## BRYAN'S MANAGER, JONES, ON "IGNORANT FOREIGNERS"

He Said that "Ignorant Foreigners" Comprised Fully One Half of the Number of Votes Received by McKinley.

Deliberate Assirtion of Democratic National Chairman Jas. K. Jones, that "He Believed Devontly that Bryan Hal Been Elected and Was Swindled Out of the Pres dency."

"He Believed that in 1900 the Bimetailic Forc's Would Win a Great Victory-His Declaration That the Principles of 1896 Are Absolutely Essential to the Welfare of the Country."

(Extracts from the address of United States Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, before the Legislature of Arkansas.

"Hundreds of thousands of ignorant | mount issue. out of the mouths of honest labor, voted

Bryan's manager, J. K. Jones, said: | tory," This still makes 16 to 1 the para-

foreigners, who were here taking bread principles he spoke for were absolutely He reasserted his conviction "that the eut of the mouths of honest labor, voted essential to the welfare of the country." at the last election at the dictation of Mc-

of the presidency. He told how the railroads, the banks and the boudholders, ar against Bryan with a campaign fund the like of which was never before seen in this country, and which was used lavishly. Business men were intimidat-ed by the threats of the money power. The Senator said, with great pride, he would never forget the liberal responses from the people of Arkannas to the Demorratic campaign fund."

Predicting that the Republican party would drop the idea of the gold standard the Senator said "the McKinleyites saw the handwriting on the wall.

"What has become of the promised

prosperity?" the Senator asked, "Mr. McKinley seems to be advanc-'Mr. McKiney seems to be dained ing, but the prosperity is not coming with him." Senator Jones said "the gold-ites had been put on notice." He believed "that in 1900 the bimetallic forces would win a great victory. Rising prices always bring prosperity, declining prices adversity. The repeal of the Sherman act had been followed by a decline of 10 per cent in prices. The cause of it was the striking down of one-half of the metallic money of the world." Senator Jones concluded by asserting his belief "that the principles he spoke for were

views as these the Senator accounted for the election of the Republican ticket by

LABOR, VOTED AT THE LAST ELECTION AT THE DICTATION OF M'KINLEY'S SUPPORTERS. THESE FOREIGNERS COMPRISED ONE-HALF OF THE NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY M'KINLEY."

On the day after delivery the Senator's speech was reported in Arkansas Gazette, the principal Democratic paper of the State and the organ of the Democratic party. From that report, the acby the Senutor, the above is

### BRYAN'S THEORIES AND PRACTICES

Shouting About the Consent o the Governed.

Bryan's Utterances Wholly Inconsisten with the Practice of Democrats, Who Have Invariably Suppressed the Colored Vote

The verification of theory is practice the test of sincerity is conduct. When i and crown" speech on the free coinage absolutely essential to the welfare of the of silver, there was plenty of room for loubting the soundness or even the sanity of his proposition, but it was difficult to the party which nominated him. However bad their logic, their theory accorded with their practice. The party as IGNORANT FOREIGNERS, WHO ed with their practice. The party as ARE HERE TAKING THE BREAD then organized, so far as it had the pow-OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF HONEST or had practiced what it was then preacher had practiced what it was then preach-

> The Southern States are the backbone and body of the Democratic party in practice. They are the States where the party is most completely devoted to Mr. Bryan and his doctrine, and they are also the States where the party is and must look for the practice verifying party principles. These States were the home of the greenback movement, of the wildcat banks, and they were and are the hotbed of free silver; therefore in advocating 16 to 1, Government paper money and the overthrow of the national banks, Mr. Bryan is entirely consistent with the practice of his party as at pres-

> In his speech accepting the nomination for President, at Indianapolis, however, he preaches a new gospel for Democ-It is not money and banking this time, but it is "Liberty," the "consent of the governed," and "equal political rights," regardless of race, etc. Here are a few extracts. How do these proessions accord with Democratic prac-

THEORY.

"It was fied Him telf who placed in green why does Mr. telf who placed in green was to the love of liberty, disfranchise the collection of the scale of people so low an the scale of civilistian or intelligence."

e a foreign mas

"We cannot repudite the principles of ate" the principles of itelf-government in self-government in the he Fullippines with Scath, without weak-aut weakening that principle here."

