M'KINLEY'S TRIUMPH IS ASSURED.

Significance of the Recent Assertion of Senator Quay.

THE ELECTION IS WON.

New York State Expected to Give a Tremendous Plurality, and So Will New York City, the Tammany Stronghold.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Altogether the most important declaration of the campaign which is now rapidly coming to a close was Senator Quay's assertion that "the election of McKinley and Hobart is an accomplished fact," and that "they will receive 270 electoral votes" out of 449, with every probability of getting 67 votes which are doubtful. This assertion derives its force and authority from the fact that it is made by one of the shrewdest and most skillful politicians in the country. It is made, furthermore, as the result of a thorough investigation. It is not a haphazard announcement. Senator Quay rarely ventures to make statements concerning the political outlook on the strength of parties. If he does consent to talk, it is because he knows what he is talking about and because what he says is the result of accurate and trustworthy information. It is for these reasons that the people attach so much importance to Senator Quay's declaration. They accept it as a statement of fact and implicitly believe him when he says, "We have the election and will hold it."

Senator Quay's statement has behind it the sanction of the executive committee. It was prepared after the committee had been in executive session for several hours. All the committeemen agreed upon it, and it was then decided to issue it. It will be seen, then, that it not only represents Mr. Quay's views, but also the views of the committee.

To Carry Every County.

One topic of absorbing interest here is the size of New York's plurality for McKinley. No Democrat is so rash now as to believe that Bryan will carry the state, although Chairman Jones of the Popocrat committee makes the ridiculous assertion that the state will go for Bryan. One of the keenest political observers in the state is Mr. Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican state committee. In discussing the situation Mr. Hackett said: "The only question in New York is the size of McKinley's vote. It is impossible to estimate it. Indeed, I would not be surprised if he had a plurality of 500,000 votes. Mind you, I say I wouldn't be surprised; but, of course, I don't expect that much. We do expect McKinley to carry New York by 200,000, however. We expect, furthermore, to carry every one of the 59 counties except one, a thing that has never been done before."

"How about New York city?"

"Well, we will carry New York too. It constitutes one of the counties, and, as I said, we expect to carry every county except one. That exception does not mean New York. On the contrary, we will carry New York city by anywhere from 25,000 to 75,000, and I expect the latter figure. The people are all on our side, and it is impossible to tell how large will be their vote for us."

The Downfall of Tammany.

The significance of Chairman Hackett's confident declaration will be appreciated when it is remembered that for decades this city has been Tammany's stronghold, where the Tammany voters have rolled up majorities by the tens of thousands, electing mayors, city and county officers with a regularity that has been discouraging to the Republicans of this city. But with the prospect of a huge plurality for McKinley in this city there is an excellent chance to swing New York permanently into the Republican column. The opportunity is especially favorable at this time, when Tammany Hall is so torn up with factional strife that thousands have left the organization in disgust, never to return again. Besides, the moral effect of the defeat of Bryan in New York city will be to deal Tammany a blow from which it may never recover.

The Republican victory throughout New York will include the return of a Republican legislature, which will put an end to the senatorial career of David B. Hill. His term as United States senator from this state expires on March 4 next, when his Republican successor will represent the Empire State for the next six years. What will become of Hill in that interval is an interesting political problem.

Signs of the Times.

A curious incident of the political campaign is disclosed in the attitude of the theaters toward the presidential candidates. The performers in the variety theaters and the burlesque shows were quick to see how the political wind was blowing, and they took advantage of it from the very beginning. The audiences, too, were quick to appreciate the situation, and the applause each night showed exactly how the people felt. It is the universal experience in this city that whenever McKinley's name is mentioned or his portrait displayed at the theaters the audience goes fairly wild with enthusiasm and breaks into loud applause and cheers. If reference is made to Bryan, it is received either with a few hisses or in absolute silence. Theatrical men who have traveled through the country report that practically the same condition exists in the various states.

Another significant sign of the times is the state of the betting. For the past month McKinley money has gone begging. It is impossible to get any bets, except at big odds of three or four to one. Colonel Swords, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national committee, has had intrusted to him $50,000 to bet on McKinley if he can get fair odds, but there is no money here to bet on Bryan, and in the west no decent offer will be made.

