

Supplement

ENTERPRISE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896.

FROM BRYAN'S HOME.

Political Notes and Observations from the Popocrat Candidate's Own City.

Business men are studying the money question. Mr. Bryan has seen fit to tell his audiences over and over again that the business men of the country are against free silver partly because they don't know anything about the question and partly because they are dishonest. In this Mr. Bryan misleads his followers and misrepresents the business men. It may be true that what is called free silver agitation started first among the farmers rather than among the business men, but later the business men have read the free silver literature, have read both sides of the question, until at the present time the business men of the nation are thoroughly informed from a business standpoint and from a non-partisan standpoint on the money question. It is probably true that the politicians that oppose silver are moved by prejudice and self-interest to a certain degree just as the politicians who favor free silver are moved by self-interest to a certain degree, but the business men who are managing the business concerns of the country, the bankers, and the financiers have made it a part of their business to read up on the money question, to become thoroughly informed, and they have passed upon the question from a business and not from a political standpoint. Mr. Bryan, recognizing the moral force of the business judgment of the country and knowing that this business judgment condemns free coinage as a dangerous thing, seeks to discredit the business mind of the country by depicting it as ignorant and dishonest on the money question. Mr. Bryan professes to desire a restoration of the industries of this country. At the same time he denounces the business men of the country and proposes a plan which he knows they are afraid of.

The threat of free trade in the campaign of '92 and in the election of '92 frightened the business mind of the country, first into distrust and doubt, and then into a panic, the effect of which is still on the question. The question above all others at this time is how to remove this business depression from the business mind. Mr. Bryan says that free coinage will revive the industries, but at the same time he admits that the business mind is against it and is afraid of it. The effect of this threat of free coinage is to make every capitalist hide his money, to make every banker afraid of investments, to make every dollar creep into the darkest corner of the safety vault, and by this process of money hiding and money hoarding which is now going on in the business mind of the country, the circulating money of the country is disappearing from active use faster than all the government mints could coin new money if they were now under a free coinage law.

Laboring men are crowding around Mr. Bryan to hear his speeches, and many of them appear to be pleased with what he says. He talks kindly to the laboring man and his words are as sweet as honey. But the thinking laboring man knows that so long as industry, that is the industry which is managing industry, is afraid of free coinage, that all plans for the enlargement of industry or the employment of labor are suspended pending the discussion of the money question, and that these plans will be taken up and carried into execution only when the business mind of the country is assured by the election of McKinley that there is to be a sound business policy in the government of this nation.

George Gould, chairman of the National Silver party, speaking at Lincoln, Neb., on September 8, from the steps of the state capitol building, with Mr. Bryan sitting next him, denounced the bankers as the enemies of society, and declared that the financiers of Wall street should be hung to the telegraph poles. On the evening of September 7, in front of the Hotel Lincoln, in Lincoln, Neb., Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota denounced the bankers and the financiers of the country as the enemies of the people, enemies of prosperity, and declared that their influence upon this country ought to be set aside. Now, what do the followers of Mr. Bryan expect to happen to the laboring men and to the farmers of this country, when they, by reason of their superior number, have voted out the banker and the business man and have voted in this new system of finance? What force will take the place of this business mind force when it has been displaced? When the country has struck down its present bankers, its present financiers, its present business men, its present managers of industries and commerce, when the common people by a majority vote have paralyzed this business power, what other force will take its place and form plans for the employment of labor, for the carrying on of commerce and for the management of all the industrial forces which give vitality to the material body of the nation?