"A republic can Yet Mr. Bryan's paragraphy no subjects. A ly has made millions

"A republic can have no subjects. At y has made millions mbject is possible of clinens into "sub-bally in a government jects," practicing govesting upon force; he erument by force is unknown in a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed."

erned."
"The Democratic While "the Demoparty disputes this craile party disputes loctrine (of 'vassal-this doctrine' in age) and denounces words it is enforcing it as repugnant to it in practice in a both the letter and quarter of the States spirit of our organ of the Union.

of the despot."

"Would we tread in the paths of tyranny, shor reckon the tyran's cost."

Who taketh another's liberty, short with the paths of tyran's cost."

Who taketh another's liberty, disorder and social insecurity. In povicial insecurity, in povicial insecurity. In the liberty of others it has sacrificed its own progress, atrong has sver Verily, "the Gold who reigned over Make ready to pay the debt, for the God who is reigning yet."

For the God who is reigning yet."

Hawaii or New Mexico, Arizona or Oklahoma.

"A commission of able and conscientious men, headed by Judge Taft of Ohio, an eminent jurist, is now at work in the Philippines, opening the way for free government and collecting information for the use of Congress when that body takes up the work of determining the large weering userly situates up the work of determining the large millions of peopli to read the Declara "without their continuous millions of peopli to read the Declara "without their continuous mai educate them has and the Constitution and ducate them has not use inhabitants," as provided in the treaty.

"We set late the Philippines of Alaska or the leading yet."

If we are to gove the method their consent and give the method of the consent and give firms in a partly for the consent and give the consent and give firms in the consent and give firms and sits by fair mean them, less they learn millions of people to read the Declara "without their consent and give firms and found in Hegania dare not clusted governing userly sit to not independence and," and it "dare and the Constitution and ducate them has and mock us for our Declaration of Independence."

"If we are to gove them without their consent and give firms in the consent and give f

A very brief glance at Mr. Bryan's eloquent utterances and the thirty years' , ractice of his party conclusively demon-

Mr. Bryan is insincere and is merely using these "liberty phrases" to catch votes where political rights are more advanced than in the Democratic States, or else he does not represent the Demo cratic party at all. The party's practice for a generation speaks infinitely louder than Mr. Bryan's words. What the party has always done and is now doing. it may be relied upon to do if elected to power. Until the States where Mr. Bryan's party reigns supreme show some in tention of practicing these "golden pre-cepts," their declaration in national platforms and candidates' speeches, may properly be taken as only so much mate-

rial for political deception. It is not a question of whether the en franchisement of the negro was a wise or unwise policy, but it is a question of common political honesty. If the party believes, as its practice shows, that the negroes are an inferior race and cannot ith safety to our institutions be admitted to political rights, to proclaim the doctrine that the "Creator never denied to any race of people the capacity of self-government," is obvious hypocrisy.

Some of the Democrats in the South who are more frank and honest than Mr. Bryan, are already repudiating any pretense of seriously living up to his ethereal political declarations. The Macon Ga., Telegraph, for instance, frankly de-clares its unwillingness to take Mr. Bryan seriously in this "consent of the gov erned" talk and says:

erned" talk and says:

"It is all sweet and nice enough to induige on Fourth of July occasions in the generallities about the 'consent of the governed,' about 'insilenable rights,' about the equality of all men at birth, and so forth, bust as our forefathers did who owned slaves and who robbed the Indians of their land, but it is another matter when you try to apply it to the Negro, the Indian, the Kanaka and the Filipino. We of the South are contending for our own, and we are going to have it. The Negro has nothing that we want that was not taken from us by force and given to him. He has no land, he has no birthright, no heritage—nothing but a right to help govern which was given wrongfully to him, When we take the bailot from him we leave him in a far better condition than he found himself when he came among us as a result of Yankee thrift and speculation.

The Macon Telegraph, with real South-

The Macon Telegraph, with real South

ern frankness, tells the simple truth out the Democratic position on this subject. Its statement is supported by both the theory and practice of the party wherever it is in power. Moreover the Democratic party has never been dishonest enough to pretend to believe in the political enfranchisement of the inferior races, and Mr. Bryan's sudden admiration of Lincoln and advocacy of Garrisonian principles is a personal flight in political oratory, which has no relation to the past practice or future intention of the present Democratic party. If Mr. be filled and the Government conducted by people who, like the Macon Telegraph, jeer at these "equality phrases" as empty generalities. They evidently regard these utterances as so much verbal bait for new votes in the "enemy's country." But here Mr. Bryan's cunning is not as wise as the Telegraph's frankness. Honesty is always respected and such cheap cunning as Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech reveals will fail to deceive. The American citizens are not ignorant Filipinos, they are too well informed on the policy and practice of the Democracy on this subject to be caught by Mr. Bryan's rhetorical if not hypocritical phrases. The name of "Lincoln" and "political liberty" are too sacred to be flippantly used in