Some Things a Nation Cannot Do.

No government can change the laws of nature, or of the mind, or of the markets. It cannot make milk out of water. It cannot alter the multiplication table. It cannot fix the value of any commodity. It cannot fix the relative value of gold and silver in the markets of the world.

REPUDIATION AND DISHONOR.

A Part of One of Henry Ward Beecher's Best Sermons.

During the fiat money and unlimited paper currency excitement of 1877 Mr. Beecher delivered a famous sermon on Thanksgiving of that year on the perils of the day. In it he used this language:

"Whenever in any nation there is such an attempt to tamper with standards that the moral sense of man is bewildered and liberty is given to unprincipled men at large to cheat, to be unfaithful to obligations, to refuse the payment of honest debts—whenever that takes place, it is all the worse if done with the permission of the law. I hate the devil riding on a law worse than I do the devil riding without a law under him. Whoever tampers with established standards tampers with the very marrow and vitality of public faith. * * * The danger into which we are running is hidden under the mystery of finance and the currency. All money is but a representative of property. As now, by facility of intercourse, all the world is one open market, the need of one and the same standard of money, uniform, universal and unalterable, becomes imperious.

"Gold is the world's standard. Gold is the universal measure of value. Other kinds of money there are—silver, copper, paper—but they all must conform to gold and be measured by it and be interchangeable with it, in fixed and definite proportions. Gold is king in commerce. All other money must represent gold. No vote of legislature can change the nature of commerce, the nature of property, the nature of its representative in money or the relative superiority or inferiority of different currencies. Gold came to its supremacy as a representative of property by the long established consent of mankind. Congress cannot change it for the world, nor even for this nation, except upon past transactions. It may give impunity to men to cheat confiding creditors, but it cannot rule the value of currency in all future transactions.

"The crime of paying a debt in a currency inferior in value to that in which it was contracted, base at all times and anywhere, has a deeper guilt and a baser infamy in our case. When in our mortal struggle capitalists were solicited to lend their money to us on the faith of the nation, we were too glad, most grateful, for their aid. Then they were not grasping and swollen usurers. Oh, no! They were benefactors. We rejoiced in their bounty and gave thanks for their confiding faith in our national honesty. Now, our dangers past, we revile them, finding no epithets too violent, and strive to pay them, not gold for the gold they lent our misery, but in a dishonest measure of an inferior metal.

"In the court of the commercial world's conscience we shall be convicted of endeavoring to cheat the men who came to our rescue in the dark day. This congress would not have existed nor any government of the United States but for the strength given to our armies by foreign capitalists, and now to return their aid by a base treachery is to deserve an infamy as deep as the lowest depths of hell. But woe to those men, bull headed, without eyes, who are attempting to undermine the integrity and simplicity of the nation."

An Unworthy Citizen.

Silverite Orator—What we want is more money.

Skeptic—Would free coinage make more money?

S. O.—Certainly. It would give us both gold and silver.

S.—But wouldn't free coinage at 16 to 1 drive gold out of circulation, in accordance with the Gresham law?

S. O.—My friend, Mr. Bryan proposes to repeal any law that is working in the interest of the goldbugs and Shylocks.

S.—But the Gresham law is a natural law, like the law of gravitation.

S. O.—My friend, you are a pessimist and don't know that you are a citizen of the grandest country on earth—one that can "without the aid or consent of any other nation" repeal even the law of gravitation itself if it should become a tool of Wall street. Shame on you! You don't belong to this country. As I was saying—

Farmer Brown's Dilemma.

We had a public meetin in the schoolhouse here last week.
And a feller from the city was invited down to speak.
He'd studied up the subject of finance in every light
And claimed that he was competent to show us what was right.
He says this whole blamed country is a-goin straight to smash
Unless we get free coinage and increase our stock of cash.
He's figgered out a daisy scheme and claims 'twill work immense.
He wants to make our dollars cost us only fifty cents.
He'd take "four bits" of silver and would run it through the mint
And stamp it plain "one dollar" with the government's imprint.
The mines would dump their silver, and the nation, slick as grease,
Would grind out brand new dollars at just fifty cents apiece.
That sounds all right, but since that night somehow I've often wondered
When I buy dollars for fifty cents who'll take 'em for a hundred.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

How Bryan Will "Do" the Trusts.

