

WHICH IS FOR SILVER

REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL PLANKS OF 1833, 1892 AND 1896.

Some Points Which Are Commended to the Judgment of Republicans Who Want to Vote for William J. Bryan—McKinley's Change of Front.

FINANCIAL PLANK, REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, 1833: THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BELIEVES IN THE USE OF BOTH GOLD AND SILVER AS STANDARD MONEY AND CONDEMNES THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION IN ITS EFFORTS TO DEMONETIZE SILVER.

FINANCIAL PLANK, REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, 1892: THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEMANDS THE USE OF BOTH GOLD AND SILVER AS STANDARD MONEY, WITH SUCH RESTRICTIONS AND UNDER SUCH PROVISIONS, TO BE DETERMINED BY LEGISLATION AS WILL SECURE THE MAINTENANCE OF THE PARITY OF VALUES OF THE TWO METALS SO THE PURCHASING AND DEBT PAYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, WHETHER OF SILVER, GOLD OR PAPER, SHALL BE AT ALL TIMES EQUAL.

FINANCIAL PLANK, REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, 1896: WE ARE, THEREFORE, OPPOSED TO THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER, EXCEPT BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT WITH THE LEADING COMMERCIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD, WHICH WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO PROMOTE, AND UNTIL SUCH AGREEMENT CAN BE OBTAINED THE EXISTING GOLD STANDARD MUST BE PRESERVED.

Question—Who wrote the financial plank of the republican platform in 1833?

Answer—William McKinley of Ohio.

Q.—Who wrote the financial plank of the republican platform of 1892?

A.—William McKinley of Ohio.

Q.—Who wrote the financial plank in the republican platform of 1896?

A.—William McKinley of Ohio.

Q.—How do you account for his radical change of front in so short a space of time?

A.—It would be a difficult matter to go into full details.

Q.—In his letter accepting the nomination for the presidency does he say anything about his change of front?

A.—Not a syllable.

Q.—What does he say?

A.—He says that the country will go to the dogs if we try to establish bimetalism.

Q.—Would it be safe to elect to the presidency a man who changes his views in such a manner?

A.—It would not.

The American Federation of Labor.

one of the strongest labor organizations in the world, has declared in its national conventions in Chicago (1893), Denver (1894), and New York (1895), for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of the American Federation of Labor in delegate convention assembled, that congress should re-enact the law of 1837 which provided for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, thus restoring the American law of coinage as it was until 1873, when silver was demonetized without debate and without the knowledge of the American people, and that this should be done at once, without waiting for the cooperation of any other nation in the world.

"Resolved, further, That a copy of the above and foregoing, under the seal of the federation, be sent to the president of the United States and to the vice president of the United States, to the speaker of the house of congress, to Secretary Carlisle, to the chairman of the finance committee of the house and to each member of the house and senate.

Where the Bankers Come In.

Locomotive Firemen's Magazine: The capitalists of the East have acted in the capacity of "commission agents," inviting and investing the billions of European dollars in American enterprises. They, of course, have retained a fair commission. In some instances, such as "wildcat" railroad and "salted" mine schemes, our Eastern neighbors have been accused by European investors of dishonest dealings. The Eastern banker has acted as a "middleman" between European capital and American investments and as such has largely profited by the debts thus incurred. They collect a commission for placing the investment, another for collecting rentals and yet another for closing out undesirable investments. It is thus apparent that the Eastern bankers are the friends and agents of European investors and title collectors of a comparatively bankrupt nation.

Chance to Vote for Himself.

Typographical Journal (official organ of the International Typographical Union): What the wage earner wants is an improvement of his condition, and he should add to the power of organization the exercise of the ballot for the abrogation of unwholesome restrictions upon his rights and the formulation of such statutory provisions as will bring him at least an equitable adjustment of his rights. He has it in his power and should exercise it to right the wrongs

ALL AGAINST SILVER.

EASTERN MONOPOLISTS AND TRUSTS LEADING THE FIGHT.

If Free Silver Would Injure the American Workman Every Mother's Son of Them Would Be Shouting for 16 to 1.

When Bourke Cochran exalted the importance in the social fabric of the men who toil he used a common trick of argument to gain for his side the apparent advantage of the championship of labor.

