

## ANYONE CAN SEE IT.

## BRYAN PREACHES THE TRUTH OF THE SILVER CAUSE.

Open the Mills Without Money in the Pockets of People with Which to Buy Their Products and They Would Close Very Quickly.

From the 187th speech made by Mr. Bryan we take the following lines:

"Our opponents tell us to open the mills. What is the use of opening the mills unless people can buy what the mills produce. You make pianos and organs here, but you don't make them to play on in the factories. You make them for people to play on in their homes. How can people buy pianos and organs unless they can sell their farm products for more than enough to pay taxes and interest on their debts? (Applause.) You can open all the factories you will, but unless you put enough money in the farmers' pockets to buy products, you might as well close your factories.

"Prosperity never came down to the people from the money changers of any country on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) Have your taxes fallen any in the last 20 years? As a rule, they are higher. If, the price of your products is cut in two, you must work twice as hard to pay the same amount of taxes as you used to. The gold standard means half time in the factories and double time on the farms to make the same amount of money. It means half time in the factories because there is not work enough for the people to be employed full time, and it means double time on the farm to make a living. Make times a little

street and nothing is good enough for them." (Great cheering.)

## FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The Amount Invested in the United States.

We have time and again warned the American people that Great Britain is rapidly becoming master of this country through loans and purchases, but the people seem to ignore the fact because the old political parties that hold them in thrall ignore it. But it is a serious question for Americans nevertheless, and we scoff and deride the boasted patriotism that can look upon it with indifference.

A few weeks ago we published a list of lands held by foreign nobles and syndicates, which was of itself enough to waken even a dying patriotism. We are now able from a recent issue of the New York World to give the cash value of British holdings in the United States as follows:

Bonds	\$1,250,000,000
Mines	150,000,000
Gas light companies	50,000,000
Electric light companies	50,000,000
Breweries	35,000,000
Stockyards	20,000,000
Cotton mills	20,000,000
Flour mills	10,000,000
Dressed beef companies	10,000,000
Rolling mills	10,000,000
Distilleries	5,000,000
Grain elevators	5,000,000
Sash and door factories	5,000,000
Leather goods factories	5,000,000
Food products companies	4,000,000
Paper mills	3,500,000
Ship yards	3,500,000
Potteries	3,000,000
Varnish works	2,400,000
Rubber mills	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	50,000,000
Real estate	1,500,000,000

Total \$3,193,500,000

## WHEN HE WAS HONEST

WHEN HANNA'S GOLD HAD NOT TOUCHED HIM.

Terry Powderly Was For Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver—Extract from His Article in the North American Review Printed in 1891.

Terrence V. Powderly, ex-general master workman, was once an honest man with honest convictions. Now he is receiving gross gold for his services to the enemies of labor—Mark Hanna, H. C. Payne and the republican party. In 1891 he wrote for the North American Review an article entitled "The Workingman and Silver." Here are some extracts therefrom:

"The mechanic and the laborer are as deeply interested in the free coinage of silver as the farmer can possibly be, since in earning a livelihood and in paying as they go all are equally concerned in the medium of exchange. The farmer has been heard on the money question, and the city workman, although he has not spoken out on the subject, holds views identical with those of his neighbor on the farm."

"In congress, at the behest of the owners of gold, silver was secretly and stealthily demonetized. This the laborer did not see, nor the president who signed the bill; and within the last few months statesmen, who were senators and congressmen in 1873, when the demonetization of silver was accomplished, have admitted voting for the bill without knowing that it contained

## ENGLISHMAN TO AMERICANS.

President Ives Issues a Coercion Manifesto to "Q" Railroad Employees.

Creston (Iowa) Evening Advertiser, Sept. 11, 1896: The following is an exact copy of a circular sent by the B. C. R. & N. Railway company to every one of its employees in Iowa:

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Office of the President.  
To the Employees of the C. B. & Q. Ry.:

Is not this money good enough for you?

Why should any man, especially a railroad man, want money which will purchase but half as much as this?