Mr. Bryan to the Trusts—You fellows are not in it with me. You think you're doing great things when you put up the price of one thing at a time—and you get cussed for it besides. But my little silver trust scheme puts up prices on everything at once, and I make 'em think we're doing 'em a favor. You fellows are too slow.

Even though the farmers may be right in thinking that they are not as prosperous as they ought to be, it by no means follows that free coinage will improve their condition. Because a man has rheumatism is no reason why he should take the advice of a quack doctor who prescribes a big dose of ipecac.

BRYAN TRYING TO CHEAPEN LABOR

WITH A DEBASED DOLLAR.

But Labor Gets More For Its Pay Today With the Gold Standard Dollar Than Ever Before.

Of all the Bryan free coinage deceptions and falsehoods the stupidest, the most blundering and the most blockheaded is the assertion of Mr. Bryan and his supporters that "silver has not depreciated, but gold has appreciated," and that "the 200 cent dollar of today buys more labor, just as it buys more goods."

The gold standard dollar of today buys less labor than it ever before bought in this country. Labor gets for its pay today 60 per cent more than it got in 1860. It gets more than it got in 1880. It gets more than it got in 1870.

In 1890 the average earnings of employees in manufacturing establishments were $488 each as against $324 in 1883, an advance of 50 per cent.

In 1890 the wages in the trades showed an increase over 1883 of 25 per cent for two hours less work a day.

A wage earner who in 1883 received in the trades $1 a day in gold standard money received in the same gold standard money in 1890 $1.25 a day.

A wage earner who in 1883 received in manufacturing industries $1 a day in gold standard money received in 1893, in the same gold standard money, $1.50 a day.

For 14 years after the resumption of specie payments—from 1879 to and through 1892, when Grover Cleveland was elected president—labor, working less hours, earned more dollars than ever before, and every dollar was a gold standard dollar that would buy its face value of anything that was offered for sale.

It is true that these dollars bought more for the men who earned them than dollars ever before bought, and for this every wage earner and every man who is proud of his country should thank God. But the gold standard dollars, which bought more articles of general consumption than ever before, bought less labor than in the history of this country.

The reward for the honest toil of honest workers since we resumed the payment of 100 cent dollars, has enlarged almost twice over, taking together the increased wages and the decreased prices of what they will buy, and Mr. Bryan, who is endeavoring to cheapen the price of labor with a rotten dollar, is the wage earner's worst enemy. —New York Press.

WHAT MR. HOBART BELIEVES

Sound Principles Advocated by the Vice Presidential Candidate.

When silver bullion worth a little more than 50 cents is made into a legal tender dollar, driving out one having a purchasing and debt paying power of 100 cents, it will clearly be done at the expense and injury of every class of the community.

All Our Dollars Good Dollars.

We hold that every dollar of currency issued by the United States, whether of gold, silver or paper, must be worth $1 in gold, whether in the pocket of the man who toils for his daily bread, in the vault of the savings bank which holds his deposits or in the exchanges of the world.

A Blow at Labor and Economy.

There are now on deposit in the savings banks of 33 states and territories of the Union the vast sum of $2,000,000,000. These are the savings of almost 5,000,000 depositors. In many cases they represent the labor and economies of years. Any depreciation in the value of the dollar would defraud every man, woman and child to whom these savings belong. Every dollar of their earnings when deposited was worth 100 cents in gold of the present standard of weight and fineness. Are they not entitled to receive in full, with interest, all they have so deposited?

Profit For Silver Men.

The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not today permitted in any mint in the world, not even in Mexico. With silver at its present price of less than 70 cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver, for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the government. It means that for each dollar's worth of silver bullion delivered at the mint practically $2 of stamped coin will be given in exchange. For $100 worth of bullion nearly 200 silver dollars will be delivered.

National Dishonor.

Any attempt on the part of the government to create, by its fiat, money of a fictitious value would dishonor us in the eyes of other people and bring infinite reproach upon the national character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be worldwide because our commercial relations are worldwide. All our settlements with other lands must be made not with the money which may be legally current in our country, but in gold, the standard of all nations, with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and no legislative enactment can free us from that inevitable necessity. It is a known fact that more than 80 per cent of the commerce of the world is settled in gold or on a gold basis.

