THE EASTON GAZETTE.

VOL. 80. NO. 48. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896. PAGES 9 TO 12.

HERE IS A PICTURE OF BRYANISM,

Showing How He Would Plunge the Country Into Utter Ruin

AND CAUSE DISASTER.

To the Workingmen by His Policy of Desolation and False Issues.

The New York Sun, generally conceded to be one of the ablest Democratic papers in the United States, recently put the case of protection as against free trade quite plainly as it applies to the workingmen. It said:

"There is only one country in Europe in which the wages of labor are within a half of what they are in this country. That is Great Britain. Wages in Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland are not one-third of what they are here. Those of Italy are not one-quarter.

A Great Wrong to American Labor.

"Last year cheap foreign labor was imported into the United States in the shape of manufactured goods to the value of $692,319,768. This was a great wrong to American labor. In the immense amount of imports permitted by our insufficient and defective tariff the labor of women employed in the Manchester cotton mills, whose wages do not average $60 a year, came into competition with the higher priced labor of our southern and northern cotton spinners.

Fifteen Cents a Day In Germany.

"Munich is a gallery and center of art. German women with as many as six children saw wood in its streets for 15 cents a day. May a merciful God sink the United States 10,000 feet under the sea before the hideous spectacle shall become an incident of our civilization.

"Nearly $700,000,000 worth of the starvation labor of Europe in the form of manufactured goods imported into this country last year. That which came from Belgium in bales and boxes represented the wages of 22 cents a day for women and 43 cents for men, and the highest priced labor in loose cargoes of Belgian steel and iron represented wages less than 80 cents a day.

"God Save America Such Wages!"

"Italian labor in Italian merchandise was imported into this country last year, in competition with American labor, at prices that should fill sensitive souls with horror and alarm the thoughtful for the future of the human race. The pay in the cotton factories of Naples is 50 cents a day; of the Neapolitan marble and granite cutters, from 40 to 50 cents a day, according to skill; of coachman, 30 cents; of women in lace factories, 10 cents, and girls, 7 cents; of soldiers in the army, $2 a month. Of all the workmen in the glass works of Italy only the skilled blowers receive as high as $1 a day, and laborers on farms, hoeing or making hay, from 15 to 18 cents a day, working from sun to sun. God save America from such wages!"

Continuing the picture The Sun gave the following interesting figures:

"In the Swiss silk goods which came into our country last year in those $700,000,000 of imports was the skilled labor of men at 41 cents a day and of women at 10 cents, both competing with the silk weavers of Paterson, New York, Philadelphia and Cheney.

The Working People In Scotland.

"Glasgow, in Scotland, is the largest steamship factory of the world, and its blast furnace owners and iron rollers howl for free trade day and night. Of the families in that manufacturing Sodom 41,000 out of 100,000 live in one room, and half of the men and women in the city are out of work. That one room for a family of father, mother, daughters and sons tells what wages are in Scotland and how they drag humanity down into bestiality and misery.

The Purchasing Power of $1.

"It is undisputed that the wages of the American workmen are from 50 per cent to 300 per cent greater than those of his English fellows. The question then arises, Is the purchasing power of a dollar in the hands of an American workman more or less than the purchasing power of the equivalent of a dollar in the hands of an English workman?

"The answer is, $1 will buy more in the United States of such things as the workingman uses than is 1½d. will in England. Joseph D. Weeks, in a letter published in Triumphant Democracy, says: 'It ($1) will buy considerably more flour, more meat, provisions, bacon, ham, vegetables, eggs, butter, cheese, farm products of all kinds, tea, coffee, more oil, a little less sugar and in many parts of the country more fuel. As to dry goods and clothing it will buy more sheeting, shirting, prints and things of this kind than can be bought for the same money there.'"

The more carefully workingmen investigate the problem the more thoroughly are they convinced that their inability to get employment is due to the brief reign of free trade that has already afflicted them.

The Picture of Ruin.

That is the picture of the ruin thus far wrought, yet it is mild, indeed, compared with what the plans of Bryan would do were he allowed to open the ports to free trade and free coinage throttle to the extent he desires.

Another picture of the ruin that prevails in free trade countries is that made by the eminent John Bright, who portrayed the condition of Glasgow. But, horrible as the condition there was, it is that which free trade would speedily bring here. He said:

"In the city of Glasgow alone 41,000 out of every 100,000 live in homes having only one room, and, further, nearly one-third of the whole people dwell in homes of only one room, and more than two-thirds of the people of Scotland dwell in homes of not more than two rooms.