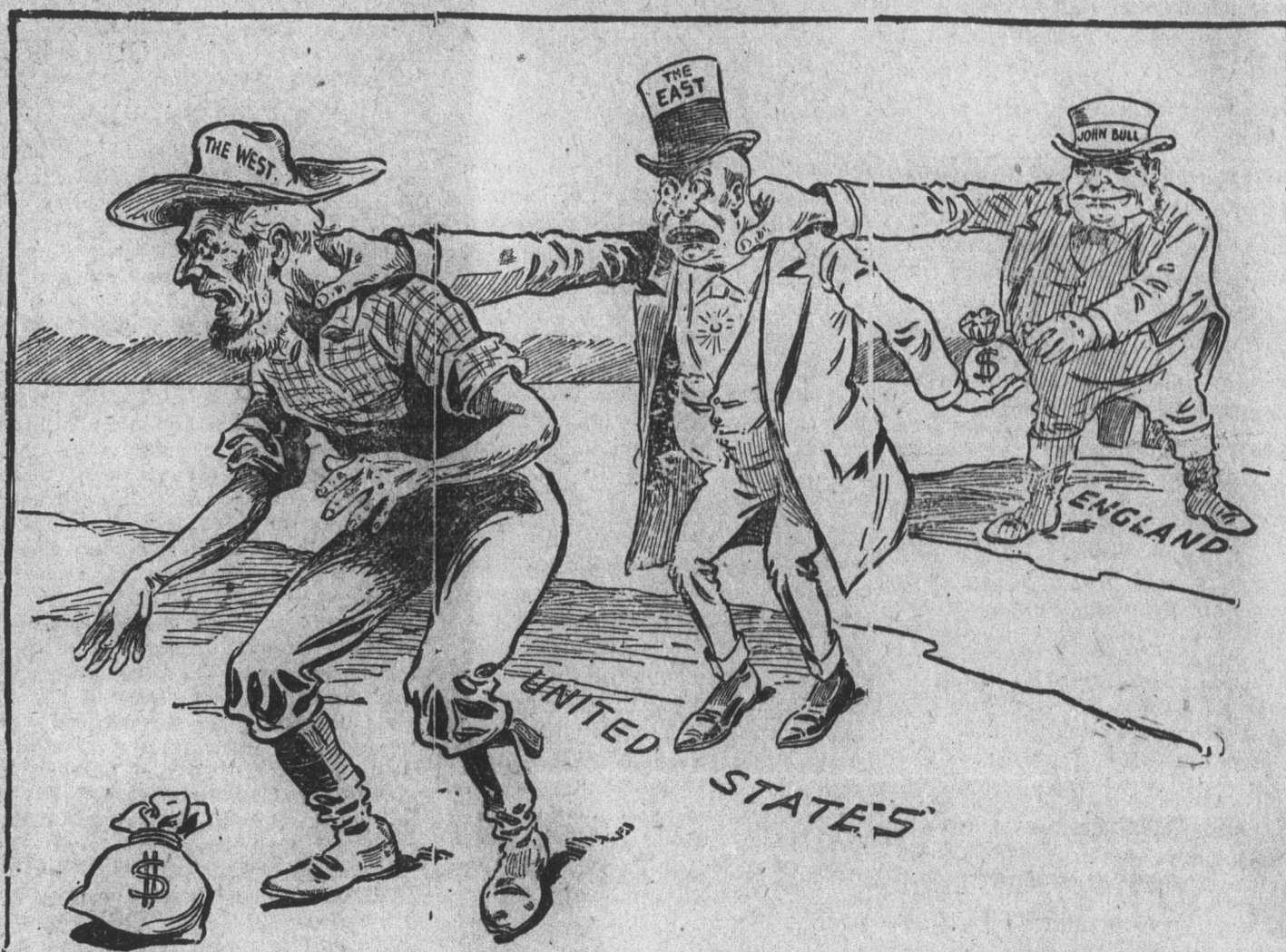
The amount paid to you in 1895 was \$1,617,119.39. One million, six hundred and seventeen thousand, one hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

If the doctrines of the Silver Party are true, THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM ARE TO BRING A HIGHER PRICE.

DO YOU WISH TO VOTE TO INCREASE THE PRICE OF THE SACK OF FLOUR, OR THE MEAT YOU BUY? If this doctrine is true, all articles bought from foreign countries will be doubled in price. Such as Coffee, Tea and Sugar. Do you wish to pay more?

The Rate of Freight and for Passengers on the Railways are fixed by law, and cannot be raised. The Railway Company must pay you in the money it receives, and cannot PAY YOU more than now, for the reason that IT WILL RECEIVE no more than

JOHN BULL'S LITTLE GAME.



