

THEY DODGE TAXES.

THE "HONEST MONEY" MEN OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Public Plunderers to Shield Themselves Within the Folds of Old Glory—Waving the Flag with One Hand and Plundering with the Other Is Altogether Too Common in This Country.

Chicago, Sept. 28, 1896.—[Special.]—The Chicago gold bug papers announce that a movement is on foot to decorate the streets with American flags and bunting in honor of the "honest money campaign."

Imitation is the sincerest flattery. The flag adjacent to the gold standard cause had its start one afternoon in the New York Stock Exchange. The zealous patriots and patrons of American labor and industry who compose this exchange, had finished a hard day's work. They had hammered down several industrial stocks encouraging McKinley news, and were feeling good. A leading gold broker was seized with an inspiration. Pinning a McKinley badge to his breast, he produced an American flag and marched around the hall. Other stock brokers and money lenders followed him. The press accounts declared "that scores of well-known Democratic stock brokers tore Bryan badges from their breasts and joined in the parade."

This was the inception of the flag movement in behalf of honest money. It must have been an inspiring sight. Future generations will shed tears when they read how Mr. Ickleheimer, of the well-known firm of Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co. (maintainers of the national credit), dashed his Bryan button on the floor and declared for McKinley, honesty, sound money and for his beloved country.

Bluff, old Ben Johnson once said: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

A modern philosopher declared that "Waving the flag with one hand, and plundering the pockets of the people with the other, is a form of patriotism which is becoming altogether too common in this country."

The "honest money" men of Chicago should lose no time in spanning the down-town streets with flags. Next to honest assessments the Chicago millionaires love honest money.

Let us throw a little light on these "honest money" citizens who are about to slop over with patriotism. You will get no information concerning them by reading the Chicago papers. Here are a few facts about Chicago millionaires who are now raising a corruption fund to insure the triumph of honest money:

Without an exception they are tax dodgers.

By systematic bribery, perjury and fraud they evade the payment of their taxes and throw the burden of maintaining government on the small property holders and the working classes.

By reason of these crimes on the part of Chicago honest money millionaires, the city treasury is bankrupt, the streets are unpaved, and unswept, public school facilities are lacking, and the various municipal departments are the laughing stock of other cities and a disgrace to Chicago.

Every tax dodger in Chicago is for McKinley, honest money and a permanent gold standard.

They should raise the flags at once. It will not be the first time the folds of Old Glory have shielded public plunderers.

In 1872, after the great fire had swept out of existence the larger part of the city, the assessed valuation of Chicago was \$347,000,000. The population was less than 400,000.

Today, twenty-four years later, with a population of not less than 1,600,000, Chicago property is assessed at \$237,000,000. Look back at those figures of 1872. What do you think of it? According to the sworn statements of Chicago property owners, the city is worth \$100,000,000 less today than it was twenty-four years ago. It may be that this is an account of the crime of 1873. If so, it is a bad showing for the gold standard.

Property in the down town district which recently sold for \$750,000 is scheduled and assessed at \$65,000. Great railroad corporations owning city real estate and property worth \$25,000,000 are assessed at \$300,000. One piece of property—a sixteen story building—worth \$1,250,000, pays taxes on \$65,000.

There are some honest money people for you. They are going to drape their buildings with flags and proclaim to the open-mouthed world their honesty, purity and patriotism. They are not in favor of repudiation. They demand that the people of the United States shall pay their debts. They insist that every American dollar shall be just as good as any other American dollar—unless it is invested in their buildings. They are the guardians of the public morals; the keepers of the public conscience.

Who has to pay the taxes which these millionaires evade? The farmers of Illinois. His farm is assessed at nearly its full value. What is left after the Chicago board of trade has absorbed its share of plunder, is taken by the tax collector and poured into the public treasury, to be expended in protecting the property of Chicago's honest money patriots.

Waving a flag with one hand and plundering the people with another is a form of patriotism which is becoming altogether too common in this country.

That's What It Did.

It can hardly be said that Mr. Cleveland has bolted from the Democratic party. The party bolted from him.—New York Recorder.

They Will Hear Him.

Mr. Bryan talks because about 50,000 persons a day insist upon it.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Talk about "strong men" there's Bryan carrying the country!

BRYAN'S SAYINGS.

Extracts from the Speeches of the Democratic Candidate.

"You tell me that we must have a gold standard because England has. I reply to you that we will have bimetalism and then let England have bimetalism because we have bimetalism."

