views. They disarm themselves of a right to criticize and draw down upon their heads more blame for Mr. Bryan's unsound views as a disturbing factor than does Mr. Bryan himself. For by their act in voting for Mr. Bryan they have made it possible for him to do the harm which they must know would follow the carrying out of the principles for which he stands.

Bryan's Party Populistic.
The Democratic party cannot be both Democratic and Populistic. Under Mr. Bryan it is Populistic. It is so out of power. It would be more so in power. The best example of what he would do with the party if in power is shown in his own State, where even the kind of Democrats they have in Nebraska are only allotted one or two minor offices, while the Populists are given all of importance.

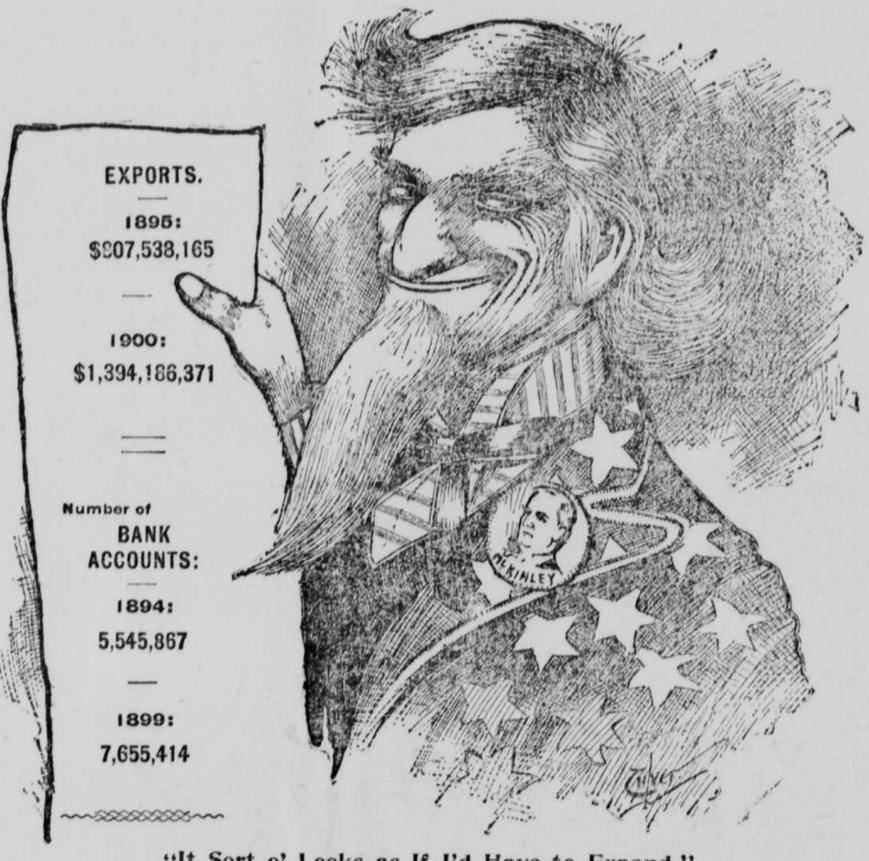
When Mr. Bryan is eliminated Democrats can readily assume a position of respect and influence in the Democratic party, and until he is they ought to fight against him. They can aid the party best by rescuing it from Populism by defeating Populist candidates at the polls, not by electing their candidates with the vain hope that they can either reform them, render them harmless, or prove them to be pretensions boosters, publicly standing for things which they never intended to carry out.

As far as I am concerned, I am going to maintain my Democracy by voting and speaking against Mr. Bryan and those who have debauched the party and placed it in the attitude of a defender of all the issues that disturb the country. I do not believe in Bryanism in the West or Crokerism in the East. If a continuation of Bryanism and Crokerism constitute Democracy, sound political wisdom and honest administrative ability, I do not wish to be of it. But I do not believe it does, and, therefore, I have faith in there being enough Democrats who are Democrats from principle to defeat Mr. Bryan so emphatically as to make impossible the things we have witnessed during the past years in alleged Democratic conventions. I really would like to know what a thoughtful Democrat thinks of reforms wrought in domestic and foreign affairs through the combined wisdom and experience of William J. Bryan and Richard Croker.