It Has Been Going on Fifty Years Too Long, but it Will Be Stopped March 3, 1897.

the demonetization clause. One statesman has not denied a knowledge of the act of treachery to the people—John Sherman—and he is to-day the subject of adverse criticism by nearly every living man who sat with him in the senate when that bill was adopted without question, on his word that it contained nothing that interfered with the coinage of the silver dollar.

"Gold is the legal standard to-day because the bankers, brokers and gold owners of the world influenced congress to make it so. The people never demanded it, never uttered a sentiment that could be construed in favor of monometallism, never petitioned congress to pass such a law. It was done when a bill with sixty-seven sections, as long as the moral law, was under discussion, and was passed through congress without question, because that body had faith in the honor of a committee of three, of which Mr. Sherman was chairman."

"THE TERM 'FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER' IS MISUNDERSTOOD. MANY BELIEVE IT TO MEAN THAT EVERYTHING IN THE SHAPE OF SILVER BULLION AND OTHERWISE WILL AT ONCE BE COINED IN UNLIMITED QUANTITIES AND THROWN INTO THE STREET. ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE SILVER TO COIN WILL TAKE IT TO THE MINT, AND ONLY THOSE WHO EARN IT WILL OR SHOULD LEGALLY BE PERMITTED TO POSSESS IT. BUT THEN THE FOREIGNERS WILL SEND THEIR SILVER HERE TO BE COINED IF IT IS FREE. AND THAT WILL GIVE US TOO MUCH MONEY. IS ANOTHER CRY. IF A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF SILVER COMES ACROSS THE WATER, A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF SOME AMERICAN PRODUCT WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR IT, UNLESS THE FOREIGNER IS RECKLESS ENOUGH TO SEND HIS BULLION FOR NOTHING. IF HE DOES WE ARE THE GAINERS."

"The cry that 'we will have too much money if silver is remonetized and made the equal of gold' is unworthy of consideration. No nation ever yet complained of having too much money or suffered through that cause. Hard times and panics are due to contractions and not expansions of the currency. Contraction of the currency is not possible where the government itself, acting under its constitutional right, issues the currency directly to the people without the intervention of individuals and corporations."

now, notwithstanding the fact that it will be only half as good.

If Mr. Bryan is our next President the money of the country will be Silver, or Silver Notes on a Silver Basis. This Railway Company has to pay the interest on its Bonds in Gold, \$811,000, and it has to pay a Premium to get it, and thereby the interest account is increased, there will be no way to meet it except by reducing expenses, and while the pay may not be reduced, THE NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED MUST BE REDUCED. DO YOU WISH TO TAKE THE CHANCE OF ITS BEING YOU? Yours truly,

J. V. IVES.

President Ives raises the issue squarely between the railroads and the farmers.

The railroad corporations through their stock jobbing departments, have contracted large debts and made those debts payable in gold.

Railroad charges being largely fixed by law, the managers of these corporations are supporting the scarce money policy, well knowing that scarce money means dear money, and that dear money means cheap prices for farm products. President Ives opposes free-silver coinage because he does not want the price of flour and meats increased.

Those who advocate the election of Mr. Bryan say that, while free coinage will raise the price of flour and meat, it will also advance the price of every other product of labor and benefit every laborer in the land.

Free silver coinage will stimulate business of all kinds, including the railroad business, and more business will necessitate the employment of more men, and the increased demand for men will bring with it an increase in wages. Which policy is best for the country? Which statement is the more reasonable?

P. S.—IVES IS AN ENGLISHMAN IMPORTED TO DO THE WORK OF THE ENGLISH OWNERS OF THE Q. ROAD. WHEN YOU GO TO THE POLLS VOTE TO CRUSH HIM.

Gave Half His Windows to a Neighbor.

The most benevolent man reported this year lives in Whitteville, Me. His house having windows and blinds, he concluded that duty called him to divide windows with a man whose house had neither. Upon the strength of this conclusion he gave away every alternate window, boarded up the apertures thus made, and closed the blinds to keep the generous act from the knowledge of his neighbors.—Machias (Me.) Republican.

## OPEN YOUR EYES NOW

THE WRONG MUST BE RIGHTED IN NOVEMBER OR NEVER.

We Cannot Longer Follow the Path Laid Out for Us by the Financiers of England—Davis of Kansas Quotes Good Authority.