But Mr. Bryan in his Rhinebeck speech went as far, although in fewer words, as Mr. Cochran in pointing out the importance of the toilers as vital factors in the well-being of the whole social organism. In doing so he merely accepted a practical axiom of political economy that the foundations of all prosperity rest upon the welfare of the men who dig and delve for the product of the soil and mine, who turn the raw material into articles of necessity and use and who perform the task of placing them where they are needed.

Agreeing, therefore, that the welfare of the producers is the vital concern of all, the question of the campaign is: Which party offers the better hope of prosperity to the producers?

The chief enemies of the toilers are monopoly in all its forms and unjust taxation. Monopoly may be represented by the power to control production or to corner the products and thus reg-

ulate prices. It may operate by controlling laws. In its last analysis the evil of the gold standard is the evil of monopoly, because it enables the financial magnates to fix the standard and then to corner the money market as they have done. Monopoly and unjust taxation are often combined, as in a protective tariff.

The candidacy of McKinley is supported by monopolists. The tariff barons who made millions from monopolies gained through unjust taxation and the financial magnates who made millions by cornering gold and selling it to the government are combining the power of their wealth and influence to elect him. All the interests that plunder the producing toilers by the reduction of wages, the increase of prices by trusts, the manipulation of corporations and the juggling of the money market are combined in his support.

On the other side is Bryan, whose candidacy is a protest against every form of monopoly and who must look for support only from the toilers.

Can there be any question as to the candidate whose success will represent the welfare of the people?

The Discontented Farmer.

The agricultural department has issued a circular that will help to explain why the farmers are not as happy now as they used to be. It compares the prices of leading farm products year by year, from 1866 to 1895. The prices are given in currency, but when reduced to a gold basis the results are sufficiently striking. Inspect these figures, for instance:

	Currency.	Gold.
1866.	1866.	1895.
Corn	\$.682	\$.484
Wheat	2.196	1.558
Oats504	.357
Rye	1.182	.84
Barley	1.009	.716
Buckwheat972	.69
Potatoes68	.482
Tobacco (per lb)139	.098
Hay (per ton)	14.58	10.347

It thus appears that the farmer in 1866 got more than three times as much in gold for his wheat as he is getting now, and about twice as much for everything else. But if he had a mortgage on his farm it was reckoned in currency, and one bushel of wheat would clear off nearly 2.20 of it, instead of about 50 cents, as it will now. A thousand bushels of wheat at that time would pay off the whole of a mortgage of \$1,000 and leave \$1,196 for expenses. The same crop would now al-

Had to Expose Themselves.

Workmen's Advocate: Heretofore the money power by dividing its forces between the republican and democratic parties has been able to control both parties and all financial legislation has had its sanction. Through some means they lost control of the Chicago convention, and the declaration of that body in favor of free coinage silver has compelled the millionaires who have been masquerading as democrats to expose themselves, and they are rushing over the political fence to join their co-conspirators. They will now make a united effort to subjugate the people and bring them under control. Will the people be subjugated?

Confiscation the Issue.

Columbus Record: The process of confiscation has gone on quite long enough and our producing classes must not permit themselves to be turned aside from their purpose to open the mints to the free coinage of silver, check the appreciation of gold and put an end to the entire confiscation of the property of all debtors that is inseparable from the appreciating gold standard by the dishonest cry that to do so is repudiation.

Mike—"Phwat the devil do they be meanin' by hard money; begorra, I dunno!"

Pat—"Be dad an' I believe that it's because it's hard to git."

SHERMAN'S DOLLAR.

WOULD HAVE IT CONSTANTLY APPRECIATING IN VALUE.

Just as if the Falling Prices of Products of Labor are Not Removing the Foundation from Our Civilization—Common Sense.

From Spokane Spokesman (Republican): In his Columbus speech last Saturday Senator Sherman said: "That dollar is the best dollar that buys the largest quantity of food and clothing. That dollar is the gold dollar, for it buys more food and clothing than any other dollar."