On the afternoon of September 8 in front of the state capitol building at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan, after denouncing the business element of the country because it is against him in this contest, congratulated himself that the laboring men of the country believed in him and that enough of the farmers believed in him that those two elements united in this election would enable him to sweep the country in November. This he characterizes a victory of the people, because it will bring them better times. It may be very pleasant to Mr. Bryan when he looks out into the faces of laboring men and farmers who applaud such speeches as this, but what reason have these laboring men and farmers to expect better times through the election of Mr. Bryan, when he himself admits that the business men of this nation regard his election as a menace to business and prosperity? Can you revive business by doing that which paralyzes the hope and courage of business men? When the industries of the nation revive, there must be some mind force in the country to bring it about. There must also be capitalists who believe in the future and who are ready to invest money. There must be banks and these banks must not only have funds, but they must be willing to invest these funds, and they must believe and have confidence before they can consent. Mr. Bryan admits that they are not investing now; will they consent after election?

When Ignatius Donnelly was denouncing the bankers and the financiers as the enemies of their country, in his

SOME PERTINENT BUT RATHER EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS FOR MR. BRYAN.



A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

As he comes upon the stage and as the applause breaks forth he smiles. It is a pleased smile—properly speaking, a grin. The grin of one to whom the yells of "Hurrah for Bill" and the applause of a gallery in food and drink and raiment, applause of what kind he does not matter, is what the nature of the man thrives upon. The recognition of him as a great man, a hero, a deliverer cannot but make him smile. He appreciates the joke.

He composes his features as he remembers what is expected of him. His attitude at once suggests the hero of the melodrama and the "tug shoe." He looks the way, then, that, and then toward the part of his audience from which comes the most hilarious demonstration. He grins again, as he thinks of his side of it. If the noise continues, he turns to those about him and smiles. But he is not afraid of it. The eyes glow and gratification shows in every movement, glance and action.

He is introduced and stands erect and again grins. It is not the pleasing, dignified acknowledgment in keeping with the honor to which the man aspires, but the smile of the magician to the audience that cheers because it is mystified. He raises a restraining hand to hush the demonstration. The movement is graceful, nothing more. Like every gesture he makes, it lacks strength. The hands are weak, hopelessly so. If the applause continues, he waits, posing as if for the camera. He is patient. A dignified statesman's very presence would command silence after the first burst of applause. It would not be necessary for the great man to wait until every youth who had made his joke, but this man lacks the dignity of the position. He plays for the gallery, and the gallery whistles, stamps and chains him for his very own good.

He begins his address with a well-turned sentence, which he knows will please his audience. In fact, from first to last, it is his effort by skillful retreats never to offend. He is capable of a fair fight in words, but at no time does he bring a known fact to the notice of his hearers; then an argument, then one condition, and still another, and then, as a climax, as one indisputable, unanswerable declaration, rounded and full, guarded and protected by logic, he insists that he is an orator. His flight of words, pledged to an orator, are made to divert the mind from questioning his assertions. He soars in an outburst, the ground work of which is as old as the human voice, to please the ear of his listeners and keep their thoughts on the wing. These flights appear to all that he is an orator. They are seldom original; they are not new thoughts, and they bear his trade mark. He makes assertions while the audience is under the influence of his heroics. He pours forth what he thinks, and declares it to be true, but when the time arrives in the course of his remarks when the facts should be heard, he holds another flight in Fourth of July fireworks.

Labor applauds itself, and this man knows it. He recognizes that "sacrifice," "crucified," "down-trodden," "people," "sweat of the face" and "aim of the word" are phrases which in the ordinary world are used to draw attention to a subject or to the crucifixion.

He compares himself to the Man of Galilee without a blush. He denies facts as Ajax did the lightning. He declares that something can be got out of nothing; that a miner will be able to get 53 cents' worth of metal coined for \$1 and in the same breath insists that he will buy it for 53 cents and give the buyer the chance to make that profit instead of himself. Why the miner will sell at 53 cents and lose the coined profit, he explains by a highly colored account of a "crime" which has nailed "labor to the cross of gold."