Mr. Davis, of Kansas—The president rightly said that "the inexorable laws of finance and trade" can not be defied with impunity. So, having copied the financial policy of England, is it strange that we must suffer the same penalties? In 1865 the people of the United States emerged from the greatest war of modern times. They had been successful. They had saved the best government on earth. Money was plenty, times were good, the national debt was not large, and, as individuals, we were "out of debt and prosperous." We felt as did the British people after their great victory at Waterloo, and the banishment of Napoleon. The British system of contraction, inaugurated here in 1866, began to tell on the clearing house transactions in 1870. In 1873, the same policy struck down silver. This was at once followed by a disastrous panic, distressing the entire country, as had never before been witnessed. According to Senator Logan, it was a "money famine," and it has continued ever since with only temporary abatements.

I have now shown the similarity of the British and American financial policies instituted for the same general purpose, under similar conditions.

## MORE EVIDENCE.

Convincing Testimony of the Ruin Wrought by the Single Gold Standard in Belgium.

Reprinted by Request.

Moreton Frewen in Chicago Record, Sept. 15, 1896.—The enclosed letter to the minister of the United States at Brussels reaches me from M. Allard, the distinguished Belgian publicist. Coming from a source free from political bias, it is likely to interest equally the supporters of Mr. McKinley and those of Mr. Bryan; each party being, as we are assured, equally in earnest to restore silver to world's currency, the methods only being different:

"To His Excellency, the Hon. James Currie, United States Minister, Brussels: I feel it my duty to answer without delay the letter which you kindly addressed to me yesterday, but I beg your forgiveness if here in the country, far from my office and my references, I am less explicit than I should wish to be.

"I follow in my answers the same sequence which you have adopted in your questions.

"1. The law of Belgium gives to every debtor the unquestioned right to pay, at his option, in gold or silver, whether this debtor be the bank, the government, or a private citizen, native or foreign.

"2. No official estimate exists of the quantity of money actually in circulation in Belgium, but this much can be affirmed, that practically no gold is met with; so that the National bank, which alone issues bank notes in Belgium, never pays gold when these notes are presented, but always pays silver.

"3. At its birth (in 1831) Belgium adopted the French monetary system, based on the two metals, gold and silver—i. e., bimetallicism.

"But about 1851, when the gold mines of California and Australia produced gold in large quantities, Belgium demonetized gold and became silver monometallism.

"About 1865, however, business became so depressed in Belgium that the people forced the minister, M. Frere-Omban, to retire, and obliged the government to become again bimetallic.

"About 1873 France prevailed upon the Latin states—France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland—to suspend the coinage of silver, which suspension established here a kind of limping monometallism—for, though silver can no longer be coined, the then existing silver coins continue to circulate within the Latin union, which union dates from 1865.

"Since 1873 a crisis, consisting in a fall in all prices, exists continually, nor does it appear possible to arrest its progress. This fall in prices, reacting on wages, is now evolving a social and industrial crisis.

"You ask me why we returned, in 1873, to monometallism, limping though it be? I can perceive no other reason, unless that it was to please a certain class of financiers which profited thereby—a class supported by theories, invented and defended at that time by some political economists, notably by members of the Institute of France.

"4. You ask what influence these monetary measures have had in Belgium on industry and wages? Money, which was already scarce in 1873, has become still scarcer, and that fall in prices which was predicted has taken place. The average fall in the price of all the products of labor is 50 per cent since 1873; that of cereals over 65 per cent. Industry is no longer remunerative, agriculture is ruined and everybody is clamoring for protection by import duties, while our ruined citizens think of wars—such is the sad condition of Europe.

"5. For the last twenty years no new gold or silver has been coined in Belgium.

"6. The mint pays for gold 3,437 francs per kilo, and for silver 220.55 francs per kilo, without any change since 1865; but since 1874 it no longer buys silver. There is thus a mint price for gold only; but gold is always dearer in the open market than the purchase price of the mint.

"Accept, M. le Ministre, the assurances, etc.,

"ALPHONSE ALLARD.

"Directeur Honoraire de la Monnaie de Belgique, Deleigue du Gouvernement Belge aux Conférences Montaire Internationale, 1892, etc."

At my request M. Allard has obtained permission from Mr. Ewing to publish the letter. Yours faithfully,

MORETON FREWEN.

No. 25 Chesham Place, Sept. 5, 1896.

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 bimetallicists have so strongly contended, that the opening of the mints 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.