MAJ. M'KINLEY'S SPEECHES.

Dignified, Patriotic, Made From His Own Doorstep and Eagerly Read.

McKinley makes all of his speeches in his own state, from his own doorstep, but they are eagerly read by the people of the whole country, and their tone is dignified and patriotic, as becomes a man who regards his candidacy for the highest office in the land with a proper sense of the obligations that it imposes.

Another "Crown of Thorns."

From the most reliable statistics obtainable it is estimated that for the 12 months previous to the abrogation of McKinley reciprocity treaties with Cuba and other Spanish-American countries there were shipped from America about 3,250,000 bushels of flour, equivalent to 15,000,000 bushels of wheat. This trade is now entirely abandoned, the duty on American flour having been raised from 92 cents per barrel to $5 per barrel.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dodging.

Senator Stewart has taken the stump and is dodging not only the tariff, but his goldbug record in 1878.—San Francisco Call.

WAGES VERSUS SIXTEEN TO ONE.

The Silver Standard an Imposition Upon Wage Earners.

No. 4 of "Present Problems," published at 1 cent each at 57 Park place, New York city, is unquestionably the best pamphlet on the wage question for general distribution during the present campaign. It is unanswerable. No intelligent workingman can read it and continue to believe that free coinage will raise his wages. He will be sure that if free coinage gives us cheap money, as the farmers expect, it will certainly reduce his actual wages. A wage earner may vote for Bryan after reading this pamphlet, but it will be for other reasons than any expected benefit to wages.

Mr. Warner studies the effect of cheap money experiments in Japan, China, India, Chile, British Honduras, Mexico and in this country, and in every case he finds unmistakable evidence that cheap silver and paper moneys have lowered wages. Wherever money has been depreciating in value prices have been rising, while wages have changed not at all or have risen less rapidly than prices. As a result the wage earner is constantly losing ground, though he may not know why he has to work harder to keep himself and family. Consequently the manufacturers and other employers of labor in silver standard countries are benefited by a depreciating currency. They find in silver money the slickest possible scheme of reducing wages without the consent or knowledge of their employees.

In Mexico, where the workingmen are such chumps that they do not know when the value of their dollars is declining, the big employers can keep the country on the silver standard, but even in such backward countries as Chile and British Honduras the wage earners could not be imposed upon forever by silver and other cheap money. No class of citizens rejoiced more than the wage earners when these countries, a short time ago, stopped "monkeying" with silver and adopted the standard of the civilized world—gold.

Mr. Warner quotes numerous admissions from silverite authorities as to the effect of cheap money on wages. He concludes that "if our wage earners believe they are getting too high wages, and that this country is suffering in consequence, all they have to do is to take lower wages. If they prefer a roundabout way, they can favor free coinage of silver, and they will get their wages cut down half without any further trouble on their part. * * * There has never yet been made a law to put into any laboring man's pocket a single dollar that he did not earn. He, of all men, therefore, has the best right to insist that there shall be no law passed that will raise the price of what he has to buy, and thus take from him any portion of what he has earned."

The Plank Looks Rotten.



Facts About Money.

If the parity of the two metals cannot be maintained, a silver basis would be inevitable.

Legislation cannot make a fixed standard of value between two metals where their production is not also fixed by legislation.

Gold coin is the measure of value adopted by the leading nations of the world in which all obligations are finally redeemable.

In order to maintain the ratio of 16 to 1, 16 ounces of silver must be equal to 1 ounce of gold in value.

Whenever a silver dollar cannot be made exchangable with a gold dollar, depreciation and repudiation will begin.

More silver has been forced into the currency by fiftyfold since 1873 than there was for 80 years prior to that date.

The commercial ratio of actual value at which gold and silver can be exchanged is at present 31 ounces of silver to 1 of gold.

Sound money and sound morals are synonymous terms. To pay a dollar's debt with a dollar worth 99 cents is repudiation to the extent of 1 cent.

Mexican dollars have a larger amount of silver than dollars of the United States, yet an American silver dollar, backed by a gold standard, can buy two Mexican dollars.