"There is no ground upon which the opposition is willing to fight this battle. They dare not declare in favor of the gold standard, because all history teaches that nothing but suffering has followed the experiment of a gold standard."

"We have been opposed to the importation of criminals and paupers from abroad and we shall oppose the importation of a financial system which is criminal and which makes paupers wherever it goes."

"The vote—not the bosses—ran the Chicago convention and I am proud to be the nominee of the convention which gave expression to the hope, the aspirations of the common people of the Democratic party."

"The gold used in the arts is increasing every year, and we shall reach a time—in fact, some insist that the time is already reached—when the total amount of gold produced every year will be used for the arts, and leave no annual product to keep up with the demand for money."

"When these Republican politicians refuse to tell the American people what kind of a system they would have they must not expect the American people to put their financial affairs in the hands of those who do not know what ought to be done, or, if they do know, are determined not to let anybody else know what they know."

"They tell us that the election of the Chicago ticket will drive gold from this country. I want you to remember that the mere nomination of a candidate for president on a free silver platform has been bringing gold to this country for the last few weeks."

"If it is desirable to have money come from abroad, then it is evident that we have not enough money here now, and if we have not enough money now it is better to let the money come out of our mountains and be our own money than to borrow from abroad and have to pay it back with interest some time."

"We are sometimes accused of using extravagant language. But we do not have to use extravagant language. Whenever we want to be very emphatic we turn back to the utterances of men like Mr. Carlisle, who are now worshipping the gold calf, and use their language, to show what emphasis was before their hearts were turned from the people to Wall Street."

"I am the nominee of three conventions, but I do not appeal to the votes of any man on the ground that I am nominated by his party. I have a higher claim to your suffrages than party ties can give me. I appeal to you as the only candidate to the presidency who believes that the American people can have a financial policy of their own."

"The Republican platform adopted at St. Louis declares not that the gold standard is good, but that it must be maintained. How long? Until the American people are tired of it? No, they are tired of it now. Until the people desire to get rid of it? No, they desire to get rid of it now. How long? Why, we must maintain it until foreign nations desire us to get rid of it, and will let us get rid of it."

"In my judgment the income tax is just. It is not war upon property, but it is a demand that those who have property and who demand the protection of that property by federal laws should be willing to support the government to which they look for that protection, and not seek to use the instrumentalities of government for their own benefit and throw the burden of supporting that government on the backs of those not able to bear it."

"These assistant Republicans whose hearts are willing, but whose flesh is weak (laughter), may as well understand now that the contest in which we are engaged is not a contest for this year alone. I believe we shall win now. But whether we win now or not, we have begun a warfare against the gold standard which shall continue until the gold standard is driven from our shores back to England."

"The Republican platform declares we must maintain our present financial policy not only to get tired of it, but until foreign nations get tired of it, but until foreign nations get tired of it, and consent for us to abandon it. To my mind, no more infamous proposition was ever indorsed by any party, and I cannot believe as I look into the faces of tens of thousands of free Americans throughout all these states that they are willing to trust the destinies of the people in the hands of foreigners, whom we can only reach by petition."

"If anything is wrong with our laws we can correct them at the ballot, but if we transfer the legislative power from Washington to Lombard street our ballots cannot reach them, and we can simply go upon bended knees and beg for sympathy and compassion from those who have never known sympathy or compassion. Those who are denominated as money changers have never in all the history of the human race listened to anything but force. They have no heart. They cannot feel. They know nothing but greed and avarice, which have no conscience to which they can appeal."

"Democrats who believe in tariff reform and Republicans who believe in protection are able to get together when both recognize that the money question is superior to the tariff question. A Populist leader in this state well expressed this idea, when he said that, while he believed in Populist doctrine, yet he was willing to lay some of them aside until he could get others. For instance, he said, while he believed in the government ownership of railroads, he did not want the government to own the railroads as long as the Rothschilds owned the government."

"But we are notified that we cannot maintain the parity because Mexico cannot. Every man who thinks that this nation is no greater than Mexico ought to vote the Republican ticket. It is the only place that he will feel at home. [Applause.] This nation can do what Mexico cannot do. This nation can create a demand for silver ten times as great as any demand that can be created in Mexico, and if there is a Republican who still doubts that this nation is greater than Mexico let him remember that the United States and

Mexico together may be able to do what Mexico cannot do alone."