Aubrey Beardsley has at best but a short time to live. A friend who saw him recently says that the artist is in a hopeless condition and that the treacherous disease, consumption, from which he is suffering, will soon put an end to his career. Beardsley is only 24 years of age, but by his peculiar methods he has gained world-wide fame as an artist. It is probable that the death of Beardsley would be a crushing blow to the decadent school in England.

## GOV. OGLESBY.

Extracts from a Speech Delivered by the Ex-Governor of Illinois.

There is a universal prostration of business. The American people are honest, and will not favor repudiation. There are fewer fools and perhaps fewer critical scholars than in some other nations; ours are industrious, orderly, liberty-loving people. Though millions are unemployed, most desire to work—their idleness is enforced. In the east I hear the west are studying repudiation; but I know not a man here that would take the advantage of law or technicalities to injure a public creditor. They pay all they agree to pay, and only demand their lawful rights. For a few months I am permitted to vote for half of this great state, and I mean to give no just ground to any one to charge me with being a repudiator.

Hard times compel us to study all about gold, silver and paper currency; and the people ask, what is money? It isn't really, or personality, nor high-wines nor hymn books. Some say it is accumulated capital. Well, then, how much does an average man need of it? Some say \$10, some \$20 and some say \$100 a head. The amount differs in different countries and statesmen differ. ONE MORNING OUR PEOPLE WOKE UP AND FOUND THE SILVER DOLLAR HAD SLID OUT—NOT THE MEXICAN, NOR THE SPANISH, NOR THE JAPANESE, BUT OUR DOLLAR. MANY BELIEVE THERE WAS FRAUD AND TRICK IN THIS—A PLAN CONCOCTED BY CAPITALISTS TO SWINDLE US. THESE FEEL LOWE DROVE THIS, BUT THEY APPEAR MIGHTY GLAD OF IT. Well very few knew of it; the people were not consulted, and they feel that they were tricked by somebody. The people are usually quite revengeful, when sharp practices are played on them. You all remember when the Dred Scott decision, and when the Nebraska bill were sprung upon the people; well, they did not rest until they took revenge upon the interests assisted by these measures. Well, the people feel the same way about this silver business, and capitalists had better take it back.

I SHALL VOTE FOR THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER JUST AS IT WAS, AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY. HERE COMES A FELLOW AND SAYS: "GOVERNOR, DON'T YOU KNOW SILVER ISN'T

harder, and instead of working three days out of the week you will be glad to work two. Make them a little harder, and instead of working two days, you will be fortunate if you get one. Make times a little harder and the purchasing power of a dollar won't bother you because you won't have any dollars to purchase with.

"Show me a man who makes his money out of legislation and I will show you a man who will stand on a street corner and abuse people who want to have legislation for themselves. Show me a man who has made his money out of unjust laws and he will deny legislation that can be of any benefit to anybody. Show me a man engaged in unlawful business and I will show you a man who says he is opposed to my election for fear I won't enforce the laws. (A voice: 'They are afraid you will.') That is the trouble. The very people who have been using legislation as a means of private gain are the ones who denounce anybody if he thinks the laws ought to be just. The people who used the law to strike down silver in 1873 are the ones who most bitterly denounce anybody who wants to use the law to bring silver back and put it on an equality with gold.

"There has never been a change in the weight of a silver dollar since the days of Washington. The silver dollar was good enough until we turned our treasury over to the financiers of Wall

The World declares, and truly, that figures of such an amount can scarcely be appreciated. It is thirty times greater than the amount ordinarily in the United States treasury. It is four times as large as the sum total of the nation's immediate resources as shown by the official report of the secretary of the treasury at the end of the last fiscal year. At the end of the civil war the nation's debt was \$2,775,000,000, or \$400,000,000 less than what the British now own in the United States. To-day, with the national debt fallen to about \$1,500,000,000, the British could pay it twice over by taking out of the American pocket what belongs to them.

## PEN-NAT POLITICS.

Plutocratic papers have been trying to make thunder out of the subscription prices published in the Mexican Herald. It delivers by carrier in the city for \$12, by mail in the country \$10, to Central American States \$12, and to the United States \$7. As is stated by the goldbug papers, they send the paper to the United States and pay the postage for \$7, because the money of the United States is equivalent to gold. That is exactly what reformers don't want—low prices. Everybody knows that a gold standard paralyzes prices. High prices for everything always makes money plenty and times good. Come again, plutocracy.—St. Louis Evening Journal.