If that were true, it would follow that the dearer the dollar the better it would be. A dollar worth twice as much as the present dollar would be four times as desirable. One who believes as Senator Sherman believes is carried by his own logic to advocacy of an indefinitely appreciating dollar. An ounce of silver will buy substantially as much as it would buy at the close of the war. Silver then was regarded as hard, sound money. It now has the appearance of depreciation because of the appreciation of gold and men like Sherman, who once called it sound, now call it unsound. If they had their way, five years from now the gold dollar would be still further appreciated and a dollar now regarded as sound would then be regarded as unsound.

Mr. Sherman says he is for the gold dollar because it cheapens American products. He likes it because it will buy three bushels of wheat, six bushels of corn, 12 to 15 pounds of cotton and wool, nearly 40 pounds of lead, and all other commodities in proportion. "That dollar is the best dollar that buys the largest quantity." He therefore believes that the dollar would be twice as good if it bought six bushels of wheat, 12 of corn, and 30 pounds of cotton or wool.

If Mr. Sherman believes that, and he says he does, by what peculiar mental process is he in favor of the protective tariff? The avowed purpose of the protective tariff is to raise prices, and thus make the dollar buy less food and clothing. How can Sherman consistently be for one principle to make the dollar buy more, and at the same time support another principle to make it buy less? Grover Cleveland at least has the virtue of consistency. With Sherman, he believes that the best dollar is the dollar that buys the most, and he pursues a logical course when he tries to make it buy greater quantities—first, by its appreciation, and second, by the application of free trade.

The truth is the republican party was consistent when it supported bimetalism and protection. These tend to an era of good prices. In other words, to a cheaper dollar. The single-gold standard and free trade bring an era of low prices. In other words, a dear dollar. The new democratic party is not for free trade. When the dollar is dear, the debtor and the producer see hard times, while the creditor and non-producer are able to exact an overflowing measure from industry and production. When the dollar is stable, and not too dear, the producing masses are prosperous, debts do not crush, industry is not paralyzed, commerce is not stagnant.

There is no hope in John Sherman's dear and appreciating dollar.

What Hanna Really Wants.

Massillon (O.) Sound Money: Marcus Aurelius Hanna is chiefly known to the workmen of Cleveland, his home, for his unrelenting hostility to labor organizations and for his success in destroying the seamen's unions of the lower lake regions, in wrecking the miners' unions of Pennsylvania, in squelching the unions of his own street railway employes and for equal success in all other of his objects for the protection of the "dear dogs."

The "Industrial Cannibal."

General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, in a recent interview, spoke of Mark A. Hanna, head of the syndicate of millionaires who paid McKinley's debts in order to make him their tool, and who still holds the notes, as "Hanna, the industrial cannibal." He justified this characterization by Hanna's long record as an opponent and oppressor of union labor, a record given at length last week in the Journal.

Pat's View of It.

Boss—Here's your wages, Pat; ten dollars just as good as gold. Vote for McKinley and we'll keep on paying you in 100 cent dollars. Steer clear of 50-cent dollars.

Pat—Sure an' if yez could pay me in fifty-cent dollars, yez'd buy more in favor av free silver than meself.

Hanna's Bread Retaining.

The Critic (organ Ontario Trades Council): Mark A. Hanna is experiencing retributive justice, and is just now wondering why he didn't know before that there were so many organized laboring men in the United States. The bread of the labor crusher is returning.

In Boston.

Visitor—What became of that nice young man I met at your house last year? Miss Bunker Hill—The authorities became cognizant of considerable rehypothecation on his part and conveyed him to a protoplasm. "What is that?" "If you will glance at Worcester you will observe that protoplasm signifies a cell."—Texas Sifter.

Hanna's Man.

Journal (dem.)—The bulk of Mr. McKinley's volume is devoted to two subjects of money and tariff—the money question, under stringent orders from Hanna, being treated first, for which wretch to his feelings Mr. McKinley has our deepest sympathy.

low the farmer \$509 to apply to the mortgage and nothing to live or run the farm on, or \$509 for expenses and nothing for the mortgage, or \$90 for interest and \$429 for the farm and family, leaving the debt as large as ever.

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In 1866 a man without money could buy a farm in the west on credit and pay for it with the proceeds of one crop. In 1896 the same man might receive the same farm, without incumbrance, as a gift, and be bankrupt in a year. But Mr. Cochran sees nothing in the discontent of the western farmer except a desire to cheat his laborers.