"We apply the law of supply and demand to money. We say that the value of a dollar depends on the number of dollars and that you can raise the value of a dollar by making the dollars scarce, and we charge that our opponents are in favor of making the money scarce because they are controlled by those who want money dear. If you are in favor of dear money you ought to vote the Republican ticket. If you are in favor of making money the only thing which is desirable to own and making property the thing that everybody wants to get rid of, you want to vote the Republican ticket, because the Republican party proposes to continue the present financial system, the object of which is to make it more profitable to hoard money and get the increase in the rise of the value of the dollar than to put that dollar to work employing labor and developing resources of this great country."

STRONG APPEAL TO LABOR.

John N. Bogert of the American Federation of Labor Analyzes the Speech of the Nominee and Makes Predictions.

This speech is very timely. It is more than an address to the workers in Chicago—it appeals to the toilers everywhere. It will bring out and crystallize the "labor sentiment" of the entire country. The attempts to suppress this sentiment will rather develop it, broaden it, deepen it, strengthen it, embolden it, make it more determined in its aim. Inquiry from all parts of the industrial world will now be focussed upon the issues represented by Mr. Bryan's candidacy.

His strong expressions in behalf of the common people; his quotations from Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln; his demand for government without favoritism; his recommendation of arbitration in labor disputes; his advocacy of proper legislation on the problem of the unemployed; and finally his exaltation of labor organizations and their achievements, placing them above associations of bankers, railroad magnates and monopolists in their relations with the general public—all these will touch the responsive chord among the city workers and farmers.

Mr. Bryan is distinctly a people's candidate. I believe the plain people of this country—whom Abraham Lincoln loved—feel that they again have a candidate for president whom they can trust as they have not trusted any other candidate since Lincoln. The history of our country shows four such true representatives, appearing at cyclic intervals in this country—Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Bryan. These men were defenders of the rights of the people. They were called to leadership at critical periods of our history. The crisis has brought forth the man to lead and win.

Mr. Bryan is the embodiment of the principles for which organized labor is battling. Our platform might well be simply "Bryan!" This is labor's golden opportunity, to be embraced with zeal and utilized as the chance of a lifetime. And, thank God, that, although capital is banded together as never before, there is a steadily growing unity of purpose among the workers that will, by election day, sweep aside this evil power and give an enduring triumph to the new and true Democracy.

The idea that any considerable number of workmen will vote for McKinley, especially since this far-reaching speech, is preposterous.

JOHN BOGERT, Organizer New York state Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

The New York Sun, while professing to believe there is no possibility of Bryan's election, advises its readers, nevertheless, to protect themselves against all chance of loss from the success of the free silver craze by investing their surplus money in lands and other forms of good property, and to borrow more money to invest in the same way. This concedes the very point for which bimetalists have so strongly contended, that the opening of the mine to silver would cause money now hoarded to seek investment and increase the value of all forms of good property, and especially of real estate, which is now so greatly depressed.

Why He Objects to Them.

Ex-Congressman Tarnsey of Michigan, as witty as he is bright, never indulges in abuse of the goldbugs. In a speech the other day he used the term "goldbug" with apparent inadvertence. Pausing to explain, he said: "I rarely use that word against the goldbugs, more than we have against the bedbugs. What we object to is the way they get their living."

The Republican Remedy—More Taxes. Mr. John Sherman to Emmet Rittenhouse.

"Mansfield, O., Sept. 22, 1896.—Dear Sir—The only way in which a Republican administration can correct the evils of the past is by increasing the revenue law by a new tariff law, and this, I fear, is not practicable."

Very truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN"

Under the existing gold standard the value of property in Michigan is steadily decreasing. In 1891 the assessed valuation of all property in the state was \$1,130,000,000. Under ordinary circumstances the state, being new, should show a gradual increase. There is not only no such increase, but there is an actual decrease, the assessed value of all property in the state for 1896 being \$1,105,200,000, \$24,800,000 less than five years ago. The people of Michigan should vote for Bryan and free silver, to stop the decline in their property and restore the value which the gold standard has stolen from it.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, the great English statesman and bimetalist, says that for the United States to adopt the gold standard would be not only a national, but a world-wide, misfortune.

Until Jan. 1, 1897, for 10c. The PEOPLE'S PILOT is the official paper of the People's Party of the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana. It consists of eight large pages, all printed at home in large clear type, is fearlessly and fearlessly edited by F. D. Craig, District Chairman and Secretary of the State Central Committee. It is \$1.00 per year and will be sent until Jan. 1, 1897, for 10c. Address.

THE PILOT.

Rensselaer, Ind.

WICKED COERCION.

PRACTICED UPON EMPLOYES BY BIG CORPORATIONS.