He refuses to believe that capital is of any use except to starve and grind down mankind. Insinuations, that every man should have more than enough in spite of his faults, his drunkenness or his improvidence, he lavishes upon his hearers. Declarations, that a country is all wrong which gives every man who will work with head and hands a chance to be slave those who will not, he belches forth in torrents. "My friends," he says, and advises those to whom he applies the term as a name man would hesitate to advise his worst enemy.

A CREAMERY LESSON.

Effects of Industrial Depression in Cities Brought Home in a Practical Way.

STORY OF A KANSAS FARMER.

Decrease in the Consumption of Food by Laborers Affects the Sale of Farm Products.

A stock-feeder of Kansas, recently in Kansas City, tells a story that is worth repeating for the excellent lesson which it teaches. In a certain town was a creamery. It gathered the cream from the farms within a radius of ten miles and manufactured about 400 pounds of butter per day. Beyond the limits of this circle from which cream was gathered there were a number of farmers who desired to sell cream, but were not able to do so because the wagons from the creamery did not reach their farms. One day a delegation of these farmers called at the office of the creamery to consult the manager with reference to the enlargement of its business so as to include them and their neighbors. They explained to the manager that by sending his teams a few miles farther in all directions he would double the quantity of cream gathered, double the amount of butter produced and consequently double the profits of the creamery. The manager, aware of the fact that they were not only disappointed when they saw by the look on the manager's face that their proposition was not favorably received, there had been a great deal of gossip among the farmer patrons of the creamery that the price paid for cream was too low and that the price paid for butter was larger than they ought to be, and now these farmers could not understand why a business which was making exorbitant profits should be unwilling to enlarge itself, to double its output and consequently to double its profits.

The manager explained that to enlarge the circle of their farmer patrons would require an additional number of men and teams to gather the cream, would require additional machinery and an enlarged plant with more buttermakers and other operatives, all of which meant an additional outlay of money which he did not feel justified in making at this time.

He explained that the price of butter was low, that thousands of laboring men in the cities being out of employment were not buying butter, but were buying oleomargarine and other cheap imitations of butter because they were unable to consider a proposition to enlarge the business of the creamery. The manager went on to explain that a creamery in Kansas, Nebraska or Iowa depended upon the big cities for its customers. In small towns many of the people, especially the families of these laboring men, such as Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, where thousands of laboring men are gathered, the farmers find their best customers not only for dairy products but all the other food products of the farm. The families of these laboring men are extravagant eaters and extravagant buyers of farm products when they have the money to buy with.

When the laboring men in these cities are employed they consume vast quantities of butter, eggs, flour, meal, beef and poultry. The thousands of creameries in Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska had more orders for their product than they could supply before the Democratic panic stopped the industries in the cities and threw the laboring men out of work. In the last two years the demand for food products have been less and less, showing that the families of the laboring men in the cities are growing more and more economical in their consumption of food. In a long conversation with the manager of the creamery, these farmers gathered the idea, as they had never understood it before, that the food-producing farm is dependent upon the food-consuming city for its market and that the price of food and the demand for it depends upon the employment at good wages of the laboring people of the cities. This much the farmers had already understood in a general way, but they had never stopped to realize the far more important truth, that the management of these great laboring employing industries devolves entirely upon the trained business minds of the heads of these industries whom the Popocrat orators now denounce as plutocrats, and enemies of the common people. It is very fine sport for eloquent office-seeking politicians to denounce the men who manage the labor industries, to call them "plutocrats," "goldbugs," "robbers," "oppressors" and other offensive names, but after all these eloquent speeches have been delivered and after all this mischievous talk has had its effect

upon the farmer mind, the truth, the great truth, still remains that the mind of the business man must originate all the plans for the employment of idle labor, and whether these industries are little by little enlarged each year, employing more and more men, or whether they are little by little narrowed each year, employing less and less men, depends not upon the judgment or the political views of the men employed, but upon the judgment of the men who employ.

When the farmers in the country and the laborers in the city suffer themselves to be led into some great national movement which the business mind believes is dangerous, then this business mind, in order to protect the interests over which it presides, begins the process of narrowing its operations to suit the new conditions.

