

Next Democratic Nomination

Written by Mr. Bryan for "The N. Y. Independent."

The real issue between the democratic party and the republican party is whether the government shall be based upon the doctrine that all men are created equal and so administered as to recognize the rights of man, or built upon an aristocratic foundation and administered in behalf of the few at the expense of the many. In all the republican policies you will find that what are called "property rights"—and the phrase simply means superior consideration for those who own property—are paramount.

On the tariff question the manufacturers are singled out for benefits at the expense of the consumers; on the money question the financiers are singled out and their interests advanced at the expense of the producers of wealth; on the trust question the comparatively few who are endeavoring to monopolize the industries of the country are singled out and protected as against the many who must buy of them; and on the question of imperialism the syndicates organized to exploit the islands are given greater consideration than the taxpayers of this country or the victims of our benevolent assimilation.

You ask whether the candidate in 1904 should be "a compromise between the gold and silver democrats, a silver democrat or a gold democrat." This depends entirely upon what the democratic party wants to do. If it

wants to bid for the support of the plutocratic element it will nominate a gold democrat; if it wants to bid for the support of the masses, it will nominate a silver democrat; if it does not want any support at all and does not care to take part in the contest between man and Mammon, it will find a man who lacks either the brains or the heart to take a position. There is no possibility of compromise; if the party is to be an effective force in politics it must go in one direction or the other, and the direction cannot long be concealed.

The difference upon the money question, among those who understood it, was not so much a difference of opinion as a difference in sympathies, and that difference exists today as it did then. A man whose sympathies are with organized wealth has no claim to leadership in the democratic party unless the party intends to become the exponent of organized wealth. The money question is not a matter of gold or silver; it is whether there shall be a sufficient volume of money or an insufficient volume of money. Gold and silver together furnish more money than gold alone, and the same reasons that led some to favor the gold standard as against the double standard will lead the same persons to favor some limitation upon gold coinage if the quantity of gold ever becomes sufficient to maintain the level of prices.

In 1891 Mr. McKinley denounced Grover Cleveland and declared that during his first administration he was discriminating against one of the money metals of the country—"trying to make money scarcer and, therefore, dearer—money the master, and all things else the servant." No one has ever stated the issue more clearly than Mr. McKinley did in those words, and no one ever brought a more severe arraignment against a public man than Mr. McKinley brought against Mr. Cleveland. The issue still exists, and in the nature of things must ever exist, and it makes a great deal of difference to the democratic party whether its candidate wants to make "money the master and all things else the servant" or desires rather to make man the master and all things else the servant. It makes a great deal of difference to the people of the country, too, whether it has a president who recognizes the true relation which should exist between the man and the dollar.

Methods of "Captains of Industry."

In his last message to congress, President Roosevelt said: "Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole."

Since March 4, 1897, when the "captains of industry" formally took charge of this government of ours, men have been amazed because of the great fortunes that have been won by "those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development." Many thoughtful men have believed that the methods of some of these so-called "captains of industry" would not bear close inspection, and the revelations made before Special Commissioner Oliphant in the inquiry with respect to the shipbuilding trust seem to justify these suspicions. Now that so many people profess to be surprised because of the revelations with respect to the methods employed by the Morgans and the Schwabs in the creation and destruction of the shipbuilding trust is it not reasonable to

believe that this is but a fair sample of the methods employed with respect to the creation of other "great industrial enterprises?"

It is important that the American people do not overlook the seriousness of the revelations made before Special Commissioner Oliphant. The New York Evening Post well says that the methods practiced in launching the shipbuilding concerns "were no more reputable than those of the common sharper," and that "nearly every element of indecent cheating appears to have been present."

The New York Journal of Commerce, referring to these revelations, says: "Public confidence and public morals have been severely shocked—for character still stands for something in high finance as the absence of it in some quarters plainly illustrates."

But will the Journal of Commerce undertake to say that the methods of the Morgans and the Schwabs as revealed with respect to the shipbuilding trust are not the methods employed by many other "captains of industry," in the creation of other "great industrial enterprises?"