Poverty, Misery and Ghastly Sorrow.

"We find poverty and misery. What does it mean, when all these families are living in homes of one room, to us who have several rooms and all the comforts of life? It means more than I can describe and more than I will attempt to enter into, and as need begets need, so poverty and misery beget poverty and misery. And so in all our great towns and not a little in our small towns there are misery and helplessness, much as I have described. In fact, looking at the past, to me it is a melancholy thing to look at. There is much of it which excites in me not astonishment only, but horror. The fact is, there passes before my eyes a vision of millions of families—not individuals, but families; fathers, mothers, children—passing, ghastly, sorrow stricken, in never ending procession from their cradles to their graves."

The workingmen of America have had a slight foretaste of what John Bright meant, for they know that the country is now on the way to desolation under the free trade policy of which the Wilson bill is a mild forerunner. They begin to see that there was wisdom in the policy of Clay and Blaine, a protective plan to preserve American industries and American liberties.

GEMS FROM M'KINLEY.

Stirring and Patriotic Utterances of the Republican Candidate.

It (the government under free coinage) would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them—by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there would end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Would Contract the Currency.

The Republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and, if elected president, it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard.

Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation.

More Business, Not More Money, Needed.

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business; not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence; not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined; not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen.

Our Heavy Loss From the Wilson Law.

The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first 15 months of the present tariff as contrasted with the exports of the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890 was $220,358,320.

The excess of exports over imports during the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890 was $213,972,968, but only $56,758,623 under the first 15 months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of $157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been $196,983,607 during the first 15 months' operation of the tariff of 1894 as compared with the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890.

The loss has been large, constant and steady, at the rate of $13,130,000 per month, or $500,000 for every business day of the year.

Means Unparalleled Disaster.

It, free coinage, means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

DON'T LET UP! REMEMBER THIS!

The Peril That Confronts the Nation Now Is That the People Should Think There Is No Peril.

The peril that confronts the nation now is that the people should think there is no peril.

The battle is not won simply because the tide is running strongly in the direction of sound money. Every day of effort now means at least a year of immunity alike from currency cranks and silver peddlers.

Remember this!

Treasure it!

Don't let up!

Guard against surprise and don't let up. The last days of the campaign will be filled with forgeries and misrepresentations from the opponents of sound money. Let it be remembered that this campaign is different from any previous national campaign in the fact that with the men who are conducting one side of it it is not a political campaign at all. It is simply the hugest business speculation known to history, one which, if successful, will make the chief speculators the money lords of the earth.

Remember that every one of these men, looking at the election as they do, merely as a great effort to "boom" and "corner" the silver market, is influenced only by selfish consideration.

The 16 to 1 dollar should never have an abiding place in this country.

Let it be stamped once and for all with the brand of the people's disfavor, and let it pass into history as one of the exploded financial crazes. So let the watchword be, "Guard against the enemy and don't let

WHY BUSINESS IS BAD.



The mere prospect of a silver standard is driving capital away and is making times hard. If we wish investors, manufacturers, traders, etc., to risk their capital in our country, we must chain up our free silver and repudiation dogs. Of course, if we wish to alienate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world, we will let loose these natural enemies of capital and progress, and the deed is done.

MEANS PROSPERITY FOR THE FARMERS.

HOW GOLD WILL AID THEM.

The Law of Supply and Demand and Overproduction Will Always Control the Prices.

Major McKinley is not obliged to make complicated arguments to prove the soundness of his position for a gold standard. All that is demanded of him is to call attention to facts. In a recent speech, for instance, he said that the price of wheat is fixed by the law of supply and demand, which is eternal. Gold has not made long crops or short crops, high prices or low prices. Gold has not opened up the wheatfields of Russia, India or the Argentine Republic, nor will free silver destroy them.

These are the words of a man who has studied economics for a lifetime. His conclusions are those at which any sensible man must arrive. If there should be an overproduction of wheat, corn or other cereal next summer the fact that the country is using honest money will not keep prices up. The law of supply and demand, being a natural one, will control the markets as heretofore. But when the farmer sells the produce, he will know that each of the dollars he receives will buy a dollar's worth of things he needs and that he will get the full benefit of cheap prices in his purchases. These conditions mean prosperity, and the farmer knows it as well as anybody.—New York Press.