A farmer may believe in free coinage and a laboring man may believe in free coinage, but if the business mind of the country or which both the farmer and the laboring man is dependent is afraid of free coinage, then the threat of free coinage, instead of breathing new life into industry, strikes it with the paralysis of death.

Every earnest thinking man in this country at this time, whether he be a farmer or a laborer, above all things, above all party or personal preferences, desires to see the industries of the nation revived, because labor can find employment and farm produce find a market in no other way.

JONES'S SILVER MINE.

The present interest in anything relating to silver recalls James Russell Lowell's witty rhymes of twenty years ago: A DIALOGUE.

"Jones owns a silver mine"—"Pray who is Jones?" "Don't vex my ears with horrors like Jones." "Why, Jones is Senator, and so he strives to make us buy his lingo's all our lives. At a stiff premium on the market price. A silver currency would be so nice!" "What is Jones' plan?"—"A coinage, to be sure." "To rise and fall with Wall street's temerity, you wish to treat the crowd, your dollar shrinks." "Endowed percentums while they mix the drink." "Jones' mine's quicksilver, then?"—"Your wit won't pass." "His coin's mercenary, but his mine is brass." "Jones' mine?"—"Again, your iteration's waste." "I'll show the slow torture of an echo-verse." "I'll tell you one thing Jones won't own—that the cat hid beneath the meal is his."

He is Mistaken.

In his speech at Springfield, O., on Wednesday, Candidate Bryan spoke of "the nation's peasantry." There are no peasants in this country, and the man who attempts to make such a classification is unworthy the support of the free American sovereigns. Every man is a prince and no man is a peasant. With the ballot in his hand, the voter ranks with Vanderbilt. The rich man of today may be the poor man tomorrow, and he who is not endowed with wealth at this moment may be a millionaire before the close of a decade. This arraying of the people of the United States into classes is the most pernicious thing that has ever been attempted in this country, and the demagogues who are engaged in the unrighteous attempt deserve the contempt into which they are sure to fall.

Remember This.

When Bourke Cockran, in his recent great speech in New York, uttered the following sentence, he uttered a sentence which should be posted over the door of every honest laboring man, whether Republican or Democrat, in this country: "I can take a \$10 gold piece and defy all the power of all the governments of this earth to take 5 cents' value from it. I can go to the uttermost ends of the earth, and wherever I present it, its value will be unquestioned, unchallenged. This gold dollar the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party divisions, demand shall be paid the laborer when he earns it, and no power on earth shall cheat him out of the sweat of his brow."—Galesburg Evening Mail.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Never was there before a presidential campaign in which the women of the country have taken such an active part as in the present struggle. In three states of the Union, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, women have the same voting privileges as men; but feminine interests in the campaign are by no means limited to those states. Intelligent women all over the country seem to feel that the contest has an important bearing upon the welfare of their households. They think that the cause of protection and sound money is bound up with the prosperity of the family, and they feel a great interest in the Republican presidential candidate, because of the nobility of his character and his devotion to his home life.

The Woman's bureau is under the direction of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the well-known orator and political writer of Des Moines, Ia., for several years president of the Woman's National Republican association. The bureau is established in commodious quarters in the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, quite away from the noise and activities of the national committee, where Mrs. Foster is provided with every convenience, and assisted by capable aids.

The Woman's Republican association is composed of thinking, active women—women intensely alive to the best interests of their country and homes. The Woman's association is not a suffrage association. Many of its members do not believe in suffrage at all. It is not a party reform association, although many of its members are engaged in the philanthropies and reforms which illumine this decade of our national history. They do not seek to utilize the Republican association to advance any of these reforms. Its members are simply, and all the time, Republicans, laboring for the support of the principles of that party and for the election of its candidates.