It will be well for every American citizen to clearly understand the revelations made by Dantel L. Dresser in his testimony before Special Commissioner Oliphant. The Baltimore American gives an interesting and instructive summary of the Dresser testimony. The American says:

"Mr. Schwab, it appears, had purchased the Bethlehem steel works for \$7,000,000 and conceived the idea of unloading it on the shipyard trust. It was a going concern, whereas the shipyard trust was in the formative stages. Step by step the steel king led the lambs on until they were induced to buy this steel plant, giving in payment for it bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000, backed by a bonus of \$10,000,000 of the preferred stock of the shipyard trust and \$10,000,000 of the common stock of that concern. As though they had not been sheared closely enough, these lambs entered into a second agreement, under the terms of which the stock (bonus) held by Schwab—one-fourth of which he had turned over to J. Pierpont Morgan—should be thrown upon the market and sold in advance of any other of the shipyard trust's securities.

"The scheme, as it worked out, was the most perfect game of fleecing ever known. Here is the way it worked out:

Schwab bought the steel plant for	\$ 7,000,000
Schwab sold the plant to the shipyard trust for:	
Bonds	\$10,000,000
Preferred stock ..	10,000,000
Common stock ..	10,000,000
	<hr/>
	30,000,000

First paper profit.....\$23,000,000

Schwab pocketed the bonds.\$10,000,000

Schwab sold 75,000 shares preferred stock at 65....	\$ 4,875,000
Schwab sold 75,000 shares common stock at 25.....	1,875,000

Schwab's cash profit....\$ 6,750,000

And he still held the bonds, giving him a total profit on the deal, in cash and bonds, of

\$ 9,750,000

"Morgan's share in this carefully played game of mulcting the public was equal to one-fourth of the cash profit realized by Schwab, or \$2,250,000. Now comes the pretty part of the story. Schwab, after getting his \$6,750,000 in cash, and while still holding his \$10,000,000 in bonds, and Morgan, after having picked up \$2,250,000 in cash, set out to wreck the shipyard trust. The latter concern was pressed for cash; but, although it owned the

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is but the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I know what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You can take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$5.00. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs or it is dangerous to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all of my experience, in all of my 2,000 tests, I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it fails the loss is mine.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 515, Racine, Wis.
Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Bethlehem steel works, it was not permitted by Schwab and his agents to use the enormous profits of that plant to relieve its own difficulties, and was soon forced upon the rocks of bankruptcy.

"At that moment Schwab and Morgan, using the \$10,000,000 of bonds they held against the steel works as a lever, stepped in and tried to possess themselves of all the assets of the shipyard trust, which would have included not only the Bethlehem plant, but all of the shipyards, contracts, etc. Luckily these despoilers were stopped in their scheme by the prompt appointment of a receiver for the shipyard trust. Now that the truth of their connection with the scandal is coming to light they should certainly be compelled to disgorge and make restitution, or there should be a way of reaching them through the law."

Hog Cholera.

The recent test made by over 300 farmers and breeders, who reported at the last Illinois State Fair that they had used the Snoddy Hog Cholera Remedy with all the success claimed for it, has proven to every reasonable, thinking man that hog cholera is a curable disease and that this remedy can be depended on to either prevent or cure it. There were over 300 of these men who had made a success with it. There are hundreds of others in other states.

Every farmer who raises hogs should begin at once and learn the full particulars about this treatment. It is a thing worth his while to spend some time in getting posted on. It is saving millions of dollars' worth of hogs already. The men who have used it longest are its strongest indorsers.

Snoddy's book on Hog Cholera, which fully explains how to prevent or cure hog cholera and destroy all kinds of hog worms, will be sent free to any hog raiser who will send his name and address, plainly written, to The Snoddy Remedy Co., box 24, Alton, Ill. The book and full instructions is free and will be sent by return mail to any address asking for it.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."