PITH OF OPINION.

What Some of the Newspapers Are Saying About the Campaign.

It is nonsense to say that Bismarck's letter to Governor Culberson advises the United States to adopt free coinage. What his letter really amounts to is this—if you Americans can afford to pull other people's chestnuts out of the fire, other people will be much obliged to you.—Providence Journal.

Bryan's Statement About Anarchists.

Mr. Bryan has stated that "those who apply the name 'anarchist' to the bone and muscle of this country are doing more to overthrow the government than any anarchist who ever carried a red flag." But they are not applying it to the bone and muscle of this country. They are applying it only to mouths like Altgeld's, Tillman's and Bryan's—who are preaching the gospel of hate between the poor and rich. Bryan himself today is doing more harm in this country with demagogic appeals to prejudice and passion than all the anarchists this country has ever had.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The Greatest Danger.

The full import of the plank that denounces President Cleveland's course in suppressing the rioters of the Chicago strike is gradually being realized. If the party that created that plank means what it says, then there is greater danger than silver monometallism, greater dishonor than repudiation of honest debts lurking behind the triumph of Bryan and his cohorts.—Covington (Ky.) Bell.

The Kernel In the Nut.

Right here is the kernel of the free silver nut, the central deception of the whole humbug—the confounding of price with value, and attempting to cheat the farmer and the planter, and everybody else who produces things to sell, into the belief that by a change in prices, by merely making half as many cents' worth of metal the standard to measure by as are now used for that purpose, the real values of things will be doubled and they will all be so much better off. As if collecting $2, each worth 50 cents, from a purchaser of goods would be more profitable than collecting $1 worth 100 cents.—Baltimore Sun.

AN IRISHMAN'S OPINION.

How Free Trade Has Beggared and Ruined Ireland.

An Irishman—a sharp, shrewd and well read gentleman—recently expressed his sentiments, as follows: "Free trade has ruined Ireland, beggared its people and driven them into exile. It will do the same by any people who adopt it. It is the duty of every Irishman to vote for McKinley, the champion of protection and the foe of British free trade. And any Irishman who will vote for Bryan ought to have written across his forehead in lines of blood and brimstone, that all people might see it: 'I am no longer an Irishman; I am a traitor to my race and a slave of Great Britain.'"

It is the duty of every American citizen to rise up as one man, unite heart and hand and work from now on until Nov. 3 for McKinley, the advance agent of prosperity, whose election will bring to the American people a return of good times, plenty of employment, better wages, better markets and happier homes.—American Economist.

THE CANDIDATE OF A TRUST.

Bryan Is the First Candidate of a "Trust" the Country Has Ever Known.

In his letter of acceptance Bryan denounces the "great aggregations of wealth" called trusts. The greatest and the most dangerous of them all is the silver mine owners' trust, which is spending money lavishly to put him in the White House, so he may sign the laws it desires to have enacted. He is the first presidential candidate of a trust the country has ever known.—Chicago Tribune.

Bland's True Sentiments.

It is believed that if Bryan were elected Richard P. Bland of Missouri would become secretary of the treasury. When he was pressing the passage of his free coinage bill in congress in 1878, Mr. Bland declared his true sentiments when he said that if the silver men could not pass a free coinage act he was "in favor of issuing paper money enough to stuff down the bondholders until they are sick."—Governor Griggs of New Jersey.

Good Money For Good Work.

The American laborer has a right to demand pay for his work in as good money as the employer receives for his products in any part of the world, and when he surrenders this right he is doomed to the same fate that has already overtaken his brothers in the silver standard countries.

A Question For the Workingman.

A millionaire might worry along under free coinage, even if the value of his income were reduced by one-half. But what would the workingman who earns $2 or $3 a day do when it would buy only half what it now buys?

The Crime of 1896.

The "golden" wheat and the "silver" white cotton have united to put about $150,000,000 more of effete Europe's wealth into the pockets of the American farmers than last year's crop brought. A national convention of Popocrats should be called at once to denounce this terrible "crime of 1896," which has been committed just as Bryan's tears were melting the hardest heart as he sobbingly told of the sorrows and tribulations of the farmers.—Louisville Post.

In silver standard countries there are no savings banks and no building and loan associations. This is what serves to account in large degree for the patience with which the people of those countries submit to the spoliation and robbery of a depreciated currency. They have so much less to lose from this species of fraud than have the people of gold standard countries.