If it were possible for the United States to maintain the parity of silver with gold for ten years, the increased profits of the silver mine owners would amount to more than the entire national debt.

Contracts are often made payable in gold. Why are none made payable in silver? Simply because neither party prefers silver. There is no law against such contracts, but silver is generally considered an unstable measure of values and therefore unfitted for this purpose.

Cheap Money Means Dear Goods.

Cheap money means dear goods. Try as they may, the silverites cannot dodge this simple fact. The free coinage agitation would quickly die out if the advocates of the silver standard were honest enough to admit that their scheme would double the cost of everything the 65,000,000 American consumers buy. Yet this is merely another form of the silverite assertion that free coinage would raise prices twice as high as they are now.

EX-SECRETARY SCHURZ.

SHOWS CLEARLY THAT FREE SILVER WOULD MEAN RUIN TO INDUSTRY.

Threat to Put the United States on the Silver Basis Would Cause Business Stagnation—Mr. Bryan's Scheme to Throw the Country Into Fits So That He Can Try His Sixteen to One Quack Medicine—Evil Effects of the Free Coinage Agitation Already Manifest.

Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-secretary of the interior, addressed an immense audience in Central Music hall, Chicago, on Sept. 5. Speaking of a possible free silver victory he said:

Consider what the immediate consequences would be if Mr. Bryan were elected president, with a congress to match. Mr. Bryan would of course be anxious to have his free coinage law enacted, but that could not be, even if he called an extra session of congress, until some time in April or May, five or six months after the day of election. But as soon as on the 4th of November the result of the election was announced everybody would know that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained.

It having been made certain by Mr. Bryan's election that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained, there would be a rush upon the treasury for the gold in it by persons holding greenbacks entitled to redemption, and the gold reserve would be exhausted in a twinkling. Gold will instantly disappear from circulation, to be hoarded or exported. Why will it disappear? Because every sensible person when making a payment will prefer to make it in the less valuable dollar and hold the more valuable gold dollar back for more profitable use. Gold will therefore quickly rise to a premium, and we shall be on the silver basis long before a free coinage law can be enacted. Our daily transactions in buying and selling, in paying and receiving wages, will no longer be carried on upon the basis of the gold dollar worth 100 cents, but of the silver dollar worth 50 cents or thereabout, for the government will no longer hold up the silver dollar to the value of the gold dollar.

The quantity of gold vanishing from circulation will amount to about $600,000,000, the disappearance of which will make a tremendous hole in the volume of our currency. But, says the silver man, there will be free silver coinage to fill the gap promptly with coined silver or silver certificates. Oh, no, my fellow sufferers. The disappearance of gold will happen promptly after the election of Mr. Bryan, and there will not possibly be any free coinage of silver for at least six months, and it will require a great many more months to fill a gap of $600,000,000.

What will happen meanwhile? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports Mr. Bryan to have said some time ago: "I think it—meaning the victory of the free coinage movement—will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity." Whereupon the St. Louis paper pointedly remarks, "Evidently Mr. Bryan has heard of the doctor who always threw his patient into fits before administering any curative medicine." Just so.

How, then, would Mr. Bryan's "fit" work? The sudden disappearance of our gold from circulation would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record. Business men who owe money and at the same time have money due them will be forced to collect that money by every means at their disposal. Nobody will be inclined to lend out any money except upon extraordinary security. The banks will naturally consider it their duty to keep themselves strong, and therefore to call in loans and to restrict their discounts and advances to business men with the utmost caution. Business establishments, manufactories, mercantile houses, unable to get the money for meeting their obligations will by the hundreds succumb to their embarrassments and tumble down like a row of bricks. Others will cautiously restrict their operations to the narrowest possible limit, and wage earners by the thousands will lose their employment and be turned into the street.

How can I foretell these things with so much assurance? Because they have already cast their shadows before. Do you remember the crisis of 1893, when the silver basis was in sight? And now again the mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election and of the consequent slipping of our country upon the silver basis has already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market in Europe as well as here. Scores of business orders are already recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed, many works of public utility by industrial or railroad companies have already been ordered off, thousands of workingmen are already thrown out of employment, gold is already being hoarded, capital is already being sent out of the country to be invested in Europe for safety.