### HALUCINATIONS, HOBGOBLINS. Senator Stewart Tells What Ails the

such a cause. The American people have

some sense of the fitness of things,

Nebraska Colonel. Senator Stewart of Nevada, the stalwart silver leader, will vote and work for China and Russia so as to thwart and McKinley this year. He is tired of Bryan and Bryanism and here is why he has

"Mr. Bryan's unparalleled campaign for the principles of the Chicago plat form and his insistence on the adoption of that platform at Kansas City," Senator Stewart, "induced the people to suppose the campaign of 1900 would be conducted on the issues of 1806. In this way they were mistaken. An hallucina tion induced Bryan to make war on ar army of ghosts and hobgoblins, which a diseased brain created. which has formerly led him to consider realities, departed. He sought his closet in pursuit of phantoms, and strung together ten thousand words, which he gave to the public at Indianapolis, omitted all mention of the issues of 1896 and summarized the paramount issue of the present campaign in a pledge to the Tagal Guerrillas,

Whatever the direct result of Senator Stewart's secession from the fusion alliance in Nevada, the rapid spread of the Western revolt against Col. Beyan's Indianapolis program introduces an element of doubt into the canvass in Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Utah which was wholly lacking four years ago. Put on the defensive in one and all these former strongholds by an attempted change of issues, and gaining no material strength elsewhere by the sudden about face of his acceptance speech, it is easy to see the stamp of genuine inspiration on Mr. Stewart's prophecy that the Nebraska leader's present "anti-imperialistic" canvass is doom-

Nevada silverites, what are left of them, are bothered about the determination of Senator Stewart to support the policy of the administration. General Kelly says: "I think Jones will go next," and Sam Davis, the acrobatic humorist who conducts the Carson Appeal, is State controller and engages in various occupations, meanwhile expresses his ideas in the one sentence: "The Appeal will blister Stewart."

# "BRITISH ALLIANCE"

Investigation by Father Malone the American Priest.

Lord Salisbury's Dip'omatic Plans. President McKinley's Independent Policy-Our Course Regarding China Tells the Story.

Rev. Thomas H. Malone of Denter writes from London his information and opinion on the relations between the United States and Great Britain, The letter is the more significant because four years ago Father Malone's sympathies were strongly with the free silver cape and his influence was cast on the side of Bryan. For some time this widely known priest has been abroad and his facilities for judging of what are the actual relations between the two governments have been exceptionally good. The letter is addressed to Mr. R. C. Kerens, the Missouri member of the Republican national committee. Father Malone writes:

"Mr. McKinley's attitude during the present crisis in China must be sorely disappointing to such men as Hon, Bourke Cockran and others who bave a special object in making it appear that the President has really if not nominal ly entered into an alliance with England

"Mr. Cockran and those who think with him are well aware that if the popular mind can be led to believe Mr. Me Kinley's administration is committed to the fortunes of England the Irish and Germans of the country would resent his attitude to the extent of throwing their votes against him at the polls.

"But in considering this question one should be actuated by higher motives than partisan advantage, for the welfare of our country, regardless of purty, must depend upon the patriotic impulses of the

people.
"I, too, would resent any alliance beween the United States and England but I would equally resent the charge that such an alliance exists until it shall have been proven beyond the peradvenfacts in the case as demonstrated by re-cent developments? The Chinese tropa most acute stage, farnish the key to the position of the United States Government in so far at least as any alleged alliance with England is concerned.

"Mr. Hay's note to the powers sets forth clearly the President's policy, and, looking at it from this side of the ocean, I confess that it seems to disarm the critics who for the past year have been profligate in charging undue sympaths for England on the part of our Govern-

"From the English point of view this policy, it is frankly admitted here is London, has been keenly disappointing It was assuredly the desire and intention of the British Government to so use the United States and Japan as to consern its own interests at home and abroad. This would readily have been done by throwing these two countries between

weaken the latter, and thus gain a timely

"Indeed I speak advisedly when I say that it was contidently hoped that Me McKinley, in consideration of England's attitude during the Spanish-American war, would readily acquiesce in Lord Salisbury's well-laid plans for action in China and allow our Government to be pushed to the front and thus shield the British Government in an hour of trying need. Had the President consented to commit the United States to a policy of joint action with the powers England would have been highly clated, for in that case we would soon find ourselves is open opposition to Russia, and, while nominally protecting American lives and interests, we would in reality be fighting

"But Mr. McKinley's more prodent course, as outlined in Mr. Hay's note, has not been received with cordial good will in England, whose position may be inferred from a paragraph in to-day's Globe which expresses umazement that the United States will suffer the whole campaign to be rendered abortive in # der to gratify what it is pleased to all the cold and calculating designs of Ros

"One feels from the atmosphere that the United States Government is mood for an alliance of any kind with England. That 'Barkis is willin' on the side of the ocean there is no shadow of doubt.