Are you insured? Free coinage would cut down the value of your policy one-half by making the policy payable in 50 cent dollars instead of 100 cent dollars, as now. Have you any money in the bank? Free coinage would reduce the value of it one-half for the same reason. Do you draw a pension? Free coinage would diminish the value of it one-half, again for the same reason. Free coinage would take away one-half the value of all the money you received.

The silver craze is fast dying out, and the day of epileptic politics has about gone by.

Andrew Jackson

Was a goldbug. In his message Dec. 2, 1834, he said, "The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the mint and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency."

Is It Too Easy to Make a Living?

The silver men promise to make it harder by doubling all prices.

If your wages double you will be no better off and if they do not double you will be much worse off than now.

FORTUNES FOR SILVER MEN.

They Will Make Millions if Free Coinage Is Adopted.

THEIR PLANS DISCLOSED

The Mine Owners of Utah Will Make $2,304,000; of Colorado, Over $16,000,000, and of the Country Over $112,000,000.

The publication of the circular revealing the plans of the Silver trust and showing how the silver mine owners have been called upon by Thomas G. Merrill, secretary of the Bimetallic league of the silver states, to "contribute the additional profit they would receive for their own silver product for one month" to the Bryan campaign has caused widespread alarm in the Bryanite camp. They have been greatly perturbed that the public should know that while Mr. Bryan is fiercely contesting trusts, he is himself the beneficiary and is being supported by the most gigantic trust ever organized.

Mr. Merrill clearly showed in his famous appeal that with the price of silver advanced from 65 cents to $1.29 an ounce under free coinage the owners of silver bullion would make a clear profit of 64 cents an ounce on all silver coined. Estimating on the present annual production of 175,000,000 ounces, Mr. E. O. Leech, ex-director of the mint, has demonstrated that the profit to the silver mine owners will be the difference between the value of the present product at 65 cents an ounce, amounting to $113,750,000, and its value at the advanced price of $1.29 an ounce, which amounts to $226,000,000. This profit, it will be seen, amounts to $112,250,000 on the present annual product only. That is the stake for which the mine owners are playing, but they cannot win that stake unless Mr. Bryan wins and free coinage is successful.

Millions For Silver Owners.

Two states—Utah and Colorado—furnish illustrations of the enormous benefits the silver owners will reap under free coinage. The figures for Utah are furnished by Mr. Merrill himself in an interview in the New York Herald. He says, "The silver mines of Utah produce probably 300,000 ounces per month, and the 64 cents profit they would realize in case Mr. Bryan was elected and silver sold at $1.29 would be $192,000." For one year this would aggregate $2,304,000! And yet Utah is not one of the greatest silver producing states. Moreover, it stands to reason that with the price of silver advanced 64 cents an ounce the products of the mines would be greatly increased. The mines would be worked night and day under such a stimulus, with the result that the Utah mine owners' profits would be greatly in excess of $2,304,000. It is small wonder, then, that the Utah mine owners cheerfully and immediately answered Mr. Merrill's appeal with a handsome subscription.

Nor is the state of Colorado backward in subscribing to the Bryan campaign fund. The mine owners were quick to perceive the advantages to be realized from Bryan's election, and they also responded to the appeal for funds. Already, according to Dr. W. S. Bowen, who is recognized as a skillful political writer, $302,000 has been raised in Colorado, and of this amount $50,000 has been subscribed by David H. Moffet, the wealthiest silver man in the state.

An Enormous Trust.

It would be odd if the Colorado silver men did not subscribe to a scheme which would put millions of dollars in their pockets, for under free coinage the profit they will make is eight times as large as the Utah mine owners will receive. No less an authority than Thomas M. Patterson, a member of the campaign board committee and owner of the official Populist newspaper, is said to be responsible for the statement that the Colorado mine owners would make an additional profit of over $16,000,000 per year if the United States mints are opened to the free coinage of silver.

Think of these tremendous profits! Profits of $2,304,000 for the silver mine owners of Utah! Profits of $16,000,000 for the silver mine owners of Colorado! And $112,250,000 for all the silver mine owners of the various states! And all this in addition to the profits the silver men already receive at the current price of silver.

These are profits beyond the dream of avarice, in comparison with which the profits of other trusts and syndicates dwindle into insignificance. In order to get these profits, the silver men are using Mr. Bryan. They are backing him with their money. They are supporting him with words of encouragement. And if they elect him they will calmly pocket profits amounting at the very least to $112,250,000!