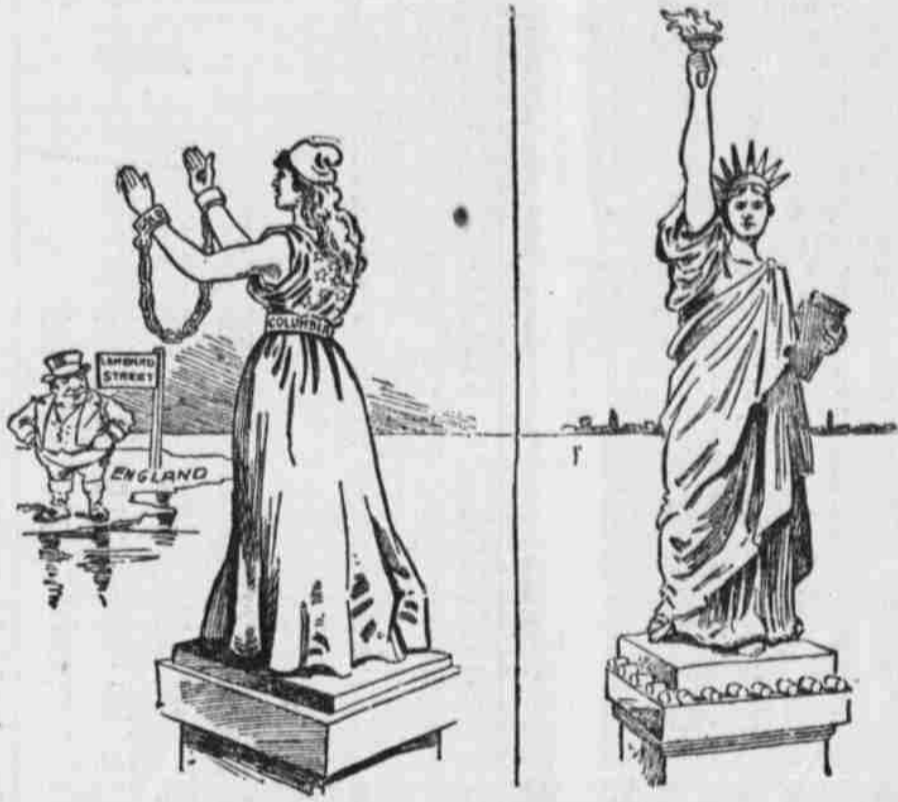
"Anarchists" of Seventeen Seventy-six.

In a signed communication recently published M. J. Bishop, General Worthy Foreman of the Knights of Labor, wrote as follows, comparing the Bryan "anarchists" and "hayseeds" with the Revolutionary patriots:

"The men of Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill and Valley Forge would possibly not be able to particularly adorn a fin de siecle drawing room, high tea, musicale or White House reception; their language, manners and habiliments very probably would cause the average scribe of today to sneer at their inferiority, but those patriots were imbued with the same desire for independence from British thralldom which animates their descendants and disciples of this century, and they will advance to the goal with the same spirit of determination and self sacrifice as the heroes of the Revolution.

"There were no anarchists among these brave fellows, but there was, as

TWO CONCEPTIONS OF COLUMBIA.



Wall Street Idea.

"Liberty Enlightening the World."

"A few of our financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea, but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You would rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city. That figure—Liberty Enlightening the World—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth."—W. J. Bryan at Madison Square Garden.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ulate prices. It may operate by controlling laws. In its last analysis the evil of the gold standard is the evil of monopoly, because it enables the financial magnates to fix the standard and then to corner the money market as they have done. Monopoly and unjust taxation are often combined, as in a protective tariff.

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The Benevolent Gold Bugs.

Knights of Labor Journal: The deep interest which the gold bug bankers are manifesting in the welfare of the workmen in these presidential election times is something truly touching. These benevolent financiers are positively panic-stricken over the impending danger to the workmen from free coinage and an increased volume of money.

Let the Plain People Rise.

Knights of Labor Journal: The plain people against plutocracy will be the issue of this fight, no matter what legend or party name may appear upon the standards, and let us hope that the plain people will rise to the dignity of the occasion and once more place America in a position where it will be possible at least that she can be freed.