And why all this? Not, as the silver men foolishly pretend, because the existing gold standard has made money scarce, for capital is lying idle in heaps, scores upon scores of millions, fairly yearning for safe employment. No. Ask those concerned why all this happens, and with one voice they will tell you it is because they apprehend serious danger to every dollar ventured out through the change of our standard of value in prospect, through the debasement of our currency threatened by the free silver coinage movement. And if these are the effects of a mere apprehension of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself?

THE QUESTION PLAINLY STATED.

Free Coinage of Silver Would Be a Monstrous Injustice.

The free coinage of silver as defined by the friends of that policy in the bill pending in the United States senate means that any person owning silver bullion to the value of $52 may deliver it to any United States mint and receive for it 100 legal tender dollars. It means that the government shall coin, free of charge, in standard or legal tender silver dollars, all the silver bullion that may be presented to it, and thus pay a premium of 48 per cent to every holder of silver bullion.

When it is remembered that the silver producing interest embraces but an infinitesimal portion of the people of the country as compared with those who produce iron, coal, cotton, cottons, woolens, wheat and other products of the farm, the monstrous injustice of the government paying to one petty class of producers nearly double the value of their products should make every honest minded citizen recoil against it. In short, free silver coinage means that the government shall buy all the silver bullion offered at nearly double its market value.

But the paternalism of the government toward the silver producers in paying nearly double the market value for all their product would be but a small portion of the appalling wrong that must be done to the country by the establishment of such a financial system. The day that the free and unlimited coinage of silver on a basis of 16 to 1 shall be adopted by this government would witness the entire change of our financial system from a gold to a silver basis, and this government would take rank with the pagan and semicivilized nations of the world, and forfeit the credit and confidence of the great civilized nations that have so largely aided our advancement, and without which we could not maintain commercial and industrial prosperity for a day.

When the government wanted to borrow money, it would be required to pay $2 for $1, as Mexico, China and Japan now do, and labor would have little if any increase in wages, while the dollar earned would produce only 50 cents' worth of the necessaries of life.—Philadelphia Times.

If Free Coinage Wins.



Chump Citizen—Now that Bryan is elected I thought I'd come around to the mine and get a little "free silver."

Uncle Sam—My dear boy, you've made a big mistake. "Free silver" didn't mean that every man who voted for Bryan could walk up to the mint and help himself. It meant that if you have silver bullion you can bring it here and I will put my stamp on it "free" of charge to you; that's all.

C. C.—But I haven't any silver bullion!

U. S.—I didn't suppose you had.

C. C.—I don't know how to get any. I'm a poor workingman.

U. S.—Just so. "There are others," millions of them, like you.

C. C.—But how can I get some silver bullion?

U. S.—Work for it. But you might as well work for something else, for my stamp on silver wouldn't change its value particularly. You'll have to hustle for a living now as hard as ever—harder, in fact.

C. C.—But don't I come in somewhere?

U. S.—Why, if the silver owner owes you a dollar for work or goods, he will pay you with 51 cents' worth of silver, instead of with a 100 cent dollar, and you have made him a free gift of 49 cents' worth of work. You don't come in. You are left out.

The Right of Bolting.

"No convention," says Mr. Bryan in a letter written last February to Mr. George M. Carden of Dallas, Tex., "can rob me of my convictions, nor can any party organization drive me to conspire against the prosperity and liberty of my country." These sentiments are exactly those of the sound money men of the United States today. In refusing to be bound by the Chicago convention they are exercising precisely the same right which Mr. Bryan exercised in 1893, when he bolted the gold standard and when he so vigorously defended the privilege of doing so.—Hartford Times.

Silver Down, Wheat Up.

Has any one observed any sympathetic relations between the prices of wheat and of silver lately? While the price of wheat has gone up about 20 per cent during the last month, the price of silver has been sagging until it is now worth only 65 or 66 cents per ounce—that is, until the silver in a silver dollar is worth only 51 cents. If wheat and silver don't get together at this critical period for the white metal, its best friends will desert it on election day.

What Do You Do With Dollars?

Spend them. Do you wish to get as little or as much as possible for your dollars?

What good will it do you to take in twice as many dollars from other people if other people are to take twice as many dollars from you?

There are two sides to the cheap dollar.