Victory and Valor.
Mr. Marking Through Georgia.
Keep the fruits of victory stainless evermore.
Keep our banners flying on Manila's distant shore;
Keep our noble President within the White House door,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.
Hurray! Hurray! In honor we are bound,
Hurray! Hurray! Our money all is sound!
Honest golden dollars ringing all the world around,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS. C. P. R.
On Foreign Trade.
We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them.—William McKinley.



"It Sort o' Looks as if I'd Have to Expand."

Proof of the Pudding In the Eating Thereof.

THESE ASSERTIONS WERE MADE FOUR YEARS AGO BY MR. BRYAN, WHO NOW ASKS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO INTRUST THEIR GOVERNMENT TO HIS DIRECTION FOR FOUR YEARS.

If we are defeated in this campaign, there is nothing before the people but four years more of hard times and greater agitation. Do you think we have drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs? No, my friends, you cannot set a limit to the present hard times. Business men complain that business conditions are bad. I warn them that these conditions cannot be improved by following up the policies of the Republican party. The Republican party produces a policy that makes hard times. All those who love hard times ought to vote for the Republican ticket, and all those who are tired of hard times have got to vote the Democratic ticket. If they would expect any relief. These are hard times. There will be harder times if the gold standard continues. If you ask how the gold standard affects the farmer, we tell you that the gold standard lowers the price of products of him who sells without lowering his taxes or debts. If you ask how the gold standard affects the laboring man, we reply that it destroys the opportunity for labor, multiplies the number of idle men, and fills our streets with those anxious for work, who cannot find the opportunity. The gold standard, by increasing idleness, brings poverty to those who ought to have enough and to spare.

INSTEAD, WE HAVE HAD FOUR YEARS OF UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY. THERE HAVE BEEN NO DREGS IN THE CUP. GOLD STANDARD, GOOD TIMES AND ALL THAT MR. BRYAN PROMISED THAT WE SHOULD NOT HAVE, WE HAVE ENJOYED.

with a strong probability of Nebraska—unless State pride is extremely strong—joining them. It is hoped to make up this loss by carrying Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Any one who knows Illinois politics realizes that it is naturally a Republican State, and has gone Democratic only once in forty years, and that when the business elements were favorable to the Democratic candidates.

The same is to be said of Ohio, with the added statement that it has never given its electoral vote to a Democratic candidate for the Presidency since the war. Indiana is the only close State, and those who know it best believe that Democrats will not win there. In both Illinois and Indiana, exceptionally strong men have been named as Democratic candidates for Governor, and to an extent they will aid Mr. Bryan, but not enough to overcome the sentiment held everywhere against him by conservative and thoughtful people. All this apparent respect of success over Mr. Bryan ought not to cause a lessening of the struggle against him. It will not do in this contest to simply prevent his having a majority in the Electoral College by giving President McKinley barely enough to win.

DECISIVE DEFEAT FOR BRYAN.
What ought to be accomplished is the decisive defeat of Bryanism as a disturbing factor in the politics of this country. The country cannot afford with each recurring four years to be upset from one end to the other by the danger of a man of such vagaries as he entertains obtaining control of the nation's affairs. The plea that is put forth by some men of ability that he can be rendered harmless before election by the enactment of new laws is hardly statesmanship. Why place a man in the Presidency whom you must virtually put under bonds to keep the peace?

Mr. Bryan has so grievously wronged the Democratic party that no Democrat who really wishes to see the party get back into public confidence ought to aid and abet him at this time. He would destroy the country's currency system if he could by substituting the silver standard. Why give him indorsement in that determination? He would abrogate the right of private contract, overturn the traditions, practices, and high position of the Supreme Court, and make impossible the quick and effective maintenance of public order in times of excitement and stress. Why make it possible for him to even undertake so much that is revolutionary, even though he fail in it all?

No Time for Experiments.
I hardly think the thoughtful judgment of any citizen will say that the possibility that Mr. Bryan may do better in the Philippines than President McKinley is doing justifies an experiment fraught with so much danger to the stability of things at home. The question may be very properly raised whether a man who is wrong on every important problem which affects the citizens of the United States at home can adjust and administer