Hani Money and Hard Times.

Indianapolis Sentinel (free silver dem.):—One sentence contains the key to the situation: "Good money never made times hard." This is an eternal truth. But times are hard and have been hard ever since we have had the single gold standard, and there is no possible explanation for the fact but bad money.

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Another Object Lesson.

The frequent action of manufacturers and others in offering to pay their employees in Mexican silver dollars, as an "object lesson," suggests that a transaction that took place at a small town near Pittsburg, Pa., will bear repeating, as an "object lesson." There was a contractor of the name of Lynch. Being a radical advocate of the single gold standard and equally as strongly opposed to the free coinage of silver, Mr. Lynch took advantage of every opportunity to lecture to his men on the subject. He told them that they were entitled to the best money; that laboring men of all others should be paid in dollars worth 100 cents, and that to compel them to take any other would be an outrage. This money, he declared, was gold. Under free coinage of silver, he argued, they would get dollars worth but 50 cents. It so happened that among the men were a few practical fellows who were not prepared to accept all of their employer's assertions. But they acted upon them to the extent that they went among the other men and got an agreement that all of them would on the next pay day demand their wages in gold. If laboring men were entitled to the best money, and that was gold, they wanted it. So the foreman was notified of the desire of the men. This he communicated to Mr. Lynch. "Why, of course," said he, "the men should have gold, and they are entitled to it. Next pay day they will all see some money that is money." When the pay roll was made up (it amounted to \$3,900) the clerk was instructed to get gold at the bank. Presently the clerk returned to his employer and told him that the bank could not let him have the gold. Mr. Lynch went immediately to the bank to make the demand in person. But he could not get it, even under the threat of transferring his account. He then applied to the other banks in the city, of which there were four, but with equally poor success. In the end he was compelled to return to his men and pay them off in silver. When it is known that this took place over two months ago, and before the agitation had caused gold to be hoarded, it will be seen that it is a pretty good "object lesson."

Defiance, O., Aug. 23. A. F. S.

Sentenced.

In a temple of finance on Avenue Four a silver and gold dollar met;

The gold one exclaimed, with a glance at the door,

"Why, haven't you gone away yet? I thought you were sentenced in seventy-three

To serve with the poor and distressed,

And here you appear in the household with me,

Whose blood is the purest and best. I mingle with princes at home and abroad

And serve the elite of the land; No workman who carries a pick or a hod

Soils me with his toil-begrimed hand, While you are not welcome where fashion holds sway,

And don't go to Europe at all. So with the poor working class you'll have to stay—

The rich folks don't want you to call."

The poor silver dollar retorted with scorn:

"'Tis true, I'm the working man's friend; I've faithfully served him e'er since I was born

And faithfully will to the end. I've fed and clothed millions and built happy homes,

I'm welcome in workshop or mill, And when the great era of free coinage comes

The workingman's pockets I'll fill. I don't run to Europe at every small breeze,

Deserting the land of my birth. But circulate freely wherever I please

And stay in the best land on earth. You bring to your classes silks, laces and wines,

And trample the poor on the street. While I serve the masses on different lines

And bring them their clothes, bread and meat."

McKinley's Bad Break.

Candidate McKinley says: "I would rather see the mills of the United States opened to American labor than to see the mints of the United States opened to the silver of the world."

Sounds nice, doesn't it? Wonderful wisdom for a presidential candidate. To which any American workman may reply:

"That's all right, Mr. McKinley; but what are them foreigners going to get for the silver they will bring to the mints of the United States? Won't they spend the money by purchasing the products of American mills? That's just the condition of affairs we are looking for. Silver is money, and we want it in exchange for our goods. Open the mints and the mills will open. Keep the mints closed and the mills will remain closed."

Pity for the "Napoleon."

Knights of Labor Journal: The Advance Agent of Prosperity and the "friend of the workmen" has entered into a very suspicious intimacy with Messrs. Hanna of Ohio and Payne of Wisconsin, both of whom have been anything but "agents of prosperity" to the men with whom they came in contact. But perhaps it is only personal prosperity which is meant. In that case, of course, the advisers are fully competent to point out the methods by which the Major may achieve financial success. Poor Napoleon has a heavy drag on his onward progress and the championship may be hard to explain away.