SOME CAMPAIGN SQUIBLETS.

The grass on the McKinley front yard continues to suffer as a result of Republican enthusiasm.

Tom Watson's "Sewall wart" will undoubtedly take its place beside Bryan's "crown of thorns" as an oratorical picture.

Beat free silver now, and there will be an end of all crazy money theories in this country for all time to come.

Bryan is beaten. The Popocratic campaign has practically gone to pieces.

The farmer may be sure that when he begins to get a 50 cent dollar for his products he will not be allowed to do his measuring at the rate of two pecks for a rebel.

INGERSOLL ON LAW AND MONEY.

He Makes Clear Some of the Absurd Arguments of the Silverites.

If you can make money by law, why shouldn't we be rich? If 100 people should settle on an island and form a government and elect a legislature, they could make laws. And if money is the creature of law, there is no reason why they should not be as wealthy as Great Britain. [Laughter and applause.] Law is inexhaustible [laughter], and if you can turn it into money no nation has an excuse for being poor.

Then there is another thing. If the government can make money by law—and I would like to have some good Bryan man answer the question—if the government can make money by law, why should the government collect taxes? [Laughter and applause.] Let us be honest. Here is a poor man, with a little yoke of cattle, cultivating 40 acres of stony ground, working like a slave in the heat of the summer, in the cold blasts of winter, and the government makes him pay $10 taxes, when, according to these gentlemen, it could issue a $100,000 bill in a second. Issue the bill and give the fellow with the cattle a rest. [Laughter.] Is it possible for the mind to conceive anything more absurd than that the government can create money? * * *

We—and remember it—have to support the government. Government cannot support us. And the idea that the government can create money in politics, in finance, is just as absurd as the doctrine of perpetual motion is in mechanics, just as idiotic as the philosopher's stone, just as absurd as the fountain of eternal youth. * * *

Ah, but they say, "What makes gold valuable is that the law has made it a legal tender." Again, gentlemen, you are arguing backward. Because it was valuable the law made it a legal tender. Making it legal tender did not give it value; but, being valuable, the law made it a legal tender, recognizing its value. And yet these gentlemen say that it got all its value from the law making it a legal tender. It is exactly the other way. The legal tender law rests on the value of the metal. Why is gold valuable? I don't know. Why do people love oysters? I don't know. [Applause and laughter.] Why do so many people get idiotic about election? [Applause.] I don't know. But these are facts in human nature. For some reason, or for money, people give a value to gold. And that value is recognized by the lawmaking power, and that is all there is to the legal tender act.

Bismarck's Position.



That's right, Uncle Samuel, go ahead and try free coinage at 16 to 1. I shouldn't wonder a bit if it would work all right. Anyhow, it might be the means of forcing Europe to take up bimetallism again. Something should be done right away. Here's Germany, with $107,000,000 worth of silver whose value is rapidly declining, and I don't see any prospect of Europeans ever coming to the rescue unless you first try the experiment.

Kicking Against the Pricks.

There is no doubt of the forceful and magnetic quality of Mr. Bryan on the stump. He has a wonderful facility for making things appear what they are not. He can, as the Irish say, "talk a bird off a bush." But who can contend successfully against facts? Mr. Bryan would have us believe that depreciating prices are due to depreciated silver and appreciated gold. He has been harping on this theme ever since he was nominated. But the markets give him the lie. The following figures showing the course of prices are more eloquent than a hundred Bryans:

	Wheat, Bushel. Cents.	Cotton, Pound. Cents.	Silver, Ounce. Cents.
July 9	63⅝	7	68⅞
Oct. 17	81	8	65¼
Increase	17⅜	1	....
Decrease	....	....	3⅝

As wheat goes up silver goes down, and with it go the hopes of the repudiationists.

Free Silverite Logic.

Yesterday's World had a clever cartoon whose idea is applicable to the discussion of the currency question. It represents an aged farmer and wife driving their old nag at its topmost speed, which is slow at best, and the farmer is represented as saying: "Why, she's going a mile a minute. All I had to do was to set the mileposts closer together." All the dairymen have to do is to make a quart half its present size to double the yield. When bushels are cut in two, then the United States grain product will be twice as much. That is the way the free silver people propose to make more money.—Utica Press.