Compelled to Work for McKinley or Lose Their Jobs—An Agent of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Who Would Not Be Bulldozed.

The wholesale bulldozing of their employees by the railroads and other great corporations, to compel them to vote for McKinley, is a new feature of American politics, and is as infamous as it is new. Weak attempts are occasionally made by the Republican managers to deny that such outrageous methods are being used to secure votes; but the proof is so plain and overwhelming that successful denial is impossible.

The Chicago Record, itself a strong advocate of the gold standard, and, therefore, not disposed to misrepresent its own side, contained the following dispatch on the morning of the 19th, from Cobden, Ill., amply confirming this charge:

"Cobden, Ill., Sept. 18.—James Davis, William Wilker, Thomas Smith and Charles Fuller, residents of this place, employed as track layers by the contractors laying the steel of the new double track of the Illinois Central between Makanda and Dongola, were notified this morning by their foreman, McCoy, to report to him and receive checks for their time. Twelve non-resident laborers received the same notice. McCoy informed them that the only reason that he could give for their dismissal was that they were advocating the cause of Bryan and free silver too freely. Their places were promptly filled by Italians. As soon as the news reached this place the Bryan followers became very angry and excitement is at fever heat tonight."

On Sept. 10 the McCormick Harvesting Machine company of Chicago sent the following circular to all its agents throughout the country:

"Dear Sir: We sent you by express yesterday a package of sound money literature. We want by return mail an estimate from you as to how much of this can be used in your territory, and an enumeration of the kind that will be most effective. We will then send you another supply by express, and will request in advance that you supply it to your travelers and instruct them to use it just the same as though it were advertising matter for the sale of our machinery."

"We surely have a right to expect that all McCormick employees have the interest of the company at heart, and will take up this matter and carry it out as requested."

Yours truly,

"MCCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY."

The idea that a corporation has the right to the votes of its agents and employees, and to make mere political servants of them, has not heretofore, we believe, been advanced in this country. Men who sell their labor have not heretofore been compelled to sell their votes with it. They have still been American freemen, at liberty to affiliate with any party and cast their votes as they might please. But the encroachments of modern corporations, organized to promote party selfish interests do not now, it seems, stop short of attempts to make political serfs of their employees. Upon receipt of the above circular the agent of the McCormick Harvesting Machine company at Carthage, Mo., who seems to have an idea that he is still a free and independent citizen, in matters political, at least, replied in the following spirited manner:

"McCormick Harvesting Machine company: Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th inst. You are on a cold trail. Missouri will give Bryan 60,000 majority. If these letters are written by authority of your company, every Missouri farmer who uses a McCormick harvester, deserves to sell his wheat for 40 cents a bushel."

[Signed.] "J. H. WILSON."

This is a most appropriate reply to such a circular. It is strange beyond comprehension that the McCormick Harvester company, of all the corporations in existence, should attempt to coerce its agents and employees to support the existing gold standard system of finance. It has grown enormously rich from the sale of its machines to the farmers of the country. It has no business relations with any other class of people. One would think it would naturally oppose the gold standard, under the operations of which agriculture has suffered most and the prices of all farm products have fallen even below the cost of production; and that it would favor the remonetization of silver, the immediate result of which would be to make agriculture once more prosperous and profitable. But it has a little regard for its customers as for its employees. It will excite no wonder that the agent at Carthage, Mo., should protest against farmers harvesting 40-cent wheat on McCormick machines.

Other instances of the attempts of corporations to coerce their employees are numerous. A few days ago Martin Spangler, an expert electrician, called at National Democratic headquarters and stated that he, with two other employees of the General Electric Light company of Chicago, had been discharged because they refused to join the McKinley club. According to Mr. Spangler's statement, the foreman of the company approached them last Friday and asked them to join a McKinley club. Spangler and two of his fellow-employees refused to do so. Nothing more was said at the time and they were paid off as usual on Saturday night. On Monday morning when they returned to work they were informed by the foreman that their services were no longer needed. Mr. Spangler has worked at his trade throughout Mexico, Central and South America, and in China, Japan, India, and several European countries, and speaks seven languages. He is thoroughly posted on the effects of a gold standard as compared to bimetalism in the countries he has visited, and has been giving his fellow-workmen some object lessons that could not be answered. For this reason, added to his refusal to wear a Mark Hanna collar, he was thrown out of work. Mr. Spangler owns property in Denver, Col., and enjoys the friendship of Mr. Thomas Patterson of The Rocky Mountain News. Hon. Charles H. The

Senator Teller, and Chairman I. M. Stevens of the Silver party national committee. He will talk to workingmen during the campaign.