"Hence, looking at the President's policy from the point of view afforded is England, I am convinced that he meant what he said at the dinner of the Ohio Society in New York when he affirmed that his policy was both to avoid entangling alliances with as well as hostility to any other nation. And I am moreover convinced that the British Empire is to ceiving neither encouragement nor sympathy at this time from the Government at Washington.

"THOMAS H. MALONE "London, England."

#### Republican Policy Has Enabled the Workers to Eat More.

In 1896 there was a record-breaking crop of corn, amounting to 2,283,875,165 bushels. The highest price, however, corn reached that year in Chicago was 30% cents per bushel, during the month of April. During no other month did the price touch 30 cents. In September, at the height of the Bryan boom, it got as low as 1914 cents, and through the rest of 1896 it did not touch higher than 2514 cents, the record for the second half of the year being made shortly after the annonnement of Mckinley's election.

In 1899 there was the largest crop corn since 1896, it amounting to 2,078,-143,933 bushels, which was 205,731,232 bushels, or about 9 per cent under the

WHY CORN PRICES ARE HIGHER, I record price of 1896. For six months of the year it did not get below 32% cents a bushel. After Sept. 1 the range was between 311/4 and 35 cents a bushel. which was over 10 cents a bushel better or from 25 to 30 per cent better, then the range for the same period in 1896. That the farmers in 1899 could get from one-quarter to one-third better prices for their corn than in 1806, with only about one-tenth less corn to sell, shows her greatly they benefited by the broadend markets the Republican policy of filling the city the city workman's dinner pail had gir en them. The spokesmen of the Den cratic party contend that the present prosperity has come from the large crop prosperity has come from the large of the last four years, and is not due a any measure to Republican policies. Is any measure to Republican policies. Is 1896, however, with a record-breaking bumper crop of corn there were however, during the whole of 1899 did not touch below 30 cents a bushel, which cop than in 1896, there was prosperity to the properity of the control of the control of the cop than in 1896, there was prosperity the properity of the cop than in 1896, there was prosperity than the cop than in 1896, there was prosperity of the cop than in 1896, there was prosperity than the cop than in 1896, there was prosperity than the cop that the cop the cop

## JONES ABUSES FOREIGN VOTERS



Kinley's supporters. These foreigners | The Senator spoke for over an hour. DEMOCRATS UNFIT TO GOVERN. party comprised fully one-half of the number

of votes received by McKinley." These are the words of the man who conducted the Democratic campaign in 1896. The same man is the present chairman of the Democratic national committee. He owes his position to the wish of Mr. Bryan.

The language quoted above was used in a speech. It is no remembered scrap of idle conversation. It was uttered in no heat of discussion. It was a deliberate expression.

"Hundreds of thousands of ignorant foreigners," said Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic national committee, "who came here taking bread out of the mouths of honest labor, voted at the last election at the dictation of Me-Kinley's supporters. These foreigners comprised fully one-half the number of votes received by McKinley."

And then on this basis that the Republican party owed success in 1896 to "ignorant foreigners," Chairman Jones proceeded to hold out the hope of success

"Can there be any doubt," he asked, "as to which shall prevail, the six and one-half millions of intelligent Bryan voters or the three and one-half millions "ignorant foreigners' who voted for Mc-

It will seem to sensible people almost incredible that the chairman of the Democratic national committee could make such statements in a public speech. But the Honorable Jas. K. Jones did it.

More than two months after the election of 1896 he uttered the assertion

The occasion was no less serious than an address before the Legislature of Arkansas. Senator Jones had just been elected to his third term in the United States Senate. On the 20th of January, 1897, the Senator appeared before an informal joint session of his State Legislature at the capitol in Little Rock. He returned his thanks to the people of Arknusas through their representatives, the Legislature, and then he proceeded to discuss the defeat of Bryan, speaking as the chairman of the Democratic national committee and the head of the management of the Democratic campaign. He said that he "believed devoutly that Bryas had been elected and was swindled out of the presidency."