Mrs. Foster's immediate associates and assistants in the work are women of capabilities in various lines. Mrs. Thomas W. Chase, a general secretary, resides in East Green, N. Y., and from there exercises a watchful care for the work in the New England states. Mrs. Chase has an extensive acquaintance and is identified with many great charities, philanthropies and societies, aside from her political duties. The national treasurer, Mrs. Helen Warwick Boswell of New York city, has supervision over the headquarters of her state, located at 1473 Broadway. Miss Boswell has inaugurated the plan of personal visits among the women in the tenement districts of New York, for the purpose of showing the economy of the free coinage of silver and how it will affect the purchasing power of their dollars. She finds these women with well-defined views on the currency question and ready to defend them, as they do in insisting that the voters in their families shall maintain their place at the polls. Miss Boswell has enlisted a large number of young business women to help spread the doctrine of sound money and protection and to help secure votes for the Republican candidates.

In the Chicago headquarters Mrs. Foster's chief assistant and secretary is Mrs. Alice Rossetter Willard, who has wide experience in general business and newspaper work in the country and in England. Next to her comes Miss Anna Brophy of Dubuque, Ia. Miss Brophy is not only valuable for her education and wide general knowledge, but because every piece of work which passes through her hands receives her critical attention as to its correctness, its accuracy. Miss Brophy is chief stenographer.

Almost the first thing done by Mrs. Foster after opening her headquarters, was to issue an appeal to the patriotic women of the country, urging them to organize committees or clubs for study of the issues of the campaign, and to help promote the cause of national unity and protection. The responses have been most gratifying, coming as they have from Oregon to New Jersey, and everywhere are directed in their work of organization and advised how to make their efforts effective. The weapons of the women are personal appeal and literature. These are used to convince the women that their own personal welfare, including the interests of their children and the home, are on the side of the Republican party. This conviction assured little doubt remains as to how the vote influenced by these women will be cast.

Free Wool and Free Silver.

During the many weary months after the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, it was the death blow to the wool industry. Free trade journals assured their readers that the blow would not be fatal. In time the industry would revive. Considerable prudence was manifested as to dates, but the prediction was confident that in the course of time the wool industry would recover from its paralysis. The Philadelphia Record was one of the most sanguine of these free traders. That journal simply knew that its theories could not be wrong. Free wool must and would enable our manufacturers to recover the home market for woolen goods and gradually get a good hold on the markets of the world. In a recent issue the Record threw up the sponge. It admits that free wool is not strong enough to carry free silver. The confidence with which it attributes the failure of its free wool theory to some other person's free silver theory would, if transferred to the money market, revive business even in these worse trade times. Says the Record:

"The distrust engendered by the silver craze has checked sales of manufacturing goods, increased the percentage of idle mills and made every factory outlet and crippled the financial resources of Eastern distributors of wool that the latter have practically ceased purchases of the staple in the country markets, and in many cases have refused to make even reduced cash advances on consignments."

The silver craze did not materialize until free wool had nearly three years in which to show what it could do. During all that time the wool industry went from bad to worse. Now the people are asked to believe that free silver did all the mischief.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

"Give it to the Indians. Let us restore the conditions that existed prior to 1874," says Mr. Teller. Very well; let us tear up all the railroads that have been built since then; let us reduce the acreage of wheat and corn and cotton to what it was then; let us send back to barbarism those parts of the world that have since been reclaimed to civilization; let us plunge the Republic of the world and destroy the fields of India and the Argentine; let us smooth over the hills of Leadville and Cripple Creek, and fill up the mines, and reduce the production of silver from \$170,000,000 a year to \$30,000,000; let us kill off about 30,000,000 of our people, so as to make the population what it was in 1873; let us have a paper basis for our money, as we had then, and gold at a premium of 15 cents or more on the dollar—in short, let us try to turn back the hands on time's dial and make every body as happy and wealthy as all the people are now alleged to have been before 1874.—Colorado Springs Gazette.