A. H. Spindler, a conductor on the South Halsted street line of the West Chicago Street Railway company, reported at National Democratic headquarters that he had been discharged by Superintendent Fuller of the West Chicago Street Railway company because he would not wear a McKinley button. According to Mr. Spindler's statement Superintendent Fuller gave every employee of the company a McKinley button, and ordered them to wear it. Mr. Spindler threw his button away, and was promptly discharged. He states that the barn bosses were directed to pin McKinley badges and buttons on the conductors and drivers. Mr. Spindler has been in the employ of the company three and a half years. His only offense was that he would not wear a McKinley button. "It is safe to say," said Mr. Spindler, "that more than three-fourths of the street railway employees in Chicago are for Bryan, yet they are compelled to join the McKinley clubs and wear McKinley buttons or lose their jobs. I know what I am saying when I assert that three-fourths of the members of the street railway McKinley clubs, and so-called sound money clubs, will vote for Bryan. They are compelled to submit to coercion on account of their families, but when they get behind the Australian ballot-box curtain they will avenge the wrong."

It has also come to the knowledge of the labor organizations in Chicago that a number of the railway corporations have detectives employed whose business it is to circulate among employees and "spot" those who are talking for Bryan and free silver. Whenever an employee becomes "spotted" by this secret political inquisition charges are trumped up against him and he is informed that his services are dispensed with. In this way the corporations hope to avoid charges of direct coercion.

Yet such is the reign of espionage and terrorism practiced by the corporate allies of McKinley and Wall Street that thousands of employees are forced to stifle their convictions, join McKinley clubs and wear McKinley badges for fear that starvation to their wives and babies may be offered as a brutal alternative. They will avenge the insult of monopolistic tyranny when November comes.

A delegation of Chicago railway employees called at National Democratic headquarters and informed National Committeeman Johnson that they had been ordered to get ready and go to Canton tonight with the McKinley railway employees' excursion on pain of being discharged in case of refusal. They further claim that more than fifty Bryan men at work for the company were thus forced to go to Canton.

And all of this is free America, too! Such methods of coercion and intimidation, as here described, subtle and insidious, are more wicked and heartless than if these corporations should take shotguns and seek to compel their employees to go to the polls and vote for McKinley at the peril of their lives. The spirit of American manhood would revolt and oppose physical resistance on an equal footing to such an attempt at coercion as that. But it is a thousand times more difficult to resist that more subtle and inhuman species of intimidation that throttles the wives and children of laboring men with hunger and cold and homeless wandering, if they do not assent to the conditions of political serfdom imposed. But if this kind of coercion is more wicked it is more effective in arousing popular indignation against those who resort to it. An accounting will be had in due time. These guilty corporations are laying up wrath against the day of wrath. The time will come when those who would set up a system of slavery here immeasurable worse than that from which the blacks of the south were liberated, at such an immense cost of blood and treasure, will be brought to a strict accountability for their wicked and criminally selfish actions.

Plutocracy Illustrated.

In answering a correspondent the New York World quotes from the census of 1890 to show that 3,000 families own over \$1,000,000,000—over twelve thousand million dollars—of the wealth of the United States.

At such a time as this, the World is not likely to be accused of assisting the Democratic party. So, accepting its figures, let us see what they mean.

The total assessed value of all real and personal property in Nebraska under the census of 1890 was \$184,000,000; of Missouri, \$487,000,000; of Illinois, \$509,000,000; of Kansas, \$347,000,000; of Kentucky, \$547,000,000; of Tennessee, \$532,500,000; of Colorado, \$220,000,000; of Texas, \$750,000,000; of Alabama, \$253,000,000; of Mississippi, \$166,000,000; of Indiana, \$356,000,000, and of California, \$1,101,000,000.

The combined assessed wealth, real and personal, of these twelve great states of the west and south, as shown by the census of 1890, foots up between six and seven billions, while the combined wealth of 3,000 plutocratic families foots up over twelve billions—nearly twice as much.

What more need be said?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Fruits of the Gold Standard.

Suppose that in 1892 a free silver president and congress had been elected and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 inaugurated. Then suppose that these things had followed: The industry of the country sandbagged, workmen thrown out of employment by the million, farmers unable to sell their products at a profit, bankruptcy hanging over countless thousands, banks everywhere so near the verge of insolvency owing to depreciation in values that to press their debtors would mean ruin to themselves, our bond obligations increased by \$262,000,000 to keep gold in the treasury, payees of the public debt stopped, and a deficit in the revenue of \$12,000,000 a month piling up—suppose all this under a silver administration, and who would there now be to question that our manifold calamities had been brought upon us by free coinage?