He declared his belief "that In 1900 the himstallie forces mould win great vie-

through his speech were two principal thoughts. One was this idea, that Republican success had been achiev ed through the "ignorant foreigners," result which the Senator resented in the name of the native Southern population

which was "more American." The other central idea with the Senator was the injustice of the unequal distribution of wealth. Upon this he dwelt with almost the emphasis which he gave to the "ignorant foreigners."

'What has been the cause of this great struggle?" the Senator asked. "The people are as honest and as industrious as they ever were. What, then, was the matter? The last census report shows that the wealth of the country was \$65, 000,000,000, or about \$5,000 to each fam-By of five members." The Senator quot ed figures to show the inequality in the distribution of wealth. "Why was Masdistribution of wealth. sachusetts so much better off than Ar-kansas? Were they more industrious and more deserving?" He considered that the Southern people rank fully up to, if not shead of, the people in the balance of the country. The Southern people are more completely Anglo-Saxon than those of the other States and there-

fore more American. At this point the chairman of the Demeratic national committee made one of the most remarkable of this series of startling statements for Arkansas consumption. He illustrated his assertion that the Southern people are "more American" than the rest of the country,

in this way: "It took the people of the combined North and East four years to conquer the Southern people, and the latter had built for them a pension list that was

The Senator's speech bristled with asertions intended to incite the spirit of class prejudice. He said: "Millionaires and paupers grow on the

same bush. When you make a millionaire you make dozens of paupers. The men who advocated the gold stand-

ard the Senator described as "no better than a vile thief." The argument by which he led up to this conclusion is interesting. The Senator, said that in 1865 the national debt 'amounted to \$2,820,839,000," He show-

d "how many bales of cotton would have

paid this debt then and how many now."

Then he proceeded: "The men who took the bonds then gave greenbacks worth about 50c in gold. Now they are paid in gold, thus doubling the burden upon the people. While 18,000,000 bales of cotton would have paid the debt when it was contracted, it would take 30,000,000 bales now to pay it, withcut interest." Senator Jones said "that he who undertook to make the people pay more than they had contracted to pay

"The rich Northern States," the Senator said, "yet after this sort of a contest Bryan received more than a million votes in excess of what Cleveland received in

was no better than a vile thief."

Why Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer Is Supporting McKinley.

porting McKinley.

In a published letter issued at Topeka, Kan., ex-U. S. Senator Peffer of that state says one of the principal reasons why he leaves the Demo-Populist party is that it is not fit to govern the country. His exact words are:

"The Democratic party is not fit to govern this country under modern conditions of universal freedom. Look back upon the second administration of President Cleveland. Upward of \$250,000,000 in United States bonds were sold without special authority of Congress to procure gold for the redemption reserve. Most of the bonds were sold to or through syndicates of speculators at enormous profits.

"The Republicans were wiser. The war with Spain made large expenditures necessary; Congress authorized the borrowing of money, and \$200,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds were sold to our own people in sums of \$25 to \$500. This is the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been the fourth year of the McKinley administration upon the Creekon upon the ple in sums of \$25 to \$500. This is the fourth year of the McKinley administration, and not one dollar of gold has been bought or borrowed. The treasury now holds nearly, if not quite, \$450,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, and there is a gold coin and bullion, and there is the capacity of money in the country for the capacity of self-government."

"There are degrees of proficiency in the never "denied to a gold government," ment, but it is a reself-government." after the capacity of self-government."

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plenty of money in the country for the transaction of the people's business."

On the Philippine question Mr. Peffer says: "The insurrection of Aguinaldo and his followers must be completely and permanently suppressed before civil government can be permanently established. In the meantime the President is exerting every effort to preserve order and protect all peaceably disposed persons.

"As before stated when one sovereign power cedes territory to another, the alsnys: "The insurrection of Agninaldo and his followers must be completely and permancutly suppressed before civil government can be permanently established. In the meantime the President is exerting every effort to preserve order and protect

power cedes territory to another, the allegiance of the inhabitants is transferred to the new sovereign. 'The same act which transfers their country transfers the allegiance of those who remain in it." That is the language of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the American Insurance Company vs. Canter, 1 Peters, 511.

"Our national title to the Philippines is as good in law as the titles we for our homes; and the allegiance of the Filipinos to the United States is due the same as that of the people of Alaska

"We got into the Philippines as an incident of war. We are holding them be cause, after due deliberation, the American people concluded that that was the best thing to do for the Filipines and for