All these disasters have befallen under a gold administration, and why should not the gold standard be charged with them? Present facts are better guides than the vaticinations of prophets of evil. Let the defenders of gold monometallism tell why it is that while their money system has been in existence the country has so suffered.

As the gold men promise the people nothing more cheering than a contin-

uance of this distress-breeding system, it is not clear why the people should rise with enthusiasm to vote for another four years of the gold standard and hard times.—New York Journal.

Will Make Money Easier.

Why should the money lenders want general prosperity in this country? The misfortunes of the masses makes it possible for them to lend their money at high rates of interest. When money is easy their business languishes. Had this country not been plunged into debt by the Cleveland administration it would not have been possible for a syndicate of Wall street money kings to lend the government an immense sum of money at a ruinous rate of interest. The free coinage of silver will make money easier. That is what the money lenders fear.

A vote for McKinley is a vote for more taxes and less money. A vote for Bryan is a vote for more money and less taxes.

THE BENEFITS OF SILVER.

How Free Coinage Would Affect the Farmer Who Is Mortgaged. [From The Cincinnati Enquirer.]

How would the free and unlimited coinage of silver affect the farmer who has a mortgage on his farm?

2. How would it affect the one holding the mortgage? OHIO FARMER.

1. The only way in which a farmer usually raises money to pay his mortgage or the interest on it is by selling his products. If these are constantly falling in price it is the same as though his mortgage and the interest on it were getting greater. In other words, it takes a greater number of bushels of his products to procure the same number of dollars. Suppose, instead of borrowing \$1,000 and agreeing to pay \$60 a year interest the farmer had borrowed 1,000 bushels of wheat when wheat was worth \$1 a bushel, and had agreed to pay sixty bushels of wheat per year interest. There then would have been no doubt of the fairness of the transaction. If he had borrowed it for ten years he would have delivered sixty bushels of wheat every year, and at the end of ten years would have returned 1,000 bushels of wheat, and everybody would have said that he was an honest man. The farmer who ten years ago, however, borrowed \$1,000 and agreed to pay \$60 a year interest, has found that he has had to give more than sixty bushels per year to pay his interest, and that his debt is now due, it will take more than 1,000 bushels of wheat to procure \$1,000 to discharge the debt. In other words, year by year, the dollar has imperceptibly increased in value until, within twenty-three years it has become twice as valuable when measured in all commodities in general. The farmer does not understand how this has been done. He knows that it is very distressing to him, but if he objects he is told that he is an anarchist and a repudiator, and the man who demands twice the value he loaned is considered honest. The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver would stop the fall in prices of farm products.

2. The lender of money should receive, when the loan is due, money whose purchasing power is the same as that which he loaned. He is entitled to no more; he should receive no less. The trouble with the gold standard is that year by year it has been giving an unearned increment to money lenders and holders of securities calling for a fixed number of dollars. We maintain that by using all the gold and all the silver we could get as money we should have a dollar whose purchasing power would not be increasing year by year, and thereby robbing the debtor. At the same time it would return to the creditor the full amount to which he is justly entitled.

Silver and Pensions.

In reply to A. A. Stewart, who says he is an ex-member of the 17th Iowa volunteers, I will say that I served in the army about four years and never was off duty but once, and that was when I re-enlisted, for all such received a furlough to go home. I was not in the war to shoot my fellow-men, nor to be shot at (I presume I shot like the rest), for the paltry pay of a private, nor the pension which seems to bother Mr. Stewart so much, but to try to save the best country that the sun shines on. Now, I care more for the good of the whole country, for this and future generations, than for the pension, so that I shall vote for Bryan and 16 to 1. If Mr. Stewart cares so much for the paltry pension, he should vote for McKinley and the gold standard, and help to make slaves in the future. I get a pension, and consider it a badge of honor; but those poor soldiers that are to have their pensions cut, in half understand that their pensions are only a drop in comparison with what the bond-grabbers got. We have had a gold standard for some years, and I think four years more would put us beyond redemption.

H. A. M.

Kilbourn, Wis., Sept. 17.

No bill will be sent to anyone who gets this paper. Every subscription is paid in advance and if you did not do it some friend did. Take, read and hand it to your neighbor, and vote for Bryan and free silver.

William J. Bryan and a return to prosperity.